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Horry County Historical Society

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Spectators at the dedication of the river steamboat mural at Third and Main, downtown Conway, view the recently finished work by artist James Frisino. - Photo by Susan H. McMillan.
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PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR!

Society meetings: Board meetings:
July 9, 1984       June 11, 1984
October 8, 1984   September 10, 1984
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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 $1.00 for one and 50¢ for each additional issue for postage and handling) 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 Fifth 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.

THE SPRING MEETING WILL BE HELD IN MYRTLE BEACH,
BRING COVERED DISHES TO BREARLEY HALL, FIRST
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1300 N. KING’S HIGHWAY. WE
WILL EAT AT NOON. PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT 1:00 PM.
THE PRESIDENT's LETTER

Dear Members:

We are looking forward to seeing you at our tour of Myrtle Beach on April 14. Bring your picnic lunch so we can eat together by 12 o'clock noon at Brearley Hall at the First Presbyterian Church on the Kings Highway in Myrtle Beach. Four Horry County natives will tell you about the way it used to be and early development and then you will be given maps to tour.

Do you realize your membership in the HCHS makes you a member of the Confederation of S.C. Local Historical Societies also. Anyone interested in knowing what other societies around the state are doing may attend their Landmark Conference at the York County Museum in Rock Hill, S.C. April 26,27,28, 1984. Also if you would like to learn more about South Carolina history you might want to join the S.C. Historical Society. Their dues are $25 and they publish a quarterly magazine. They have an annual meeting and tour in Charleston the last Saturday of February. Their address is S.C.H.S., Fireproof Building, Charleston, S.C. 29401. In their headquarters building on Meeting and Chalmers streets they house a vast amount of reference material for members to research or browse through.

We are working toward our 250th anniversary of the opening of this area for settlement with a celebration starting in the fall and hopefully continuing through the spring. We hope everyone will join in the celebration. Be prepared to help us get ready too.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Nelson Jackson)

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A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE STEAM BOAT ERA ON THE WACCAMAW RIVER

By BGen. Hoyt McMillan, U. S. Marine Corps (Ret.)

(Delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the Conway Downtown Mural, Dec. 17, 1983)

I hope it was a bright, pretty day, such as this, in 1898 when the steamboat F. G. Burroughs was launched at the old shipyard here at Conway. I know it was a gala day for the local citizens. In those days, everyone from miles around came to join in the excitement and pleasure of the launching of a new steamboat. Everyone was aware of the importance of these vessels in their day to day lives. The role of the steamboats in moving passengers and freight up and down the Waccamaw River was recognized by all as being the most reliable and efficient means of transportation. The steamboats stopped at all landings between Star Bluff near the North Carolina line and the Port of Georgetown—between Conway and Georgetown on a regular basis, and north of Conway the trips were arranged as required.

The dedication of this beautiful mural is a fitting climax to the splendid effort made by our Downtown Revitalization Committee, Downtown Merchants Association, and our City Government to renovate and beautify the original and historic business district of Conway. Those who have worked to make this project possible are to be congratulated. We all know that nothing stands still! As individuals, we either advance or deteriorate. We do not "hold our own". The same is true of a town, and Conway has been made a more attractive city because of this very successful work. In making future improvements, as was done in this case, the true character of our downtown must not be lost and our historic buildings must be preserved.
Since earliest times, the Waccamaw River has been a major advantage for Conway and Horry County. It provided a means of access before there were any roads, railroads or other means of transportation. The horse and buggy, the wagon, and the man on horseback were inefficient compared with a boat running on the smooth, pliable, open surface of the river. The first known persons of European origin to see this area came by paddleboat from Georgetown in 1732.

Sailing vessels came up the Waccamaw River to Bucksport and to Potts Bluff and ultimately to Conway for many years. They brought cargoes from New York and Boston and returned loaded with forest products, farm produce and other exchangeable goods of this area. I will not dwell on the subject of sailing ships and barge traffic on the river, but will restrict myself to the steamboats and their era, because they were the day to day reliable means of moving volumes of freight and passengers to and from the outside world during a key period of our development. I would like to comment, however, that at least two sailing vessels were built in Conway at the old shipyard. We know for certain that the Church Perkins was built here by Conway workmen. The largest sailing ship built in our county was the Henrietta, an ocean going clipper ship built by the Bucks at Bucksville in 1875.

The first known steamboat to travel on the Waccamaw was the Confederate troop ship, The Francis Marion. She came here in 1862 to pick up men who joined the Confederate army. I'm sure that other steamboats came up the river in the years between 1862 and the early 1880s, but of them we have no record. It was in the early 1880s that Burroughs and Collins Company purchased the Juniper, a small river steamboat, in Wilmington, North Carolina. The Juniper was an old vessel when Burroughs and Collins bought her, but she marked the beginning of "The Waccamaw Line of Steamers" founded by Burroughs and Collins Company and based in Conway. The steamboats of the Company operated on the Waccamaw River for almost 40 years.

When the Juniper finally had to be replaced, the owners, using all of the machinery from the leaky vessel, as well as much of the superstructure, built the Driver which saw many years of service on the river. The Driver was built in Conway at the old shipyard just across Kingston Lake on the Waccamaw River. It was the first of six steamboats built by Burroughs and Collins Company at that site for the Waccamaw Line of Steamers.

To give you an idea about the condition of the hull of the Juniper before she was decommissioned and replaced by the Driver, her Captain, I. J. (The) Williams, said that he could always tell when he passed the junction of Bull Creek and the Waccamaw River because the yellow water from the Great Pee Dee River flowing down Bull Creek caused the color of the water in the hold of the Juniper to change color from black to yellow on the way down river and from yellow to black on the way back. It is easy to see how keeping the wooden hulls of the steamboats tight was a real problem. The vessels had to bounce over sand bars and submerged objects as they steamed on the Waccamaw River.
The Maggie, built in 1884 in Conway, was the next steamboat built by the Waccamaw Line of Steamers. She joined the Driver in making regular runs to Georgetown and to other landings on the Waccamaw River.

In 1888 the Ruth was launched at the old shipyard and instead of being a stern wheeler, she was driven by two deck-level side wheels powered by two separate horizontal non-condensing steam engines. The Ruth was 80 feet long, had a 16 foot beam and grossed 89 tons.

The New Maggie replaced the first Maggie but her career was cut short when she caught fire while tied at the dock at Conway. This event, occurring at night, gave the citizenry of Conway a terrific spectacle, one from which they reckoned time and events for years.

The next steamboat to join the Waccamaw Line was built in 1898 in Conway. This was the F. G. Burroughs. She was driven by side wheels powered by separate horizontal non-condensing steam engines. She was the largest steamboat operated by the Company. She was 125 feet long, with a beam of 20 feet and was licensed to navigate on Winyah Bay and its tributaries in South Carolina. She was licensed to carry 130 passengers and could carry 150 tons of freight. She was rebuilt in Conway in 1912. The F. G. Burroughs was the flagship of the line for over 20 years, until the steamboats were sold in 1919.

With those separately driven side wheels, the F. G. Burroughs could navigate the sharpest curves of the river regardless of her great size. This was possible because the paddlewheel on the outside side of the curve could be driven faster than the paddlewheel on the inside side of the curve. If necessary one side wheel could be driven forward while the other was reversed. This made it possible for the steamboat to turn around in a place in the river that was only slightly wider than the length of the vessel.

It is fitting that this sturdy vessel, a true workhorse in the early commercial development of Conway and Horry County, was chosen as the subject of this mural.

The last steamboat built in Conway was the beautiful Mitchellle C. She was built at the new shipyard, or Government Shipyard, located on the Conway side of Kingston Lake near where the Lake joins the Waccamaw River. Today the Conway end of the new railroad trestle terminates at the site. The Mitchellle C. was 100 feet long with a 20 foot beam and a draft of 6 feet. She was powered by side wheels and was licensed to carry 125 passengers and could carry 85 tons of freight. She was named for Miss Mitchellle Collins, one of the daughters of Mr. Benjamin Grier Collins, a partner of Burroughs and Collins Company.

