

1986

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Horry County Historical Society

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THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY
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Vol. 20

Spring 1986

No. 2



Officers of the Horry County Historical Society for the year 1986. Left to Right: E. R. McIver, Editor of IRQ; W. H. Long, Treasurer; Mary Emily Jackson, Director; Bruce Chestnut, President; Miriam Tucker, Past-President; Tempe Oehler, Director; Rebecca Bryan, Director; Carlisle Dawsey, Secretary. (Photo by Bruce Chestnut)

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Society meetings:	Board meetings:
April ??, 1986	June 9, 1986
July 14, 1986	September 8, 1986
October 13, 1986	December 8, 1986

DUES: \$7.50 annually for individuals
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Note: Subscriptions run from January to January. Those who join during the year will receive issues for the year to date at the next mailing.

Back issues which are still available may be purchased for \$2.00 each (plus \$1.00 for first and 50¢ for each additional issue for postage and handling). Copies of the 1880 Census of Horry County, S. C. are \$5.00 (plus \$1.00 each for postage and handling. Write

Horry County Historical Society
 1008 5th Ave.
 Conway, SC 29526

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Looking back over the years since its organization we must agree that the Society has done outstanding work in the accomplishment of its mission to gather, record, and preserve our heritage of the memories of people, events, and deeds of Horry's past. Let's not rest on our laurels lest we forget that our mission is a never ending one and that the search must continue even as we become history. I challenge the membership to renew its dedication to our mission and in our daily lives to keep one eye open for the past that we might seize every opportunity to record this heritage for our children and their children.

All you landlubbers get your sea legs in shape 'cause we're headed down the old Waccamaw. That's right. On 3 May 1986 we'll board the Island Queen at Wacca Wachi Marina in Murrells Inlet for a cruise up the river to a point just south of Keys Field, where we'll come about and head back downstream. We'll have a chart for you to follow as landmarks are pointed out by a narrator. You will hear such familiar names as Sandy Island, Prince Creek, Bull Creek, Bucksport, Enterprise, Bucksville, Old Mill Lake, and Old Woman Lake. See the banks of the river where the Henrietta was built and ply the waters where the F. G. Burroughs and the Mitchell C sailed. Bring your sack lunches (drinks will be provided by the Society) and come along on what promises to be an informative and very memorable trip.

Bruce Chestnut

Clarification

The article entitled "Arthur Burroughs" which appeared in the Winter 1986 IRQ (v. 20, no. 1, p. 19) was related by Mrs. Frances Coles Burroughs to Mrs. Adalyn Sherwood Kearns, who wrote it down. The book in which it appeared was compiled and edited by the late Mrs. Ann Kearns Brooks, daughter of Mrs. Kearns.

The Independent Republic
by A. Goff Bedford

Dr. Bedford's recent history of Horry County is available at the Horry County Memorial Library, 1008 5th Ave., Conway, SC 29526 or you may send orders to the Horry County Historical Society at the same address. The cost is \$20.00 for the hardback, \$15.00 for the paperback. Please add \$2.50 for each copy ordered by mail for postage and handling.

Readers are invited to write the Society regarding any errors which are discovered in the book so that they may be corrected in later editions.

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THE HORRY REBELS

Co. F, 1st South Carolina Volunteers, C S A

by Heyward Cuckon Bellamy

This company was enrolled at Conwayboro on Aug. 12, 1861 and mustered into Confederate service at Richmond, Va., on Aug. 18, 1861 (Salley, v. I, p. 290). On Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861, a complete listing of the company appeared in The Horry Dispatch.

Roll of the Horry Rebels

Officers

T. P. Alston, Captain
 W. W. Lowrimore, 1st Lieutenant
 George R. Congdon, Senior 2nd Lieutenant
 Josiah Cox, Junior 2nd Lieutenant
 W. M. Murray, 1st Sergeant
 W. W. Roberts, 2nd Sergeant
 J. J. Anderson, 3rd Sergeant
 J. P. Gore, 4th Sergeant
 L. R. Moody, 5th Sergeant
 J. S. Anderson, 3rd Sergeant
 R. A. Lowrimore, 2nd Corporal
 W. A. Bellamee, Jr., 3rd Corporal
 J. R. King, 4th Corporal

Privates

R. C. Anderson	J. W. King
B. Barnhill	S. Lewis
S. Barnhill	J. H. Lowrimore
B. T. Barker	J. R. Lowrimore
Seth Bellamee, Jr.	W. H. Lowrimore
W. A. Bellamee	J. B. Millican
M. N. Blanton	J. Millican
W. H. Buffkin	F. Mincy
S. Buffkin	H. J. Mincy
H. G. Bullock	J. Mincy
J. Cannedy	W. Mincy
M. Carroll	J. T. Newton
H. B. Cartrite	W. H. Parker
R. P. Elliott	D. W. Prince
W. H. Elliott	G. Peterson
J. B. Faircloth	S. C. Page
A. J. Faircloth	J. Calhoun Parker
J. L. Fipps	G. L. Royals
T. P. Fipps	W. R. Royals
Giles Floyd	D. A. Royals
J. P. Floyd	J. W. Shelly
A. P. Floyd	J. Skipper
Hardy Floyd	W. Smith
D. M. Fowler	J. Sowles
M. Fowler	R. N. Squires
J. H. Garriss	B. Stevens

E. J. Gore	B. Stricklan
F. Grainger	D. J. Stricklan
G. B. Grainger	D. N. Smith
S. Grainger	N. T. Tindall
W. Grainger	J. H. Todd
Isaac Hardee	J. T. Todd
I. B. Hardee	L. F. Todd
Joel Hardee	T. S. Todd
J. A. Harrall	W. W. Todd
A. Hardee	E. Tyler
J. J. Heusen	W. Tyler
W. Harris	Jno. Watts
L. Jones	Ed Whalen
W. J. Jordan	J. Williams
S. L. Kelly	Major Williams
j. W. Kirton	J. T. Wise
W. H. Kirton	

Recapitulation

Commissioned Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers	9
Privates	<u>85</u>
	98

Additional names appear in South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service, Vol. I, Salley:

1. S. L. Oliver - Promoted from 2nd Sgt., Co. E., May 6, 1864.
2. James Bright - Negro musician, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861.
3. James Williamson - Negro musician, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861.
4. John Graves - Negro musician, enlisted Jan. 20, 1862.
5. Kinchen Bluffkin - enlisted Oct. 9, 1861.
6. W. D. Brunson - enlisted Jan. 22, 1864.
7. Charles B. Bullock - enlisted Feb. 7, 1862.
8. William P. Bullock - enlisted Feb. 7, 1862.
9. Henry Burdett - enlisted Jan. 11, 1864.
10. Archibald Campbell - enlisted Jan. 20, 1864.
11. Duncan B. Campbell - enlisted March 5, 1864.
12. Joseph Cannady - transferred from Co. L, 7th Regt. (Inf.) S.C.V. on March 12, 1863.
13. Joseph Carver - enlisted Jan. 15, 1864.
14. Rufus M. Chestnut - enlisted April 25, 1862.
15. Allen J. Elliott - enlisted Nov. 24, 1864.
16. Franklin Elliott - enlisted April 26, 1862.
17. Levi Elliott - enlisted Dec. 1, 1861.
18. John G. Floyd - enlisted April 25, 1862.
19. Pleasant Floyd - enlisted April 12, 1862.
20. Matthew Fowler - enlisted April 25, 1862.
21. John R. Futrill - enlisted March 3, 1864.
22. Allen J. Goodson - transferred from Co. C, 20th Regt., N.C.V., April 5, 1863.
23. Jackson Goodson - enlisted April 25, 1862.
24. A. B. Graham - enlisted Aug. 7, 1861. (Note: He was, apparently, not included in Horry Dispatch by mistake.)
25. Samuel Grainger - enlisted Feb. 1, 1862.
26. Waterman Grainger - enlisted Feb. __, 1862.

27. Josph M. Harley - enlisted Jan. 26, 1864.
28. J. J. Harrall - enlisted Aug. __, 1861. (Note: This is probably the J. A. Harrall whose name appears in the Horry Dispatch as a J. A. does not appear in Salley's list. Salley indicates that the unofficial compilation gives his name as James A.)
29. Joshua J. Hodges - enlisted March 4, 1864.
30. J. P. Holley - enlisted Feb. 25, 1864.
31. William D. Hux - enlisted March 16, 1864.
32. J. W. Isom - enlisted Feb. 22, 1864.
33. Robert Lowrimore - on muster roll of Feb. 28, 1864 following transfer from Co. B, 13th Regt. (Inf.) S.C.V.
34. Travis Manship - enlisted March 2, 1864.
35. G. F. Mattison - enlisted Dec. 16, 1863.
36. James McGaha - enlisted Feb. 24, 1864.
37. Calvin Moody - reported on muster roll of April 30, 1864 following transfer from Co. E.
38. William H. O'Neil - transferred from Co. K, Orr's Regt. of Rifles, April 7, 1863.
39. William Page - enlisted April 1, 1864.
40. George Parker - transferred form Co. K, 26th Regt. (inf.) S.C.V., April 10, 1863.
41. Alexander Price - enlisted Sept. 29, 1861.
42. John W. Smith - enlisted Jan. 7, 1864.
43. James Stevens - enlisted Jan. 20, 1864.
44. Isaac H. Todd - enlisted Aug. 7, 1861 (Note: This is, apparently, the J. H. Todd listed in the Horry Dispatch, as an I. H. does not appear in Salley's list.)
45. Hugh Taylor - enlisted Dec. 12, 1861.
46. B. F. Tucker - enlisted Dec. 18, 1863.
47. J. C. Von Lehe - enlisted Feb. 20, 1864.
48. H. T. Williams - enlsited Aug. __, 1861. (Note: He was, apparently, not included in the Horry Dispatch by mistake.)

This company was to see action along the entire front defended by the Army of Northern Virginia. As part of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers (Col. D. H. Hamilton), it was to serve in the brigade of General Maxcy Gregg until his death at the battle of Fredericksburg. The division commander was General A. P. Hill and the Corps commander was Gen. Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson.

In the History of a Brigade of South Carolinians, J. F. J. Caldwell speaks of valor, fortitude and devotion as qualities he wishes to exhibit in his narration of events:

I feel that I shall show them in our dead; for I shall show how they abandoned luxurious homes for the inhospitable field; how they bowed their proud necks to the yoke of military discipline; how they contented themselves with coarse and scanty fare; how they marched, often in rags, sometimes even barefoot, over hundreds of miles of mountain, plain and morass, under the burning sun of summer, and amid winter snows; how they fought the immense hosts of the Federals in every great battle of the Army of Northern Virginia; and how, slaughtered by those hosts, or smitten by disease, they now slumber in cemeteries or on battle-fields, throughout the vast Aceldama of Virginia, and in two States beyond the Potomac, many of them without a handful of dust to cover their neglected bones. The Macedonian Phalanx and the Old Guard never surpassed them; the victors of Marathon and Morgarten are but their rivals; the Swiss Guard and the three Hundred Spartans need not blush to call them kindred! (Caldwell, p. 5)

Muster rolls are available only through December, 1864. From the records recorded in South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service by Salley the casualties suffered by the Horry Rebels have been summarized. This summary speaks eloquently of the heroic qualities and suffering to which Caldwell referred.

