

1985

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Horry County Historical Society

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# The Independent Republic Quarterly

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Spring 1985

No. 2



The Train Depot at Gurley, S. C.

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PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR!

Society meetings:	Board meetings:
April *, 1985	June 10, 1985
July 8, 1985	September 9, 1985
October 14, 1985	December 9, 1985

\*Special program planned. Watch for details!

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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.

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## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members,

Can you imagine the raised eyebrows when the January speaker, Mrs. Mildred Brown, brought a toy train to the meeting? She really had our attention when she gave her remembrances of Gurley and the large part the railroad played in that community.

It is with great excitement that we await our latest publishing venture--a history of Horry County by Dr. A. Goff Bedford. The date of distribution is not firm as yet, but it is hoped that June will be our month.

In the planning stage for April is a train trip to Myrtle Beach. The details will be announced later.

Best wishes,

*Miriam Tucker*



(1.) NEW OFFICERS OF HCHS FOR 1985 - Front row: Miriam Tucker, president, Tempe Oehler and Rebecca Bryan, directors, Aleen Harper, historian. Second row: Ben Burroughs, vice president, Carlisle Dawsey, Secretary, Bruce Chestnut, president elect, William H. Long, treasurer. (r.) Mildred Prince Brown, speaking about Gurley to the January meeting.

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## THE VILLAGE OF GURLEY

Mildred Prince Brown

Turn back the pages of time with me, at least sixty-five pages. Listen and you will hear the train blow. Look and you will see it coming around the bend. It is slowing down for the station. Look again. On the front port of the yellow house almost in front of the depot you see a little girl waving to the engineer and baggage master or mail clerk. He waves back. She feels sure he knows exactly who she is and is glad to have her say hello. The train comes to a stop. One passenger gets off. The mail clerk throws the mail bag on the platform of the depot, the whistle blows again, and the A.C.L. passenger train continues on its way, to return at 4:00 p.m.

The little village of Gurley is divided into two parts. The divider is the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. A passenger and a freight train have passed through this village twice daily except Sundays for many years and has helped shape and fashion the lives of the people that live there.

These trains came from Chadbourn, N. C. and ran to Myrtle Beach. The passenger train passed through Gurley at 12 o'clock noon and again at 4:00 p.m. Most of the families who lived in the village live on one side or the other of the track. We find the same kinds of people on both sides, however.

For many years families did not have their noon meal until the noon train had "run". In the summer just after the noon train had passed, a familiar sight was that of children coming from all the houses along the track with a pan or bucket, making their way to one of the country stores to get a nickle's worth of ice for the Luzianne tea that had been made for the noon meal.

Gurley is just off Highway 701, thirteen miles from Conway and six miles from Loris. The area was known as Bayboro at one time. A map of the area made in August 1887 by W. H. Chadbourn shows streets laid off and the section around the depot cut into lots. The street names were never used because the development did not materialize as the surveyor had planned. The village name changed to Gurley after this survey was made. A sawmill owner and operator is responsible for the name. His name was Gurley. From whence he came or where he went, I do not know, but the village is still known as Gurley.

For a long time in the late 1800s and early 1900s turpentine and lumbering were the main industries. There were sawdust piles evident as late as 1928. Also about this time bricks were made in Gurley. Parts of a kiln can be seen today. In the 20s and 30s tobacco barn flues were made there. Some were bought by local farmers and some were shipped by rail.

There were about 10 families in early 1900s that had been original owners of land in the area. Until today, except for three families, some descendant of the original owners live on and till the land. Some of these families were Bullock, Tyler, Sasser, Prince, Anderson, Dorsey, Lewis, Mishoe and Allen. It was a custom to give land to the children as they married and each would build a house on one side or the other of the railroad. In my father's family there were five boys and three girls. Six houses were built along the railroad track. Two of the boys went to other sections to seek their fortune.

As long as turpentine and lumbering were alive, the village was a very active one. There were four large general stores, all located on the same



Ranson Mayberry Prince



Edward Walter Prince, Sr.

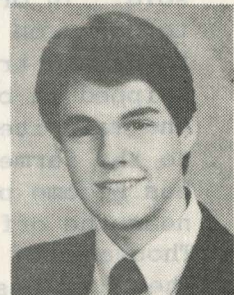


Mildred Prince and Eugene Sasser at the old depot.



Edward Walter Prince, Jr.

Ranson Mayberry Prince was the owner and manager of the Gurley Trading Co. from 1890 to 1913; E. W. Prince, Sr., from 1913 to 1958, E. W. Prince, Jr., from 1958-1981. E. W. Prince, III, and Robert Naugher Prince are the present owners and managers (see right).



side of the railroad. These were the Mishoe Store, Allen Store, Sasser Store and the Prince Store. The Prince Store and the Mishoe Store were large unpainted two story wooden buildings. The Allen Store held the post office until about 1925 when it was moved to the Prince Store. These country stores presided over community comings and goings with all the dignity that befits a hub of society. Today all of these stores have been torn down except the Sasser Store. The Prince Store was torn down in 1925 and a one story building put in its place. This remained the only country store until about 1965. They were forced to close as a store and built a small office nearer the railroad. Today the two closed stores are boarded up and mask rich history. These stores all carried everything from horse collars to Bateman Drops.

John Sasser, Harmon Mishoe, Simms Allen and E. W. Prince, Sr., the store owners, were expected to be competent businessmen and accurate bookkeepers (a feat complicated by the scrawled orders they received almost daily from tenants they furnished a year's run). They were consulted on purchases from clothing to plow hardware, wrote and read correspondence ranging from love letters to wills, and were expected to give sage advice on legal, social, marital and religious matters. The store was a remarkable potpourri of the practical and the frivolous. These stores were the oral newspaper of the community. Credit was the way the families made it from January until September. Many times the tenants never paid out of debt from one year until the next. I can remember seeing some of the tenants, after about the third tobacco sale, come home with a new linoleum rug for the front room, a bolt of white homespun for underwear and bed linen, and maybe a new piece of clothing for the children. It was at this time that I determined to finish school and marry someone other than a farmer.

The Mishoe family showed a little more aggressiveness than some of the other families. They kept the store, farmed, and Mr. Mishoe was the depot agent and telegraph operator. He taught three of his five sons the art of telegraphy. One went to Conway to become depot agent there, one went to Wilmington, and one to Jacksonville, FL. After the Mishoe family died out and there became no need for a telegraph office, my father was appointed caretaker for the depot. This entitled him to passes on the passenger train for his family. By this time I was in college and I was able to travel from Gurley to Rock Hill without cost to the family. This was during the depression when it really helped. I would leave on the 4:00 p.m. train one afternoon, spend the night in Columbia and reach Rock Hill the next afternoon.

So the last of the old country stores in Gurley are the two that are rotting away with their fronts boarded up. The last thread of their existence is the office of Gurley Trading Co. This office is built quite close to the railroad and owned and operated by the family of E. W. Prince, Jr.

In the early days of Gurley Trading Company many items were bought and sold. In order to make ends meet E. W. Prince, Sr., said it was necessary to carry on a business differently after the chain stores came to the nearby towns and transportation was so easy. He bought and sold fresh produce and shipped it by rail to the north. Potatoes, beans, and peppers were some of the main items. The freight train brought in fertilizer which he furnished to the farmers. Gradually this business passed away and today the business has become primarily the buying and shipping of grain. Many grain bins are near the office and they are used to store grain until a sale can be made. Thousands of bushels of corn, soy beans and wheat are shipped out each year. The truck has replaced the rail car in many instances.

In the early 1900s there were several mail routes going out from Gurley. Today Gurley has become Route 3 out of Loris. After Mr. Allen's death the post office was moved to the Prince Store. There were about 20 boxes and coming for the mail was an important event of the day for most of the families of the village. The Sears Roebuck catalogue was one of the most important pieces of mail that came in. Many of the families ordered most of the clothes that they had. As the years went by, the amount of mail became less and less until the post office was closed. The last time I knew anything about the boxes Carlisle Shelley had bought them for an antique.

The first school in the village was a one room schoolhouse beside the railroad track. This was replaced by a two room building about 1910 and moved across the tracks. About 1925 buses began to take the high school students to Loris. I finished grade school in the two room building and remember so well how hard it was to study with the teacher having other classes to teach. I recall putting my head on the desk, my book in my lap, my fingers in my ears, then trying to read. When I entered high school, I felt conditions had really changed for the better, but it took us all day to go to school. There were no paved roads and our bus had to make another trip before it could bring us home, so we left home at 7:00 a.m., and returned at 5:00 p.m. With no lunchrooms and little lunch carried, I was starved when I got home. I ran to the country store and got a Johnny cake and a piece of cheese or a can of sardines and a soda cracker. This was good eating.

