SPRING TOUR 1983 — HCHS members listen to Robin Salmon on a visit to The Oaks Cemetery, Brookgreen Gardens.
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PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR!

The Society will meet: The Board of Directors will meet:
July 11, 1983 September 12, 1983
October 10, 1983 December 12, 1983

Dues: $5.00 annually for individuals; $7.50 for married couples and $3.00 for students. One subscription to the Quarterly is free with each membership. If a couple desires two copies, the dues are $10.00. Checks may be sent to William H. Long, 1303 Laurel Street, Conway, SC 29526.

Back issues may be obtained for $2.00 each (plus 50¢ postage and handling each) from Miss Ernestine Little, 1003 6th Ave., Conway SC 29526, as long as they are in print. Copies of the 1880 Census of Horry County, S. C., may be obtained from Miss Little by mail or from the Horry County Memorial Library, 1008 5th Ave., Conway SC 29526 in person. The price is $5.00 (plus $1.00 postage and handling, if mailed).

Materials for publication in the IRQ are welcomed and may be submitted to The Independent Republic Quarterly, 1008 Fifth Ave., Conway SC 29526.

This is the first time we have been able to provide our members with the name of someone who will undertake genealogical research for a fee. Mrs. Long charges $5.00 an hour. Those interested should get in touch with her directly.

We will run other professional cards for the information of our members, if there are other researchers who wish to be listed.
Dear Fellow Members:

For our summer program on July 11, 1983, we are having one of the "Beach Boys", Mr. Ernest Vereen of Garden City. He grew up in the Garden City and Murrells Inlet area, and has knowledge of how the beach and inlet used to be, long ago. So many people of this good county don't know how it was before the roads and bridges were built. Be sure to attend this meeting and we promise it will be very interesting.

Again, let me remind all members to recruit new members and urge all of you to attend the meetings. The ones who miss out on the real meat of the Society are the ones who don't attend and don't contribute in some way to the work.

Sincerely,

Lacy K. Hucks, President

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BY THE WAY

Some time ago the Horry County Memorial Library answered a question from a family researcher which may be of general interest. A document had turned up authorizing an ancestor to be a "patroller". This term was in use as early as 1730/31 and indicated a person having authority to patrol roads and streets at night in order to apprehend Negroes, especially slaves, abroad without acceptable excuse. Also: paderoll, pat(t)er(r)oller.

Keith Harris, Box 741, Loris, SC 29569, want information about Bob's Cola, bottled in Conway. He has found an 8 oz. bottle marked with this name and place.
1. Charlotte Maria Alston and Anna L. Alston Smith
2. Joseph and Theodosia Burr Alston, and son
3. Mary Alston
4. William Algernon Alston
5. Mrs. Charlotte Alston Wilson
6. John Nesbit
7. Charlotte Alston
8. Joseph Alston
9. William Alston
10. Thomas Alston
11. Capt. John Allston
12. Jane Alston
13. Elizabeth Laura Alston
14. Jacob Motte Alston
15. Andrew Johnston
(Editor's note: The HCHS Spring Tour in April was at Brookgreen Gardens. Mrs. Robin Salmon provided the guided tour and information about the sites visited. The material given here is courtesy of the Brookgreen Gardens staff. We are grateful for their generosity.)

THE OAKS CEMETERY

The Oaks Cemetery is located within the properties of Brookgreen Gardens on Waccamaw Neck in Georgetown County, South Carolina. The markers show that people buried here were, with few exceptions, descendents of John Allston (1666-1719) the emigrant from Newton, Suffolk, England, who came to this country in 1682 and settled at St. John's, Berkeley County. His daughter, Mary, married Thomas Pawley of this section, and his sons, John (1696-1750) and William (1698-1744), were given about a dozen grants in this area in the 1730's. This was about the time that King George II purchased the rights of the Lords Proprietors and Carolina became a Royal Province. Craven County (now Georgetown County) then stretched from the Santee River to the Cape Fear country. Many Royal Grants are recorded for this early eighteenth century period which must have undoubtedly opened up a heretofore almost uninhabited coastal region.

The marker which draws the most interest is that to "Joseph & Theodosia Burr Alston, and of their son, Aaron Burr Alston". It was from The Oaks Plantation that the ill-fated Theodosia departed in late December, 1812, to disappear forever. The only evidence of this family having lived here is this tomb. The location of the home they lived in is unknown at this writing. It is known to have burned down well over a hundred years ago and efforts to locate the foundations have so far been unsuccessful.

The cemetery was in a deplorable condition when property surrounding it was purchased by Archer M. Huntington in 1930 at the outset of his founding Brookgreen Gardens. No burial had been recorded there since 1905, and the passage of time, its isolation, and very possibly hurricane damage from falling tree limbs had caused many stones to be broken, overturned and caved in. Skilled workmen set the small sanctuary to rights in the winter of 1930-31, A brick wall around the plot existed. This was repaired, the old wrought-iron gate was welded and re-hung, and a brick walk laid within the plot. Formosa azaleas set out during that winter now grow in profusion under the live oaks.

Although the epitaphs on the eighteen markers show that twenty-six people are buried here, it is quite possible that there are unmarked graves. Jacob Motte Alston (1821-1909) in his memoirs for his grandson, Motte Alston Read, recalled an occasion when "a little girl of my uncle, Dr. Smith, died and we were taking her body to the Oaks. The Oaks was the burying ground of the Alston family for many generations." There is no marker here to a child with the surname Smith.

Each year in midwinter, the cemetery is carefully cleaned, the shrubbery is thinned and the masonry on the brick walls is pointed up when needed. Since it is a private family burial ground, it is not open to the general public.

Every effort has been made to authenticate information about the people buried at The Oaks. Residents of Waccamaw Neck have been most gracious in sharing their recollections. A bibliography is attached.

Brookgreen Gardens 1971

I
Sacred
To the memory of
Charlotte Maria Alston
March 29, 1820 - Feb. 19, 1896
and of
Anna L. Alston Smith
wife of
BenjIN Burgh Smith, M. D.
March 29, 1820 - Nov. 4, 1905
Twin daughters of
William Algernon Alston
of All Saints Parish
Waccamaw

Blessed are the pure in Heart.

C.M.A. A.L.A.S.

Twin daughters of William Algernon (IV) and Mary Allston Young Alston (III), Charlotte and Anna Alston were born at Rose Hill Plantation. Anna Louisa Alston married, late in life, Dr. Benjamin Burgh Smith. Charlotte Maria was unmarried. Their grandnieces, Elizabeth Deas (Mrs. John Allston) and Mary Ashe Lucas (Mrs. Frederick Wentworth Ford), were visiting these two aged ladies on Debordieu Beach in September 1893 when this coast was struck by a terrible storm and tidal wave which resulted in much destruction and loss of life. They survived this storm, as did their parents and themselves, seventy-one years before in 1822 at the same location.

II

Erected to the Memory
of
Joseph & Theodosia Burr Alston
and of their son
Aaron Burr Alston
This last died in June 1812 at the age of 10 years
and his remains are interred here.
The disconsolate Mother perished a few
months after at sea.
And on the 10th Sept. 1816 died the Father
When little over 37 years of age whose remains
rest here with his Son's
The loss of this Citizen was no common one to
the State. To its service he devoted himself from
his early years.
On the floors of its legislature, he was
distinguished for his extensive information and
correct decisions: And everywhere, he was
distinguished for his zealous attachments to
republican principles.
In the capacity of Chief Magistrate of the
State, when both the honor and the responsibility
of the trust were heightened by the
difficulties and dangers of the War of 1812,
he by his indomitable activity and his salutary
measures earned new titles to the respect and the
Gratitude of his fellow citizens.
This great man was also a good one.
He met death with that fortitude with which
his ancestor did from whom he received his
name and this estate and which is to be found only
in the good hoping to rejoin those whose loss
had left in his heart, "an aching void" that
nothing on earth could fill.

Joseph Alston (1779-1816) was the son of William (IX) and Mary Ashe Alston. His wife, Theodosia, was the daughter of Aaron and Theodosia Prevost Burr of New York. Her father served as Vice President with President Thomas Jefferson from 1800 to 1804. Joseph
Alston inherited The Oaks Plantation from his grandfather, Joseph Allston (VIII) who was called by the family Joseph of The Oaks. Governor Alston owned Hagley Plantation and The Oaks, but it is said that they resided at The Oaks during the Winter months. Aaron Burr Alston died of malaria at his grandfather's summer home on Debordieu Beach in 1812. Theodosia Alston, grieving over the loss of her son, and anxious to see her father who had just returned from Europe after four years' self exile, sailed from Georgetown aboard the "Patriot" on December 30, 1812. Her husband, then Governor, was barred by law from accompanying her beyond his state's boundaries during a wartime emergency. She carried with her a letter from her husband to the British fleet commander asking safe passage. It is presumed that the ship was lost in a storm off Cape Hatteras.

III

Mary
The Wife of
William Algernon Alston
Nov. 10th, 1844
Aged 63

IV
By the side of his Beloved Wife
Rest the Remains
of
William Algernon Alston
Son of
William Alston
and
Mary Ashe
Died Sept. 16th, 1860
In the 79th year of his age.

Mary Allston Young Alston (called "Polly" by her family) was born at Brookgreen Plantation, the daughter of William Allston and his second wife, Rachel Moore Allston. Her brother was Washington Allston, the artist who was known as the "Titian of American artists". She was first married to Thoams Young, by whom she had one surviving daughter, Eliza. Widowed very early during this marriage, she later married William Algernon Alston. Mary and William Algernon Alston were the parents of nine children.

William Algernon Alston, son of William Alston (IX) and his first wife Mary Ashe, was born at Clifton Plantation. His father gave him Rose Hill Plantation where he resided with his family. This family were at their summer residence on the Debordieu seashore in September 1822 during a memorable storm which washed ocean water over the island and swept houses and occupants out to sea. They observed a house floating out to sea during the night of the storm with lights still burning. The house was believed to have been on North Island before the storm tides lifted it off its foundations. William Algernon and Mary Alston's twin daughters, Anna and Charlotte, seventy one years later survived a storm in 1893 on Debordieu which was probably of the same intensity.

V

Sacred
To the Memory of
Mrs. Charlotte Alston Wilson
Who in perfect Resignation to the will of her Creator,
died on the 26th of November, 1817.
in the 33rd Year of her age.
During her short and interesting life she disclosed
Every Excellence that endears and adorns
The Female Character.
Eminent for Tenderness and Respect to her parents.
Remarkable for Sisterly Affection and Kindness.
And no less exemplary as a wife, than
She was amiable and virtuous as a friend and companion
The emotions of her gentle heart were directed
to obtain and to secure the Happiness
of all around her.
The child of Elegance and sweet Simplicity.
Her bosom was the abode of spotless innocence, and
Her mind endowed with the Graces of
Dignity, Delicacy and Purity
rendered her an Object of
Love and Admiration

Ye artless wild Flow's aptly meet
Shed o'er her Grace your Perfume sweet,
The softest Dews of Heaven will cheer
Each flow'ret bright that blossoms here.

In commemoration of the Virtues of his Daughter
her bereaved Father hath raised this memorial.

Charlotte Alston Wilson was the daughter of William (IX) and his first wife, Mary Ash Alston of Clifton Plantation. She was married to John Lyde Wilson.

The striking similarity of style in wording of this epitaph, that of Mrs. Wilson's brother, Joseph (II), and her half-brother, Jacob Motte (XIV), leads the writer to believe that these stones were probably all carved at about the same time. no doubt commissioned by their father, William Alston of Clifton. The rapid succession of dates would seem to bear this out.

VI
To The
Affectionately beloved Memory
of
John Nisbett
Who departed this life on the 10th
of January 1802
Age 3 years & 2 months
This stone is placed by his
afflicted Mother
Maria Nisbett

John Nisbett was the son of Maria Alston Nisbett and Sir John Nisbett. In some family documents, the name is spelled "Nesbit". John Nisbett's grandparents were William (IX) and Mary Ash Alston. His father was of English birth.

VII
Charlotte Allston
Born 22d March 1736 died 9th Novr 1784
Aged 48 years 7 months and 17 days

VIII
Joseph Allston born 24th March 1733
died June 10th 1784
Aged 51 years 7 months & 17 days.
Charlotte Rothmaler Allston was the wife of Joseph Allston (VIII) and mother of William Alston (IX) of Clifton and Thomas Allston (X) of Prospect Hill.

Joseph Allston, called by his family Joseph of The Oaks, owned the plantations now called The Oaks, Oatland, Turkey Hill and Willbrook. He willed The Oaks to his grandson, Joseph Alston (II). Joseph of The Oaks was the son of William Allston (1698-1744) and Esther LaBrosse Marbeouf. His father and his uncle, John (1696-1750) were the first Allstons to come to the Waccamaw in the 1730's from Berkeley County.

IX
Sacred
To the Memory of
William Alston
Son of
Joseph & Charlotte Alston
who departed this Life
on the 26th of June
1839
In the 83rd year of his age.

William Alston of Clifton Plantation dropped one "l" from the spelling of his name. President George Washington noted in his diary in April 1791 that he had spent the night at Brookgreen Plantation at the invitation of Dr. Flagg and proceeded down the Waccamaw River to "Captain William Allston's to breakfast. Captain Allston is a gentleman of large fortune, and esteemed one of the neatest rice planters in the State of South Carolina, and a proprietor of the most valuable ground for the culture of this article. His house, which is large and new and elegantly furnished, stands on a sand hill, high for the country, with his rice fields below, the contrast of which ... is scarcely to be considered." William Alston was married twice, first to Mary Ashe and then to Mary Brewton Motte. Both he and his cousin, William Allston of Brookgreen Plantation, were Captains in Marion's Men during the American Revolution.

Clifton Plantation house was burned and William Alston lived from that time on at Fairfield Plantation. Twelve of his direct descendents are buried at The Oaks.

X
Thomas Allston
Born Sunday morning July 22d, 1764
Died Sunday morning March 16th, 1794
Aged 29 years 7 months and 22 days.

Son of Joseph (VIII) and Charlotte (VII) Allston, Thomas Allston built the Prospect Hill house which stands today. It is said to be an exact copy of Clifton, his brother William's (IX) home. Thomas married his cousin Mary Allston, daughter of John (XI) Allston. There were no children by this marriage. His widow later married Benjamin Huger and they were hosts to President James Monroe at Prospect Hill on his visit to Waccamaw in 1819. William Haxell Wilson (1811-1902) spoke of this event in his "Reminiscences" and recalled that Prospect Hill was "a showplace, conspicuous in the southern states; the mansion was large and handsomely furnished, and the adjacent grounds in which were many rare plants, were kept in perfect order". Mrs. Huger died, childless, in 1836 and Prospect Hill was sold to Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen Plantation.

