1975

Independent Republic Quarterly, 1975, Vol. 9, No. 1

Horry County Historical Society

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.coastal.edu/irq

Part of the Civic and Community Engagement Commons, and the History Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.coastal.edu/irq/31

This Journal is brought to you for free and open access by the Horry County Archives Center at CCU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Independent Republic Quarterly by an authorized administrator of CCU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact commons@coastal.edu.
HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS
LEFT TO RIGHT: F. A. Green, Treasurer; Mrs. B. G. Langley, Secretary; J. Osby Cartrette, Vice President; J. Ernest E. Harper, Director, and Gene Anderson, President.

Published quarterly by the Horry County Historical Society, 1008 Fifth Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526. Second class postage paid at Conway, S. C. 29526.
The County with a heart
That will win your heart.
--Ernest Richardson

HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT ................................................. Gene Anderson
VICE PRESIDENT ........................................... J. O. Cartrette
SECRETARY .................................................. Mrs. B. G. Langley
TREASURER ................................................... F. A. Green
HISTORIAN ................................................... J. Ernest E. Harper
BOARD OF DIRECTORS ................................. Miss Ernestine Little
  Mrs. G. Manning Thomas
  Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis

EDITORIAL STAFF ...........................................
  Editor
    John P. Cartrette
  Managing & Photo Editor
    E. R. McIver
  Copy Editors
    Mrs. Catherine Lewis
    Dr. W. H. Long
  Associate Editors
    Mrs. Annette E. Reesor
    Mrs. Eunice McM. Thomas
  Mailing & Distribution
    Mrs. Jewel G. Long
    Mr. G. Manning Thomas
  Sales
    Miss Ernestine Little

SCHEDULE OF SOCIETY MEETINGS FOR 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Society Meeting:</th>
<th>Board of Directors Meetings:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 13, 1975</td>
<td>March 10, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 14, 1975</td>
<td>June 9, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14, 1975</td>
<td>September 8, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 13, 1975</td>
<td>December 8, 1975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please mark these dates on your calendar.

Dues: $5.00 annually for individuals; $7.50 for married couples and $3.00 for students. Checks may be sent to F. A. Green, 402 - 43rd Avenue North, Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577. One subscription to the QUARTERLY is free with each membership. If a couple desires two copies, the dues are $10.00.

Material for the QUARTERLY may be submitted to Mr. John P. Cartrette, 1008 - 5th Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526.

Back issues of the QUARTERLY may be obtained for $2.00 each plus 25 cents postage from Miss Ernestine Little, 1003 6th Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526, as long as they are in print.

Copies of the 1880 CENSUS OF HORRY COUNTY, S. C. may be obtained by writing the Horry County Historical Society, 1008 Fifth Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526, or in person from the Horry County Memorial Library. The price is $7.50.
AN APPRECIATION — WE THOUGHT YOU SHOULD KNOW

FIRST, on behalf of the editor, members of the Historical Society, and readers of the Independent Republic Quarterly, we extend thanks to the staff of the Quarterly for their planning, research, typing, editing, composing, proof reading, reporting, record keeping, mailing, and their many hours on Thursday evenings working without any remuneration - except for the pleasure in getting out the Quarterly.

Also, thanks to our officers and directors for a job well done during 1974, and, to all who were faithful to attend our meetings.

We especially express our gratitude to the County Delegation for their interest and support without which we could have not operated.

A special thanks to our many contributors.

SECONDLY — TO INDIVIDUAL STAFF MEMBERS
To Miss Ernestine Little for mailing and sales of special numbers of the magazine, securing pictures, doing research, and record keeping.

To Mrs. Catherine Lewis for her suggestions, research, composing, typing, and editing.

To Mrs. Annette Reesor for her articles, research, pictures, and other work.

To Mr. Rick McIver for his photography and reproductions of old pictures, his traveling to secure same, assisting in composing and mailing.

To Dr. W. H. (Bill) Long for his typing, record keeping, and other assistance.

To Mrs. Jewell G. Long for her assistance in getting information and working to get out the Quarterly.

To the Thomases (Eunice and Manning) for their items submitted, Xeroxing, editing and other help.

To our members for their contribution and support.

To Mrs. Aileen Paul Harper, our Historian, for the Society Scrap Book.

To Mr. F. A. Green, our Treasurer, for his excellent job in receiving the numerous subscriptions, furnishing the staff with names and addresses and paying bills.

John P. Cartrette, Coordinator.

AN URGENT PLEA
To our members and readers - To send in items of interest, church histories, family histories, community histories, pictures of old buildings, antiques, and heirlooms, interesting events, past and present, so that this may be recorded before the information is lost. We need data from Galivants Ferry, Dog Bluff, Floyds, Green Sea, and other townships, in order to make this a county wide publication.

EDITOR
TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER OF APPRECIATION ........................................... Page 3

HCHS FALL TOUR .................................................. Page 5

WACCAMAW RIVER IN 1826 ........................................ Page 8

SOUTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE OF ANCESTRAL RESEARCH
  By Jewell G. Long and Eunice M. Thomas ................. Page 10

MT. CALVARY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, by Etrulia P. Dozier .... Page 10

COLONIAL PERIOD IN HORRY COUNTY, by C. B. Berry ........ Page 13

A HISTORY OF HORRY COUNTY SOLDIERS, PART I, by Ted L. Gragg .. Page 15

SERVICE CLUBS IN HORRY COUNTY:

CONWAY BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB, by Jewell G. Long .... Page 22

GRAND STRAND BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB, by Dorothy F. Green ... Page 24

CONWAY KIWANIS CLUB, by John P. Cartrette .................. Page 24

CONWAY LIONS CLUB, by W. M. Goldfinch, Jr. ................ Page 28

MYRTLE BEACH LIONS CLUB, by Richard Phillips ................ Page 29

CONWAY ROTARY CLUB, by Sam Cox ................................ Page 30

AYNOR RETIREMENT CLUB, by Fiona Richardson .............. Page 31

CONWAY RECREATION & RETIREMENT CLUB, by John P. Cartrette .... Page 33

WACCAMAW SERTOMA CLUB, by Carroll D. Padgett, Jr. ....... Page 34

WACCAMAW MAPS .................................................. Page 35

THE LIBRARY HAS IT ............................................. Page 35
HCHS TOURS WACCAMAW RIVER

On Saturday, November 2, 1974, the Horry County Historical Society toured historic sites along the Waccamaw River by boat. Hoyt McMillan, whose article about transportation appeared in a recent quarterly, prepared a map of the tour and a brochure giving historic information about the points of interest. Both are included here as being of general interest to the members whether or not they were able to make the tour.

The members who took the tour were Miss Rebecca Bryan, Miss Evelyn Snider, Miss Ernestine Little, Gen. and Mrs. Hoyt McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Manning Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cutts, Joe Pinson, Jimmie Johnson, Jack Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Grier Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. George Gause, Mrs. Ruby Lee Wachtman, Mrs. Annette Reesor, Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis, Kevin Lewis, Mrs. B. T. Frierson, Mrs. Caroline Jordan, Mrs. Jewell G. Long, William H. Long, and John P. Cartrette.

We are grateful to those who furnished boats: Hoyt McMillan, Grier Johnson, James B. Goldfinch, Jimmy Johnson, Wendell Holbert, Jim Reddick, and E. R. McIver. Skipper Wendell Holbert was accompanied by his granddaughter, Tammy Richardson, who on April 20, 1974, was named the girl karate champion of the southeast.
HCHS FALL TOUR

1. MORNING TOUR: 9:30 a.m. until 12:00 Noon From Conway, S. C. to Hardee's Ferry and return.

SITE OF THE CONWAY LUMBER COMPANY

The Conway Lumber Company, "The Big Mill", was built on this site beginning in 1902 and it operated as the major industry of Conway until it closed in 1944. The new Conway Marina is being constructed on the log pond of the Conway Lumber Company. This log pond was an outgrowth of "Baxter Lake", a natural body of water found at this location on the Waccamaw River.

STEAMBOAT TERMINAL FOR THE WACCAMAW LINE OF STEAMERS

This waterfront warehouse served as the Conway Terminal for the Waccamaw Line of Steamers and the steamboats of the Georgetown Line of Steamers until they ceased operations on the river. The office of Mr. D. T. McNeill, the Conway Agent for the steamboats, was on this wharf.

The Waccamaw Line of Steamers operated steamboats out of Conway from the early 1880s until 1919 and the Georgetown Line stopped running steamboats to Conway in the early 1920s.

SITE OF THE OLD RAILROAD TURNBRIDGE ACROSS THE WACCAMAW RIVER

This railroad turnbridge was built in 1914 at the foot of Main Street to permit the members of the Conway Coast and Western Railroad to make the daily runs from the station at Myrtle Beach to Aynor, S. C. Prior to the building of the turnbridge, passengers and freight were ferried across the river from Conway to make connection with the train to Myrtle Beach.

SITE OF THE "GOVERNMENT SHIPYARD"

This shipyard was owned by Burroughs and Collins Company, and the "Mitchell C", the largest and finest steamboat to operate on the Waccamaw River was built here and launched in 1905. Numerous barges of various types were constructed here. A number of supply boats, hoisters, and the dredge "Cheraw" were also built here for the U. S. Government... hence the name, "The Government Shipyard". The W. H. Winbourne Company Sawmill and Furniture Manufacturing Plant later occupied the same site. The W. H. Winbourne Company was followed by the Burroughs Lumber Company at the same location.

CONWAY FERRIES & EARLY BRIDGES

In 1804 a ferry was authorized to operate across Kingston Lake from Lot #4 in Conwayborough. Captain Thomas Crowson was ferryman on the northwest (Conway) side, and Captain Joseph Blythe was ferryman on the south side. Another ferry was also established in 1814 across the Waccamaw River adjoining Lot #1 in Conwayborough. Captain Thomas Crowson was also authorized to operate this ferry on the northwest (Conway) side of the river and Captain Thomas Mitchell was ferryman on the southeast side.

The first bridge was authorized to be built across Kingston Lake in 1844 and was probably built in 1845. Turnbridges and drawbridges were maintained at this site until the 4th Avenue bridge was constructed. The dock at Snow Hill on Kingston Lake was visited regularly by the river steamboats and the bridge across Kingston Lake had to be a type that could open to permit the passage of river traffic.

