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PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR! The next regular meeting of the Society will be January 8, 1979. The Board of Directors will meet December 11, 1978 and March 12, 1979.

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 43d Ave. 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 The Independent Republic Quarterly, 1008 5th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526. Back issues may be obtained for $2.00 each plus 25¢ postage from Miss Ernestine Little, 1003 6th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526, as long as they are in print. Copies of the 1880 CENSUS OF HORRY COUNTY, S. C. may be obtained from the Horry County Memorial Library, 1008 5th Ave., Conway, S. C. The price is $5.00.
THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Friends,

We are coming to the end of another year and another volume of IRQ. We would like to thank again all those who have contributed material and pictures for these four issues.

The Directors were guests of Past President Gene Anderson for dinner at Aunt Maude's Country Kitchen in September. It made his presence at our meeting possible and the rest of us enjoyed his fine menu. Naturally we had full attendance for this festive evening. Gene has a number of items of historical interest incorporated in the decor of his place.

The Awards Committee made a nomination for the Third Richardson Award which was accepted by the Board.

Elsewhere in this issue are printed the official by-laws of the Society. These have not appeared in IRQ before. Our election process has been brought in line with them.

Pay your dues for 1979 promptly so you will not miss an issue of IRQ. Our new format, which some of you have complimented, enables us to keep the dues at a low $5.00.

Sincerely,

Catherine H. Lewis

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I was born in Charleston, S. C., on the 26th day of January, 1835. I have already given you my family tree, showing my ancestors back to the War of the Revolution, and the name of Vardell, my mother's name, is perpetuated in Charleston by the large creek flowing into Cooper River near what was known in my childhood as The Half Moon Battery, a fortification erected when Charleston was besieged by the British, "Vardell's Creek." I must mention here while I think of it, that the severest whipping that I ever received when a boy was for going in to swim in its waters against my Grandmother's orders, who did not wish me to go swimming until I had learned to swim. My grandmother's ancestors lived near this creek before the Revolutionary War, hence its name. The Tuckers were their neighbors and the house of old Daniel Tucker was standing in my boyhood. Although a digression, I thought this little item would be interesting. I was born in a house on (Mary) Street, which stood in the rear of the dwelling then occupied by James Adger the progenitor of the Adger family, who was from Ireland and a contemporary of my grandfather. The Rev. Thomas Smythe, Mr. Adger's son-in-law, afterwards lived in the same house, and his sons, J. Adger, and Augustine Smythe were born in that house. Grandfather Vardell, who was an Architect and Builder, was killed by falling of the wall of the old building used as a Tobacco Warehouse and called the "Tobacco Inspection" before the Revolutionary War. He was removing it preparitory to building the Citadel which he had contracted to build. My father, Michael Patrick Walsh, was a Commission Merchant with an office on Exchange Wharf, and had a large supply ware-house and wagon yard covering nearly a square on King Street, to accommodate the Cotton planters who were his customers. He sold their cotton and sold supplies to them. He died in his thirty-second year, when I was eighteen months old, leaving two little boys, my brother Tom and myself, and my mother, a beautiful young widow, and enough money to support us well. William Harral, who married my aunt Anna Vardell, became my Guardian and had to sue to recover our money from the securities of who had squandered both estates.

My earliest recollections are connected with a sickness occurring when I was in my fifth year, which resulted in a lameness that has followed me all of my live. My mother had married a Mr. James Mack who had been my father's book-keeper, and their joint kindness and care of me is still a happy memory. I often screamed all night with pain while they did all they could to allay my sufferings. I was confined to bed and house for two years and until my tenth year, went on crutches. I finally was able to lay them aside and walk with a stick only. In my sixth year my mother moved to what is now known as Clarendon County, having purchased a small plantation with the remains of her property. My brother Tom then went to Uncle Tracy Walsh to attend his school in Marion, S. C., and I remained in Charleston with my Grandmother Vardell to be educated in the city. I may say that in her house I began my life and it was a typical Presbyterian home. She had many other grandchildren in it, having lost a son and a son-in-law, whose wives and children found a refuge there. She had three daughters single and a son now Rev. William Vardell, also with her, and the oldest daughter, Susan was as a mother to me: a noble woman in every respect, to whom I owe under God, what little good has been developed in me. Another member of that family was Susan Sparks, a niece of my grandfather, an angel on earth, she was the Sunday evening catechist and entertainer of some ten or twelve of us, around the long table in the great dining-room and would sing or play on a large harmonica, beautiful old hymns, one of which made a deep impression on my youthful mind and lingers with me yet, it was "The Lament of David for Absolom." I think Cousin Margaret Fraser in Walterboro will remember her Cousin Susan Sparks. I should mention here that the old Vardell house stood near the corner of Vanderhorst and Coming Streets, and was built for himself by my
Grandfather Vardell, being the first house erected on the square now bounded by Vanderhorst, St. Philips, Coming and Boundary (Calhoun) Streets. The street was called Boundary because it was the Western limit or boundary of the city at that time. The house was built on the site of the old city Potter's Field and the bones of many British soldiers were buried there. I remember that one of my childish amusements was to dig for these bones and that I was often assisted by an immense African bloodhound called Tiger, the idol of the children and a terror to the negroes of the neighborhood. I once exhumed with his help a skull with a dragoon's helmet on it, the hair on the skull and the horse hair on the helmet being in a perfect state of preservation. I remember this amusing fact in connection with Tiger: when my grandmother was once speaking about Tiger's age, she said that he was as old as her son William, "for when William was a puppy, Tiger was a baby." These are some more digressions, but they come up as I think about my childhood and I jot them down. Aunt Susan was my teacher in the Infant class of the Sunday-school of Old Flynn's (2nd Presbyterian) church, and also my first teacher in a day school. Adger Smythe and myself learned our letters at her knees. She taught in Charleston for many years and was a zealous, active Christian worker. She was once engaged to be married to Robert Adger, a son of James Adger, but it was broken up and she never married. She was the guardian angel of my young life and that is why I say so much about her. I had very little to do with boyd, being lame, and spent the most of my time with my aunts in the old home. My boy life therefore had no unusual features or incidents. My guardian set out to give me a good education and my first male teacher was Mr. John Farley, called "Old Jack" by the boys, a teacher of the "Old field" type, thorough in all the rudiments of English and the classics. I do not know that any of my school-mates at his school are now living, unless it is Mr. Barbot, husband of Mrs. Barbot the vocalist, and a distinguished civil engineer. Many of my school-mates were killed during the civil war. I next attended the school of William J. Rivers, where I met Edward McCreadey, Theodore Barker, Ned Moreland, Zim Davis and others who are now prominent citizens of the old city. I was finally prepared for college at the High School where teachers then were T. G. Simons, Henry L. Pinckney, Charles B. Cochran and Henry M. Bruns. I think Mr. Pinckney, now living near Stateburg, is the only Survivor. W. J. Rivers is a Professor in John Hopkins University, Baltimore. Although only fifteen years old, I was prepared to enter college in December 1850, was sent to the South Carolina College. I was too young to appreciate the advantages of college life and to resist its temptations, so my first year was almost a waste of time and money, yet I kept a fair stand in my class—the freshman, and went through the second year with more advantage. In December 1852, just after rising to the Junior class, one hundred and ten students pledged themselves to leave the college unless we were allowed to board outside of the College in whose Commons we had been compelled to board and eat such food as the Bursar chose to give us. We petitioned the Trustees for a change of the compulsory rule, but they refused to grant it and we left the College.

My guardian told me on reaching Charleston to "move on Joe", and I was in Princeton on the first day of January 1853, where I entered the Junior class, half advanced, and graduated on the 24th of June, 1854, with honors. I was only nineteen years and a few months old, leaving college when I should have been just entering, having as I now see, accomplished not one tenth of what I could have done had I been four years older when I began college life. My college career was uneventful, I held a very fair stand, was editor of the Nassau Magazine—a college periodical, and was prominent in the work of Clio Hall and the Clioosophic Society. I found one Charleston youth at Princeton, Thomas P. Mikell, who became a physician and married a daughter of Judge Moses of Sumter. Thirteen S. C. boys were at Princeton with me, all now dead I think, except Major J. C. Coit of Cheraw.

On leaving Princeton in June 1854, I went to Columbia to see my mother then living there. Mr. Mack, my step-father, being Freight Agent of the S. C. Railroad. In August 1854 I took charge of a family school in Barnwell County, near the Savannah River, about thirty miles below Augusta, Ga., being employed by a Mr. Holland, on the recommendation of a life long friend, James B. Steedman, a brother of W. K. Steedman who is now a prom-
incent citizen of Charleston. I must digress here again to say that James B. Steedman was also a school-mate of mine at Aunt Susan's school, at Farley's, at the High School and my chum at college. He was also admitted to the Bar in my class, became an elder in the Presbyterian church as I did later, and our careers were pari passu almost from the cradle. But he has joined the great majority "across the River". Steedman's second wife was a cousin of Mine, a daughter of James Harral, and both he and his wife died soon after their marriage.

I began the study of law when I began to te ... and read under the direction of Judge Munro until October 1855 when I went to Charleston to complete my preparation under Charles J. Simonton, now U. S. Circuit Judge. In Barnwell County I had become very fond of teaching and had very interesting pupils, about fifteen, all brothers, sisters and first cousins--a nice family school, and I often wish I had made teaching my profession. Before going to Princeton, my choice was the profession of medicine and during a vacation in 1851, I read under Dr. John B. Bellinger in Charleston, but all my family opposed my choice and Dr. Bellinger wrote me while I was a Princeton student that he thought the Law would be better for me, so I turned to it. In May 1856, I was admitted to the Bar being only a few months over my twenty-first year. The Kansas excitement was then raging North and South; the issue was, as to whether it should be a Slave or a Free State, and the majority of the settlers was to decide it. Young men from both sections were hurrying to the Territory and I was anxious to go and join in the fray, which resulted in the victory of the Yankee Squatters, but only after much shedding of blood. It was in the Squatters' warfare that John Brown came into prominence, and because two of his sons were killed in it, he burned for revenge on the South and planned his invasion of Virginia to incite her slaves to insurrection.

My mother was then in very bad health and I disliked to leave her and go so far away, so I decided to settle near her. Judge Munro had begun his career at the Bar in Horry County and when I talked with him about a location, he said:--"Go to Horry, Joseph; I lived with its people many years of my life, made a good living, and found them tho poor and primitive, yet true as steel." I took his advice and hung out my shingle in Conwayboro (now Conway) in September, 1856. I had many friends in Charleston who were merchants and soon had a very good collecting practice. In April, 1857, I married Miss Mary Frances Congdon, a grand-daughter of Judge Munro, who was an old friend of Judge Munro. Mrs. Norman, who was an old friend of Judge Munro. Mrs. Norman was a sister of Col. James Beatty who was called "the King of Horry," while the county was called "The Republic." My wife has good old Scotch-Irish blood in her veins, and a strain of Welsh mixed with English Quaker (Congdon and Reynolds). In 1856, General W. W. Harlee of Marion proposed a partnership to me and it was formed, and our firm soon had one side of nearly every case in Court. I seemed to be a success in my profession.