In the late 1800s five families pooled their resources and built New Light Baptist Church. The membership was not able to afford a full time pastor, but Sunday School was held every Sunday. Four classrooms were curtained off in the four corners of the building. The church had a large iron bell that tolled each Sunday morning. It also rang out if there was a disaster such as a fire, or if there was a death. Today the wooden structure is gone and a larger brick building with Sunday School classrooms has taken its place. The new building has cushioned seats and stained glass windows. They do not have a full time pastor yet. The name has changed to Gurley Baptist.

The Sasser family was Presbyterian and Mr. Sasser built a church for his own family. This was on the lot next to his house with a lovely spire which made it look quite church-like. A minister from Conway would come out once each month and preach in the afternoons (Sunday). This church is gone now and the last of the Sassers worships in Loris.

Recreation in the village from the late 1800s to about 1925 was quite different. There was little time for recreation because it took all members of the family every hour of the day almost to make a living. There were parties at night sometimes. These were held in the various homes and often in the winter candy was made from syrup and pulled. I can recall how much fun it was to go to "box suppers". I would spend hours decorating a shoe box with crepe paper, hoping it would bring a big price at the auction sale and hoping the right person would buy it. Cake walks were part of the evening's activities.

Medicine shows were fascinating also. About twice each year a show would come and park by one of the country stores and have a show for about a week. These were at night, of course, so all the working people could come. We were shown a bottle with a preserved tapeworm in it and then the medicine man would sell his wares after the company had sung and danced for us. They sold lots of the red bottled concoction which my parents said was colored water.



We were also plagued with peddlers. Just after tobacco season a big car from up north would come by packed with bedspreads and other household goods to sell. Everybody stopped work and went to the porch where the peddler could spread his goods out for viewing. He always sold at least one bedspread.

In the summer the young folks looked forward to going to Myrtle Beach on a picnic. When our city cousins would come, we would get to pack lunch, board the noon train, get off the train at the beach near the pavilion, have a swim, eat our lunch near an artisian well and board the train to reach home about 4:00 p.m.

Another summer activity we looked forward to was the arrival of a five gallon churn of vanilla ice cream on the noon train on Saturdays. It fell my lot to dip the cream most of the afternoon and sell it for 5¢ a cone. This was at one of the stores, of course.

Life was simple in this village of Gurley, but life was full and rewarding. I feel that living there has made me appreciate all that life has to offer. We always had a garden of fresh vegetables all year round, and to this day I can hardly buy fresh vegetables from the market. I really think canned foods are not worth serving. So I can enjoy the good earth and what it produces. I can enjoy a sunrise and a sunset perhaps better than if I had been born some other place. I love the wide open spaces, a walk in the woods or down the railroad track. I learned to do the work that was needed to help rear a family of six children. I was the oldest and had a schoolteacher for a mother. This life is typical of all families in Gurley.

So often we hear the words "God Bless America." I would like to change that, for today, to say "God Bless the Small Villages of America" because they are what help make America great.

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MUSEUM ADMISSION NOW FREE

The Horry County Museum celebrated the fourth anniversary of its official public opening on March 1, 1985. During that four year period the Museum has undergone constant revamping to upgrade the quality of its exhibits and to insure that new exhibits are made available to the public on a regular basis. Recent changes include the renovation of the prehistory section to include the most recent available interpretations of local prehistory and the expansion of the wildlife section through the addition of several specimens, including an eleven foot alligator. Work is currently underway on an exhibit which will deal with the effects of the Waccamaw River on the growth development of the county and an exhibit on representative women.

Another emphasis is also underway which will involve the production of lectures and slide series dealing with various aspects of the county's history. Director William Keeling stated that the Museum had concentrated primarily on building its exhibits, but that the time had come to expand its function as an educational institution. He said, "A museum is not only a place where artifacts are preserved and exhibits are prepared and displayed; it is also an institution for the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge. We are now entering the second phase of the development of the museum in which we will begin to develop programs which will enable all of the citizens of Horry County to benefit from the knowledge which we have gathered through organized series of educational programs."

Horry County Council recently granted a request of the Museum Board of Trustees to discontinue charging admission fees. Keeling stated that the number of visitors who come each day has already nearly doubled.

## 1850 MORTALITY SCHEDULE FOR HORRY DISTRICT

Submitted by Ione Woodall

I am submitting the 1850 Mortality Schedule for publication. The enumerator was Thomas Sessions, Assistant Marshal. I have been unable to determine what Mr. Sessions meant when he wrote "C" under Cause of Death.

Schedule 3. -- Persons who Died during the Year ending 1st June 1850 in Horry District in the State of South Carolina, enumerated by me, Thomas Sessions, Asst Marshal

Daniel ALFORD, 28 yrs. old, male, single, b. in S. C., d. in Aug., farmer, cause of death: fever, ill 10 days

Noah ALFORD, 13 yrs. old, male, died in July, cause of death: fever, ill 7 days

Zachariah ALLEN, 80 yrs. old, male, married, b. in N. C., died in July, farmer, cause of death: unknown

David ANDERSON, 67 yrs. old, male, died in Sept., farmer, cause of death: Paulsey, ill 8 (days or months?)

Edith E. Anderson, 4 yrs. old, female, d. in Aug., cause of death: fever, ill 1 week

John BELL, 10 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Aug., cause of death: C

Daniel A. Boyed, 1 yr. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in May, cause of death: Colereonday?, ill 4 days

Margaret BROWN, 22 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in May, cause of death: childbirth

Weltha BROWN, 40 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in July, cause of death: Rumatism

Elizabeth BRUTON, 73 yrs. old, female, widow, b. in S. C., d. in Feb., cause of death: C

Ann CLARK, 34 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S.C. d. in Oct., cause of death: unknown

Elizabeth COOPER, 45 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C. d. in Apr., cause of death: C

Elizabeth COOPER, 3 yrs. old, female, d. in July, cause of death: sore throat

Mazearean COOPER, 3 yrs. old, female, d. in Aug., cause of death: sore throat

Benjamin DORMON, 70 yrs. old, male, widower, b. in N. C., d. in June, farmer, cause of death: unknown

Mary DUNKIN, 60 yrs. old, female, single, b. in N. C., d. in Apr., cause of death: Paulsey, ill 7 days

Emma J. DUNN, 2 yrs. old, female, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., cause of death: Burnt

Peter DUNN, 25 yrs. old, male, single, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., Wheelwright, cause of death: fever, ill 10 days

James EDGE, 55 yrs. old, male, b. in S.C., d. in March, farmer, cause of death: C

Federick FLOYED, 7 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Aug., cause of death: fever, ill 9 days

Hugh J. FLOYED, 7 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in May, cause of death: fall from cart

Francis FOWLER, 75 yrs. old, male, married, b. in N. C., d. in June, farmer, cause of death: unknown

Francis C. GORE, 6 yrs. old, female, d. in Sept., cause of death: fever  
Elizabeth GRAHAM, 80 yrs. old, female, b. in S. C., d. in May, cause of  
death: C

Mary GRANGAR, 25 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in Oct., cause  
of death: fever, ill 8 days

Samuel GRANGER, 65 yrs. old, male, widower, b. in N. C., d. in Jan., farm-  
er, cause of death: unknown

Reney GRANGER 6 yrs. old, female, b. in S. C., d. in May, cause of death:  
unknown

Elizabeth GUITON, 83 yrs. old, female, married, b. in N. C., d. in Sept.,  
cause of death: fever, ill 8 days

Sarah HARDEE, 36 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in Jan., cause  
of death: unknown, ill 8 days

Rebecca JAMES, 73 yrs. old, female, widow, bn. in S. C., d. in Mar., cause  
of death: unknown

George R. JOHNSTON, 10 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Aug., cause of  
death: fever, ill 7 days

William JOHNSTON, 10 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Mar., cause of  
death: tree falling by accident

Elizabeth JOLLY, 31 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in Dec.,  
cause of death: C

Hannah JONES, 15 yrs. old, female, b. in Fla., d. in Oct., cause of death:  
fever, ill 12 days

Lewis JONES, 80 yrs. old, male, married, b. in N. C., d. in Aug., farmer,  
cause of death: C

Martha JORDAN, 9 yrs. old, female, d. in Oct., cause of death: sore throat

Samuel KING, 3 mos. old, male, d. in Sept., cause of death: whooping cough

Thomas W. KING, 3 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., cause of  
death: Disentary, ill 12 days

Ebenezer LEWIS, 56 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in July, farmer, dause  
of death: fever, ill 10 days

Nancy Jane McDOWELL, 2 yrs. old, female, b. in S. C., d. in Mar., cause  
of death: fever, ill 3 days

Thomas McDOWELL, 2 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., cause of death:  
Inflamation of head

D. M. McQUEEN, 1 mo. old, female, d. in Sept., cause of death: fever,  
ill 3 days

Samuel W. NORMON, 36 yrs. old, male, married b. in S. C., d. in Feb.,  
farmer, cause of death: unknown, ill 6 days

