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Regular Society Meeting:
January 9, 1978
April, Date to be announced
July 10, 1978
October 9, 1978

Board of Directors Meetings:
March 13, 1978
June 12, 1978
September 11, 1978
December 11, 1978

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 $5.00.
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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Friends:

We did have a spring tour after all, due to the good work of VP Bill Long and the Socastee group assembled by Ivey Turbeville. It was a great day, a grand picnic, a splendid program and an appreciative audience. The information provided will be printed in IRQ in the near future.

As this writing we have 373 paid up members, more than on the same date last year. We are grateful for your loyalty—and for your promptness in paying your annual dues. We wish that more of you could attend our quarterly meetings.

Those who live in Horry County may have an opportunity in the spring of 1979 to attend a series of twelve lectures on local history at Coastal Carolina. The history faculty is planning the "Independent Republic History Project." C.B. Berry and I attended a planning session April 24.

Elsewhere in this issue you will see a brief account by Bill Long of the annual Landmark Conference. Our publication received an award. Editor E.R. McIver became the member from this district on the governing body of the Confederation of South Carolina Local History Societies.

The cost of printing the quarterly continues to rise. At the next meeting of the Society a recommendation regarding the dues schedule will be presented by the Board of Directors. We hope as many as possible will be present to take part in the discussion.

Sincerely,
Catherine H. Lewis

THE 1978 LANDMARK CONFERENCE

BY W.H. Long

The Marlborough Historical Society, the Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, hosted the 1978 Landmark Conference in Bennettsville on April 20-22.

Attending from the Horry County Historical Society were: E.R. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Bergen Berry, Mrs. Jewell G. Long, and W.H. Long.

After registration on Thursday evening, groups of delegates were invited to the homes of Bennettsville residents for dinner. After dinner and a friendly visit, a reception was held in the restored Jennings-Brown house and the Marlborough County Museum was open for the delegates to visit. This was most interesting.

The Friday morning session was held in the First Methodist Church. Reports from the various historical societies were given. Four concurrent workshops were held - The Role Historical Societies Can Play in the Revitalization of Our Towns, The Problems of Care and Preservation of Cemeteries, Genealogy, and The Responsibilities of Commissions, Trustees, and Staff in the Historical Organization.

A delicious lunch was served in the Fellowship Hall and the annual business meeting was conducted. The following officers for the coming year were elected: Hurley Badders of Pendleton, President; W.L. Kinney, Jr. of Bennettsville, Vice-President; Mrs. Dot McDowell of Aiken, Secretary; and Mrs. Ann Marion of Chester, Treasurer.

During the afternoon a tour of some lower Marlborough county plantation homes was conducted. This tour was very interesting. The flowers were gorgeous and the homes were furnished with many family antiques. Guides and transportation were furnished.

On Friday evening the Annual Awards Banquet was held, at which time the Horry County Historical Society was awarded second place for publications. After the banquet a reception was held in "Appin", a beautiful old plantation home. Saturday morning concurrent study-tours were held - a walking, study tour of Bennettsville, and a case study of the Jennings-Brown House. Then a tour of some plantation homes in upper Marlborough county was conducted.
The Second Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, was one of the highlights of the final Saturday session.

The Regiment camped in the pecan grove on the "Pegues Place". The delegates arrived at noon and were treated to a tour of the Pegues home, to a delicious box lunch served on the grounds, and a tour of the Regiment camp.

The marching men were drilled under the command of Sgt. Maj. Herb Puckett. An authentically handcrafted cannon was fired in salute of the occasion. An interesting skit took place on the porch of the Pegues house. It depicted the signing of the Cartel for prisoner exchange. This exchange had taken place at the "Pegues Place" in 1781 and was the only exchange during the Revolution.

Mr. Bill Kinney, President of the Marlborough County Historical Society, his committees, members, and the town people, left nothing undone to make this conference a success. The programs were most interesting, informative, and helpful.

Some 150 delegates from the federation's 73 member organizations attended the conference.

The 1979 meeting will be held in Anderson.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS FLOYD SR. AND HIS WIFE ISABELLA JOHNSTON FLOYD OF HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, ROBESON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, AND WARREN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Compiled by Mary Porter Gross, (Mrs. B.W.), Mansfield, La.

In the April 1974 issue of the Independent Republic Quarterly there was an article written by Mr. Thomas B. Jones, now deceased, on the Early History of the Floyd Family in Horry County. Mr. Jones was a descendant of James Floyd. In this article Mr. Jones stated that the earliest records that are verified of the Floyd family dated back to 1785 up to the early 1800's when James Floyd, Francis Floyd, Samuel Floyd and Frederick Floyd received grants of large tracts of vacant land and settled in what is now Floyd's Township. Mr. Jones also said that he did not have records of verification but it was reasonable to assume that there may have been brothers.

I have worked on both the Barefield and Floyd families of Horry County for ten years but since the early records were in Georgetown and Sherman burned most of the records it has been very difficult to find the records. From research I have been able to find most of the early descendants of Francis Floyd and his wife Isabella Johnston. I have not been as lucky on the Barefield family. The data I have verified on the Barefield family is very little aside from a few land grants and a deed from Jesse Barefield in 1806 to Benjamin Lewis. I have a record of Lt. Jesse Barefield as being paid for a horse, bridle and saddle for his service in the army of Francis Marion, but this was not accepted by the DAR and he could have been the Tory Captain who enlisted and served two years in the Continental army and then returned to the Pee Dee section and fought with the British against the Colonists. I have written to the British Archives to verify this but so far have not been able to do so.

Jesse Barefield born September 14, 1784 in S.C. and his youngest daughter, Catherine Jane Barefield Porter born May 26, 1827 in Vicksburg Mississippi.
According to information taken from notes of Mr. Leonardo Andrea, a noted genealogist, now deceased, of Columbia, South Carolina, "about the end of the American Revolution a number of Floyds came down from New England by way of North Carolina and Virginia to Georgetown District S.C. and were joined by other Floyds from the upper part of South Carolina." I also found in the book "William Lewis of Horry County, South Carolina" by Mary Lewis Stevenson, that one movement responsible for populating S.C. was the removal of Welsh Colonists from Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Pennsylvania, to a large tract of land near the land granted to William Lewis. The Floyd and Lewis families seem to have been either good friends or possibly cousins. One record lists Francis Floyd, Sr. as Francis Lewis Floyd.

I have never been able to verify the name of the father of Francis Floyd, Sr., although an early DAR application paper gave the information that he was Andrew Johnson Floyd who was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 1726 and died Jan. 13, 1786, probably in Floyd County Virginia, as he was not in Penn. at that time. I also found John, William and Samuel Floyd listed in early tax lists of Chester County Penn. From correspondence with the Chester County Historical Society I found that the Floyds left Penn. and migrated to Va. From this reference from DAR Magazine Vol. 244, page 62 "Jamestown records: first settlers 1623, arrived from Wales, Nathaniel Floyd, aged 24 years, in his own vessell, the Nova, bringing 16 other persons." I also found that two brothers Nathaniel and Walter were granted land in Isle of Wright Va. Most genealogist concede that these were the first two Floyds in America. Other Floyds were found in tax lists as follows: Francis, John, Edward and Thomas, in Isle of Wight county. Mrs. L.J. Littlejohn of Spartanburg, S.C. also wrote this to me "Floyds in eastern part of S.C. around Lake City and in Horry County are descendants of Nathaniel Floyd of Isle of Wight Va. (This area was in 1790 Prince Frederick and Prince George Parish. The Floyds in Jasper and Beaufort County, S.C. are descendants of the Georgia Floyds." She did not give me the reference and is now unable to do research and I have never been able to document this. I have also found that some of the Floyds who landed in Virginia early migrated to New England and some returned to South Carolina.

Francis Floyd, Sr. was born March 28, 1756 in either Virginia or North Carolina. He was a patriot during the Revolutionary War and lived in the Georgetown District at this time. He furnished material aid to the Garrison of Georgetown and thus enabled descendants to become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He married Isabel Johnston, also of Georgetown District, December 25, 1780. Isabel was the daughter of Gilbert Johnston, Jr. (born 1725 in Scotland and died in 1793 in Prince George's Parish, S.C.) and his wife Margaret Warburton. Gilbert Johnston, Jr. was the son of Gilbert, Sr. and his wife Caroline Johnston. The Johnstons or Johnstones are very distinguished family and are descended from the Annandale Johnstones of Scotland. Mr. James D. Johnstone of Georgetown, South Carolina has done extensive research on this family and shared his material very generously with descendants. Both Gilbert, Sr. and Gilbert Johnston, Jr. fought with Francis Marion in the Amican Revolution. A detailed account of this family can be found in "The Johnstone Papers" found in the Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C., compiled by James D. Johnstone, Georgetown, S.C. These papers are also on file at the DAR Library, Washington, D.C. and on microfilm at the Department of Archives and History, at Jackson, Miss.

Isabel Johnston Floyd was born July 1, 1763 and was living in 1804 from information of the Petition of a Division of the property of Francis Floyd, Sr. requested by Jesse Barefield and Jane Floyd Barefield. At the time of his death, which was before the filing of the suit which was dated Oct. 22, 1804, only two of Francis Floyd, Sr.'s children had reached
maturity. In the copy of the original Petition it states, “Jesse Barefield & wife - Vs. Izabel Taylor Adms, Vs. Hugh Floyd and Samuel Floyd Admins ---. Isabel Johnston Floyd could have even married a Taylor by 1804. However, other suits of the family she is mentioned as Isabel Floyd. From one source it was said that Isabel Floyd, wife of Francis Floyd married Joseph Lee, said to have been a cousin of the family of Robert E. Lee, and had one son Joseph E. Lee, Jr. I have never been able to document this and can find no record of this marriage.

Children of Francis Floyd, Sr. and Isabel Johnston Floyd.
1. Hugh Floyd born ca 1781 and died before Nov. 2, 1854, when a Division of Property was recorded in Horry County South Carolina. The record names the following heirs:
   1. William Floyd
   2. Alfred P. Floyd
   3. Joseph Floyd
   4. Frederick Floyd
   5. Francis Floyd
   6. Abraham Graham as guardian of children of Hugh Floyd, Jr., deceased, Martha, Patience and Mary Floyd, also mentioned was Allen W. Johnston who intermarried with Celia Floyd, widow of Hugh Floyd, Jr. (Note- This is not conclusive proof that this is the son of Isabel and Francis but the dates are correct. However, Hugh, the son of Francis and Isabel inherited more land and also slaves that are mentioned in the recorded Division of Property.)

2. Jane Floyd was born Feb. 11, 1783, her youngest daughter, Catherine Jane Barefield Porter, said in the 1880 Census of Copiah County Miss. that she was born in Virginia and also that Jesse Barefield was born in Virginia. Both the Floyds and Barefields could have migrated to South Carolina after this time. She was married to Jesse Barefield April 9, 1801 and died March 24, 1831 in Warren County, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Jesse Barefield was born Sept. 14, 1724 and died Sept. 21, 1859 at Vicksburg, Miss. Both Jesse and Jane Barefield are buried in the Old Cemetery at Porter's Chapel Methodist Church in Warren County. The old vaults are still there with slabs on top giving the dates of birth and death. They left Horry County South Carolina after 1807 and were listed in the 1820 census of Warren County Miss. Some Historians have said that the Barefields were one of the first five families who came to what was called Walnut Hills and later Vicksburg, Miss. There is a record of Jesse Barefield as Coroner of Warren County in 1817.