I have been told that the best meals served to the public anywhere in this area were served on board the steamboats. The cooks were able to provide fresh seafood, because of the trips to Georgetown where such was available. This was in addition to other fresh local meats, produce and fruits. Also, the best cooks were signed on in the crews.
Because of the early morning scheduled time for sailing from Conway (5:00 A.M.) and from Georgetown (6:00 A.M.) overnight accommodations were available to passengers who wanted to board the steamboats in the evening prior to departure. The F. G. Burroughs provided a few rooms, and the Mitchelle C. was equipped with several nice staterooms. Passengers enjoyed this added luxury that made the day-long voyage more enjoyable.

Since the discontinuance of the steamboat traffic by Burroughs and Collins Company, the demand for river transportation for passengers and freight on a regular basis has disappeared. The Comanche, the last steamboat to make the regular runs from Georgetown to Conway, was home-ported in Georgetown and its schedule was discontinued in the 1920s.

Since then the river and the Intracoastal Waterway, completed in 1935, have been used primarily by barge traffic, rafting logs, and pleasure craft.

On the occasion of dedicating this beautiful mural, it is appropriate to mention the person for whom the steamboat pictured in the mural was named, Mr. Franklin Gorham Burroughs.

Mr. Burroughs died on February 25, 1897 at the age of 62, the year before the launching of the steamboat named for him. He was a rare combination of a man, an entrepreneur, who was kind, generous and a real family man. He was born on a farm December 28, 1834, near Williamston in Martin County, North Carolina. In his early 20s he informed his parents that he wanted to come to Conway to visit a cousin, Mr. James S. Burroughs, who was already in business here, to determine whether or not he wanted to make this area his home. He arrived in Conway in 1857 and was given a job working in his cousin's store, which was located on this corner lot where we are standing today. A short time later he bid on a contract offered by the county to construct a bridge. His bid was lowest and he successfully completed the work. He had an unusually keen perspective and determination and he succeeded in whatever enterprises he undertook. Although primarily self-taught, he was intelligent and energetic. He developed the ability to write expressive letters and he readily gained the trust and admiration of people with whom he worked. He was an excellent judge of men and a stickler for honesty. As you can see, he has been a true hero of mine for a long time and it gives me pleasure each time I see his name printed on the side of the steamboat in this mural. He left a legacy of character to his family that has seldom been equalled, especially in a backwater area such as Horry County in the mid and late 1800s. His enterprises in forest products (especially naval stores), transportation, farming and the mercantile business gave employment to many worthy individuals and greatly influenced the early development of this community.

During the War Between the States Mr. Burroughs served in Battery White on Winyah Bay and in the famous 10th South Carolina Regiment for the duration of the war, until he was captured in Tennessee and made a prisoner of war. As soon as he was released from prison in Fort Douglas, Illinois, he came by train to Greensboro, North...
Carolina, and from there walked home and picked up his business where he had left it. On November 15, 1866 he married a Conway girl, Miss Adeline Cooper (b. 3 Sept 1848; d. 7 July 1919). They made their home at Snow Hill on Kingston Lake in Conway.

In 1872 he formed a business partnership with Mr. Benjamin Grier Collins known as Burroughs and Collins Company. This partnership was granted a charter of incorporation in 1895 as Burroughs and Collins Company, the company which still bears his name.

To give you an idea of the character of Mr. Burroughs, I would like to relate a true story. He had scheduled himself to visit the Bayboro General Mercantile Store of the Company. He had not been feeling well for several days, but on the appointed day he set out in his buggy to drive to Bayboro. En route he became very ill and finally had to stop and tie his horse to a tree. He rested but felt so bad he had to lie down. Before lying down, however, he took a piece of paper and wrote a note "To whom it may concern" that if he were found dead that it would be from natural causes, not from foul play, and signed his name. This illustrates the sincere concern he had for his fellow man as well as his determination to fulfill appointments.

Each time I see this mural I am aware of its special appeal. I know it fills a need of our citizens, inspiring and uplifting them. It is truly significant of the area and has a flavor of that bygone era, the steamboat era, which is part of our heritage. Mr. James Frisino, the artist who created it, is to be thanked for his sensitive and interpretative work. It is my hope that someone will appear on the scene with a formula for preserving it as we see it today, and that its fresh colors will not be faded by time and weather.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Watt Espy, P. O. Box 6205, University, AL 35486, is conducting research on the history of capital punishment in America. In response to a query pages from the IRQ were mailed to him. This memo in reply is dated November 30, 1982.

Thank you for sending me pp. 27-29 of The Independent Republic Quarterly for April, 1971. Of course, the cases of Little Abe Rabon and Nathan Willis were new ones for me.

In order that you might make your records correct, I thought that I would pass on to you additional information on the Abe Rabon case as I found an appeal on it which may be found in 4 Richland South Carolina Reports, 260. The crime occurred on Sept. 4, 1849, and Willis Rabon was killed with a pen knife instead of being clubbed to death. All three of the Rabons (Abram, Sr., Abram, Jr., and Duke) were convicted and sentenced to die. However, as it was not shown that Duke was actually present at the scene of the crime, he was freed on the appeal while the sentences of the two Abrams were affirmed. Of course these differences can be explained by the fact that the case, as related in The Independent Republic Quarterly, was as remembered evidently by "an old-timer" many years after it actually occurred.

I am inclined to think that Abram, Sr., was probably pardoned by the Governor and that only Abram, Jr., was actually executed. I am also inclined to place credence in the story that he was allowed to finish his crop before being executed because I have found other cases of that having happened. Consequently, I am tentatively carrying Little Abe Rabon's execution as having probably occurred in November, 1851. Should I develop anything else on this, I will let you know and I would appreciate your doing the same for me. Should you learn of any other Horry County hangings, please advise me. Thanks again and best wishes.
Many Changes Take Place In County Schools

By LINDA PROCTOR
Staff Writer

Thurman Anderson, retired superintendent of education for Horry County reminisced about how schools were during his younger days at the Horry County Historical Society Monday.

Anderson began his education at Baxter school, a one room school with a path. There were no electricity, running water, or indoor facilities at that time or any buildings at the end of the path. The school was near the Poplar and Baker's Chapel communities.

In the early days of Anderson's formal education, the schools had to be in walking distance of the student's homes; therefore, they were small.

Usually there was one teacher, occasionally two, in a big room with students ranging in age from five to 18.

The schools were heated by wood stoves and the students usually gathered the wood. Water was from a hand pump in the school yard and if the pump didn't work, the students would go down to a branch near the school for water.

Lunch buckets were carried from home. Anderson said they had a long lunch break and the boys always played ball after eating.

Teachers were strict with the three R's in the early part of the century. Reading, Riting, and 'Rithmetic were taught to the tune of the hickory stick.

Students that attended class regularly and tried got a good basic education. Most of them studied whatever books they could find.

Anderson said his father wanted him to graduate from high school so he started attending Burroughs High School (in the school building at the corner of Main Street and Ninth Avenue) in the eighth grade and graduated from there in 1927.
Many times the small schools were thought to be inferior but Anderson said when he started in the eighth grade, he found they were as smart as any of the other students.

"In early days, the city boys thought they were better than the country boys," Anderson said.

After Anderson graduated from high school, the Great Depression came home. Before going to college, he taught school for one year.

Anderson said teaching must have been in his blood. He worked in several different businesses, but always returned to teaching. In 1940, he ran for county superintendent of education and was elected. "In my campaign," Anderson said, "I promised the people to see the boys and girls had a good opportunity to learn and I tried to live up to that promise."

For several years not a lot of progress was made in the schools. He visited the schools at least once a year, sometimes many more. Basically, the buildings were inadequate.

In Horry County, there were 84 school districts with every one having a white school and 40 of the districts having black schools.

Coley Seaburn, the high school superintendent, worked and got a bill passed to set up eight high schools in the county. They thought consolidation would improve the school system. In 1928 or '29, transportation was provided for the high schools.

There were lots of small elementary schools feeding into each of them.

Each of the school districts were an entity of its own and didn't have much money to use in operating costs. Some had box suppers to raise money to support the schools and the state paid the teachers' salaries.