I was not a professor of religion when I settled in Conwayboro, but I took a deep interest in religious matters and went to work to have a Presbyterian church erected in the village. I was the only person in the county of the Presbyterian faith, yet the Harmony Presbytery was sending its Evangelist to Conwayboro in 1856 and by its aid a neat church edifice was erected in 1858. In the meantime I had worked in the Methodist church and was the Superintendent of its Sunday-School for over a year. After the Dedication of our little church (Kingston) I was made one of its elders ex necessitate, for we had only three male members, in my twenty-third year. That church still exists, its pulpit being supplied at least once a month since its erection. While an elder, I was highly honored by the Church and Presbytery, being sent three times to the General Assembly, and at one time the Presbytery was about to lay its hands on me to ordain me to the ministry, but I had to decline the honor; I could not feel that it was God's call and that I should enter His holy ministry. I felt that I could be more useful in the Church and to my fellow man as a layman. Col. Fair, a lawyer of Newberry, was at the same time called by Presbytery to preach, he accepted and is now in the ministry, I think. The little church still stands on the side of the beautiful lake at Conway and I wish my body to rest in the little burial place near by it. I will say this in reference to my life in Conway, in connection with this church: that I think I accomplished more good for my fellow men and received greater spiritual blessings for
myself than in any other period of earthly career.

The Civil War

The John Brown Raid culminated in the disruption of the Union and in 1861 the war began with the capture of Fort Sumter. I did my full share in bringing it on, canvassing the county, making speeches to raise volunteers, presenting flags to companies when formed and although lame, joining an Artillery company under Capt. Ward, until they were mustered into service, and then I was rejected on account of my lameness. I then tried to work in any position that offered at home, to help the cause, once volunteering to go in Hospital service in Charleston, where my old school-mate, John Dickson Bruns had charge of the Roper Hospital. He advised me not to leave home but do what I could there. I was made Chairman of the County Board for the Relief of Soldiers' Families and devoted most of my time to its duties which became heavier as the war continued. I was a nurse and quasi-doctor in the village because all of the M.D.s. had gone into service and I had often to bury the dead of my neighbors because of the absence also of the preachers. I well remember the heaviest burden that I had to carry in those dark days when Diptheria came to our village and took off many of the little ones of my neighbors. In February and March 1865, our town began to feel the condition of war greater than it had ever felt before: deserters from our army had begun to pillage and rob and threaten to kill our own people, and the town was garrisoned by Federal troops at the request of its citizens. The deserters came into Conwayboro one night in February and I went out with many others to resist them. We did not shoot any deserters, but one of our number ••• fired into a division of our company of defencers, wounding three of them seriously, one of whom, John R. Beaty soon died. I was only ten steps from those who were hit by ••• ••• s balls and narrowly escaped them. This was the only powder that I smelt during the war. We had to kill by shooting after the verdict of Lynch-law jury, as many as four deserters and raiders in defense of our lives and property. But for the timely arrival of a Federal garrison we would have had a civil war in Horry. I had given up all hope for a Southern Confederacy when it became necessary to conscript men into the service, and when the Army was losing so many soldiers by desertion.

Great distress existed among all classes in South Carolina, and after Sherman's march through the middle of the state and his destruction of Columbia, the struggle was about ended. The week before the surrender of Gen. Lee, my store of food was nearly gone, I had only a peck of rough rice and a few potatoes on which to live that week. On the coming of the Federal troops to our town the disorders soon ceased and the Yankee soldiers behaved themselves with great kindness to the suffering poor. They were chiefly young men from Maine and had not been in service long enough to become hardened and brutal. All male citizens over 21 years old, were required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States and I was the first man to take it in Horry. I did this to set an example to all who knew me. The Cause was lost, the struggle over, and it was best to accept the terms as Lee had done. The men were coming home and the sooner they could go quietly to work for their families, the better it would be.

Politics

I had never taken any part in politics before the War but now I felt it to be my duty to do all I could to get the Old State back on her legs, and when I was, without my seeking, elected to the first Legislature which was to assemble in September 1865, I accepted the position and did all I could while a member, to benefit the people. I did not see my way clear, however, to vote for the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S. The state was thrown under Military Government in 1867. I had been elected District Judge in December, 1865 and held the office until the Spring of 1867, when all civil officers in South Carolina were ousted of their positions. I among them had to step down and out. I then devoted much of my time to politics in Horry county in the effort to keep it under the control of the white men.
I took the position of County Chairman and held it until 1878 and succeeded in holding the county as a Democratic stronghold. The white people of the state, with the aid of about 1000 negro voters, 110 of them being in Horry, succeeded in wresting the state from the rule of the Carpet-bagger and negro. Gen. Wade Hampton was elected Governor and the state was free once more.

I was elected the first School Commissioner of Horry under the new Public School system inaugurated in 1870, and held the position for four years, doing all I could for both races, with the small fund at my disposal. I used every effort to bring about a good feeling between the former masters and slaves, that they might unite to rescue the state from the band of Carpetbaggers who had come down upon us like flock of buzzards to prey upon all of us. The state rescued and the schools established, I retired from all public office and tried to get together something for my large family. But the practice of law began to fall off all over the state; the people were too poor to indulge in the luxury of law suits. My income dwindled from year to year and I saw that I must make a change of base. I concluded to move to Marion, keeping my business in Horry, by having a partner at Conway, which I did in 1881. [Judge Walsh's partners in Conway were J. P. McNeil, now residing at Florence, and later, Robert C. Scarborough who is still practicing law in Conway. In Marion he formed a partnership with Col. John G. Blue.]

The move to Marion and my residence there for six years were all a financial failure, the next move to Wilmington was a greater one. My health having become greatly impaired by a partial sun-stroke, I eventually sought a cooler climate and went to reside in Boston, Mass., where I was very kindly received and obtained congenial employment as a Librarian, which I held for ten years, when my health again failed entirely and I came to Brooklyn to end my days under the fond care of a married daughter. My coming to "Yankeedom" was a necessity—an enforced exile, but permitted by an all wise and very kind Heavenly Father. I feel that the end is not very distant now.

[Judge Walsh passed away in Brooklyn, July 14, 1904, and his body rests behind the little Presbyterian church in Conway, South Carolina. The following lines were written by him not long before he died:

Death, that all meaner bliss destroys
Robst not the spirit of its joys.
And if his stroke can sever
This fleshy seal, tis but to bring
The living waters from their spring
And bid them flow forever.]

[IRQ is indebted to Judge Walsh's granddaughter, Mrs. Edward S. Bullock (Pressley Walsh), 145 Live Oak Drive, Mt. Pleasant, S. C. 29464, for providing a copy of his Autobiography and giving us permission to reprint it here. She also provided the copy of the tribute reprinted below.]

JUDGE JOSEPH TRAVIS WALSH
Born January 26th, 1835. Died July 14th, 1904.
A Tribute to His Memory
by
Robert B. Scarborough

I esteem it an honor to be allowed to place on record my views as to the life and character of Joseph Travis Walsh. During the last twenty years of his life I knew him well and enjoyed the distinction of calling him my loyal friend. In February 1868, my father, the Rev. Lewis Scarborough, of the South Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was assigned to what was then called Bonwayboro Circuit in Horry County, and removed from Monroe, N. C. to the town of Conwayboro as it was then called. The Parsonage lot adjoined the residence of Judge Walsh. I was then a boy seven years old. My brothers and I became playmates of Judge Walsh's children, and were almost
daily at his house. He was of stout figure, lame and used a walking stick. He passed our house daily and frequently stopped to pat me on the head or speak a kindly word. He was of very dignified bearing and seemed to me a much older man than he really was. I was not afraid of him at all, sedate, dignified and distinguished lawyer and Judge though he was. He was fond of children and won my profound respect. In after years when we were co-partners in the practice of law, he often laughingly remarked how he at that period found us making mud pies in the ditch in front of the parsonage gate.

There was a May Day celebration that year, 1868, held on the lawn of Mr. Thos. W. Beaty. Judge Walsh was the master spirit of the occasion. I remember well the songs we sung--taught us by him, and I can yet hear his sonorous voice, rich and full, sing before the Queen of May, who was Miss Cora Beaty: "This rose crown, we twine for thee" etc., and then the crowning ceremony--to my boyish mind, grand and stately--and his courtly speech: "May Queen, advance, bend down; On thy head I place a crown."

I remember him too at that period, as an Advocate. The County Court of which he had been Judge, was abolished and he was again at the bar. I heard his great plea for mercy in behalf of Jane Beaty, a colored woman, on trial for infanticide. I remember his appearance as he stood with flowing locks, full figure and elegant dress, battling for his client. I hear again his ringing words: "I plead for mercy, mercy, mercy for the poor prisoner at the bar." His client was acquitted.

At that time as I have since learned, he was the leader at the Horry bar and was accounted one of the foremost lawyers of this section. He was a profound lawyer and a fearless advocate. In 1870 my father moved to Marion county and I had no further acquaintance with Judge Walsh until 1884. In the meantime he had moved to Marion and was practicing his profession there (in partnership with Col. J. G. Blue) while retaining his office and practice in Horry. I was admitted to the bar May 22d 1884, and as a result of correspondence brought about by our mutual friend, Hon. L. D. Bryan of Little River, S. C., I was offered a co-partnership by Judge Walsh and on June 4th, 1894, I reached Conway and entered his office as a full copartner. His kindness to me and his consideration for my youth and inexperience won my heart completely. We became close intimate friends and the warm affection thus engendered lasted to the day of his death. I attribute to him whatever success I have won at the bar. He taught me how to study and apply the law and gave me by precept and example high ideals in morals and professional ethics.

In 1888 our copartnership was dissolved and he removed to Boston, Mass. During the four years we had been together there was not a jar between us. At that period he was in full possession of his splendid powers and his knowledge of the law and it was, to me, simply wonderful. Failing health, however, had weaned him from his profession and he decided to retire from practice. He was an original thinker and logician, not a "case" lawyer. To him belongs the distinction of having secured from the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Congdon, Hazard & Co. vs Morgan, reported in XIV S. C. Reports, the first decision establishing the doctrine in South Carolina that adverse possession of land for the Statutory period gives such title as can be affirmatively asserted as a basis of recovery in an action to recover possession of real estate. He reasoned, and the Court sustained him, that possession for the requisite period actually confers title. When in active practice he had great success and his reputation as a lawyer was an enviable one. The late F. G. Burroughs used frequently to say that he had every opportunity for judging Mr. Walsh: "He is an honest man, you can't bribe him, and he will not work on Sunday."--a high tribute worthily bestowed on a man whom neither gain could tempt, power corrupt, nor necessity swerve from the path of duty.