Children of Jane Floyd and Jesse Barefield.

2. Stephen Barefield born 23, April 1805 in S.C., died Nov. 24, 1865. He married Margaret Pharr (some records Farrar), Nov. 25, 1824. He had only one daughter, Viola, who died young. No living descendants.

3. Francis Barefield born June 7, 1807 died Dec. 29, 1864 married Rhody Ely May 15, 1832


7. Martha Elizabeth born June 5, 1814 died June 12, 1848. married Stephen Hatcher Dec. 25, 1830

9. Samuel Barefield born March 11, 1818 died May 27, 1900, married Katherine Swanson June 3, 1852.
11. Catherine Jane Barefield born May 25, 1827 at Vicksburg Miss. died Oct. 28, 1889 in Crystal Springs, Miss. She married James Patterson Porter July 6, 1847 in Vicksburg, Miss. These are my ancestors. I have some of the descendants of Jesse and Jane Floyd Barefield and all of the descendants of Catherine Jane Barefield and James Patterson Porter.

3. Theophilus Floyd, second son of Francis Floyd, Sr. and Isabel Johnston was born about 1785. I have information from Mrs. Routh Whitley Benbow of Fort Worth Texas, now deceased, that she is a descendant of Theophilus Floyd. He died in Barbour County Alabama before 1842. She sent me a copy of the Orphan’s Court record Book L pp 327-529 & 134-336, 337 - Return of William W. Norton, Administrator of estate of Theophilus Floyd deceased---25, June 1842. The following heirs were named. No wife mentioned.

Children:
1. Francis Floyd born ca. 1830 Minor
2. Page Floyd born ca. 1832 Minor
3. Theophilus Floyd born Ca. 1834
4. Joseph Floyd born Ca. 1836
5. Polly Ann Floyd over 14 born by 1828
6. Rosa Floyd over 14 born by 1828
7. Isabella Floyd Norton - wife of Wm. V. Norton
8. Elizabeth Ann Floyd Graham - wife of James H. Graham
9. Delia Floyd Graham - wife of Matthew C. Graham

4. Catherine Floyd- Have a record of Division of property of Catherine E. Floyd but this is not right for this Catherine. She was born ca 1787 and was living in 1804.

5. Isabel Floyd born ca 1778-79 and was living in 1804. No other information.

6. Johnston Floyd was born ca. 1790-91 and died before 1867. His wife’s name was Mary. According to information taken from the 1850 and 1860 census’ of Robson County N.C. and a Deed of Division of Property naming the heirs the following children were listed.

1. Francis Floyd born ca 1813-wife Molley
2. Samuel L. Floyd born ca 1814-15-wife Rebecca
3. William Strong Floyd born ca 1822-23-wife Martha
5. English G. Floyd born ca 1826-1828-no wife listed.

From a letter written by Augustus Evander Floyd, son of Francis Floyd, he states that Johnston and Francis Floyd, Jr., his brother moved from Horry County S.C. to Robson County North Carolina in the early 1800’s. He said that his uncle Johnston lived in the fork of Indian Swamp and Ashpole Swamp and reared seven sons and several daughters. These two sons and the daughters were not listed in the Deed of Division of Property, but would account for the skips in the births of Johnston’s children.

7. Francis Floyd, Jr. was born August 3, 1801 in Horry County S.C. and died near Fairmont City North Carolina September 20, 1856. He married December 20, 1820 Christian Williams who was born August 6, 1801 in Horry County South Carolina and died at Fairmont North Carolina June 4, 1892. The following list of their children was sent to me by Mr. Robert Allen, 1000 Island Drive Court,
Apt. 101, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48105. The information was taken from family records, the Census of 1850 and 1860 of Robson County North Carolina and from an old Floyd Family Bible. Both Johnston and Francis, Jr. moved to Robson county N.C. and died there.

Children:

1. Grady Herring Floyd born Sept. 25, 1821, died Dec. 17, 1869. married Caroline Faulk Jan 8, 1842. This is Mr. Allen's ancestor.


3. Giles Pinkney Floyd born Apr. 14, 1825, died May 8, 1900. married Sarah Caroline Smith, Oct. 11, 1849


7. Francis Fulton Floyd born June 4, 1852 died Feb. 13, 1897 married 1st Martha Melissa Inman, 2nd Catherine Amret Inman.

8. Mary Eliza Floyd Oct. 24, 1836, died Oct. 18, 1843


10. August Evander Floyd born mar. 8, 1842, died May 22, 1929, married Adelia Mevina Pitman, Sept. 15, 1870

11. Christian Isabella Floyd born June 1, 1834 died Jan 6, 1908 married 1st James Mills, 2nd William Hays. Lived near Mullins South Carolina.


Mr. Robert Allen has descendants of Francis Floyd Jr.'s children.

Reference:
Most of the references were given with the particular family listed. A few of the addresses were not.

1. Johnston Papers by Mr. James D. Johnston, 1524 Front Street, Georgetown, South Carolina 29440.

2. Porter-Barefield Bible in possession of Miss Genevie Lockwood Porter, Lake Road Route 1, Box 182 Mansfield, Louisiana 71052

3. Mrs. B.W. Goss, P.O. Box 734 Mansfield, La. 71052


5. Records of Horry County, Conway South Carolina

6. Records of Robson County, North Carolina

7. Records of Barbour County Alabama

8. Records of Warren County, Mississippi, Vicksburg.


11. Thirty-one pages of notes by Mr. Leonardo Andrea, deceased, of Columbia, South Carolina.

**John Tadwell-Watson Builder of Fort Watson**

*By Robert D. Bass*

(This is a talk given before the Horry County Historical Society on July 11, 1977. Dr. Bass consented to its publication and revised it for that purpose. He was introduced by Dr. Joseph Wightman of Coastal Carolina, a former president of Erskine College.)

J.W.: Madame Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce
our speaker tonight. Dr. Robert D. Bass is a native of the Low Country of South Carolina; he was born somewhere near Britton's Neck, which I've seen from a signpost, but I've never been there. He proceeded to the University of South Carolina and there he gained all his degrees; a Ph.D. in English. He taught at the University of South Carolina for several years and then in the middle part of his career, for seventeen years, he was at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was telling me that President Jimmy Carter must have passed through the Academy at that time, but he regrets that he doesn't remember Jimmy Carter. After that he went to Furman University for six years, to Limestone, and then he ended his distinguished teaching career at Erskine College, where I had the pleasure of knowing him for four years in the late 1960's. Dr. Bass has done some publishing; the most famous book he's published is *Swamp Fox* about Francis Marion. That a very familiar book to us all. I believe he has a book on Ninety Six which is just about ready for the press. I think you're in for a treat tonight; I remember hearing him at the South Carolina Historical Association a Year ago, and he gave a very inspiring talk, he was on the wrong side in the American Revolution. but we'll forgive him for that. We have the pleasure tonight of having Mrs. Bass with us. Would you please stand, Mrs. Bass? (Applause) She's also an author in her own right, and has written a very attractive—well, I would call it “bedside book” —of inspirational passages. Dr. Bass has two sons, and they've done extremely well in the academic world. One is at Brigham Young University and the other is at Texas A. and M. and is now in Turkey doing underwater archelogy, which is a very interesting pursuit. We have his wife with us too. Could you stand up? (Applause) So I think Dr. Bass is a most appropriate speaker for us of the Historical Society; he really is an expert on the history of the Low Country. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Dr. Bass.

RB: Madame Chairman, Dr. Wrightman, ladies and gentlemen of the Horry County Historical Society: I have chosen for tonight a topic that I am very much interested in, the builder of Fort Watson. The builder was a lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of guards, the Scottish Guards. Very few people know anything about him. Without being presumptuous, I would say that I probably know more about John Tadwell-Watson than anybody else the world. When I was working on him, I wrote the War Department in England. I couldn't find anything except the dates of his promotions. He went all the way, ending up in the Napoleonic Wars as a full general in the British Army. I went to the Scottish Guards; they knew the dates of his promotions and that's all.

But I was fooling around in the papers of Sir Henry Clinton, housed in the Clements Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and I ran into a campaign report by John Tadwell-Watson. There, of course, it wasn't lost; lots of people had seen it, but I saw something that the others didn't understand. Watson wrote, “I crossed Catfish Swamp where the oldest inhabitants said the foot of man had never before trod.” Hot dog! Catfish Swamp runs one mile west of Marion. I knew he was the man and I was on his trail. So I began reading his letters and his reports. I found out that Watson was a very good officer of the Guards.

All of you know that Guards are the palace troops of the King of England or Queen of England. One of the questions I used to tease my girls with, when I was teaching, was this: “The Coldstream Guards are the number one regiment of the British Army. Miss so-and-so, who is the colonel?” She didn't know. “Haven't you ever seen the lady sitting side-saddle on her horse, reviewing her troops?” Some little girl who had been in London the previous summer and had seen the changing of the Guard in front of Buckingham Palace, the trooping of the colors and so forth, would yell: “The
Queen, the Queen.” Correct. Who else would be the colonel of the Coldstream Guards except the King or Queen of England? I don’t know what their requirements are now, but at one time every member of the Coldstream Guards had to be over six feet, two inches tall. I was in the courtyard at St. James Palace in London, the Guard changed, and those coming off duty marched in. There was the finest-looking human being I have ever seen, about six feet, two inches tall, and well-built. I turned around to a man beside me and I said, “Are you a Britisher? What’s the rank of that officer?” He said, “I’ve got to see his pip first.” His pip on his shoulder. “He’d be a major.” And so he was, a major of the Guards.

John Tadwell-Watson (he had one of those hyphenated British names) was a lieutenant-colonel in the British Army, a regular. He said in one of his letters that he’d been living right high around London prior to our Revolution. He’d gotten himself thoroughly entangled in gambling debts and when there was an opportunity to come to America on full pay and pay for overseas duty he asked for it, because he figured he could save enough to pay himself out of debt and get started again. He came to New York and was on the staff of Sir Henry Clinton for awhile. Then in 1778 Sir Henry decided to Americanize the Revolution. He’d gotten himself thoroughly entangled in gambling debts and when there was an opportunity to come to America on full pay and pay for overseas duty he asked for it, because he figured he could save enough to pay himself out of debt and get started again. He came to New York and was on the staff of Sir Henry Clinton for awhile. Then in 1778 Sir Henry decided to Americanize the Revolution. You know, about five years ago we decided to Vietnamize the war in Southeast Asia. Well, Sir Henry had just about as much success Americanizing our war as we had Vietnamizing the one in Viet Nam. But he recruited the Caledonian Volunteers, Scotsmen under Lord Catcart. Banstre Tarletan was the lieutenant-colonel who led them. Sir Henry recruited the Volunteers of Ireland. Lord Rawden, an Irishman, led them. And Sir Henry recruited a regiment which he called the Provincial Light Infantry and made John Watson the lieutenant-colonel.

Now there’s a little trick in that. You notice that I said the Queen was the colonel of the Coldstream Guards. British regiments, as Dr. Wightman can tell you— I don’t want to say much about it because he knows; he was there—British regiments are commanded by a member of the Royal Family or by a general. For instance, Charles Brome, the second Earl of Cornwallis, was a lieutenant-general. As colonel, he had his regiment, the 43rd, with him in his campaigns through South Carolina. The lieutenant-colonel was James Webster. A fine officer, he was killed at the battle of Guilford Courthouse. Cornwallis wrote a very touching letter to Webster’s father who was a preacher in England.