Thomas NORRIS, 85 yrs. old, male, widower, b. in N. C., d. in Oct.,  
farmer, cause of death: unknown, ill 4 days

Daniel J. PARKER, 4 mos. old, male, d. in May, cause of death: unknown,  
ill 3 days

J. O. POTTER, 1 mo. old, male, d. in Oct., cause of death: unknown

Mary POTTER, 30 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in Oct., cause  
of death: C

Mary PRINCE, 55 yrs. old, female, married, b. in N. C. d. in Jan., cause  
of death: Canser

Willis RABUN, 24 yrs. old, male, single, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., farmer,  
cause of death: Murdered

Sarah SEFLERS, 45 yrs. old, female, single, b. in S. C. d. in Sept., cause  
of death: fever, ill 9 days

- Mary SIAU, 60 yrs. old, female, widow, b. in S. C., d. in Feb., cause of death: C
- Emaline SKIPPER, 13 yrs. old, female, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., cause of death: unknown
- John SKIPPER, 85 yrs. old, male, married, b. in S. C., d. in Apr., farmer cause of death: C
- Colmon SMITH, 17 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., cause of death: C
- John SMITH, 3 mos. old, male, d. in Jan., cause of death: worms
- Juft SMITH, 3 mos. old, female, d. in Jan., cause of death: worms
- Eli SPIVEY, 12 yrs. old, male, b. in S. C., d. in Sept., cause of death: fever, ill 8 days
- Jonas SUGGS, 80 yrs. old, male, widower, b. in S. C. d. in Apr., farmer, cause of death: C
- Rubin WALLACE, 10 mos. old, male, b. in N. C., d. in Dec., cause of death: fever, ill 8 days
- Mary J. WILLIAMS, 22 yrs. old, female, married, b. in S. C., d. in Nov., cause of death: childbirth, ill 26 days

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JORDAN WILLS

Compiled by Catherine H. Lewis

These four wills can be found in the Probate Court records of Horry County. They were searched in connection with other record searching and are presented here for the genealogical material they contain.

1. Robert Jordan, will dated 27 Jan 1763, recorded 5 Oct 1804. Lists wife Jane; sons William, Adam, John, James, David and Robert; and daughters Agniss, Sarrah, Margaret and Mary McVain. David Anderson gave bond dated 23 Dec 1805.
2. William Jordan, Sr., will dated 13 Jan 1803, proved 19 Nov 1805. Lists wife Mary; sons Adam, William, James, John, Christopher and Solomon.
3. William Jordan, will dated 18 Aug 1824, warrant of appraisement 12 Oct 1824. Elizabeth Jordan, admx. Lists wife Elizabeth; sons John and Jesse; daughters Ann Rhuark, Mary Pepkin.
4. Henry D. Jordan, will dated 5 Aug 1850, recorded 16 Aug 1850. Lists wife Judith; daughter Mary Ann Alford, wife of Arthur Alford son John Robeson Alford, son Daniel Henry Alford; daughter Ann Eliza Jordan; daughter Elizabeth Caroline Jordan; son David Willson Jordan; brother John D. Jordan.

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CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Deloyce Conrad, Friedinger Str. 6, 8031 Seefeld, West Germany, wishes to correspond with anyone researching any of the SINGLETONs who lived in the part of Georgetown District which was formed into Horry County.

Carol Smith De Ruyter, 10422 Anderson Road, San Jose, CA 95127: In the 1850 census of Horry County there is a family (#553) headed by K. SMITH, aged 45. With her are two children, Anna, aged 20, and James, aged 12. Can anyone tell me anything about this family?

## AMMONS FAMILIES OF HORRY FROM 1850

Margaret C. Ammons

The surname Ammons is a familiar one in present-day Horry County. There are some fifty Ammons telephone listings in the current (1984) directory in Conway, Myrtle Beach, Surfside, and Murrell's Inlet. All but a few are presumed by the writer to be descendants of Joshua and Elizabeth Amons who were residents of Dog Bluff Township at the time of the 1850 Federal census of Horry District.

It is recorded that the couple and both children living in their home were born in South Carolina. Joshua, a farmer of very modest means in 1850, was probably a grandson of Revolutionary War veteran Joshua Ammons (1756-1833) of Marlboro District. This connection is unproven, but the basis for speculation will be shown hereafter. The census taker indicated two children living in the home of Joshua and Elizabeth Amons: Adaline Todd, age 5, and Randolph D. Amons, age 1. It is unclear whether "Todd" was the middle name or surname of the girl child. The enumeration shows a Todd family as near neighbors in Dog Bluff. Perhaps Elizabeth was a Todd before her marriage to Joshua.

Two youths of the surname Ammons/Amons were living in Horry District at the same time. Levi Ammons, age 13, was residing in the household of a 65-year-old farmer, M. Granger. Also listed were Sarah Wise, 25, and two young Wise children. John Amons, 17, lived with Zadue and Sarah Bullock and their four children. Neither of these boys appeared in the next (1860) Horry census. Further research may reveal a relationship between Joshua, Levi, and John.

Ten years later, in 1860, Joshua and Elizabeth Almonds are shown as residents of Conwayboro, the only family of their surname in Kingston Parish, Horry District. Inconsistency in spelling of the surname may be explained by a notation indicating that Joshua "cannot read and write". There is no such notation for Elizabeth. Contrary to the 1850 entry, Joshua's birthplace is given as North Carolina, with all remaining members of the family born in South Carolina. Sometime after 1850 Joshua gave up farming to become a "day laborer". According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, he was raising a few hogs (10 swine valued at \$25) and producing small crops (50 bushels peas/beans, 1 ton hay). Animals slaughtered that year were evaluated at \$125. In none of his census entries is a value assigned to real estate or personal property, so it was no surprise to find him unlisted as an owner in the slave schedules.

While their fortunes showed no apparent improvement, the family continued to grow steadily, with a new baby arriving every two years. Now besides Adaline (12) and Randolph (10), there were also Cornelius (8), Rebecca A. (6), Franklin (4), and George (2). The writer has failed to locate an 1870 census enumeration for the family in either South Carolina or in North Carolina. The only entry of the surname in 1870 Horry is for Addie Ammons, an 18-year-old female "at home", apparently the sole occupant of a dwelling in Galivant's Ferry. Although she should have been 22-25 years old by this date, it is possible that Addie is Adaline, formerly of Joshua's household. Addie did not appear in the census index; she was discovered in a page-by-page search. No other Ammons entries were found in Horry.

The lack of information for 1870 is unfortunate, but it is clear from the 1880 census that Elizabeth had at least one more child after 1860.

Joseph J. Ammond was shown as a 15-year-old laborer and student, son of Elizabeth, who was by now the head of her household in Green Sea Township. Also in the home were Elizabeth's daughter Rebecca and two-year-old granddaughter Georgia. If the single young woman in Gallivant's Ferry was Adaline, eldest child of Joshua and Elizabeth Amons/Almonds/Ammond/Ammons, it is possible to account in 1880 for four of the couple's seven known children. Addie was in Gallivant's Ferry, Rebecca and Joseph in Green Sea with their mother, and Cornelius was married and living in Dogwood Neck Township. No account can be given of Randolph, Franklin, or George.

By 1880, however, a new family had appeared in Horry County: Calhoun Ammond, 35, his wife Mary A., sons Harrel, Winford, Jetherow, and Judson, all born in South Carolina and now living in Dog Bluff Township. He probably came from Marion where H. Calhoun Ammons volunteered for Confederate service, and later a C. C. Ammons was listed on the 1870 census as a single farmer, age 23.

Returning to Cornelius Ammons of Dogwood Bluff, the writer can give a somewhat broader account. He was born in North Carolina according to the 1880 census and his tombstone at the former site of Sterritt Swamp Baptist Church (off Hwy. 90) bears the dates April 12, 1851-May 14, 1918. He was a Baptist, a farmer, a registered Democrat, and the 1910 census shows that he never learned to read. He grew up in Horry County and married Cynthia Stevens, also a native of the county. They had nine children, seven of whom survived to adulthood. A young son William R. is buried beside Cornelius. On the censuses (1860, 1880, 1900, 1910) he is alternately referred to as Cornelius J., C. J., and Neil. There is some difference among living descendants as to whether his middle name was Joshua or Jason, but a grandson and a great grandson were named Cornelius Jason Ammons. The following were children of Neil and Cynthia Ammons:

- Daniel J., b. April 1877
- Charlotte Elizabeth, b. June 1880
- Frank C., b. April 1886
- Napoleon Layfayette, b. Feb. 1888
- John Rozier, 16 March 1891-11 Nov. 1973
- Julia R., b. June 1894
- Samuel, b. Oct. 1896
- William R., 19 Dec. 1899-29 Nov. 1904

The 1900 census indicates 9 children, 8 living. The ninth probably died in infancy.