In 1901 he returned to Conway as he thought, to spend the remainder of his days in his old home and to again practice his profession for his support "until the change come." In the fourteen years that had passed since he left, many changes had taken place, and his former clientele had for the most part passed away. He was greatly saddened by the absence of familiar faces and found himself like Young in his "Night Thoughts!"--"At home a stranger." Yet not altogether a stranger. There were some who knew and loved him. He bravely took up the fight for bread and business and was suc-
ceeding beyond the expectation of his friends, when in July 1902, his health failed him again. It was my melancholy pleasure to prepare him for an enforced visit to his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Miller, in Brooklyn. I went with him to Florence, S. C., to speed him on his journey. Enroute, he looked out over the green fields, glistening in the summer sun. He noted the well tilled crops and the joyous aspect of nature. He said, "Bob, I hope we can take this ride again when I come back," but I was saddened, I almost knew it was our last ride together. It was so. Contrary, however, to my expectations, he lived two years longer, and I visited him, an invalid in his Northern home, but he never saw again the sunlit plains of the South. He came again but it was in bleak December, and he was clad in the habiliments of death. He sleeps in his chosen place of sepulcher, behind the little Presbyterian church on the lake side, in Conway, and the loyal friend, the ripe scholar, the erudite lawyer, upright judge, patriotic citizen and noble Christian is but a memory.

I miss him, I mourn the loss of my loving, most loyal friend. But I rejoice in the belief that he has found a home "where the light pales not on the breastplate of the righteous." It may not be out of place for me to add to this some remarks which I prepared to submit to the memory of him at the Memorial Exercises proposed to be held at the Horry Bar of which he was so long a member.

May it please your Honor:

To me it is a melancholy pleasure to rise in my place and add my feeble tribute to the memory of this distinguished member of the Horry Bar. A gentlemen of the old school, a lawyer of the fast decaying type, a type that made the Carolina Bar famous in the olden days. It was my privilege to know and love Judge Walsh and call him by the holy name of friend. Twenty years ago, on the fourth of June last, I came to Conway and entered upon the practice of law with Judge Walsh. In the privacy of our office I learned to know and love him. The public never knew him, it never understood him. His was a great soul, cast in heroic mold, chastened in the school of experience.

He was born in Charleston, nearly seventy years ago, and came to Horry when quite a young man and began his career as a lawyer when there were giants at the bar. Munroe and Harlee were the foemen that tried his steel and gave him an opportunity to prove his ability in the forum. He began life a cripple, and two months ago, burdened by disease, he laid his broken body aside and entered upon the fuller and higher life, where physical afflictions are unknown and spiritual environments are perfect. For years he did not practice his profession, and yet loved it and followed the developments of jurisprudence with keen appreciation and unflagging interest. He belonged to the old South. He was educated at the South Carolina College and Princeton University, and the classics were as familiar to him as the pages of Kent and Blackstone. He came to the bar well prepared and at a time when it was a distinction to be a lawyer. He had lofty ideals and lived up to them. To him law was a science and an inspiration. He searched through musty volumes and dived deep into the mysteries of the ancients. He reached his conclusion after mature study, and whether his deductions were sound or faulty, he argues his premises from the teachings of the Masters. In the zenith of his strength he fought his battles with unusual zeal and distinguished ability. In this and other Counties, he was known as a wise Counsellor and fearless Advocate, and yet to me who knew him as I did, it is strange that he succeeded as a lawyer. The Bar was not his proper field, he loved children rather than men, and had more ambition to lead men to a higher life than to settle their disputes in Courts of Law. He was an ardent churchman and rigid in his views of religious duty. Be it said to his praise that he was never too busy to worship or too proud to offer a prayer.

He did much for Horry County. Unable to bear arms for his country, he helped to control affairs of State and gave his time and energy to the affairs of his County while the gallant troops were in the field. After the War, he became District Judge and presided with dignity and ability on the bench now graced by your honor. Later, he advocated and helped to inaugurate the free school system. He was an uncompromising Democrat and stood for home rule and honest government when the state was overrun by aliens and vandals. He fought with Hampton "To raise the prostrate State and turn the rascals out." In 1888 ill health forced him from the bar and he made his name for a
while in the North. But he always yearned for the Palmetto and the Pine and was never satisfied until he came back to Horry. Returning here in 1901, he again took up the practice of law, but he overestimated his strength. In less than a year he was forced to give up and with broken heart and tear stained face he left his little office and went to his daughter in Brooklyn to await the end. He never regained his health and strength, but he had no fear of death. His closing days were his best. He demonstrated that faith in Christ is better than riches and that a soul sustained by grace, can be happy in spite of adversity. It was our unfailing custom through the long years of our separation to write to each other once a week. Shortly before his death he wrote to me: "I am only waiting for the end. I am old, broken in health, dependent upon my loved ones for support--a pauper, but thank God, I am rich in my assurance of eternal life, for all the wealth of earth or its gilded honors." His death was a triumph greater than ever enjoyed by a Caesar, Pompey or Alexander. As he reached the outer portals, he said: "Raise me up, daughter, God is good, sing to me." And while the watchers sang in gentle tremulo, his gallant spirit went out into the great beyond--and Joseph T. Walsh was dead.

His robes of office have been laid aside, his crippled body is at rest and his spirit has found its mates where the flowers of paradise bloom fadeless forever.

May it please your Honor, I know not what view others may entertain, but as for me, I love and honor my friend more in his death than in his life. He has added distinction and honor to the name of lawyer. His triumphant death is a greater legacy to the profession than brilliant successes or well written volumes of legal lore.

A useful, consecrated, Christian life is ended and the world is better that Joseph Travis Walsh lived.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

DIED IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AT 9:40 P.M., ON THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, 1904, JUDGE JOS. T. WALSH FORMERLY OF CONWAY, S. C.

It will sadden many hearts in Horry County to learn that Joseph Travis Walsh, who, for many years was one of the leading citizens of Horry, is dead. He was born at Charleston, S. C. on January 26th, 1835; entered the South Carolina College in 1850. In December, 1852, he left that College, and on the 1st of January, 1853, matriculated at Princeton University, from which institution he graduated on June 24th, 1854. He taught school for two years after his graduation, read law under Judge Munroe, and in September, 1856, came to Conway--then called Conwayboro,--and began the active practice of law. He remained here until 1880, when he removed to Marion, S. C., from there he made his home in Wilmington for a short time, and in December, 1888, he withdrew from the practice of law in South Carolina and made his home in Boston.

While living in Conway and actively engaged in the practice of his profession, he was considered one of the foremost lawyers of Eastern South Carolina. Shortly after the war he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Horry County and while filling that position was elected District Judge, which position he held until the Spring of 1867, when the Civil Authority of the State was succeeded by military government and all the Civil officers in South Carolina were ousted from their positions. About 1872, Mr. Walsh was elected School Commissioner of Horry County and gave much attention to the educational interest of the people. He was a man of positive character, firm in his convictions and of imperious will, but he was always found working for what he conceived to be the best interest of Horry County. After being away from the State for sixteen years, he returned to Conway in September 1901, and resumed the practice of law. In the Summer of 1902 his health failed, and he was compelled to give up his work and return North. Since then he has been quite an inva-
lid and has been cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Jennie H. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y. His death was not unexpected. He met the last great enemy without fear. He had often expressed himself as being anxious to lay aside the burdens and afflictions of this life in order that he might enter into rest. In all of the relations of life he was faithful; a ripe scholar and profound lawyer,—but, above all, a consecrated Christian who loved his fellow man and esteemed it an honor to be a worker in the Master's vineyard.

"After life's fitful fever is over, he sleeps well." "Peace to his ashes." 

[Copied from The Horry Herald, July 21, 1904]

Robt. B. Scarborough

BAXTER SCHOOL

Lloyd Booth

Baxter School was located approximately ten miles north of Conway, east of Highway 701 beside the old Playcard Road. In about 1934-35 when the picture was taken foundation subjects such as reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, physiology, science and deportment were a must. You were taught how to learn, and both teachers and parents insisted that you learn or else! The rod-of-correction was proven to drive the foolishness from the heart of the child. You were taught the history of our great country, the good old USA. You were taught to preserve and protect it from both the external and internal enemy and to live the life of that great American citizen to make future generations proud of this great land.

Front row: Ed Mishoe, Hoyt Watts, Wright Booth, Jane Dorman, Billy Bell, Lester Carroll, Hoover Dorman, Eunice Tompkins, Albertine Hardwick, Gladdas Tompkin, Mary Sue Ludlam, Seva Hamilton, Bertha Lee Cartrette, Grace Bell, Charles Smith, Thomas Mishoe.


A WALK DOWN 3RD AVENUE
WITH JOHN CARTETTE ON A 1900 POST CARD

The photographer was probably standing in front of our present courthouse looking east. (The courthouse was not built until later.)

Traveling down the south side of the street, the first building we see is Porter's livery stable. Mr. Porter was killed by the chief of police when he refused to obey a court summons issued by Mayor Hal L. Buck.

Buildings beyond the stable which do not show in the photo are:

S. S. Richardson residence. One of the Richardsons said she could see the hanging at the old jail from her upstairs window. (Carl Sessions doubted this story.) Later this house burned. It was the first house that the new city water works was used on.

Next came the old post office building which was very small. This same building was used later on by Bert Davis, who had a candy store. Later Jennie Sarkis ran a restaurant there and had the reputation of serving the best fish meals of anyone in the area. Later Nick Simon had a restaurant there. Next it was used as a barber shop by Mr. Chestnut.

Next was the old county courthouse which is now the City Hall.

Crossing Main Street, on the corner was a general merchandise store run by John Mayo. Mr. Mayo married a Burroughs and had five daughters who married the following Conway citizens: John Spivey, Joseph Holliday, Dr. J. S. Dusenbury, R. G. Dusenbury, and C. H. Snider. This gives you a good reason not to talk about any Conwayite because most of them are related. Later this store was run by Mr. L. H. Burroughs, whose residence was on the northeast corner of 9th and Main.

Behind the Mayo store was the J. A. McDermott livery stable, the law office of Col. C. F. Quattlebaum and the residence of Mr. Paul Quattlebaum.

Coming back to the point of origin and traveling down the north side of 3rd Avenue, you come first to the Jim Lynch Barber Shop (not shown). Next is the Coca Cola Bottling Company owned by Mr. W. R. Lewis. Several people have some of the old Coca Cola bottles with Conway on the bottom. This business was sold to the Sloans of Marion, S. C.
The next building is unknown. Next was the J. E. Nichols store, called Conway Cash Store.

Across Laurel Street was the A. C. Thompson store called Conway Bargain House. The three original partners were A. C. Thompson, J. A. McDermott and J. A. Lewis. (This is now, Leder-Banner.)

Next was the New York Racket Store, B. R. King, proprietor (the father of Mr. Willie B. King).