British regiments are led by their lieutenant-colonels. And in the swap of prisoners, American colonels being swapped off for lieutenant-colonels, Congress decided to promote no more Americans to full colonel. Francis Marion got caught in the squeeze and never got beyond lieutenant-colonel, although he was the Commandant of the Second Regiment of South Carolina.

I don’t know who the colonel of the Provincial Light Infantry was, but John Watson was a lieutenant-colonel. I could find nothing about him when I was writing Swamp Fox. You can go through the book and pencil out everything I’ve said about Watson, because it’s all wrong. I went to the army lists and I found that he was with his regiment all through the war. So I decided that he must have brought his regiment with him, at least a battalion, and I put it in the book that he had his regiment of Guards with him. Bruce Lancaster, another writer, wrote in his review of the book, “Bass has invented a regiment.” I wrote, “What do you mean, invented? The British Army lists indicate that John Watson was with his troops.” He said, “I don’t know what regiment he commanded, but it wasn’t his own troops.”

Well, I tried my best to find out. Nobody could tell me. About fifteen years later, two years ago, the man who does research for me in London got to scouring around in the war office and discovered that John Watson was lieutenant-colonel of the Provincial Light Infantry.

The Provincial Light Infantry campaigned around New York for a little while
and then was included in the draft of reinforcements that General Alexander Leslie brought south to Lord Cornwallis. They came into Charleston about the week before Christmas of 1780. Cornwallis heard that Watson was there with his Provincial Light Infantry and wrote to Lord Rawden who was commandant in Camden: “I am assigning Colonel W. to you. I know I am not making you a great present. But, my Lord, at least you can make him obey you. I'm not taking him with me on the campaign, because his troops are light troops and Tarleton’s troops are also light troops and there would be constant friction between the two men.”

So Lord Rawden sent a courier down to Charleston to Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, who was commandant there in support and logistics, ordering him to put Watson chasing Marion.

In his campaign report, Watson said, “There I was in a strange country, didn’t know anything, didn’t know where the towns were, didn’t know how far, that sort of thing.” Finally in his desperation he went to Brigadier General Charles O’Hara who was in command of the two battalions of guardsmen sent to reinforce Lord Cornwallis. He said that O’Hara put his hand over his eyes as if peeping through bars and said, “Marion and Sumter are going to have you peeping through the bars like this in a few months.” That didn’t reassure Watson at all. Nevertheless he set out on his campaign.

On Christmas day he crossed Santee River at Nelson’s Ferry. He said that he bought and rode the only horse in his regiment. When he got to Nelson’s, or somewhere along the route, he met guides. Lord Cornwallis had commissioned John Harrison of near Lamar, South Carolina, a major who had recruited a regiment of provincials known as the South Carolina Rangers. They were useful for Tarleton, for Watson, for Wemys and others as scouts and guides. Rawden had sent Harrison and some of his men to meet Watson at Nelson’s Ferry. They told him there was a very fine place about ten miles up the river, an old Indian mound, probably a burial mound. Early history books said it was a burial mound, but it was not; the people in the Anthropology Department of the University of South Carolina tell me that it was the mound on which the Council House of the Indian tribes stood, but they could find no skeletal remains and so forth around it.

Colonel Watson moved up there and built what has since been known as Fort Watson. He was a very good engineer. He scooped it out, planted posts, and made a bastion that took Francis Marion and Light Horse Harry Lee five days to capture. He made three circles of abattis. If you don’t know what abattis is, it was something used instead of barbwire entanglement which was used in World War I and World War II, but the abattis was little oak trees cut down, the butt end pulled up against the fortification, and the limbs cut off and sharpened. It was just as good as barbwire if you tried to run or charge through the sharpened ends of those limbs. He put three strings of abattis around Fort Watson and made it impregnable.

About the latter part of February, I think it was February 28, 1781, Thomas Sumter was prowling along the west bank of the Santee River, crossed a little above Nelson’s Ferry, and struck Fort Watson. Watson killed I don’t know how many of Sumter’s men and chased him out. Sumter went to the High Hills, collected his paralyzed wife and his young son and some of his men, and headed back toward the Waxhaws. As he was moving between Scape Hoar Swamp and Lynches River in Sumter County, he ran into Thomas Fraser’s Rangers. They had quite a scuffle there. Lord Rawden reported that Fraser said that there were ten men left dead on the field, forty wounded, and that Sumter fled across Ratclif’s Bridge. I understand from the members of the DAR in Lee County that he burned Ratclif’s Bridge as soon as he was across it. The bridge was about six or eight miles down Lynches River below Bishopville and crossed into what is now Lee State Park.

Sumter’s escapade stirred up Rawden and he decided that now with the
Gamecock out of the way it was time to get Marion. And so he initiated a two-pronged drive against the Swamp Fox. He rode down to Fort Watson and told Colonel Watson, “You move against Marion and I’m going to send Lieutenant-Colonel Welbore Ellis Doyle with the Volunteers of Ireland into Snow’s Island. You can get on one side of Snow’s Island and Doyle on the other. We’ll get Marion.” So on the fifth of March Watson set out.

Sumter was the commanding general in South Carolina. Greene had gone north ahead of Lord Cornwallis and Governor Rutledge had given all the men in South Carolina to Sumter. And Sumter told Marion to get his men together and join him. So Marion was marching up to the Santee River road and ran into Watson and his troops going down. They met at Wiboo Swamp which is about halfway between where Highways 52 and 301 cross Santee. They had quite a little battle there. William James, who was a militiaman under his father Major John James, describes it. He thought that Captain Sam Harrison was killed there. But he wasn’t. Sam survived to live on his half-pay in retirement in Jamaica until 1816.

Marion started backing off. He backed down from Wiboo Swamp to Mt. Hope Swamp on the Cantey Plantation. Watson followed him, and Marion started backing off down toward Georgetown. After Marion had passed the road to Kingstree, Watson turned and started toward the village. Marion sent Major James and his fastest horsemen to throw the planks off the lower bridge across Black River so Watson could not get into Kingstree. They tore up the whole end of the bridge and McCottry’s rifelman posted themselves across the river. There was a ford right below the bridge and Watson tried to force his way across, but he was unable to do so. One of his captains started to lead a party and one of McCottry’s rifleman toppled him. Watson had two cannons with him, but the bank on the west side was high and the one Marion’s men were on was low. Watson couldn’t lower the muzzles of his cannon enough to shoot them where they were, so his cannon balls just cut the branches off the pine trees above them.

For about two weeks Watson stayed on the west side of Black River and Marion and his troops on the east side near Kingstree. They wrote each other just about every day, accusing the other of breaking the rules of the war and that sort of thing. Finally, on I believe the 28th day of March, Watson wrote Captain Saunders, Commandment in Georgetown, “I’ll be near Georgetown tonight. Have provisions and so on.” He got up the next morning, sank his dead in the quarry, and started moving. He came down the road east of Kingstree toward Georgetown. Peter Horry was Commandant of Marion’s horsemen. He caught up with Watson’s men at Ox Swamp and pursued them to the Sampit River. He said they were in a dog-trot all the way. They got to Sampit (I suppose the little village of Sampit) and they had quite a skirmish. Watson’s horse received a rifle bullet and fell on top of him, pinning his legs to the ground. Watson couldn’t get loose. He saw a trooper of Marion’s coming at him with his bayonet poised to strike. Later he wrote: “My black servant shot him with my fowling gun.” Watson escaped into Georgetown and Marion and Horry turned back.

Messengers came in from Snow’s Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle had come from Camden marching along Jeffries Creek to hit the river road along Pee Dee. Going to Witherspoon’s Ferry, which was about where Highway 41 crosses Lynches River, then going in behind Clark’s Creek and fording it, Doyle went into Snow’s Island and burned everything that belonged to Marion that his men could put a torch to. Marion came back and his men took a few shots at Doyle’s men and then followed them up to Burch’s Ferry, just below the mouth of Jeffries Creek in present Florence County. He then passed over Pee Dee and encamped in Wahee Neck in present Marion County.

Watson, in the meantime, had gotten new shoes and fresh provisions for his men and set out again. He was a brave officer, resourceful, and a driver. He said in his
report that he went through the territory that was most rebellious. Marching through Williamsburg County, he went to Britton's Ferry across Pee Dee. He got there on April 6, 1781. Britton's Ferry had been established by Francis Britton in 1749 and was the earliest ferry ever to cross the Pee Dee River in that section. It was about the spot where Williamsburg and Georgetown County lines come down to Pee Dee River, Smith's Mill, as we know it. There was still a little ferry there when I was a boy. People would cross there in wagons and buggies.

Watson came up through Britton's Neck and went to the home of Widow Elizabeth Jenkins. Widow Jenkins was the daughter of Joseph Britton, one of the five Britton brothers who made the first settlement in Marion County. She had married William Goddard and upon his death married Samuel Jenkins. She lived up little Pee Dee and that was prime Loyalist territory. So her nephews persuaded her to come down into Britton's Neck where there were about a dozen to twenty-five young men to take care of her. And she moved into what I have always believed was Francis Britton's old house. As a matter of fact, my family and I lived in the same house spot for about ten years, on the old Britton property.

Widow Jenkins had a son James who was about fifteen or sixteen years-old as this time. He later joined the Methodist Church and became one of the great Methodist missionaries for this section of the world. As you know, the Church of England was a state church. In 1778 the legislature of South Carolina disestablished it and took all the tax money from it. The church crumbled up as there was no financial support. The Presbyterians, Baptists, and Lutherans who'd been paying taxes and also paying a preacher flourished. All of the Church of England people were adrift and Bishop Asbury and others, including James Jenkins, brought great numbers of them into the Methodist Church. There's a row of Methodist churches all up Little Pee Dee on the Marion County side: the Old Ark, the Old Neck, Nebo, Centenary, and then you get above Mullins and there are several other Methodist churches. they were Church of England people until they switched over to the Methodist Church under Jenkins and other such missionaries.

Jenkins left a little sketch of his own life: *The Experiences, Labors, and Sufferings of James Jenkins.* In it he tells of his experiences during the war. He wrote that about nine o'clock on April 7 Watson came to their home on the high spot on the Francis Britton place. He came in and was very affable. Mrs. Jenkins had been educated in Charleston and had good manners and treated him very kindly. She asked him, "Colonel, did you have any trouble in getting from the ferry up here?"

"No, I never have any trouble when loyal people are around me," he said. She knew that Marion had burned all the bridges because she had three sons with him. Finally he said to her, "Madame, how many sons do you have under Marion?"

She said, "I have three and I wish they were three thousand." In his report Watson did not put that down, but he said the same thing—that he argued with these people to come and surrender.