Of these, Daniel, Frank, and Sam Ammons married, settled in the Conway area, and lived out their lives there. John Rozier Ammons, father and grandfather of the two Cornelius namesakes, married a neighbor girl, Dessie Viola Ammons (25 Nov. 1899-14 Feb. 1970), and they settled on a farm in the Socastee area, raising a large family. Dessie's parents were David M. and Chrina M. (Leigh) Allen. Julia married a Todd and Charlotte Elizabeth ("Betty") remained single. Only "Fayette" moved away from Horry County-- to Petersburg, Virginia. It was the unusual naming of this son, Napoleon Layfayette, which leads the writer to connect Joshua Amons of the 1850 Horry census with Joshua Ammons of pre-Revolutionary Marlboro District.

At his pension claim examination the old veteran cited his acquaintance with General Lafayette as verbal documentation for part of his Revolutionary service. Accounts of Private Ammons' rescuing the wounded Lafayette from the battleground and of a brief reunion many years later (1825) are found in Gregg's History of the Old Cheraws and Thomas' History of Marlboro

County. Whether the story was entirely factual or was somewhat embellished, it was probably a part of the family lore brought to Horry District by the younger Joshua when he arrived before 1850.

John Rozier Ammons and his wife Dessie Viola (Allen) Ammons lived on a farm in Socastee. They had seven sons and one daughter, all of whom married and remained in the county. The surviving five and many of their children are presently living in the Myrtle Beach and Socastee communities.

John Vowlie Ammons

Cornelius Jason Ammons, 2 Feb. 1922-29 Dec. 1968

Isaac Mack Ammons

James Edmund Ammons, deceased

Mendel Joshua Ammons

William Lewis Ammons

Mildred Marinell (Ammons) Davis

Aldean Ammons.

There are some 35 current residents of Horry County of the Ammons surname who are directly descended from or allied to the family above. Many more can be traced to the family of Joshua and Elizabeth Ammons of the 1850 census of Horry District.



Cornelius J. Ammons and Cynthia Stevens Ammons

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CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Raleigh Haselden, Rt. 3, Box 132, Lake City, SC 29560: Does anyone know the names of the father and mother of James Todd, born about 1805? He married Liameley (Seamly) \_\_\_\_\_. I would like to know her name before marriage. James Todd died about 1846. He owned 923 acres in the Simpson Creek area. The land was not sold until my g-grandfather John Todd died in the Civil War in 1863. G-grandmother was Elizabeth Jordan before marriage.

TAX LIST, ST. PHILIPS PARISH, BRUNSWICK CO., NORTH CAROLINA -  
1772

Copied at North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, N. C.  
by Janet H. Woodard

- (1) number of chair wheels  
(2) white men  
(3) negro men

- (4) negro women  
(5) negro boys

Ancrum, John	0-1-9-11-0	Demont?, Charles	0-1-0-0-0
Allen, Elinor	0-1-1-0-0	Engles, Richd., Est.	0-0-24-26-0
Anderson, Christopher	0-1-0-0-0	Earle, Joseph	0-2-0-0-0
Allston, Joseph	0-0-2-1-0	Eagan, Elizabeth	0-1-4-6-0
Allen, Drury	0-1-4-4-0	Ellis, Robert	0-2-10-5-1
Basset, David	0-1-0-0-0	Etheridge, John	0-1-0-0-0
Barrett, William	0-1-0-0-0	Etheridge, Samuel	0-2-0-1-0
Boone, Thomas	0-3-0-0-0	Engleson, John	0-1-1-1-0
Bearfield, Miles	0-1-1-0-0	Forristor, John	0-1-0-0-0
Benbow?, Moses	0-2-0-0-0	Frankam?, Joshua	0-1-0-0-0
Benbow, J. C.	0-1-0-0-0	Fergus, John	2-1-1-2-0
Barker, Edward	0-1-0-0-0	Faulkner, William	0-1-0-0-0
Bell, James	0-2-0-2-0	Fowler, Ann	0-0-0-2-0
Bell, John	0-2-0-0-0	Galloway, William	0-1-0-2-0
Baccott, Samuel	0-1-2-3-0	Galloway, Thomas	0-1-1-0-0
Bell, James, Junr.	0-2-1-1-0	Gibson, Alexander	0-1-1-0-0
Bassford, James	0-1-2-0-0	Goldwin, Ann	0-0-1-2-0
Belloone, Micheal	0-1-4-3-0	Grangs?, John	2-1-20-34-6
Corbett, James	0-1-1-1-0	Godfrey, William	0-1-1-1-0
Cains, Richard	0-1-0-0-0	Gore, William	0-1-0-0-0
Conner, Morris	0-1-1-0-0	Grissett, William	0-3-3-4-0
Caulkins, Elias	0-1-0-0-0	Gause, William	0-2-7-5-0
Cheeseborough, John	0-1-0-1-0	Gause, Needham	0-2-3-2-0
Cains, John	0-1-0-1-0	Galloway, John	0-1-0-2-0
Clifton, John	0-1-0-0-0	Generett, John	0-1-1-1-0
Cains, Christopher	0-1-1-3-0	Hines, Jonas	0-1-0-0-0
Cains, William	0-1-3-0-0	Hines, Daniell	0-1-0-0-0
Cumbo, Stephen	0-3-0-0-0	Hilliard, Jessey	0-1-0-0-0
Crandal, Elijah	0-1-0-0-0	Hawkins, William	0-1-0-0-0
Cumbo, David	0-1-0-0-0	Hilliard, James	0-1-0-0-0
Cheers?, John	0-1-0-0-0	Hewett, Richd.	0-1-0-0-0
Caulkins, William	0-1-0-0-0	Holden, Benj.	0-2-0-0-0
Cahoone, Macajah	0-1-0-0-0	Hickman, John	0-2-0-0-0
Dry, William	2-2-40-40-6	Hall, Thomas	2-1-10-10-2
Davis, William	0-2-10-6-1	Homes, Robert	2-1-18-24-6
Davis, Jane	0-0-0-3-0	Hewett, Hezekiah	0-1-0-0-0
Davis, Thomas	0-1-16-18-2	Holmes, Edmond	0-1-1-1-0
Davis, Roger	2-1-15-17-1	Hasell, Thomas	0-2-10-6-0
Daniell, Robert	0-1-2-11-0	Hasell, Susannah	0-0-3-2-0
Daniell, Sarah	0-0-2-5-0	Hart, Abigal	0-0-0-1-0
Daniell, Stephen	0-1-4-4-0	Howard, Jetus	0-2-0-0-0
Drew, John	0-3-0-0-0	Hill, William	2-1-1-4-1
Demont?, John	0-1-0-0-0	Hewett, Elisha	0-1-0-0-0