THE SITE OF THE OLD HIGHWAY TURNBRIDGE OVER THE WACCAMAW RIVER

This bridge was built in the early 1900s with money left over from construction of the Horry County Jail and Courthouse in 1906. There was not sufficient money available to build the approaches to the bridge; so for several years the bridge remained in an open position until approaches could be financed, about the time of World War I.

SITE OF "OLD SHIPYARD"

At this place sailing vessels were built before the War Between The States. This was also the place where Burroughs and Collins built several of the steamboats operated by the Waccamaw Line of Steamers. The Marine Railway used in the repair of the steamboats was also located at this site. It was powered by a windlass pulled by mules.

THE DYNAMITE HOUSE

This place no doubt derived its name because it was the location of the storage shed for dynamite used in blowing stumps and clearing land and rights-of-way. It was used by Canal Wood for a number of years as the main office and barge loading site.

SITE OF THE WALKER CHEMICAL COMPANY

This site was established about 1905. Mr. L. D. Magrath came to Conway to assist in the construction and management of this plant. The plant produced turpentine and related products using the process of boiling the resin from fat.
lightwood stumps and wood. The wood was heated in retorts without a supply of oxygen. Mr. Arthur Burroughs and another employee died as a result of an accident in the plant. The Walker Chemical Company ceased operations after a serious fire in about 1914. This process for making turpentine continues in use today in Brunswick, Georgia where the Hercules Chemical Company has an operation.

The Veneer Manufacturing Company was later built on this site and Mr. W. A. Stilley, Senior, was part owner and manager until he resigned to establish his own business, The Stilley Plywood Company, further up the river. Mr. R. T. Edwards became manager of the Veneer Manufacturing Company now controlled by Mr. O. L. Williams of Sumter, S. C. until Mr. Edwards death in the early 1940s. The operation was then discontinued.

THE STILLEY PLYWOOD COMPANY MILL
This is one of the oldest mill sites in continuous operation in this area. The Kanaw (or Canaw) Lumber Company was the first to occupy this site. It was followed by the Ward Bates Lumber Company which was followed by the Rankin Tyson Company. The Stilley Plywood Company, Inc. Veneer Mill is now located here. The products of Stilley Plywood Company, Inc. are all finished at 16th Avenue in Conway.

WILSON LANDING
This was a regular river landing for loading and unloading the river boats. At all of these landings fuel in the form of cut wood was put on board the steamboats as needed. Passengers were accepted at all landings as well as cargo of all types.

This landing is of special interest to me because it was the river landing on the property of my Great-Great-Great Grandfather, Samuel Wilson.

THE RIVERSIDE CLUB
A popular social club owned by a small number of families living in Conway. This club is relatively new and has no historic significance.

THE SITE OF HARDEE'S FERRY
In 1795 the South Carolina Legislature provided for a ferry to be established over the Waccamaw River at this place. Until the turnbridge was constructed at Conway over the Waccamaw River, Hardee's Ferry provided the citizens of this vicinity their most efficient means of crossing the river to the north of Conway. It was the focal point for traffic traveling to Myrtle Beach and Singleton's Swash. Mr. Edward Westbury was the last ferryman and he operated it until the 1920s.

This ferry was first known as Hemmingway's Ferry, then as "Gaul's" Ferry (Mills Statistics of 1825) and later as Hardee's Ferry. Mrs. Westbury, the widow of Mr. Ed Westbury, still lives here.

II. RETURN TO CONWAY: Upon returning to the marina we will have our lunch out of doors where tables and chairs have been set up, just south of the club house. There are restrooms inside the club house. The lunch period should last about an hour and then we will get back in the boats for the AFTERNOON TOUR. There is also a telephone in the club house, in case it is needed.

III. PICNIC LUNCH NEAR THE CONWAY FIREMEN'S CLUB HOUSE AT THE CONWAY LUMBER COMPANY MILL SITE: 12:00 Noon.
IV. AFTERNOON TOUR: 1:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m.

SITE OF THE CONWAY LUMBER COMPANY
The Conway Lumber Company, "The Big Mill", was built on this site beginning in 1902 and it operated as the major industry of Conway until it closed in 1944. The new Conway Marina is being constructed on the log pond of the Conway Lumber Company. This log pond was an outgrowth of "Baxter Lake", a natural body of water found at this location on the Waccamaw River.

THE DOZIER CUT
This cut to improve the navigation on the Waccamaw River was made in 1910 by the dredge, "Cheraw". This vessel was built at the government Shipyard" in Conway and Captain Ralph R. Dozier was captain during the time the cut was made.

SAVANNAH BLUFF LANDING
This was a landing for receiving and shipping farm produce and supplies on the riverboats. At all of these landings fuel in the form of cut wood was put on board the steamboats as needed. Passengers were accepted at all landings too.

PITCH LANDING
This was another stop for the riverboats to load and offload passengers, farm produce and supplies. Before the Dozier Cut was made it was difficult for boats of any size to proceed up the river beyond this point.

COX'S FERRY
This public ferry was established in 1811 and continued in operation until about 1920. The importance of this ferry was reduced when the turnbridge over the Waccamaw River became usable about the time of World War I. Prior to this time it was the major means for people...
living in the vicinity of Conway to cross the river below Conway, and it was the best point of departure (along with Peach Tree) for Murrells Inlet.

**THE GOVERNMENT CUT**
This cut to improve navigation on the river was made in 1911 and 1912. Prior to this time sailing ships had to be loaded and unloaded at Pott Bluff (below the cut) because they could not negotiate the shoals and sharp turns around Thoroughfare Island.

**POTT BLUFF**
This river landing was a major trans-shipment point for ocean going sailing ship cargoes destined for Conway and other points further up the river. The importance of Pott Bluff was greatly reduced following the completion of the Government Cut by Thoroughfare Island. You may be able to see ballast rock that was unloaded in this area from these vessels.

**TODDVILLE**
This high bluff on the river was formally known as Woodward's Landing, being part of a tract of land granted to James Woodward and his wife in 1791.

In 1875 Joseph Todd purchased part of this bluff and 8 acres of adjoining land. Mr. Todd established a turpentine distillery, a store, a storage house, and a gin. The name Toddville then became associated with the place.

The Independent Republic Quarterly for October 1973 contains the history of Toddville by Carolyn Osborn Dusenbury (Mrs. Harmon Dusenbury) on pages 14-17. Toddville was a major stop for river steamboats and was a busy landing.

**UPPER MILL PLANTATION**
This house, framed by two large chimneys, was built in 1828 by Henry Buck, who came to South Carolina from Bucksport, Maine. All the lumber in the house was cut on the site. To the right can be seen the remains of the smokestack of the first of three lumber mills built by the Buck family. This mill and surrounding plantation were called Upper Mill because it was the most northern of the three sawmills. The plantation has remained in the Buck family since 1828. [This paragraph furnished by Mrs. Eugenia Buck Cutts].

**BUCKSVILLE—THE SITE OF THE MIDDLE MILL & SHIPYARD**
This was the second mill built, and since it was between the other two, was thus named. In the river only a few pilings remain of the docks where schooners from faraway places such as the West Indies tied up. Across those wharves passed lumber of pine and cypress, some of which went into the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. In the 1870s Middle Mill was the largest and liveliest community in the county. It was here too, that the proud ship "Henrietta" was built, measuring over 200 feet, which met its end in a typhoon off the coast of Yokohama, Japan. Rocks were used as ballast in the ships as they came down from the north, and some can still be found on the bank. [This paragraph furnished by Mrs. Eugenia Buck Cutts].

The road from Bucksville to Peachtree Ferry can still be seen where it follows the west bank, of the river to the south.

**V. RETURN TO CONWAY**

**END OF TOUR**

**WACCAMAW RIVER IN 1826**

[The following report of Abram Blanding, Superintendent of Public Works of South Carolina in 1826, describes the Waccamaw River as he found it on an inspection tour made that year. The report is reprinted from INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1817-1828, compiled and edited by David Kohn [Washington, D. C., privately printed, 1938], pages 450-453. An inscribed and numbered copy of this volume is owned by R. C. Fennell, a member of this Society. He is a Native of Loris and lives in Kingstree. He is Superintendent of Education of Williamsburg County.]

**WACCAMAW RIVER**

In my last report, I stated the extent of work contracted for this river. In April last I again visited it, and formed a contract with Alexander W. M'Ra, for continuing the boat navigation to the North Carolina line. I procured this work to be done within the appropriation, leaving a balance of $265.

The result of these contracts when completed, will be that there will be a schooner navigation from Georgetown to Porter Landing, a distance of 75 miles by water, and a boat navigation above Porter's landing to the North Carolina line, a distance of more than 35 miles by water. This work will have to be examined and received next year, when it will be finished.