Widow Jenkins brought Watson wine. He poured a glass for her, a glass for himself, and just as he brought it up to his lips said, "Health to King George!" The old widow drank and while Watson wasn't looking, she poured two more glasses. When he raised his she said, "Health to George Washington!" Watson grinned, but he drank it. He was a perfect gentleman. But they finally got into a row and he moved away about a mile to John Rae's and camped there during the night. Next morning, the 8th day of April, he marched up the sand hills of Marion County by present Gresham and Friendship up Catfish Creek toward Marion's camp. Marion knew that he was coming but couldn't fight him. He called in all of his men under Colonel Hugh Horry, Colonel Peter Horry, and Major James and told them, "We can't fight Watson. I don't have any ammunition. Will you people follow me if I retreat to the mountains?" They told him
they would. They were getting ready to retreat when Ensign Baker Johnson rode in and said, "Watson's gone."

I told you that Watson crossed Catfish Creek where he said the foot of man had never trod. They couldn't believe that Watson had gone. Historians have never known why, but in his campaign report I found the reason. Watson said, "At three o'clock that night, one of those loyal men from Little Pee Dee came to my tent and told me that Green at Cheraw was preparing to march, and had said that he was unsure about being able to get Rawden at Camden, but he knew he could get Watson."

Then just on little sentence clears the whole mystery up: "I moved within the hour."

He came back down what we call the Tan Yard Road to the fork at Hickory Hill; one side goes to Britton's Ferry and the other side goes to Potato Bed Ferry. He turned left and came to Potato Bed Ferry. Colonel Peter Horry had some horsemen there, but not enough to stop Watson from crossing Little Pee Dee. He then turned into Horry County and started marching. He crossed the Waccamaw at Green's Ferry.

Do any of you know where Green's Ferry was? My spies were unable to find it for me. Well, he crossed Green's Ferry and went down along the coast to Georgetown and had himself ferried across Winyah Bay.

About the time that Ensign Johnson came in, Captain Irby and Captain Conyers rode in from Greene's troops and reported that Light Horse Harry Lee with his regiment was on the march. Marion sent him word, "I'll meet you at Benbow's Ferry." Benbow's Ferry is fourteen miles up Black River from Kingstree. And so, on the 14th day of April, 1781, Light Horse Harry Lee and Marion began their operation together. On the 16th they moved toward Fort Watson. They knew that Watson and his regiment had moved from Fort Watson and that the fort was guarded by Lieutenant James McKay with his troops. So Marion and Lee began besieging it. Marion said it was as strong a little fort built in as good a place as he had ever seen. Watson had failed to provide water. He had sent his men to Scott's Lake to get fresh water. Marion stationed a detail of McCottry's riflemen to stop that, but McKay set his men digging a well and they found suitable water and continued the defense.

This went on until Major Hezekiah Maham, a Continental officer who was serving with Marion, built what is known in history as the Maham Tower. It was a tower out of pine saplings. I have seen pictures of the tower as people have envisioned it, but in reading McKay's report to his superiors I found something that they didn't know about. McKay said that Maham built the thing on wheels and rolled it down there. So I guess that he put about two ox carts together, built the tower upon them, and in the dead of the night wheeled it down against the fort. When McKay's men woke up the next morning, McCottry's riflemen in the tower began firing and every time one of McKay's men showed his face was shot at my one of the sharpshooters.

One of the things that you probably don't realize is the power of a rifle as contrasted to the power of a muzzle-loader. The British infantry depended upon the Brown Bess, a muzzle-loader. It could be fired twelve times a minute. A man just threw the powder in, threw the shot in on it, and fired. But up at Ninety Six, when they started recreating the place, they discovered something that is very interesting. The most shot that they found around Star Fort was thirty feet from the breastwork, showing that the shot (swan shot or buck shot) fired from a musket traveled only ten yards.

While Watson was besieging Kingstree a red-headed sargeant named MacDonald climbed up one of the oak trees in John Witherspoon's yard and put a rifle bullet through the knee of Lieutenant George Torriano at a distance of three hundred yards. He didn't shoot at Torriano's knee; he shot at Torriano's body. The bullet fell about three feet in about three hundred yards, but it still had the piercing power to go through a man's knee at that distance.
I’ve seen Marion’s letter, a pass for Torriano’s men to take him to Charleston to the hospital, passing through the American lines. So I think that the Revolution was won by the American riflemen. As I’ve often told my students, when you live in bear or lion country— I was thinking especially of the Boers, with their Krag-Jorgensen rifles down in South Africa, who shot the British silly at three hundred yards during the Boer War of 1898—as I’ve told students, when you live in bear or lion country you learn to shoot and not miss. If you do, you get “et.” Some of these rifles were made right here in North Carolina, the Gillespie rifles.

Watson got back to Georgetown and started moving up toward Camden. He had a company of the 64th regiment with his troops. He said that if the legs of those old men had been cut off, they would have crawled all the way to Camden to join Lord Rawden. They knew that Greene was on his way to attack him. The day after Marion’s troops put the Maham Tower in front of Fort Watson, McKay surrendered. Marion and Lee gave McKay’s troops every honor of war, said they were brave men, and let them carry their side arms home.

Marion decided that they were going to take another whack at Watson. Watson had crossed Lenud’s Ferry (about where Highway 41 crosses the Santee) and was marching up the west side of the river. He was a driver. Major Arthur McArthur had been captured at the Battle of Cowpens where the 71st regiment surrendered. He had been exchanged and had gone back to Charleston where he organized a troop of horsemen. Calling McArthur and his troops in to run defense in front of him, Watson turned his men into what the old Confederates called foot cavalry. They started up the Santee River just as fast as they could move to get to Camden. They passed the site of Fort Watson on the other side of the river. The garrison had surrendered on April 23, and Marion and Lee had moved to Scott’s Bluff. They said, “We’ll get across the river and hem Watson up in the morning.” However, when they crossed the river and struck the road, they found that Watson had outfoxed them and passed during the night.

On May 6 Sumter, scouting along the upper reaches of the Santee, wrote General Greene that Watson had passed there the day before, May 5. “His troops were very fatigued and hungry,” wrote Sumter. But Watson was already across the river and in the Sand Hills of Sumter County headed toward Camden. But he didn’t get there in time. Greene came down on the 25th of April and he and Rawden had a set-to at Camden, known as the second battle of Camden or as the battle of Hobkirk’s Hill. Watson wasn’t there. He arrived around the 7th or 8th of May and on the 10th of May Rawden burned up everything he could and marched away toward Charleston. Watson went with him, served the rest of the war around Charleston, and withdrew with the British troops on December 14, 1782. There’s no other record of him.

He wrote this campaign report because he fancied himself quite an engineer. He was very critical of the engineer who had built the defenses of Yorktown and he wanted to write a book on engineering for the use of engineering officers in the army. He wrote the Commander in Chief and the War Department that he wished a year’s leave of absence—with pay, of course—in which to write this book. I’ve searched the British Museum and the Library at Cambridge and there was no such book as that every published. So I don’t know what became of him. He just disappeared, but in the record of his promotions, John Watson Tadwell-Watson, is listed as General of the Army.
Mrs. Stalvey suggested the shape and leanto kitchen. It was in a pine grove on the Potato Bed Ferry Road. I know the road has a number now but the old name sounds so familiar to me that I used it. Home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen Rollinson.

Kathryn Galbraith Rollinson, George and Mary Bray, and Harry their son. Bessie Rollinson. Background is Bray’s home about 1906. “Some of the Westerners”.

Rollinson home on Georgetown Highway, built by William Henry Rollinson (Will) in 1936. New home of Thurman Anderson

Bessie Rollinson Stalvey, Will Rollinson, Sue Rollinson Robertson.

Left to right: Harry and mother Mary Bray, Kathryn Galbraith Rollinson, Bessie Rollinson, George Bray, two unknown. About 1906 or perhaps earlier.

Sonwood (Melson Plantation)
Addenda to Leaves from Aunt Maria's memory book

by Gladys Rollinson Davis, December 1972

compiled by

Bessie Rollinson Stalvey

Galdys Rollinson Davis

Although I never knew "Aunt Maria", authoress of Leaves from Aunt Maria's Memory Book, I am very grateful to her for writing this memory book, as it has enabled me to complete the history of the Rollinsons, beginning with the year 1784, and also the Rollinsons who came in 1899 to Horry County, South Carolina, to make their home, and their descendents. I could not have gathered all of these dates, but for Aunt Maria's book, and the help of Aunt Bessie Rollinson Stalvey, and the others mentioned above. "Leaves from Aunt Maria's Memory Book was written in 1958, by Maria Rollinson (Mrs. George Laughton) in Des. Moines, Iowa.

The Rollinson Family

To begin the history of the Rollinson Family we have to go back to England, to the Jenney Family of three brothers:

Richard Jenney, of South Elkinton, brothers John Jenney who lived to be 99 years old and William Jenney of whom we have no records.

Richard Jenney, was born 1784, date and name of person he married unknown. He died 12/10/1866 in England, leaving one daughter Rebecca, who had married Robert Rollinson, II, born 1/14/1814 and who died 9/4/1884, and was in Des Moines, Iowa, having sailed about 1864 to America. Robert Rollinson I, father of Robert Rollinson II, was born in the late 1700s in England, probably in Lincolnshire. He had married Susan Croft and they had nine children, the first one Robert Rollinson, II, second John, who we presume came to America, but left the family and came
South, and the third Allen who married Harriett, and were the parents of Cousin Maria and six other children. The other six children of Robert and Susan Rollinson, are unknown.

Rebecca Jenney, daughter of Richard Jenney, was born 1/24/1815, was married to Robert Rollinson, II, 1835, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, 9/4/1884, and they are both buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa.

A short time after the death of Robert Rollinson, I, Susan Croft Rollinson married James Thornton, an Irishman, and to them was born James Thornton, Jr., probably about 1843, this being the tenth child of Susan. When James Thornton, Jr., was about 20 years of age, he decided to come to America, and persuaded my grandfather Robert Allan Rollinson, and his brother, Richard, to accompany him. These three young men came to East Ontario, Canada, in the 1860's, and for a time "Uncle Thornton" as he was affectionately called by the family, taught school, and married Bessie Lightfoot. They had five children, including a set of twins. In 1863-4 they came to the United States and finally settled in Des Moines, Iowa.

Rebecca Jenney and Robert Rollinson, II, had ten children:

1. John, married Ann Elvidge and they eventually moved to Spokane, Washington, with their two girls Jennie and Anna. He was born 11/19/1836 and died 1/1/1923, buried in Spokane.

2. Robert Allan Rollinson, born 12/28/1838, died Conway, South Carolina 7/1/1914. Robert Allan studied for the ministry and preached in the Congregationalist Church for some time. He married first Drucilla Ferguson, who only lived a short time, and then September 18, 1871 he married Mary Ellen Martin, who was born in LaPorte, Ind., 5/3/1843, daughter of Josiah and Eleanor Parker Martin and died in Conway, South Carolina, 2/1/1927. Both are buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Conway, South Carolina.

There are no Rollinsons in Horry County at present except Mrs. Bessie Rollinson Stalvey, the widow of the late Dr. John Kelly Stalvey. She assisted us with dates and other information for this history, but since she is not writing it we feel free to make the following comments. Mrs. Bessie Rollinson Stalvey is an excellent example of the Rollinson family, being devout, sturdy, intelligent, witty, vivacious and one of the most gracious hostesses in the entire county. Beloved by young and old, relatives and friends of friends, she has literally never met a stranger, or one who remained a stranger long. All are welcome in her home for short visit or an extended stay. In this home there is an abundance of good conversation, good food, good times and good laughs. On departing there are always good memories, and a warm feeling for their hostess and her family. There exists no one more cordial or loving than our Bessie Rollinson Stalvey. The Rollinsons are a hardy and ambitious people. Their belief in the Almighty God and the value of education are two of their strongest traits, and their children have been well trained in both.