Hyman Bakery, operated by B. T. Hyman, was next. My father would bring me to town when I was a boy, give me a dime, put me out on 3rd Avenue, then go off to conduct his business. Mr. Hyman had his ovens behind the store. I would go there and spend 5¢ for a loaf of bread and 5¢ for a cut of cheese. When the loaves were ready, Ben Frazier, a black man, would take a shingle and flip them onto a table. The shingle would catch on fire and he would beat it out against the oven. The bread was then wrapped in brown paper. Mr. Hyman lived on the northeast corner of 6th Avenue and Laurel Street. One night as he was crossing Sixth Avenue to his home, he was struck by a car and killed.

On the corner of 3rd and Main was the H. L. Buck Company.

Across Main Street was the W. R. Lewis store and then the Kingston Presbyterian Church, which is at the end of the photo.

These buildings on the north side of the street between Laurel and Main were relatively new because there was a disastrous fire in 1897 which burned all the buildings from the E. Norton Drug Store to 3rd Avenue.

McQUEEN GENEALOGY

Submitted by Lalla McQueen Stevens

Daniel McQueen, Sr. settled in the area which is now upper Horry County, South Carolina, at about the time of the creation of the United States. He is listed as head of a household of five members and two slaves in the U. S. Census of South Carolina in 1790. He was born before 1755, probably in Scotland, and died between 17 March and 31 October, 1817. His will, which is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate, Conway, S. C., bequeaths fourteen slaves (Sabra, Agg, Fillis, Simon, Isaac, Ben, Bet, Cubet, Phoebee, Primas, Aleck, Bob, Syrus, and Jo) to his five children: William J., Mary Sawyer, James, John and Samuel. The youngest two sons are listed as still attending school. He leaves 1550 acres to his eldest son, William J., and 580 acres to his daughter, Mary.

William J. McQueen, who inherited almost 3/4 of his father's land, was born about 1787 in Horry County, South Carolina. By the time of his death in 1851 he had 33 slaves (Jude, Statira, Pinck, Chysiah, Harriet, Matilda, Lyna, Syretha, Catadora, Gibson, Chesley, Ben, Crissty, Ted, Gabson, Cammel, Dicey, Betsy, Penny Ann, Joel, Nigh, Joe, Billy, and Betsy), more than 2500 acres of land, and at least seven feather beds which are specifically given to his children in his will, all of which he divides among his wife Susannah and his eight children: James R. (born about 1815), Daniel J. (b. 1821), Margaret Ann Johnston (b. 1825), Samuel B. (b. 1827), Susannah (b. 1836), Alexander W. (b. 1834), Cornelius (b. 1839), and George W. C. (b. 1842). [Birth years were derived from the ages listed in the 1850 Population Census.] At the time of his writing of the will (December 17, 1850), William J. McQueen listed his three youngest sons as "infant children."

Daniel Jenkins McQueen, the second eldest of the eight children of William J. McQueen, inherited more than one-fourth of his father's total land. Born about 1821, Daniel Jenkins married Elizabeth Caroline Skipper, daughter of Joe B. and Elizabeth Skipper. They had eight children:

Orilla, born 29 October 1847, married William H. Kirton, a Methodist minister, and died 26 November 1918 in Loris, S. C., where she is buried.

James R. was born about 1852. Little else is known about him.
John W., born about 1854, married and lived in Alabama. He died there in early March 1917.

William Hamilton, born about 1858, married Lucy Ann Huggins on December 25, 1878, and died between 1890 and 1895.

Laura F. was born in June 1860 and died before 1870.

Yancey Price, born 5 August 1862, married Frances Ellen Currie on 28 January 1890, and died 22 August 1931 in Loris, S. C. where he is buried.

Emma Caroline, born about 1865, married Curino Barnhill and died in July 1941.

Julia, born about 1874, never married and died after July 1941.

Daniel J. McQueen died between 1887 and 1895 and "Lizzie" Caroline died about 1906.

Lucy Ann Huggins, daughter of Dr. Evan and Susan Elizabeth Powell Huggins, and made their home near Calivant's Ferry, Horry County, South Carolina, where he died between 1890 and 1895 with typhoid fever and she, in 1902. They had six children:

Ora May, born 15 June 1879, married John Foster Jones on 20 November 1895, and died 18 November 1953 in Jacksonville, Florida.

Lucy Viue, born 1 August 1888, married F. P. Youngblood and died in October 1918 in Jacksonville, Florida, where she is buried.

William Gary, birthdate unknown, died in 1942 in Montgomery, Alabama, where he is buried.

Yancey Price McQueen, youngest son of Daniel Jenkins McQueen, was born 5 August 1862, and married Frances Ellen Currie (born 29 June 1866) on 28 January 1890. He died 22 August 1931 in Loris, S. C., where he is buried.

Donald died April 21, 1971 in Loris, S. C., where he is buried.

Yancey Price, born 5 August 1862, married Frances Ellen Currie (born 29 June 1866) on 28 January 1890. He died 22 August 1931 in Loris, S. C., where he is buried.

Pennie Lena, born 17 July 1883, died at the age of 4 on 12 November 1887 and is buried at Zion Methodist Church in Horry County, S. C.

Elizabeth Caroline, born 12 September 1887, married a Mr. Ousley. Little else is known about her.

Lucy Vilue, born 1 August 1888, married F. P. Youngblood and died in October 1918 in Jacksonville, Florida, where she is buried.

William Gary, birthdate unknown, died in 1942 in Montgomery, Alabama, where he is buried.

Yancey Price McQueen, youngest son of Daniel Jenkins McQueen, was born 5 August 1862, and married Frances Ellen Currie (born 29 June 1866) on 28 January 1890. He died 22 August 1931 in Loris, S. C., where he is buried.

Donald died April 21, 1971 in Loris, S. C., where he is buried.

Lalla Corinne, born 5 May 1892, married McDuffie Stevens on 30 June 1912. She is still living in Loris, S. C.

Claudia Virginia, born 21 August 1896, married Dr. John Dorsey Thomas 29 April 1917 and is still living in Loris, S. C.

Ellen Ford was born 21 March 1899, married Jacob Carlyle Nye, Sr., on 31 December 1923 and died 20 March 1965.

Julia, born about 1874, never married and died after July 1941.

Daniel J. McQueen died between 1887 and 1895 and "Lizzie" Caroline died about 1906.

William Hamilton McQueen, third son of Daniel Jenkins, was born about 1858, married Lucy Ann Huggins, daughter of Dr. Evan and Susan Elizabeth Powell Huggins, and made their home near Calivant's Ferry, Horry County, South Carolina, where he died between 1890 and 1895 with typhoid fever and she, in 1902. They had six children:

Ora May, born 15 June 1879, married John Foster Jones on 20 November 1895, and died 18 November 1953 in Jacksonville, Florida.

Daniel Leroy, born 14 June 1881, died after 1953 in Miami, Florida.

Pennie Lena, born 17 July 1883, died at the age of 4 on 12 November 1887 and is buried at Zion Methodist Church in Horry County, S. C.

Elizabeth Caroline, born 12 September 1887, married a Mr. Ousley. Little else is known about her.

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Ellen Ford was born 21 March 1899, married Jacob Carlyle Nye, Sr., on 31 December 1923 and died 20 March 1965.

Fred Currie, born 8 July 1902, married Ileen Bowling 29 December 1934, and died 21 April, 1960.

Eva Dalma, born 8 June 1905, married Ottis Morgan Graham, and died 1 September 1967.

Ina Hope, born 15 August 1908, died 18 September 1954.


The name of the publication is The Independent Republic Quarterly. The office and headquarters is 1008 5th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526. It is published by the Horry County Historical Society four times a year (Quarterly). President: Catherine H. Lewis, 1109 8th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526, Secretary: Gladys M. Bellamy, 906 Lakewood Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526, Vice-President: Wm. H. Long, 1303 Laurel St., Conway, S. C. 29526. Treasurer: F. A. Green, 402 43rd Ave. N, Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577. There are 550 copies printed each quarter. The total membership is 400. The last quarter 319 copies were mailed, 20 copies were given to local library and writers. The balance, 211 copies, are on hand for sale to members and the public. The editor is E. R. McIver, 210 Jessamine St., Conway, S. C. 29526.
Miss Eva Lucas

You are invited to a Fish-Fry at Savannah Bluff — Wednesday June the 29th, 74

meet at Bridge early

Bring your answer.
GERRALD CEMETERY
Galivant's Ferry, S. C.

Copied by Marguerite Lewis and Janet H. Woodard, August 12, 1978

Harry Walker ALTMAN
b. 22 Dec 1924
d. 9 Jan 1931

Zilpha J. BLANTON
Wife of E. M. BLANTON
b. 25 May 1863
d. 5 Jan 1886

Ronomy COLLINS * Flora COLLINS
1872-1943 1879-1941

Claudia GERRALD FLOYD
b. 19 Oct 1900
d. 15 July 1967

Daniel GERRALD
b. 24 Sept 1870
d. 27 Nov 1894

Evander GERRALD * Janie JEROLD
b. 30 Apr 1855  Wife of Evander JEROLD
d. 3 Oct 1908  b. 27 Oct 1856
d. 29 Sept 1919

George K. GERRALD * Fannie M. GERRALD
b. 22 Feb 1908  b. 27 Sept 1910
d. 29 June 1963  d. 3 Jan 1977

Hughey L. GERRALD
b. 8 July 1870
d. 5 Apr 1932

John Wilson GERRALD * Adeline GERRALD
b. 9 Aug 1911  b. 12 July 1914
d. 23 Dec 1976

Leoma M. GERRALD
Dau. of S. B. & J. GERRALD
b. 14 Aug 1894
d. 15 Aug 1895

Levi GERRALD
b. 17 Apr 1869
d. 15 July 1920

Lewis GERRALD
b. 25 Feb 1820
d. 10 Aug 1898

Margaret GERRALD
b. 17 May 1829
d. 22 Oct 1895

P. A. GERRALD * Ida JOHNSON
b. 30 Mar 1865  Wife of P. A. GERRALD
d. 11 Oct 1927  b. 10 June 1874
d. 14 Sept 1942

Infant child of
P. A. & Ida GERRALD
b. 1 Nov 1899
d. 10 Nov 1899

Patience A. GERRALD
Wife of Pinckney Gerrald
b. 3 Feb 1836
d. 3 Apr 1905

Pinckney Gerrald
b. 2 Oct 1822
d. 6 Aug 1877

P. Dillon GERRALD * Evelyn GERRALD
1875-1931 1882-1946

Stanley T. GERRALD
Son of P. A. & Ida GERRALD
b. 10 Sept 1904
d. ? (stone buried too deep)

Theodocia GERRALD
b. 15 May 1875
d. 13 Dec 1931

William K. Gerrald
b. 5 Oct 1867
d. 23 Sept 1875

William L. GERRALD
b. 10 July 1824
d. 10 Aug 1895
William T. GERRALD  
(military marker)  
Jan. 17, 1939  
S. C. 49th Div.