Anderson said, "The late 30's brought rural electricity to the area."

As superintendent, Anderson said he saw a big need for uniform textbooks. In the past, they had bought whatever was available and when students moved from one school to another, they were using different books.

Another thing that concerned Anderson was the need for teachers to further their education because many teachers started teaching when they didn't have to have a college degree. Some had maybe one or two years of college.

In 1942, college credits were offered in Horry County for the first time. Around 75 or 80 teachers came to a workshop where they could get credit and after that time, a workshop was offered each year.

Anderson said as time went along, he saw a need for consolidation of elementary schools. The Gunters Island school had three students. This school was closed and the students moved to the next school. This started the closing of a lot more of the small schools.

The people in each of the districts would vote to see if they would close their schools. Many citizens voted to close their smaller schools because it was hard to get good curriculum and the larger schools had more teachers and could do a better job.

In 1952, Governor James Burns got interested in education and sales tax was put on goods to benefit the schools in South Carolina. A lot of people voted for all the sales tax to go to the schools instead of just a portion.

Also, in 1952, a survey was made and a plan was developed for equal education opportunities for the blacks and whites. Anderson said some of the black schools were awful. They insisted on a good sound building, separate but equal to the whites.

Anderson said they needed a county unit system to tax property where it is and educate children where they are. Senator Ernest Richardson helped pass an act to establish the county unit system in 1952.

The county superintendent's office had been an elected office prior to that time but now it would be appointed. Also, the 84 districts were combined to form one school district.

Anderson said when he was elected superintendent, there were three county employees; himself, the secretary and an attendance clerk. In the 40's, a lunch program was established. The trustees from each of the schools had to agree to provide money for the lunchrooms.

Around 1954, the building program was started for the schools. They started building new buildings all over the county. All the small schools went to larger schools.

Along with the new buildings, transportation was provided. When the state took over all the transportation, they started providing student drivers and then 'girl drivers.' Anderson said there was a lot of controversy about the change in drivers but the young people had better records than some of the adults and the girls made the best drivers.

As time went on, the school district centralized purchasing and maintenance for the buildings. More personnel was added to the staff of the central office and a film library was established.

Anderson said they wanted to get a college in the area because teachers were wanting more education. In the early 50's, a group went to Charlotte to visit a community college. They also contacted a lot of colleges to get them to sponsor a college here. Everyone turned them down Anderson said. As a last resort, the College of Charleston was contacted. After a visit, a letter was written to their board of trustees and the trustees voted to sponsor the college to get it started. After the foundation of the college, the University accepted them and this is what is now Coastal Carolina College.

In the mid 50's, the Supreme Court ruled that schools were not to be segregated any longer. Anderson said new buildings had just been completed, new ones for the blacks and whites.

There was a lot of foot dragging from '54 to '65 when the Civil Rights Act was passed. Anderson said people from the Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) department would come and tell them what to do but not much happened in the way of integration.

"From '65 to '70 were the rough years," Anderson said. The Justice Court and HEW called and
some people were taken to court. Anderson said he took the position to work something out that would work in this county. Things stayed on an even keel and by 1970 a plan was worked out that everyone could live with.

Anderson said "After five years of negotiating, a plan was worked out. People were so understanding. One of the smoothest integrations in the state was done in this county."

"If it had to be done, work together and get it done," Anderson said. It was approved by HEW and the Justice Department and the school system became unitary instead of dual in 1970.

Between 1965 and '70, freedom of choice was given to the students to attend whatever school they wanted according to Anderson but this didn't satisfy Washington. Not enough blacks wanted to attend the white schools.

Anderson said after the system became one, there was a lot of adjusting to do but by 1973, when he retired, a lot of problems had been ironed out and the system was operating smoothly.

Since 1941 when Anderson took office, central purchasing (supplying schools with supplies at good prices), maintenance, school lunch program, consolidation of schools and building new ones and integration had all been accomplished. Anderson said he thought it was now time to have school again and decided to retire.

He said with all of these things out of the way, it was time to focus on getting back to the basic education and to give teachers a chance to teach instead of spending a lot of time filling out reports.

Anderson said discipline was lost when the Civil Rights Act was passed, "When I taught, we paddled and the students knew to behave," Anderson said.

"What we need now is to be able to pay teachers enough to get good, well educated, qualified teachers. Many of today's teachers don't like it. Get rid of the teachers who do it just to have a job. We need to be able to recruit and pay good teachers and get rid of the poor teachers, have good discipline and not pussy foot around," Anderson said.

"If we get back to the philosophy of a good basic education program with the schools we have, we can have good basic education. The right kind of teachers makes the best education. You'll have sorry schools if the teacher doesn't have control of her classes," he added.

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JOSEPH ELMORE CARTER
10 Mar. 1812 - 25 Dec. 1889
Daisy Area, Horry Co., S. C.
by Lou Floy Milligan


Elmore Carter was a farmer in the Daisy Community of Horry County near the Carter Cemetery, and the Simpson Creek Primitive Church. Mr. Jerry Carter and Mrs. Rupert Car-
ter now live on the same farm. Mrs. Rupert Carter has the old family Bible, and an enlarged picture of Elmore and Anna Jane.

According to Bill Carter of Calabash who was 92 in 1967, Elmore was in a wheelchair for about eight years. He remembered that Elmore had a mule named "Shugg". Bill also remembered that Elmore had June apple trees, and that his father would go to see Elmore in June apple season. According to Rev. Jerry Carter, a Primitive Baptist elder of Manning, S. C., Elmore's second wife, "Mammy Jane", had to plow the oxen because Elmore was an invalid. Someone told that Elmore started to walk to Virginia on foot to look for a son who did not return after the war.

The children of Elmore and C. Mary Ann Cox Carter were:
- Monroe, b. 1836, m. Rebecca J.
- Eliza, b. 1838, m. William D. Porter, s/o Allen and Sarah Autery Porter of Cumberland Co., N. C.
- William Benjamin, b. 1842, m. Martha Jane Cox, d/o Neednam and Nancy Hughes Cox
- John Franklin, b. 1848 (single)
- Joseph Elmore, Jr., b. 1853, m. Harriet Ellen Benton, d/o William Marsden and Pru Cox Benton.

The children of Elmore and Anna Jane Reaves Carter were:
- Mary Ann, b. 1862 (single)
- Frances Elizabeth, b. 1864, m. Neednam James Cox, Jr.
- Candes Caroline, b. 1867 (single)
- James Wilson, b. 1875, m. Nola Petry Smith
- Nancy Matilda, b. 1878, m. John R. Gore
- Joseph Johnson, b. 1869, m. Sarah Victoria Bellemy
- Emma Jane, b. 1872, m. William Benton

CONFEDERATE SERVICE RECORDS

William Benjamin Carter, Pvt. (son of Elmore)
- Born Columbus Co., N. C., resided in S. C., farmer
- Enlisted Camp Lamb, age 19
- Captured at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 20, 1864
- Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and transferred to Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va.
- Received at James River for exchange, March 18, 1865.

Munroe Carter, Pvt. (son of Elmore)
- Enlisted at Camp Lame, at age 26, March 21, 1862
- Captured at Fox's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862
- Confined in Federal prison until paroled and transferred to Arkin's Landing, James River, Va., received about Sept. 27, 1862 for exchange.
- Died on or about Oct. 14, 1862 of disease.

William Carter, Pvt. (nephew of Elmore, son of Leonard Carter)
- Company D, 20th Regiment, Columbus County Guards
- Enlisted Camp Wyatt at 19, April 6, 1862
- Wounded at Fox Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862
- Returned to duty, May/June 1863
- Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863
- Confined at Ft. Delaware, Del.
- Transferred to Point Lookout, Md., Oct. 15-18, 1863
- Paroled at Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 13, 1865
- Transferred to Cox Wharf, James River, Va.
- Received Feb. 14, 1865 for exchange.
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM HORRY COUNTY'S PAST

By Stewart Pabst

The photograph as a historic document is one of the most prized possessions a museum may offer its visiting patrons either for personal interest or historic study. In its most simple form the historic photograph represents two most important aspects for the understanding of history. First of all, there is the primary scenic composition of the photograph from which a wealth of information may be learned. The locations and architectural styles of historic buildings and landmarks which have long since been removed from our contemporary world come alive again in the photographs. The everyday life styles of the people in the photographs, their clothing styles, modes of transportation and the like are exceptionally valuable for historic study. Secondly, we should remember that the camera, the recording instrument, was aimed and focused at a certain point in time and for generally a very specific purpose. The camera, although totally objective in a mechanical sense, is actually an extension of the photographer and indeed plays an important part in interpreting the significance of the historic photograph.