XI
In Memory of
Captain John Allston
Who departed this Life
the 18th of June 1795
Aged 54 Years
4 Months & 16 Days
Mrs. John Allston wrote in 1936 in her Allstons and Alstons of Waccamaw that Captain Allston was nicknamed "Captain Jack of the Raccoon Guards". The "Raccoon Guards", so named for their coonskin caps, fought in the Battle of Ft. Moultrie. Captain Allston built the second wooden building late in the eighteenth century for All Saints Church (founded 1767). He was both uncle and father-in-law to Thomas Allston (X). His daughter, Mary, after Thomas Allston's death, married Benjamin Huger. At her death in 1836, she left a bequest to All Saints Church which was used to build the third and largest church building in 1844.

XII
This Marble
Marks the spot
In which is buried
all
that could perish
of
the beautiful child
of her bereaved Parents.
they
in their affliction
Nevertheless have consolation
In the assured hope
Of the fulfillment of the Word
of Him, who said,
Suffer little children to come
unto Me, for of such is the
Kingdom of Heaven
Jane Alston
Born Dec. 1st, 1838, Died Jan. 14th, 1842

XIII
Elizabeth Laura Alston
Born
9th May 1841
Died
23rd August 1843

Jane and Elizabeth Laura Alston were young daughters of Thomas Pinckney and Susan Smith Alston and granddaughters of William Alston (IX). Their burials are recorded in All Saints Parish Register. Their half brother, Jacob Motte Alston, related in his "Memoirs" that this family lived at Maryetta Plantation and later at True Blue.

XIV
Sacred
to the Memory of
Jacob Motte Alston
son of William & Mary B. Alston
who died in consequence of a fall from his horse
on the 11th of Sept 1818
In the 21st year of his age.
Attractive in his person and guileless in every Art of his life, He was at once the delight and ornament of
the circle in which he moved.
   Educated at Yale College
   And possessed of a Mind of No Ordinary Qualities;
   He acquired a fund of intellectual endowments
   that rendered him highly distinguished
   and qualified him for life
   serviceable and honorable
to his Country.
   As a son he was dutiful and respectful;
   As a brother he was tender and affectionate,
   As a friend he was unostentatious and sincere
   His heart Noble, Generous and Kind,
   Was an asylum of all the Manly Virtues
   And his soul alive to the benign impulses of
   Piety shed around him
The genial influence of the most benevolent Emotions.

Alas this fair this vern-1 flow'r
   Was nipt in all its pride
It sweetly bloom's a transient hour
   And rich in fragrance died.

Son of William (IX) and Mary Brewton Motte Alston, this young man with three of his
brothers was privately tutored at Fairfield Plantation and at the family home in Charleston
by the Rev. John Pierpont of Boston, grandfather of the well-known J. P. Morgan of
New York. The Rev. Pierpont accompanied the four Alston brothers to Litchfield, Conn.,
to prepare them for Yale College.
   His nephew, Jacob Motte Alston (1821-1909) recalled the tragic death of this young
man in Rice Planter and Sportsman. He died as the result of a dare to ride a vicious
horse in an impromptu race somewhere in the vicinity of the old "Hot and Hot Fish Club"
whose location was probably in 1818 near Midway Inlet, which is at the north end of Paw-
ley's Island.

XV

As a token of conjugal and maternal affection
   And in Memory of
   Andrew Johnston Esquire
   & five sons who died in infancy
   This monument is erected by his disconsolate
   Widow
   He was an affectionate Husband and tender Parent
   A humane Master a steady friend & obliging Neighbor
   In his religious Sentiments he was rational and manly
   And
   An ingenious strain of Piety to God graced all his Actions
   He left this for a better world on the ninth day of
   January 1795 aged forty seven years

Andrew Johnston was the son of Archibald Johnston and Esther Allston, daughter of
William (1698-1744) and Esther LaBrosse deMarbeouf Allston. Andrew married Sarah McKewn
of Turkey Hill.
XVI

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE LUCAS
OF NORTH SANTEE
4th S. C. CAVALRY Co. D.
1861-1865
BORN IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
JANUARY 5, 1835
DIED ON SOUTH ISLAND
SEPTEMBER 13, 1901
THE GIFT OF GOD IS ETERNAL LIFE

W.J.L.
XVI A
W. J. Lucas
C S A
1860 - 1865

Mr. Lucas was married to Margaret Horry Deas, daughter of Mary Ashe Alston Deas (SVIII) and Dr. Seaman Deas. The marker at this grave in 1930 was the small white stone marker inscribed "W. J. Lucas/ C S A/ 1860-1865". Brookgreen Gardens records show that a larger stone was erected by a member of the family in 1931. Mr. Lucas's only daughter, Mrs. Frederick Wentworth Ford (Mary Ashe Lucas) resided in Georgetown for many years until her death in 1969, a lady of great age and highly esteemed by her many friends.

XVII

S. D. O. M.

In deep repose dead silent here doth rest,
Of Friend: thy dust: thy Soul's Among the Blest,
Here stone (?) remain a little Tribute paid,
Note thou my friendship for this happy shade
Who life departed, sought that world unknown
All n this world prospects dofed at thirty one
Trav'ler awhile thy vain pursuits suspend
Instructed (?) he to this true Truth attend
Eternity you meet a time is nigh
Sad thought; when you'll be Earth as now am I

John Waties Sen.
Died 8th February 1789

John Waties, Sen. was the son of Thomas and Ann Allston Waties. Grandson of William Allston (1698-1744) and Esther LaBrosse deMarbeouf, John Waties was said to have died at The Oaks Plantation in 1789 at the age of thirty-one. Connelly Burgin Berry of Little River, who has done much research in early history of this region, gives interesting information about John Waties' great-grandfather and his grandfather in an historical sketch on Little River:

William Waties, Jr., the Indian Trader, came to Carolina with his father and mother, as a youth, prior to 1700 and settled in Berkeley County and like his father, became an Indian Trader north of the Santee River. Old deeds and records show that William Waties obtained and sold many tracts of land around Little River and the boundary between South and North Carolina. An island at the mouth of Little River, now often misspelled and mispronounced, still bears the name "Waties" Island from the first owner, William Waties.
John Waties, Sen., was a nephew of Joseph Allston of The Oaks (1735-1784) and was mentioned in his uncle's will. Elizabeth W. Allston Pringle wrote of John Waties in Chronicles of Chicora Wood in her story of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Allston Blythe. She said:

... Papa's aunt, Mrs. Blythe ... had been sought in marriage in her early youth by her first cousin, John Waties; but, when he approached her father and asked for his consent, he refused absolutely, as he disapproved of the marriage of cousins. ... John Waties died very soon! He left all his property to his fiancee, which made her the rich woman of the family. ...

J. H. Easterby in The South Carolina Rice Plantation mentions land formerly owned by John Waties and willed to his fiancee. She in turn willed her property to her nephew Robert Francis Withers Allston in 1840. One tract was the well-known Waties Point which is a part of Georgetown today and Friendfield, "a tract of nine hundred acres situated on Waccamaw Neck, nearly opposite the town."

XVIII

Mary Ashe
Eldest daughter of
Wm. A. and Mary
Allston Alston
wife of
Seaman Deas, M.D.
Dec. 23, 1808
Aug. 9, 1866
For so God Giveth
His beloved sleep

Mrs. Deas was the eldest daughter of William Algernon (IV) and Mary Allston Young Alston (III). She was married to Dr. Seaman Deas and had five children. Her daughter, Margaret Horry, was married to William Johnstone Lucas (XVI).

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Allstons and Alstons of Waccamaw, Elizabeth D. Allston, 1936.
Reminiscences of William Hasell Wilson (1811-1902), written in 1894 or 1895; edited by Elizabeth B. Pharo, 1937
The South Carolina Rice Plantation, As Revealed in the Papers of Robert F. W. Alston; edited by J. H. Easterby, Professor of History, College of Charleston; University of Chicago Press, 1945
Musings of a Hermit, Clarke Willcox, 1966. "Little River and Long Bay" by Connelly Burgin Berry
John Allston = Elizabeth Harris, nee Turges (1666-1719) Emigrated to Berkeley County, S. Carolina 1682

Mary = Thomas Pawley
m. 1719
John = (1) Deborah (c.1696-1750) (2) Sarah Belin
Moved to Waccamaw, c. 1730

(1738-1781) William = (1) Ann Simons (d.1773)
Brookgreen Plantation (2) Rachel Moore (1757-1839)

[III]
(2) Mary = (1) Thomas Young
(1781-1844) (2) William A. Alston
(2) Washington = (1) Channing
(1779-1843) (2) Dana

William = Esther LaBrosse de Marbeouf
(1698-1744) Moved to Waccamaw, c. 1730

X
John = Mary
(1741-1795) (1742-1793)

Mary = (1) Thomas Allston (X)
(2) Benjamin Huger

Esther = Archibald Johnston
(1726-1726)(1720-1763)

Ann = Thomas Waties (1735 - )

XVII
John Waties, Sen.
(1736-1789)
The Oaks Plantation

VII
Joseph = Charlotte Rothmlaler
(1733-1784) (1736-1784)
The Oaks Plantation

IX
William = (1) Mary Ashe
(1756-1839) (2) Mary Brewton Motte
Prospect Hill Plantation

Clifton and Fairfield Plantations

V
Charlotte = John Lyde Wilson
(1784-1817)

Maria = John Nisbett
(1799-1802)

William Algernon = Mary Allston Young
(1781-1860) (1781-1844)Daughter/William of Brookgreen

VII
Joseph=Theodosia Burr
(1778-1816) (1783-1812)
The Oaks Plantation

Jacob Motte
(1798-1818)

Thos. Pinckney=(1) Jane Smith
(1802-1812)
Maryetta and True Blue Plantations

(2) Susan Smith

XII
(2) Jane
(1838-1842)

Elizabeth Laura
(1841-1843)

XIII
Mary Ashe = Frederick W. Ford

Mary Ashe Deas
(1803-1866)

Clifford and Fairfield Plantations

XVIII
Mary Ashe = Dr. Seaman Deas
(1803-1866)

Margaret Horry= Wm. Johnston Lucas
(1835-1901)
Rice Hope Plantation, North Santee

Mary Ashe = Frederick W. Ford
JOHN ALLSTON

by C. B. Berry

(Author's note: Many people associate the Allstons with Georgetown County and the great rice plantations of the Waccamaw. But they were also prominent in what is now Horry County, especially in the colonial period when they were among our earliest land owners along the Horry Coast, as evidenced from land grant records and transactions of real estate. . . . Nearly twenty years ago, I completed a genealogical sketch on the Allstons. . . .)

The Allstons were among the earliest settlers at Little River and were active in the public affairs of this area long before the Revolutionary War. Much has been written about their activities among the rice plantations in Georgetown County but few are aware of the fact that many families of Allstons resided in Little River, and in nearby Brunswick County, North Carolina, at the same time of their prominence at the great Waccamaw Plantations in Georgetown County.

In his book Rambles in the Pee Dee Basin (1926) Harvey Toliver Cook says: "John Allston and William Allston, looked at through nearly two centuries, appear as the most striking personalities among those who made their homes in this place of streams." Here he was referring to the Winyah Bay area and the Waccamaw Plantations. He continues:

These brothers and William Waties were neighbors in Berkeley, not far from Irish Town (S. C. Historical Magazine, v. XIII, Nov. 1, p. 8) and their purchases were interlocked as they extended from the Pee Dee, to the Ocean. John Allston took up 3,450 acres in 9 tracts. They were near the Pee Dee, on both sides of the Waccamaw and on three or four streams. William Allston got warrants for ten tracts, 3,484 acres; William Waties acquired 4,805 acres in this same period, some of which was West of the Pee Dee or North of the Santee. It is pretty clear by their absence from the vestries of the churches that these men lived at homes distant from Georgetown. They were not of the Church on the Black nor, it seems, of the Prince George Winyaw. Laurel Hill, 19 miles distant, was perhaps the home of William Waties; for in some unrecorded year, Robert Daniell, the Landgrave, was granted 1,300 acres on the Waccamaw; from him it passed to Thomas Smith; and by him, it was conveyed to Samuel Eveleigh who conveyed it to William Waties in 1729. William Allston owned the land South of Laurel Hill. Toward the close of his life, William Waties offered for sale two improved tracts, one eighteen miles from Georgetown, open to the Sea, another 15 miles, and a third on the great sand island which contained some fine rice lands . . .

He continues, "A few purchasers located or invested on Little River: Thomas Ashe, Samuel Masters, John Daniel and William Poole."

William Waties was an Indian Trader. He was appointed as a Factor for trading with the Indians by letter dated July 11, 1716. Much of his land acquired by purchase or grant passed into the Allstons in later years. There were marriages, as will be seen further, between Waties' descendants and members of the Allston families. One of the earliest traceable grants of land, in the Little River area, lies on what is now known as Colkins' Neck, just across Little River, from Little River Neck. The Carolina Boundary line crosses Colkins' Neck and leaves about 460 acres in South Carolina and the remainder of the neck in North Carolina. This was included in a grant from the Lords Proprietors to Hon. Landgrave Thomas Smith, in the amount of 48,000 acres, on 13 May 1691. On September 16, 1726, 1,150 acres of this land was conveyed by Hon. Thomas Smith to William Waties who, on June 21, 1734, conveyed it to Jonathan Colkins. Jonathan Colkins conveyed these lands to Joseph Allston who conveyed same to Josias Allston and he conveyed same to his son, Benjamin Allston. From Benjamin Allston the Colkins' Neck ownership by Allstons ended. He sold this land to a Charleston merchant, Abraham Cohen, by deed dated 8 Sept. 1792. A copy of this old deed was in possession of Mrs.
Walter M. Stanaland as this was written. The Stanaland family came into possession of the Colkins' Neck property a few years after the Confederate War and it remained in their possession for several decades.

The Allstons and William Waties owned considerable other property on Mullet Creek, Little River Neck and other nearby areas. A large island, now encompassing some six hundred acres, was owned by William Waties and is named for him. This island is located on the South side of the mouth of Little River. Map makers have long misspelled the name on maps as "Waiters" or Waitus" Island and, because of this, few local persons know it by the correct name of Waties Island. William Allston obtained a grant for Waties Island on October 7, 1755, and many years later, on April 8, 1784, sold it to Thomas Starrat, an Irishman.