Our Horry County branch of the family began with Richard Jenney one of three Jenney brothers, born 1784 in South Elkinton, England, and who died December 10, 1866. According to Media Research Bureau, Washington, D.C. the first spelling probably was Guisnes, then through many other spellings, Gines to Geney and Finally Jenney. Richard was the father of Rebecca Jenney, who married Robert Rollinson, II, was born January 14, 1814. Rebecca was born January 24, 1815. They came to America with their children and settled in Robert died 9/4/1884. Both are buried in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa. Their then children were born in Lincolnshire, Wragby and Louth England, and the entire family came to America and settled in Iowa. The last three were born, Maria, William and Kittie in Strubby Hall, Louth, where Robert II and Rebecca went into the coal business. The Holland farm where they had lived in Wragby was owned by a Miss Holland, and she gave them an old pony, and he used the pony and cart to deliver coal. They saved and built a home
in Louth, but sold it and used the proceeds to pay the fare of this large family to America. Their second son was Robert Allan, who was the father of Mrs. Bessie Rollinson and William Henry, and Sue Rollinson, who came to Horry County. The two older daughters Nelle and Bea remained in the West, married and made their homes there. February 9, 1967. She was born at "Sonwood" February 24, 1881.

About the close of the Civil War, "Uncle Thornton" and his two step-nephews, Robert Allan and Richard Rollinson, decided to come from Canada to the United States. Also about this time Rebecca and Robert Rollinson II and their family came to America. They arrived in East Ontario and found a note from the three boys left with the station master telling them where to come and find them. They travelled to Iowa and eventually settled in Des Moines.

Robert Allan Rollinson married Druccilla Ferguson, who only lived a few months. He then married Mary Ellen Martin, whose large family, had travelled by wagon train from New Jersey to LaPorte County, Ind. Eventually the family scattered across the nation. They were married September 18, 1871 and settled in Des Moines.

When it was discovered that the fertile soil and warm climate of Horry County, South Carolina, and other parts of the state and also some coastal lands of North Carolina, was well suited to the growing of strawberries, advertisements were placed in the newspapers in the large Western cities to lure families to settle in this territory. Robert Allan and Mary Ellen Rollinson had been engaged in the growing of vegetables, flowers, and greenery, some in hot-houses, of which he had acres in Des Moines, naturally this venture immediately appealed to them. In the fall of 1899, they began this long journey by train. Mary Ellen Martin Rollinson, Bessie Rollinson, then 14 years of age and a short while later Sue and Bea came on the train, but Robert Allan, not willing to trust the care of his animals to anyone other than himself, elected to ride in the boxcar with them, sleeping on the straw at night, and attending to their needs in the day. The household goods, plows and other equipment were in another boxcar. My father, William Henry Rollinson, followed in the Spring to 1900. He became very ill and Sue remained in Conway to help with the nursing and household duties. Bea had to return to her job in Des Moines, Iowa. Aunt Nell and Aunt Bea came many times to visit their family in Conway, but they both married and made their homes in the West.

I. Nell Rollinson died in 1963 in the 91st year of her age. She married D.T. Patton, a dealer in shoes, and they lived in Grand Rapids, Mich. They had four children:
   A. Wendell, 1 child.
   B. Mary Jo, married a McCobb, three children.
   C. Demming, M. Helen, two children, Robert and Janet.
   D. Barbara M. Bob Heaney, three children, Bobby, Brian, and Marilyn.

II. Bea Rollinson, born about 1871-2, died within two weeks of her sister, Nell, 1963. Bea married Frank Ludlow. They were in the mercantile business, and two sons:
   A. Milton Clark Ludlow, born September 8, 1905, in Des Moines, Iowa, and now lives in Kewaunee, Wisc. He married Hortense Metta Conroy, July 22, 1935. She was born April 20, 1910 in Northville, Mich. and died May 3, 1968. They had two children:
      2. Dennis Clark Ludlow, born April 10, 1939, in Manistee, Mich. May 26, 1958, he married Louraine Mae Michalek, in Kewaunee County, Wisc. They have four children:
         A. Darwin Tracy, born Nov. 11, 1958 in Algoma, Wisc.
   Aunt Nell and Aunt Bea were very
energetic and orderly. They were never idle, always occupied with knitting, crocheting, or sewing. Aunt Bea was a capable business woman, and a great help to her husband in their mercantile business.

B. Second son of Bea and Frank Ludlow was Gene who died in infancy.

III. Sue Rollinson, third daughter of Robert Allan and Mary Ellen Martin Rollinson, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, January 6, 1877, and died in Conway, South Carolina, March 18, 1934. In 1901 she married the Reverend Charles Edward Robertson, who was born February 16, 1851, and died August 8, 1942. He was pastor of Kingston Presbyterian Church in Conway, S.C. from 1901 to 1908. He had been previously married and had a daughter, Edwina, (Ed) who married Dr. Jamie Norton, of Conway. In 1908 the Robertson family moved to Eric, Oklahoma to work among the Indians, and later to Lawton, Oklahoma. They lived in Oklahoma until 1910. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Waxhaw, North Carolina, from 1911 until 1918, and then pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Edisto Island, South Carolina until 1929. He retired and moved to Walterboro, South Carolina where his daughters lived.

Sue Rollinson Robertson and the Rev. C.E. Robertson had three daughters:

A. Helen Eugenia, born in Conway, December 3, 1902. She is a talented musician, graduating from Chircor College with degree in music. She was organist for her Church for many years and taught music for years. June 30, 1926 she and Robert Ludlow Fraser, Jr., who was born in Walterboro May 18, 1900, were married. They have three children.

1. Helen Eugenia, born April 5, 1927, married Alvin Paul Wessenstein, August 22, 1946. He was born September 9, 1922.

They have four children:


b. Alvin Paul Wessenstein, born September 24, 1952, now a student at Georgia Tech.

c. Susan Elizabeth, born August 6, 1959.

d. Infant son died.

2. Charlotte Matilda Fraser was born in Walterboro, South Carolina, July 27, 1928. June 30, 1951, she married Jacob Carlyle Nye, Jr. They live in Lumberton, N.C. and have two children:


3. Mary Ellen Fraser, born in Walterboro, Talbert Goolsby, Jr., and they live in Columbia, South Carolina. They have a son:


C. Marjory Allen Robertson was born in Waxhaw, North Carolina October 17, 1917. She died February 26, 1935 in Walterboro, South Carolina.

Sue Rollinson Robertson was a very lovely woman, and like her other sisters and brother, she was full of life and fun. She was a great help to her husband in his ministry and was well loved by the congregations he served.

She was very happy working in the missionary field in Oklahoma, and told many interesting stories about the Indians there. Oklahoma was more primitive then than now. I am sure that the Indians and the citizens of Lawton and Eric were greatly benefitted by having the Robertsons live among them.

IV. The fourth child and only son of Robert Allan Rollinson and Mary Ellen
Martin Rollinson, was William Henry Rollinson (my father) who was born September 28, 1879, in Des Moines, Iowa.

He came to Conway, South Carolina, from Des Moines, Iowa to help his father, Robert Allan Rollinson, in the growing of Strawberries. He married October 31, 1906, Kathryn Melson Galbraith daughter of Dr. Archibald Hector James Galbraith, who was a physician in Conway for many years. They were married in Boston, Mass, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bryon Brooks Moulton, Mrs. Moulton being the former Frances Elizabeth Melson, of Conway. William Henry and Kathryn Galbraith Rollinson lived in Conway until shortly after the death of Robert Allan Rollinson, who died July 1, 1914, and then moved to North Carolina. They returned to Conway in 1937 and built a home on the Georgetown Highway on a part of the old Melson Plantation. In 1947 they returned to Wilmington, North Carolina, to be near their only child and their grandchildren. William Henry Rollison died September 1, 1952, and Kathryn Rollinson died February 9, 1967. She was born at Sonwood, the old Melson home February 24, 1881. Both are buried in Greenlawn Memorial Cemetery, Wilmington, N.C. They had one daughter:

A. Gladys Rollinson, born December 2, 1907. After graduating from New Hanover High School, Wilmington, where she studied some commercial subjects she worked for O'Berry Lumber Company, and then went to Miami, Fla. where her father was working in the construction business, and worked for Cromer-Cassell's Department Store. She then returned to Charlotte and attended Queens College, and then was employed by the Southern Railway Company at High Point, N.C. for several years. March 10, 1935, she and Willis Spencer Davis, born Randolph County, North Carolina, December 5, 1906, were married. They lived in Charleston, Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Statesville, North Carolina, and finally Wilmington, N.C. Willis Spencer Davis retired from the Southern Bell Telephone Company in 1972 after forty years service. They have three children:

1. Ronald William Davis, born May 30, 1936. After graduating from New Hanover High School in Wilmington, he was graduated with an AB degree in English from the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, May 1958 as Regimental Adjutant. He and Susan Alberta Parsons were married June 8, 1958. From June 1958 until August 1961 he served on active duty in the United States Army as Infantry Officer. August, 1961, he entered the School of Law at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was graduated with an LLD degree in 1964. He was admitted to the practice of law in North Carolina September 1964. From then until the present he has served on active duty in the United States Army in the Judge Advocate General's Corps at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Charlottesville, Va. and The Republic of Korea. In 1964 and 1968-1969 he furthered his study of law at the Judge Advocate General's School co-located with the University of Virginia School of Law at Charlottesville, Va. As a Major he is now the Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Susan Parsons Davis and Ronald William Davis have two children:


2. Kathryn Arlene Davis, born September 1, 1941 in Statesville, North Carolina. After graduating from New Hanover High School in Wilmington, she took her degree in Education at Wilmington College, now part of the Greater North Carolina University at Wilmington. She is a substitute teacher in the schools of Stanly County, North Carolina, and also is a licensed Real Estate Broker. November 23, 1961, at Winter Park Presbyterian Church Wilmington, N.C. she was Thomas Wayne Harris of Albemarle, North Carolina, were married. Tom was born September 19. 1937. Tom attended State College, now a part of the Greater University of North Carolina at Raleigh, and was graduated from Wilmington College, now a part of the
University of North Carolina at Wilmington. He is a licensed land surveyor practicing in Albemarle, North Carolina. Kathryn's bridesmaids were her sister, Frances, and BobbyLu Rogers, granddaughter of Bessie Rollinson Stalvey and the late Dr. John Kelly Stalvey. Barbara Martin Stalvey Rogers and her husband, James Saunders Rogers, Bessie Louise Stalvey Henry, and Mrs. Bessie Rollinson Stalvey honored the newly-weds with a reception. Barbara made the huge three tiered cake in Conway and she and Jim transported it in their station wagon from Conway to Wilmington, a distance of about 80 miles, without so much as a crack in the icing. Quite a feat! Kathryn and Tom Harris have three sons:

b. Hugh Allan Harris, born June 30, 1964_
c. Guy Thomas Harris, born March 16, 1968.