Casualties (official and unofficial compilation)

Fredericksburg

Wounded: T. P. Alston, Seth Bellamy, Jr., Franklin Elliott, John G. Floyd, Daniel M. Fowler

Wilderness

Wounded: Josiah Cox, Waterman Grainger, Samuel L. Grainger, Henry A. Burdett, Duncan B. Campbell, H. B. Cartright, John R. Futrill, Wyeth Harris, Lewis Jones, James McGaha, John Mincy, Alexander Price, William R. Royals, Bradley Strickland, James Williams

Killed: K. Bluffkin

Died of wounds: G. B. Grainger, Robert Lowrimore, H. B. Cartright

Gettysburg

Wounded: Josiah Cox, Wm. M. Murray, James R. King, James Canady, W. P. Bullock, Arthur Hardee, John W. King, John Mincy, Samuel C. Page

Killed: W. H. Bluffkin, Joseph B. Millican

Died of wounds: James Cannady, George W. Parker

Captured: H. G. Bullock, James R. King, Joel Hardee, W. P. Bullock, Daniel M. Fowler, John W. King, Hugh Tyler

Cold Harbor

Wounded: Josiah Cox, William M. Murray, L. R. Moody, James R. King, H. G. Bullock, William Grainger, Seth Bellamy, Jr., Joseph W. Kirton, John H. Lowrimore, John C. Parker, Bradley Strickland

Died of wounds: C. B. Bullock

Gaine's Mill

Killed: J. J. Anderson, John W. Shelly, Major Williams

Died of wounds: John L. Fipps, Joseph P. Floyd, Nathaniel T. Tindall, Thaddeus S. Todd

Second Manassas

Wounded: Edward James Gore, John W. King, William Smith

Killed: R. A. Lowrimore, Joseph Millican, John Skipper

Died of wounds: E. J. Gore, Pleasant Floyd

Hospital, Camp, et cetera

Died of disease: Isaac B. Hardee, William A. Bellamy, Jr., Robert C. Anderson, W. D. Brunson, Matthew Carroll, Rufus M. Chesnut, Levy Elliott, Robert P. Elliott, Giles Floyd, Matthew Fowler, Joseph H. Garris, Frank Grainger, J. J. Harrall, William J. Jordan, Frederick Mincy, Hugh J. Mincy, George Peterson, D. W. Prince, George L. Royals, Robert N. Squires, James Stevens, Isaac H. Todd, B. F. Tucker, John T. Wise

Chancellorsville

Wounded: Seth Bellamy, Jr., Waterman Grainger, William Grainger, Andrew J. Faircloth, Daniel A. Royals, David N. Smith, John T. Todd

Killed: Benjamin Barnhill

Died of wounds: William Grainger, John T. Todd

Place Unknown

Wounded: Waterman Grainger, John W. Smith, Willis Tyler

Died of wounds: John W. Smith

Died of Disease: Wiley W. Roberts, William Mincy

Captured: William D. Hux, J. W. Ison, John H. Lowrimore, G. F. Mattison, John Mincy, William Page, William H. Parker

Riddle's Shop

Killed: Joseph Cannady, James Williams

Spottsylvania Court House

Wounded: Andrew G. Faircloth

Killed: Franklin Elliott, Calvin C. Moody

SharpsburgWounded: B. T. Barker, William H. Elliott, Isaac Hardee, Joseph B. Millican,
Frederick Mincy

Killed: Thomas P. Fipps, John R. Lowrimore

Died of wounds: Isaac Hardee

Hagerstown

Wounded: John G. Floyd

Killed: Samuel L. Kelly

Falling Waters

Captured: Allen J. Goodson

Prison

Died of disease: Joel Hardee

Jones' Farm

Wounded: John W. King

Mechanicsville

Wounded: John T. Newton

Died of wounds: John Sowles

Boteler's Ford

Wounded: William R. Royals

Noel's Station

Killed: Sylvester Bluffkin

Died in Camp or Hospital - cause unknown: James S. Anderson, A. P. Floyd, Travis Man-
ship, David N. Smith, Benjamin Stevens, D. J. Strickland, John Watts

Died in Prison - cause unknown: Daniel M. Fowler

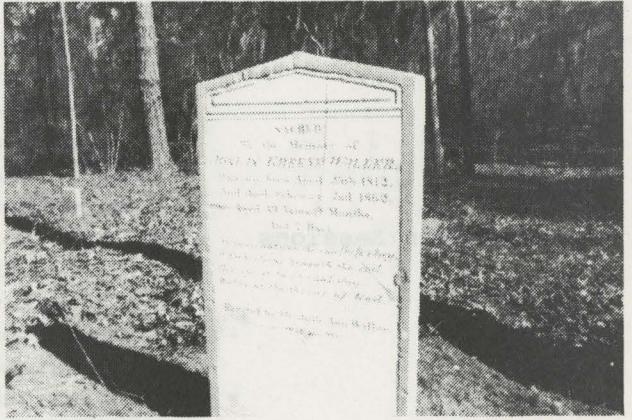
Summary

Wounded	63
Killed	18
Died of wounds	17
Died of disease	27
Captured	15
Died in Camp or Hospital (cause unknown)	7
Died in Prison (cause unknown)	1

Although the casualties for Company F are not available for the period from January through April 9, 1865, the Regimental losses for this time have been recorded by Caldwell. His History of a Brigade of South Carolinians describes the action of the closing days of the War through the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, Virginia.

Sources

1. Caldwell, J. F. J. The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians, known first as "Greggs" and Subsequently as "McGowan's Brigade". Philadelphia: King and Baird, Printers, 1866. Marietta, Georgia: Continental Book Company, 1951.
2. Individual records in South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C.
3. Salley, Alexander Samuel, Jr. South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service, Vol. I, Columbia, S. C.: R. L. Bryan Company, 1913.
4. The Horry Dispatch.



CEMETERY VANDALIZED

These pictures are of the Montgomery-Wilson Cemetery taken before and after vandals broke up and turned over tombstones. M. Mack Montgomery and his sons repaired the stones, cleaned and replaced them.

Why people will do such damage is hard to understand. This cemetery is north of Highway #90 and is divided into two parts, white people using the east end and blacks using the west end.

This cemetery has been in use over 100 years. Mr. Guy McNeill bought the property around it and is planning to organize a group with elected officers to look after the cemetery in the future.

THE SESSIONS HONOR ROLL IN HORRY COUNTY, 1776-1946

compiled by George Q. Sessions

John Sessions	Revolutionary War veteran
Joseph Sessions	" " "
Josias Sessions	" " "
Silas Sessions	" " "
George Sessions	Justice of Quorum, 1803-?
Joseph Sessions	War of 1812 veteran
Robert Sessions	" "
Silas Sessions	" "
Thomas Sessions	" "
Robert Reynolds Sessions	Sheriff, 1818-1822
Solomon Sessions	Sheriff, 1823-1825
Josias Tillman Sessions	Sheriff, 1826-1832
" " "	Board of Commissioners, 1828
Solomon Sessions	Sheriff, 1833-1834 (died in office)
Thomas Sessions	Commissioner of Schools
	Coroner prior to 1842
	Sheriff, 1842-1843
Josias Tillman Sessions	Justice of Peace prior to 1842
	Justice of Quorum Prior to 1842
	Coroner, 1842
	Commissioner of Lots, 1842
	S. C. State Senate, 1842-1843 (resigned upon election as sheriff)
	Sheriff, 1844-1846
Silas Sessions	Schoolteacher, 1847-
Jeremiah Sessions	Medical doctor, 1848
Thomas Sessions	Enumerator, 1850 Census in Horry
Francis Ichabod Sessions	Member of building committee to erect Kingston Presbyterian Church, 1857
	S. C. State Senate, 1858-1864
	Commissioner to Approve Securities, 1859
	Commissioner of Public Buildings, 1859
	Commissioner of Roads, 1859
Benjamin Eason Sessions	Tax Collector, 1859-1862
	Delegate and signer of the Ordinance of Secession, 1860, at Charleston, SC
	Commissioner of the Poor, 1861
	Commissioner of Roads, 1861
	Commissioner of Free Schools, 1861
	S. C. House of Representatives, 1862-1865
	Commissioner of Equity, 1865
	Clerk of Court (died in office, 1873)
John Marion Sessions	Civil War veteran
Richard Green Sessions	" " "
Francis Ichabod Sessions	Magistrate, 1865
	S. C. House of Representatives, 1865-1867
Richard Green Sessions	First Auditor, 1870-1877
	First elected Deacon of Kingston Presbyterian Church, 1874
Francis Ichabod Sessions	Clerk of Court, 1873
	Sheriff, 1876-1884 (died in office)

Josias Sessions	County Treasurer, 1879-1884
Joseph Tillie Sessions	Schoolteacher, 1879
Thomas T. Sessions	Probate Judge, 1881-1882
Richard Green Sessions	Enumerator for Conwayborough Township, 1880 Census Sheriff, 1884-1890
J. W. Sessions	Clerk of Court, 1884
William J. Sessions	Sheriff, 1891-1901
George Robert Sessions	First Postmaster at Myrtle Beach, 1901-1902 Mayor of Conway, 1904-1905
Benjamin Jenkins Sessions	Sheriff, 1902-1914
Henry Norman Sessions	Probate Judge, 1903-1906
Frank Sessions	World War I veteran
William Edward Sessions	Sheriff, 1933-1939 Sheriff, 1942-1942
Austin C. Sessions	World War II veteran
Cullie Sessions	" " "
Elwood Sessions	" " "
George W. Sessions	" " "
Jesse P. Sessions	" " "
Marion A. Sessions	" " "
Ralph L. Sessions	" " "

References

1. National Archives, Washington, D. C.
2. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
3. Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S. C.
4. Clerk of Court Office, Horry County
5. Probate Judge Office, Horry County
6. Horry County Memorial Library, Conway, SC
7. IRQ
8. 1850 Horry County Census
9. 1880 Horry County Census
10. Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776-1964
11. Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, v. 1, Sessions Lists, 1692-1973
12. The Kingston Presbyterian Church, by Paul Quattlebaum
13. Musings of a Hermit, by Clarke A. Willcox
14. South Carolina Secedes, by May and Faunt
15. The Beatys of Kingston, by E. Stanley Barnhill
16. For Love of a Rebel, by Arthur Manigault Chapter of UDC
17. Family records

+ + + +

WILLIAM GORE, SR.

C. B. Berry lends a helping hand to an IRQ reader.

William Gore, Sr. (March 27, 1753 - October 30, 1828) was a patriarch of the community of Little River, Horry County, S. C., and owned much land including all the area that now encompasses the village of Little River. A stone memorializes his grave on Cypress Bay Golf Course, adjacent to that town. He married Mary Simmons, daughter of Isaac Simmons, Sr., of Columbus County, North Carolina, and they were the parents of nine sons and daughters, including William Gore, Esquire (Feb. 7, 1783 - January 29, 1853). He married Dorcas Ann Conner and they were the parents of fourteen sons and daughters, including Asa Fletcher Gore (May 23, 1831 - Nov. 17, 1905) who married Mary Jane Best (b. April 25, 1835), dau. of William and Sabra Best and resided in the Galivants Ferry area of Horry County. It was this couple that you inquired about. I have done considerable research on many of the early pioneers in this community and will be glad to furnish you more information, if you like.