William Allston apparently owned the Eastern portion of Little River Neck as well as Waties Island but, locating such a deed seems very difficult. In the Charleston Records, Deed Book Q, Page 139, there is a deed dated Sept. 16, 1726, from Landgrave Thomas Smith and his wife, Mary, to William Waties for the Little River Neck Lands, amounting to 1,150 acres; William Waties and his wife, Dorothy, conveyed same on 21 June 1734, to Jonathan Colkins (Deed Book Q, Page 139). There is a reference in Deed Book R, Page 219, about 1735, in which Jonathan Colkins sells John Abbott 430 acres of the Little River Neck Lands. This 430 acres are eventually conveyed by Richard Lambton to Joseph Allston on 4 March 1756 (Deed Book QQ, Page 331, also Page 333).

In the North Carolina Archives is a copy of a map of a survey of the Carolina boundary from the Atlantic Ocean to the (supposed) 35th parallel, and which map was made in 1764. This map shows William Allston's house at the location now known as "Tilghman's Point" in Little River Neck. It also shows Thomas Pinson's house at what is the present day Bonaparte Landing in Colkins Neck. Henry Mouzon's map, published in 1775, also shows an Allston residence in the same area.

When General Francis Nash marched his North Carolina army Southward, in 1776, he encamped for about a month on Little River Neck at the invitation of William Allston. He was referred to as "Colonel Allston, a wealthy gentleman of the neighborhood". Students of the Allston family history will be interested in The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina by Joseph A. Groves, M.D. This was first published about 1902 and was reprinted in 1959 through the efforts of Mrs. Val Allston Bell of Henderson, N. C., and her brother, D. Lacy Alston. Another publication is Brookgreen by Susan Lowndes Allston, 1935. This Miss Allston made her home in Georgetown, S. C., part of the year and in Hendersonville, N. C., part of the year. Her booklet described beautiful Brookgreen Gardens, formerly Allston Plantations, as well as giving some of the family genealogy.

Dr. Groves' record indicates that John Alston (1607-1687) was of Parvenham, England, and had son, William Allston, of Strixton, England, who was the father of John Allston (1666-1719)—the first emigrant to Berkeley Colony, S. C. Miss Susan L. Allston pointed out that William Allston was not of Strixton, England, but from Hammersmith, and quoted a record from S. C. Land Grand Book 1672-1692, page 125: "John Alston, sone of William Alston of Hammersmith in the County of Middlesex, gent."

Family tradition indicates that John Alston (1607-1687) who married Dorothy Temple (died 1668) was the Grandfather of two cousins who emigrated to America. They supposedly had a disagreement, and John Alston went to North Carolina, died in Chowan county there in 1758. His descendants included Dr. Groves, the author. The cousin, John Allston, added an L to the name and settled in Berkeley Colony, South Carolina, and his line includes Miss Susan Lowndes Allston. It is this John Allston that this sketch refers to.

John Allston (1666-1719), original emigrant to South Carolina in 1682, married Elizabeth Harris, nee Turgis, of St. John's Berkeley. Their children included:

1 a John Allston, Jr.
2 b William Allston
3 c Peter Allston
4 d Mary Allston
e Elizabeth Allston m. Joseph LaBruce
f Thomassin Allston
g Ann Allston is seemingly a daughter. In the will of Ann Livingston, dated 16 May 1732, proved 8 June 1732, she mentions brothers, William and John Allston; sons in law: Henry and William Livingston (under 21); and God-daughters: Elizabeth Murbugg and Elizabeth Allston.

1. John Allston (1696-1750) m. 1 Deborah (probably Simons) and had at least five children. He m. 2, in 1748, Sarah Belin, no issue. This John Allston is the first to be found in the Waccamaw area. Whether he resided in the Georgetown area or Little River (or both) has not been determined, but it is known that many of his descendants were of the Little River area. Children:
5 a John Allston
6 b Josias Allston
c Samuel Allston
7 d William Allston
8 e Martha Allston

2. William Allston (1698-1744) m. June 1721 to Esther LaBruce (1704-1781), daughter of Dr. Joseph LaBruce de Marbeouf, the son of Julian Marboeuf of Bretagne, France, and Esther Robins. There is a grant of 727 acres on the Waccamaw River, dated Aug. 22, 1733, made to Joseph LaBruce who married Elizabeth Allston (sister of William Allston). This William Allston was Collector of Customs for Georgetown, signed his will Jan. 29, 1743, in which he names Executors: "son, William Allston; brother, John Allston; brother, William Poole, and brother, Joseph LaBruce". Issue:
9 a Rebecca Allston
10 b William Allston
c Esther Allston
d Elizabeth Allston
e John Allston (d. young)
13 f Joseph Allston
g Ann Allston
h Mary Allston, b. 1737, m. John Waties - no issue
i Frances Allston, b. 1739, m. Robert Pawley - no issue
15 j John Allston
k Thomas Allston, b. 1744, unm.

3. Peter Allston, d. 1749, resided in Berkeley area; m. Sarah Bacot. Issue:
a Charles Allston
b Elizabeth Allston
c Peter Allston
d Sarah Margaret Allston m. Capt. Samuel Bacot

4. Mary Allston m. Dec. 31, 1719, Thomas George Pawley, son of Percival Pawley and his wife, Ann Morrall, who was the daughter of John Morrall. Pawley's Island, in Georgetown County, is named for these Pawleys, and "Murrells" Inlet, in Georgetown County, is named for these Morrals. John Morrall resided in the Little River area and owned much of the Little River Neck area including Cherry Grove Beach of modern times. Old maps show the inlet at Cherry Grove as "Morrall's Inlet". This inlet was closed about 1952 to provide access to East Cherry Grove Beach. This record has no further information on any children of Mary Allston and Thomas George Pawley.
5. John Allston was a member of the Committee of Safety for Little River, S. C., during the Revolution, as shown on letters written by the Committee (q.v.). In the South Carolina Archives, Plat Book 10, Page 129, is a copy of a map of 300 acres, known as Minors' Island, which was granted to John Allston on August 8, 1767. "Minors' Island" encompassed part of the present day Cherry Grove Beach.

John Allston married Esther Marion, daughter of Gabriel and Esther Marion, and a sister of General Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox". After John Allston died, his widow Esther married Dr. Thomas Mitchell of Georgetown, S. C., and had issue. John Allston and Esther Marion had at least five children:

a. Martha Allston m. Benjamin Young
b. Elizabeth Allston m. Benjamin Simons
c. Hester Allston, d. young

17  d. Eleanor Allston
e. John Allston, d. inf.

6. Josias Allston, Esq. (1731-Dec. 9, 1776) resided in Little River, S. C., and was a member of the Committee of Safety there during the Revolution. An inventory of the estate of Josias Allston is listed in the Charleston Miscellaneous Records, Charleston County Library, in Vols. 91-B, Pages 585 and 738; 78-B, Page 599; 83-B, Page 676; 99-B, Page 503 and Page 509. Excerpts from this inventory are as follows:

A True and Just appraisement of Josias Allston's personal estate at Little River in the state of South Carolina, Prince George Parish, as were shown to us the subscribers sworn appraisers by Francis and John Allston, Executors, this the 3rd. and 4th. of March 1777:

(134 slaves listed by name, plus some children)
11 Indigo Hooks
30 Bushels Indigo Seed
400 Bushels Corn
35 Head Hogs
(considerable quantities of other items listed)
At Colkins Neck:
1 Ox Cart, 3 Yokes and Chains
40 Bushels Indigo Seed
29 Broad Hoes
9 Hedd of English Colts
1 Grey Saddle Mare
13 Head Hogs
500 Bushels Corn
150 Bushels Peas
70 Head Black Cattle
24 Working Oxen
(Also much other property)
Effects in Georgetown:
5 Cows and 2 Calves
39 Sheep
28 Hogs
Books, more Slaves, much Household Furniture, etc.

Josias Allston was married three times and had twelve children. He first married Esther Simons, in 1752, daughter of Francis and Ann Simons of St. Thomas Parish, and had two children (twins):

a. John Allston, d. inf.
b. Francis Allston, b. Feb. 5, 1753, served on the Committee of Safety at Little River and was named Executor of his Uncle William Allston's Will. He had three children but further data not available.
Josias Allston m. 2, May 1, 1755, Anne Proctor (May 7, 1731-Feb. 28, 1773), daughter of Stephen and Hannah Proctor. She is buried in Brunswick County, North Carolina. Their children:

18  c  John Allston  
19  g  Ann Allston  
20  h  Benjamin Allston  
21  k  Mary Stead Allston  

Josias Allston m. 3 Esther Brown who bore him a posthumous son:  
1  Josias Allston, b. 1777 - no issue.

7. William Allston (1738-July 31, 1781) was a Captain in Marion's men and his home was Brookgreen Plantation, now Brookgreen Gardens. He was known as "Gentleman Billy" to distinguish him from his cousin, William of Clifton Plantation, who was called "King Billy". Married first, in 1763, Anne Simons (d. March 6, 1773), daughter of Benjamin Simons, Esq. (1713-1772), Commanding General of S. C. in 1769. Issue:

2  a  Elizabeth Allston  
23  b  Benjamin Allston  
25  g  Washington Allston  

William Allston m. 2, Jan. 9, 1775, Rachel Moore (Aug. 10, 1757-Dec. 27, 1839), daughter of John Moore (July 4, 1726-June 24, 1788) and his wife, Elizabeth VanderHorst (1737-Dec. 15, 1790), daughter of John VanderHorst and his second wife, Mary Elizabeth Foissin. John Moore was a son of John Moore Senior who resided in St. Thomas' Parish, near Charleston. He married Rachel Villepontous, b. New Rochelle, N. Y., 1696, and died at Christ Church Parish, S. C. Nov. 23, 1771. Some published accounts indicate that Rachel Moore's father, John Moore, was a descendant of first Governor John Moore (1640-1706) but nothing has been found in this search to indicate any relationship.

Issue:

24  f  Mary Allston  

After William Allston's death his widow, Rachel Moore Allston, m. 2 Dec. 5, 1784, Dr. Henry Collins Flagg (b. Rhode Island 21 Aug. 1742, d. Charleston, April 1, 1801, and is buried at the "Brick Church," St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parish near Charleston). He was Surgeon General of the Continental Army. Their children:

26  b  Henry Collins Flagg, Jr.  
27  c  Ebenezer Flagg  

8. Martha Allston m. Benjamin Marion. Issue:

a  Ann Marion m. Thomas Roche  
2 b  Martha Marion m. 1 Patrick Roche; m. 2 Paul Warley  
27  c  Catherine Marion m. Thompson Whitehead  

9. Rebecca Allston b. 1722, m. Isaac Marion, an older brother of Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox". Isaac and Rebecca Marion resided at the Boundary House, near Little
River, S. C., where he served for many years as Justice of the Peace for this area. Isaac Marion also served as a "postmaster" for one of the earliest mail routes in the area at the Boundary House. An account of the Battle of Lexington was forwarded Southward by Isaac Marion from his post at the Boundary House on May 9, 1775. Issue:

a Isaac Marion, Jr.

b Rebecca Marion

10. William Allston (1724-17?) seems to be the Colonel Allston "a wealthy gentleman" who resided in Little River Neck and was host to General Francis Nash's army of some 9,000 troops in 1776. He m. Sabina Atchison and had five children:

a Sabine Allston, unm.
b Esther Allston, unm.
c Mary Allston, unm.
d Elizabeth Frances Allston m. Dr. Joseph Blyth who was a Surgeon in the Continental Army. No issue.
e Charlotte Anne Allston m. Benjamin Allston, Jr. (See no. 23)

11. Esther Allston (b. 1726) m. Archibald Johnstone who seems to be the first of his family to come to South Carolina and was very prominent in the coastal area. He was attorney for Sir Nathaniel Tragagle, of Wiltshire, England, in 1762, and his name appears in many of the records concerning improvements of his district. He had at least two grants of land for 1,000 acres each in the All Saints' Parish area (as it was later called) "located on the banks of the sea commonly called the Long Bay." Issue:

a William Johnstone

b Andrew Johnstone
c Esther Johnstone
d Archibald Johnstone

d. William Johnstone

c. Esther Johnstone
d. Archibald Johnstone

12. Elizabeth Allston, b. 1728, m. (as his first wife) Thomas Lynch (1726-1776) and they had one son:

a Thomas Lynch, Jr. (Aug. 5, 1749-1779) was one of the signers of the U. S. Declaration of Independence. He was one of the four delegates to the Continental Congress from South Carolina, 1774-1789—the other three being Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward, Jr.

Thomas Lynch Jr., was born in Prince George Parish, Winyah. In 1764 he was sent to Eton College in England and on March 6, 1767, he was admitted to the Middle Temple as a law student, and on May 18, 1767, he was entered as a fellow commoner at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University. In 1772 he returned to South Carolina, but, instead of practicing his profession of law, he engaged in planting on his plantation, called Peach Tree, on the Santee River, in St. James Parish, Santee.

He was elected to the first Provincial Congress from his parish in Dec. 1774 and participated in the deliberations of the Congress during its first session, January 11-17, 1775. He also attended upon the second session of the Congress held June 1-30, 1775. On June 12 he was elected by the Congress one of the captains in the regular forces being raised by the revolutionists in South Carolina and was commissioned by the Council of Safety on the 17th and was assigned to the First Regiment, which in September, 1776, after it had participated in the defeat of the British fleet in Charles Town Harbour, was taken upon the Continental Establishment.

In August, 1775, young Lynch was elected to the second Provincial Congress from St. James' Parish, Santee, and attended the first session of that body, Nov. 1-29, 1775; also the second session from Feb. 1 to March 26,
1776, and on Feb. 11, was named on a committee of eleven to prepare a constitution for South Carolina.

In March, 1776, he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress after the Provincial Congress had adopted a resolution to go into the election of a sixth delegate to the Continental Congress.

In January, 1777, when a new delegation was being chosen for the Continental Congress, he did not offer for reelection. His health began to fail and in 1779, accompanied by his wife, he sought relief in an ocean voyage to the south of France, but the vessel upon which they sailed was never heard of again.

He was married May 14, 1772, to Elizabeth Shubrick. They left no children.