Hewett, Ebenezer, Jr.	0-1-0-0-0	Robeson, John	0-1-0-0-0
Hewett, Joseph	0-2-2-0-0	Simpson, William, Jr.	0-1-1-0-0
Hewett, Jacob	0-1-0-0-0	Simpson, William, Sr.	0-3-4-4-0
Hewett, Philip	0-1-0-0-0	Smith, David	0-1-0-0-0
Jacobs, Zacheriah	0-1-0-0-0	Savage, Frances	0-1-0-0-0
Keeler, Charles	0-1-0-0-0	Swaim?, Rebecca	0-1-1-2-0
Liles, Benj	0-1-0-0-0	Smith, James	0-1-0-0-0
Ludlam, Jeremiah	0-1-0-1-1	Swaim?, Arthur	0-1-0-0-0
Lay, Enos	0-1-0-0-0	Swaim?, Jonathon	0-1-4-4-0
Lay, John	0-1-0-0-0	Snow, Robert	2-1-9-5-4
Leonard, Saml.	0-1-0-0-0	Skipper, Clemond	0-1-0-0-0
Leonard, Saml. Jr.	0-1-0-0-0	Simmonds, John	0-1-8-6-0
Leonard, Henry, Jr.	0-1-0-0-0	Sellers, Elisha	0-1-0-0-0
Leonard, Henry	0-1-0-0-0	Sellers, Martha	0-1-0-0-0
Lewis, Jacob	0-1-0-0-0	Souls, Silvinus	0-1-0-0-0
Lord, William	2-1-12-8-0	Smith, John	0-1-0-0-0
Lockwood, Joseph	0-1-0-0-0	Stevens, Alexander	0-2-0-0-0
Ludlam, Joshua	0-1-0-0-0	Sellers, Simon	0-1-0-0-0
Mackay, Arthur	0-1-1-0-0	Smith, Daniel	0-1-0-0-0
Moore, George	0-0-7-1-0	Stone, John	0-1-0-0-0
Munro, Hugh	0-1-0-3-1	Sellers, James	0-1-0-0-0
McIlHenry, James	0-2-0-0-0	Sellers, Jock?	0-1-0-0-0
Maclaime, Bryant	0-1-0-0-0	Souls, Joseph	0-1-0-0-0
Marlow, James	0-1-0-0-0	Simmonds, Isaac	0-5-1-0-0
Marlow, John	0-1-0-0-0	Souls, Gideon	0-1-0-0-0
Mooney, William	0-1-0-0-0	Sessions, Thomas	0-1-0-1-0
Miles, William	0-3-0-0-0	Stanton, John	0-1-0-1-1
Marion, Isaac	0-1-5-6-0	Stanaland, Thoams	0-1-0-0-0
Marnon?, Thos.	0-0-0-7-0	Stanaland, Samuel	0-1-0-0-0
Mimms, George	0-3-0-0-0	Stanaland, John	0-1-0-0-0
Mimms, David	0-1-0-0-0	Sturgis, Jonathon	0-1-1-0-0
Neale, Saml.	0-1-6-7-0	Swaim?, David	0-1-0-0-0
Neale, Thomas	0-2-6-10-0	Skipper, Moses	0-1-0-0-0
Neale, Margaret	0-0-1-2-0	Thomas, John	0-1-0-0-0
Nugent, Edmond	0-1-0-0-0	Todd, Thomas	0-1-1-0-0
Ogden, William	0-1-0-0-0	Tyler, John	0-1-0-0-0
Potter, Miles	0-2-0-1-0	Tharp, Samuel	0-3-0-0-0
Potter, Robert	0-1-1-1-0	Vernon, William, Est.	0-2-9-13-1
Phelps, Jacob	0-1-0-0-0	Vines, John	0-1-0-0-0
Pennington, William	0-1-0-1-0	Williams, Henry	0-1-0-0-0
Pryor, Seth	0-1-1-0-0	Waldron, Isaac	0-1-8-8-1
Quince, Richard	2-5-99-51-5	Wells, Robert	0-1-1-1-0
Quince, Richard, Jr.	2-1-23-23-0	White, James	0-1-0-0-0
Quince, Parker	0-1-2-9-2	Weaver, Susanah	0-0-2-3-0
Rogers, John	0-1-1-0-0	Wilkinson, John	0-2-3-1-0
Rooks, John	0-1-1-1-0	West, Robert	0-1-0-0-0
Rowan, John	6-5-20-18-3	Ward, John	0-1-0-0-0
Russ, Joseph	0-1-0-0-0	Williams, Benedick	0-1-0-0-0
Ris, John	0-1-0-0-0	West, Arthur	0-1-0-0-0
Robbins, Jethro	0-1-0-0-0	Wingate, Edward	0-2-4-5-0
Robbins, Arthur	0-1-0-0-0	Wingate, John	0-1-3-5-0
Rogers, Richard	0-1-0-0-0	Woodside, Robert	0-1-0-0-0
Rouse, Thomas	0-1-0-0-0	West, Meredith	0-1-0-0-0

Willitts, JoBuck	0-1-1-0-0	Waters, William, Est.	0-0-5-3-0
Willitts, Mary	0-1-0-1-0	Waters, Joseph, Est	0-1-13-11-1
Willitts, Saml.	0-1-0-0-0	Waters, Saml.	0-1-17-18-1

Total: 28-238-526-515-46

Moore, Maurice 4-5-32-28-2

Whites: 238

Negro men: 526

Negro women: 515

Negro boys: 46

1325 taxables

Chair wheels: 28 in all.

A true copy examined by Will Lord, Clk.

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#### PRINCE AND CARTER FAMILY INFORMATION

Submitted by Gene McCullough

Franklin Asbury PRINCE (b. 31 Jul 1845, d. 12 Sept 1898) was the son of Lott PRINCE and Celia Ann HARDEE. He married Mary Ann HARDEE (24 Jan 1843-21 Dec. 1919), daughter of John W. HARDEE and Frances Elizabeth BOYD. Their children were:

John Travis PRINCE, b. 3 Dec 1863, d. 7 Jun 1934, m. 23 Apr 1890 Helen Dora BOYD

Needham Elwell PRINCE, b. Mar 1869, d. 1953?, m. 1889 Sarah Miranda CARTER

George Lenard PRINCE, b. 12 Dec 1874, d. 15 Jan 1945, m. 1893 Sally Emily HARRELSON

Needham Elwell PRINCE, (b. Mar 1869, Green Sea Twmp, Horry County, SC, d. 1953?, Delray, FL, son of Franklin Asbury PRINCE and Mary Ann HARDEE, m.

Sarah Miranda CARTER, b. 7 Apr 1868, Simpson Creek, SC, d. Jun 1918, Cherry Lake, FL, dau. of William Benjamin CARTER and Martha Jane COX. Their children:

Garland Dayton PRINCE, b. 4 Nov 1889, d. 30 Aug 1970, m. 1912? Mamie Mc GIBONEY

Pearl Vayton PRINCE, b. 17 Apr 1891, d. 5 Sep 1979, m. Jessie HARRELL

Isadora Viola PRINCE, b. 20 Feb 1893, d. 12 Mar 1938?, m. 16 Apr 1911 Daniel Jones JEFFORDS

Flora Delora PRINCE, b. 11 Jan 1895, d. 9 Mar 1966, m. Lester Mack PEEPLES

Leila Wonether PRINCE, b. 13 Nov.1897, d. ?; m. 21 Aug 1921 James Russell COLLINS

Kelly Clarence PRINCE, b. 30 Sep 1899, Donaldson, GA, d. ?, m. 28 Sep 1930 Thelma PEARY

Austin Bailey PRINCE, b. 3 May 1902, d. 31 Aug 1968, m. May 1932 Eleanor HOLLAND

(concluded on p. 32)

JULIAN OVANDO NORTON  
by Eunice McMillan Thomas

Julian Ovando Norton, affectionately known as Van, was born in 1871, the son of Dr. Evan Norton, M.D., and his wife, Ellen Powell Norton. Mr. Van never married. He was graduated with honors at Wofford College in 1895. For many years he was secretary to his uncle, James Norton of Marion County, who was a prominent political figure. Van held a position in the Bureau of the Census in Washington, D.C. After his return to Conway he finished his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1910. He was a member of the law firm of J. O. Norton and E. S. C. Baker for several years. Later he was connected with the firm of Sherwood and McMillan, attorneys in Conway. He was made Master of Equity for Horry County in 1925, when an act creating this office was passed. He held this office until his death and made new forms and a new system of record keeping. He gave careful thought and study to arguments brought before him. He served as auditor of books, County Attorney and advisor on various boards and departments.

Collecting historical facts about Horry County was his hobby. He devoted many years to recording this information with hope of compiling a written history. He wrote a column for the county newspaper giving historical facts about Horry. He always ended his column with a question and a request for help in establishing the authenticity of facts he presented. We are indebted to J. O. Norton for preserving much of our written history.

Norton died at the home of his brother, Dr. J. A. Norton in Conway, Feb. 9, 1935. He was sixty-four years of age. He was buried in Lakeside Cemetery where his marker has this inscription:

JULIAN OVANDO NORTON 1871-1935

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

# POLITICS IN HORRY



BY VAN NORTON

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WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

## FOREWORD.

This study of Politics in Horry is written by one who has been a student of them for more years than he has been a voter. Probably few who have not been candidates for office have ever studied local political conditions more closely. But pride of opinion goes with nothing in this story. You may disagree with his political doctrines—the latest *isms* of Democracy; you may deprecate his plain talking in public about things some people believe themselves to be ashamed of; you may disbelieve his statements in toto; and call his arguments bosh; but, if you'll get out to work for good politics and good government in Horry, nothing else will make an iota of difference to the writer. This is frankly a political pamphlet, seeking practical results. What is said is said to the voters of Horry and is nobody else's business. It is not said for or against any individual. It is to try to call your attention to the necessity of voting for the man you think can and will do your work best. Representative government is better than good government—if any distinction should be made. It is a mirror for voters. If you wake up and find slack and incompetent officers in charge of your work—they are you; stroke your own ears.

VAN NORTON.

Conway, S. C., May 20, 1908.

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FOREWORD

## POLITICS IN HORRY.

### CHAPTER I.

#### WHY IS A COUNTY OFFICE?

Local government should certainly insure community tranquility. A peaceable neighborhood is a joy and a delight. It is bound by all the laws of life to be prosperous and happy. It has the best crops and the best schools; the best rations and the best religion. In it will be found laughter and contentment. It gives an ideal worth the striving for, worth working and even fighting for—worth doing anything for but to quarrel. The prevention of neighborhood rows, the protection of such neighborhood peace as is conducive to progress and prosperity, is a plain duty of the county government—none plainer, none more important.

Still, that Horry community which is without its school quarrel, its road location row, its unequal taxation protests, its unnecessary lawsuits, its unchecked petty law breakers—some one, few, or all of them may be found by a persistent searcher; but searching, he may uncover more smouldering contentiousness than hidden kindness. Yet our people are not full of bitterness and bickerings. Very few of them enjoy contention, feel comfortable in a quarrel, or at home in a fight. Contentious conditions have been forced upon us. Nine-tenths of our community misunderstandings—and they form conditions

not negligible in our development—have their beginnings in slack and incompetent public service, slack and incompetent public officers, the ill-advised public acts of public men.