**INLAND NAVIGATION PARALLEL TO THE SEA BOARD**

In the course of my examinations of Waccamaw River, I kept in mind the probability of its hereafter forming a link in the chain of inland navigation, extending near the Seaboard,
from Boston to New Orleans, and I collected facts connected with subjects with the view of laying them before the Legislature. By inspecting the map of this part of the country, it will be seen that this river takes a course, deviating but little from a direct line from Georgetown in South Carolina, to Wilmington in North Carolina. Its whole course within this state is nearly parallel to the Seaboard. Where it crosses the line of the two states the river is but about five miles from the Ocean, although 75 miles from its mouth by land and more than 120 miles by water. The country through which it passes is so level and rises so little above the Ocean, that the tide ebbs and flows as high as Tilly Swamp, (Tully on the State Map.) This point by land is 18 miles below the North Carolina line, and by water it is more than 85 miles above Georgetown. Below Tilley Swamp, there is but one place where there is not at least six feet water at low ebb. This shallow is at Coxe's landing, a short distance below Conwayborough. Here for a short distance there is a sand flat, that has only five feet water at ebb, and seven feet at flood, in the dryest seasons. Above Tilly Swamp, I found six feet water to Rial's landing, but the river was not then as low by one foot as it sometimes becomes in a drought. At Rial's there is two feet less depth, and deep and shallow water alternate to the North Carolina line. The capacity of this stream may therefore be thus stated: from Georgetown to Tilly Swamp, six feet draft at half flood, and five feet at low ebb, and if the shallow at Coxe's were removed, its capacity would be six feet, at the lowest state of the tide. This distance is about 85 miles by water. From Tilly Swamp to Rial's about 8 miles by water, there is five feet water in dry seasons. Between Rial's and the N. Carolina line in low water, not more than two feet would be found on the shallows. The stream is wide to Conwayborough, and above that place its average width is about 150 feet, and it is no where less than 100 feet. Below Conwayborough the river is tolerable straight. There are however, two principal bends, which lengthen the distance about six miles. Through these, cuts are now formed, that pass boats, and it would be easy, to enlarge them so as to pass Schooners or Steam Boats. Above Conwayborough the stream is crooked having one large bend and many short turns. At Rial's there is a bluff on the west side of the river, and on the other side a high swamp, at least ten feet above low summer water. The freshes never cover this swamp; their greatest elevation does not exceed eight feet. To perfect navigation to Rial's for vessels drawing five feet water, requires nothing but the removal of logs from that place, to Porter's landing, a few miles below Tilly Swamp. Below Porter's the logs have already been removed. Above Rial's the navigation must be improved for large boats in a different manner. One of two plans must be adopted. The first and cheapest may be to erect a dam eight feet high at Rial's landing, which will give at least six feet water in the river at the North Carolina line. A lock of eight feet lift at this dam would gain the new level and thus extend a Steam Boat navigation to the limits of the state. But for many reasons a more expensive plan should have the preference. This would be to extend a canal parallel to the general direction of the Waccamaw, on the west side of it to seven creeks in North Carolina, where it should enter above the dam, and by this means the river would be made the feeder of the canal, which would thus be about 25 miles long. This dam at seven creeks would give the requisite depth of water, in the Waccamaw, to Alligator creek in North Carolina. And it is probable that from this creek to Old Town creek, which enters the Cape Fear below Wilmington, a canal may be constructed which would find its feeder in Waccamaw lake. I have no doubt of the feasibility of this plan up to the seven creeks. Beyond that I have no personal information, and what I have stated is conjectural, but it has strong probabilities to support it, strengthened by the information of persons acquainted with the ground. It would require three locks not exceeding 7 feet each, to gain the level at Alligator creek. I state this fact from the actual levels taken from the Waccamaw to the Ocean, on the line of the two states, by which it is ascertained, that low water in Waccamaw at that point, is only 11 feet 4 inches, above the ebb of the Ocean. From that point to the seven creeks is about 12 miles by water, with a sluggish current, so that the fall in the whole distance will probably not be found to be more than four feet, or four inches to the mile, which is a greater descent than exists between the state line, and the head of the tide water. If the dam at seven creeks should be eight feet high, the whole fall from its top to the Ocean would be 23 feet four inches, and to low water at Conwayborough, about 19 or 20 feet, which would be the whole lockage on this Canal. The advantages of this canal which a dam and lock at Rial's cannot possess are these; First, that the river in that space is at least double the length of the canal, and secondly, that the navigation in the canal will be in still water, while the ascending
navigation in the river will be against the current.

But this work can be of little or no advantage, unless it be continued to the Cape Fear, and even then, not very important to South Carolina, unless a canal of corresponding dimensions be constructed between Winyah Bay, and Wando river, so that the same boat that descends the Waccamaw may proceed directly to Charleston, without going to sea. This part of the work, would present vast local advantages, besides its forming a part of the grand inland communication contemplated to be formed, the whole length of the Union. These local advantages are stated in my Report of 1824 page 26. It only remains for me to speak of the plan of the work. I have examined the ground sufficiently to satisfy myself, of the entire practicability of extending a canal, from Winyaw to Wando. The line already traced and in part executed, from Winyaw Bay to the Santee, appears to me to be well chosen. It can be supplied with tide water, and requires only two tide locks. The average digging will be about 9 feet for six miles. The plan of the canal already in part executed there is too small. It should have at least six feet water, and be thirty feet wide at the bottom, and about 48 feet at the surface. Calculating on these dimensions, about half of the excavation is already made. From the Santee, the navigation must proceed to the head of Owendaw creek, and by a canal 8 miles long enter the Wando river, and thence to Charleston Harbor. The canal is the only work of consequence on this part of the line. It must be fed from tide water, it requires only two tide locks; and encounters no very deep digging.

To extend this navigation from Charleston to the Savannah river, the works at Elliotts Cut and Walls Cut, are the only ones of any magnitude. It is said that Walls Cut is now passable by Steam Boats. It has cost the state $15,000. It has not been under the direction of this department, and its state cannot therefore be officially reported. It only remains for me to speak of the other work.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE OF ANCESTRAL RESEARCH**

The Horry County Historical Society is indebted to George Rupert Gause for his recent gift of copies of the *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research* to our county library. They contain much helpful and interesting informa-
would donate the acre of land on which the old church stood, to the congregation. Further, they and their family would bear an equal burden of the cost of this building. This was done and the promise of giving the land was kept. The present building was begun under the leadership of the late Anthony T. Graham. After his passing the work continued under the guiding hand of Rev. Elijah Patrick.

Among the ministers who have served this pastorate have been Joe Gore of Pine Island, Eddie Dewitt of Conway, Herbert Livingston of Wampee, Homer Bellamy of St. Paul, Frank Gore of Myrtle Beach, Anthony Graham of Pine Island and Elijah Patrick of Longs, the present pastor.

Among the teachers who taught at old Mt. Calvary School were a Mr. Vaught of Wampee, Mr. Bernice White of Marion, Bessie Moore, Mrs. Ruby Lee, Albertha Brown, Martha Sheran, Elizabeth Treadwell, Gracie King Alston, Albertha McNeil Williams, Lora Allen Dozier, and Ida Bell Reaves.

---

**THE CEMETERY AT THE MOUNT CALVARY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH ABOUT 9 MILES EAST OF CONWAY ON HIGHWAY 905**

Compiled by Etrulia P. Dozier and John Wayne Graham
December 8, 1974

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ada Jane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died Sept.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Bell</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1912</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethel Bellamy</td>
<td>1930 - 1970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Roy Bryant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam PH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunice Butler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died May 14, 1967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ezel Crosby</td>
<td>Mar. 4, 1912</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elzie B. Crosby</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1947</td>
<td>Apr. 3, 1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vency Dewitt</td>
<td>April 2, 1951</td>
<td>Age 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arther L. Dozier</td>
<td>Apr. 6, 1921</td>
<td>Jan. 3, 1917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. Dozier</td>
<td>May 1909 - July 13, 1966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Asbury Dozier</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1876 - July 11, 1937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lora A. Dozier</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1915 - Sept. 8, 1965</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd Dozier</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>PVT Co E</td>
<td>1325 Engr G S Regt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allene Grate</td>
<td>Mar. 9, 1894 - Mar. 14, 1969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvin Grate</td>
<td>Born 1909 - Died Apr. 3, 1952</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Vera Grant</td>
<td>July 14, 1913 - July 8, 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlee Grate</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1929 - Sept. 3, 1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie Grate</td>
<td>Born 1916 - Died Aug 23, 1942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juanita Grate</td>
<td>Mar 24, 1957 - 5 yrs. 20 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon Grate</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>PVT US Army</td>
<td>World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsissie Grate</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1868 - Aug. 31, 1958</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nora Grate</td>
<td>Born 1855 - Died Dec. 11, 1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Grate</td>
<td>10 days old Died 1952</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Douglas V. Parmley  
June 23, 1960 - June 29, 1974

Helen Parmley  
1932 - 1973

Ida D. Parmley  
Feb. 10, 1905 - Jan. 12, 1974

Robert Parmley  
Mar. 4, 1911 - Dec. 12, 1967

Hughley Patrick  
Dec. 4, 1817 - June 5, 1906

T. C. Pratt  
Born 1911 - Died Dec. 6, 1952

Gupt Hea Richardson [Infant]  
Died 1965

J. H. Richardson  
May 15, 1878 - Dec. 12, 1939

Joe Vander Richardson  
May 15, 1890 - Apr. 17, 1972

Joseph Richardson  
1912 - 1965

Lula B. Richardson  
Feb. 15, 1899 - Oct. 25, 1916

Ruth Albert Richardson  
Apr. 3, 1900 - Jan. 24, 1959

Wilbert J. Richardson  
April 12, 1935 - June 26, 1970

Presley Vereen  
1909 - 1973

Abbegail Wilson  
1890 - 1967

Allen Oscar Wilson  
Aug. 11, 1892 - Mar. 25, 1950

Allen W. Wilson  
Sept. 20, 1854 - Jan. 28, 1937

Amey Wilson  
Nov. 9, 1857 - Aug. 16, 1926

Georgie Anna Wilson  
Sept. 15, 1903 - Dec. 23, 1934

Jacob D. Wilson  
July 13, 1890 - Jan. 13, 1949

James E. Wilson  
Feb. 4, 1954 Age 61

James W. Wilson  
Dec. 12, 1947 Age 25

John Boson Wilson  
July 6, 1927 - Apr. 22, 1962

Josephine Wilson  
Feb. 16, 1887 - Apr. 1943

Normie Wilson [Infant]  
Feb. 22, 1944

Peggie Ann Wilson  
Oct. 7, 1951

Robert Wilson  
May 6, 1904 - June 6, 1951

Sam Wilson  
Dec. 28, 1953 Age 55

Susan Vereen Wilson  
May 18, 1907 - July 15, 1949

William L. Wilson  
May 11, 1961 Age 86

Arthur J. Wolfe  
1902 - 1966

Betty Sue Wolfe [Infant]  
1951 - 1951

Essie Mae Wolfe  
1913 - 1971

Mary E. Wolfe  
1908-

Ross J. Wolfe  
1908 - 1967

Charles Woodard  
1950 - 1972

Harry A. Woodard  
Sept. 15, 1907 - Nov. 12, 1963

Jerry W. Woodard  
Nov. 1, 1904 - Feb. 13, 1906

Mary I. Woodard  
June 23, 1874 - Aug. 12, 1939

Mosell W. Woodard  
Jan. 10, 1885 - Mar. 12, 1955

Sam Wilson  
Aug. 6, 1924 - Sept. 16, 1953

Tomie Woodward  
1912 - 1967

William K. Woodward  
COLONIAL PERIOD IN HORRY COUNTY

By C. B. Berry

As our country approaches its two-hundredth birthday, there are many plans being made for our bicentennial celebration. Actually, this birthday will come on July 4, 1976 but the country is already in the process of planning and celebrating. Already the U. S. Postal Service has issued at least seven commemorative stamps for this event and has many more planned. There will be coins minted; books published; speeches made and parades, among other activities before we see an end to this celebration.