13. Joseph Allston (1733-1784) resided at "The Oaks" plantation which is now part of the Brookgreen Gardens properties. He owned much property including Prospect Hill Plantation and Turkey Hill, in addition to his home plantation. On June 1, 1755, he m. Charlotte Rothmahlar (Mar. 22, 1736-Nov. 8, 1784) and had several children. Only two reached maturity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>a William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>b Thomas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Ann Allston, b. 1735, m. Sept. 1, 1751, Thomas Waties, son of the Indian Trader William Waties (from whom "Waties" Island at the mouth of Little River is named) and his wife Dorothy. Thomas Waties' will was proven Dec. 1, 1762, and afterwards his widow, Ann Allston Waties married Rev. James Stuart, rector of Prince George church. Mr. Stuart, being one of the loyalist clergy, left the parish in 1777 when Georgetown was occupied by American forces. Issue of Ann Allston and Thomas Waties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>William Waties, a private in Marion's Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Thomas Waties, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Ann Waties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Charlotte Allston Waties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. John Allston, b. 1741, m. Mary Faucheraud and had one daughter who was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Mary Allston m. her cousin, Thomas Allston (see no. 31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Peter Allston, Jr., m. Mary Bacot and had six children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Joseph Allston m. Miss Belin and had sons, Samuel and Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Samuel Allston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Frances Allston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Frances Allston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>e Jane Allston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>f John Hays Allston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Eleanor Allston m. Peter Simons, had two children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Elizabeth Maurice Simons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>John Simons m. Elizabeth Les Peyre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. John Allston, b. Feb. 28, 1756, wife not known, had two children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>a George Allston, killed by a fall from his horse. No issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Josias William Allston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Ann Allston m. DeLisseline and had two children:
   a Francis Delisseline married but left no issue.
   b Esther DeLisseline m. a Mr. Cripps and had two children. After his death she married a Capt. Monck. Children were: John Cripps who was Secy. of Legation to Genl. Gadsden in Mexico, had issue; and Allston Cripps who m. Dr. Richard Allen and had a son, Capt. William Allen who was murdered by deserters. He left one daughter who married a Rev. Wetmore of Asheville, N. C.

20. Benjamin Allston m. 1 a Miss Cook and had three daughters:
   a Dau., d. inf.
   b Dau., d. unm.
   c Martha Allston m. John Frances Pyatt and had three children who were: Charlotte Pyatt m. Rev. Paul Trapier; John Francis Pyatt, Jr., m. dau. of John Nowell and left three children; and Joseph Benjamin Pyatt m. dau. of Col. J. J. Wood and had five children.
   Benjamin Allston m. 2 Dorothy, widow of a Col. Singleton, no issue; m. 3 Miss Coachman who was a niece of Col. Singleton, no issue.

21. Mary Stead Allston, b. 1773, m. Daniel DuPre and had three children:
   35 a Daniel DuPre
   b Mary DuPre m. James J. B. White of S. C., had one son who died in Philadelphia
   36 c Rebecca DuPre

22. Elizabeth Allston b. June 22, 1766, m. Aug. 29, 1782, William Hasel Gibbes (March 17, 1754-Feb. 14, 1834) and had twelve children:
   a Anne Gibbes (Sept. 17, 1783-Oct. 18, 1783)
   b William Allston Gibbes, d. inf.
   c Eliza Gibbes (Dec. 15, 1787-May 14, 1853) m. Jan. 22, 1811, Major John Wilson (1789-1833) and had eight children.
   d Harriet Gibbes, b. Mar. 16, 1789
   e William Gibbes, d. inf.
   f Rev. Allston Gibbes, b. Feb. 16, 1793 m. 1819, Sarah Chisholm.
   g Washington Gibbes, b. Jan. 31, 1795
   h Henry Gibbes (1797-1833) m. May 15, 1820, Ann Isabella Mayrant
   i Rev. William Hasell Gibbes (June 8, 1798-Jan. 1834)
   j Edwin Gibbes (Oct. 7, 1799-June 1, 1831) m. Caroline S. Thayer and had four children
   k Benjamin Gibbes (Feb. 17, 1801-Aug. 26, 1801)
   l Sarah Postell Gibbes (1804-1862) m. William F. Heins

23. Benjamin Allston (Jan. 28, 1768-1809) was born on Brookgreen plantation which he subsequently inherited from his father and later lost by going security for a friend. After marriage, he made his home at the ancestral home of Waverly Plantation, noted for its large rice mills. In 1806 he purchased Matanzas Plantation on the Pee Dee River and some years after his death, his widow moved here and later named the plantation "Chicora Wood".

   Benjamin Allston m. Charlotte Ann Allston (daughter of no. 10) and they had six children:
   37 a Elizabeth Ann Allston
   b Charlotte Atchison Allston (1793-1847) m. John Coachman
   c Mary Pyatt Allston (1795-1836) m. William H. Jones
24. Mary Allston, b. Sept. 6, 1778, m. 1 Benjamin Young and had a daughter:
   a Eliza Young
   After Benjamin Young's death Mary Allston m. 2 William Algernon Alston, son of
   William Allston (no. 30) and had:
   b Joseph Alston m. Helen Mason of N. Y.
   c John Ashe Alston
   d Edmond Alston, unm.
   e Charlotte Alston, unm.
   f Josephine Alston m. Thomas Alston, son of John Ashe Alston (1783-1831).
      They had one son, Joseph. No. issue.
   g Anna Alston m. Ben Burgh Smith. No issue.
   h Mary Alston m. Deas and had issue.

25. Washington Allston (Nov. 5, 1779-July 9, 1843) became internationally famous
    as an American historical painter and poet. A historical marker on U. S. Highway 17,
    near Brookgreen Gardens, the site of his birth, memorializes him. He graduated from Har-
    vard in 1800 and continued his artistic studies for a short period in Charleston. He
    went with Edward Greene Malbone (1777-1807), the miniature painter, to London and en-
    tered the Royal Academy as a student of Benjamin West. In 1804 he went to Paris and
    later to Rome. He returned to the United States and practised his profession at Boston
    (1818-1830) and afterwards at Cambridge, Mass., where he died.
    A book has been written about him entitled Life and Letters of Washington Allston
    by Jared B. Flagg (1892). This contains many photos of his art work.
    He first married in 1809 Ann Channing, dau. of William Channing, a lawyer of New-
    port, and a granddaughter of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of
    Independence. She died in 1815 in London. After her death, Washington Allston m. on
    June 1, 1830, Martha K. Dana, dau. of Francis Dana, Chief Justice of Mass., and a cousin
    to his first wife. No known issue.

26. Henry Collins Flagg, Jr. (1792-1875), graduate A. B., of Yale in 1811. He was
    a lawyer and journalist and served as mayor of New Haven, Conn. He married Martha Whiting,
    dau. of Wm. J. Whiting and had:
    a Cettie Moore Flagg m. Abraham Evan Gwynne. Their dau., Alice Claypoole
       Gwynn m. Cornelius Vanderbilt (1843-99), financier, philanthropist, of New
       York.
    b George Whiting Flagg (June 26, 1816-Jan. 5, 1897), b. New Haven, Conn.;
       moved to Charleston, S. C., 1824. He studied under his uncle, Washington
       Allston and in London, Paris and Italy, and was a prominent artist. He
       settled in New York, m. Feb. 14, 1849, Louisa Henrique of New Haven, Conn.,
       and had four children.
    c Jared Bradley Flagg (June 16, 1820-Sept. 25, 1899) attended Harvard and
       studied art under his uncle, Washington Allston. He was a clergyman as
       well as an artist and served for a time at churches in Birmingham, Conn.,
       and in Brooklyn Heights. He was the author of the book Life and Letters
       of Washington Allston. He m. 1 Dec. 30, 1841, Sarah R. Montague, of Hart-
       ford, Conn., and their son, Montague Flagg, became a well known genre painter.
       Sarah Montague Flagg d. Jan. 25, 1844 and he m. 2 Dec. 1, 1846, Louisa
       Hart, dau. of Samuel Hart of New Britain, Conn. She d. Jan. 18, 1867, and
       he m. 3 Jan 19, 1869, Josephine Bond, dau. of Judge Bond of Cincinnati, Ohio.
27. Ebenezer Flagg (Jan. 14, 1795-1838) was a physician of All Saints Parish, S. C. and served as Senator for All Saints 1826-1830; m. 24 July 1817, Margaret Elizabeth Belin (1801-1885), sister of Rev. James L. Belin, of Georgetown, S. C., and had nine children, three of whom were:

- a Dr. Allard B. Flagg, d. May 28, 1901, m. Jan. 16, 1850, Penelope Bentley Ward (1826-1859), daughter of Colonel Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen, and had four children: Alice Flagg, b. Oct. 21, 1850; Joshua John Flagg (Dec. 26, 1853-May 29, 1855); Joanna Flagg (Dec. 4, 1855-April 23, 1858); and Allard Belin Flagg, b. Feb. 10, 1859.

- b Dr. Arthur Belin Flagg m. Nov. 21, 1854, Georgeana Ward Flagg, daughter of Colonel Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen. Their children included: Georgeana Flagg, b. April 17, 1857; Arthur Belin Flagg, Jr., m. April 7, 1881, Martha Ann LaBruce; and Joshua John Ward Flagg, b. Oct. 23, 1860. This family met with great tragedy in mid October 1893 when a great hurricane swept over Magnolia Island (part of Brookgreen property) on which the Flaggs were staying and took the lives of Dr. Arthur B. Flagg, Sr., his wife, Georgeana Ward Flagg, Arthur B. Flagg, Jr., his wife Martha Ann LaBruce and five of their children. Only two sons survived, one who was away and Dr. Ward Flagg who later served as postmaster for several years.

- c Alice Flagg (1833-1849)

28. Rebecca Marion m. March 29, 1767, Samuel Dwight. They resided in the town of Little River, S. C., where he owned considerable property. Samuel Dwight was a lineal descendant of John Dwight, of Dedham, Mass., who was the fifth son of the Rev. Daniel Dwight who married Christian Broughton. Samuel Dwight was b. Sept. 13, 1734, and was a merchant in Charleston, S. C., prior to coming to Little River where he served as a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War. They had four children:

- a Isaac Broughton Dwight (1767-1790), unm.
- b Thomas Dwight, d. inf.

29. Andrew Johnstone (1748-Jan. 9, 1795) m. Feb. 25, 1773, Sarah Elliott McKewn, b. Feb. 26, 1758. He was buried at The Oaks Cemetery, Waccamaw, and in his will dated 1794 names his executors as William Washington Allston and William Allston. Two children:

- a William Johnsone (1776-1840) m. Anna Maria Pinckney and had eight children.
- b Esther Ainslie Johnstone m. Robert Francis Withers and had five children. This family suffered a tragic fate in a hurricane on September 27, 1822. The storm struck suddenly after midnight on North Island on which some forty persons lost their lives. Robert Francis Withers was the only survivor of his family.

30. William Allston (Aug. 23, 1756-June 26, 1839) was known as "King Billy" (see no. 7) and was very wealthy. His home was Clifton Plantation (now part of Arcadia) where he was host to President George Washington on his Southern Tour, on April 29 and 30, 1791. In his diary Washington wrote:

We left Doctr. Flagg's (see family no. 7) about 6 o'clock, and arrived at Captn. Wm. Alston's on the Waggamau to Breakfast.

Capt'n Alston is a Gentleman of large fortune and esteemed one of the neatest Rice planters in the State of So. Carolina and a proprietor of the most valuable ground for the culture of this article. His house which is large, new, and elegantly furnished stands on a sand hill, high for the Country, with his Rice fields below; the contrast of which with the lands back of it, and the Sand & piney barrens through which we had passed is scarcely to be conceived.
At Capt'n. Alston's we were met by General Moultree, Col. Washington & Mr. Rutledge.

William Alston assumed the ancestral family spelling of the name by dropping one l. He served as a Captain under General Francis Marion and commanded a fort in the harbor of Georgetown during the Revolution. Later he was advanced to Colonel, a title he held the remainder of his life.

Col. William Alston m. 1 Feb. 13, 1777 Mary Ashe, daughter of General John Ashe and his wife, Rebecca Moore (see Moore record), and had five children:

43 a Joseph Alston (Governor of S. C.)
   b Maria Alston m. Sir John Nisbett, one son died in infancy
44 c John Ashe Alston
   d William Algernon Alston m. Mary Allston Young (see no. 24)
45 e Charlotte Alston

Col. William Alston m. 2 Feb. 24, 1791 Mary Motte, daughter of Jacob Motte and his wife, Rebecca Brewton, and had six children:

46 f Thomas Pinckney Alston
   g Rebecca B. Alston m. Robert Y. Hayne
   h Elizabeth L. Alston m. Arthur P. Hayne
   i Jacob Motte Alston, no issue
47 j Charles C. P. Alston
48 k Mary Motte Alston

31. Thomas Allston, d. 1794, resided at "Prospect Hill" now part of Arcadia. Their beautiful home was still standing as this was written. He married a cousin, Mary Allston, dau. of John Allston (no. 15) but they had no issue. After Thomas Allston's death, Mary m. 2 Benjamin Huger, II, son of Major Benjamin Huger, who had entertained the Marquis de Lafayette when he came to North Island during the Revolution. This place was also host to President James Monroe on April 21, 1819.

Mary Allston Huger survived her husband, Benjamin Huger, II, and later sold Prospect Hill Plantation to Col. Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen. She had no children.

32. Jane Allston m. Turner and had one dau.:
   a Jane Turner m. Elijah P. Coachman and had four children: Sarah A. Coachman;
      Edgar F. Coachman; Olivia Coachman m. John T. Green; and Eliza P. Coachman
      m. Henry Green.

33. John Hays Allston m. Harriet M. Wilkinson and had eight children:
   a James L. Allston
   b Henrietta Allston
   c John Elias Allston m. Regina Coachman and had four children.
   d Juliana Frances Allston
   e Francis Allston
   f Peter Bacot Allston m. Juliana Palmer and had seven children
   g Anna S. Allston
   h Edward Francis Allston m. Catherine Palmer, sister of Juliana and also had seven children

34. Josias William Allston m. Lydia Morrall, dau. of George Washington Morrall who was born in August 1786 and served as state Senator from St. Helena Parish, 1822-26. George Washington Morrall inherited half of the estate lands of Capt. Daniel Morrall which consisted on nearly 2,000 acres at the present day Cherry Grove Beach, S. C. He sold his share, consisting of 949 acres to John Belkeme in 1808 about the time he moved to Beaufort. His wife was Phoebe J. Pripp.
Josias William Allston and wife, Lydia Morral, had two daughters who left no issue and a son who was Benjamin George Allston who never married. Dr. Joseph A. Groves, in his book on the Allstons, says:

Benjamin George who never married, fought the duel with Hayne, and in his after life would not permit any allusion to it in his presence. The sensational article relating to his duelling 'penchant,' which was published a few years since in the New York Illustrated Record, and headed "The Fighting Alston," was a gross perversion, not only of HIS character, but of that of his kinsman alluded to as "Honest Willie."