William Tolar GERRALD  
b. 19 Nov 1897  
d. 17 Jan 1939

Zilpha H. GERRALD  
Wife of William L. GERRALD  
b. 30 Apr 1837  
d. 12 Mar 1920

Johnnie J. HUGGINS  
Son of J. M. & Lula HUGGINS  
b. 5 Apr 1915  
d. 6 Apr 1916

George K. MINGEY  
b. 20 Oct 1951  
d. 12 June 1967

Allen ROGERS  
d. 9 Feb 1917  
age 72 years

Angeline ROGERS  
Wife of Allen ROGERS  
b. 6 Apr 1861  
d. 7 Apr 1923

(Note: We recorded all of the stones in this small cemetery except one; it was covered with a wisteria vine full of bees, so we didn't disturb them! This is a lovely little cemetery, and one of the most well kept I've seen; someone deserves a lot of credit for caring for it. JHW)

LETTER TO THE STAFF  
August 30, 1978

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

On behalf of the Society membership I wish to thank you and your dedicated staff (McIver, Longs, Thomases, Little, Reesor, et al.) for the fine job that you are doing, for giving freely of your time and talent in the gathering, composing, typing and publishing of the I.R.Q., and your continuous effort to improve the quality and reduce the cost. (No increase in membership dues in spite of inflation.)

You did an excellent job on the Summer issue. This could be used as a guide or pattern for other localities to prepare their history: information about their churches, schools, early residents, names of places and their origins. A listing of information from the markers in the cemetery would not only be interesting but be used and referred to by generations to come. Just a few workers interested in their community could do a rewarding task in a few hours.

Also how about securing the locks, doors and windows of the old Post Office building and start accepting items and articles for the museum, for storage until such time as a Curator can be employed full time.

In your last Quarterly there was a picture of the Burgess, S. C. Post Office building with the Postmaster, Mr. Burgess, standing near by. I once saw him standing in the door and filling it and most of the inside. The Saturday Evening Post once carried this picture and stated that it was the smallest Post Office building in the United States.

As to Peachtree, Mr. DeLettre was the Banker at Bucksville in the 1880's when it was a prosperous community of about two hundred residents. Who preceded him at Peachtree and planted the tree?

Best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,

John P. Cartrette
Horry County Historical Society By-Laws

As Adopted January 12, 1970

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this Society shall be The Horry County Historical Society.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

The purposes and objects of the Society shall be:

(a) to discover, preserve and study all books, pamphlets, papers and traditions touching on or pertaining to the history of Horry County, South Carolina, and to aid and encourage individuals and associations in compiling and publishing historical data covering Horry County;

(b) to assist and cooperate with the Horry County Historical Preservation Commission, created by Act of the General Assembly of 1965; and

(c) in the event of dissolution, to turn over the residual assets of the Society to one or more organizations which themselves are exempt from federal income tax as organizations described in Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provisions of any prior or future Internal Revenue Code or to the federal, state or local government for exclusively public purposes.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1. Membership. Members who joined on or before January 9, 1967, shall be considered Charter Members and their names shall be so entered upon the roll of the Society. Any other person desiring to become a member shall file an application in writing and tender the dues for the current year. Upon a majority vote of the Board of Directors, the applicant shall be considered a new member and his name shall be entered upon the roll of the Society.

Section 2. Dues. The dues of the Society shall be $3.00 per person per annum or $5.00 per married couple, or $1.00 for students under 21 years of age. Dues shall be payable at the organizational meeting or as soon thereafter as members are notified, and on January 1 of each year thereafter. If a member shall fail to pay dues for 30 days after they become due, his membership in the Society shall be subject to revocation at the discretion of the Board of Directors; but a membership so revoked may be reinstated by a majority vote of the Board of Directors upon payment of the dues in arrears. [This section was amended April 12, 1971, changing single member dues to $5.00, couples to $7.50—or $10.00, if they are to receive two copies of the Quarterly—and students to $3.00.]

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

Section 1. Regular Meetings. The Society shall meet four times each year on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October. The program, time, place and other matters incidental to regular meetings shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Society.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Society, for any purpose or purposes, may be called by the President or by the Board of Directors and shall be called by the President at the request of twenty members of the Society in good standing.
Section 3. Notice of Meeting. Written or printed notice stating the place, day and hour of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called shall be delivered either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary or the officer or persons calling the meeting, to each member of record. Notice of regular meetings shall be delivered not less than three days nor more than ten days before the date of the meeting. Notice of special meetings shall be delivered not less than ten days nor more than thirty days before the date of the meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail, addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the roll of the Society, with postage thereon prepaid.

Section 4. Entitlement to Vote. A member shall be entitled to vote if his name appears on the roll of the Society and if his dues for the current year are fully paid.

Section 5. Quorum. Ten members entitled to vote, represented in person, shall constitute a quorum at regular meetings of the Society. Twenty members entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at special meetings of the Society. If less than the required number of members are represented at a meeting, a majority of the members so represented may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice. At such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present or represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified. The members present at a duly organized meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough members to leave less than a quorum.

Section 6. Proxies. At special meetings of the Society, a member may vote by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney in fact. Such proxy shall be filed with the Secretary of the Society before or at the time of the meeting.

ARTICLE V
OFFICERS

Section 1. Number. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a President-Elect, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Historian. Such other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Election and Term of Office. The President-Elect, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Historian shall be elected by the Members in attendance at the last regular meeting of the calendar year. If the election of officers shall not be held at such meeting, such election shall be held as soon thereafter as conveniently may be. Each of the forenamed officers shall assume the office to which he was elected at the first regular meeting of the following year and the President-Elect shall assume the office of President at the first regular meeting one year later. Each officer shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified or until his death or until he shall resign or shall have been removed in a manner hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Removal. Any officer or agent elected or appointed by the Members or by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Members or by the Board of Directors, respectively, whenever in its judgment the best interest of the Society would be served thereby.

Section 4. Vacancies. A vacancy in the office of President because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, shall be filled by the past President. A vacancy in the office of President-Elect shall be filled by election at the next regular meeting of the Society not less than 30 days after the vacancy occurs. A vacancy in any office other than President or President-Elect may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 5. President. The President shall be a resident of Horry County. He shall be the principal executive officer of the Society and, subject to the control of the Board of Directors, shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the Society. He shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the
Society and of the Board of Directors and shall represent the Society on all proper occasions. He may sign, with the Secretary or other proper officer of the Society thereunto authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments which the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors or by these By-Laws to some other officer or agent of the Society, or shall be required by law to be otherwise signed or executed; and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Section 6. President-Elect. The President-Elect shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

Section 7. Vice-President. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President and, when so acting, shall have all of the powers and be subject to all of the restrictions upon the President. The Vice-President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Secretary. The Secretary shall (a) keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Society and the Meetings of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; (b) see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws or as required by law; (c) be custodian of the Society records and of the Seal of the Society and see that the Seal of the Society is affixed to all documents the execution of which on behalf of the Society under its Seal is duly authorized; (d) keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; (e) in general, perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

Section 9. Treasurer. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He shall (a) have charge or custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the Society, receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the Society from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such monies in the name of the Society in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as shall be selected by the Board of Directors; and (b) in general perform all of the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors.

Section 10. Historian. The Historian shall be custodian of all historical data and records of the Society turned over to him by his predecessors and shall maintain during the term of his office a history of the activities and doings of the Society in such form that it may be retained in perpetuity; and in general shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the President or by the Board of Directors. If required by the Board of Directors, the Historian shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his custodial duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine.

ARTICLE VI
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. General Powers. The business and affairs of the Society shall be managed by its Board of Directors.

Section 2. Number, Tenure and Qualifications. The President, the President-Elect, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Historian, the Editor of The Independent Republic Quarterly, the immediate Past President and three Members-at-Large shall constitute the Board of Directors. The three Members-at-Large shall be nominated from the floor and elected by the Society at the last regular meeting of each year. They shall assume office at the first regular meeting of the succeeding year and shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.
A member shall not be elected as a Member-at-Large for more than two successive terms.

Section 3. Regular Meetings. The Board of Directors shall meet four times each year on the second Monday of March, June, September and December. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine a more suitable time for the holding of regular meetings.

Section 4. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by or at the request of the President or any two Directors. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Board of Directors may fix the place for holding any special meetings of the Board of Directors called by them.

Section 5. Notice of Meeting. Notice of any regular or special meetings shall be given not less than three days, nor more than ten days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or mailed to each Director at his business address, or by telephone. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a Director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a Director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the Meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

Section 6. Quorum. One-half of the membership of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors, but if less than such majority is present at a meeting, a majority of the Directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

Section 7. Manner of Acting. The Act of the majority of the Directors present at a meeting in which a quorum is present shall be the Act of the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Vacancies. Any vacancies occurring among the members-at-large of the Board of Directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Directors. A Director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office.

ARTICLE VII
COMMITTEES

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The President shall at the regular meeting of the Society in July of each year appoint a nominating committee. It shall be the duty of the nominating committee to nominate one or more persons for the following offices at the next regular meeting in October of each year: President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Historian. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, require that the report of the nominating committee be sent to the Membership along with the regular notice of the October meeting.

HORRY SUPPLIED CATHEDRAL BEAMS

In The Horry Herald for December 24, 1914, there is an interesting excerpt from a "recent issue" of Southern Lumber Journal:

"It is said of a lumberman, operating a saw mill in Horry county a few years before the War between the Sections, that on one occasion he received from England an order for 200 logs 90 feet long to square 15 inches at the small end. The logs were wanted for beams in a cathedral that was building. This was of course before the days when steel I-beams were used in constructing edifices where spans of great length are required to bear enormous weight. The Horry lumberman who received the order from England had the timber cut and loaded aboard his schooners in less than two weeks after the order was placed. Every lumberman of the present day in South Carolina realizes the impossibility of filling such an order for beams now in the short space of two weeks if indeed it could be done at all."
July 25, 1902.

P. P. King, Esq.,
Conway, S.C.

Friend King:-

I am greatly pleased with the photographs you sent me. That of yourself is the picture of the genuine racketeer. That of the judge on the top floor is elegant. He looks to me like an honest lawyer, if there is such a thing in existence -- one of the old-fashioned kind. That of the cowboy at the tent is quite hard to beat.

I may as well be plain with you, and say that I don't like your store. You act to get in the town, and make the best store there. However we will discuss all that, when you come on. I don't see any prices in your window. I want to have about a dozen ticketed articles in each window.

The picture of the "Junior" is good -- no mistake about that. Remember he is a favorite with the "great hustler" -- put him in harness when he is 15, and never send him to college. You know that is where he learns to drink, and sell and spend money. Your advertisement is good, very good. I take pleasure in thinking of the article.

With best wishes,

R.