William A. and Maud Windeler Kimbel

WILLIAM A. KIMBEL: MAN OF DISTINCTION

By Kelly P. Joyner

During World War I, Bill Kimbel was serving his country as a military attache to the American Embassy in London. It was during this time that he met a certain Mr. Windeler, an Englishman in charge of the American Officers' Club. Mr. Windeler took a liking to the young Kimbel, and one evening invited Bill to dinner. This is when he met Mr. Windeler's daughter Maud, who was to become his wife. At the time Maud Windeler was serving as a nurse in the Hospital Corps. (Mrs. Kimbel recalls the evening vividly. Her mother had cooked macaroni and cheese, which was one of Bill's favorite foods. That, along with a German air raid which forced a black-out all over London, spurred the budding romance.

Mrs. Kimbel's father was English and her mother was American. Her family lived in many places ... England, the United States and Germany. Fortunately, July of 1914 found the Windelers in London.

As so many soldiers did after the war, Bill Kimbel returned to his home in New York. The Windelers, too, left England after the war. They moved to Boston. Bill and Maud continued their romance, and on January 17, 1920, William A. Kimbel and Maud Windeler were married.

Being an intelligent and industrious man, Bill proceeded to succeed in business. From 1922 until 1941 he served as president of A. Kimbel & Son, a New York firm of architectural decorative contractors and manufacturers.

In 1928 the Kimbels were invited to Myrtle Beach for golf at the old Ocean Forest golf course, which is now Pine Lakes Country Club. While they were in South Carolina Mr. Tom Chandler (Mrs. Genevieve Chandler's husband) showed the Kimbels some property near Murrells Inlet and offered it for sale. Maud Kimbel was enchanted by the land, but Bill let it be known that he had no intention of purchasing the land ... unless the price was cut in half. The very next day the Kimbels became the owners of Wachesa Plantation.

The Kimbels moved to Wachesaw Plantation in 1940, but a world at war forced changes in their life. Mr. Kimbel was again in service. From 1941 until the end of the war he served as assistant to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services, which was the forerunner of the C.I.A. Mrs. Kimbel was also contributing to the war effort by growing castor beans at Wachesaw Plantation to supply oil for military aircraft and sick soldiers.

At the end of World War II Bill Kimbel returned to the United States, this time to South Carolina where he and Mrs. Kimbel have lived ever since. From 1946 until 1948 Bill Kimbel owned and operated the Myrtle Beach News. After selling his newspaper in 1948, he became the Director of Public Relations for the Hi-Q division of the Aerovox Corporation, where he served until 1965.

This could have been the story of thousands of young couples, but you need only look at the many honors and responsibilities of William A. Kimbel to realize that he was truly a "man of distinction".

He was listed in Who's Who in America.

He was graduated from Columbia University in 1909 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

He was president of the American Institute of Decorators from 1938-1940.

In 1954 he was appointed as an advisor to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

In 1954 and 1955 he served as a U. S. Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Also in 1955 he was appointed advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the conferences of educational, social, and cultural organizations in Geneva, Switzerland.

He was the recipient of the Medal of Merit.

He was Administrative Director of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity.

In 1965 he was appointed by the governor of South Carolina as a member of the Advisory Commission on Higher Education.

Also in 1965 he was elected president of the Coastal Educational Foundation of South Carolina, the governing body of Coastal Carolina College. He served for ten years.

I feel that the Kimbels are a "couple of distinction".

They were both lovers of music, art and sports.

They were the largest benefactors of Coastal Carolina. Their gifts totalled over \$2,000,000, with over \$1,000,000 being given for Wheelwright Auditorium alone.

They gave more than 110 scholarships to students. My son David was among the recipients.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimbel were presented honorary lifetime memberships in the Coastal Carolina Alumni Association. They are the only couple besides Mr. and Mrs. James F. Byrnes to receive this honor.

On Saturday, May 6, 1978, Coastal Carolina College bestowed on William A. Kimbel an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree.

The Kimbels were also members of the Pilgrims Society of America, the American Camellia Society, the Winyah Indigo Society and the Carolina Plantation Society.

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A READER COMMENTS

Mrs. Esther (Mrs. M. C.) Holbert, 3710 Tangley, Houston, TX 77005: "I've just received my copy of Dr. Bedford's The Independent Republic, and have thoroughly enjoyed reading it. It reminded me that I should subscribe to the Independent Republic Quarterly. Would you please let me know what the cost is?"

THE WILL OF ARTHUR ALFORD

submitted by Etrulia P. Dozier

In the Name of God Amen - I Arthur Alford of South Carolina Horry Dist Being weak in body but of Sound mind memory & under Standing thanks be to Almighty God for the Same & Calling to mind the mortality of man and that it is appointed unto all men once to Die I do make and ordain and Constitute this to be my last will and testament in form and manner Following that is to Say first I of all I recommend my Soul into the Hands of allmighty God that give it and my body to be buried in a decent Christian Like maner at the discretion of my exetors and as to what - Worldly goods it hath pleased God to bless me with I will The Same In maner following Viz I Lend unto my beloved wife Clarkey Alford all my Negroes During her widdowhood and Should She marry I give and bequeath to Her one Negroe woman by the name of Jinny and her increase Item I Lend unto my Son Levi Alford two hundred & twenty one acres of land caled the Simon land and one Negroe man by the name of Harry - & also one meare & two cows & calves and one bead & firniture During my Pleasure or his nattural Life and at his dicease I give the Said property to The lawful heirs of his body to be devided amongst them Share & Share Alike I give unto my Son Arthur alford one Dollar Item I lend unto my daughter Mehaley Ludlum wife of Thomas Ludlum one Negroe woman by the name of Hasty and her increase & also one Horse & Three Head of cattle and one bead and firniture during my pleasure or her natural Life and at her dicease I give the Said property to the Lawful heirs of her body Share & Share a Like Item I Lend unto my daughter Eliza Alford one Negroe Boy by the name of Jack During my Pleasure or her Natural Life and her discese I give the Said property to the Lawful heirs of her body Share & Share alike Item I Lend unto my Son Warren Tress Alford my House and the Land as the Road runs one half of the Land That I got from Benjamin Gause the upper end wheare the field is also one negroe Boy by the name of Fortin During my pleasure or his natural Life and at his discese I give the Said property to The lawful heirs of his body to be devided amongst them Share & Share a Like Item I also lend unto my daughter Clarky Alford one negroe girl Dinah and her increase During my pleasure or her natural Life and at her disese I give the Said property to the Lawful heirs of her body So be

Item I Lend unto my Daughter unity Alford one negroe girl by the name of Hester and her increase during my pleasure and Her natural Life and at her discese I give the Said property to the Lawful heirs of her body to be devided amongst them Share and Share alike Item I Lend unto my Son Meredieth Alford one Negroe boy by the name of addom and allso one by the name of Isaac Son of Donah and allso the old plantation mill & orchard also one plantation that formily belonged to William Alford one half of the tract of Land That I got from Benjamin Gause the Lower end - - - - - I allso Lend unto my wife Clarky Alford & Eliza Alford & Clarky Alford & Warren Tress Alford & unity Alford & Merideth Alford that my Stock of Cattle Hogs & Sheap House hold and Kitchen firniture Shall be Equally be devided amongst them as Soon as thay come of age or marry and not before it is also my will that any of my - Children Should ~~wit-~~ ~~out~~ Die with out Leaving Lawful issue that the property be equally Devided among the Surviving heirs of my family Lastly I do nominate constitute and a point these my frends John Jonson and George Williams exetors to this my Last Will and Testament re- voking all other wills and Deads before this Date rattifying and confirming this to be my Last will and testament in witness where of I have heare unto Set my hand and Seal this the 17th day of Aprel in the yeair of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred Twenty Seven and in the fifty one year of the American independency Sined Seald and dilivered in the preasence of

Henry Hemingway
Jordan Smith
Hezekiah Catret

Arthur Alford (Seal)

Recorded in Will Book A. Page 43.
Recorded May 26th, 1827.
John Durant Ord. H. D.
Box 1 Bundle 1



Mrs. Flowers with great-grandson, Grayham Taylor

MORE ABOUT SHORT COURSE

(Florence Times)

A short course of three days, May 24th to May 27th, has just been conducted at Myrtle Beach for the Home Economics and Agricultural Club children of Horry County.

Miss Thomas, the Home Demonstration agent of Horry County, invited the club children of Florence County to be present at the short course. Owing to the high railroad rates, the children from only one community, Effingham, were able to attend. The Home Demonstration Agent in Florence County wishes that every club child under her supervision could have attended this splendid planned Short Course. Miss Thomas and Mr. W. O. Davis, Farm Agent assisted by several members of the State force of both Winthrop and Clemson College and by several Agents from neighboring Counties. A number of interesting lectures and demonstrations were given each day, interspersed by plenty of songs and yells to liven things up. Miss Laura W. Bailey of Winthrop and Mr. B. O. Williams of Clemson had charge of the recreational features, and both showed themselves past masters in the art of amusing young people.

The services of Mr. Warren Johnson of Conway, the best swimmer in Horry County had been secured to prevent any casualties among the future farmers and farmer's wives of Horry and Florence. Mr. Johnson proved a most efficient life saver, and the surf bathing was one of the most delightful features of the short Course.

The unusual natural advantage of Myrtle Beach, the executive ability of those in charge, and the fine spirit displayed by the children, all contributed to the tremendous success of the Short Course.

The Florence children made such a good impression that they are urged to return next spring and bring all the club children with them.

CLASSES AT THE BEACH

by Ethel Woodle Flowers

I was eleven or twelve years old when I went on this short course from Horry County in 1918 or 1919. There were two coach loads of children, maybe between 65 or 70, from Horry and Florence County economics and agriculture clubs. Miss Helen Thomas (Mrs. Mack Moore) was our demonstration agent.

We went by train from Conway to Myrtle Beach and I guess that was the first hotel at the Beach where we stayed. It was called the Annex. The only other children that I knew on the trip were Cecil Hendricks and her first cousin, Elwood Hughes. We three roomed together.

I remember we all had to carry our own groceries. We cooked our meals outside the building and washed our own plate and spoon or fork in a big tub of water.

Part of the days were like school. We learned how to can string beans and peaches, cooked in the jar, whole peach halves and string beans placed in the jar in "log cabin style". Boy! That was hard to do.

For passing time we played, walked up and down the strand, waded near the edge. The only time we ventured out in the ocean was with help of the life guards, Warren Johnson and another young man whose name I've forgotten. Then in the late afternoon and night we walked on the boardwalk from the Annex to the dance hall which was a small round building with windows all around it. There we were entertained by Mr. Davis, Mr. Williams, and Miss Laura Bailey and Miss Essie Derham. They were just wonderful. They told us stories (ghost stories). One night Mr. Williams told one and when he got to the scary part of it, someone turned off the lights and we jumped up out of our seats in the dark and ran and screamed for help. When they turned the lights back on, Cecil and I were clinging to Mr. Williams. There were not any outside lights on the Beach then.