For instance, the plain physical facts of the county are matters for dispute, dissension, and disturbance. Roads have been established with both ends loose in the landscape and the middle vibrating between swamps. There is always a series of quarrels, rows, lawsuits, before such a road is located. If it should have been in the very first place laid down on the ground, marked, staked, and put in the proper records by the proper officers, an element of dissension in the community would never have existed.<sup>1</sup> School district lines are too often indefinitely located and liable to vibration in the strong breezes of controversy. Even township lines are invariable only in the minds of a few gentlemen of prodigious memory and many years' close experience in local geography.

The stories of this piece of land assessed for taxation at two or three times as much as another of the same tract are not all wrongly told. An average valuation of live stock in this county twice as great as in some other counties, our legislators certainly can remedy, to an extent at least. Such equitable legislation our last three Comptrollers General, Norton, Derham, and Jones, have, to my knowledge, been laboring to obtain. Inequality of

<sup>1</sup>For a late instance of a road row with complications, discuss the statutory establishment of Enterprise Landing on the Waccamaw with a few of the lower Socastee people.

burden and of duty is a fine condition for dispute, dissension, and disturbance.

Working the road is in some places serious, and in most places farcical. The result is poor roads, jealousy among the hands, continual fault finding. Whatever central power of control and uniformity is contemplated by the law has never been put into effect, probably has never been understood by the Supervisor's office. Everything working at loose ends, slipshod, prevents accomplishment, produces ill feeling, and demonstrates incapacity, not in the road hands and overseers, but in the county officers.

Teaching school is a most responsible, painstaking, and self-absorbing duty. Under the most perfect conditions, it cannot be too well done. While the teachers in our schools are not all as efficient as we would like to see, they are too often further handicapped by political trustees and uninformed patrons. That particular duty of Superintendents of Education which should eliminate all just cause of friction in school work among patrons, trustees, teachers, and pupils—all wrong understandings of their duties and relations—has never been the most carefully performed duty of those officers.<sup>2</sup>

Few readers of mine will contend with me the possibility of a picture, showing a county officer.

<sup>2</sup>In connection with this subject, you may remember the useless expenditure of \$5,000 for some worthless reading charts a few years ago. Precisely similar purchases in several other counties in this State were declared fraudulent by the courts; but here the attempt to contest the matter was nullified by the active hostility of members of the County Board of Education to the attempt to obtain an injunction against payment of the chart claims.

a magistrate, a constable, or, maybe, a grand juror patting a known law-breaker on the back and joking him about his booze business, his nigger migration schemes, his extra wife, or some other such laughable matter. It has been good politics. Law-haters and self-seekers stand together when none others will.

The loose conduct of public affairs has been found in the management of the primary elections. It is not ancient history; it was lately that election returns have been changed in the court house at Conway for the purpose of depriving an elected officer of an office and giving it to one not elected. There may have been similar incidents in the past undiscovered. It was by the merest chance that this criminal act was investigated and corrected. Nobody has been punished. Carelessness is too lazy to hunt for criminals. Ignorance is too apathetic to be shocked. This attempt to steal a nomination has been a fruitful source of personal quarrels and the beginning of at least one political and social feud.\*

When you add to all these things the list you have in your own mind of the slack and incompetent acts

\*The evil consequences of the fraud have been many sided. It is believed by some that as one result of John Holt's contest to correct it, Van Graham, a member of the County Executive Committee (then and now), from Galivant's Ferry precinct, who began and pressed the investigation, was in 1907 brought before the grand jury on trumped-up charges. During one year's service, this grand jury accepted and reported unsustained charges against Graham twice. They themselves found "no bill" on this first report and the 1908 grand jury found "no bill" on their second.

of public officials that have brought after them contentions and expense to you or your neighbor, you will probably agree with me that the county government, to which we are paying more than \$35,000 a year—or about a dollar and a quarter for every man, woman and child, white and black, in the county—is hardly giving to us in peace and tranquility value received. And when you have all gathered together your lists of official causes of community strife, you can but plainly understand that more of the energy of industrious workers and the friendly offices of good citizens is expended in counter-acting, overcoming, removing, the evil effects of slack, incompetent, and positively evil official conduct than is left to expend in work for progress, good neighborhoods, and better conditions in our communities and our county.

## CHAPTER II.

### OUR DEMOCRACY.

After all, the selection of slack and incompetent officers has been made by the people themselves. They do it and they suffer it. Is it a fact that those qualities that get a man elected unfit him for office? I have often been tempted to think so. There are intelligent men who affirm it. But, I believe, unfortunate selections are the result of a definable cause that can be removed. Unfit officers are chosen

in specific ignorance of civil affairs. Remove this ignorance and official efficiency will become a fact.

There are men who can read you Greek like a dog a-trotting who know no more of the selection of a proper officer for constable than a wild man from Carvers Bay or Cattfish. "Vote for the politest man," is as good a rule as he can give you. The man who can't read and write at all, and don't think, will himself almost invariably give you this rule in one way or another.

But my Greek-reading friend knows a good classical scholar when he meets one. Just as a farmer can tell a good farmer when he looks over his farm. A saw mill man knows a good sawyer when he sees him handle the levers. Any man who knows his work has learned a standard of judgment for all men who do his kind of work. He has his critical sense developed. He can always tell a first-class job from a second-class job.

What we want of citizenship is that knowledge, that critical sense in politics, which can tell a good man and capable officer when we are looking for persons to take charge of the county government. Study, thinking, discussion, reading, will help us some to get it; practice will help us to keep it and perfect it.

"The best claim we can make for a higher education," says Prof. William James, in a late discussion of the practical value of the higher education,<sup>1</sup> "is: it should enable us to know a good man when we see him. If you ask in what line it is most

important that a democracy like ours would have its sons and daughters skillful, you see that it is in this line more than in any other. 'The people in their wisdom'—that is the kind of wisdom most needed by the people. Democracy is on its trial and no one knows how it will stand the ordeal. Abounding about us are pessimistic prophets. Fickleness and violence used to be, but are no longer, the vices that they charge to democracy. What its critics now affirm is that its preferences are inveterately for the inferior. Vulgarity enthroned and institutionalized, elbowing everything superior from the highway; that is, they tell us, our irremedial destiny.

"Now, who can be absolutely certain," continues Prof. James, "that this may not be the career of democracy? Nothing future is quite secure; states enough have inwardly rotted; and democracy as a whole may undergo self-poisoning. But, on the other hand, democracy is a kind of religion, and we are bound not to admit its failure. Faiths and utopias are the noblest exercise of the human reason, and no one with a spark of reason in him will sit down fatalistically before the croaker's picture. The best of us are filled with the contrary vision of a democracy stumbling through every error till its institutions glow with justice and its customs shine with beauty. Our better men *shall* show the way and we *shall* follow them; so, we are brought again to the mission of the higher education in helping us

<sup>1</sup>In McClure's Magazine for February, 1908.



to know the better kind of man when we see him."

This is a statement of the big and high problem of democracy of which we are a part. On Horry—on counties, towns, and cities—the solution thereof depends; a solution, it is, vital to our future integrity. If we cannot learn to tell a good man—or, say, a better man—when we see him, we will not long have good men to pick from.

That higher education which leads one into the higher duties of life is what makes our lives better worth living, the world better worth living in. In the college, students should be taught it; in the workshop, workmen may learn it; in his daily life, the farmer and the physician, the lawyer and the lumberman may find the knowledge of these duties and the joy of their doing. Of that education comes knowing a good man when you see him; of its practice comes "the wisdom of the people."

The wisdom of the people! We, the people! It is up to us. The life of democracy is in our hands. Those of us who have sense enough to understand our responsibilities, we are responsible. I am one; you are another. The man who wouldn't know a responsibility if he stumbled over it in his path, let him claim immunity, plead innocence. Let him take his whiskey and his dollar and walk home from the polls to his wife and children satisfied that he has "seen a good man" and knows him. Can you? I am not myself quite satisfied to turn the selection of county officers in muchwise over to such innocent citizens,

There is such a thing as revolution, as political reformation. We need a little and we want it home-made. Our most strenuous efforts will not jar the pillars of State or disrupt the fabric of society; but we might do Horry some good. A tempest in a teapot is not of considerable importance, except to the pot. Suppose we try one.

### CHAPTER III.

#### SOME HISTORY.

A glance at the history of our county shows that we have made progress. Social and industrial conditions here have been greatly different from the typical Southern county. Our social isolation in earlier days, our name, "The Independent Republic," were both divergent results of such differences. The conditions of to-day suit us better than the conditions of yesterday and we are thriving lustily.