I believe that most of the IRQ's readers are aware of the museum's most recent acquisition of the Greene photographs from the Aynor area in the 1930s. The collection represents a valuable historic record of the life and times of the people of Aynor in the 1930s but most importantly, there is an underlying quality to the collection which lends a rare opportunity to appreciate the work of the photographer and his subjects in their historic setting.

About the Photographer

William Van Auken Greene was born in Minnesota in 1866. Little is known of the man's early life except that he had from the onset taken a keen interest in the then new science of photography. Greene was the classic itinerant photographer. Working out of West Virginia coal mine country, Greene would travel the countryside taking pictures of rural Americans going about their daily lives during a period in this country's history when economic hardships were the norm of everyday existence. It was in West Virginia, according to Greene's son, where he was recognized for some of the earliest photographs of the famous feuding Hatfields and McCoys.

In 1931 Greene arrived in the Aynor area at the age of 65. Traveling photographers, as well as resident professionals, were hardly new to Horryites. Warren Johnson of Conway had been taking pictures around the county for years. A 1908 edition of the Horry Herald lists an advertisement for R. K. Gasque, Professional Photographer, while in July of 1901 the same paper ran a notice of a Chas. W. Bayne, a photographer who had operated in different sections of the county for five or six months and had disappeared without filling contracts for
photographs ... "skipped with perhaps many hundreds of dollars of ill-gotten gains."

Ruth (Martin) Skipper remembered Greene's arrival in Aynor at her father's farm in 1931. He was a slightly disheveled old man with long grey hair, his tripod tucked under his one arm and his camera slung in a black satchel over his shoulder. The Martins took Greene into their home, as was the custom for travelers, who repaid them with stories of his adventures traveling the countryside. When the children pestered Greene to tell them the story of how he lost his arm, his reply was, "Lost it? Goodness no. It was cut off!"
Greene took up residence in Aynor in a small trailer that he called his "black house", which also served as his dark room to develop his photographs. He became a common sight in Aynor, and a well-liked member of the community. Only once were Greene's intentions questions, when at the onset of World War II he was suspected of being a German spy.

To many people Greene was known as "Uncle Bill" and the sheer volume of his extant photographs shows that he was an expected part of any and every special occasion where people had gathered. His formal work, the prints of which he sold six for $1.50, consists of family reunions, class photographs, funerals, family and individual portraits, hog killings, barn raisings and the like contribute to the bulk of his work. But it is his informal, sometimes guerrilla, photography that lends the greatest insight into the people of the Aynor area in the 1930s.

To some degree it is difficult to determine what a formal setting was for Greene. Traveling the back roads of the county, Greene would find a family working in the tobacco fields stopping for a watermelon break, another family tying tobacco beneath the barn, two men returning from a fishing trip with a huge bass, a woman carding cotton on her porch, children playing in the yard or a couple of "boys" clowning with a bottle of "shine". This is Greene at his best. His photographs reach out and grasp the personalities of his subjects, preserving a sense of the dignity and pride of these people with a warmth and very "human" quality. It is the elements of realism and warmth that I personally find most appealing, and most revealing of the history of Horry County. From a cursory inspection of the photographs themes of family cohesion, friendship and cooperation are ever present. His photographs purport not only the values of the family and the land on which the people lived and worked, but the cohesion of the two that is inseparable.
To some extent the quality of Greene's photographs is due to his professionalism, the knowledge of his camera, and the rapport with his subjects. The personalities and life styles become as apparent to us today as they were to Greene almost 50 years ago.

There is a difference between the historic photograph as posterity and the historic photograph as a system of images that brings life to the people and their times in the past. This is the historic photograph as an artifact, an artifact which bridges the gap between past and present and brings understanding to the history of the people of Horry County.

William Van Auken Greene's photographs of the people of Aynor are currently in preparation for display at the Horry County Museum. Much work has yet to be completed before the photographs are ready for exhibition. The negatives came to us in the condition in which they were salvaged from the old house and have required cleaning as well as cataloging. Identification of the photographs is a process which will take time in completing and, while not necessary prior to display, will be essential for archival purposes. Many of the negatives have been damaged or darkened with age and a density reducing process is necessary prior to printing. All of the negatives (approximately 1200) need to be contact printed to judge the image and to provide a positive record of the negative. Anyone interested in assisting the museum, either on a volunteer basis or financially, in preserving these photographs should contact the Horry County Museum for further information.

Many people need to be acknowledged for their assistance in preserving these photographs and their history for the Museum. They are:

- Leslie Graham, Aynor
- Ruth Skipper, Conway
- Murdie Skipper, Myrtle Beach
- Omar Greene, son of William Van Auken Greene, Charleston, West Virginia

Marvin Skipper, Aynor
Evangeline Skipper, Conway
It’s Hog Killing Time (Still)

By LOU FLOY MILLIGAN

Often I think how delicious our home-cured ham used to taste, how my fingers would smell so good as I sat in the school house, and all the excitement of hog-killing day.

I sort of envy my neighbor Irene Wright and her nephew Nathaniel Harrelson every winter as they do their own salting down and smoking that wonderful, tasty meat. They still do what almost all families did a few years ago.

Last year I carried my children next door to see the meat salted down, and the drying up of the fat. This year I was able to go early and take a picture of Grady Smith, Marshal Smith, Joe Jenrette, Walter Stevens, and others who were helping Irene and Nathaniel scald the hogs.

Just before Christmas, they had the three big wash pots boiling as they killed and fixed four hogs. Irene said they made mixture of Morton sugar cure, brown sugar, smoke, salt, borax, flour, and black pepper to rub on the meat. When the salt takes, then they will smoke the meat in the old smokehouse. When I asked her about the making of the sausage, she laughed and said she was going to let Danny Cartrette do that at the cold storage.

Those wonderful days of killing hogs, when I was too small to have to work hard, but big enough to have a great time...and always hungry enough to enjoy all that delicious meat.

The weather was right, (very cold and sunny for a spell). The signs were right...kill on the shrinking moon, if you wanted to get a lot of grease, and not have popping grease when trying to cook the meat.

Make preparation before the big day...clean out the smokehouse; gather up oak, hickory, or old ead wood out of the bay; put up two heavy timbers, forked at the top; shine up and make a point on the end of a very sturdy, strong, skinny pole; soak and strip up some of the fibrous leaves off the beargrass plant; scrub all the washpots, washtubs, big pans, barrels, drums; sharpen all the knives, razor sharp; get some ‘fat-lightered’ splinters to help the hot water take off the hair; shut up the 200 pound hogs in a pen; set out worktables; gather up plenty of firewood; dig a slanted hole for the barrel; and buy whatever was needed to fix your particular recipe, such as salt, saltpeter, borax, brown sugar, black pepper, and red pepper.

At daybreak, Daddy would have the big pots of water boiling. The neighbors, relatives, tenants, helpers would arrive with extra pots, pans, knives, etc. One man in the group would hit the hog in the head with an axe; or shoot him with a rifle. One man, with a sharp knife, knew where and how to cut the throat so that the blood would run out. Three or four men would pick up the hog by the legs and stick one end of him into the slanted barrel of scalding water. They would turn him at intervals, drag him out, scrape hair like mad, and stick the other end in. The head was cut off and placed on a stump or block of wood, and split wide open. The brains were removed to cook with eggs for breakfast; the jowls were saved to cook with peas on New Year’s day; and the head was used to make hoghead cheese.