Miss Bailey and Mr. Williams taught us songs to sing. I still remember one was "Mary had a little lamb, now don't you laugh. She traded off her little sheep and bought her a calf. Oh, little Mary's little Jersey calf...etc."

We didn't buy milk from the stores then. We milked cows, and if a family's cow was dry, they bought milk from a neighbor (for the baby). Dr. Hal Holmes, Sr., once said you couldn't raise children without milk. They needed milk. We probably didn't have vitamins with calcium for children long ago. I know I learned to milk a cow before I was a teenager.

I kept in close touch with Mrs. Helen Thomas as long as she lived. We didn't see each other often, just once in a while. After her husband died and she was getting right old, she invited me to go see her and help her to look through the pictures (Warren Johnson made them) that were made of all of us standing alongside the train as we were

leaving the beach, and then again after we got back to Conway. I never got to make the visit before she died. I still look for her old house there on Main Street and when I go by I think of her.

Captain Sasser enjoyed hearing us sing those silly songs on the way back from the beach. I well remember him speaking to all of us children as he walked up and down the aisles in the train.

Mary had a little lamb,
Now don't you laugh.
She traded off her little sheep
And bought her a calf.

Chorus: Oh! little Mary's little Jersey calf,
Oh! little Mary's little Jersey calf.

Mary fed that little calf
All it could eat.
It grew so fast and grew so fat
It was gentle and sweet.

Chorus: Oh! little Mary's little Jersey calf,
Oh! little Mary's little Jersey calf.

Mary's butter's firm and sweet,
Brought her good money.
When her friends came,
She would treat to sweet milk and honey.

Chorus: Oh! little Mary's little dairy cow .
Oh! little Mary's little dairy cow.

Then all the little neighbor girls
Said, "We want a cow,
And we will do as Mary did,
If she'll show us how."

Chorus: Oh! little Mary's little dairy cow,
Oh! little Mary's little dairy cow.

+ + + +

CAN YOU HELP?

Slade W. Skipper, 304 N. Cedar Lake Drive, Columbia, MO 65203: I know that my great-great-great-great grandfather lived in Horry County for a period of time, as did several of his descendants. Berryman Watts was a planter in Horry County in the 1790s and early 1800s, though he was living in Columbus County in 1810. His son Phillip was listed in Horry County in 1840 and his grandson, Goldeberry, was living in Horry County in 1850. Goldeberry was also known as Goole or Gooly Watts. Goldeberry's sons by his first wife included Phillip, Guilford, Luke, and Edmond. He had two daughters, the older who is listed on the census as M. A., and the younger was named Mantha. ... I am especially interested in learning if any of this family served in the Civil War.

Mrs. Carolyn Cooper, P. O. Box 217, Cary, NC 27511: Any information about the Shackelford family.

Mrs. M. C. Holbert, 3710 Tangley, Houston, TX 77005: Information about William Lewis and wife, Mourning Van Pelt, and Hardy Lewis, their son. I know Hardy married Dicey Floyd, and Hardy's daughter Avy married Moses Smith, Jr. of Marion County. I believe Hardy lived in Marion County, where he died, for some time, but did he ever live in Horry County? Moses Smith, Jr. and Avy Lewis were my great-great grandparents, the only members of their family, as far as I know, to settle in Harris Co., Texas.

history

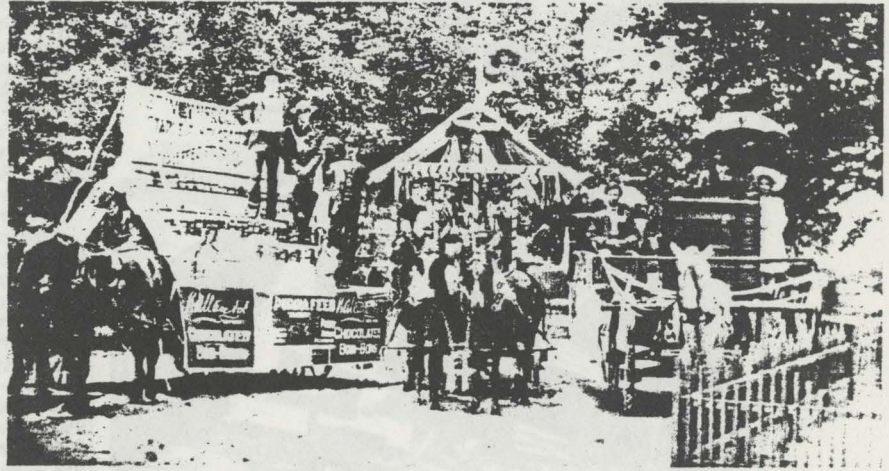
Horry County Turns 250

*A celebration of history in honor
of a special anniversary*

Although much of the coastal Grand Strand has developed in recent years, its county roots may run deeper into history than many newcomers may expect. According to local historians, Horry County is 250 years old this year. It's been two-and-a-half centuries since it was opened for settlement.

Only 60 years after the British founded Charles Towne in 1670, this area was included in a plan to develop the province. Present-day Conway, originally called Kingston, was laid out in 1732, with the first land grants actually awarded in 1735.

To commemorate Horry's anniversary, historian and county librarian Catherine Lewis has prepared the following brief chronology of the county's history.*



Merchants Parade — Conway early 1900's

A Brief Chronology of Horry County History

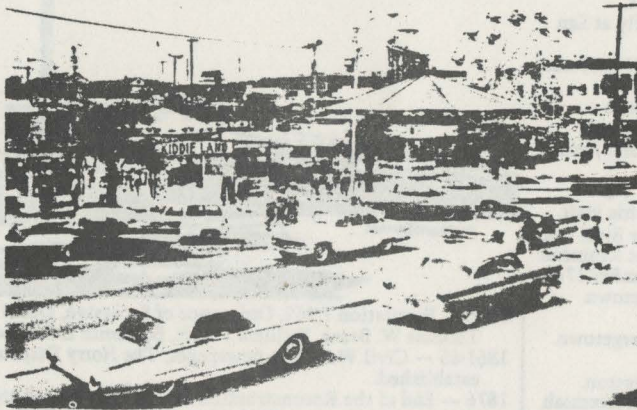
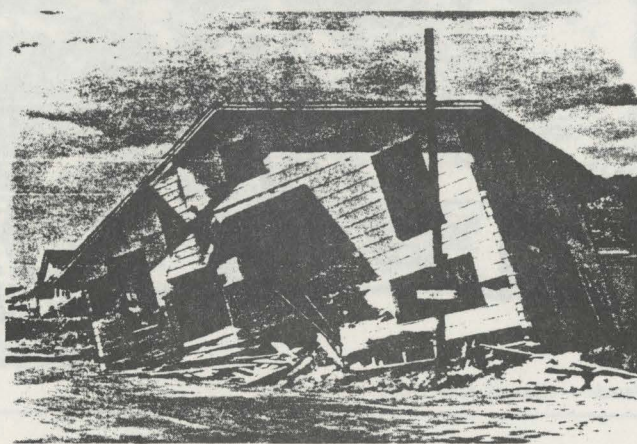
- 10,000 BC — Estimated earliest human habitation of the area.
- 1526 AD — Spaniards visit the land call Chicora, settle briefly at San Miguel de Gualdape.
- 1670 — British settle Charles Town. This area (present day Horry) was part of Craven County.
- 1730 — Robert Johnson, first royal governor, included Kingston Township on the Waccamaw in a plan to develop the province.
- 1732 — Site of Kingston laid out by Alexander Skene and Chief Justice Robert Wright.
- 1740 — Rev. George Whitefield traveled the coast road, Jan. 1-2. Marker on Hwy. 17 south of Little River commemorates his visit.
- 1776-83 — American Revolution. Small engagements at Bear Bluff and Black Lake. Gen Francis Marion is said to have camped at Kingston overnight on his way to the Battle of Black Mingo, September 1780.
- 1783 — General Assembly authorizes breakup of old Georgetown District which included this area.
- 1785 — Kingston County designated as a subdivision of Georgetown District.
- 1785, 1791, 1795, 1801 — Bishop Francis Asbury visited Kingston.
- 1791 — George Washington spent the night of April 17 with Jeremiah Vereen. Historic marker on Hwy. 17 south of North Myrtle Beach.
- 1801 — Horry District was named for Brig. Gen. Peter Horry (1743-1815) and the village of Kingston was designated the county seat and renamed Conwayborough in honor of Brig. Gen. Robert Conway (ca 1753-1823).
- 1802 — The first Board of Commissioners met for the first time, Jan. 3. A courthouse (located on Fifth Avenue) was authorized and a sale of lots in town arranged. Commissioners were Thomas Livingston, Samuel F. Floyd, Jr., Samuel Foxworth, William Hemingway, William Williams, John Graham, Sr., Thomas Fearwell and Robert Conway.
- 1807 — First post office was established in Conwayborough.
- 1820 — Population, 5,025. Mills' *Atlas* shows 20 schools, six churches or meetinghouses.
- 1824-25 — Second courthouse (present Conway City Hall, designed by Robert Mills) cost \$9,500. The jail, built later, cost \$8,000.
- 1828 — Henry Lee Buck the first, of Bucksport, Me., established lumber industry.
- 1830s — Commercial production of naval stores became important.
- 1840 — Population 5,755. Post offices at Conwayborough, Green Sea, Bayboro, Galivants Ferry, and Bucksport (Port Harrelson).

Hammer Lumber Mill — Little River, 1890



- 1860 — Population 7,962. Ordinance of Secession, Dec. 17, signed by Thomas W. Beaty, William J. Ellis, Benjamin E. Sessions.
- 1861-65 — Civil War. First newspaper, *The Horry Dispatch*, established.
- 1876 — End of the Reconstruction Era. Marker on oak tree at Fifth and Main commemorates Wade Hampton's speech during his campaign. F.G. Burroughs took over the schools in Conwayborough. In the next few years he built a new schoolhouse at Main St. and Lakeside Drive. The old Academy (1857) became Whittemore Academy for blacks.
- 1883 — An Act of the General Assembly formally changed the name of the town to Conway.
- 1886 — *Horry Herald* began publication. Earthquake, Aug. 31.
- 1887 — On Dec. 15, the railroad (built by the Chadbourne family) came to Conway. A station along its route was named Loris.
- 1890s — Commercial tobacco cultivation began. Homewood Colony attracted immigrants from the west. Naval stores declined.
- 1890 — Population 19,256 (13,706 white; 5,550 black).
- 1893 — Tidal wave, Oct. 13.
- 1898 — Conway was incorporated. Population 705. Col. C.P. Quattlebaum was elected first intendant (mayor).
- 1899 — Seashore and Conway Railroad began construction of line from Conway to the beach. The first tobacco warehouse opened in Conway.
- 1900 — Population 23,364. New Town on coast was renamed Myrtle Beach for the native shrub.

The Court House, Conway, S. C.