So it might be appropriate at this time to take stock of our historical heritage that might enable our particular locality to qualify for activity in this commemoration.

Of course, being a community with a small population during the pre-revolutionary days, there was not a great deal of activity to tell about in those times. And having talked about local history to you on at least two prior occasions, I hope you will forgive me for any duplications.

In the colonial period, there was little activity along what we now call the Grand Strand. Most of our inhabitants were clustered around Little River, in Little River Neck and on homesteads along the Waccamaw River. The swashes along the coast seemed to attract settlers to some extent. We know that the old Gause family early resided at Windy Hill Beach and the swash was named for them. It was changed to White Point Swash in the last century. The Vereens and Lewises settled around Singleton's Swash near where the new Hilton hotel is now rising. And the Withers families settled in what is now Myrtle Beach, on what is now known as Myrtle Beach, on what is now known as Withers Swash which runs through Bill Parkers pavilion where the big roller coaster and antique automobile museum are now operated. Withers Swash was earlier known as "Eight Mile Swash" because it was eight miles from where old Kings Highway led onto the strand just North of Singleton's Swash. The road was so sandy through what is now Myrtle Beach that travelers usually took the strand route for about twenty miles to bypass Myrtle Beach. And when you stop to think about it, Myrtle Beach is growing into such a metropolitan area that the people are again looking for ways to bypass it.

These people who made their homes here prior to the revolution did not have stores they could run to for a carton of drinks and a package of cold-cuts when meal time came around. They had learned by necessity to be more or less self-sustaining. This is evident in reading some of their wills where they bequeath such things as cows, calves and their future increase; beehives, hogs, chickens, fish seines, feather beds, etc.

All of the people, of course, were not just concerned with self-sustenance--some engaged in money making activities. Around Little River, commerce was an important activity. If a man owned a sharpie he could purchase local products such as animal skins, tar and naval stores, turtles, beef, salted fish, rice and indigo, and carry these out to Georgetown, Charleston or Wilmington and bring in medicines, food products, tools, clothing and seeds for sale. Such operators were known as Coaster and Trader. Others made money by cultivating rice and indigo. One prominent Little River citizen who was born in 1731 and died in 1776, left a will that is most revealing. This was Josias Allston, related to the famous artist, Washington Allston of Brookgreen, Governor Joseph Allston whose wife was Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr who killed Alexander Hamilton in the famous duel, and the several other prominent Allston families of the Georgetown and Little River areas. Josias Allston had plantations near Georgetown, at Little River and in Colkins Neck (across the river from Calabash). Excerpts from his will:

"A true and Just appraisement of Josias Allston's personal estate at Little River in the state of South Carolina, Prince George Parish, as were shown to us the subscribers sworn appraisers by Francis and John Allston, Executors, this third and fourth day of March 1777:

[134 slaves listed by name, plus some children]
11 Indigo Hooks
30 Bushels Corn
35 Head Hogs
Also many other items.
At Colkins Neck Plantation:
1 Ox Cart, 3 Yokes and chains
40 Bushels Indigo Seed
29 Broad Hoes
9 Hedd of English Colts
1 Grey Saddle Mare
13 head Hogs
500 Bushels Corn
150 Bushels Peas
Also much other property.

This will give you a glimpse of what life was like here on the Grand Strand on the eve of the American Revolution.

As news of the Boston Tea Party spread, there developed a rising spirit of independence from the British royal crown. I have a copy of a letter from a merchant who operated in old Brunswick Town on the Cape Fear River up near Wilmington. This was William Hill who married Margaret Moore at Orton Plantation on Sept. 29, 1757. Margaret Moore Hill was a granddaughter of old Governor James Moore of Charleston, South Carolina and a niece of the founder of old Brunswick Town.

As a merchant in Brunswick, William Hill refused to accept an order of tea which arrived in October 1774 from England. This was prior to the ban on the importation of tea by the American colonies, which ban had grown out of the arbitrary taxation by the English on this commodity, and which had inflamed not only the New Englanders but the Cape Fear citizens as well.

In a letter to William Kelly & Co. of England, October 17, 1774, William Hill wrote: "I am very much obliged to you, Gentlemen, for your polite tender of the agency for supplying his Majesty's ships. But I beg leave to decline it. I would not be subject to the humors of those people for ten percent commissions. The tea I am as much surprised to see now as I have been disappointed in the want of it these eleven months past. Had it come agreeable to my request, in July '73, it would have afforded a profitable sale; but now it is too late to be received here in America. If I was ever so willing to take it, the people here would not suffer it to be landed. Poison would now be more acceptable...."

As the spirit of independence grew in the colonies, the people began to set up committees to act for each community. These were known as Committees of Safety. There were such committees in Wilmington, Brunswick Town, Little River and Georgetown. Charleston, at that time, was the capital of the South Carolina colony and the governing body there was known as the General Committee.

There were eight members of the Committee of Safety at Little River. They required all citizens to sign an oath of allegiance as opposed to allegiance to the crown. They also acted as a governing body for the community.

Many of you will recall the Battle of Lexington and there are many references to this as the Battle of Concord. Anyway, I recall while studying American history in high school, that dates were often difficult to remember. I resolved to pick out one date and to see if it could be remembered. This was April 19, 1775--the date of this battle--and it has never been forgotten.

Information in those days could be transmitted only by word of mouth or by personal messenger. Naturally, it was several days before the people in the South learned about the Battle of Lexington.

Here is a letter transmitting information about that battle:

"Wilmington Express - Wilmington, May 8, 1775, 4:0'clock afternoon - Dear Sir: I take liberty to forward by express the enclosed papers which were received this afternoon. If you should be at a loss for a man and horse, the bearer will proceed as far as the Boundary House. You will please direct Mr. Marion or any other gentleman to forward the packet immediately to the Southward with the greatest possible dispatch. I am with esteem your most obedient servant. Cornelius Harnett, Esq. P. S. For God's sake send the man on without the least delay and write to Mr. Marion to forward it by night and day. To: Richard Quince, Esq., Brunswick."

Richard Quince received this and forwarded it some five hours later as shown by his letter of transmittal dated May 8, 1775, 9:00 p.m. in the evening.

Isaac Marion, an older brother of the Swamp Fox made his home at the Boundary House near the present day Calabash and served the area as a Justice of the Peace. Marion's letter of transmittal is as follows:

"Boundary, May 9, 1775, Little River - Gentlemen of the Committee: I have just received express from the Committees of the Northward Provinces desiring I would forward the enclosed packet to the Southward Committees. As yours is the nearest, I request for the good of our country and welfare of our lives, liberties and good fortunes, you will not lose a moment's time but dispatch the same to the Committee of Georgetown to be forwarded to Charleston. Signed: Isaac Marion. This was addressed to: Dennis Hankins, Josias Allston, & Samuel Dwight, Esquires; and Messrs. Francis & John Allston, Gentlemen of the Committee of Little River."

Sometime later, the Committee at Little River had some trouble with one of the local
citizens. Probably the letters they wrote to the general committee in Charleston might best explain this trouble: (See "Little River and Colonial Diplomacy" in IRQ, Vol. 5, No. 2, Apr. '71)

There were many activities occurring here during that period of which there is nothing written. However, we do have information about the watch off the coast of Little River for the French fleet; the encampment of 9,000 troops under General Francis Nash on Little River Neck in 1776 and the Battle of Bear Bluff on the Waccamaw River where the Whigs and Tories engaged in a skirmish. The details of these activities would take up too much time to relate so these can wait until another time.

A HISTORY OF HORRY COUNTY SOLDIERS

PART I

By Ted L. Gragg
[This is the first of three installments of a paper prepared for the History of Horry County course at Coastal Carolina, spring semester 1973.]

SUNRISE, 19 APRIL 1775

Six companies of British infantry, commanded by Major John Pitcairn, march down the road toward Lexington, Massachusetts. A band of forty militiamen block their path. They are led by Captain John Park.(1)

"Don't fire unless you are fired on;" he says - "but if they want war, it may as well begin here!"(2)

"Damn you!" shouts Pitcairn. Disperse, you Rebels, disperse!
They do not.
The British raise their muskets.
The militiamen remain motionless.
Pitcairn pauses, then shouts
"FIRE!!"(3)

Nineteen days later. An express rider whips his lathered horse along the "Virginia Trail".(4) The horses' hooves pound the sandy road as he nears the Boundary House. The rider jerks his horse to a stop and dismounts. He grabs his dispatch pouches which contain an eyewitness account and a detailed newspaper report of the Battle of Lexington.(5) He's met at the door by Isaac Marion, Justice of the Peace of Little River.(6) Marion hustles him inside.

Moments later, a fresh horse under him, the express rider is on his way. This time he carries a letter from Marion. It's addressed to five men; Dennis Hankins, Josias Allston, and Samuel Dwight, Esquire; and Messrs. Francis and John Allston. They are all members of a vigilante group called the Committee of Safety of Little River.(7) The letter is dated May 9, 1775, The Boundary, Little River, and reads:

"Gentlemen of the Committee"

"I have just received express of the Committee of the Northwest Provinces desiring I would forward the enclosed packet to the Southward Committees. As yours is the nearest, I request for the good of our country and welfare of our lives, liberties and good fortunes, you will not lose a moments time but dispatch the same to the Committee of Georgetown to be forwarded to Charleston."

(signed) "Isaac Marion"(8)

Local patriots organized Committees of Safety for protection from raiding British Soldiers and Tory raiders.

An Episcopal Church was built on the banks of Kingston Lake prior to the Revolution. It stood just south east of the present day Kingston Presbyterian Church and was used as a meeting house during the Revolution.(9) This leads one to believe Kingston Township had a Committee of Safety.

By 1776, military forces had begun to enter Horry District. One of the first was General Francis Nash's army of 9,000 North Carolinians. This army bivouacked on the Allston Plantation at Little River Neck while enroute to Charleston, S. C.(10)

The next three years were times of decision. Neighbors began to choose sides. Some of the settlers considered their land a gift from the British Crown and allied themselves with England. Others, placing more value upon self-reliance than gratitude to the Crown, enlisted in the Patriot cause.