3. Francis Davis, born July 4, 1943, in Conway Hospital, Conway, South Carolina. After graduation from New Hanover High School she was graduated from Wilmington College, now a part of the Greater University of North Carolina at Wilmington, taking her degree in Business Science. She has worked in executive secretarial capacities for General Motors Acceptance Corporation in Wilmington, Raleigh, and presently in Minneapolis, Minn. Frances and William George Hansen, of Brainerd, Minn. were married in the First Presbyterian Church of Garner, N.C. Kathryn Davis Harris was living there at the time and planned and carried out the beautiful wedding preparations. After completing his service with the United States Marines, Bill entered Wilmington College and was graduated from State College in Raleigh, a part of the Greater University of North Carolina, with a degree in Civil Engineering, June 1969. He is now Traffic Engineer, with Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff, Consulting Engineers in Minneapolis, Minn. Frances and bill Hansen have one son:

Ronald, Kathryn, and Frances have visited many times in Conway, South Carolina, with their grandparents, Kathryn Galbraith and William Henry Rollinson and with Aunt Bessie Rollinson Stalvey, her children, grandchildren, and now great-grandchildren. They all love Conway and consider it their second home.

William Henry Rollinson, my father, was as were all the other members of the family lively and full of fun. He especially loved to tease the children of Bessie Rollinson Stalvey, and always had a nickname for everyone. He also had a "saying" to cover any situation which might arise. He delighted in his grandchildren and to my knowledge never called them by my name. It was Ronnico, for Ronald; Cap for Kathryn, and Fanchy for Frances. He especially enjoyed Frances reading her first grade books to him and pretended to be far more interested than he really was, I am sure. He played checkers and card games with them, and would cheat just to have them call his hand, then laugh and laugh. I think he had the greatest sense of humor of anyone I ever knew. He didn't spare my mother or me either, and continually critisized my cooking, driving and especially my housekeeping, which I must admit never was much to brag about, then say, "I like to be in a house that looks lived in." Well, the most surely applied to mine, with three children, their friends, dogs, cats, rabbits. With Ronald in Scouting, ROTC, and a cheerleader all at once, I was continually sewing on some sort of emblems. Kathryn loved to sew, and really did a great job, making all sorts of uniforms for Poochie, the patient dog, who would stand patiently for many fittings. One time she would be a race horse, the next a baby, and sometimes even a dog with a blanket. "Papa Bill" was always "in" on all of these undertakings, even adding some ideas of his own, which most likely would make even a bigger mess
than the children had thought up. He told them the most outrageous tales, one I best remember about the family in Des Moines who had two dogs named “Didhee bite you” and the other “What you reckon”. He told them of the deep snow, iceskating, and the long rides with his grandfather, Robert Rollinson, in the sleigh behind two shiny, black, prancing horses.

V. the fifth child and fourth daughter of Robert Allan and Mary Ellen Rollinson was Bessie, born May 14, 1885, in Des Moines, Iowa. She came with her parents to Conway in 1899, when she was 14 years of age, and has lived in Conway ever since then. She attended Lillington College and taught school near Conway, and June 17, 1908, she and Dr. John Kelley Stalvey were married in Kingston Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Doak, in a beautiful ceremony. Dr. J.K. Stalvey, beloved and esteemed physician in Conway for many years was born February 1, 1874. He was a kind and lovable man, an indulgent husband and father, a kind and trusted doctor. He never failed to answer a call for help no matter the distance, lateness of the hour, or condition of the weather. Bessie Rollinson Stalvey and Dr. J.K. Stalvey had five children:

A. John Kelly Stalvey, Jr., born April 30, 1909, graduated from the Conway High School, was graduated from the Citadel, and the Medical College in Charleston, South Carolina. He served during World War Two as Naval Doctor in The Coast Guard in several locations in the United States. He is now a prominent physician and surgeon in Savannah, Ga. In 1936 he and Miss Charlotte Reynolds, a Registered Nurse, of Charleston, were married in that city. Charlotte died in November 1968. They had two children:

1. Sue Stalvey, born December 29, 1939. After graduation from college, she took her B.S. and Masters in Music in Organ at Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina while her husband, Rod Guerry, interned as Pathologist at Duke University, in Durham, N.C. He also interned in Wurksburg, Germany. He is a Major in the U.S. Army, and they now live in Charleston, S.C. where he is a professor in Pathology at the Medical College of South Carolina. They have one son:

B. Robert Stalvey, died in infancy.

C. Bessie Louise Stalvey, born December 15, 1912, was graduated from Winthrop College in Business Science, and taught that subject in Conway High School. Later she entered the business world, holding several secretarial positions in the area, before becoming the City Clerk of Conway, S.C. which position she held until her death August 27, 1971. She was also connected with the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina, and travelled extensively in that capacity. Bessie was a devout Christian. She taught Sunday School classes in the Methodist Church for many years. She was active in all phases of the Church, well loved by everyone with whom she came in contact. There are many, many young people in Conway who have benefitted and been influenced from the good Christian works of Bessie. Bessie Louise Stalvey and Hugh Henry, son of a prominent and large land holder of Latta, S.C. were married in 1941. Hugh died of typhus fever and pneumonia in 1045. Bessie Louise Stalvey Henry and George Hugh Hugh Henry had two sons:

1. George Hugh Henry, Jr., was born July 6, 1943. After graduating from Conway High School, he served in the Navy in the United States and the Barbadoes. He then attended the University of Georgia, graduating with a degree in Business Administration, and is now employed in advertising with Tyson of Myrtle Beach. November 23, 1968 George and Miss Jeanne McLemmore, born July 8, 1946, were married in Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta is Jeanne’s home town. They have one son:
   b. Bessie B. 1973
2. John Patrick Henry, born August 5, 1944, is known to the family as “Pat”.
Ater graduation from High School, he was graduated from Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and will graduate with a Law Degree from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. in spring of 1973. He served four years in the United States Air Force, as Hospital Administrator, in the United States and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. Pat and Miss Marvis Wiggins of Marion County, South Carolina, were married June 18, 1966. She was born June 7, 1943. They have a daughter:

a. Amy, born January 18, 1968

D-Allan Eugene Stalvey, third son and fourth child of Bessie Rollinson and Dr. J.K. Stalvey, was born December 19, 1916. After graduating from Conway High School, he was graduated from Clemson College, and served four years in the United States Army, in World War Two. He served under General Patton in Europe, and among other battles he participated in the famous Battle of the Bulge. He was Captain when the war ended. Gene and Miss Hope Tallevast, who was born April 1918, were married July 2, 1939. Hope is a graduate of Coker College in South Carolina. Gene died October 1956. They had two children:

1. Sara Hope Stalvey was born December 15, 1940. She was graduated from Duke University, Durham, N.C. Sara Hope and Alex Spivey, who was born June 20, 1938, were married December 10, 1960. Alex is a graduate of the citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, and is Vice-President of the C&S Bank of Conway. He is now studying Banking Science at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. and his family has moved to that city while he is taking this course. Sara Hope and Alex Spivey have three children:


b. Sara Tallevast (Talley), born March 17, 1965.


2. Allan Eugene Stalvey, Jr., was born December 14, 1948. He graduated from the Citadel, Charleston, S.C. and is now engaged in the advertising business.

E. Barbara Martin Stalvey, second daughter and fifth child of Bessie Rollinson and Dr. John K. Stalvey, was born September 5, 1921. She graduated from Conway High School and was graduated from Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C. taking her degree in Home Economics. She has taught in the Conway Schools for several years, being especially talented in the use of visual aid in teaching. She teaches Biology, using live animals to teach her pupils how to care for farm animals and pets. Barbara is very skilled in all household arts, sewing, cooking and housekeeping. She has taught her daughters in these arts, and they too, are excellent housekeepers. Barbara Martin Stalvey and James Saunders Rogers, Jr., whose father was Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in Conway, for many years, were married September 25, 1942. Jim, after finishing college at Clemson served four years in the United States Army as First Lieutenant in the Pacific theater and among other battles participated in the Mindanao and New Guinea Battles. Barbara and Jim have three children:

1. James Saunders, III, (Jimmy) was born October 21, 1943. He graduated from Conway High School and was graduated from Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina. He has recently received his Masters Degree in History from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. He wrote his thesis on some phase of the History of Horry County, S.C. He is a teacher in the Horry County schools. August 6th, 1975, Jimmy and Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Cole, were married at her home in Oquenquit, Maine.

2. Barbara Louise (Bobby Lu) was born December 18, 1946. After graduating from Conway High School, she was graduated from Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C. taking her degree in Physical Education. She was married to Thomas Edward Fresh, July 21, 1973.

3. Mary Ellen Rogers was born May 27, 1954 and after graduating from Conway High School, will be graduated from Winthrop College December 1975. Mary Ellen is a talented musician, both in piano and
guitar. She married Mr. Bob Miller, April 14, 1975.

To his date October 1975 this ends the Rollinson family who came from Des Moines, Iowa about 1899 to Horry County to make their home.

—Fannie Burroughs Woodward, mother "Sonny" Woodward
Burroughs Woodward, Millie Lou Woodward. The father Jessie Woodward was raised by Dr. Galbraith.

—Mary Jane Bruton Richwood 1802-1870
Joseph Richwood

—William Putnam Melson
Mary Frances Richwood, Melson

RICHWOOD, MELSON, GALBRAITH, AND POPE FAMILIES
By Gladys Rollinson Davis

About 1938 Senator Paul Quattlebaum asked me to find out as much information as possible about the names Richwood, Melson, Galbraith and Pope listed on a conical shaped tombstone standing in Kingston Presbyterian Cemetery, as he knew these people were members of my mother's family. Under the guidance and help of Mr. Quattlebaum and inspired by him, I have since that time been collecting this information.

The first of my ancestors of whom I found record is Joseph J. Richwood. He was born September 5, 1803. I could not find the place of his birth, but did find he had two sisters who had lived in Charleston, S.C. This information from Bureau of Vital Statistics in Charleston. They were Eliza Frances Richwood Rivers, born January 2, 1796 died July 23, 1865 and had lived in Charleston for 40 years. The other was Mary Ann Richwood Clancy, born 1800 and died 1861. According to this information they had arrived in Charleston about 1825. This is probably about the time Joseph J. Richwood came to Conway. He was a well educated man and kept careful records in the Richwood Bible, from which I copies the dates, and is owned by Mrs. Ruth Richwood Cameron of Brain-tree, Mass. She is granddaughter of George Cornelius Richwood, second son of Joseph Richwood. Joseph Richwood came to Conway when a young man. He married Miss Mary Jane Bruton (1802-1871) of Conway 2/13/28. As to his vocation, there is no record except he was Postmaster of Conway from 1857 until his death in 1866. He was active in the school system and I am sure many other civic activities. I have been unsuccessful in the hunt for information on the Bruton family. The 1880 census lists a family of Brutons, one a J.B. Bruton, 1808. Since this man operated a business at the corner of Fourth and Main Streets, property owned then by William
Putnam Melson who was Joseph J. Rich-
wood's son-in-law, it is probable that he
was a member of Mrs. Richwood's family.
Mr. William Rowe wrote me that his gran-
dfather married Sarah Bruton, born about
1800 it is assumed that she was also a
member of Mary Jane Bruton's family.
Mr. Rowe stated that he had been taught
to call the children of Joseph and Mary
Jane "cousins".

Joseph J. and Mary Jane Bruton Rich-
wood had five children: Sara Eliza
(1/5/1829-1914); Benjamin Franklin
(8/26/1831-3/172); Mary Frances
(6/22/1836) George Cornelius (9/22/38); and
William Joseph 10/1/40-5/17/42.