Top to bottom:

Completion of the present courthouse in Conway — 1908.

Damage from Hurricane Hazel — 1954.

The bustling Myrtle Beach Pavilion area — about 1959.

- 1902 — Wooden bridge at Galivants Ferry opened access to the rest of South Carolina. It had one lane with turnouts. Loris incorporated; D.J. Butler, first mayor.
- 1903 — New Burroughs School opened (9th & Main). A lot for a new courthouse was purchased. The first automobile came to Conway. A new town established at the end of the Conway, Coast & Western Railroad was named Aynor.
- 1907 — Paul Quattlebaum's new company brought electric lights to Conway.
- 1908 — Present courthouse finished and dedicated May 22, 1908. Construction cost was \$24,950.40; contractor, H.P. Little. It has undergone renovations and additions in 1927, 1964 and 1982-83.
- 1914 — The road to Myrtle Beach was built. Aynor incorporated.
- 1917-18 — World War I.
- 1919 — Waccamaw Line of steamboats ceased operation (est. in 1880s). Conway Chamber of Commerce established.
- 1920s — First efforts to establish a tourist industry.
- 1926 — In March Myrtle Beach Farms sold 65,000 acres to Woodside Brothers of Greenville for \$850,000, to be paid in six installments through 1932. The venture ended in the Great Depression.
- 1928 — The railroad was finally removed from Main Street in Conway.
- 1930 — County Population was 39,376; Conway's was 2,947.
- 1936 — Intracoastal Waterway completed, dedicated at Socastee Apr. 11.
- 1937 — Bridge over the Waccamaw at Conway opened.
- 1938 — Myrtle Beach was incorporated; W.L. Harrelson, Mayor.
- 1941 — Myrtle Beach Air Force Base established.
- 1941-45 — World War II.
- 1948 — Ocean Drive Beach was incorporated.
- 1950 — Population 59,820.
- 1953 — Crescent Beach incorporated.
- 1954 — Hurricane Hazel hit Oct. 15. Coastal Carolina was established. County Board of Education became an elected body and the Superintendent of Education an appointive post. Horry County police established.
- 1959 — Cherry Grove Beach was incorporated.
- 1960 — Population 68,247. The Horry County Development Board was established.
- 1964 — Surfside Beach and Windy Hill Beach were incorporated.
- 1965 — Horry-Georgetown-Marion Technical College was established. (Marion later dropped out.) Myrtle Beach High School had its first black students.
- 1966 — Atlantic Beach was incorporated.
- 1968 — North Myrtle Beach consolidated the towns of Ocean Drive Beach, Crescent Beach, Windy Hill Beach and Cherry Grove Beach.
- 1970 — Population 69,998. Freedom of choice in schools ended and a unified school system was established.
- 1975 — Home Rule Act was passed.
- 1976 — Briarcliffe Acres was incorporated. First County Council was elected.
- 1977 — First County Council was seated. Douglas Wendel, first County Administrator, entered on duty July 1.
- 1980 — Population 101,419, projected to double before 2000.
- 1984 — Horry County Railroad Line established to continue rail service to Myrtle Beach.
- 1985 — Horry County celebrates 250 years since this area was opened for settlement.

A more detailed Horry County history has been recently published by the local historical society. The 400-page book, *The Independent Republic: A Survey of Horry County, South Carolina History* was written by Dr. A. Goff Bedford of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, a Congregational minister who researched the book while here at his summer home in Little River Neck. Bedford also authored a history of his home county in Kentucky.

Copies may be ordered by sending a check to the society's treasurer, W.H. Long, 1303 Laurel St., Conway, SC 29526; \$15 for a softbound edition and \$20 for a

hardback copy, plus \$2.50 (per copy) for postage and handling. Make out checks to the Horry County Historical Society.

For a continuing supply of information, any history buff may join the society for a \$5 annual membership fee (which covers a calendar year) to receive its publication, *The Independent Republic Quarterly*. The quarterly, which is now in its 19th volume, preserves fascinating bits and pieces of local historical information and photos that might have otherwise been lost.

For a membership or more information, contact the society's treasurer (listed) or Catherine Lewis at the

Horry County Memorial Library, 1008 5th Ave., Conway, SC 29526-5196. Current president is Miriam Tucker.

* Horry County: a brief chronology is used by permission from Catherine H. Lewis and the Horry County Memorial Library, Conway, S.C. Photographs have been provided by the Horry County Museum, which houses historical artifacts and exhibits depicting the county's economics, social life, and wildlife. Located at the corner of Fifth and Main Street in downtown Conway, the museum is open 1-5 pm Monday-Friday and 10 am-5 pm Saturday. Free admission.

A CHOLERA REMEDY

Wells /Maine/, July 24th, 1849

Dear Col.

The Cholera didnot scare me so but that I arrived here in the finest sort of health in good order and well condition (not always the case)

Being green from the country you may suppose I was anxious and willing to take any and all the Cholera preventatives that was recommended. This I did but was particular to select those that Pleased me best and in doing this I am inclined to think you would join me in takeing the Preventatives freely what are they you will ask

They are Fresh Beaf boild Rice the Best Brandy & Temperance you will notice Temperance comes after the Brandy

Brandy is used by msot every one in Places when the Cholera is or is like to be In travling Mothers instead of carrying Nursing Bottles filld with Milk have Bottles of Brandy. Young Ladies instead of Clogne substitute Brandy & Gentlemen have a Tickler in each Pocket There is no doubt that thousands are induced to drink brandy who never drank a drop of ardent spirits in their lives It is estimated that there will be more Drunckards made by useing the Preventative than all the Deaths by the Disease and all the cases cured or Prevented by Brandy

Business is tremendous dull every where and Money hard. The New York Merchants are sending collectors out to raise money they say the country Merchants have not been or are slow paying up Should the cholera continue in New York through Sept & Oct there will be but very few Goods Sold

All kidns of times is outragous dull there is nothing of an exciting nature going on Politics and Elections are flat there is nothing talked about but Cholera! Cholera!!

I hope the next time I write I shall be able to make it more Interesting Remember me to Mrs. Beaty and all the Family

Yours etc G Fisk

PS

The Letter you directed to Mr Munroe was for the Man that owened the Negro and Vice Versa by the way what has become of the White Man also the Negro

G F

(This letter was postmarked Kennebunk, M., Jul 25 and was addressed to Col. James Beaty, Conwayboro, S.C. It was submitted by Mrs. George Franklin, 2921 W. 73d St., Prairie Village, KS 66208.)

+ + + +

CAN YOU HELP?

Edward W. Carberg, 6 Park Street, Salem, Mass. 01970: I am researching various U. S. Navy officers connected with the War of 1812 . . . The officer was Humphrey Magrath (or McGrath). He was a Purser in the Battle of Lake Champlain (1814), surviving that encounter. Unfortunately, due to personal matters (perhaps financial ones) he later committed suicide. I know he was a native born South Carolinian, ... Which community? And what was his birthyear?

Eugene M. Todd, 2001 San Sus Drive, West Columbia, SC 29169: Information about Todds in Simpson Creek Township, particularly Henry J. Todd.

ON UP THE RIVER

by Richard Kimbel Singleton
with Edward M. Singleton

My name is Richard Kimbell "Kim" Singleton and I was born on August 3, 1966, in Conway, South Carolina. My father, Edward Marion Singleton, was born in Bucksport, South Carolina, in the year 1922 and moved to Conway with his family at an early age. He has been a resident of Horry County, South Carolina, for his entire life. My mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jane Parker and she was born in Decatur County, Ga., in the year 1930.

My paternal grandfather's name was Benjamin Franklin Singleton and he was born on May 15, 1877, in the Socastee Township of Horry County (District). He was a farmer and merchant and lived the last 26 years of his life in Conway. He died on February 8, 1953, at the age of 75 years. My paternal grandmother, Floride Cornelia Brakefield, was born in Chester County, South Carolina, on July 5, 1890, and came to Horry County in 1913 to teach school at Socastee, where a courtship began with my grandfather. They were married on September 30, 1915, and they became the parents of five children in this union that lasted for 38 years.

My mother moved to Conway in the fall of 1952 to live with her sister and work as a secretary for her brother-in-law C. G. Casselberry in his Lincoln-Mercury automobile dealership. My father at the time was a teacher/coach at Conway High School. They met at a celebration party following a football victory by Conway High over Georgetown. Their first date was at a Christmas party given in the home of Mrs. W. A. Freeman of Conway.

My maternal grandfather, Robert Thomas Parker was born into a well-to-do farming family of southwest Georgia in the year 1893. He met and married my maternal grandmother, Daisy Bell Harrell, the daughter of a neighboring planter when there were 17 and 16 years of age respectively. The story is told that they eloped driving my great grandfather's new buggy. They were caught and brought home, but were allowed to marry anyway. Nine children were brought forth from this marriage. The families of both my maternal grandparents were large landowners and politically influential in southwest Georgia during the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century.

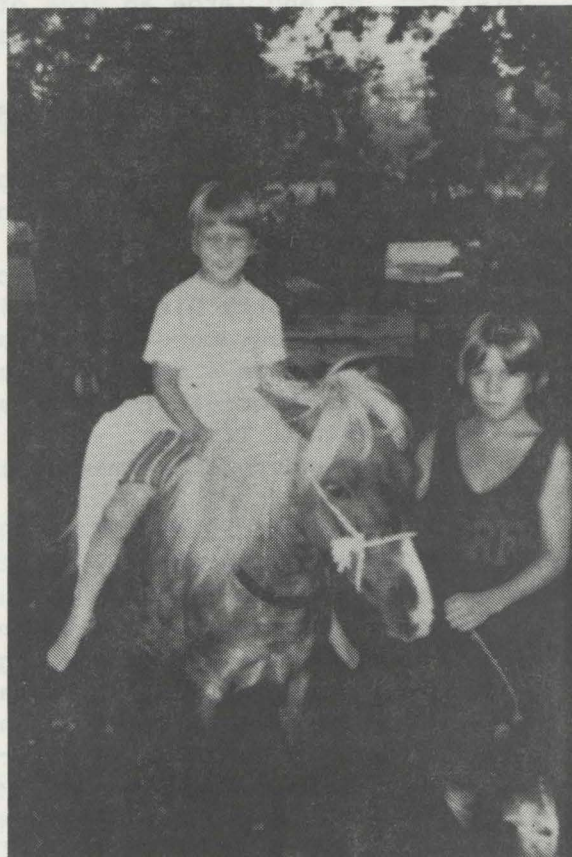
The major portion of this paper will deal with the Singleton side of my family since information and facts are more readily accessible and will therefore make the research process easier. The Brakefields, the Parkers, and the Harrells will be a part of this story from a sociological standpoint; however, from a genealogical view only the Singleton family will be investigated.

Even if not clearly documented in this study, it appears that both sides of my family, the Singletons and the Parkers, have lived in this country since pre-Revolutionary days. I should add that a distinction will be made between factual information and that passed down from the people of one generation to another.