35. Daniel DuPre, b. Oct. 16, 1793, m. 1815, to Sarah Margaret Hibben of Mt. Pleasant, S. C., and had nine children:

   a Warren DuPre
   b Hibben DuPre (1817-1825), accidentally shot and killed.
   c Hannah Napier DuPre, b. 1812, d. inf.
   d Samuel Allston DuPre, b. 1822, d. inf.
   e Ann Allston DuPre
   f Sarah Wells DuPre, b. 1829, m. 1854, to Rev. Edwin T. Williams, a missionary to Africa. No issue.
   g John Young DuPre, b. 1827, m. 1 Mary Jerman; m. 2 Ann A. Jervey. Issue by 2d marriage: John, Jervey and Emmie DuPre.
   h Daniel Allston DuPre, b. 1831, m. Emma Calhoun. One son, D. Calhoun DuPre, resided in Greenwood, S. C., and had several children.
   i Andrew Hibben DuPre, b. 1834, m. Essie Ann McClelland and had four children: Sallie Girardeau DuPre m. Robert Royal and had large family; James DuPre; John Young DuPre and Andrew DuPre.

36. Rebecca DuPre m. James Edward Jerman and had four children:

   a Edward DuPre Jerman m. Cornella Klepstein of Winchester, Va., issue.
   b Dr. Thomas Palmer Jerman
   c Allston Cahnsc Jerman m. Louis Klepstein of Winchester, Va. No Issue.
   d Mary DuPre m. Dr. John Y. DuPre, no surviving issue.

37. Elizabeth Ann Allston was the second of the four wives of John Hyrne Tucker who inherited Litchfield Plantation from his father, Daniel Tucker in 1797. He graduated from Brown University in 1800. He had seven children by two of his other wives and two by Elizabeth Ann Allston:

   a Elizabeth Tucker
   b Ann Tucker, unm.

38. Joseph Waties Allston (Feb. 23, 1798-Aug. 13, 1834) served in the War of 1812 and was commissioned a second Lieutenant; later he became a Brigadier General in the State Militia. He served as a member of the House of Representatives 1824-28 and in the Senate 1830-32, representing All Saints Parish. His home was Waverly Plantation. He m. 1, in 1819, Sarah W. Prior and had one son, Benjamin who d. young. He m. 2, Jan. 10, 1822, Charlotte Mary Nicholson, no issue; m. 3, Mary Kerr Allen and had two sons:

   a Joseph Blyth Allston
   b William Allan Allston m. Nov. 15, 1864, at Planterville, his cousin, Williame Haig. No issue.

39. Robert Francis Withers Allston (April 21, 1801-April 7, 1864) graduated from West Point in 1821 and was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery and was assigned to the coast
survey. He aided in the survey of Plymouth and Provincetown harbors, Mass., and the entrance of Mobile Bay. In 1822 he resigned his commission in order to manage the plantation of his widowed mother. He was elected surveyor general of S. C. in 1823 and served two terms. In 1828 and 1830, he was elected to the state legislature as a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1832, to the State Senate where he served for the next 24 years and was President of the Senate from 1847 to 1856. He cooperated with the Nullificationists and in 1832 was defeated for the house by a Unionist, though immediately afterwards was elected to the Senate. During this time he was commissioned a Colonel in the State Militia and was later deputy Adjutant General. In the secession movement from 1847 to 1852 Allston favored the "Co-operationists" as against those who urged the immediate secession of S. C., irrespective of action by any other state. He was a delegate to the Nashville Convention of 1850, called in the hope of a general Southern secession.

On December 10, 1856, Robert Francis Withers Allston was elected Governor of South Carolina and served until 1858. He encouraged railroads which were being rapidly built in the 1850s and was active both as legislator and governor in seeking to improve the unsatisfactory free school system for the poor. In 1843, he published "A Memoir on the Introduction and Planting of Rice in South Carolina" which is still recognized as a standard work on the subject; and in 1854, an "Essay on Sea Coast Crops". An intimate picture is given of him in published works that include The South Carolina Rice Plantation, as Revealed in the Papers of Robert F. W. Allston, edited by J. H. Easterby (U. of Chicago Press, 1945) and Chronicles of Chicora Wood by his daughter, Elizabeth W. Allston Pringle (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1923).

In the South Caroliniana Library is a copy of a book Rules and History of the Hot and Hot Fish Club of All Saints Parish, S. C., printed by Evans & Cogswell (Charleston, 1860), which is reminiscences of Governor Allston. Excerpts are as follows:

My earliest knowledge of the Hot and Hot Fish Club was when, as a boy of 15, I went occasionally to the upper beach on a visit to my excellent and very dear sister (Elizabeth) Mrs. Tucker. Mr. John H. Tucker, a keen and successful sportsman all his life was as ready for fishing, when the day came round, as for a deer drive. There was no one, not even 'big uncle' Jack Green to surpass him in deep water fishing. I was always glad when my visit to his home included a club day.

A note here says that Jack Green was a venerable citizen who lived on the seashore summer and winter at very trifling expense. Mr. Green lived to a good old age. He stood 6'4" and weighed some 300 pounds. He gave up brandy drinking entirely some years before his death. A small creek near the inlet from the sea, on the South side, at Murrell's Inlet, is still known as Clubhouse Creek and is located on what is known as Drunken Jack Island.

The Club House was situated within 50 feet of the Inlet waters, on the Northern extremity of "Drunken Jack", a small island on Murrell's Inlet, covered with stunted trees and within sight of all the fishing grounds. At one o'clock, the president repaired to his post and raised a flag to call in the boats; the fish taken by each boat was surveyed, and each variety in turn duly discussed...

. . . . (After unloading their catch the men sometimes returned to fish more while those caught were being prepared) . . . the best fish sometimes came last . . . the experienced palates taught themselves to reserve a vacant place for the fish coming second course "Hot and Hot". The members, as I remember them were: Major Ward, Mr. F. M. Weston, Mr. Ben Allston, Mr. Robert Withers, Mr. John H. Tucker and his brother William, Mr. J. Barrington Thomas, Mr. John Green and Major W. A. Bull.

One of the great events was a dinner given by the club to the author, Robert Francis Withers Allston, Esq., on the occasion of his election as Governor of South Carolina, on Thursday 21 April 1857, which by coincidence, was his birthday. About 40 attended . . .

The club was instituted in the early 1800s--previous to the War of 1812 and first subjected to rules written in 1845. In latter years the club fee was $50.00 per annum per member.
Among the members in 1860 were: Dr. John D. Magill, Dr. Edward Thos. Heriot; Dr. B. Burgh Smith; Col. J. Harleston Read, Jr.; Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq.; Dr. E. Belin Flagg; Robert H. Nesbit, Esq.; William Allan Allston, Esq.; Dr. Wm. M. Post; Col. J. Blyth Allston; Capt. Mayham Ward; Col. Daniel W. Jordan (once postmaster of Little River); Dr. Henry M. Tucker; Col. Benjamin Allston and others (at least thirty-seven are mentioned in the book).

An interesting map which shows some of the area of Murrell's Inlet is recorded in the South Carolina Archives. This is a land grant dated March 4, 1816, for 120 acres granted to Francis M. Weston, recorded in post Revolution Plats, v. 38, p. 178. It shows "Clam Creek", "Drunken Jack" island and "Fish House" which was obviously the Club House of the Hot and Hot Fish Club. A small creek running by this house is now known as "Club House" Creek.

Robert Francis Withers Allston inherited Chicora Wood Plantation which was his home. After his father's death, he had helped his mother manage the property. William Vereen owned the plantation Guendalos which adjoined Chicora Wood and a boundary dispute existed between them. In a letter from his mother, Charlotte Ann Allston to Robert F. W. Allston, who was then at West Point, N. Y., dated "Oakgrove, August 12, 1819", she said:

I have a troublesom Neighbour in Mr. William Vereen on Pee Dee, who has taken Possession of a Field on the Main, Ruined our Pine Land, and now lays claim to upwards of 170 Acres of swamp on the Island, which I shall have a deal of trouble to keep.

The dispute existed many years and was finally resolved by the purchase of the Vereen plantation by Allston. After he came home to assist his mother in managing the properties, he employed James L. Petigru, a Charleston lawyer of eminence, to assist with his legal work. Through this association he met Petigru's sister, Adele Petigru (1810-1896) and they were later married. They had ten children and five reached maturity.

Adele Petigru Allston's will, dated 12 May 1893, is on record in the Georgetown courthouse and in it she bequeathes many items of art to her children. Some excerpts:

- $200.00 to be held in trust by my daughter, Adele Vanderhorst, the interest to be used to keep in the order the grass on the grave of my brother, James L. Petigru, which is in the graveyard of St. Michaels Church, Charleston, S. C.
- to son, Benjamin Allston, the bust of Washington Allston, also the picture of the Supper of Emaus, also of St. Peter in Prison; also of St. Paul Shaking the Viper; also the portrait of my brother, James L. Petigru; also the portrait of his father, R. F. W. Allston, by Flagg.
- to Adele Vanderhorse, the picture of the Roman Matron; also the Landscape which came to me from the estate of John E. Allston of Brooklyn, also the miniature of her grandmother by Fraser.
- to daughter Elizabeth W. Pringle, the portrait of Esther Allston; also the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Blyth; also the large picture of I. Q.; also of an Arab on Horseback; also the head of a Philosopher; also of a Magdaline; also the portrait of my brother, Thomas Petigru.
- to my son, Charles P. Allston, the portrait of Esther Lynch Bowman; also the Gobelin Tapestry; also the picture of a Turks House by Rembrandt.
- to daughter, Jane Louise Hill, miniature of Washington Allston; also the two Dutch SCRNRs; also the picture of a White Horse Saddled.
- to Granddaughter, Adele Vanderhorst, the picture of a Cossack on horseback;
- to granddaughter, Anna M. Vanderhorst, the picture of the Cinci.
- To my niece who is also my daughter-in-law, my Oval Dresden Bown, figured.
- To my Granddaughter, Charlotte Allston, the portrait of the little girl, Charlotte Jones.
- To my Nephew, Joseph Blyth Allston, the portrait of his father, Joseph W. Allston.
- to my grandnephews, William and James P. Carson, the portrait of their mother.

Robert Francis Withers Allston and Adell Petigru were married in 1832 and the five children to survive were:
54. a Charles Petigrue Allston
55. b Benjamin Allston
56. c Adele Allston
d Jane Louise Allston (1850-1937) m. Charles Albert Hill. She was author of a sketch in DeBow's Review, XII, 574-5. No issue.
e Elizabeth Waties Allston (May 23, 1845-1921) m. John Julius Pringle. She owned White House Plantation and Chicora Wood Plantation. She was the author of Chronicles of Chicora Wood and, under the name of Patience Pennington, Woman Rice Planter. No issue.

40. John Ashe Alston m. Fannie Fraser and had:
a Theodosia Alston, unm.
b Washington Alston, unm.
c Dr. Rowland Alston, was attached to a hospital in Charleston
d John Alston m. Emma Sanders. Their son, William Algernon Alston resided in Sumter, S. C.
e Helen Alston, unm.
f Fannie Alston, unm.
g Thomas Lynch Alston m. Helen Leroy Sanders and had: William Leroy Alston and Helen Alston.

41. Dr. Samuel Dwight (Jan. 17, 1772-Aug. 27, 1825) resided for a time in Little River, S. C. He studied medicine under Dr. William Allston (October 12, 1771-Feb. 16, 1848) who had been a pupil and friend of Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia. Dr. Allston later sent Samuel Dwight to Philadelphia to complete his medical studies.

   Dr. Samuel Dwight m. 1 Nov. 20, 1793, Esther Eliza Moore (d. May 16, 1816) and they had five children:
a Samuel Broughton Dwight, M.D., b. Mar. 23, 1796
b Mary Esther Dwight, b. Oct. 25, 1797, m. Dr. Henry Ravenel
c Isaac Marion Dwight (June 30, 1799-Dec. 10, 1873)
d Origen Daniel Dwight (Jan. 8, 1802-Jan. 1804)
e Eliza Dwight (1816-1818)

   Dr. Samuel Dwight m. 2 Nov. 12, 1818, Mary Eliza Tew, d. July 11, 1820, and had one child:
f Mary Eliza Carolina Dwight (1820-1822)

   Dr. Samuel Dwight m. 3 Nov. 18, 1821, Emily Louise, widow of William McDonald, a major in the War of 1812, and had three additional children:
g Rebecca Louise Dwight, b. Oct. 1822, m. Judge George S. Bryan. They were residing in Charleston, S. C., in the early 1900s.
h Harriett Marion Dwight, m. Mical Brown and had five children
i Charlotte Kirk Dwight, twin of Harriett, d. young

42. Francis Marion Dwight (August 24, 1777-April 24, 1833) is buried, with several members of his family, in the cemetery on Mount Pleasant Plantation, five miles east of Eutaw Springs and about one and a half miles from S. C. Highway no. 6.

   In the records of the S. C. Legislature, Acts of December 1792, is the following:

   Whereas, Francis Marion Dwight hath petitioned the Legislature to change his present name to that of Francis Marion, in order that he may be enabled to take and receive a considerable legacy left him by the late General Francis Marion, upon the express condition:

   Be it therefore enacted by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of same, that the said Francis Marion Dwight be, and he is hereby authorized to change his present name to that of Francis Marion, and that he shall hereafter be known and distinguished in
law, and in all transactions in law wherein he may be bound or obliged, or wherein any person or persons may be bound or obliged to him, by no other name but that of Francis Marion.

In the Senate, the 18th. day of Dec. 1799, and in the 24th. year of the Independence of the U. S. A. (Signed) John Ward, President of the Senate; William Johnson, Junr., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

General Francis Marion thus left an heir to carry on his name. Francis Marion, the former Francis Marion Dwight, m. 1, Charlotte Kirk (b. 1782) who died without issue. He m. 2, her sister, Harriet Kirk, in 1801, who bore his eight daughters and no sons. So in spite of the General's careful planning, there were no male heirs to perpetuate his name. The eight daughters were:

a. Rebecca Charlotte Marion, b. 1802, m. Charles C. Porcher, no issue.
b. Infant, d. young
c. Louisa Carolina Marion, b. 1806, m. 1839, John King of Georgia
d. Catherine Couturier, b. April 10, 1807, m. Feb. 11, 1830, John Gentron Palmer, planter at "Cherry Grove" in ST. John's, Berkeley, and had seven children
e. Charlotte Kirk Marion, b. 1809- d. April 12, 1830, m. Dr. Isaac T. Courier, no issue
f. Mary Videau Marion, b. 1811, m. Richard Yeadon, attorney and editor of Charleston, S. C., no issue
g. Eliza Harriet Marion, d. young
h. Gabriella Marion, b. 1815, m. Philip C. Kirk of St. John's Berkeley. They had two children: Dr. Phillip S. Kirk who resided at the old Marion home at Mt. Pleasant and had issue; and 2, Mary Videau Kirk who resided in Aiken, S. C.