[The inconsistent spelling of the English language has challenged many reformers. Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of one system of shorthand, tried in vain to persuade the English to make sense of their spelling. In the latter half of the 19th century Melvil Dewey, who devised the Dewey Decimal Classification System for libraries, tried to reform spelling. In the 20th century George Bernard Shaw left a good part of his fortune for this purpose. We are indebted to James McGregor for this letter written to his grandfather in simplified spelling a la Dewey. The store referred to is the New York Racket Store. A sort of management consultant-client relationship is implied.]
South Carolina,

I do hereby certify for John Beatt of land containing eight hundred and sixty-six acres (surveyed for him the 5th of December 1816) located in the District of Summ in all Saint's Parish, on the South East side.
of Haccaman River, bounded by a line running S.W. by Henry Bevan's land, and other marks the Estate of Alex Wilson's land, N.W. or on near Seafoody Skip's land, all other parts by east river opposite, above & below Conaway's, and hands such shape form and marks as the above Bar represents.

Under my hand this 16th Dec. 1856.

Joseph Lewis

[Signature]

State of South Carolina
Office of Secretary of State.
S. L. Combs, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a Plan of John Beatty, recorded in Plat Records No. 39, p. 14 in this Office.

Under my hand & the seal of the State at Columbia, this 17th day of Feb. 1877, 30th year of American Independence.

S. L. Combs
Secretary of State
In the Hand of.

[Seal]
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

District.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

This Agreement entered into between Leamuel Floyd of the one part, and the Freedmen and Women of Leamuel Floyd of the other part. Witness:

That the latter agree, for the remainder of the present year, to reside upon and devote their labor to the cultivation of the Plantation of the former. And they further agree, that they will in all respects, conform to such reasonable and necessary plantation rules and regulations as Leamuel Floyd may prescribe; that they will not keep any gun, pistol, or other offensive weapon, or leave the plantation without permission from their employer; that in all things connected with their duties as laborers on said plantation, they will yield prompt obedience to all orders from Leamuel Floyd or his agent; that they will be orderly and quiet in their conduct, avoiding drunkenness and other gross vices; that they will not misuse any of the Plantation Tools, or Agricultural Implements, or any Animals entrusted to their care, or any Boats, Flats, Carts or Wagons; that they will give up at the expiration of this Contract, all Tools &c., belonging to the Plantation, and in case any property of any description belonging to the Plantation shall be willfully or through negligence destroyed or injured, the value of the Articles so destroyed, shall be deducted from the portion of the Crops which the person or persons, so offending, shall be entitled to receive under this Contract.

Any deviations from the condition of the foregoing Contract may, upon sufficient proof, be punished with dismissal from the Plantation, or in such other manner as may be determined by the Provost Court; and the person or persons so dismissed, shall forfeit the whole, or a part of his, her or their portion of the crop, as the Court may decide.

In consideration of the foregoing Services duly performed, Leamuel Floyd agrees, after deducting fifteen bushels of Corn for each work Animal, exclusively used in cultivating the Crops for the present year; and the amount of Cotton necessary to pay for Bagging and Rope, to turn over to the said Freedmen and Women, one half of the remaining Cotton, Corn, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Wheat, &c., made this season. He further agrees to furnish the usual rations until the Contract is performed.

All Cotton Seed produced on the Plantation is to be reserved for the use of the Plantation. The Freedmen, Women and Children, are to be treated in a manner consistent with their freedom. Necessary medical attention will be furnished as heretofore.

Any deviation from the conditions of this Contract upon the part of the said Leamuel Floyd or his Agent or Agents shall be punished in such manner as may be determined by a Provost Court, or a Military Commission. This agreement to continue till the first day of January 1866.

Witness our hands at Savannah, South Carolina, this day of August 1865.

Leamuel Floyd

[Signatures of witnesses]
THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

By James Henry Rice, Jr.

Written for The State.

In preparing the following article I have the endorsement for its substantial correctness of Hon. R. B. Scarborough, M. C., Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Hon. J. P. Derham, Senator J. A. McDermot, Col. D. A. Spivey, Mr. F. A. Burroughs, J. Lewis Lee and other leading citizens of Horry County. The tale of South Carolina's least known county is so remarkable, so pregnant with interest, that it reads like romance. All parties desiring additional information or corroboration of that contained herein are requested to address inquiries to any one of the above well known gentlemen. They all can be reached at Conway except Ex-Comptroller General Derham, whose address is Powellville, Horry County, S. C.

In many respects Horry County is unique. The first over-sea settlement of South Carolina sent a few stragglers along the coast line who found a home on Waccamaw Neck, or that peninsular of historic renown between Waccamaw river and the ocean. Descendants of these first comers live on the seaside to this day.

Between Waccamaw river and Little Pee Dee there was dense pine forest, sprinkled with bays of cypress and gum, but almost unbroken by a single cleared field. With the rise of the lumber industry in the twenties, came in a few settlers, led and directed by the ever memorable Henry Buck (1800-1870), who built at Bucksville what was then perhaps the largest lumber plant in the world. He is said to have made over a million dollars. In those days Waccamaw river was full of vessels loading for the export trade, or for domestic ports. Prices for lumber ranged from $45 to $90 per thousand for 10 by 12 stuff, delivered at the wharf.

In the wake of the lumberman came the turpentine operator and in the years immediately preceding the War Between the States, that is from 1848 to 1858, there was an exodus from Virginia and North Carolina of poor settlers, who came along with the turpentine operators. A generous portion of these remained in Horry county. It is fair to these people to say that they were heart, bone and sinew of our race. Freemen born they had lived manly, independent lives, made good soldiers and citizens, and were typical American pioneers. They entered the forest, and for a time the wilderness swallowed them up. It was a stern, stark struggle for existence. No help from any source, no pattern to go by, no example to follow.

Change came in the last years of the last century. The turpentine industry neared its end. Yellow pine had yielded all it had to yeild; boxing spruce, rosemary and loblolly did not pay. By 1898 the population of Horry county had gone regularly to farming. That year the general culture of tobacco was introduced and tobacco culture was a success from the start.

The First Railroad

The following year (1899) Waccamaw Neck was pierced by the first railroad that ever crossed it, the Conway Seashore, from Conway to Myrtle Beach--a result due to the energy and judgment of Mr. F. A. Burroughs. In building this road, however, Mr. Burroughs was carrying out the cherished wish of his father, Mr. F. G. Burroughs, certainly one of the most remarkable pioneers that ever entered Horry county.

For the sake of clearness, it should be borne in mind that Horry is the extreme, northeastern county in South Carolina, has over 1,600 square miles of territory, has the largest relative white majority of any county in the State, has 40 odd miles of shore-line on the Atlantic ocean and does not touch the mainland of South Carolina at any point. It joins that portion of Georgetown county which lies across Waccamaw river. Waccamaw river, navigable for over 200 miles, traverses its entire length, and Little Pee Dee, also navigable, forms its western boundary. At the southern extremity of the
interfluminal region, the Pee Dees and Waccamaw are joined by Bull creek, 12 miles in length, deep and navigable. Little Pee Dee and Waccamaw are clear water rivers, the name Waccamaw signifying "Silver Water" in some dead Indian tongue. (It should be remembered that though classed as clear water rivers, both streams are charged with infusion of cypress and juniper, and the real color is amber with a silver streak.) Bull creek is yellow, deriving its color from detritus brought down by Great Pee Dee from the Appalachian mountains.

Speaking generally, the land of Horry is high and dry, pierced by a host of creeks and branches that drain and fertilize it. Soil is infinitely varied, from alluvial river bottom and great bays holding deposits of ages, up to light rolling upland. This upland has clay sub-soil and is unsurpassed for trucking as experience has proved. The splendid results achieved by the Homewood colony mentioned later on were made on this very land.

In the northeastern part of the county is an arm of the sea, six miles long and averaging about one-quarter of a mile in width, enclosed in an amphitheatre of hills. This is Little river which now has nine feet of water on the bar on any tide and some day it is hoped that the government will make it a port of call for the coastwise trade. Ship captains have long desired the government to do this. When it is done Horry county will have all that she asks in the way of outlet. At present there is a boat line from Little river to Wilmington. But whatever happens to Little river, the growth of Southport is assured, and it is fairly certain that Conway will have railroad connection with Southport at no distant day.

This long digression was necessary since the public knows so little of the resources, extent, population and capacity for development of Horry county. Many citizens in nearby counties have never even learned to call the name. Pronounce it "O-ree," with the accent on the last syllable.

Having given a meagre description it is now in order to face events, for they began four years ago and their march has been irresistible.

Development.

January 1, 1899, marks the beginning of a new era. Tobacco culture had been introduced; two warehouses were built and concerted effort was made to induce farmers over the entire county to plant tobacco. Success smiled on the first effort and the county increased yearly its production, so that in 1902 the crop represented above $600,000 in money and the present crop represents an increased acreage and with good luck will pan out a much larger yield. Fair prices for the product will make things easy in the Independent Republic this fall.

A Wonderful Record.

As an index to the development of Horry county take the growth of Conway. January 1, 1899, it had less than 700 people, one brick building, not counting court house and church, one train daily, no truck, no tobacco, no railroad to the beach, one bank and the general aspect was dead. The town now has about 2,000 population, two banks, one 50-room modern hotel (brick), 21 new brick stores, it is literally full of residences recently built, spick and span, some of them very handsome (44 exactly have been built in two and a half years, and the pace is kept up), two tobacco warehouses, one veneering factory, one iron works, one woodworking plant, two daily trains, from Chadbourne, N. C., and two daily to the beach; one large lumber and planing mill, having a daily capacity of 35,000 feet. A modern hotel has been erected on Myrtle Beach, where, at low tide there are 30 miles of strand for driving and bicycling. This is probably the finest strand on the Atlantic, and certainly the most accessible. The surf is beyond praise and the hotel first-class in all particulars. In speaking of hotel accommodations at Conway one must not forget the old reliable Commercial, run by Hon. Jeremiah Smith, so well known for his stalwart political career. Taken all in all, Conway has an enviable supply of good hotels.
Water Transportation.

Horry county has always had exceptional facilities for transportation by water. The Waccamaw line of steamers connects Conway with Georgetown and does a thriving business up the Pee Dees via Bull creek. The steamers F. G. Burroughs and Ruth are first in their class. They have been great money makers. Their builder, Capt. Williams, is the Nestor of South Carolina river boatmen and his boats are perfectly adapted to the work they are required to do. The trip to Conway from Georgetown on one of these steamers is an epoch in a man's life.

The Georgetown people also have on a freight boat, the Sessoms, which makes the trip from Georgetown to Toddville, six miles below Conway, every other day. Schooners are loading all the year round at Bucksport and Eddy Lake, whence they are towed down Waccamaw and out to sea, where white wings are spread for the run to port.

Little River has a boat twice a week with Wilmington.

The Products.