Enough evidence exists to assure me that my ancestors, both the Singletons and the Parkers, several generations ago, were large landowners and prosperous. Through the generations and through the years the land holdings and the wealth of individual family members decreased somewhat. At least two reasons for this would appear to be the decline in economic conditions of the South as a result of the Civil War, as well as the division of family holdings among the growing family members. Additionally, as local and state governments grew bureaucratically in the latter part of the nineteenth century, many landowners were reluctant to meet their tax assessments and forfeited their land. It should be noted, however, that some present day Singletons and Parkers, in spite of the "hard days" of the first half of the twentieth century have through their own endeavors achieved moderate to upper social status while acquiring modest to considerable wealth.



Above: Reunion of the Brakefield and Parker families in Chester County in 1971. Below left: This "tintype" was skillfully reproduced by Bill Edmonds, Coastal Carolina. Although the identity of the subject is not known, he is probably a son of Samuel G. and Eliza Singleton. The original is more than 100 years old. Below right: Kim and Stephen Singleton taking a pony ride at their grandparents' home in Parker District, GA, 1971.



I will attempt to trace the Singleton family in a genealogical sense, while reporting on the life-styles, means of livelihood, and the community involvement of the family. Sources of information for this study which covers a period in time of two centuries or more will consist of last wills and testaments, other court records, family Bibles, historical publications, family photographs, press releases and interviews with parents and other family members.

I. THE GENEALOGICAL CHART

The Singleton family, like most, has a coat of arms and a family tree or chart. It is said that the first Singletons came to this country from the Isle of Wight (the British Isles) in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. From there three brothers supposedly migrated on to North Carolina and at least one of these on to South Carolina and what is now Horry County. One of these brothers is thought to have been John Singleton and for lack of better knowledge was a participant in the establishment of Kingston as one of the eleven townships approved by the Crown in South Carolina and Georgia upon the recommendation of Royal Governor Robert Johnson. Johnson's plan of settlement was to increase the white population, by migration from the Old World, as a defense against the Indians and a rapidly increasing number of slaves. "The instructions provided that there should be 50 acres granted for every man, woman, and child making up the grantee's family."

The new settlement of Kingston was a part of Craven County and later became a part of Georgetown District, then Kingston District, then Horry District. Prior to that, however, in 1767, it was called All Saints Parish. "In 1767 several parishes were established . . . another in Craven County to be called All Sants."²

Lower All Saints Parish was in Georgetown District. It was here that the rice plantations were concentrated. Upper All Saints Parish was in Horry District, by and large an area of Yeoman farmers who had more children than slaves, although the Lower All Saints planters owned a few rice plantations in Upper All Saints Parish.³

Upper All Saints Parish, as identified, was clearly the geographical location of the early Singleton family.

John appears first on the genealogical chart, then his son Richard, but little being known about the two; then we find Samuel G. Singleton, who is a little better known. He was honored when appointed a Colonel in the South Carolina Militia by the Governor of the State. We know from court records that he served as the Ordinary (Probate Judge) of Horry District in 1819-1822 and was also a member of the Horry District Board of Commissioners in the year 1838.⁴ Samuel G. Singleton was the first of the family to appear in a Family Bible published or printed in 1881. This Bible is thought to have been originated by his widow and third wife Eliza C. Tillman Singleton, the sister of John M. Tillman. There were at least two marriages between the Singletons of the time and this Tillman family mentioned by Joyner in Down by the Riverside (p. 30).⁵

Joseph Elisha Singleton (1839-1902), my great grandfather, was one of ten children fathered by Samuel G. Singleton, eight of whom came from his marriage to Eliza Tillman Singleton. He and other members of the Singleton family continued to farm their lands in the Socastee Township through the middle and later part of the nineteenth century. It is well established that my great grandfather also served as the overseer or plantation supervisor of Bellefield Plantation during part of the time frame of 1880-1895.

My grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Singleton (1877-±1953) was the third child born to Joseph Elisha Singleton and his first wife, Martha W. Clardy Singleton. Two sisters preceded him by three and two years. My grandfather had a half-brother, Joseph Sparkman Singleton, whose mother was Ida A. McNeill, the second wife of Joseph Elisha, whose family lived in the Dogwood Township of Horry County. Sparkman, who died of influenza

while serving overseas in the Armed Forces during World War I, was probably named for James Ritchie Sparkman, a prominent planter and doctor of the area. My paternal grandparents lived in Bucksport, South Carolina, from 1915 to 1927, during which time five children were born. My grandfather was the manager of a commissary for the Richardson interests at Bucksport and later owned and operated a country store at Klondike Crossroads.

Edward M. Singleton, my father, was the third child born to Benjamin F. and Floride B. Singleton. My father and the rest of the family moved to Conway from Bucksport in 1927 and occupied a new house at Tenth Avenue and Main Street built at a cost of approximately \$3,000. My father advanced through the public schools of Conway and later earned three degrees from the University of South Carolina. He and my mother, Jane Parker Singleton, were married on November 14, 1953, and I became their third child on August 3, 1966. My brother Stephen Alexander was born on September 13, 1961, and my sister, Sharon Francesca, on March 7, 1956.

II. RECOLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

My paternal grandparents lived most of their married life in Conway, South Carolina, where my grandfather Singleton spent the latter years of his life working as the manager of the grocery/hardware department of the Jerry Cox Company. Many incidents of the Jerry Cox days involving my grandfather have been made famous by the town storytellers, but let us go back to the days when my grandfather Singleton was growing up in All Saints Parish and look at some life experiences as passed down to my father and other members of the family.

My Uncle Joe relates, "One day in the early 1880s a young boy stood in the yard of the family home of Eliza Tillman Singleton near Gravelly Gulley in the Socastee Township when 10 or 12 horsemen rode up and the leading horseman asked, 'What is your name, boy?' The young boy answered, 'They call me Bubba.' The horseman said, 'Then I am your father.' Dismounting the horsemen ate some food prepared by an old Negro couple and as quickly as they rode up, they rode away." My Uncle Joe feels through conversation with my grandfather, that the lead horseman, my great grandfather Joseph E. Singleton was a vigilante on the roam. My father adds, "He probably left home after the death of his first wife and was simply moving about the area while involving himself in many things. He could have been on his way to Bellefield from Conwayborough."

As stated earlier, my great grandfather Joseph E. Singleton and his family lived at times at Bellefield Plantation in the Georgetown District. It is not known whether they lived there off and on or for a continuous period of time, nor are the exact years known. While he was there, one of the Allston girls (daughter of Charles Allston, a rich rice planter) taught my grandfather, Benjamin F. Singleton to write in the beautiful, flowing English style of the time.

As a young teenager, my grandfather was put in charge of the plantation commissary. A big occasion was the weekly trip by sailboat across Winyah Bay to Georgetown to pick up supplies. He was accompanied by a trusted Negro worker who helped him battle the huge waves when the wind got up.

Stories told most often by my grandfather to his children relate to, as he called it, "The Great Tidal Wave". This storm or hurricane which hit the coast of South Carolina near DuBordieu Island on October 13, 1893, has prompted many written accounts. Following are some of the stories told to my father and his brothers and sisters. My grandfather, his two sisters and an old Negro man took refuge from the onrushing water caused by high winds by tying a small boat to a tree. He was 16 years old at the time.

"The first wave came up to the doorsteps, the next wave ran over the porch, the next smacked against the side of the house. That's when I ran to the boathouse and got a paddle boat. I loaded my two sisters and old Frank into the boat and swam to a tall tree while pulling the boat by its chain. As the water continued to rise, I worked my way up the tree, limb by limb," so relates my grandfather to Uncle Joe.

After the hurricane passed through and the high water began to rapidly recede, my grandfather tells, "It looked like everything was being swept out to sea, among other things I saw passing were a rocking chair tumbling over and over and chickens on top of a chicken coop, squawking their heads off, with a loudly wailing hound dog as a fellow passenger. Upon returning to the house, we found a pig alive on a top shelf of the kitchen pantry. That's how high the water was."

Also told is the sad story of the deaths of his two sisters, who became ill with pneumonia from exposure to the wind and rain. Virginia Caroline died late in the day on November 14, 1893. My grandfather at the age of 16 was dispatched to town to place an order and have a casket built. Traveling home with the casket, accompanied by a friend, M. G. Andersen, he was met and told to pass over the casket and to return to town for another casket for the other sister Mary Eliza (Mamie).

My father, Edward Marion Singleton, born in Bucksport on October 9, 1922, moved to Conway when he was five years old and settled in a house on Main Street with his parents, two brothers and two sisters. My father remembers: "We used to gather in the living room on winter nights after a supper of fried ham, grits, ham gravy, fried sweet potato and biscuits and have a family sing. My sister Betty played the piano, sister Jeannie the violin, brother James (sometimes) with the clarinet, me singing loud, and brother Joe (sometimes) singing bass."

During the 1940's my grandfather after a satisfying supper one summer evenings would assume a position in a rocking chair on the front porch of his house, pipe in mouth, and wait for his neighbors to slowly gather as dusk approached. Walter Cox, Julian Perritt, John Cartrette. Oh! What tales they told with my grandfather in the center front. My father, then in his early twenties, was sometimes allowed to participate.

Allow me, now, to go back for a moment to the Brakefields, the Parkers and the Harrells. My paternal grandmother's family still keep in touch with each other. At a family reunion in Chester County during the summer of 1979 there were 10 persons from the Singleton, Floyd, and McKinnon families of Conway. The Brakefields were a well-known farming family in the Lowrys and Armenia sections of Chester County. My grandmother Singleton (Brakefield) along with her brothers and sisters walked about four miles each way to grammar school; however, they enjoyed a month's vacation around October of each year in order to work in the family cotton fields. Grandmother Singleton graduated from Linville (North Carolina) Normal School, a teacher training institution. She taught school for a while in Greenville, South Carolina, and then came as a teacher with a Mr. Rice and his sister to Socastee. Mr. Rice was headmaster.

My Grandmother Parker (Harrell) and Grandfather Parker both attended boarding schools after grammar school training, she in Cyrene, Georgia, and he in Pelham, Georgia. Both of these grandparents were very colorful people. I am sure that everyone has heard the tale of the young local yokel running away with the circus. Well, Grandfather Parker actually did this, but was recaptured the next day by his father, Senator Parker, in Quincy, Florida, some 40 miles from home.

III. FACTS AND FIGURES

My early Singleton ancestors according to both research and family folklore lived geographically in what Professor Joyner in his book Down by the Riverside calls "Upper All Saints Parish" (Lower All Saints Parish being those lands situated along the lower Waccamaw River). Part of this area of Horry District later became known as Socastee Township. Research by my father also indicates that there were also Singleton landholdings in Georgetown County on Yahaney (Yauhannah) Creek across from Bull Creek and northeast of Sandy Island. So let's move on up the river past the Tillmans and the Olivers to the Singletons and others who lived and worked the land on the upper part of the Waccamaw.

Little is known of John Singleton other than he lived in the area as obviously a family man in 1765. He built a log church south of Conway in 1765, and had a memorial of 100 acres on the Waccamaw on July 5, 1775.