There has never been a time in our history when Horry was not controlled by white men. Before the war it was one of the few spots in South Carolina and the South where the "middle class" flourished. No slave aristocracy was developed here. There were slaves; but they were few compared with the number on the rice fields of Georgetown or the cotton plantations of Marion. Horry was then, to an extent, a refuge for those oppressed by the conditions that sent "Uncle Joe" Cannon's father from

North Carolina to the Northwest and hundreds of others from the South to the West.'

In those days, the intelligence of the State was concentrated upon slavery. The wisdom of the white man was turned intensely, almost exclusively, upon that problem—upon the menace of the negro. The great leaders of the South led the slave owners, whose enforced duty was to lead the negro race toward usefulness and civilization. And there were great leaders. The people from whom Americans are derived have been famous for great leaders. But the progress and civilization of England, of Europe—of any country—is conditioned upon the sympathetic intelligence of the ordinary, every-day man who can understand and utilize right leadership—upon appreciative followers. No people ever produced greater leaders, acuter minds, broader intelligence than the old South; but nearly every man that developed capacity in civil affairs was forced into the maelstrom of slavery questions.

The problems of the white man apart appeared insignificant. They received too little help in their solution from the political leaders before the war. Popular education was, of course, encouraged,

<sup>1</sup>Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, of the National House of Representatives, "was born on May 8, 1836, at New Garden, near Guilford, North Carolina. Both parents were of Quaker lineage. Before the Civil War, the Quakers all 'bore testimony' against slavery and many of them left the Southern States to found new communities on free soil. In 1840, Dr. Cannon with his wife, his son Joseph and another son, in the company of ten or twelve other families, moved from New Garden to Rockville in Parke county, Indiana."—Congressman Boutell in *The North American Review* for April, 1908.

urged, pushed; but it was a side issue, incidental. And so with other such matters. Mutual aid in community development was an almost impossible condition. The economic interests of the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder were opposed to each other. Our county, non-slaveholding largely, bore the brunt of the evil of these conditions.

Our county had but little part in slavery but, relatively, a big part in the war. I have before me an incomplete list containing now about five hundred names of soldiers from Horry who died or were killed in the Confederate army; and the population of Horry was then small. Our property loss was not as great as in many other sections. In fact, immediately after the war and for several years, the county became somewhat of a focus of immigration from surrounding territory on account of its superior advantages for a new start in life.

Horry suffered much from the deprivations of the South in the days of its reconstruction and regrowth. We were left without property and without schools; the upward struggle was slow and hard. There are people in the county to-day, well off in this world's goods, skilful in business, clear-thinking, square men, who cannot, or can barely, sign their names.'

<sup>2</sup>Some years ago a letter written to a local paper, now defunct, by a prominent and intelligent man was, according to the editor of that paper, "printed as it was written." The gentleman, of course, wrote no such letter as was printed; but the one printed was copied in the State papers as a sample of Horry illiteracy, in some of the national dailies as a sample of South Carolina illiteracy, and, finally,

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There are some who learned to read after they married. One of the most interesting stories I ever heard was that a middle-aged man of more than average means told me lately of the race between him and his young son learning to read.

Disasters of which we were no part of the cause, the necessity for every day's work to live, a complete lack of opportunity for the elements of education, have left an impress sad to read in the lives, the feelings, and the faces of our people. But opportunities of every kind are now rapidly arriving; work is more profitable; the ashes of disaster have been plowed into prosperous fields.

Horry, like all the South, started literally at the ground after the war. When our people dropped the musket, they immediately picked up the hoe and the turpentine scraper. Every nerve and muscle was strained, the whole mind bent, to make a living. The fight against an undeserved poverty was tense. The relaxation of a visit to the court house on public days was sometimes, and too often, accompanied by drinking bouts and fighting rampages. Judge Longstreet might have found some of his Georgia scenes enacted to the life here in those days.

In 1876, the County Commissioners of Horry re-

I am told, reached the London Times where it was printed as a sample of American illiteracy. I have always regretted that the management of the "Independent Republic" refused pointblank to print the comments I sent them at the time on their slanderous action. They were printable; I managed to write without my conversational crutches.

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refused to issue barroom licenses.<sup>3</sup> This was one of the most important acts that has ever occurred, the most far-reaching and best-resulting resolution ever put into effect, in the county. And the regular quantity and quality of specious prophecy and public spirited protest was prolifically spouted. But the trial showed the wisdom of the refusal. During the twenty years that this county was dry, the whiskey drinking habit was about as near lost as it ever gets to be. At the time that a dispensary was established at Toddville in 1894, the liquor question was a solved problem in Horry. That dry experience was what ran the dispensary out of the county and it will keep it out. The effects of that experience, as contrasted with our dispensary experience, has made all the women and about half the voters of the county believe in prohibition voting. To put whiskey back into Horry will take a great deal more rascally work than anybody now living has both the brains and the willingness to perform. We have much to thank Lewis Beaty, Lucian Bryan and Joseph Holliday for—more than we can yet well appreciate.

We have been, at first slowly and then more quick-

<sup>3</sup>The quaint words of the official record, written by J. H. Norman, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, are interesting: "A card complimentary signed by a numerous and sundry citizenship was served on the County Commissioners, thanking them for their stand taken against granting Liquor Licenses, and it was further ordered and directed that the County Treasurer do refund any monies collected by him since the 31st Dec: 1875 to any party or parties so paying for License and that he receive no more monies on a/c of License."—Minutes County Commissioners' Meeting of January 17th, 1876.

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ly, overcoming the conditions that were thrust upon us by the old circumstances and the war's deprivations. But we have been fighting them for the most part every man for himself. Our success has been the success of individuals rather than the success of the community. Many people know that they have not the taste, and believe they have not the time, to be working for their county and their neighborhood. "Be neighborly," has been reckoned the advice of one who would overreach them, even when "be hospitable," has always been reckoned a cardinal virtue.

The success of the individual is not always the success of the community. Very often, indeed, they are directly opposed. The success of the individual may sometimes even hurt, have a tendency to impoverish, the community. Many fortunes have been made in Horry and carried elsewhere. Our expatriates have, most of them, made more money after they left us. We had given them a good place to make a start, but we had not given them a good place for a successful man to spend his life and his money. It does not lie with us to blame them for leaving. But our own work can keep with us good men who come to-day and can bring others to-morrow.

Our problems to solve are community problems—good government and good roads, public health and public peace. The better we make our county worth living in, the better citizens we will have to live in it. We cannot say that to-day, with all our oppor-

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tunities and undeveloped resources, the tendencies are for people to come to Horry. Too many of our own people—our young men, educated and equipped to give a good account of themselves in life—are going way. The fundamental reason for it all is, I believe, that we are lacking in social solidarity—the organized community cohesion that adds so much to individual success, that makes individual success worth so much more to the community. We have need consciously to strengthen that mutual aid in social development and enlightenment, the facts of which are so hard to define, but the effect of which is so easy to see and to feel in the life around us.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

#### TWO POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

Our political life is modified by the influences that bear upon us from without as well as by the ideas and feeling that generate among us. The two political revolutions through which South Carolina has passed during the generation have both, of course, left their impress upon our Horry people. But neither the campaign of 1876 nor that of 1890 has brought to us, or to many of our sister counties, a realizing sense of our personal responsibility for State, county, and local government, or a thorough comprehension of the effects of government upon our life and its opportunities. There are revolutions yet to come. The present temper of the county indi-

cates the approach of another at no distant day.

The conditions that produced the political revolution culminating in the campaign of 1876 are well known. Locally we never had negro rule and, as a general thing, our county government was administered fairly well—fully as well, so far as I can learn, as it is now. But Horry went in to the help of her sister counties to rid the State of the hideous nightmare that rode her. Horry will always be proud of her work in 1876. But the statistics of the period are not subject to inspection. The sad fear has returned to us that the ballot box has not yet re-established its sanctity.

One of the important effects of the '76 campaign in Horry—its importance was felt but overshadowed in most of the other counties—was a result of the methods of the campaign rather than the facts of the fight. That campaign was war; it was managed with military discipline. Orders came down the line from General to Captain; reports went up the line from scout to Adjutant. Habits of obedience were as natural as four years of hard training could make them. And the military habit applied to political duty was effective. The State was saved from annihilation; honesty and intelligence were put to the fore; white supremacy was established.

But the effect upon the voter of the military management of the campaign was bad. He cast his ballot for Hampton, then picked up his hoe or his turpentine puller and turned his whole attention again

to his daily toil in the implicit faith that his duty called for nothing more. Willing, glad, proud, to do his duty as he always has been, the voter had, and long kept, a greatly inadequate idea of what his duty was. To watch the conduct of public affairs was no part of his work. If anything went wrong "they" would send him word when to vote and who to vote for. "Oh, it's all right, we've got the Radicals beat!" The ardor of the hour covered the habit of obedience.