‘Fat-lightered’ splinters were often put into the barrel of water to help take the hair off. Some people said ashes would help. The men cut the rear hamstrings on the hog and stuck the skinny, sharpe-pointed pole through. This skinny pole was placed on a heavier pole, to hang on heavy timbers or tree limbs. What a sight; two or more, big naked hogs hanging upside down, naked and shiny! A steady hand would cut the hog down the middle, care not to cut the inside membranes. The women would run to catch the insides in tubs and buckets. There jobs had just begun.

The lungs (liths) and livers were put in a big cook pot and rice was added later for everybody’s dinner. The guts (intestines) were emptied, turned, rid, washed, washed, and washed...some were cut in small pieces to cook as chitlins, and long pieces were cut to use for casing sausage meat.

The fat was cut up in small pieces and cooked in the big washpot. It was my job to keep stirring with a long smooth stick, to keep the meat from scorching on the bottom of the pot.

It was my job to put more wood around the washpot; to go behind the
smokehouse and get some sage for the hoghead cheese; to run to an uncle's house and borrow the sausage grinder; to help turn the sausage grinder on the end of the table; to help stuff the sausage mixture through the curved reed slice on the end of the casing; to gnaw the delicious small bones when making hoghead cheese; to try a cracklin with skin on one side; to carry the lard stands (buckets) out to put the grease in; and to stick up my nose at the chitlins and feet.

The hams, shoulders, middlings, backbone, porkchops, etc. would be covered completely in salt and rubbed down good, then left on the bench in the smokehouse to 'take the salt'...from a few days to a month. Then the salt was rinsed off, and the owners' special recipe was spread on the meat. Different people used different proportions of some or all of these: salt, black pepper, saltpeter, borax, red pepper, brown sugar. This mixture was to give a particular flavor, and to keep the skippers (worms) out. The meat would then be hung from shiny poles in the smokehouse and smoked for a few days.

A hole was dug in the middle of the dirt floor and a fire was built out of oak, hickory, or rotten branches, to smoke instead of flame. I was often sent to see if the fire had flamed up, or the smoke had died down. Some people used the tough fibers from the sea-grass plants to hang up the meat.

I can still see my mama going to the smoke house to cut a slice of ham for breakfast. I often enjoyed smelling the fabulous aroma on my fingers as I sat in school.

We never saw the bottom of the meat platter at home. Mama kept cooking and piling more on top. Any hands, kin, strangers, or hobos knew where there was plenty of food. When we came in from school, the old safe was a beautiful sight with the platter of fried ham, platter of biscuits, platter of cornbread, bowl of cracklins, plate of hoghead cheese, and pan of baked sweet potatoes.

Mama would never throw away good money on buying fancy wax paper; therefore, when I carried a ham-biscuit to school, the paper bag got greasy. I remember, so well, of being ashamed of that great ham-biscuit in that greasy bag; as my city-slicker classmates ate the pretty slices of bologna on lightbread wrapped up in slick wax paper.

I would love to trade today, my pretty bolonga sandwich for one of those ugly ham-biscuits...even in a greasy paper bag!

MORE ABOUT THE DOZIER FAMILY

by Elizabeth D. Vaughan

Since writing the brief history of the Doziers in 1977 (IRQ, v. 12, no. 1, Winter 1978), I have been able to learn a few more facts on the family and I would like to mention them for the record.

p. 15  Elizabeth Dozier, the wife of Leonard Dozier I married Nathaniel Garland of Westmoreland Co., VA before Sept 1702 as on that date they appeared in court and petitioned that a third of the freehold estate of 300 acres that belonged to Elizabeth's late husband, Leonard Dozer, be set aside for her. The Court commanded that Richard Dozier be summoned to court and show cause why Elizabeth had not received her dower. (Westmoreland Co., VA Order Book 1698-1705) Nathaniel Garland died before 31 Mar 1703 when his will was presented in court for probate. (Westmoreland Co. Wills & Deeds Book #3 1701-07)

p. 16  The Leonard Dozier of St. David's Parish, SC, who left a will dtd 3 Jun 1774, mentioning his wife and children but not naming them, was a much older man than the son of Leonard III and wife Ann. His inventory in Inventory Book BB p. 30-31 in South Carolina Archives shows many notes and accounts due his Estate and some of the notes were dated as early as 1764 when the son of Leonard III would have been only thirteen years old. It now appears that he is the Leonard Dozier, son of John and Sibella Dozier of Old Bute and Warren Co., NC. This John seems to be son of Leonard Dozier II and wife Elizabeth (Ingo) Ascough Dozier and brother of Leonard III.

p. 23  Emily Bartelle (Harrell) Stephenson d. 22 Nov 1981 in Smithfield, NC.

p. 25  William Martin Murphy, Jr. is a gynecologist and not a pediatrician.

p. 27  Martha Elizabeth Moore m. James Roy Fields 10 Oct 1981 in Arlington, VA. Mr. Fields is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fields.
The Prince Family: From Virginia To Columbus County

By NICHOLAS L. PRINCE

The Prince family: Where did they come from? Who was the first? How long have they been here? These questions and many others are often asked by members of many different families concerning their ancestors. The answers to these questions are both simple and complex. To search for someone's "roots" takes much time and plenty of work. Digging in old trunks, talking with relatives, and searching official records provide much of the needed information. If you would like to search your family tree, these methods should help. No matter how difficult it gets, don't give up, for the rewards are great.

The first Prince of direct relation to the Princes of Columbus County to settle in America was Edward Prince. He is listed in Book 11, page 689 of the Virginia Land Grants as receiving 500 acres of land on the south side of the Apamattuck River, running up by the falls of the river one half mile in Charles City County on October 10, 1639, for the transporting ten men from England. This is the first record of the Prince family in Sussex County, Virginia. Edward Prince served as a member of the House of Burgesses from Charles City County from 1644 through 1646.

In 1683, George Prince, Edward's son, received a patent of five hundred acres, apparently a regrant of his father's patent. The patent was the site of Fort Henry, now Petersburg, Virginia.

Edward Prince had three sons: George, John and Richard. Of these three sons, John is the point of interest.

John Prince was a planter in Surry County, Virginia. John Prince had one son, Edward, who was born in 1680. Edward Prince had seven sons: John Prince; Edward Prince, Jr., Nicholas Prince, Gathwaite Prince, James Prince, Joseph Prince and Gilbert Prince. Of these seven sons, Edward Jr., James, Joseph, and Gilbert moved to South Carolina.

Joseph Prince was granted three hundred and fifty acres plus four hundred and forty-nine in Craven County, South Carolina on August 19, 1737. He married Elizabeth Mary Horry Lewis. On February 19, 1791, Joseph received five hundred acres on Pleasant Meadow Swamp in Horry County, South Carolina. Joseph and Elizabeth had one son, Nicholas Prince.

Nicholas Prince was born in 1738 and later moved to Bladen County, North Carolina. In 1808, Columbus County was formed by the southern portions of Bladen County and Brunswick County. So it is assumed that Nicholas moved to the future Columbus County. Nicholas inherited all of his father's property except for the natural son" of Joseph with a name other than Prince. It is thought that Joseph Prince died on July 29, 1761, but that is the date of his will. A deed signed by him is dated December 28, 1799.

Nicholas Prince had four children: Elizabeth Mary Prince, who married John Beatty, sheriff of Conwayboro in Horry County, Nicholas R. Prince, James Prince, and Joseph Prince.

Nicholas R. Prince was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, near the South Carolina line, on March 16, 1758. His wife was Jemimah and they had two sons: Nicholas R. Prince, Jr., and Richard Prince. Nicholas R. Prince married again to Nancy Wright Shelby, a widow, in the spring of 1817. They had six children. He made the following remarks in a statement for application of pension for Revolutionary Service:

"When I was an infant my family moved to 'Catfish' in the Marion District of South Carolina. When I was about three years old they moved to Horry District, then called Kingston Parish. I entered the service June 1, 1776, in Captain Dennis Hawkins' company and was later sent to Sullivan's Isle where I was a Corporal in Captain John Weekly's company in 1777, the fourth regiment of the South Carolina Continental Line. I remained in Charleston to work in a Laboratory in preparing cartridges for cannon and rockets. I saw County Pulasky fall in Georgia. I was taken prisoner at the fall of Charleston in 1780 but escaped. Following my escape, I was called out for service several times for various duties and later marched to join the army of General Francis Marion, the swamp fox."