Conway is headquarters for lumber, turpentine, truck and fish. The lumber production of the county runs from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 annually. The output of spirits and rosin represents $150,000 more. The value of the cotton crop is about $400,000; of truck something over a million dollars; the output of shingles is very large; and good business is done getting out crossties and poles. Horry county raises a vast amount of corn, peas and grain, but it has been found to be impracticable to get exact data in a limited time. Conway is one of the best (if not the very best) chicken and egg markets in the State.

What strikes the outsider with force is that all development has been due to home effort and almost every dollar invested has been home capital. In this view of the matter Horry county furnishes an example seldom paralleled. Her citizens have shown appreciation. They believed in Horry county; they backed their belief with time and money. The result has amply justified belief and expenditure.

The Extent of It.

In round numbers the county contains a million and a quarter acres of land. What Horry most needs is that these lordly acres be settled. Inducements have been offered settlers and are still offered. The native population can cover but a small part of this immense and fertile domain. One colony of northwestern folks established at Homewood, close to Conway, has made wonderful progress. Their health has been uniformly good. They are happy and contented, with busy present and promising future.

It may be stated that the entire county is exceptionally healthy on account of its high, dry climate and abundant supply of pure drinking water. Newcomers all testify to this. Scores of letters could be printed, putting the matter beyond dispute. The most cursory examination will convince anybody that the natural features of Horry county guarantee health. People living in the interior conceive of the coast as a low-lying, swampy region, pestilent with fever, unfit for human habitation and in summer hot--vials of wrath opened, with heat streaming down and steaming up. In truth it is the exact opposite. The coast of Horry is high, dry, never storm-swept, and its mean summer temperature is far below the mean summer temperature of the Piedmont region. From Georgetown to Savannah the coast is generally low and here prevail those conditions that have given an unenviable notoriety to the coastal region. Experience has shown that even this region is healthy under normal conditions and that the inhabitants enjoy the blessing of health when they take proper advantage of the situation. But the shore-line of Horry and its adjacent region are high and salubrious. No unusual precautions are necessary. Newcomers do not have to become acclimated. All the citizens of the Piedmont region that have moved here enjoy health. Some indeed who suffered from various ailments have entirely recovered after coming here.

Health and Energy.

New settlers not only keep health but do not lose energy. It is preeminently a
white man's country where work brings rich reward. It may be stated with truth that Horry county is on the whole freer from drought and other extremes of temperature than any county in the State. Waccamaw Neck has light and no late frosts, making its season more forward than anywhere else in this latitude by at least 15 days and two weeks at the first of the trucking season is of incalculable value.

As a case in point take the Homewood colony, founded in 1899. This colony was recruited from Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois and other northwestern States. The people were simply dumped down on waste land, some of it the worst land in Horry county. It was nobody's concern to look out for them. Fences, houses and outhouses to build; draining to be done, land to be cleared; new country and climate; all the ills that vex new settlers the world over; these are some of the propositions that weighed down the first colony. Was it strange that some of these people should lose heart and give up? Why, some did that very thing; but many remained and all of these fought the fight through and are prospering as they never prospered in their lives before.

Strawberries.

Their experience in growing berries for market is partly given in the letters of Mr. J. Lewis Lee, which follow. Mr. Lee is a Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' man, and that fact will speak for itself in establishing his standing as to truthfulness, as there is no more honorable body of men in the world than the B. of L. E. It might be added to Mr. Lee's statement that the entire strawberry crop of this region, extending into North Carolina, netted the planters a little over $1,000,000. And for the season just closed it would fall within the truth to put all the other truck at $500,000 more. Consider that this vast return was created out of light, savannah land, is yet in its infancy, and you can form some idea of the wonderful future whose scroll is being unrolled day by day by a small army of enthusiasts in the heat of the fray.

Let any man come here, talk to these men and hour and if he is not convinced then he must simply refuse to bow to the majesty of truth.

Mr. Lee's Letter.

Here follows Mr. Lee's first letter, which can speak for itself:

"The strawberry plant is, I believe destined to revolutionize the farming industry of this section of country. Although a few have grown them it has only been to supply a local demand until about three years ago, when a small colony of northerners came here and began to plant with the view of shipping to the northern market. With many misgivings the colonists began the enterprise—an enterprise, I might say, with which they had had no previous experience. Their efforts have been crowned with success nothing short of marvelous, bringing inspiration and hope to all. The native population have been watching results and they are beginning to realize that they have in the strawberry something that is going to bring them out of a life of drudgery into one of prosperity. They are not slow to see that the queen of fruits is offering far better inducements to them for wealth than was ever dreamt of before. Land that was considered worthless they have seen planted in strawberries and bring a crop that seemed little short of fabulous. I have in mind one of our colonists who took up land three years ago that was considered very poor from an agricultural standpoint and as the people would go by his place they would say: "Poor fellow! he will soon get enough of that." He is there today. I have been speaking to him about this year's crop of berries. He has stripped this season from this worthless land 613 crates of berries that have netted him back clear of shipping and commission expenses $1,140.00. This amount was raised on three acres! This is no fairy tale. It can be verified. The man's name is E. J. Glanz. His postoffice address is Conway, S. C.

"We have just started and all we have done hitherto has been in an experimental way. Others have been equally successful, and all are enthusiastic. They are well pleased with the season's effort. Speaking for my own little patch of berries, I
might say that I did not expect much on account of not planting the crop, or at least over half the crop of two and three-quarter acres, until the month of December, just three months before I began picking ripe berries for the market. The rest were mostly planted in the late fall and winter and were not fertilized until the latter part of February—much too late for any benefit this season. We had net returns from this small patch of young berries of $530. When we come to see what can be done here in such a short time it seems nothing short of marvelous.

"The acreage will be more than doubled this fall. The crop this year has brought about $15,000 in this colony alone, and about $500,000, including Chadbourne and district for the entire season. It means prosperity with a large 'P' for this part of the country, and the end is not yet."

Other Examples.

Now some of our native farmers have done quite as well and the prospect is even brighter for the future. It is reported that a Mr. Hardy, for instance, has cleared about $500 on an acre and one-quarter. On this same land he has been raising from 15 to 20 bushels of corn. One need not dilate on the difference!

On Saturday, June 11, an old man, over 70 years of age, came into Conway, telling of the first money he ever made in his life. He had made over $400 net on one acre of strawberries.

A neighbor of Ex-Comptroller General J. P. Derham got over $2,000 worth off of three acres. These are not net figures, however. That would mean about $1,500 net.

A Mr. McLeland, higher up the railroad, according to the Horry Herald, made $1,205 net on one and three-quarter acres, and these examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

What it Means to the Poor Man.

Truck farming appeals to the small farmer. It employs his entire family. It admits of people living close together and thus having all the advantages of town life, such as schools, water, sewerage, lights and transportation. The splendid returns raise the scale of living.

Now it has been estimated that not over 15 per cent of the land of Horry county is under cultivation. From which it will be seen that room is abundant for people seeking homes, and there is a decided movement this way from surrounding counties—a movement sure to increase until the entire county is developed. Every practical farmer that has investigated Horry lands tell the same tale and goes away singing their praises.

Advantage of Position.

As Mr. Lee shows in a letter, quoted further on, the fact that a section is settled close enough to raise great quantities of truck and thereby to command car shipments is of the last importance. Otherwise, express rates will eat up the profits. Moreover commission men in the cities will make greater effort to get whole car shipments, of course, and this is an added guarantee that the truck will be honestly handled at the other end.

One direct testimony to the enormous trade increase of Horry county is the statement of Mr. D. T. McNeill, superintendent of the Waccamaw line of steamers. Mr. McNeill says that while there has been a serious decline in the amount of turpentine and lumber handled, so much so in fact that they hardly figure at all in the reckoning, yet the Waccamaw line is receiving fully as much freight as formerly. Now a few years ago these two, lumber and turpentine constituted the bulk of the freight; they are now handled by rail, and by sailing vessels. The fact then that the Waccamaw line has net suffered shows how great the increase has been.

As Seen Through a Stranger's Eyes.

Mr. Lee, whom we quoted before, has cast in his lot with the truck farmers of
Horry county. He has not a dollar's interest beyond his own holding in these lands. Testimony from such a source is almost monumental. He has this to say about the general situation in the county:

"I have already given you a brief account of what can be done in strawberry cultivation, with its resultant profit in this section of country. My opinion is strengthened by additional evidence, all of which testifies that this section is hard to beat in the culture of strawberries. The soil conditions are about as near perfect as can be found on earth. Climatic conditions are also ideal; for grown in this section the crop goes to market at a time when the people are clamoring for fruit—beginning the last of March and lasting until far into May, just as the warm days open in the north and just as the demand comes for car lots. We in this section can supply that demand and make good returns for as many as we can grow. There is no doubt that it is a good crop to grow, which all can and do testify to, but few can say as yet that they have given the best show possible. All of us here are new to the business and we have much to learn. It has taken three years to learn that we have been losing much good profit by not fertilizing heavier. As it is, some of our growers have raised over 200 bushels of marketable berries to the acre which have netted them about $2.40 per bushel; but I think the next season you will see a greater yield per acre than there was this season.

"Now I think that the success of this country does not depend on the strawberry plant, although I am satisfied that she is queen of all. On account of the different variety of soils I am convinced that several other varieties of fruits and vegetables can be raised profitably, and this opinion is shared by us all. This is about the first time we have tried to grow cucumbers. The seed being very scarce, we could not get what we wanted this season, but got a very poor strain of seed. Yet after all this and besides not getting raised to command car lots, which entailed the shipping by express, we made a very fair showing. One of our people, Mr. Wisby, received net returns of over $150 per acre. Mr. G. Strong, another, made similar returns.

"The lettuce crop is equal to any we can market in the vegetable line, but through inexperience we have failed to do much as yet. This has been caused by our putting it on the market too soon. I am satisfied that we have thousands of acres of suitable land adjacent to the coast which is at present unoccupied, that under good management might be made to pay big money by raising the crop in the open air and marketing it about the first of April. Some that was shipped to New York city on the 11th of last April realized over $2 net return per bushel basket. I will not begin to try to tell how many baskets we can raise on an acre of well prepared ground.

"We have splendid locations for celery growing—also very profitable. Asparagus, Irish potatoes and tomatoes and snap-beans are good crops. Radishes are also grown, and one man averaged $1.50 per bushel basket net returns. This, remember, was done in open ground. We are all going into the radish business next spring and will ship car lots. I might also say that the dewberry is raised here and some are doing as well with it as they are with the strawberry. I shall not at this writing say much about the peach, plum and grape crop, only that I have never seen finer plums and peaches than I have seen in the young orchards just beginning to bear—lovely to behold! The grape crop needs no eulogy from me. It cannot be excelled in any country or climate."

Other Industries.