One of these was Francis Marion. Marion was a true guerilla fighter. In the course of the war, he would dishonor flags of truce, fight from ambush, and disregard the accepted rules of international warfare. Marion, who believed in the lightning attack, passed through Kingston Township many times in efforts to attack from where the enemy least expected it.

On May 12, 1780, Charleston fell to Sir Henry Clinton and his British invaders. Immediately, Francis Marion and his Continental comrades retreated from Charleston. He soon reached his brother Isaac's home at Little River.(11) Here he began to recruit his soldiers. Finally, on September 24, 1780, he led his new troops into the Waccamaw Neck. General Peter
Horry said:

"He knew we had some excellent friends, among who were the Hugers, Trapiers, and Allstons, fine fellows, rich as Jews, and hearty as we could wish.

These people all received us as tho we had been their brothers, threw open the gates of their elegant yards for our company...not withstanding our dirt and rags; and ushered us into their grand saloons and dining rooms, where the famous mahogany side boards were quickly covered with pitchers of old amber colored brandy and sugar dishes of double refined with honey for drams and jupils...The troop was now well braced by the noble Whigs of Waccamaw, when a messenger arrived and told Marion of a mighty gathering of Tories up on the Little Pee Dee. We left at moonrise, camped within ten miles of their site the next day, and attacked the following night."(12)

October 4, 1780, General Marion wrote Major General Horatio Gates, commander of the Southern Continental Army, saying:

"I set out from the White Marsh on Sunday evening, the 24th of September and took a tour to Kingston, from whence I turned and crossed Little Pee Dee to Black Mingo, where there was a guard of 47 men of the militia of St. James, Santee and St. Stephen, which I immediately attacked about 12:00 P.M. 28th of September..."'(13)

The Revolution continued. The backwoods-men in Marion's Brigade had become hardened veterans who slept by day and fought by night. Their alertness was their most important weapon. Marion's officers kept this weapon prepared by practice attacks, such as the one related by Reverend James Jenkins.

"A short time before the close of the war, I was called out under Colonel Baxter who had charge of a small part of Marion's Brigade. Our principle business was to guard the Neck against invasion by the Tories. We encamped first at Ray's (in the Neck). From Ray's we removed to Tarrel's Bay near Little Pee Dee, there to a redoubt thrown up and occupied by Marion, opposite Port's Ferry, thence again, a few miles above the ferry on the River. Here we remained until we heard the Tories had taken our boat freighted with rice, near the mouth of Black Lake, which induced us to go in pursuit of them from the swamp, and wounded one of the company, Robert James.'"

"From this place, Baxter detached a small company, and myself among them, with an express to Captain Warden, at the Bluff, on the Waccamaw, who was stationed there to guard that part of the country. From this place we had to carry a message to the Army in North Carolina. On our way, we were obliged to camp in a Tory neighborhood, where we expected an attack without fail. About daybreak, we heard our sentry hail

"Who comes there?" and the reply of "A friend"

"Friend to whom?" bawled the sentry.

"To King George," said the other, when off went their guns and into the camp ran our sentrys with great precipatation. Immediately we were ordered to form, so up we jumped, and bareheaded and undressed we snatched up our guns, making ready for battle, but we could see no enemy, and soon found it was a false alarm, intended by the officers to ascertain whether their men could be relied on in the event of an engagement."'(14)

Horry District had its share of Loyalists. One was Major Micajah Ganey, who lived six miles from Marion between Catfish Creek and the Little Pee Dee River.(15) He raised a band of Tories who raided from Georgetown to North Carolina. On two different occasions he had confrontations with two of the areas' leading patriots.

Once, in a light skirmish, Richard Green(16) recognized Major Ganey. Mr. Green shot at him. The ball hit Ganey in the mouth and knocked nearly all of his teeth down his throat.(17)

Later, on the afternoon of December 28, 1780, Ganey's Tories clashed with Marion's men at White Bridge. Sergeant McDonald spotted Ganey in the confusion. Ganey spurred his horse for Georgetown, two miles distant. Sergeant McDonald gave chase. The two riders galloped their mounts to the edge of Georgetown. McDonald caught up with Ganey at Richmond Corner. McDonald rammed his bayonet up to the hilt in Ganey's back; the point protruding from his chest. The force of McDonald's thrust was so great that the bayonet separated from his musket. Ganey, still in the saddle, rode into the Georgetown redoubt.(18)

Later, in Georgetown, while the bayonet was being removed; Ganey was asked how it felt.

"It gives great pain," he replied, "But not nearly half so bad as when Mr. Green's ball knocked my teeth down my throat."'(19)

General Marion and his forces left Snow Island on September 24, 1780. They marched toward a Tory encampment at Will Town on Black Mingo Creek. Sometime during the night they rode into Kingston. They made camp under
the oak trees on the bank of the Waccamaw River. At daybreak, they saddled their horses and continued their march. Five miles later, they passed Cypress Creek and Hunter Swamp. They left the road and entered the Little Pee Dee Swamp. Three miles further, Marion jumped his horse into the Little Pee Dee River. He and his troops swam the river and came ashore at Woodberry Plantation. That evening he attacked Colonel John Coming Ball's Tories at Old Will Town and routed them in a fierce fifteen minute battle. (20)

Sometime later, between December 30, 1780 and January 14, 1781, General Marion learned that the plantations of All Saints Parish had not been raided.

A detachment of forty men, commanded by Colonel Peter Horry, Captain Clark, and Sergeant McDonald were sent to capture some boats and cattle. They crossed the Pee Dee near the Jenkins House, rode through Black Swamp, and crossed the Little Pee Dee at the Potato Bed Ferry.

About noon, the detachment rode into Kingston. They crossed the Waccamaw River below the settlement and rode into Waccamaw Neck.

Sergeant McDonald found a fresh horse at the edge of Socastee Swamp. He caught it and gave it to Colonel Horry. Later that day, an advance patrol captured one of Captain William Allston's slaves in the Swamp. They bound him and took him along.

That night, the force encamped at Allston's True Blue Plantation. Against Horry's wishes, Captain Clark released the slave and sent him home.

Earlier, the British commander, Colonel Campbell, fearing raids on All Saints Parish, had taken sixty-five of the Queens Rangers across Winyah Bay and into the Neck.

There they encountered Allston's slave. Frightened, the slave blurted out that Colonel Horry's men were camped a short distance away. Campbell immediately moved toward the Patriots. But Horry's force was also up and in the saddle.

Captain Clark and five troopers were out on point. They were spotted by Colonel Campbell, who blew a blast on his horn.

Clark heard the horn and halted his men. 'Wait,' he said, 'And you will see the deer, dogs, and huntsmen as they cross the road.'

Clark's vision of hunters faded abruptly as twenty of Campbell's troopers burst from the brush. The five militiamen scattered into Waccamaw Swamp.

Campbell captured Clark. After Clark gave him his promise not to fight again, Campbell paroled him. Clark immediately ran into the swamp.

Suddenly, the main body of Horry's troops rode up--discharging a volley of shot into the British ranks. The British retreated in confusion. The patriots relaxed - thinking they had carried the field. Campbell's entire force then charged them. The Patriots were routed. Colonel Horry was lucky. He had one man wounded and two horses killed. The British lost three men and four horses killed and had two men captured. (21)

Dawn, April 1, 1781 (22) - At Bear Bluff on the Waccamaw, near what is now the Wampee Section of Horry County.

A band of Patriot militiamen converge on a farm near the Waccamaw River. (23) The militiamen stop between a sheep pen and a barn, about 150 yards from the farm house. (24) A hundred yards in front of them, near a cemetery, a wisp of smoke curls upward from a dying campfire. The grimfaced Patriots stare in silence at the sleeping Tories near the fire.

A hoarse yell erupts from the Patriot line. Captain Daniel Morrall (25) scrambled to his feet.

'Charge' he yells as his men rush the camp.

The rattle of musket fire shatters the dawn's quiet. The startled Tories roll from their blankets and run to their horses. Firing, they fall back to a hill behind the farm house. (26)

Militiaman John Roberts falls, struck below the right breast by a musket ball. (27) Patriot marksmen, using the brush as cover, pen the Tories down on the hill.

Suddenly, the Tories make a dash for the high bluff on the Waccamaw. Amidst the hail of fire from the Patriot line, the British scramble down the bluff. Some jump their horses off the bluff into the river. (28) Throwing their weapons away, the Tories begin to swim for the far side. (29) Some are hanging to the horse's tails. They reach the other side (30) and disappear into the dark forest.

The only written account of the Battle of Bear Bluff is the petition of John Roberts. It reads as follows:

'The humble petition of John Roberts humbly sheweth -- That on the first day of April, 1781, he (under the command of Daniel Morrall) was wounded in a skirmish with a Company of Tories at Bear Bluff on the Waccamaw River by a ball entering below his right breast and going
through his body which renders him unable to work sufficiently to maintain his large family who have no other means of subsistence but what accrues from his labour, and he hath never received any compensation for the same -- Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honourable House will take his necessity into consideration and allow him such a Pention as in Duty bound shall ever Pray.'"