It is not known when Richard Singleton was born; however, court records show that he died on June 4, 1807. All I know about my great-great-greatgrandfather is that he was a large landowner in the area located between what is now Cox's Ferry and Enterprise Landing. In his will written on September 13, 1805 and recorded on May 30, 1807 by William Hemingway, Ordy. H.D., he bequeathed to his "dearly beloved wife, Elizabeth Singleton, one negroe girl named Lizet, one boy horse named Liberty at her own disposal". Family records show that Elizabeth died on the 28th day of September, 1824. The estate settlement listed several other slaves: Adam, Cain, Toney, Ben, Frank, Hanah, Hester, and nine others. Among the children of Richard and Elizabeth Green Singleton were three sons of record, namely Richard, John and Samuel. Due to a lack of extensive research, nothing much is known about John. Obviously a bachelor, his will dated June 24, 1824, tells of land at Gravelly Gully, Boggy Gully, and Cox's Place that he wished to leave to his two brothers Richard and Samuel. Records show that Richard served in the Twenty-Fourth General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (1820-1821). He represented Kingston (Horry) District as its only member of the House.

Going back to the straight line on the Singleton family chart, we next find my great-greatgrandfather, Colonel Samuel G. Singleton, a large landowner in All Saints Parish. A return on taxable property by S. G. Singleton on April 4, 1825 shows: \$896 paid on 2080 acres of land (600 acres at one dollar per acre, 1480 acres at 20¢ per acre), four Negroes at 75¢ each, and one lot in Conwayborough taxed at \$3.36. It appears from family records (last wills and testaments) that he eventually had land passed on down to him (in addition to that from his father) from his brother John and perhaps from his brother Richard. Without doubt, Samuel G. Singleton, married thrice and the father of 10 children, was one of the prominent citizens of All Saints Parish during the first half of the nineteenth century. Perhaps the "glory" years for the Singletons were the 1820s with Richard and Samuel influential in politics and doing well as farmers in the newly formed Horry (Conwayborough) District. A sister Rebecca Ann married Thomas Fearwell, a political figure of note and a leading contributor to the early development of Conwayborough (1802, member of the First Board of Commissioners; postmaster in 1807, etc.). Another sister Sarah married Samuel Wilson and they were the parents of Sarah Singleton Wilson, who married Neil McMillan, the great-greatgrandfather of Eunice McMillan Thomas.

The Singleton family farmers of this era cultivated such crops as corn, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, and collards for their own sustenance and certainly used the grain crops to feed their livestock for marketing. The principal income, however, undoubtedly came from naval stores, i.e., tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, pine shingles, and saw timber; albeit, sweet potatoes as a good money crop.

Not much is known about the life and fortunes of the 10 children of Samuel G. Singleton, including that of my greatgrandfather, Joseph Elisha Singleton. Some of them died at an early age, some moved away, some married and took new names. Then, too, the aftereffects of the Civil War changed the society, history and destiny of many people in the southern states of America. All of this is associated with the diminishing landholdings of individual Singletons down through the years. The heritage line from my greatgrandfather down to my grandfather, Benjamin F. Singleton, is somewhat hazy. As mentioned earlier, my greatgrandfather lived a rather mysterious life or perhaps better expressed from a historical viewpoint, an unknown life. Sometimes at Bellefield Plantation, sometimes at Gravelly Gully, perhaps he was just trying to make a living. At least we know he died on July 16, 1902 and my grandfather at the age of 25 became responsible for a stepmother of 47 years and a half-brother eight years old.

Records shared with me by my Aunt Jeannie show that my Grandfather Singleton served as secretary of the Socastee Methodist Church Chapter of the Epworth League. According to my Uncle Joe, "Your grandfather lived in and around the Socastee/Bucksport

area--at one time running a commissary for the Bucks, and later the Richardsons. He had a one cylinder outboard motorboat named "The Night Hawk" which he used to travel up and down the river from Bucksport to Socastee Creek to Enterprise Landing. He would use his boat and buggy to court Mama."

Sometime in the early 1920s my Grandfather Singleton opened up a country store at Klondike where he did rather well financially and he and my grandmother were very well received by the community. The family owned the first radio in the neighborhood and friends would drop by to listen. My Aunt Jeannie was told recently by Mrs. Aleen Paul Harper that she and the other Paul sisters did so on occasion.

The first bridge over the Pee Dee River connecting Conway and Georgetown was being built during this time. A Mr. Chitwood, contractor, and a Mr. Mayes, engineer, were boarding with my grandparents during the construction of this wooden bridge. My grandfather handled the payroll for the construction company and cashed the workers' pay checks, thereby selling a lot of merchandise. "They saved enough money to build the house in Conway. Mama wanted her children to go to Burroughs School in Conway and Daddy built the house one block from the school and one block from the future site of Conway High School," Uncle Joe relates.

Before we leave Klondike, there is one other tale from my father. "I was four years old at the time. While everyone else was in an adjacent field picking cotton, I slipped into the store and got a roman candle. I managed to light it, somehow, and as it began to go off, I dropped it in some dry brush and ran across the road to the house. A huge brush fire followed, but fortunately the workers in the field were able to save the store."

My grandparents moved with their five children to Conway during the summer of 1927. My grandfather had a little money and his farm was at Gravelly Gully. But unfortunately the Great Depression was about to hit the country. Although there were earlier work situations my grandfather spent some twenty years working in a management position for the Jerry Cox Company while continuing to run his farm. Some 800 acres of land at Gravelly Gully had somehow been passed down to him from his forebears. The house that my grandparents built at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Main Street in Conway was, according to my father, comfortable, adequate for a family of seven and in a respectable part of town. My Aunt Betty (Mrs. John L. McKinnon, Jr.) and her husband are presently living there.

Records show that my grandfather as an employee of Jerry Cox Company earned approximately \$2,200 in salary in the year 1941 while also getting that same year about \$2,800 profit from his farm. The principal money crop was tobacco, and then there was a little cotton, grains, sweet potatoes and livestock. One other note of interest: about 1930 my grandfather struck sand (not oil) on the farm. For years he sold a fine grade of building sand at a neat profit. Huge excavation pits can still be seen from Highway 544 as one drives through the area. My father says that the family income was used for necessities--food, clothing, education, and an automobile. "We were not rich, but we were not poor and we got by. Being the third son, I wore a lot of hand-me-downs." It was a happy home, he added.

My Grandmother Singleton (Brakefield) grew up in the Baptist Church while my grandfather was a Methodist. Upon moving to Conway, they chose the Kingston Presbyterian Church, as they had been affiliated with Waccamaw Presbyterian at Bucksport. My grandfather, however, was a regular member of the Hut Bible Class, a Conway United Methodist Sunday School. The dominant church influence came from my grandmother who was a very devout woman. Sunday School attendance at a very early age was an automatic thing for all five children. The children subsequently grew up to become Sunday School teachers, choir members and church officers. There have been 20 baptisms, six family weddings and two funeral in this historic Presbyterian Church on Kingston Lake in Conway.

My kind and gentle grandmother left the discipline of the boys to my grandfather. She would report the wrongdoing to him as he arrived home from work. My father tells,

"The offender was sent to fetch a cherry tree limb about the size of your finger to be used as a switch. Then at a particular spot near a sycamore tree in the back yard, you were to assume the position. It was a real clever stunt, if one could manage it, to break the limb partially through so that it would only last for a couple or three licks. The two innocents of the three boys were required to watch the guilty one get his. One time my brother James ran from his punishment. My brother Joe and I had to run him down and drag him back to the spot in order that the two of us might escape the wrath of the enforcer."

The five children of Benjamin Franklin and Floride Brakefield Singleton attended and finished the public schools of Conway (Horry School District #19) and, combined, earned eight college degrees. From a socio-economic viewpoint, the family and home of my grandparents Singleton would be classified as upper middle class. As of this writing four of the five children are still living, James Francis having died prematurely from cancer in the year 1972. In my present generation there are 12 children, while six children live as the eighth generation of John Singleton.

CONCLUSION

BY Edward M. Singleton

Shown below are some observations, deductions, opinions and some factual information relative to this study that I feel should be expressed. A great deal of the research was done by me although Kim was responsible for writing the paper and also served as a compiler while putting the treatise together from a mechanical view.

1. It is supposed, and I am convinced, that John Singleton was the father of Richard Singleton as shown on the genealogical chart. Dates and places certainly tie the two together. Factual knowledge links Richard to the eighth generation children of the family.

2. Microfilm in the South Carolina Archives shows a memorial grant of 100 acres of land on the Waccamaw to John Singleton on July 5, 1775. These same records show many such grants to John Green (in Craven County on the Waccamaw) who could have been the same John Green known to be father of Elizabeth Green Singleton, the "beloved" wife of Richard. As always, I was in a hurry and did not research this subject thoroughly. Perhaps this can be done at another time.

3. As we all know, half the people of Horry County are descendents of Richard the Lion Hearted and most of the families received a land grant from the King. With extensive research a compiler could perhaps go back beyond John Singleton, for certainly he had a father, who had a father, who had a father, and so on. It is simply not worth the time and effort, however. In a like manner the Waccamaw Singletons undoubtedly received both Colonial (Royal) and State land grants. I have seen recorded evidence of both; nevertheless, despite soem pride in the matter, what's the point of pursuit of additional information. One documentation in this study shows Samuel G. Singleton holding over 2000 acres and I suspect that Richard and Elizabeth Green Singleton possessed even more.

4. I could find no connection between the Horry County Singletons and the Sumter County, Richland County, Wedgefield Singletons. True, both lines apparently migrated to South Carolina from Virginia at about the same time and perhaps one brother settled on the Waccamaw and one on the Wateree, but I doubt it. It is more likely, but still only conjecture, that Singletons settled first in the Low Country, then migrated to the Piedmont. During the "fever season" many planters moved to the cooler climates of their summer homes in the Upcountry.

5. We regret that we did not take the time or make the effort to research the Ervin family as well as the Greens, Tillmans, Olivers, Johnstons, Coburns, and others connected by marriage or otherwise.

6. It is true that the time period in which Joseph E. Singleton was "roaming" the area coincides with the last days of the Reconstruction Period. My advice to future compilers is to leave this portion of the history to the imagination.

7. The story is told of the deaths of Virginia Carolina Singleton and Mary Eliza "Mamie" Singleton some 30 days after the Great Storm of 1893. It seems far fetched that exposure from the storm caused their deaths, yet Rod Gragg relates in his book, Pirates, Planters and Patriots (p. 120), "weeks passed before the succession of funerals ended".