He was pensioned one hundred and two dollars a year. During his life Nicholas R. Prince sold over four hundred and fifty acres of the property accumulated by his father and grandfather. The date of Nicholas R.'s death is said to be May 4, 1839, but there are deeds made by him dated as late as December 10, 1842.

Richard Prince was born in 1794 and he married Catherine, who was born in 1804. In the 1850 Federal Census of Horry County, Richard Prince is listed as being a fifty-five year old male; by occupation, a preacher; and land valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Also in his household were: Catherine, a forty-five year old female; Manthy, an eleven year old.
female; and Amos M., a nine year old male. Richard's son, Michael and his wife, Sarah, are listed as being a twenty year old male farmer and a thirty year old female, respectfully. Richard's oldest son, Solomon W. Prince, is listed as being a twenty-five year old male in the 1850 Federal Census of Columbus County. Richard Prince was one of the first Baptist Ministers in the Loris Section of Horry County. To verify this statement is difficult for the records show Richard as being a preacher but they do not say where.

From the records it can be noted that Richard was a wealthy land owner in areas of Pleasant Meadow, Finklea, Green Sea, Carolina, and in the vicinity of West Tabor. He purchased the land containing the present site of the H.E. Prince farm from Solomon Cartrett on September 17, 1827. Proving where the exact boundaries and extent of Richard's property is difficult to determine as to the absence of landmarks that existed then and the absence of plat drawings of their day. Richard sold the land that he purchased from Solomon Cartrett in 1827 to his son, Solomon W. Prince, on March 22, 1845, for seventy-five dollars. Richard Prince moved there after Solomon did.

Solomon W. Prince was born in 1826 in Horry County. It seems possible that Solomon's middle name was William since he named one of his sons William. Solomon purchased around one hundred acres from his father in 1848 and started farming. Later, he established a combination blacksmith general store. The exact date of its start is uncertain but it was operating during the years before 1872 and after 1888. Solomon sold household goods, food stuffs, equipment, and many other common items of the period. He also bought and sold turpentine, often shipping it to Wilmington by train to sell. Solomon's two brothers, Michael and Amos M., served on the side of the Confederacy as members of Company D, Twentieth Regiment of the North Carolina Troops; this company was also known as the Columbus Guards No. 1 and No. 4, but there is no evidence that Solomon also served. Solomon W. Prince married Martha Norris and they had five children. Their names were: Rachel, who first married James C. Ward and then to Frank Spivey; William Phylinda Crandall; Elisha; Doctor Loranzo; and Martha Ann, who married F.L. Phipps. In 1883, on May 30 Doctor Loranzo Prince purchased over one hundred acres from Solomon and Martha Prince for two hundred dollars. A few strange things noted about the Prince family are that they rarely made wills and by-passed many legal procedures by selling land outright to sons and often not registering the deeds. In his lifetime, Solomon greatly increased the Prince landholdings in North Carolina. Solomon's children stayed on various parts of the original Columbus County homestead.

The Prince Graveyard was started after the death of William Phylinda Crandall Prince in 1883. William was shot by his brother-in-law, James C. Ward, Rachel's husband, after he warned James to leave his brother's (Elisha) wife, Clemmie, alone. James shot William and later committed suicide by taking poison. William was buried away from the homes, it seems, towards the back end of the farm. It is not known where James was buried. The next person to be buried there was an infant child of Elisha's in 1884. Elisha Prince was buried there in 1885. Solomon W. Prince died in 1892; his wife Martha, in 1905, and they were buried there also. Rachel Prince and her second husband, Frank Spivey, were interred at the Prince Graveyard, too. Sometime during this period, cousins started to be buried there and the land changed hands a few times until the Norris' owned it. Their dead were buried there and it became known as the Norris Cemetery. Of the families buried there include: the Princes; the Spiveys; the Norris'; the Wards; the Youngs; and the Nealeys.

Doctor Loranzo Prince (also called Dock) was born on April 28, 1861. Dock was a farmer and he built many of the buildings still standing on the H.E. Prince farm today. The large two-story house was built by Dock in 1903 and soon he built a series of barns near the house. In the 1890's Dock married Martha Ann Rebecca Mills. She was the daughter of Joseph and Martha Harrelson Mills. Joseph H. Mills was born in 1826 and he served the Confederacy in the Civil War. He was wounded in the left arm at Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3, 1863. The arm was amputated but he died in Wilmington, North Carolina, on July 28, 1863, of wounds and/or "febris typh(oides)." Dock and Rebecca had seven children. Their names were: Carey, died at age three; Jave Newton, Ada Gertrude, spinster; Cordelia L., married McRae Fowler, Bessie Naomi, spinster, Gola Leila, married Roland D. Stephens; and Herbert Gomez. Dock was very active in the strawberry trade. He died of Lagripp and brights on March 21, 1921, and was buried at the Prince Graveyard on March 22, 1921, by his neighbors.

Herbert Gomez Prince was born on January 29, 1900. He worked as a soda jerk at Garrett's Drug Store in his youth. Gomez and his sisters attended the Boggy Hill School just outside of Tabor. This school is still standing today and is used as a barn. Gomez was a farmer and was one of the first in the area to grow tobacco. He started raising it in the early 1920's with the help of his brother Jave Newton. Gomez grew strawberries, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, shipping beans, and corn. He grew oats and soybeans for his animals. Slaughtering around forty a year, hogs were allowed to forage freely in the woods. He eventually turned most of the farming over to his son, Herbert Elton, but maintained an active interest in it. Herbert Gomez married Mallie Carmichael, daughter of Samuel and Mary Harrelson Carmichael, in 1920. Gomez and Mallie had three children: Dorothy Mae, who married Eugene Grainer; Herbert Elton; and Donald Leonard. Herbert Gomez and his sisters were charter members of the Mount Tabor Baptist Church. Cordelia led the singing and Bessie taught a Sunday School class. Bessie was also very talented at Mathematics. Gomez died of cancer of the pancreas on November 11, 1962 and was buried in the Myrtle Green Cemetery.

Herbert Elton Prince was born on January 11, 1924 in Mt. Tabor. He attended the Tabor City High School through the eleventh grade. Elton was a farmer who grew tobacco, strawberries, shipping beans, and pumpkins. Along with his brother, Donald, Elton operated a service station in Tabor City and one in Loris, South Carolina. It was af-
filiated with the Humble Oil Company, now known as the Exxon Corporation. He is retired now due to bad health and failing sight, but he raises Black Angus Cattle for beef and has maintained an average herd of twenty-five a year. Elton married Shelby Jean Coats (also called Peggy) on August 6, 1949. She is the daughter of Donnie and Alphie Bell Coats. Elton and Peggy had six children. They are: Herbert Elton, Jr., Sylvia Jean, Trudy Bee, Kelly McCoy, Nicholas Loranzo, and Phillip Alonzo, who died at age three.

IRQ is indebted to Nicholas L. Prince of Rt. 2, Box 113 JJ, Tabor City, N. C. 28463, for submitting his article for publication. Although he stresses the Columbus County connections, this is important information for many Horry County families, as well.

**

TELEPHONE CALL, "449 JOHN."

Mr. J. L. Powell

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Freight Paid

Submitted by Althea Todd Heniford, a granddaughter of J. L. Horne. Streets in Conway are named for the members of Tolar, Hart firm.
I am enclosing copies of the records from two Family Bibles for you to include in the IRQ.

The oldest one contains names and dates of all children of James and Margaret Jenerett Bellamy. Many of their descendants still reside in Horry Co., S. C., and these records should be of interest to them.

The other records are from the Bible of my great-grandmother, Susan Dewitt Vereen, who married first to Abraham Melton Bellamy and second to "Captain" John Alexander Brady. Susan's father was Joseph Dewitt Vereen, who also has descendants that still reside in Horry Co. This Bible is in the possession of Mrs. Ethel Johnson, Gainesville, Fla.