Captain Daniel Morrell was attached to Colonel Adam McDonald's(31) Regiment, a part of Francis Marion's Brigade.(32)

Some of the Revolutionary War veterans from Horry District are not included in the narrative. Their names and some incidents attributed to them are as follows:

*Allston, Joseph* - 1779, 80, 81, 82 - furnished provisions valued at L982 - 17 - 4.(33)

*Allston, Captain John* - 1780, 81, 82 - furnished supplies for the Continental Army and the militia, valued at L615 - 10 - 10.(34)

*Duncan, Captain* - Commanded the militia in Little River Neck. When Gabriel Mannigault's vessels approached the coast, Captain Duncan and his men investigated them. On
February 1st, 1780, he loaned Mannigault and his party horses to ride 'thirty miles to Georgetown, 12 miles of which were on the beach of Long Bay'.”(35)

Vereen, Jeremiah - was a sergeant under General Marion. He was one of the hosts to George Washington on his Southern Tour in 1790. Vereen lived at Singleton Swash.(36) Vereen, Charles - served in Revolutionary War.(37)

Cooper, Ezekiel - served in Revolutionary War.(38)

Sarvis, John, Jr. - served in Revolutionary War.(39)

Green, Richard Jr. - entered Peter Horry's command as private. He was promoted to lst Lieutenant by the end of the war. He was assigned to assist General George Washington as an aide.(40)

Vaught, Mathias - was a volunteer in Marion's Light Horse Forces. He fought at the Battle of Cowpens. There he engaged in a hand to hand sabre fight with a British calvaryman. The British soldier practically severed Vaught's left leg.(41)

Gore, William - served in the Revolutionary War.(42)

Gore, John - served in the Revolutionary War.(43)

Conway, General Robert - was born in Charleston in 1753. On November 26, 1771, he married Juliana Easton, a spinster. He was an officer under General Francis Marion during the Revolutionary War. After the war Conway succeeded General Peter Horry as commander (Brig. Gen.) of the 6th Brigade of the state militia. In 1787, he was given 2,989 acres of land lying on the west bank of the Waccamaw River, which included the town of Kingston. He then married Rebecca Beaty. In 1819 he married the "amiable Miss Susannah Crowson".(44) The 1790 census of South Carolina under the Georgetown District lists Robert Conway as the head of a household having three white women over the age of sixteen and one white male under the age of sixteen.(45) Conway's home in Kingston stood underneath the present Waccamaw River Bridge of Main Street. Conway died at Georgetown Monday, December 8, 1823.(46)

The Patriot militiamen and Tory raiders utilized the same weapons. Their uniforms were homespun. Each man was usually armed with a sabre, bayonet or knife, and a musket or shotgun if he was a member of the calvary. A member of the infantry was normally armed with a long scalping knife, a tomahawk, and a long rifle.(47)

The favorite musket of both combatants was the British made Brown Bess musket. This musket was brass mounted. The barrel was .75 caliber and pin fastened to a solid stock. The barrel was artificially browned, giving the musket it's name. The American Committees of Safety selected this weapon to be copied and put into production by American Armorers.(48)

The Continentals also imported the French Charleville musket. This weapon was manufactured at the Royal Armory at Charleville, France. The barrel was .69 caliber. It had a slender stock and utilized a brass flash pan with a reinforced cock. The American military men discarded their Committee of Safety muskets for the Charleville musket.(50)

The flintlock musket was a reliable weapon. It offered strength of structure, reliability, speedier loading, and a bayonet. The user followed a set procedure for loading and firing. He kept his flint sharp and the touchhole between the bore and pan clear. To load the weapon, one poured powder down the barrel, placed a piece of wadding over the muzzle, laid a greased ball on top of the wadding, and with the ram rod, forced the wadding and ball down the barrel until it rested on the powder. Powder was then poured into the pan. The piece was then cocked, aimed, and fired.(51)

The complete paper cartridge was introduced just prior to the Revolutionary War. If these were available, trained soldiers could load and fire fifteen times in 3 and ¾ minutes. This was a sustained rate of fire of one shot every fifteen seconds. Aiming was not considered important.

[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Dr. James Norton, Personal Notes, 1938, pps. 8 & 9. This is a typewritten manuscript in Horry County Memorial Library Collection.
[8] Ibid.
CONWAY BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

The Conway Business and Professional Women's Club was sponsored by the Georgetown club with the Charleston Club assisting.

On September 27, 1949, twelve of Conway's business and professional women met with Margaret and Elizabeth Johnson to discuss and lay the ground work for a B&PW club in Conway.

As a result of this meeting, interest and enthusiasm increased. On October 11, 1949, at a Dinner meeting at Bob's Grill, twenty-three Conway women met with four members from the mother club of Georgetown and the Charter List was completed.

Charter Night and Installation of Officers was held on November 29, 1949, with Margaret Johnson officiating and using the impressive candle light ceremony. There were representatives from Dillon and Georgetown Clubs. Following is a list of Charter Members and their
professions:

Grace Adams - Teacher
Hester Summers Medlen - Teacher
Betty Cribb Jordan - Secretary Education Department
Maude Huggins - School Lunch Supervisor
Leona Powell Brown - Assistant School Lunch Supervisor
Edith Cherry Lewis - S. C. representative for Bridal gowns
Billie Dove Gore - Assistant Manager for Jewelry Business
Aillene Elliott Young - Operator Carolina Soda Grill
Edna Copeland - Carolina Theatre
Frey Hopper Best - Social Worker
Frances Best [Earp] - Dance Instructor
Mary Elwell - Tailoring, Banner Bros.
Rose Banner - Buyer, Banner Bros.
Helen Moore - Director, Department of Public Welfare
Rosa Lee Rogers [Watts] - Sales lady, Quality Shoppe
Jewell Gordon Long - Social Worker
Sadie Dusenbury Clarke - Executive Secretary T. B. Association
Bernice DuBose Chestnut - Secretary T. B. Association
Ina Lee Thompson Cox - Teacher
Laura Quattlebaum [Jordan] - Teacher
Roberta Rust - Teacher
Jeannine Perry - Bookkeeper, Conway National Bank

OBJECTIVES
To elevate the standards for women in business and the professions.
To promote interests of business and professional women.
To bring about a spirit of cooperation among the business and professional women of the United States.
To extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities.

COMMUNITY SERVICES
The main service has been the awarding of a scholarship to a high school graduate to continue her education in College or Business School.

Awards have been given to high school students in Safety Drivers Program; sponsored Girls City Government; taped bicycles of delivery and newspaper boys; assisted with Brownie Troops; Teenage Canteens; Salvation Army Booth (Christmas), and other civic and community projects.

The Conway club sponsored the organization of the Grand Strand and Myrtle Beach B&PW Clubs.

The Career Women's Program has helped to emphasize women's accomplishments and bring recognition to the local B&PW clubs. Each year during B&PW Week, a club member is selected by other Service Clubs, for her outstanding contributions to her community.

The following have been chosen for Career Women:
Jackie Shumpert
Mrs. T. J. Price
Laverne Creel
T. Hunter Owings
Elizabeth Shaw
Mary Hart
Rodney McCown
Lois Eargle
Florence Epps
Jessie [Don] Richardson
Sadie Goldfinch Walsh
Leo Knauff
Evelyn Snider
Jewell G. Long
Margret Hollihan
Miriam Webb
Ruby Hardee
Lucille Harrelson

We are proud of our heritage and hope that we can carry it forward in the years to come, in promoting higher standards of ethics for business and professional women.

"May we strive to touch the great, common human heart of us all... and forget not to be kind." (Line from Collect).
GRAND STRAND BUSINESS
and
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

The Grand Strand Business and Professional Women's Club was organized in late 1954 and chartered by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., in February 1955; sponsored by the Conway B & PW Club, of which Jackie Schumpert was then president.

NAMES OF CHARTER OFFICERS:

President Garnett Shively
First Vice President Mildred Baldwin
Second Vice President Cleo Nance
Recording Secretary Mary Gould
Corresponding Secretary Betty Lyerly
Treasurer Mary Frances Stanley

Also included among the 22 charter members who are still on the Grand Strand were Flossie J. Chestnyt, Carolyn Hardwick, Dallas Berry and Samantha Owens.

PRESENT OFFICERS

President Evelyn Flowers
First Vice President Patricia W. Rogers
Second Vice President Ola McFarland
Recording Secretary Dorothy Fillius Green
Corresponding Secretary Jennie Russell
Treasurer Joan N. White

OBJECTIVES:

To elevate the standards for women in business and in the professions; to promote the interests of business and professional women; to bring about a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women of the United States; and to extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities.

COMMUNITY SERVICES:

The Grand Strand Club has an Educational Fund from which it annually awards as many as three scholarships to women in the area who wish to further their scientific, academic or vocational educations and to women who wish to take refresher courses to enable them to return to the work force.

The Fund has also been used in the past to purchase playground equipment for a local school and to provide a magazine subscription for the local library.

Over the years the Club has manned the mobile TB X-ray unit; sponsored and staged a blood typing program; collected for heart, cancer and other health drives and made contributions to those drives from the Club treasury; entertained the senior girls at Wampee-Little River High School at a graduation dinner and entertainment; paid for the distribution of copies of the local newspaper to the patients at the nursing home; entered floats in the North Myrtle Beach Christmas Parade and won first, second and third place prizes; entertained city officials at a community forum for discussion of local problems.

Since 1966 the Club has selected a Career Woman of the Year from among employed women in North Myrtle Beach and have honored her as part of the Club's observance of National Business Women's Week the third week in October of each year. In 1967 the Club's nominee, Flossie J. Chestnut, was chosen, in competition with candidates from 48 other B & PW clubs in S. C., as the State Career Woman of the Year.

CONWAY KIWANIS CLUB

The Conway Kiwanis Club was organized in 1945. The charter night (September 21) program almost didn't happen due to flooding of the roads leading into Conway. It had been a rainy year and roads into Conway through Yauhannah, Godfrey's Ferry, and Gallivants Ferry were all closed. Undaunted, Kiwanians from Charleston, Sumter, Florence and other Pee Dee clubs came by way of North Carolina and Red Hill to bring gifts of record books, gong, gavel, flag and so on.

Charter sponsors from Conway were Carl K. Rust, chairman, B. St. L. Sommerlyn, John P. Cartrette, D. Sherwood Nye, W. H. Jordan, Jr. Those from the Florence club were J. Howard Stokes, Chairman, C. F. Rainwater, Dan McEachern, J. F. Nolan, and Frank M. Rogers, Jr.

The officers and charter members were:

President James G. Lewis
First Vice President Carl K. Rust
Second Vice President John P. Cartrette
Secretary W. H. Jordan, Jr.
Treasurer Charles C. Graham
Sponsor Mrs. Allen W. Joslin
Director Arthur K. Goldfinch
Director B. St. L. Sommerlyn
Director Forrest K. Floyd
Director Harry C. McInvaille
The present (1974-75 officers are:

Hubert Watson .................................................. President
Carl Sessions .................................................. Secretary
R. E. L. Shaw .................................................. Treasurer
R. Mark Kirkpatrick .......................................... Director
Charles Browning ............................................... Director
Heyward Goldfinch ........................................... Director
Joe Timms .......................................................... Director
Billy Hughes ................................................... Director
M. L. Brown, Jr. .................................................. Vice President
Claude Norman .................................................. Director
Carlisle Dozier .................................................. Director
Kermit White .................................................... Director
George Lee ........................................................ Director
George W. Floyd ................................................ Director
Bob Jamison ....................................................... Director

The motto is "We Build" and the special emphasis for this year is "Show You Care."

The chief fund raising projects are the sale of more than 2600 pounds of peanut brittle in the late summer and a pancake supper and breakfast in the spring. From their proceeds we have donated more than $60,000 to the community.