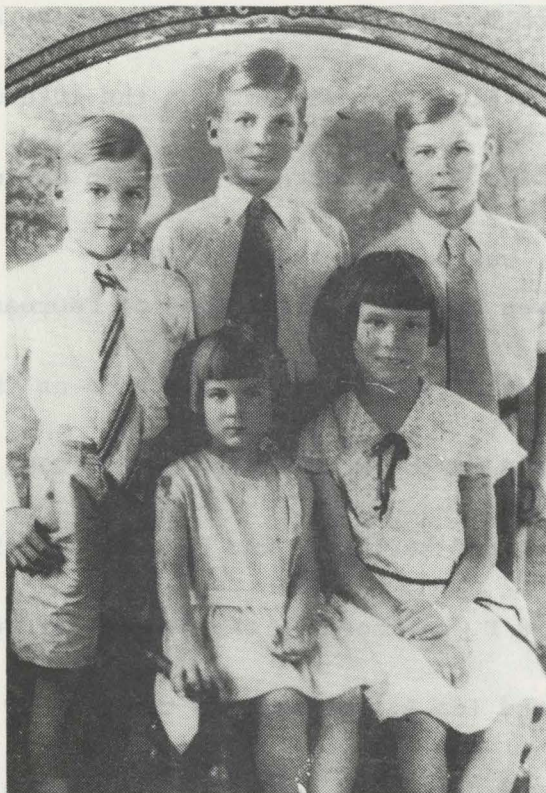
8. The will of John M. Tillman names the following people among others: his sister Eliza (wife of Samuel G. Singleton), two nephews, John Paul Summerfield Singleton and Thomas A. Singleton. The Sarah Adeline Decatur Singleton who married Benjamin A. Tillman was the daughter of Samuel G. and Priscilla Ann Hankins Singleton. Although she was only 15 years old, she did not marry her first cousin.

9. My son Kim Singleton has submitted this treatise to Dr. Charles W. Joyner as part of his assignment for Anthropology 110, "Introduction to Folklore", a course studied by Kim in his freshman year at Coastal Carolina College. Professor Joyner has been quite aware of my participation and contribution to the compilation of this paper.

10. Lastly, to my two sons Stephen and Kim a word to the wise: this glorious family history plus a quarter will buy you a cup of coffee at Nye's Pharmacy.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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3. Charles W. Joyner. Down by the Riverside. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1984. p. 1
4. The Independent Republic of Horry County, 1670-1970. Horry County Historical Society.
5. Charles W. Joyner. Down by the Riverside, p. 30.
6. The 1880 Census of Horry County, South Carolina. Horry County Historical Society, Conway, South Carolina, 1970. p. 162. Frank age 70, Melia age 68.
7. Charles W. Joyner. Down by the Riverside, p. 1.
8. McCrady Plats. Map of Georgetown District by William Hemingway. 1795.
9. Eunice McMillan Thomas. The Independent Republic Quarterly, vol. VIII. 1:4-9
10. S. C.-A. R.-M/12-7 Auditor General: Memorials (copies). 1731-1778 Roll 7, Memorial Books 13 and 14.
11. S.C.-A.R. Return of Taxable Property by S. G. Singleton. Horry District. 4th of April, 1825.
12. Rod Gragg. Pirates, Planters, and Patriots. Peace Hall Publishers, Winston Salem. p. 120.



Left: The children of Benjamin Franklin and Floride Brakefield Singleton. Seated are Jeannie (Mrs. E. C. Floyd) and Betty (Mrs. John L. McKinnon, Jr. Standing are (l. to r.) Edward M. Singleton, Joseph Benjamin Singleton, and James Francis Singleton. Right: Uncle Bubba, Mr. Samuel G. Singleton, sitting on his front porch on Main Street waiting for his friends to drop by.

SINGLETON FAMILY BIBLE

Births

Samuel G. Singleton was born November 25th, A.D. 1794

Priscilla Ann Hankins was born February 22, 1802

Oliver Harrard Perry Singleton, son of Samuel G. & Priscilla Ann, was born on the 13th day of November, A.D. 1818

Adaline Decatur Singleton, daughter of Samuel G. & Priscilla Ann, was born on the 13th day of April A.D. 1820

Caroline Matilda Thayer Singleton, daughter of Samuel G. & Eliza C., was born on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1830

Samuel Francis Singleton, son of Samuel G. & Eliza C. was born on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1832

John Paul Summerfield Singleton, son of Sam G. & Eliza C., was born on the 2nd day of February, A.D. 1834

Benjamin Franklin Green Singleton, son of Sam G. & Eliza C., was born on the 21st of January, A.D. 1836

Rebecca Ann Singleton, daughter of Sam G. & Eliza C., was born the 7th of March, A.D. 1838

Joseph Elisha Singleton, son of Sam G. & Eliza C., was born 19th of December, A.D. 1839

Thomas Alexander Singleton, son of Samuel G. & Eliza C., was born on the 10th day of February, A.D. 1843

Richard Bushrod Singleton, son of Sam G. & Eliza C., was born on the 17th day of September, A.D. 1847

Martha W. Clardy Singleton, wife of Joseph E. was born in the year 1851

Ida A. McNeill Singleton, wife of Joseph E. was born on the 18th day of February, 1855

Virginia Carolina Singleton, daughter of Joseph E. and Martha W. was born on the 17th day of June, 1874

Mary Eliza Singleton, daughter of Joseph E. and Martha W. was born on the 27th day of July 1875

Benjamine Franklin Singleton, son of Joseph E. and Martha W. was born on May 15, 1877

Floride Brakefield Singleton, wife of Benjamin F. was born on the 5th day of July, 1890

Joseph Sparkman Singleton, son of Joseph E. and Ida A. was born on the 6th day of September, 1894

Edward Marion Singleton, son of Benjamin F. and Floride B. was born on the 9th day of October, 1922

Sharon Francesca Singleton, daughter of Edward M. and Elizabeth Jane Parker Singleton, was born on the 7th day of March, 1956

Stephen Alexander Singleton, son of Edward M. and Jane P. was born on the 13th day September, 1961

Richard Kimbel Singleton, son of Edward M. and Jane P. was born on the 3rd day of August, 1966.

Marriages

Samuel G. Singleton and Priscilla Ann Hankins were married on the 29th day of February, A.D. 1818

Samuel G. Singleton and Laetitia Yates were married on the 14th day of February, A.D. 1828

Samuel G. Singleton and Eliza C. Tillman were married on the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1829

Abner Ervin and Caroline M. T. Singleton were married on the 10th day of October, A.D. 18__

Sarah Adeline Decatur Singleton and Benj. A. Tillman were married on the 12th day of November, A.D. 1835

John Thomas Johnston and Rebecca Ann Singleton were married on the 19th of November, A.D. 1853

J. P. Singleton and E. C. Coburn were married on the 11th of January, A.D. 1861

Joseph E. Singleton and Martha W. Clardy were married on the 25th day of July, 1872

Joseph E. Singleton and Ida A. McNeill were married on the 23rd of November, 1891
Benjamin Franklin Singleton and Floride Cornelia Brakefield were married on the
30th day of September, 1915

Edward Marion Singleton and Elizabeth Jane Parker were married on the 14th day of
November, 1953

Sharon Francesca Singleton and Paul Brendan Dubey were married on the 12th day of
November, 1983

Deaths

Richard Singleton departed this life on the 4th day of June, A.D. 1807

Priscilla Ann Singleton departed this life on the 20th day of November, A.D. 1822.
Aged 20 years, 8 months, 29 days

Elizabeth Singleton departed this life on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1824.
Aged 71 years

John Singleton departed this life on the 3rd day of June, A.D. 1825. Aged 47 years.

Hannah Clark departed this life on the 15th day of November, A.D. 1829

Richard Singleton departed this life on the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1836

Laetitia Singleton departed this life on the 7th day of September, A.D. 1838.
Aged about 30 years

Adaline Decatur Tillman departed this life on the 21st day of May, A.D. 1849.
Aged about 29 years

Samuel G. Singleton departed this life December 10, A.D. 1852. Aged 58 years &
24 days

Rebecca Ann Johnston departed this life October the 9th, 1861. Aged 23 years

Caroline M. T. Ervin departed this life November, 1865. Aged 35 years, 2 months

Martha W. Singleton departed this life the 22nd day of May, A.D. 1878. Aged about
27 years

Thomas A. Singleton departed this life the 4th day of January 1881

John Paul Summerfield Singleton departed this life the 15th day of October, 1883

Eliza C. Singleton departed this life on the 10th day of July, 1889

Virginia Caroline Singleton departed this life on 14th day of November, 1893.
Aged 19 years

Mary Eliza Singleton departed this life on the 17th day of November, 1893

Joseph Elisha Singleton departed this life on the 26th day of July, 1902

Ida A. McNeill Singleton departed this life on the 16th day of April, 1914

Richard Bushrod Singleton departed this life on the 26th of March, 1917

Joseph Sparkman Singleton departed this life on the 29th day of October, 1918, while
serving his country overseas in World War I

Benjamin Franklin Singleton departed this life on the 8th day of February, 1953

James Francis Singleton departed this life on the 25th day of June, 1972

Floride Brakefield Singleton departed this life on the 3rd day of November, 1976

JANUARY MEETING

At the meeting of the Society on January 13, 1986, Mrs. Etrulia Dozier (right) gave a slide-lecture on her recent trip to West Africa. She and Mrs. B. M. Johnson (left) displayed artifacts and souvenirs.

(Photos by Bruce Chestnut)



CAN YOU HELP?

Jeraldine Christoffersen, Universal Genealogy Center, 57 West South Temple, Suite \$410, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 (801-531-0710): "I have conducted a thorough study of the microfilmed records of Horry County ... in a search for the ancestry of my great great grandfather, Elias Skipper, who was born about 1810 in either Brunswick County, North Carolina or Horry County, South Carolina. A number of Skipper families were discovered in these counties and I have been unable to isolate a possible ancestral family for my Elias Skipper.

HUSBAND <u>Elias SKIPPER</u>		Husband	
Born <u>Est 1810</u> Place <u>North Carolina, (Poss. Brunswick County)</u>	Wife		
Chr. _____ Place _____	Ward <u>1. NAF</u>		
Mar <u>Est 1830</u> Place <u>Prob. Lowndes County, Georgia</u>	Economic <u>2. SDR</u>		
Died <u>1849</u> Place <u>Lowndes County, Georgia</u>	State or <u>East Las Vegas</u>		
Bur. _____ Place _____			
HUSBAND'S FATHER <u>Poss. John SKIPPER</u>	HUSBAND'S MOTHER <u>Poss. Anne Jane</u>		
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES			
WIFE <u>Keziah</u>			
Born <u>1810</u> Place <u>of Lowndes County, Georgia</u>			
Chr. _____ Place _____			
Died <u>Liv 1860</u> Place _____			
Bur. _____ Place _____			
WIFE'S FATHER _____	WIFE'S MOTHER _____		
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS			
CHILDREN	WHEN BORN	WHERE BORN	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE
SE# M/F 1	DAY MONTH YEAR	TOWN COUNTY STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM DAY MONTH YEAR
F Nancy SKIPPER	1831	Lowndes Ga	Abt 1844 William SALTER
M John J. SKIPPER	3 May 1835	" "	11 Sep 1889 Nancy E. PARRISH
F Phebe SKIPPER	1833	" "	
M Burwell SKIPPER	1836	" "	
M Stephen SKIPPER	1838	" "	Abt 1860 Lucretia CARTER
F Eliza SKIPPER	1840	" "	
M Joel SKIPPER	1842	" "	
F Keziah SKIPPER	1844	" "	
F Elizabeth SKIPPER	1846	" "	
F Sabra Ann SKIPPER	1849	" "	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION 1. 1850, 1840, 1830, 1860, 1880 Censuses Lowndes County, Georgia 2. CRA John J. Skipper			OTHER MARRIAGES