Of course, and naturally, there grew up from this spirit among the people a group of political managers at the court house in every county upon whom the voters depended for their political information—virtually their direction. This group, in its turn, depended for instruction upon another central group in Columbia, which, it has been said, finally got to depend very largely upon some gentlemen in Charleston for their actuating information. It was not a government by aristocracy: it was a condition growing out of military discipline applied to politics. Such a condition is positively bad. It is dangerous. That was the finest kind of a machine for the personal use of those in charge. It would beat Tammany Hall all to pieces because it was founded upon a sense of duty as well as obedience.

But—it is a fact that should be blazoned upon a big page of South Carolina history—as long as it lasted it was an honest machine. When it was overturned, every cog, spring, and wheel was examined with a microscope and—without compari-

son with later days—no graft, no dishonesty, no unduly selfish acts even, were found. It was a magnificent showing for the politico-military management of South Carolina from 1876 to 1890, and for the type of men who led the South through the Confederate war and Reconstruction. But it was an excellent machine to overturn. The people should learn by practice their responsibilities for good or bad government. A few years of misgovernment by their own ignorance is a valuable experience in self government. It has never been omitted from the tuition of a free and democratic people.

Nor shall I go into the causes that produced the political revolution of 1890—the Tillman Movement. There are many things that neither Tillmanite nor Straightout can be proud of in the boiling causation of those days. I have been inclined to believe that this revolution came before its day and was too much the product of manufactured passion: but—it's over. It had to come some time; and it is a good thing to have done with it. Now the direct storm of that revolution has passed, we can look around us coolly and study its effect upon our people and our county—anyway, we think we can.

Military discipline in political fighting could not, of course, be immediately broken up even by the most passionate appeal to voters to assert themselves and see to it that the men they elected to office worked for the good of the State, the county the community. Voters merely lined up under a new Captain, found orders for the moment from other

headquarters and whooped long and loud for the Farmer's Movement. But the Farmer's Movement, true to its necessary principle of popular initiative, did not—or could not—assume the military command. Orders from headquarters very soon came to no effect, came even to be hooted at from every cross roads in the State. The opposite extreme appears now to be in the ascendancy.

Politics are not as simple as they were. When voters stand off, look at their candidates skeptically, and tell them: "You'll have to show me;" much, diverse, and cross-twisting motive-making begins. The practical political question of to-day is not—how can I get myself into the notice of the bunch at headquarters; but—how can I get this and that bunch of voters to put in a ballot for me. Multifarious and marvelous of late are the motives that candidates appeal to. A sufficient knowledge or training for the work of government is not often one of them.

Our people had not become accustomed to picking out suitable officers for State and county and, when they began under Tillmanism to try their hands at it, some of the wonderful candidates unearthed in some of the counties—not here, of course—would have made the manager of a dime museum happy. In the main those elected were honest, enthusiastic, but, too often, incompetent officers. Most of them tried their best to do the right thing, but sometimes miserably failed for want of particular knowledge. Almost any county in the State can

point you to examples. Some mighty good citizens, perhaps in this county, laid down reputation—yes, even life—in the vain, but blood-sweating, attempt to fill offices for which they were totally unfitted.

We have profited from our political revolutions. Voters have discovered that the ballot has a value, social and individual. They appear, however, not all to have found the correct measure of that value. To some a vote is valuable as a protection from the grand jury and the chaingang; to some it means a few dollars or a few drinks; to many it is reduced to terms of personal or business friendship; to too few is it a valuable right to help condition their community for peace and prosperity, or a valuable tool to work out social duty. Candidates appraise these values in their own minds and appeal to those closest to themselves. It should be easy to tell a good man among them—if any; for he can be obliged to show himself—to show you his personal standard of vote values, which is himself. Only eyes to see and ears to hear are needed.

#### CHAPTER V.

#### WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

The problem that faces our politics to-day, that presses hardest upon voters for present solution, is the efficient organization of the public business, the sufficient adjustment of the county government to social and industrial development. Our material

prosperity, measured lately by leaps and bounds ahead, is retarded by lack of efficiency in county officers as a class. Efficiency—that is the point of first repair.

Voters must do the repairing. And to do that they must themselves change the effectiveness of some of the motives candidates for office appeal to. The overwhelming sentiment of the people of this county is for honest elections and strict officers. But that sentiment remains too much in the form of personal belief rather than public opinion. Individually we are for the right; but we do not know enough of each other or pay enough attention to public matters to be able collectively to act right every time.

The art of making good men hate politics is not so highly developed here as in some other places; but we have the circulating liar and the whiskey jug. And some men think they have to associate with such things if they go into politics. Not a bit, unless they want to. The cure for bad politics is more politics. Bad men carry their environment into the primaries; good men can do likewise and make the primaries a misfit for bad company.

The campaign liar is as perennial as the town gossip or a jimson weed on the sunny side of a board fence. He will be troublesome as long as fools vote, and no longer. But during the last few campaigns in this county, his noblest efforts have been cast in the shade by the whiskey jug.

Have you not seen more than one good old gentleman come up out of a campaign in bewildered

amazement wondering how in the name of common sense such things could happen? "And right in my own community, too!" But these bewildered citizens appear now, however, to have put their fingers on the situation; if so, there will be something of a crash from the high seats of the mighty in 1908. When they find out how brittle a jug is, the local art of making good men hate politics will have to be revised.

Our voters have left behind them the days when bursts of passion led them astray. Stirring up the fighting blood is a poor way to get votes in this day. They are feeling consciously that want of order and improvement; they are acting consciously upon that impulsion to material and social betterment; both of which accompany every upward movement of civilization.

Not only to us, but over the whole country, has spread a feeling of the necessity of adapting ourselves to the wonderful changes of the last century. The United States is grappling with the problem of adjusting corporation and individual success to the national welfare and prosperity; is trying to find the proper relationship between the financial kings and industrial associations on one hand and the Federal, State, and municipal governments on the other, between public privilege and social virtue. Locally, we are only trying to lift our county government to meet the requirements of industrial growth; but the social interests of the problems are the same. And we are hoping from the presence of

the national problem and the wisdom of the high debate thereon to get ourselves interested in ourselves sufficiently to study our own problem. Attention will get the answer.

The mechanics of the problem begins with the election of efficient officers. The official records should give us the primary factors. How much land in the county? Can a man buy title to it, or only evidence in a prospective law suit about it? How is it managed with regard to the public health? How many miles of road in the county? What is the present condition of the roads? How are they classified with regard to the amount of travel on them? What is the size of the road fund compared with the salary of officers? What is the average number of road hands in the county per mile of road? What is the cost per unit for building roads or bridges? What amount of property is tied up in the courts annually and for how long? How much property is held by judicially appointed trustees and how is it managed? How many children of school age in the county do not attend school? Are there any paupers suffering without aid? Whose duty is it to inquire? etc.

Accurate, simple, systematic records—that is the first step toward efficiency. The mere systematizing and enforcing reports of road work would add from one to five thousand dollars a year to the road fund of the county. But the very primary knowledge upon which we must depend for the beginning of the organization of the public business is lacking.



## PRINCE - CARTER (continued from p. 17)

George Lester PRINCE, b. 17 Dec 1903, d. 16 Jan 1981, m. Edith  
 William Benjamin CARTER, (b. Nov 1842, d. ?) was the son of Joseph Elmore  
 CARTER and ChesenenJane Mary Ann COX. He married Martha Jane COX (b. 1845?,  
 d. ?), daughter of Needham James COX and Nancy HUGHES. Their children:

Mary Ann CARTER, b. 1862, Simpson Creek, SC, d. ?  
 Sarah Miranda CARTER, b. 7 Apr 1868, d. June 1918, m. 1889 Needham

## Elwell PRINCE

Arta D. CARTER, b. 1872, d. ?  
 William M. CARTER, b. 1873, d. ?  
 Benjamin S. CARTER, b. 2875  
 Needham E. CARTER, b. Sep 1879  
 Nancy I. CARTER, B. June 1882  
 Frances N. CARTER, b. Oct 1888

Gene McCullough  
 316 Brockton Rd.  
 Oxon Hill, MD 20745

Our people's lack of information has sustained in inefficiency our officers' lack of energy and usefulness. Tinkering at petty details and knowing little of the job as a whole has given us a too haphazard service. A clear comprehension of the work perfected, broad outlines of organization and system are absolutely necessary to good work. The officer who cannot grasp the meaning of his office and its relation to the people and their welfare is worse than useless. He is wasting time that another could use.

What are we going to do about it?

We are going to hunt for the earmarks of a good man.

We are beginning a new century with most excellent prospects for further progress and prosperity; we are in the midst of a great industrial development. We have reached the present ability to pay for good roads, the present possibility of a more perfect educational system, the present verge of community co-operation. We fondly believe that the isolation of other days, the deprivations of old conditions, the failures of first efforts, have passed, not to return; that honest and united efforts for more efficiency in local government will become habitually successful. It is ours to grasp the idea and the opportunity; to adjust our politics to our progress, our "independent" life to the social welfare.