The Conway Kiwanis Club is particularly noted for its sponsorship and contributions to the city and school athletic programs, but it has also made contributions to Conway Hospital (furnished a room and other equipment), the Salvation Army (building and kitchen equipment), Scouts, Coastal Carolina and Horry-Georgetown TEC (Scholarships).

The club has won eighteen awards for excellence from 1955 to 1974. In 1960 it was named the outstanding service club in South Carolina by the South Carolina Future Farmers of America for its efforts on behalf of vocational agriculture education.

CHARTER NIGHT
KIWANIS CLUB, APRIL 1926

An earlier Kiwanis Club was organized in 1926 and disbanded during the Depression. Below is a list of the charter members:

President ................................. J. Mills Lemmon
V. President .............................. Walter Stilley, Jr.
Secretary ................................. John E. Watson
Treasurer ................................. Edward E. Burroughs
District Trustee .......................... Edwin J. Sherwood

MEMBERS

H. W. Ambrose, Sr.
H. W. Ambrose, Jr.
M. G. Andersen
A. W. Barrett
H. G. Bates, Jr.
H. L. Buck
Edward Burroughs
Carl Busbee
John Coles
Jerry Cox
John Chestnut
Harry Cushman
J. M. Daniel
Tom Evans
Lloyd Ford
John Gore
Jack Griffin
S. P. Hawes
S. T. Ingram
J. M. Lemmon
Albert Long
L. D. Magrath
Grady McCoy
Ernest McGrew
Hoyt McMillan
J. B. McCutcheon
J. O. Norton
V. F. Platt
Paul Quattlebaum
J. T. Rutledge
J. A. Sasser
C. R. Scarborough
H. L. Scarborough
E. J. Sherwood
M. R. Smith
E. L. Smith
D. A. Spivey
W. A. Stilley, Sr.
W. A. Stilley, Jr.
J. W. Taylor
J. E. Watson
E. P. Walsh
D. H. Winstead
H. H. Woodward, Jr.

CONWAY KIWANIS CLUB MEETING
December 10, 1974
CONWAY KIWANIS CLUB
1974-1975 Officers
Seated Left to Right: Hubert Watson, President; Carl Sessions, Secretary; R. E. L. [Bob] Shaw, Treasurer; James Terry, Immediate Past President. Standing Left to Right: Carlisle Dozier, President-elect; Bill Helms, Lt. Governor Carolinas District, Eighth Division; M. L. Brown, Jr., Vice President.

CONWAY KIWANIS CLUB
1974-1975 Directors
Seated Left to Right: Hubert Watson, Carl Sessions, R. E. L. [Bob] Shaw, James Terry. Standing Left to Right: Mark Kirkpatrick, Charles Browning, Heyward Goldfinch, Claude Norman, Carlisle Dozier, Kermit White, George Lee, Joe Timms, M. L. Brown, Jr., George W. Floyd. Absent when picture was taken were Billy Hughes and Bob Jamison.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CONWAY KIWANIS CLUB
LEFT TO RIGHT: Jack Moore, Earl Wiegand, Roy Schellenger, Carl Sessions, Dan Hull, Marion Altman, Lester McDonielis, G. Heyward Goldfinch, John P. Cartrette, J. Carlisle Shelley. In the background is the Kiwanis Flag and some of the Achievement Award Plaques.
The picture above is one of the annual banquets given by the Conway Kiwanis Club honoring the FFA’s and the Four H’ers. At this time they receive awards from the Vocational Agricultural Teachers and sometimes from Industry. The club members seated at the head table are furnishing the program for the evening. Others in the audience may be called up for awards. The local Agricultural Personnel and the Vocational Agriculture Teachers are guests.

CONWAY LIONS CLUB

[Data compiled December, 1974, by W. M. "Mac" Goldfinch, Jr., Secretary, at request of Horry County Historical Society]

Club organized on March 24, 1939.
Chartered on March 31, 1939 with W. Curtis Cox, Charter President and R. T. Covington, Charter Secretary-Treasurer and the following Charter Members:


Current officers: Jack Q. Gerrald, President; W. M. "Mac" Goldfinch, Jr., Secretary; Ezel Solomon, Treasurer.

Club has furnished two District Governors - E. S. C. Baker and L. D. Magrath.

Club Motto: We Serve.

Major Fund Raising Project: Broom Sale Annually of products manufactured by the Blind of South Carolina.

Major Service Activity: Sight Conservation and work with the Blind.

A service Club with traditionally average membership of 60 men from the business and professional community, meeting weekly in the middle of the day. A blend of good food, fun, fellowship and a helping hand to those less fortunate, particularly in the area of vision and sight conservation, has enabled this group to reach its enviable age of 35 years in this community. A variety of fund raising projects over the years has given this Club the wherewithall to do its share of community oriented projects in addition to its major project of sight conservation and work with the blind. Membership in all age brackets have kept this Club alive and vital throughout the years and have enabled it to furnish good leadership on a statewide basis many times during its history.
SPONSORED DEDICATION CELEBRATION OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETED STATION OF THE A.C.L. RAILROAD

Above reproduction shows nineteen members of the Lions Club, Myrtle Beach, S. C. The total membership numbers twenty-one business men of the beach.

An active service organization for the up-building of the community.

Mr. Ernie Southern’s name does not appear under the reproduction of his photograph. He is shown to the right of Carl C. Pridgen. Note the trade representation beside each photo. T. P. Pearson is president of the Lions Club and Frank Hughes is the secretary.

Members of the organization are:

Carl C. Pridgen  A. G. Trenholm  H. B. Springs  J. A. Page, Jr.  S. B. Cohan  G. S. Beard
H. W. Ambrose, Jr.  Justin Herzberg

—Photo by “Skipper”
MYRTLE BEACH LIONS CLUB

The Myrtle Beach Lions Club was chartered in 1936. T. P. Pearson served as the first president, Frank Hughes was secretary. One of the first activities of the new club was to plan and sponsor the dedication of the new Atlantic Coastline Railroad Station. Mr. T. P. Pearson, who was involved in the construction of the Inland Waterway, served as the first president. The charter members are pictured below. They are: S. B. Chapin, Carl C. Pridgen, J. H. Parks, H. W. Ambrose, Jr., O. C. Galloway, A. G. Trenholm, F. G. Hughes, T. P. Pearson, H. B. Springs, R. H. Cannon, Justin Herzberg, N. R. Nave, J. A. Page, Jr., Joe Ivey, H. K. Sanders, S. B. Cohan, W. A. Rourk, Henry Bonnette, J. N. Ramsey, G. S. Beard, and "Bob" Hussey.

The club was disband ed in 1942 due to the war. It was re-organized in 1953 and has been continuously active since that date.

The Lions Club in 1936, as it is today, was active in sight conservation and various projects of service to our community. Lions' projects are financed by a broom sale and a statewide "Lions Candy Day" sale. Present officers are: Richard Phillips, President; Jimmie Clemmons, Treasurer; and Jack Nixon, Secretary.

Members of the Club in the photograph below are as follows:

Top Row - Left to right: A. G. Trenholm, R. H. Cannon, H. B. Springs, Dr. W. A. Rourk, J. N. Ramsey, J. Herzberg.


CONWAY ROTARY CLUB

By Sam Cox

THE ROTARY CLUB (INTERNATIONAL) was founded in 1905, by a young Chicago lawyer named Paul Harris. His purpose was to bring leading professional and business men together so each might learn more about the other's vocation. They formed a club which met once a week. The meeting place was rotated from one members place of business to another so Paul Harris named it the "Rotary Club."

The Rotary Motto is "Service Above Self". About 40 years later on Wednesday night, April 18, 1945, the following men, of different vocations, met in the Conway City Hall for the purpose of organizing a provisional Rotary Club: J. B. Armstrong; Z. L. Atkinson; James Booth; Dr. Carl L. Busbee; Wofford Boyd; Dr. G. L. Carroll; Kirby Caines; Joe Causey; L. S. Dorman; R. D. Epps; W. C. Floyd; C. Enoch Hucks; C. H. Hutchinson; Joe Jordan; R. R. Lane; R. T. Lewis; Grover Moore; L. P. McCord; Rev. P. B. McLeod; Harold Robinett; J. B. Rogers; W. Kenneth Smith; and P. M. Watts.

The Sumter Rotary Club sponsored the Conway Club.

It was decided the Conway Club would meet each Thursday evening at eight o'clock. The membership fee to be $52.00 per year to include weekly meals. (For 25 years meals were served by Elizabeth and Marie Wellons.)

At the organizational meeting Carl L. Busbee was elected President, (who later became Gov. of Rotary District 777) R. D. Epps, Vice President; W. Kenneth Smith, Secretary and Grover Moore, Treasurer. Other directors elected were W. J. Causey, W. C. Floyd and P. B. McLeod.

Succeeding Carl L. Busbee as president:

1946-47 ........................................ Ralph D. Epps
1947-48 ........................................ John B. McCutcheon
1948-49 ........................................ Lewis N. Clark
1949-50 ........................................ Stanley N. Reeves
1950-51 ........................................ T. M. Watson
1951-52 ........................................ T. Luke Benson
1952-53 ........................................ Allen E. Stalvey
1953-54 ........................................ Lloyd B. Williams, Jr.
1954-55 ........................................ Dr. Eugene C. Proctor
1955-56 ........................................ George Laycock
1956-57 ........................................ Dr. Ed Proctor
1957-58 ........................................ Rev. S. George Lovell
1958-59 ........................................ Dr. R. Bruce Nye
1959-60 ........................................ Joe B. Singleton
1960-61 ........................................ Al Pugh
1961-62 ........................................ Julian Causey
1962-63 ........................................ Bill Finlayson
1963-64 ........................................ O. A. Rankin
1964-65 ........................................ Bill Crowgey
1965-66 ........................................ W. J. Johnson
1966-67 ........................................ John Dennis
1967-68 ........................................ Lacy K. Hucks
1968-69 ........................................ Allen Ray
1969-70 ........................................ James Hughes
1970-71 ........................................ Bill Dudley
1971-72 ........................................ Sam Cox
1972-73 ........................................ Edward Ferdon
AYNOR RETIREMENT CLUB

Article written by Fiona Richardson and reprinted by permission of THE FIELD AND HERALD, from their December 3, 1974 issue.