Margaret Martha BELLAMY ("Maggie") was the youngest daughter of James BELLAMY and his wife, Margaret JENERETT, of Little River, S. C. In 1859 Maggie received this Bible, as a gift, from her mother. All of the first entries were made by W. W. Williams and his writing is clear and beautiful.

Maggie married first to Jeremiah Joseph Vereen and they became the parents of five sons. One son died in 1873, then in 1877 her husband and a second son died.

Between 1878 and 1880 Maggie and her three remaining sons came to Sumter Co., Fla., with her youngest brother, William Luther BELLAMY, to be near their oldest sister, Mary BELLAMY RUTLAND, who had moved to Sumter Co. about 1856.

Maggie married second to David WESTFIELD of Calhoun, Ga., and they became the parents of a daughter. When her little daughter was less than seventeen months old Maggie died and is buried at Wildwood, Fla.

Through the years Maggie's descendants have recorded their family dates in this Bible, with the last date being in 1970.

At present (1983) the Bible is in the possession of Maggie's granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret C. GILBERT, who resides in Ideal, Ga.

BIRTHS

Elizabeth BELLAMEE Daughter of James and Margarette BELLAMEE was Born Septr 26th 1822

Mary C. BELLAME Daughter of James and Margarette was Born July 29th 1824

Eliza Anne BELLAMEE Daughter of James and Margarette was Born July 31st 1827

Louisa BELLAMEE Daughter of James & Margarette was Born January 28th 1829

Emily BELLAMEE Daughter of James & Margarette was Born June 15th 1833

Lorenzo D. BELLAMEE Son of James and Margarette was Born Feby 11th 1836

James Fletcher BELLAMEE Son of James & Margarette BELLAMEE was Born December 3rd 1838

Margarette BELLAMEE Daughter of James and Margarette BELLAMEE was Born June 15th 1841

Elizabeth VEREENE grand Daughter of James & Margarette BELLAMEE was Born Octr 1st 1841

Ellen BELLAMEE Daughter of James & Margarette BELLAMEE was Born Augst 17th 1844

Margarette BELLAMEE Daughter of James & Margarette BELLAMEE was Born Novr 15th 1846

William Luther BELLAMEE son of James & Margarette BELLAMEE was Born Novr 22 1849

Margaret Ann the first Daughter of Wm. J. JEANERETT & Clementine his wife was Born 8th day of Novr 1858

Braxton VEREEN Son of J J VEREEN and Margrette VEREEN was Born December 1st 1865

James Robt VEREEN son of J J VEREEN & Margrette VEREEN was Born Feb 15th 1869
Jackson Warren VEREEN, son of J. J. VEREEN & Margrette VEREEN, was born Novr. 12th 1871.
Jeremiah Cuckson, son of J. J. VEREEN & Margaret VEREEN, was born May 12th 1874.
Charles VEREEN, son of J. J. VEREEN and Margaret VEREEN, was born Seprh 8th 1876.
(All of the above were born in Horry Co., S. C.)
Monroe H. CHILDS, son of J. E. and Elveline CHILDS, was born Oct 29th 1871.
Mary Margaret WESTFIELD, daughter of David and Margaret WESTFIELD, was born July 17th 1882.
Vernon L. VEREEN was born Oct 17th 1902, son of J. C. and Agnes VEREEN.
Margaret Evelyn CHILDS, daughter of Monroe and Mary CHILDS, was born July 4th 1908.
Hartford H. VEREEN, son of J. C. and Agnes VEREEN, was born Apr 3rd 1909.
James David CHILDS, son of Monroe and Mary CHILDS, was born Oct. 12th 1916.
Jessie Louise VEREEN, daughter of Vernon and Louise VEREEN, was born Dec. 31, 1924.
Mary Agnes VEREEN, daughter of Vernon and Louise VEREEN, was born Dec. 1, 1927.
Constance Mary, daughter of Hartford H. VEREEN and Constance SEYBOLD, VEREEN, was born Feb. 7, 1938.
Wendie Ellen, daughter of Hartford and Constance SEYBOLD, VEREEN, was born July 3rd 1940.
David Walton, son of James David and Hazel HAMBRICK, CHILDS, was born June 15th 1941.
Margaret Ann, daughter of James David and Hazel HAMBRICK, CHILDS, was born Aug. 17th 1945.
James Marion, son of James David and Hazel H. CHILDS, was born May 19th 1952.

MARRIAGES

James BELLAMEE and Margarette JENERETT were married June 5th 1820.
William P. VEREENE and Elizabeth BELLAMEE were married May 20th 1840.
R. Wilson RUTLAND and Mary C. BELLAMEE were married Feby 26th 1844.
Thomas W. GORE and Emily BELLAMEE were married May 18th 1854.
William MATHEWS and Margarett BELLAMY were married the 9th day of Ochr A.D. 1856.
J. J. VEREEN and Margarett BELLAMY were married Decbr 28th 1864.
J. F. VEREEN and L. A. PERMENTO were married May 14th 1865.
David WESTFIELD and Margaret VEREEN were married March 30th 1881.
J. C. VEREEN and Agnes W. HARDIE were married March 24th 1901.
Monroe H. CHILDS and Mary Margaret WESTFIELD were married Jan. 5th 1902.
Vernon L. VEREEN and Louise JONES were married Feb. 28th 1924.
James David CHILDS was married to Hazel Anne HAMBRICK the twenty-eight day of June nineenteen hundred and thirty-six.
Hartford H. VEREEN and Constance Mary SEYBOLD were married Apr. 4th 1937.
Margaret Evelyn CHILDS and Clyde E. GILBERT were married Feb. 20th 1954.

DEATHS

James BELLAMEE departed this Life December 27th 1853.
Margaret MATHEWS departed this Life March 3rd 1864.
Emily GORE Departed this Life Feb 19th 1871
Jackson Warren VEREEN Departed this Life July 8th 1873
Jeremiah J. VEREEN departed this Life Novr 9th 1877
Charles VEREEN son of J. J. & Margaret VEREEN departed this Life Decr 25th 1877
Margaret BELLAMEE WESTFIELD died the 9th of Dec. 1883
Monroe H. CHILDS died Feb. the fourth nineteen hundred and thirty nine
David Walton son of James David and Hazel H. CHILDS died the 17th of Nov. 1945
Jerry C. VEREEN died Oct. 11th 1957
Clyde E. Gilbert died June 19, 1967
Mary WESTFIELD CHILDS died Nov. 5, 1970

From the Bible of Susan Dewitt (VEREEN) BELLAMY/BRADY

CERTIFICATE
This Certifies
That the Rite of
Holy Matrimony
was Celebrated Between
Mr. Abraham BELLAMY of Horry Co., S. C.
and Miss Susan VEREEN of Horry Co., S. C.
on April 4th 1861 A D at Horry Co., S. C.
by Mr. E. D. Richardson
Wit: Mr. Abraham BELLAMY
Mr. J. D. VEREEN

BIRTHS
Abraham BELLAMY Born 31st May 1841 ) born in Horry Co.
Susan BELLAMY Born 15th Oct. 1846 )
John BRADY Born 21st Jan. 1856
Joannah BELLAMY Born 23rd Sept. 1868 )
Idella M. BELLAMY Born 5th Oct. 1870 )
Clara Ann BELLAMY " 29th Apr. 1873 )
Rosa Conroy BELLAMY " 20th Dec. 1874 )
Laura B. BELLAMY " 8th Apr. 1877 )
Franklin J. BELLAMY " 4th Nov. 1878 )
Hamlin W. BELLAMY " 11th Feb. 1881 )
Zula F. Bellamy " 27th Dec. 1882 )
William C. BELLAMY " 27th May 1885 ) born in Fla.
MAFRIAGES

Abraham BELLAMY & Susan VEREEN M April 4th 1861
John BRADY & Mrs. Susan BELLAMY M January 6th 1898
Taylor FRYERSON & Joannah BELLAMY M Dec. 24th 1885
Edwin LEWIS & Clara BELLAMY M (illegible) 1890
J. L. YATES & Rosa BELLAMY M Mar 27th (illegible)
Charles FELTON & Laura BELLAMY M Mar. (illegible)
F. J. BELLAMY & Lenora DOUGLAS M Feb. 7th 1901
H. W. BELLAMY & Ruby GAMBLE M Jan. 3rd 1904
W. E. DOUGLAS & Zula BELLAMY M May 9th 1901
W. C. BELLAMY & Irene DOUGLAS M May 12th 1907
W. D. McRAE & Lillie BELLAMY M April 15th 1906

The following was added after Grandmother Brady died.