Off the coast there was formerly a large fishery, operated at a profit. Reasons not known led to its discontinuance; but since the railroad has provided shipping facilities there has been opened a finer field than ever before for the shipping of fish. In the first place there is an inexhaustible supply of choice varieties. Myrtle Beach is an ideal situation for establishing a plant for the catching and curing of fish. The season covers almost the entire year, the sea not offering the perils to fishermen encountered elsewhere. With an ordinary seine 600 barrels have been caught at one haul, and even this has been surpassed. The fishing industry is one
that offers opportunities to men that understand it, and it is capable of almost indefinite expansion.

There are at places in the county plentiful supplies of oysters and clams, despite the fact that no care has been taken of them and in consequence the canning factories and market men have pillaged the beds. It is said, for instance, that over 2,000 bushels of clams were taken from Murrell's inlet last winter. The attention of the legislature has been called to this matter a number of times but so far without getting any effective relief. It is hoped that an enlightened public opinion will demand adequate protection for these luscious bivalves while there are some left to make protection worth while. It is known that some oystermen have preyed without ceasing on the public domain while preserving their own beds for future use—the result of which has been to wipe out of existence numbers of valuable beds. No one is planting oysters, for the simple reason that it is useless to go to the expense of planting beds just to have them destroyed by rapacious oyster pirates. A little timely legislation along this line would accomplish wonders. But it might as well be understood that no kind of legislation will avail without an oyster and fish patrol. The subject has been brought up again and again without piercing the callous indifference of the general assembly.

Before leaving the subject, attention ought to be directed to the inroads of oystermen from other States. They are literally scouring and dredging the South Carolina strand. A huge slice of our inheritance is being devoured right before our eyes. Is it not time to be up and doing to stop this wholesale destruction? The whole State is interested. But we are confronted with this anomalous situation: South Carolina will not take charge of these beds herself, and she refuses to afford her citizens the protection they have a right to expect, in order that they may develop the beds themselves!

Timber.

Probably the greatest of all Horry's resources at last is her vast amount and variety of good timber. Into this, of course, the mills have been making inroads and a great deal of the best timber has been bought up. No timber that has been bought up is on the market or is likely to be on the market. The holders are fully aware of the good thing they have secured. But there is yet timber unbought and a quantity of growing timber that will be fit for saw logs from year to year. This has reference to pine and cypress, principally. There are fine lots of hardwood in places, such as ash, poplar, white oak, hickory and similar woods. The swamps contain quantities of tupelo, a wood that is coming more and more into use. Besides the necessities of the trade have created a market for sweet gum, a wood that has been considered fit for absolutely nothing hitherto.

Varieties of Pine.

For general information it may be stated that pines are divided into two main classes, long and short leaf, characterized by the differences in length of their needles. The short leaf pine is again divided into three classes, rosemary, spruce and loblolly. Rosemary is known by its short, vivid green needles, giving an appearance not unlike cedar; the burrs are very small—not larger than a hickory nut and the bole or trunk of the tree is greyish, with a yellow undertone, but not shirred like the bole of the long leaf; lastly the grain of the wood is very fine and next to long leaf in texture. At its best this is the most beautiful of all the pines and commands today a fine price on the market. Spruce or Cuban pine is generally found in slashes and bays; has a hard, tight burr, rather long; grows to immense size and is next in fineness of grain to rosemary. Loblolly is the common pine of the ridges. It has an open burr, similar to but much smaller than the burr of the long leaf. Loblolly has the coarsest grain of all the pines and is principally distinguished from the spruce by this fact as well as by the burr.
In point of commercial value the race is close between long leaf and rosemary. Rosemary has the very decided advantage of being able to hold paint, while without paint it will last almost as long as long leaf. The curled rosemary is certainly the most beautiful pine timber on the market. But again for outside work the preference is given to long leaf and probably always will be given to it.

Most of the long leaf of Horry county has been cut; but there is abundance of rosemary, spruce and loblolly and a kind of bastard rosemary, almost quite as good as rosemary itself.

Forestry.

This is not the time or place to go into the subject of forestry at any length, but it ought to be said that the reproductive powers of the pine are so great that with the least care there would never be a dearth of fine timber in Horry county. However it is very hard to get the people educated up to a thorough appreciation of the value of forestry. So long as the razorback is allowed to roam through the forests, just so long will millions of fine timber be destroyed each year. This omnivorous vagrant fattens on pine mast and pine roots. Nothing but long leaf pine will do him. With a fiendish malice he keeps rooting until the last young pine is destroyed. The razor-back is by common consent of all lumbermen the greatest of agencies in destroying timber, worse than the turpentine, fire and the saw mill combined. There is a notion prevalent through many regions that he can be raised for nothing and nothing can be farther from the truth. One razor-back will eat up enough timber to buy 50 first-class hogs and he will lay a tax on the farmer for fencing that the czar would not dare to impose on his subjects for fear of his life. No one thing would do more to advance Horry county than the removal of this pest, and there is a sentiment growing daily that will end in moving him out. It is only a matter of a short time until a tardy [illegible word] will strike this hobo with an iron hand and hustle him into outer darkness where he belongs.

Financial.

Conway's two banks, the Bank of Conway and the Bank of Horry, are both in splendid condition. There is a large amount of business handled and from the banking standpoint it is good, safe business. Banks are often a fair index of a community's prosperity. These two strong institutions report a healthy tone in business throughout the entire country. More men are saving all the time, the individual farmer is better off and general credit is of course good. A prominent banker in Marion county told the writer that he had never lost a dollar in his life in Horry county although he had done a large business for years with hundreds of people from one end of it to the other. This is no isolated experience. Citizens of Horry have a high regard for their obligations. The presence of the two banks naturally makes money easy and affords added facilities for the transaction of business.

Tobacco Warehouses.

There are three tobacco warehouses in Horry county, two at Conway and one at Loris recently erected. The two Conway warehouses are in excellent condition, have abundant facilities for doing business, and are now entering upon their fourth successful season. Their management is good and they can and do afford planters the best market price for all grades. The march [illegible line] prospects and everything points to a most successful year. The warehouse at Loris has strong backing and is in competent hands. It also has a bright future in a fine region to draw from. The capacity of these warehouses will be taxed to the utmost this season.

Education.

The educational outlook for the county is growing brighter all the time as schools are constantly being built, old ones enlarged and there is increasing activity all
along the line. Interest in the subject of education is widespread and the people are determined to have facilities equal to any in the State. The Burroughs school of Conway is a high grade institution and is flourishing under the able management of Prof. Wells and his corps of assistants. The summer school for teachers has just closed a successful month. Enthusiasm was manifested and good work done. The friends of the school have hopes of making a high school proper out of the institution with perhaps a military, and certainly an industrial, feature connected with it.

In Conclusion.

From the fertile character of its soil, the generous disposition of its inhabitants and their regard for law and order, from the salubrious quality of its climate, and the unequalled situation of the county with respect to transportation by water and by rail, one would conclude that Horry county is by nature fitted for the home of a numerous and busy race. That conclusion is based on the facts herewith presented and others equally cogent that scarcely require enumeration. The evangel of its future has been sounded, the dawn of its day is breaking; what has been done is an earnest of what can and will be done. Horry county has done its part in war and peace. The reward of long striving and waiting is near at hand.

Much that was interesting about its citizenship and history has been purposely omitted in order that industrial advantages might shine in clearer light. Despite their hard experience in former days or maybe because of it Horry county can show today a race of men and women equal to any in South Carolina or elsewhere. Hospitable at home, diligent in business, brave on occasion, true to obligation and to trust, these are their qualities and these are the qualities that bulk large in moulding races.

Consistent with time honored custom they ask favor of no man. Their wish is to be known as they are and to get what reward work and clean living entitles them to. They ask no more and they will take no less.

James Henry Rice, Jr.

[IRQ is indebted to Herbert Hucks for providing this article from The State, Columbia, S. C., Sunday, July 19, 1933. Mr. Hucks is Wofford College Archivist, Horry native, member of the Society and contributor to the Quarterly.]

CAN YOU HELP?

On the 1820 Horry District, S. C. Mills Map, the surname ANDERSON is located directly above the Boundary House designation. Does anyone have any information concerning this Anderson family? Please contact Rebecca A. Maples, Box 746, Fairfield, Florida 32634.

Anyone having any facts about "The Bailey-Moore Plantation," located along the coast of the Carolinas during the years before or after 1612, please forward to Mary M. Whitehurst, 204 Victoria Ave., Williamston, N. C. 27892. The plantation was said to be two days and one night's ride by carriage from Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. William H. Creek, Jr., 117 Ledbetter Lane, Clarksville, Tenn. 37040 needs information concerning the parents of the following two couples that lived in the Dog Bluff area:

Jacob Rowell JONES, born around 1806. He married Mary Ann FLOYD, born around 1814. Both were still living in 1880.

Isaac M. Martin, born around 1820, died between 1870 and 1880. He married Sarah Jane McCrackin, born around 1820. She was listed in the 1880 census as widowed.

All four were born in S. C., according to Horry County census data. Both couples were listed as having a sizable amount of real and personal estate in the 1860 Horry County census.

Elaine D. Harmon, Rt. 2, Box 78A, Shallotte, N. C. 28459, wishes to know the date
of the death of Nicholas P. HORTON, who is listed in the 1880 Census in Dog Bluff Township.

Mrs. Walter L. Tuten, a new subscriber to IRQ, wants information about the lineage of Harriet GREEN who married Francis I. SESSIONS. Their daughter Frances Jones SESSIONS married Thos. Wm. GRAHAM and their daughter Mary Harriet GRAHAM married Roland HUGHES. The last couple were the parents of Mrs. Tuten, whose address is 2034 So. Freeman St., Oceanside, Calif. 92054.

PROGRAM
for
OFFICIAL OPENING OF NEW CONWAY-MYRTLE BEACH HIGHWAY
November 10, 1948

1:50 p.m. Motorcades leave cities
2:00 Arrive at stand
2:00-2:05 Speakers mount stand

Master of Ceremonies - General H. B. Springs
National Anthem - Conway High School Band
Invocation - Rev. C. D. Brearley
Introduction of guests

Speakers:
Claude R. McMillan, Chief Highway Commissioner
Dr. C. L. Busbee - Mayor of Conway
Harry W. Tallevast - Mayor of Myrtle Beach
Ex-Senator Paul Quattlebaum
Senator Frank Thompson
Senator-elect - Ernest Richardson

Planting of trees - Conway and Myrtle Beach Garden Clubs
Ribbon cut - Claude R. McMillan

BURROUGHS HIGH SCHOOL--1910 GRADUATING CLASS
First row. Bright Tyler, Ella King, Lizzie Ogilvie, Eugene Johnson, Henry Langston, Mayo Dusenbury, Herbert Floyd. Second row. Lillian Johnson, Nina Burroughs, George Johnson, Jessie Everett, Winnie Holliday. Third row. Fred Martin, Fred Jordan, Mr. R. C. Hunter (principal), Mr. O. M. Mitchell (superintendent). [We are indebted to Winnie Holliday Coles for the picture and names.]