43. Col. Joseph Alston (1778-1816), Governor of South Carolina, 1812-1814. He also held many other positions, political and otherwise, including membership in the House of Representatives and in the state Senate; commissioner for running the North Carolina-South Carolina boundary line in 1809; trustee of South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, and aide to Governor Drayton.

On February 2, 1801, he married Theodosia Burr (see American Heritage, Feb. 1966; also Time, Sept. 6, 1968), daughter of Aaron Burr (1756-1836), U. S. political leader of New York City who is best remembered for the duel he fought with Alexander Hamilton, in which Hamilton was killed. Burr became an outcast from the political scene and later purchased land in Louisiana and intended to profit by leading a colony of settlers on it and perhaps establish a new state. There were many wild rumors about his intentions. General James Wilkinson, commanding officer of the army, who was a traitor to the U. S., in the pay of Spain, falsely reported to President Thomas Jefferson that Burr was raising an army for the purpose of separating the western states from the union. Jefferson, who disliked Burr, had him arrested for treason. A sensational trial ensued at Richmond with John Marshall presiding and in a fair trial, Burr was found not guilty. Public opinion did not agree and Burr fled to Europe to escape the sentiment against him.

Joseph and Theodosia Alston made their home at The Oaks Plantation, now a part of the Brookgreen Gardens properties. They had one child, a son who was named Aaron Burr Alston who died of malaria fever while the family was staying on Debordieu Beach on June 30, 1812. He was ten years of age. Theodosia, already unhappy over her father's exile, suffered much grief over the loss of her only child.

Theodosia had long pleaded with her father to return home from Europe and he finally agreed, obtained a passport and returned to New York in 1812. He urged Theodosia to visit him in New York and she finally arranged passage from Georgetown in December of 1812. On December 30, 1812, she left her home, The Oaks Plantation, sailed down the Waccamaw and boarded a schooner, "The Patriot", for the voyage to New York and was never heard from again. It is believed that "The Patriot" foundered on the shoals of Cape Hatteras off the coast of North Carolina in a storm but there is no way of being sure. Many
legends and tales have grown from her disappearance. Governor Joseph Alston and his son are buried at the site of the family cemetery on what was once "The Oaks" plantation about two miles south of the developed area of Brookgreen Gardens.

44. John Ashe Alston (1783-1831) made his home at Bannockburn Plantation, now a part of Arcadia, married Sarah McPherson (1785-1812) and had three children:
   a. William Alston m. Caroline Thompson of Princeton, N. J. and had one daughter, who m. Harris of Cincinnati, Ohio
   b. Thomas Alston m. Josephine Alston (see Family no. 24)
   c. Sarah McPherson Alston

45. Charlotte Alston m. Dec. 31, 1809, John Lyde Wilson (May 24, 1784-Feb. 12, 1849), Governor of South Carolina 1822-24, lawyer and planter of Georgetown. He served in the state legislature from Prince George's Winyah as a member of the House of Representatives 1806-1808; 1812-1814 and 1816-1818 and in the Senate from 1818 to 1822. He was author of several articles and laws, including Code of Honor (1838) which was the S. C. Code of Duelling. No issue.

46. Thomas Pinckney Alston (April 22, 1795-April 29, 1861) graduated from Yale College, B.A., in 1814 and was admitted to the S. C. Bar in 1817. He was a plantation owner and rice planter on the Waccamaw and served in the S. C. Senate from All Saints' Parish 1832-38; m. 1, May 25, 1820, Jane Ladson Smith (L800-March 4, 1823) daughter of John Rutledge Smith, who was a grandson of Thomas Smith, "Banker Smith of Broad Street". Issue:
   a. Jacob Motte Alston
   c. Mary Brewton Alston, b. Aug. 7, 1827, m. Apr. 23, 1856, James Johnstone Waring, and had seven children
   e. Susan Elizabeth Alston (Dec. 20, 1830-Sept. 11, 1880) m. Feb. 7, 1867, Cleland Kinloch Huger, d. April 14, 1892, owned Exchange Plantation on the Pee Dee, had four children
   h. Jane Ladson Alston, d. young
   i. Elizabeth Laura Alston, d. young
   k. Rebecca Hayne Alston, twin, unm.

47. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Alston owned Fairfield Plantation, now part of Arcadia, m. July 1824, Emma Clara Pringle (Jan. 23, 1803-April 23, 1889) and had six children:
   a. William Pringle Alston, d. young
   b. John Julius Pringle Alston, d. young
   c. Joseph Pringle Alston #1828-1897)
   d. Charles Pringle Alston
   e. Susan Pringle Alston, d. 1921
48. Mary Motte Alston (June 17, 1803-October 4, 1884) m. March 5, 1822, William Bull Pringle (July 8, 1800-December 13, 1881), son of John Julius Pringle and his wife, Susannah Reid of Charleston. Their home was at 27 King Street, Charleston, which Mary Motte Alston had inherited from her parents. William Bull Pringle inherited Runnymede Plantation from his father and added 500 acres to it in 1845. Issue:

b. John Julius Pringle, b. Sept. 2, 1824
d. Jacob Motte Alston Pringle, b. Nov. 1827
e. Susan Pringle (Oct. 8, 1829-Sept. 24, 1917), unm.
f. Mary Frances Pringle, b. Feb. 1, 1831
g. William Bull Pringle (July 2, 1833-June 29, 1859), unm.
h. Miles Brewton Pringle (July 5, 1835-Dec. 2, 1874), unm.
i. Robert Pringle (July 31, 1837-Aug. 31, 1863). Died as a captain in defense of Battery Wagner. His name appears on a plaque in St. Michael's Church. Unm.
j. Rebecca Brewton Pringle, b. March 9, 1839
k. Elizabeth Pringle (March 9, 1839-Jan. 22, 1844)
l. Charleston Alston Pringle (Jan. 14, 1841-June 29, 1862), Lt. 1st Reg. Inf. C. S. A.
m. James Reid Pringle, b. Oct. 8, 1842

49. Warren DuPre, b. 1816, m. 1838, Sarah Barksdale Sydnor, c. 1841, and had one child:

a. Sallie DuPre
Warren DuPre m. 2, Mary Ann Sydnor, sister of his first wife, and had eight children:

b. Beverly Sydnor DuPre (Jan. 22, 1846-1855)
c. Daniel Allston DuPre, b. May 15, 1848, m. Jan. 8, 1880 Helen Capers Stevens and had four children
d. Mary Ann VuPre, b. 1850, m. 1872, Samuel N. Holland and had six children
e. Lucy Palmer DuPre (1853-1860)
f. Anna Leland DuPre (1855-1893) m. 1879, Charles Forster Smith and had five children
g. Warren DuPre, b. 1859, m. 1887, Carrie Duncan and had two children
h. Gertrude Henry DuPre, b. 1861, m. 1883, Wilbur Emory Burnett and had eight children
i. William Beverly DuPre, b. 1864, m. 1894, Seline Lipscomb and had three children

50. Ann Allston DuPre, b. 1824, m. 1845, John A. Leland. Issue:

a. Ann Leland m. W. W. Kennedy and had issue
b. Sallie Leland m. in 1881, W. J. Sanders and had issue
c. Allston Leland m. Effie Williams and had issue

51. Dr. Thomas Palmer Jerman m. Lucy Beverly Sydnor of Va. They resided in Ridgeway, N. C., and had six children:

a. Beverly Sydnor Jerman m. 1, Miss Borden of Goldsboro, N. C.; m. 2, Miss Montgomery of Concord, N. C.
52. Elizabeth Blyth Hynre Tucker m. Feb. 7, 1833, Francis Weston, b. 1811, and they made their home at Hasty Point Plantation on the Pee Dee part of the time and at a home in Charleston during the summers. Issue:
   a. George Blyth Weston, b. Sept. 1834 (prob. d. Y.)
   b. Pauline Weston, b. Mar. 13, 1838
   c. George Blyth Weston, b. Mar. 19, 1840
   d. Anna H. Weston
   e. Bentley Weston, b. April 12, 1842
   f. Antonio B. Weston
   g. Elizabeth B. Weston
   H. Frances M. Weston
   i. John Weston
   j. Plowden Weston, b. Sept. 20, 1843

53. Joseph Blyth Allston, b. Feb. 8, 1833, made his home at Waverly Plantation on Waccamaw Neck. He was a captain of Infantry in the Confederate War and was imprisoned at Fort Delaware. He m. Mary North and had five children:
   b. Mary Allan Allston, d. June 9, 1862
   c. Louisa Allston m. Oct. 6, 1887, Rev. William Melson Meade and resided at Eastville, Northampton Co., Va. No issue
   e. Caroline Allston, d. Feb. 28, 1896

54. Charles Petigrue Allston (1846-1922) made his home at Windsor Plantation on Black River near Georgetown for many years. He was a graduate of the College of Charleston in 1869 and had previously served in the Confederate War. He also had a home in Flat Rock, N. C. He married Emily Rutledge Lowndes and had two sons and a daughter:
   a. John Earl Allston m. March 20, 1915, Elizabeth M. Deas (d. Oct. 16, 1965). She was the author of a book on the Allston family. They made their home at Pawleys Island as this was written.
   b. Susan Lowndes Allston, author of Brookgreen, a book that gives the history of Brookgreen Gardens as well as information about the Allston families. She has published other works of historical interest in this area. She resides both in Georgetown and in Flat Rock, N. C. Unm.
   c. Richard Lowndes Allston (Nov. 1, 1881-June 16, 1963), born in Flat Rock, N. C., served in the 42nd Div., "Rainbow Division", in World War I. He was county demonstration agent for Georgetown County and a dealer in real estate. He m. Jane Ward, dau. of Benjamin Huger Ward and his wife, Jane McCrady Sparkman. No known issue.

55. Benjamin Allston (1833-1900) m. Louise G_____. They resided in Winnsboro, S. C. In his will signed 24 May 1898, recorded in Georgetown, S. C., he bequeaths to son, Robert F. W. Allston, his plantation "Chicora Vineyard" near Tryon, S. C. Also names daughter, Charlotte Allston. Others named in his will are: Niece and goddaughter: Louise P. Meade and her husband, Rev. William Meade of Eastville, Va.; niece and god-
daughter Anna M. Conner; niece and goddaughter Susan L. Allston—to whom he bequeathed a pair of pendant earrings; daughter-in-law Beatrice; great-grandfather William Allston; nephew Henry W. Conner; and his uncle, James L. Petigru. He mentions the family cemetery at Turkey Hill.

56. Adele Petigrue Allston (1842-1915) m. Arnoldus VanderHorst, III, grandson of Arnoldus VanderHorst II (March 21, 1748-Jan. 29, 1815) who, as mayor of Charleston, entertained President George Washington on his southern tour in 1791; and, also, was Governor of South Carolina. Issue included:
   a. Adele VanderHorst
   b. Anna M. VanderHorst
   c. Elizabeth VanderHorst

57. Sarah McPherson Allston (July 9, 1807-May 28, 1878) m. John Izard Middleton (Feb. 4, 1800-January 12, 1877), son of Henry Middleton of "Middleton Place" at Charleston, and his wife, Mary Hering of England. John Izard Middleton graduated from Princeton in 1819, was secretary of the American legation to Russia, 1822-24; member of the House of Representatives for Prince George's, Winyah, 1844-57, and Senator 1857-58. Issue:
   a. Henry Middleton (Dec. 9, 1828-Jan. 31, 1847)
   b. Sarah McPherson Middleton (June 30, 1830-July 9, 1855), unm.
   c. Mary Helen Middleton (1832-1839)
   d. John Izard Middleton, Jr., b. Feb. 16, 1834, moved to Baltimore, Md.
   e. Thomas Alston Middleton (Jan. 16, 1836-Feb. 5, 1896)

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Carol Smith De Ruyter, 10422 Anderson Rd., San Jose, CA 95127, is trying to find the parents of James Perry SMITH, b. 1841, who married Charlotte COOPER. Also parents of Mary A. HUCKS who married Aaron COOPER, Jr. Mary and Aaron were parents of Charlotte. Also trying to find parents of Solomon LEWIS, b. ca 1814, whose two daughters, Mary and Celia Jane, married Lewis Scarbrough COOPER.

Lewis D. Reeves, P. O. Box 291, Clarcona, FL 32710 wishes information about the REAVES (REEVES) family of Horry County. Mark Reaves, 1747-1819-20 (?) was my g. g. granddaddy. He lived & died in Horry after Columbus was (?) taken into No. Car. Tradition says his plantation house sat astride the NC-SC line before the lines were changed. He must have owned several thousand acres along the Waccamaw & he owned the ground which Conway now occupies. ... My dad used REEVES & so his kids did, but dad's parents on back to Wm. (1700s) used REAVES. Wm. changed the spelling from REE to REA when he moved from Pa. to Va. & m. Sarah Prudence Harrelson.

Bessie M. Bullock, 4528 Ports Blvd., Chesapeake, VA 23321: Information about the father and mother of Armstrong Billy MARTIN, my great grandfather, father of Bethel MARTIN and Lena MARTIN, who married John CANNON and lived in Loris community. They had one son, Jasper. Bethel MARTIN m. Beady ALFORD and had Feriby (m. John Gause), Cora (m. John ALFORD), Captola (m. a WARD), Daniel M. (my father, m. Adell PRINGEN, I believe), and Fred (m. Eula BAKER). Also who were the parents of Wright Randall PRINCE and his wife, Sallie Ann TODD?
The F. G. Burroughs by Warren Johnson

I would like to take this opportunity to personally extend my thanks to the Horry County Historical Society for your generous donation which enabled the museum to purchase a new enlarger for our darkroom.

For you darkroom buffs out there, the museum facility is now equipped with the new Beseler 45MX enlarger which will handle up to a 4" by 5" format and enlarge to 16" by 20" on the copy board. The museum's most recent acquisition of the Sawders (sample below), Green (right above) and Johnson (left above) photographic collections can now be reproduced from their original negatives with all of the clarity the photographer originally intended.

For the next issue of the Quarterly I would like to explore with you some of the implications the museum's photographic collections have in store for us in the study of the history of Horry County.

I have recently come across an advertisement in a 1906 edition of the Horry Herald for R. K. Gasque, Photographer. If anyone has any information concerning the work of this man in Horry County, please contact me at the museum.