Sara Eliza married Captain Samuel
Pope, of Searsport, Maine Jan. 26, 1851,
although, he was of the same generation as
her father. The Popes are not my im-
mediate ancestors, but since they played
such a prominent part in the lives of other
members of my family I will give a brief
history of the Pope Family. Captain Pope
was an active member of the "fathers of
Horry County". According to an article by
Mr. Cartrette in the October 1973 Quar-
terly "John Pope, a northern man was
doing business at a lumber mill at
Bucksport, then called lower mill before
coming to Conway, and Mr. Alexander
Elliott built a home for him at the foot of
Main Street, known later as the Pope-
McKeithan House". I am quite sure this is
the same person, his name probably being
John Samuel. There he ran a store, and Mr.
William Rowe advised me that his gran-
dfather, Thomas Nelson Rowe, kept books
and worked in the store, located in the
front of the residence, and lived with the
family. At that time there were few places
to rent a room and everyone who had an ex-
tra room either rented it or invited tran-
sient guests to use it. While the house was
being built Captain Pope lived with the
Richwoods, met and married Sara Eliza.
As she acquired nieces and nephews, she
became "Auntie Pope". Captain and Mrs.
Pope were charter members of the
Kingston Presbyterian. He was a Ruling
Elder and on a committee to transact all
business in regard to building and
promoting this church. He was also active
in the educational endeavors of Horry
County. "Auntie Pope" was an expert
seamstress and was noted for her hand-
tucked men's shirts.

There were four children born to the
Popes: Gustus died an infant and is buried
in the Kingston Presbyterian Church
Cemetery. Mary Pope (May was born July
22, 1855. She joined the church in 1865.
Edith was an art teacher in Boston and Ida
was a musician and went to New Orleans to
manage a school of music. She died there
about 1885. These two did not marry, May
and Ida. Edith married Russell Prentiss
Goodhue late in life. Claxton Moulton was
one of her first pupils and he became an ar-
ist of some renown. Captain Pope died in
1863. Auntie was a smart and resourceful
woman and somehow she managed her
home without a husband and it in wartime.
After the war, Captain Pope's sister, Anna,
asked her to move to Boston with her little
girls. This she did, although she ran into
difficulty when she desired to take her
black "mammy" with her. She managed to
overcome this and did take her. She
managed a rooming house on Avery
Street and also used her talent as a seam-
stress. "Mammy" was cared for all the
rest of her life and is buried in Boston.
Many young people who wished to further
their education, as the schools in the post
war days in Conway lacked a lot to be
desired, went to Boston and roomed with
Auntie Pope. Byron B. Moulton was a
roomer at Auntie Pope's home and when
later Rufus, Eliza Frances, and Elva
Melson came. Eliza Frances and Mr.
Moulton fell in love and were married Mar-
ch 30, 1879. When I was a small girl I
called Eliza Frances "aunt Bammer",
trying of course to say Aunt Frances.
Many other romances were begun in Aun-
tie Pope's home, both in Boston and Con-
way. She died in Boston in 1914.

Benjamin Franklin Richwood born
8/26/1831 was the second child. He, being
too old to enlist for the war, became a plan-
ter. He married Miss Esther Mary Bowers,
of Wilmington, N.C. May 11, 1854, and they lived in Charleston. There were six or more children, but I can find no record of any of them.

Mary Frances Richwood was born in Marion, S.C. June 22, 1836. She married Mr. William Putnam Melson. These two were my great-grandparents. William Putnam Melson was born in Eastern North Carolina, near Elizabeth City. There are many families named Melson in that section of the state. The name is derived from a fruit and records of the name go back to 1606, when a man by that name was listed in the Virginia Company. There have been many spellings of the name but Melson and Mellison are the only ones to survive the centuries.

William Putnam Melson told his family that he ran away from home when he was quite young as he was a half orphan and had been apprenticed out to an uncle to learn the shoe business. This he did not like and so he rode a raft of logs down the river to a port where he obtained work as a seaman. His ship “put in” at Conway or Bucksport, perhaps to deliver its cargo and take on lumber, and naval stores. While waiting for the ship to be loaded he was guest at the Richwood home. Mary Frances was then a tiny girl and he told her tales of the sea and sang songs to her of the life on the water. He told her that when she grew up he was coming back to Conway and make her his bride. This he did September 27, 1854. According to family legend he worked at the shipyard and they lived at “Shipyards”. This was a low country and so they moved to Conway and I am told ran a rooming house in the Pope-McKeithan house. This would be after the death in 1863 of Captain Pope. Later he bought a large acreage South of Conway and established the plantation and country home “Sonwood”. He also at one time owned the corner lot at Fourth and Main on which a store was located. In a Quarterly it was stated that J.B. Bruton operated this establishment. Since Mary Jane Richwood was Mary Frances Melson’s mother, there could possibly be a kinship between J.B. Bruton and Mary Jane Bruton Richwood.

Sonwood was a large farmhouse. I don’t believe it ever had been painted. I remember it well. I had large piazzas (as they were then called) both back and front and sat on logs high off the ground. A separate kitchen was connected to the house by a breezeway (as we would call it today). This was later torn away and the kitchen located within the house. My mother and I were both born in this house, as Kathryn Melson Galbraith Rollinson and William Henry Rollinson lived there a year while he was building the new home on the Potato Bed Ferry Road. To the right of the house was the grape vineyard. W.P. Melson was credited with bringing the first Scuppernong vines to Conway and Horry County. In Eastern North Carolina they grew in such profusion that it is claimed the settlers coming in on ships could smell the grapes for miles out to sea. Every year when I was a child we made the trip over to Sonwood to gather the grapes for my mother’s annual jelly-making. To this day I cannot abide grape jelly, preserves or even juice.

William Putnam Melson farmed and raised livestock on the Melson Plantation. His transportation on “market days” was Sam, the ox, and a two-wheeled cart. Mr. William Rowe recalls seeing and talking with him on many occasions. One day when he went to the “Gully Store” to transact his plantation business, he dropped dead of a heart attack. Since none dared try to drive the cart home since, Peter, the setter, guarded it diligently, all they could do was to untie Sam. When Sam and Peter arrived home with an empty cart, the family knew something dreadful had happened to “Papa Melson”. Dr. Galbraith had been called, but could not get to the plantation in time to warn them. That was a sad day for the family and friends. His will left certain lands to each member of the family, but before it could be probated, Elva died. My mother was willed her mother, Mary Kathryn’s share, the two who had remained in Boston sold theirs, and eventually my mother sold part of her
share to Bill James who developed Jamestown. Later my father developed a part, and they built their home on a part. After my father's health failed, they moved to Wilmington, after having lived in Conway for ten years, returning here from Wilmington in 1937. I still possess a parcel of the plantation, about 13 acres.

The Melson children are Rufus Grant (1855-1930), Frances Eliza (1861-1928), Mary Kathryn (1863-1881) Sally (1865-1872), William Putnam (1870-?), Elva Richwood (1873-1904), Alice Edith (1877-1950). Alice Edith married John J. Pittman, a distant cousin, in 1900. They had six children and all lived in Raleigh, North Carolina, four still living, with many, many descendents.

Since there is a Confederate marker on the stone in the cemetery, I wish to go back a little to explain this. George Cornelius Richwood (1838-1867) was a veteran of the War Between the States. He enlisted at Gainesville, Fla. We do not know why he enlisted in Florida instead of Conway 3/24/61 and served in Captain Myers Company which subsequently became (old) Company H 1st Regiment Florida Infantry, Confederate States Army. He attained rank of First Lieutenant. He was captured at Stone River, Tenn. December 1864, imprisoned at Nashville, Tenn. Military Prison, Louisville, Ky. and Fort Delaware where he was released June 17, 1865 on taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. His place of residence was shown as Charleston, S.C. as in 1864 he had married a war nurse from New York City in that city. They had one son born in Conway, April 17, 1865, and George Cornelius died December 15, 1867 of disease contracted during the war, and was buried in Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The son, Clarence Horry Richwood married 2/14/1899 Miss Ida May Jenkins of Boston, and they lived in Braintree, Mass. They had two daughters, Ruth May born July 3, 1900 and Ida Elizabeth born 5/19/1902. Ruth married Mr. J.W. Gordon Cameron June 26, 1929. She has been of immense assistance in helping me collect material for this article and without her help I don't think I could have done it. The Camerons had one daughter, Cynthia, who has travelled extensively, in Europe and the United States, and is a teacher in the Boston Schools. Ida Elizabeth Richwood did not marry.

Dr. Archibald Hector James Galbraith was born in Virginia April 5, 1840, according to his war records. His father, Alexander Galbraith was born in Scotland 1795, and his mother, Margaret, was born 1820. I have talked to several persons who knew him and they remember him as a kind and considerate doctor. Mrs. Jessie Richardson, Mr. John Cartrette, and Mr. William Rowe all knew him personally. Mr. Cartrette tells of his father riding a mule to Conway, distance of sixteen miles to get Dr. Galbraith to attend his grandfather. He emphasized that this was at night. Mr. Rowe said of Dr. Galbraith, "He was a good and patient man, a humanitarian in helping the needy and relieving pain and discomfort, and a friendly man."

H enlisted in the army of the War Between the States at Floral, N.C. in the Confederacy, and served four years. He was wounded near the left eye, the sight of which he lost years later. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, imprisoned at Point Lookout, Md. released June 27, 1865, upon taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. He returned to Robeson County and entered medical school. He was graduated from Edinbori Medici Collegi, the first chartered medical school in North Carolina, in 1872, started practicing in Conway the same year and remained in Conway until his death in 1904. He was married three time first to Miss Addie Woodward, date unknown, and on February 3, 1800 he married Miss Mary Kathryn Melson in Georgetown. My mother Kathryn Melson Galbraith was born February 24, 1881, and Mary Kathryn Galbraith died Feb. 28, 1881. My mother was reared by her grandparents W.P. and Mary Frances Melson. Dr. Galbraith married in 1888 Carrie Bruton Brewer a cousin of Mary Frances Melson. Kathryn Melson Galbraith married William Henry Rollinson Oct. 30,
1906. Their only child, a daughter, Gladys, writer of this article was born December 2, 1907.

**SOCASTEE HOSTS SOCIETY'S SPRING MEETING**

The community of Socastee was host to the April meeting of the Horry County Historical Society. At noon the group assembled in the new Fellowship Hall, adjacent to the stately old Socastee United Methodist Church. Members and their guests enjoyed a bountiful lunch, in the best tradition of rural Horry.

Rev. Dan Morrison gave the invocation.

After a brief business meeting, members of the Socastee community gave talks on the educational, economic, and religious history of the area. Many interesting artifacts were displayed in one of the Sunday School rooms.

The venerable Cooper store was opened for inspection. Here was the old post office, shelves for merchandise, farm and turpentine implements.

Among the places visited by car were Enterprise and Peachtree Landings, and Collins Creek Church.