DEATHS

Abraham Melton BELLAMY died Feb. 9, 1891
Susan A. D. BRADY died Sept. 7, 1918
John A. BRADY died Oct. 4 1925
Joanna Dewitt FRIERSON died Mar. 29, 1953
Idella Margaret BELLAMY died May 26, 1886
Clara Ann LEWIS-DIXON died May 15, 1964
Rosa Conroy YEATS died
Laura Belle FELTON died Mar 2, 1900
Franklin James Bellamy died Feb. 29, 1956
Hamlin Winfield BELLAMY DIED Feb. 26, 1968
Zula Frances DOUGLAS died Sept. 20, 1956
William Cleveland BELLAMY died Apr. 30, 1946
Lillian Rebecca McRAE died Dec. 24, 1973

The Heritage Researchers of Columbus County, N. C. are compiling a volume which will bring the lines of people listed in the 1850 Census of Columbus County down to the present time. If any IRQ readers have information on anyone listed in this Census, please send it to

Kay Duncan
Heritage Researchers
Rt. 4, Box 150
Whiteville, NC 28472
CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Jo Ann Suggs Chestnut, 247 Bagley Ave., Wilmington, N. C. 28403: I am in hopes that some of Horry County's historian may be able to help me. I have found an Ezekial SUGGS in the Revolutionary War, also in the land records in Bladen County, year of 1820s. Could this be my Ezekial SUGGS' father? My great-great-grandfather, Ezekiel SUGGS, lived in Little River Township and farmed for a living.

Ezekiel SUGGS b. 1811, m. Mary A ________, b. 1837. Their issue:
- Elizabeth, b. 1852
- Ethel, b. 1853
- Dillian, b. 1856
- Nancy, b. 1860
- Margaret, b. 1861
- Ellen, b. 1863
- William, b. 1865
- Robin, b. 1868

Their eldest son was my great-grandfather. Ethel m. Callie GORE. Their issue:
- William Pink, b. 1874, d. 31 Oct 1960, m. Arrie FAIRCLOTH
- Charles (Penny), b. 2 Mar 1891, d. 17 Dec. 1969
- Bennie, b.
  - Martha, b. 15 Nov 1856, d. 30 July 1969, m. Hinson HARDEE

Their eldest son was my grandfather. William (Pink) m. Arrie FAIRCLOTH. Their issue:
- Willie Roosevelt
  - Minnie
  - Addie
  - Nellie
  - Wilbur
  - Ethel
  - Mary Dale
  - Clifton

Arrie died when Clifton was a few months old. Willie Roosevelt, the eldest son of Pink, is my father.

Willie Roosevelt, b. 22 May 1905, Wampee, S. C., m. Mary Alma HARDEE, b. 4 Oct 1907, on 10 Aug 1926, in Conway, S. C. Their issue:
- Mary Opal, b. 7 July 1928
- Frances Dale, b. 10 July 1931
- Willie Roosevelt, Jr., b. 10 Jan 1934
- Ronald Linwood, b. 28 Sept 1935
- Jo Ann, b. 5 July 1938

Note: Documents from 1870 Census; death certificates; marriage records in Conway, S. C.

HENRY GUNTER, REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN

State of South Carolina) Know all men by these presents that I Henry Gunter of the Horry District ) District of Horry and State of South Carolina a Planter under the act of Congress passed the 18th March 1818 and 1st May 1820 entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and naval Service of the united States in the Revolutionary War do hereby constitute and appoint Peter Vaught my true and Lawfull attorney for me and in my to receive from the agent of the United States in the city of Charleston for Paying Pention under the aforesaid act my pention now due me to the fourth day of May 1822. Witness my hand & seal this 13th day of May 1822.

Signed and delivered in the presents of
  Thos. A. Beaty
  Mary E. Ethriedge

(signed) Henry (H) Gunter
mark

Recorded May 14th 1822, Horry County Deed Book B, pp. 233-4
Dear Mr. McIver,

An item in the current issue of IRQ, page 27 (Winter 1984), prompted me to write to you to "Tell IRQ how we can help you in researching Horry County History."

I am an invalid and will never be able to come to Horry Co. to research my ancestors in person. Therefore I rely on IRQ and a few other sources for information on my families. When I first became a member of HCHS I found the IRQ to contain much needed information, but during the past year there hasn't been too much of interest for an "out-of-state" researcher. I am not complaining. The IRQ staff does a beautiful job, but they can only print material that is submitted. I wish that I lived in Horry Co. and were physically able to gather things for you to print in IRQ. Here are a few things that would help me and many others:

1) More Cemetery Catalogs. There are so many Cemeteries in Horry Co. that have never been cataloged, or at least they have not been printed in IRQ. (I would like to ask anyone who is kind enough to catalog the Cemeteries to please list the complete dates, and not just 1859-1886, etc.).

2) A list of all the men who served in the Civil War from Horry Co. would be very helpful to anyone.

3) It would be wonderful if someone could copy the old marriage records for the people of Horry Co.

4) More Histories of local areas and the people who lived there. For instance: Wampee, Shell, Little River, etc.

As I said, I am not writing to you to complain, just telling you how IRQ could help me, and I am sure, many others.

My best regards to you and all of the IRQ staff.

Sincerely,
Ione Woodall

Mrs. Woodall, whose address is 1932 Chenango Ave., Clearwater, FL 337515, has made a number of contributions to the Quarterly, and her comments are doubly appreciated for that reason. Her most recent submission was two Bible records which are printed in this issue.

+ + +

MOSES MILLIGAN, REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN

State of South Carolina )  Know all men by these presents, that I Moses Milligan
Horry District )  of the District of Horry and State of South Carolina a Pentioner under the act of
Congress passed the 18th March 1818 and 1st May 1820 entitle an act to provide for cer-
tain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the united States in the Revolu-
tionary war do hereby constitute and appoint Peter Vaught my true and Lawful attorney
for me and in my name to receive from the agent of the United States in the city of
Charleston for paying pensions under the aforesaid act my Pension now due to the
(fourth day of March 1822) Witness my hand & seal this 15th day of May 1822.
(seigned) Moses Milligan

Sealed and delivered in the presents of
Thomas Livingston
Thomas A. Beaty

Recorded May 16th 1822
Horry County Deed Book B. p. 234
The Horry County Historical Society was founded in 1966 to promote the study of Horry County's past. Its continued success—indeed, its existence—depends upon the devotion of men and women who are willing to serve in its leadership positions and who give time and talent to those tasks which enable the Society to thrive.

In 1975 the Board of Directors established the Ernest Edward Richardson Award as a way in which the Society could express its appreciation to those who have rendered service deemed by the Board to be beyond the ordinary responsibilities of membership or office holding. Nominations are reviewed carefully and the Award is bestowed only when all are in agreement that the recipient has truly and freely given exceptional service.

Those routine chores which are tedious, exacting and necessary, but unglamorous, generally receive scant attention from the membership, yet the well-being of the Society depends upon their being performed faithfully and thoroughly. Handling the sales of the Society's publications is one of those unsung jobs. It requires a thorough knowledge of the Quarterly, the handling of correspondence, searching for and mailing the requested material, handling the funds generated by sales and frequently some research or detective work. The volume of sales has always surprised the Quarterly staff, but Ernestine H. Little, a charter member of HCHS, has cheerfully accepted the responsibility and discharged it with competence and good humor to the satisfaction of our "customers"—members and non-members alike. In addition she has served as an officer and board member and shared with other staff the chores of editing and mailing the Quarterly. She is distinguished for her dedication, her wit and her knowledge. We honor ourselves as much as her in awarding the eighth Ernest Edward Richardson Award for Exceptional Service to Ernestine H. Little.

Lacy K. Hucks
President 1983