Stewart J. Pabst
Assistant Director
Horry County Museum

Col. and Mrs. James C. Sawders and her sister, Mrs. Bruce Overton, were among the early residents of Briarcliffe Acres. He was a chemical engineer by profession and an archaeologist by avocation. He gave illustrated lectures on travel and (especially Latin American) archaeology and made his own slides and movies. In the collection are a few pictures of Horry County, including early bookmobile service. He died in 1960.

Col. Sawders is shown here (left) with Count Felix von Luckner, famed and admired World War I Commander of a German raider, Seeadler, which was disguised as a sailing vessel.
SLAVE SALES IN HORRY COUNTY DURING THE 1800s

by Etrulia P. Dozier

Horry County was sharing in the sale of slaves during the 1800s just as were other southern sections of our country. In a farming area slavery was an economical asset in those days. A man's wealth could be guessed at to some extent if he owned a large number of slaves. They were his property, handled as one would a piece of furniture, to be passed on from one generation to the next through his will or sold at will for whatever price seemed to be profitable.

If you have a family member whose name is Nan, Silva, Jack, Tem, Amos, Travis or Scipio, perhaps that name was inherited from an ancestor who was once sold for $250 or $300.

These are some of the sales that were made during this period.

SOURCE: Horry District Pleadings and Judgments, Conveyances, 1803-1810, 1838-1839, Book A-1, p. 74:

Wee Allso did deliver to Thophelus Floyd

1 negro garl Nan @ $250
1 negro garl Silva @ $200
1 negro girl Minder @ $300 delivered to Catherine Floyd
1 negro woman Lucy @ $250 delivered to Francis Floyd
1 negro girl Sarah @ $200 delivered to Francis Floyd
1 negro woman Hester @ $275 delivered to Isable Floyd
1 negro boy Jack @ $125 delivered to Isable Floyd
1 negro girl Dinah @ $250 delivered to Johnston Floyd
1 negro woman ___ @ $100 delivered to Johnston Floyd


p. 74 Samuel N. Anderson sold 2 negroes Nancy and her child Jack to Henry Anderson for $662.00. Recorded Nov. 17, 1842.


p. 132 Wm. G. Bellamy sold to James N. Stevenson for one hundred and fifty dollars a negro boy named Alick. 5th Feb. 1844.

no p. Elizabeth Bryan sold to John D. Bellamy of Wilmington, N. C. the following negroes, namely, Mary and her children Amos, Travis, Hester, Aaron, Cloc, Tom and Scipio for nineteen hundred dollars. Recorded 5 May 1843.

p. 177 Henry Buck sold eleven negroes for two thousand seven hundred dollars to H. H. Durant: Polly, Patty, Mahala and her children, William, Henry, and Mary, and her three children: Mary Ann, Violet and George, also, the fellow Robin. 16th Dec. 1844

p. 60 Thomas T. Clark sold negro man named Charles, about 25 years old, to William Gore. Recorded Aug. 29, 1842

p. 26 William Graham and Mary Graham sold negro girl by the name of Milly for $400. Recorded Nov. 1, 1841.

p. 80 Richard Green deeded to his daughter, Elizabeth Green three negroes named Toug, Jimmy and Magarine.

p. 244 John Lee gave his daughter Winnie Booth for $10.00 a negro/woman named Roos. Recorded 8 Sept. 1846.

p. 237 Benjamin McCrackin sold to Henry D. Jordan for $300.00 one negro boy Elleck. Recorded July 9, 1846

p. 236 Benjamin B. McCrackin sold to Frank W. Norman for $600.00 two negroes Hannah and Gelvery.

p. 260 Levi Moore and wife sold to Samuel Stanaland a negro man named Daniel for $500.00. Recorded Jan. 9, 1847.

p. 124 Thomas S. Pickett sold Rainey and her six children: Sally, Phillis, Betsy, Derry, Bill and Nancy to R. G. W. Grissett for twenty one hundred dollars. Recorded Dec. 4, 1843.
p. 123 William Rogers sold negro slave named Lydia about ten or eleven years old to Thomas Randall. Recorded Dec. 5th, 1843.

p. 179 John F. Sarvis sold to John Manning for $300.00 a negro woman named Clarenes. March 2, 1835.

p. 68 Garret Gowin Shff sold negro girl named Hanah to Banjn Stevens for $425.00. Recorded Sept. 16, 1842.

p. 173 John W. Smith gave his Son le foe M. Smith the following negroes: Bob, a boy named Ben about 9 years old, a boy named Weston about 1 year old, a negro woman named Agga, about 27, a negro girl named Rachel about 7 years old.

p. 99 Henry C. Williams sold a negro named Aaron about 40 years old, also old Sarah to John D. Bellamy of Wilmington, N. C. for $600.00. Recorded May 5, 1843.

"COME IN AND LET'S TAP THE ADMIRAL"
by C. B. Berry

In 1960 I was doing some research on the Bellamy family and ran across the expression, "Let's Tap The Admiral."

Mr. Marsden Bellamy, who was then eighty-two years of age, was still a practising lawyer in Wilmington, told me that there had been as many as eight Bellamy lawyers descended from old Doctor John D. Bellamy (born in 1817 in Little River Neck, South Carolina) who had moved to Wilmington where he became a prominent doctor and built a beautiful mansion (See IRQ, v. 8, no. 2, April 1974, p. 15). Mr. Marsden told me about his uncle Senator John D. Bellamy (born 24 March 1854, son of Dr. John D.) who had been a member of Congress, State Senator and Dean of the North Carolina Bar. He had written a book entitled Memoirs of an Octogenarian, published by the Observer Printing House, Jan. 1, 1942. Mr. Marsden Bellamy was persuaded to lend me his copy, from which some excerpts were copied for my Bellamy file. It is a very fascinating book and enriched with many (tall?) tales that Senator Bellamy apparently enjoyed. One that I often tell is as follows:

Captain Maffitt was a very entertaining and broadly educated sea captain. He became a magistrate in New Hanover County, and frequently tried cases. . . . he invited me to his home, and said to us, "Come in and let's tap the Admiral!" Bringing out a decanter of very fine brandy, he insisted that we take a drink with him. "Let's tap the Admiral, John," he said, "is an expression we had in the Southern Navy during the war, when asking a friend to take a drink." It arose this way: My ship, the Florida, was in the port of Marseilles, France, and the Admiral, who was aboard our ship died while there. We knew we had to bring his remains home, so we took his body ashore and had it sealed within a leaden coffin, after embalming it in the best French brandy. It was then placed in the ship for the purpose of bringing it back to America, to the port of Mobile.

On the trip, the mate of my ship came to me and said, "Captain, the seamen go down to the hold of the ship and say, 'Boys, it is time to tap the Admiral,' and I desire to know what it means?" So we concealed the mate behind the barrels in the hold, to keep watch for the seamen. Joyously they came, with nails and wheat straws in their hands! The nails were pushed into the casket, the straws inserted and the brandy quaffed! Of course, the men were put in irons, the holes in the casket were sealed, more brandy added, and the Admiral's body brought back to America. So that, my friend, is what it means to "Tap the Admiral!"
MORE ABOUT THE GAUSE FAMILY

by Elizabeth D. Vaughan

(Editor's note: Mrs. Vaughan, 38 Early Drive, Portsmouth, VA 23701, wrote to IRQ on 8 March 1983.)

Dear Mr. McIver,

In the Fall 1982 issue of the IRQ, I was very much interested in Mr. Berry's records on the GAUSE family.

I have always admired and enjoyed Mr. Berry's articles on the many Horry County families. He is an excellent historian.

Since I am a descendant of Benjamin Gause, Sr. and his second wife Judith Elizabeth (Jeffords) Porter, they being my third great grandparents, I also have done research on this family and can add a few things to Mr. Berry's records.

Some of your readers may be interested in the additional data which I am enclosing on separate sheets.

Also I am enclosing a query on my great great grandmother Jordan and hope that some one can help me find out more about her. I will answer all correspondence.

IRQ Fall 1982
p. 7, #14 According to the Gause Family Bible still in possession of the Rupert Gause family, Margaret W(oodbury) Gause was born 31 January 1787 and died 20 April 1814. She had married Bethel Durant 12 Apr 1804.

p. 8 Benjamin Gause Sr. and wife Judith E. (Jeffords) Porter had five children, also recorded in Gause Bible.

a. John J. Gause b. 1 May 1799 d. 2 Feb 1826
b. Benjamin Gause Jr. b. 9 Nov 1801 d. 4 Mar 1860
* c. Ann Gause b. 28 Sep 1803 d. 2 Feb 1828
** d. Sarah Gause b. 24 Apr 1806 d. 25 Jul 1844
* e. Judith E. Jeffords Gause b. 8 May 1808 d. 6 Sep 1866

* Ann Gause married Thomas Hemingway 5 Apr 1827 and she died 2 Feb 1828, on the day her son Benjamin W. Hemingway was born. I have not been able to find out more on this child.

** Judith E. Jeffords Gause never married but she left a will naming her sister's and brother's children. She died at the home of her niece, Sallie (Gause) Dozier in Britton's Neck. Her obituary appeared in the "Marion Star".

Benjamin Gause, Sr. married 3rd Elizabeth (Hankins) Gause Bellune. Her birth is recorded as 18 Jan 1773 and death 17 Feb 1818.

Benjamin Gause, Sr. married 4th Elizabeth (Debruhl) Shackleford Senter. Her birth is recorded as 15 July 1780. Elizabeth Debruhl had first married Roger Shackleford, a mariner, and 2nd. Rev. Anthony Senter in May 1817. Rev. Senter died a few months later and on 26 Dec 1820 she married Benjamin Gause, Sr. (Marriage Settlements, vol 8, p. 207, dtd 20 Dec 1820) She was left a widow and lived fourteen years longer, dying 12 Aug 1849 (Winyah Observer) and is buried in Georgetown in Prince George Winyah by the side of her first husband.

p. 10, #13 Rev. William Gause. From a petition for division of slaves dated September term 1835 in Brunswick Co., N. C. by Petitioners Thomas F Gause, John W. Gause, Wesley C. A. D. Gause and Samuel P. Gause it is stated that on 31 Oct 1827 (before Rev. Gause's marriage to Piercy Purefoy) that their father had made a deed of gift of slaves to his sons and Benson Kennedy Gause was included, and if one son should die before reaching maturity that that son's part would be divided among the other sons. Benson Kennedy had died by Sep 1835 and Samuel P. Gause was still a minor. Samuel Frink was appointed guardian for Samuel P. Gause and the brothers received their shares of their deceased brother's slaves.
This petition is listed under ESTATE SETTLEMENTS in Raleigh, N. C., Archives. Also in the obituary of the Rev. William Gause, in the Southern Christian Advocate 26 Apr 1860, written by his brother-in-law, A. Purefoy, he states that Rev. William Gause had five children by Purefoy's sister. So on my records I have not given Benson Kennedy Gause to Martha, the first wife of Rev. William Gause.

Bethel Durant and Margaret Gause. Bethel Durant married Hannah _______. Hannah was Hannah Hankins and she married Bethel Durant in Feb 1819. She was listed as MISS HANNAH HANKINS (Winyah Intelligencer 6 Feb 1819). Bethel and Hannah (Hankins) Durant had at least one son, Bethel Durant II, who followed his half brother to Texas in 1856.

Bethel Durant II and his wife had three children born in Horry Co. (1850 Census #58), Hannah J., Virginia Caroline and William Bethel Durant.

After the death of Bethel Durant I in 1826, his widow Hannah (Hankins) Durant married 2nd Rev. James C. Howren 14 May 1829 (Winyah Intelligencer dtd 20 May 1829). Also Marriage Settlements, v. 10, p. 170, in South Carolina Archives is a contract between James C. Howren and Hannah Durant dtd 14 May 1829. Benjamin Gause and Benjamin Holt were trustees and Thomas F. Gause and William Vaught were witnesses.

Benjamin Gause, Jr. William Drayton Gause was not a son of Benjamin Gause, Jr. but his nephew. William Drayton Gause was son of Thomas Frink Gause and his wife Sarah Gause, the sister of Benjamin Gause, Jr.

William Drayton Gause was killed accidentally by the discharge of his gun 29 Apr 1851 (Winyah Observer). He is buried in family cemetery at Hardy's Ferry. On the monument to his mother in Oakdale cemetery in Wilmington, N. C. are listed the five children who lie beside her but died as small children and the two who were buried in South Carolina, Irwin Jeffords and William Drayton. At the bottom of the monument is stated this monument erected by the surviving children, Melvina Ann, Thomas Summerfield and Sarah.

Thomas Frink Gause, son of Rev. William Gause and his wife Martha died in Wilmington, N. C. 1 Nov 1868 (Wilmington Daily Journal 3 Nov 1868) and is buried in Oakdale Cemetery but no marker. He married 23 May 1826 Sarah Gause, daughter of Benjamin Gause Sr. and his 2nd wife Judithe E. Jeffords.

Thomas Frink Gause and wife Sarah lived in Horry County several years after marriage, but they moved to Wilmington, N. C. between 1832-1837. In Horry Co. DB #1 1807-1837, p. 417 is a deed where Henry Durant sells to Thomas F. Gause 500 acres for $850.00 So & So.East on Waccamaw River, West on Conwayboro lake, East on lands of S. Knine, dtd 13 May 1828.

Thomas Frink and Sarah Gause had ten children.

a. Melvina Ann Gause, b. 1827, d. 23 Oct 1911, m. Richard Hatch Grant. They lived in Wilmington, N. C. and had eight children.

b. Irwin Jeffords Gause (7 Dec 1829-8 Sep 1830)

c. Thomas Summerfield Gause (17 Mar 1830-5 Mar 1872) m. 8 Nov 1855 to Catherine Rebecca Owens (6 Feb 1839-12 Aug 1915), the daughter of Alexander D. G. Owens and Elizabeth Susan Baker. Thomas Summerfield Gause, called Summer by his family, died at home of his sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Dozier of Brittons Neck.

e. William Drayton Gause (16 Sep 1832-29 Apr 1851), accidentally killed.

f. Sarah (Sallie) Gause (18 May 1837-1 Mar 1895) m. 18 May 1852 Dr. Thomas Jefferson Dozier (certificate, Wilmington, New Hanover Co.)

g. Mary Jeffords Gause (18 Jul 1834-25 May 1835)

h. Mary Martha Judith Gause (24 Sep 1838-14 Sep 1843)

i. Benjamin Gause (22 Apr 1840-11 Sep 1843)

j. Mary Durant Gause (4 Feb 1843-13 Sep 1843)

k. John Benjamin Gause (24 Sep 1843-19 May 1846)

The three children h, i, and j, all died within a day or so of each other of diphtheria. Their deaths were reported in the "Raleigh Register".
Thomas Frink Gause married 2nd Margaret Robinson, but I have found no record of her burial in Oakdale Cemetery although there is a lot in her name where some of her children are buried.