For the past two years, the senior citizens in the Aynor community have had an organization in which they could participate and enjoy themselves.

Several citizens, after attending meetings of the Conway Senior Center, decided that Conway was a bit too far for the people of Aynor to travel. They thought maybe they could start an organization of their own. From this idea came the Aynor Retired Citizens Club.

The club president is Mrs. Janet Page, vice-pres. is Mrs. Geneva Black, secretary is Mrs. Meson Graham, and the treasurer for the club is Mrs. Agnes Roberts.

There are 32 members of the club and regular attendance ranges from 20 to 25. The group consists of women and men from age 50 with the oldest members being 85 years old.

Meetings are held every second Wednesday in the Town Hall (or Jaycees Hall) in Aynor. They are scheduled to begin at noon, so the ladies cook and bring several preparations of their own, and all share in a hearty meal. Every third month the entire group go out to a restaurant for their luncheon.

The senior citizens often invite guest speakers to their meetings. As other activities, they play games and join together in group singing.

When asked about club projects, Mrs. Janet Page answered, "We haven't been organized long enough to have any particular projects, but we did aid the Aynor Jaycees in the redecorating of this building."

The general impression gained from seeing the club at work, is that they enjoy the overall gaiety of the whole affair. And several members said so themselves. Some of the ladies bring along their sewing or knitting, while the others just bring themselves to socialize and enjoy each other's fellowship. The club has been enjoyed by all and has provided much entertainment to it's members.
AYNOR SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER
The Center is located adjacent to Aynor City Hall and was established two years ago.

SENIORS ENJOY REFRESHMENTS
Aynor Senior Citizens enjoy companionship and refreshments at a recent function at their Center.
CONWAY RECREATION
&
RETIREMENT CLUB

CONWAY RECREATION AND RETIREMENT CLUB
Wednesday, November 20, 1974

On floor in front: M. B. Huggins and Monte Coleman. Seated Left to Right: Miss Marjorie Huntley, Mrs. W. D. Parker, Mrs. Bell M. Long, Mrs. Ed L. Smith, Mrs. Viola Craig, Mrs. Nell J. Cartrette, Mrs. B. F. Singleton. Standing Left to Right: Mrs. Florence Pinner, Mrs. D. T. Long, Mrs. Louise Robinson, Mrs. Jewell G. Long, Mrs. Maude L. King, Mrs. Cecil A. Arnett, L. M. Stanley, Mrs. B. T. Frierson, John P. Cartrette, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. C. C. Thompson, Rev. C. C. Thompson, Mrs. Winnie H. Coles, Mrs. Annie E. Holliday, Mrs. Allene Gatlin, Miss Brittle Long, Mrs. M. B. Huggins, Mrs. V. F. Miller. Absent when the picture was taken were: Mrs. M. C. Butler, Mrs. Essie C. Harris, Mrs. Theatis C. Bundy, Mrs. Flossie Morris, Mrs. Harvey Gasque, Mrs. Nettie Hammond, Mrs. Bessie Lyerly, Mrs. D. N. Forehand, S. W. Washington, Mrs. S. W. Washington, Mrs. Paul Sasser, Mrs. H. G. Cushman, Mrs. Dalma S. Ludlam, Mrs. W. D. Gleaton, Zander McCormick, Mrs. E. C. Allen, Mrs. Bertha Sasser, Mrs. L. S. Redick, Sr., and Mrs. W. W. Morehead.

The club was organized by Miss Sallye Hamilton. They meet the third Wednesday of each month at noon. They have an annual picnic, or for the last three or more years, M. B. Huggins and Monte Coleman have furnished the group a fresh water fish dinner. Dr. Ramsuer has hosted them at the Riverside Club for the past two years. Each year the club furnishes a gift at Christmas time to the residents of the Conway Nursing Home.
WACCAMAW SERTOMA CLUB

The Name of the Club and date organized:
The Waccamaw Sertoma Club - Organized
5/14/74

Name of Charter Officers:
Lewis S. Horton .................. President
Carroll D. Padgett, Jr. ............. Secretary
Walt E. Watford .................. Treasurer
Joe O. Burroughs ................ Membership Vice-President
James E. Simmonds .... Sponsorship V-President
Daniel A. Selwa ........ Programs Vice-President

Enclosed is a copy of the final Charter Membership Roster of The Waccamaw Sertoma Club. The motto of The Sertoma Club is "Service to Mankind," hence the name Sertoma.

Fund Raising Projects: The Waccamaw Club initiated its yearly Christmas tree fund raising project for the benefit of the Horry County Shelter Home and the Boy Scouts. Each year these sums will be distributed between and for several groups which are deserving of funds.

Short narrative history of the Waccamaw Sertoma Club is as follows: On or about April, 1974, The Grand Strand Sertoma Club of Myrtle Beach, S. C. sponsored and initiated the Chartering of the Waccamaw Sertoma Club of Conway, S. C. Our members are made up of young men in the business and professional fields within the Conway community. After the initial meetings with The Grand Strand Sertoma Club of Myrtle Beach, on April 17, 1974 after meeting with The Sertoma International Representative, we submitted our proposed Sertoma Club Constitution. On April 23, 1974, the Constitution was approved by International Director, Harvey L. McCray, thereby giving us the opportunity to have a Charter Banquet at which time the Charter would be issued and the Club would formally be established. On May 14, 1974 our Charter Banquet was held at the Dunes Club in Myrtle Beach, S. C. The Charter Officers were presented to the Club and the Charter was itself delivered to the President, Lewis S. Horton. The meetings of the Club are held on Wednesday of each week at 7:30 at the Conway Motor Inn in Conway, S. C. Our membership is open to all those interested in civic humanitarian projects and we welcome all those engaged and dedicated to the service of mankind.

CHARTER MEMBER ROSTER

Baker, Ronald W.
Burroughs, Joe O.
Butler, James Keith
Carr, Darcy C.
Cork, Travis
Edgeworth, N. C.
Edmondson, Edward W.
Gore, Aubrey J.
Green, Vance, Jr.
Holt, William G.
Horton, Lewis S.
Hudson, J. Dwight
Jordan, Charles B.
Lee, Charles Stephen
Mayers, Chuck
Padgett, C. D., Jr.
Palmer, Harold
Player, Randolph L.
Ray, J. Charley
Reavis, Jim
Sasser, Phillip D.
Scott, Ronald William
Selwa, Daniel A.
Simmonds, James E.
Stalvey, Allen
Strickland, Sonny
Thomas, John Jackson
Thompson, John S.
Waldron, John Patrick
Watford, Walter E.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP WACCAMAW SERTOMA CLUB OF CONWAY, S. C.
12/13/74

Ronald W. Baker
Joe O. Burroughs
James K. Butler
Randy A. Beverly
Travis Cork
Robert C. Crenshaw
N. C. Edgeworth
Edward W. Edmondson
Tom H. Gilbert
Buddy Gore
Vance Green, Jr.
William G. Holt
Lewis S. Horton
J. Dwight Hudson
Charles B. Jordan  
Charles S. Lee  
Chuck Mayers  
Carroll D. Padgett, Jr.  
Randy L. Player  
J. Charley Ray  
Jim Reavis  
Tom P. Reid  
Phillip D. Sasser  
Daniel A. Selwa  
James E. Simmonds  
Larry C. Timbes  
John S. Thompson  
John P. Waldron  
Walt E. Watford

WACCAMAW MAPS

Miss Evelyn Snider has given Horry County Memorial Library two maps which trace the Waccamaw River north and south of Conway as it flows through the Independent Republic. They are reproductions of 1889 maps used by Stilley Plywood and show place names of sites along the routes of their tugboats. Miss. Snider has embellished them with drawings of buildings and of plants and birds which are common to the area.

The cartographer(s) contributed the variant spellings Waccmaw and Waccemaw. The one for the river north of Conway is signed Reid Whitford, Asst. Engr. Whitford was in the U. S. Corps of Engineers. The other is unsigned, but has the same date, July 9, 1889.

The maps may be seen in the main reading room at the library in Conway, where two other historical maps (Conway and Horry County) done by Miss Snider have been on display for a number of years.

THE LIBRARY HAS IT

Horry County Memorial Library collects and makes available to its patrons materials of local and state historical interest. From time to time as space permits notes will appear here about resources in its collection.

Charlotte Stevenson has published The Stevenson Reference Book (R. L. Bryan, 1973) which is of great interest to Society members. Unusually well organized and carefully indexed, it provides carefully researched information on the families descended from Benjamin Stevenson, the first of his line to settle in Horry County (1794). The index reads like a roll call of Horry County Families and may provide clues for many researchers of other lines.

Many Horry County families came here from North Carolina. Of potential interest to genealogists following their lines is North and South Carolina Marriage Records from the Earliest Colonial Days to the Civil War. Compiled by William Montgomery Clemens and originally published in 1927, it has been reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973. With refreshing evenhandedness the compiler enters marriages under the bride’s name or the groom’s name, but, alas, apparently not always under both.

Dorothy Kelly MacDowell (Mrs. MacNeely DuBose MacDowell) published DuBose Genealogy in 1972. This widely distributed South Carolina family is descended from Isaac DuBose, Huguenot, who settled on the Santee about 1686. The careful index will lead researchers to the DuBose and related families.

Warrants for Land in South Carolina, 1672-1711, compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr., and originally published by the Historical Commission of South Carolina in three volumes has been reprinted in a single volume by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the U. S. C. Press. The County Library has both editions, but the latter is recommended because of its consolidated index. The introduction carefully sets forth the history of the grants system and the regulations for obtaining land by warrant, honored apparently as much in the breach as in observance. At the present their chief use is in genealogical research because frequently whole families are listed by name and their relationships shown. Often their servants whose presence increased the amount of land claimed by the grantee are also listed by name. The great majority of the warrants specify the amount, but not the location of the lands granted.

A book of great pictoral beauty which will ease the newcomer into the history of South Carolina is Eugene B. Sloan’s South Carolina: A Journalist and His State. Posthumously published by his widow, it incorporates excellent photographs and text which are arranged in eight historical periods. Unfortunately there are only a very few photos of Horry County, but putting aside this blow to our county pride, we can enjoy the tribute to our state.

The library has a copy of William Lewis of Horry County, but is interested in acquiring another copy. Anyone who is willing to sell a copy should contact Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis, 248-4898.