It was quite an interesting experience for The Society to try to visualize this once thriving river community before it became an area of comfortable new, modern homes, spilling over from the Grand Strand.
THE CEMETERY AT THE
SAINT PAUL MISSIONARY
BAPTIST CHURCH
CONWAY, S.C. (Homewood)
Compiled by
Etrulia P. Dozier

Anderson, Dosky
Dec. 25, 1871-Oct. 8, 1898

Anderson Frank

Anderson, Frosty

Anderson, Millie
Died 1964

Anderson, Robert C.
June 2, 1903-April 12, 1958

Anderson, William, 1909-1977

Baker, Callie
wife of J.L. Baker
Died September 8, 1947
Age 56

Baker, Henry Clarence
(SC Pvt U.S. Army WWI)
May 22, 1890-Aug. 6, 1963

Bellamy, (Master) Aaron
Died Sept. 11, 1976
10 yrs.

Bellamy, Alton
(SC TN U.S. Navy Korea), 1923-1969

Bellamy, Archie
July 8, 1906-Aug. 9, 1974

Bellamy, Elizabeth B., 1913-1972

Bellamy, Gussie
Sept. 1891-Jan. 21, 1945

Bellamy Hilda
19 yrs.

Bellamy, Ingram
Sept. 1850-Dec. 31, 1920

Bellamy, Jessie W.
Aug. 24, 1905-Dec. 20, 1972

Bellamy, Lenes G.
Dec. 20, 1909-Mar. 27, 1964

Bellamy, Jr., Leo, 1939-1973

Bellamy, Martha
wife of Rev. H.B. Bellamy
Nov. 12, 1886-Dec. 8, 1925

Bellamy, Naggie
wife of Joe Bellamy
June 20, 1899-Oct. 12, 1947

Bellamy, Pearlie
(SC TEC5 1079 Base Unit WWII)
Jan. 23, 1916 Died Feb. 8....

Bellamy, Queenie
Nov. 1, 1880-May 9, 1941

Bellamy, Robert
(SC Pvt 313 SERV.BN.)
Jan. 1, 1936

Bellamy, Sadie Anderson
1904-June 1961
Bellamy, Timothy L., 1865-1965

Bellamy, Willie Frank

Booth, George O., 1892-1972

Booth, Mary A.
1900-July 31, 1975

Booth, Stanley, 1910-1974

Brooks, Goldie
Apr. 10, 1916-May 27, 1973

Brown, Willie Mary James
Aug. 2, 1925-Jan. 23, 1961

Brunson, Carolyn F., 1953-1974

Conyers, James, 1895-1965

Durant, Benjamin, 1955-1977

Faulk, Catherin, 1907-1966

Faulk, Emma
daughter of Handy Faulk
Oct. 25, 1852-Feb. 18, 1893
(The first person to be buried in this cemetery)

Faulk, Tommie
Son of Handy Faulk, 1882-1896

Gawens, Charlottie
Aug. 17, 1865-Feb. 20, 1947

Gerald, Lorine G., 1910-1973

Gowens, Edward, 1842-1912

Gowens, Henry, 1908-1970

Gowans, Izzy
Mar. 10, 1879-Aug. 24, 1971

Gowans, Lola, 1884-1963

Gowans, Magnolia
Died May 29, 1971
74 yrs.

Gowans, Victoria, 1901-1973

Graham, Dandy
Oct. 30, 1912-July 16, 1934

Graham, Dora
wife of Horace Graham
Aug. 23, 1856-Sept. 19, 1928

Graham, Ella
Aug. 21, 1887-Dec. 14, 1932

Graham, Ernest
July 22, 1880-Mar. 31, 1953

Graham, Flossie
Sept. 15, 1926

Graham, Frankie May
Oct. 15, 1917-Sept. 19, 1939

Graham, Horace
July 1, 1850-July 2, 1913

Graham, Lizzie, 1893-1948
wife of W.P. Graham

Graham, Martha
Nov. 30, 1882-June 2, 1937

Gregg, Sylvia Ann, 1976-1977

Heggins, Minnie
July 22, 1892-Mar. 9, 1977

Heggins, Matthew
Son of Nathan and Hannah Heggins
Mar. 11, 1892-Nov. 11, 1946

Heggins, Willie
May 7, 1891-Nov. 7, 1955

Hickman, Ben
Died Nov. 28, 1916
65 yrs.

Hickman, Dock
(SC Pvt 366 Inf. 92 Div)
Oct. 19, 1925

Hickman, Favor, 1839-1909

Hickman, Fred E. Sr.
May 31, 1886-Dec. 26, 1962
Hickman, OPowell
wife of F.E. Hickman
June 10, 1888-June 9, 1956

Hickman, Oscar L.
(Pvt U.S. Army WWII)
Apr. 2, 1915-Nov. 8, 1975

Hickman, Pleasant, 1840-1944

Hickman, Plumer Fore
wife of Willie Hickman
Aug. 31, 1882-Nov. 3, 1932

Hickman, Rollie
June 15, 1898-Dec. 5, 1920

Hickman, Scleaster

Hickman, Sylvester
Apr. 10, 1911-Sept. 6, 1960

Hickman, William Herbert
Sept. 6, 1913-May 11, 1957

Hickmon, Amanda
wife of L.P. Hickmon
Mar. 28, 1887-Dec. 7, 1925

Hickmon, Charlie, 1890-1922

Hickmon, Ida, 1882-1966

Hickmon, Inez
Dau. of Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Hickmon

Hickmon, Lorene, 1937-1946

Hickmon, Perdie
June 5, 1904-Mar. 5, 1926

Hickmon, Thomas
Mar. 10, 1890-Apr. 21, 1925

Higgins, Willie
(SC Pvt 506 SVC BN ENGR Corps WWI)
May 7, 1891-Nov. 7, 1955

Holland, Dillie, 1890-1976

Infant of
Mr. and Mrs. P.W. Holland
Apr. 4, 1917-Apr. 7, 1917

Holland, Lessie
Feb. 1, 1903-July 16, 1924

Holland, Lucille, 1918-1968

Holland, Pearly
(Pvt U.S. Army), 1891-1971

Holland, William J., 1930-1976

Holland, Willie J., 1913-1977

Jackson, Suan F.
Died 1971

Jackson, Ttie, 1891-1969

James, Boykin
Mar. 1, 1895-Feb. 9, 1960

James, Liliet Olivia
dau. of Lillian and Simon James
Nov. 10, 1953-Feb. 5, 1954

James, Phillip William Earl
Nov. 27, 1946-Sept. 1, 1960

James, Taylor
Sept. 30, 1917-Dec. 25, 1958

Johnson, Eva, 1910-1964

Johnson, Margaret, 1914-1974

Long, Rosa B. (Rev.)
Sept. 3, 1892-May 23, 1969

McNeil, Clarence C.
(SC CPL 1870 ENGR AVN BN)
Jan. 28, 1924-Mar. 7, 1946

McNeil, Fannie Selena
wife of St. Paul McNeil
July 6, 1897-Apr. 18, 1968

McNeil, George Harris (Rev.)
May 4, 1887-Feb. 18, 1966
McNeil, Lola Booth  
Oct. 12, 1890-Sept. 18, 1976

McNeill, Hattie J., 1885-1967

McNeill, Samuel J., 1867-1935

McNeill, St. Paul  

Maye, Effie  
Jan. 25, 1886-May 4, 1941

Nelson, Rena B., 1909-1971

Randall, A.C.  
July 28, 1945-Nov. 30, 1974

Scott, Calvin  
Dec. 31, 1932-Sept. 3, 1948

Session, Essie  
May 23, 1917-July 17, 1930

Sessions, Fillis  
wife of C.S. Sessions  
May 6, 1885-Feb. 2, 1921

Session, Isie, 1895-1966

Singleton, Gabriel (Dr.)  
Jan. 1814-March 1898

Smith, Mary B. (Rev.)  
Feb. 3, 1910-Mar. 30, 1971

Spain, Alice W.J., 1895-1962

Spain, Jessie N.  
Sept. 24, 1908-Nov. 6, 1974

Stackhouse, Ella  
wife of B.C. Stackhouse  
Aug. 15, 1899-Jan. 22, 1936

Wiley, George Clayton  
Mar. 2, 1930-Oct. 8, 1974

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**TOMBSTONES TO THE REAR OF THE**  
**BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH**  
**CONWAY, S.C.**

*Compiled by Etrulia P. Dozier  
Dec. 26, 1977*

Cochran, Elizabeth  
wife of Sam Cochran  
Dec. 20, 1872-Mar. 26, 1904

Davis, Mary E.  
dau. of A.W. and Fannie Davis  
June 1, 1878-May 26, 1904

Gowens, Rosan  
Oct. 15, 1844-Aug. 12, 1902

Thompson, Tener  
Feb. 12th 1821-Mar 1st 1891  
Age 70 yrs. and 19 dys

Woodbury, William  
Died 1896

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**THE PRIVATE HEMINGWAY FAMILY CEMETERY**  
Near Taylor’s Square, Conway, S.C.

*Compiled by Etrulia P. Dozier*

This is a partial listing due to the fact that part of the cemetery is fenced in and locked.

Barney, Lessie, 1871-Mar. 25, 1907

Barney, Sara, 1804-1916

Deas, Mary E., 1868-1944

Hemingway, Empie  
Mar. 19, 1905-May 20, 1970

Hemmingway, Mary Frances  
Sept. 12, 1858-Apr. 16, 1914
Heminway, Mattie  
Aug. 19, 1881-Mar. 28, 1951

Heminway, Peter  
(SC Pvt GI Pioneer Inf.)  
Aug. 11, 1937

Littles, Aggie, 1839-1907

Pertell, Charlie, 1886-1936

Pertell, Lena  
Nov. 23, 1895-July 9, 1968

Rhue, Beatrice J.  
Oct. 20, 1892-Mar. 16, 1957  
Wife of Robert E. Rhue

Rhue, Robert E.  
June 11, 1882-Sept. 26, 1964  
husband of Beatrice J. Rhue  
Once Principal of Whittemore HIgh School  
located on Highway 378

**CAN YOU HELP?**

We have several inquiries from one of the most active genealogical researchers in our Society, Mrs. Janet H. Woodward, 15 Hunter's Forest Dr., Charleston, S.C. 29407. We know she is generous in sharing the information she has on Horry County families, so we hope someone will be able to help her:

(1) Would like to exchange information with anyone working on Gerald family in Horry and Marion Counties, S.C., and Columbus County, N.C. Martha M. Gerald, b. 1809, Horry Co., m. Richard B. Smith, b. 1797, Horry Co., son of Jesse Smith and Mary Bellamy. They had 6 children: 1 son and 1 dau., names not known; Elizabeth, Jesse G., Sarah M. and Margaret L.

(2) Need wife of Jesse Smith, Jr., b. 1795, Horry Co., S.C., son of Jesse Smith, Sr. and Mary Bellamy; Jesse, Jr. is shown on the 1860 Census, Columbus Co., N.C. Who were his children?

(3) Would like to exchange information with anyone working on Cannon families of Horry Co. Need parents of Rhoda Cannon, b. 1818 Horry Co., d. 1858 Berkeley Co., S.C.

She was the second wife of Stephen Coleman Bishop. Was she the sister of Rebecca Cannon who married John Nelson Dawsey?

Catherine H. Lewis, 1409 8th Ave., Conway, S.C. 29526 would like to know of anyone working on Royals/Rials families in this county who might have information about Biggers Royals who died in December 1871. She would also like information about Amos M. Williams and his wife Sarah M. Todd, both of whom died in 1874, and their parents.