There is a marriage bond in New Hanover County, N. C. dtd 29 Sep 1865 for Thomas Frink Gause and Betty Ann Petit, but I have found no further records on her.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Vaughan, 38 Early Drive, Portsmouth, VA 23701: Need to know the husband and parents of Sarah A. JORDAN, my great great grandmother, who appears on the 1850 Horry Co. Census #964 and 1860 Horry #63. Her husband is said to have been a doctor and they came from the Marion or Marlboro area of the state.

In 1850 she gives her age as 44 years, so must have been born ca 1806. She must have been married when she was around 16 or 17 years old, ca 1823, as my great grandmother, her first child, was born in 1824. I have searched all the censuses of those counties for 1830 and 1840 with a male Jordan with wife and children to fit the ages of this family. The only one who meets these dates is Alexander JORDAN and he is listed as a professional man; all other Jordans are listed as farmers.

Sarah A. JORDAN had a son Alexander and this name is still used in the families of her descendants. Her last child was born 18 Feb 1844 so her husband must have died between 1843 and 1850.

Sarah A. JORDAN's children were

**
a. Mary A. M. JORDAN, b. in 1824 and d. Sep 1879. She married James BROWN and they are found on 1850 census of Marion Co., S. C. #753-757, but in 1860 they have moved to Horry and are on 1860 Census #140.
b. Orrie (Oriana) or Aura A as written in her Bible, was b. May 1830 and married John McGill WOODWARD 20 Mar 1849.
c. Sarah J. JORDAN, b. 1828, 22 years old 1850. No further record on her.
d. Zachariah G. A. JORDAN, b. 1832, m. Sarah Jane and had children. Zacharia was a schoolteacher.
e. Thomas J. JORDAN, b. 1835, said to have fought in Civil War and was in Virginia at close of war. He decided to remain in Virginia and get married. No further records.
f. Adaline JORDAN, b. 1838, m. I. Y. Bovan.
g. Emaline JORDAN, b. 1839, m. Joseph Harper.
h. Alexander JORDAN, b. 1840, no other records.
i. Helin JORDAN, b. 1842, m. 1st REAVES. They had one daughter, Beatrice REAVES who m. John W. D. SARVIS. Helin (JORDAN) REAVES m. 2nd Joseph TODD and on 1880 census they have a daughter Ooloo, b. 1878. In 1900 census of Horry #194 Joseph and Helin (JORDAN) TODD have Beatrice SARVIS and her children living with them and some other family members.
j. Sidney Malachi JORDAN, b. 18 Feb 1844, m. 23 Apr 1868 Tresvan Rebecca THOMPSON (18 Sep 1848-9 Jul 1885). Sidney JORDAN died after 1900.

My mother was b. in 1888 and she remembered her great grandmother Sarah A. JORDAN as she always thought it odd that her great grandmother was living but her grandmother was dead. She remembered several things about her. Other family members say she lived to be in her nineties and was living with Helin and Joseph Todd when she died. I cannot find her on census unless she remarried.

On census records she lived close to Fitze Gause and his wife Elizabeth. On 1880 census Fitze Gause has another wife, Sarah A. Could Sarah A. Jordan have married Fitze Gause and then at his death went to live with her daughter?

I sincerely hope someone will have some answers. I have tried to get documented records on this family and do have some Bible records, cemetery records, the will of Mary A. M. (Jordan) Brown (she and her husband James Brown are buried in State Branch Cemetery, Horry Co.), some deeds, and I have talked with relatives. Some of this may be in error and I would appreciate any corrections.
AMONG THE PINES:

or,

SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME.

by

Edmund Kirke.

(This is the third excerpt from this account of travel in the South in 1862. Much of it has specific reference to this county and to adjacent North Carolina.)

The next day was Sunday. It was near the close of December, yet the air was mild and the sun as warm as in our Northern October. It was arranged at the breakfast-table that we all should attend service at "the meeting-house," a church of the Methodist persuasion, located some eight miles away... (p. 143)

Chapter IX

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

Had we not been absorbed in conversation, we might have discovered, some time previous to our arrival at the church door, that the services had commenced, for the preacher was shouting at the top of his lungs. He evidently thought the Lord either a long way off, or very hard of hearing. Not wishing to disturb the congregation while at their devotions, we loitered near the doorway until the prayer was over, and in the mean time I glanced around the vicinity.

The "meeting-house," of large unhewn logs, was a story and a half in height, and about large enough to seat comfortably a congregation of two hundred persons. It was covered with shingles, with a roof projecting some four feet over the walls, and was surmounted at the front gable by a tower, about twelve feet square. This also was built of logs, and contained a bell "to call the erring to the house of prayer," though, unfortunately, all of that character thereabouts dwelt beyond the sound of its voice. The building was located at a cross-roads, about equally distant from two little hamlets (the nearer nine miles off), neither of which was populous enough to singly support a church and a preacher. The trees in the vicinity had been thinned out, so that carriages could drive into the woods, and find under the branches shelter from the rain and the sun; and at the time of my visit, about twenty vehicles of all sorts and descriptions, from the Colonel's magnificent barouche to the rude cart drawn by a single two-horned quadruped, filled the openings. There was a rustic simplicity about the whole scene that charmed me. The low, rude church, the grand old pines that towered in leafy magnificence around it, and the soft, low wind, that sung a morning hymn in the green, wavy woods, seemed to lift the soul up to Him who inhabiteth eternity, but who deigns to visit the erring children of men.

The preacher was about to "line out" one of Watts' psalms when we entered the church, but he stopped short on perceiving us, and, bowing low, waited till we had taken our seats. This action, and the sycophantic air which accompanied it, disgusted me, and turning to the Colonel, I asked, jocosely:

"Do the chivalry exact so much obsequiousness from the country clergy? Do you require to be bowed up to heaven?"

In a low voice, but high enough, I thought, for the preacher to hear, for we sat very near, the Colonel replied:

"He's a renegade Yankee—the meanest thing on earth."

I said no more, but entered into the services as seriously as the strange gymnastic performances of the preacher would allow of my doing; for he was quite as amusing as a circus clown.

With the exception of the Colonel's, and a few other pews in the vicinity of the pulpit, all of the seats were mere rough benches, without backs, and placed so closely together as to interfere uncomfortably with the knees of the sitters. The house was
full, and the congregation as attentive as any I ever saw. All classes were there; the black serving-man away off by the door way, the poor white a little higher up, the small turpentine-farmer a little higher still, and the wealthy planter, of the class to which the Colonel belonged, on "the highest seats of the synagogue," and in close proximity to the preacher.

The "man of prayer" was a tall, lean, raw-boned, angular-built individual, with a thin, sharp, hatchet-face, a small sunken eye, and long, loose hair, brushed back and falling over the collar of a seedy black coat. He looked like a dilapidated scare-crow, and his pale, sallow face, and cracked, wheezy voice, were in odd and comic keeping with his discourse. His text was: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." And addressing the motley gathering of poor whites and small planters before him as the "chosen people of God," he urged them to press on in the mad course their state had taken. It was a political harangue, a genuine stump-speech, but its frequent allusions to the auditory as the legitimate children of the old patriarch, and the rightful heirs of all the promises, struck me as out of place in a rural district of South Carolina, however appropriate it might have been in one of the large towns, before an audience of merchants and traders, who are, almost to a man, Jews.

The services over, the congregation slowly left the church. Gathered in groups in front of the "meeting-house," they were engaged in a general discussion of the affairs of the day, when the Colonel and I emerged from the doorway. The better class greeted my host with considerable cordiality, but I noticed that the well-to-do small planters, who composed the greater part of the assemblage, received him with decided coolness. These people were the "North County folks," on whom the overseer had invoked a hanging. Except that their clothing was more uncouth and ill-fashioned, and their faces generally less "cute" of expression, they did not materially differ in appearance from the rustic citizens who may be seen on any pleasant Sunday gathered around the doorways of the rural meeting-houses of New England.

One of them, who was leaning against a tree, quietly lighting a pipe, was a fair type of the whole, and as he took a part in the scene which followed, I will describe him. He was tall and spare, with a swinging, awkward gait, and a wiry, athletic frame. His hair, which he wore almost as long as a woman's, was coarse and black, and his face strongly marked, and of the precise color of two small rivulets of tobacco-juice that escaped from the corners of his mouth. He had an easy, self-possessed manner, and a careless, devil-may-care way about him, that showed he had measured his powers, and was accustomed to "rough it" with the world. He wore a broadcloth coat of the fashion of some years ago, but his waistcoat and nether garments of the common, reddish homespun, were loose and ill-shaped, as if their owner did not waste thought on such trifles. His hat, as shocking as bad as Horace Greeley's, had the inevitable broad brim, and fell over his face like a calash-awning over a shop-window. As I approached him he extended his hand with a pleasant "How are ye, stranger?"

"Very well," I replied, returning his grasp with equal warmth, "how are you?"

"Right smart, right smart, thank ye. You're ___" the rest of the sentence was cut short by a gleeful exclamation from Jim, who, mounted on the box of the carriage, which was drawn up on the cleared plot in front of the meeting-house, waved an open newspaper over his head, and called out, as he caught sight of the Colonel:

"Great news, massa--great news from Charls'oni!"

(The darky, while we were in church, had gone to the post-office, some four miles away, and got the Colonel's mail, which consisted of letters from his New York and Charleston factors, the Charleston Courier and Mercury and the New York Journal of Commerce. The latter sheet, at the date of which I am writing, was in wide circulation at the South, its piety (!) and its politics being then calculated with mathematical precision for secession lattitudes.)

"What is it Jim?" shouted his master. "Give it to us."

The darky had somehow learned to read, but holding the paper at arm's length, and throwing himself into a theatrical attitude, he cried out, with any amount of gesticulation:
"De news am, massa, and gemmen and ladies, dat de ole fort fore Charls'on hab ben devacuated by Major Andersin and de sogers, and dey hab stole 'way in the dark night and gone to Sumter, whar dey can't be took."...

The Colonel then read the paper to the assemblage. The news was received with a variety of manifestations by the auditory, the larger portion, I thought, hearing it, as I did, with sincere regret.

"Now is the time to stand by the state, my friends," said my host, as he finished the reading. "I hope every man here is ready to do his duty by old South Carolina."

"Yes, sar! if she does har duty by the Union. We'll go to the death for har just so long as she's in the right, but not a d____d step if she arn't," said the long-legged native I have introduced to the reader.

"And what have you to say about South Carolina? What does she owe to you?" asked the Colonel, turning on the speaker with a proud and angry look.

"More, a darned sight, than she'll pay, if ye cursed 'ristocrats run her to h____ as ye'r doin'. She owes me, and 'bout ten as likely niggers as ye ever seed, a living, and we've d____d hard work to get it out on her now, let alone what's comin'."

"Don't talk to me, you ill-mannered cur," said my host, turning his back on his neighbor, and directing his attention to the remainder of the assemblage.

"Look har, Cunnel," replied the native, "if ye'll jest come down from thar, and throw 'way yer shootin'-irons, I'll give ye the all-firedest thrashing ye ever did get."

The Colonel gave no further heed to him, but the speaker mounted the steps of the meeting-house and harangued the natives in a strain of rude and passionate declamation, in which my host, the aristocrats, and the secessionists came in for about equal shares of abuse. Seeing that the native (who, it appeared, was quite popular as a stump-speaker) was drawing away his audience, the Colonel descended from the driver's seat, and motioning for me to follow, entered the carriage. Turning the horses homeward, we rode off at a brisk pace.

"Not much secession about that fellow, Colonel," I remarked, after a while. "No," he replied, "he's a North Carolina 'corn-cracker," one of the ugliest specimens of humanity extant. They're as thick as fleas in this part of the state, and about all of them are traitors."

"Traitors to the state, but true to the Union. As far as I've seen, that is the case with the middling class throughout the South."

"Well, it may be, but they generally go with us, and I reckon they will now, when it comes to the rub. Those in the towns--the traders and mechanics--will, certain; its only these half-way independent planters that ever kick the traces..." (pp. 180-188)

HORRY COUNTIANS WHO MIGRATED TO FLORIDA
by Ione Woodall

While searching for my Horry County, SC families who came to Florida, I found other families that moved down from Horry County. If anyone is interested in the following names just write to me and I will be happy to share the information that I have on them. All were born in Horry County unless otherwise shown. Write Mrs. Ione Woodall, 1932 Chenango Ave., Clearwater, FL 33515.

Thomas Hux, b. 1855, to Fla. ca 1879, m. Mary C. Ballard, b. Fla.
John James Reaves, b. 1817, to Fla. ca 1890, m. Frances H. Edge, b. 1818.
Olin B. Gause, to Fla. ca 1890, m. Frances A. Reaves, b. 1865.
Joseph W. Gause, to Fla. ca late 1880, had two wives.
L. Whiteford Gause, to Fla. ca 1890, m. Ida Dial, B. Fla.
Michael M. Sellers, b. 1844 in N. C., to Fla. ca 1892, m. Louisa E. Reaves, b. 1846.
Edward J. Newton, b. 1865, to Fla. ca 1892, m. Susan R. Sellers, b. 1871.
Jonathon Ira Gore, b. 1850-51, to Fla. ca 1880, m. Julia T. _____, b. GA.
Albert A. Montgomery, b. 1847, to Fla. ca 1900, m. Mary E. Bellamy, b. 1837.
James L. Burns, b. ca 1851, to Fla. after 1880, m. Mary E. Ward, b. 1856.

Also Bellamys and Vereens, my families.
William H. Pendleton
SEARS.PORT, MAINE 04974

February 19, 1983.

Dear Miss Little,

Many thanks for sending me the Winter Issue of the Independent Republic Quarterly with the article from "Among the Pines" telling of the visit at the home of Henry Buck.

Some six or seven years ago when I first began to correspond with Mrs. Charles Cutts about her ancestor, Henry Buck, she wrote of his being mentioned in "Among the Pines". I was unable to obtain a copy of this book through our state library or any other source and am happy to add this article to my fairly thick file on Henry Buck, Bucksville, etc.

The period covered in this article must have been a most difficult one for Henry Buck who obviously saw both sides of the sectional controversy. He was loyal to the area where he had been so successful and yet could see the problems lying ahead. I wish more of Henry Buck's correspondence and records were preserved for I believe they would reveal one of the clearest pictures of the problems facing the country at that time.

Congratulations to the Horry County Historical Society for continuing to publish such a quality magazine. It certainly is one of the best that I see from time to time.

Sincerely,

[signature]