The F. G. Burroughs of the Waccamaw Line of Steamers

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Back issues which are still available may be purchased for $2.00 each (plus $1.00 for first and 50c 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:

Mr. Bruce Chestnut
102 Rum Gully Road
Murrells Inlet, SC 29576
Dear Fellow Members,

It is with enthusiasm that I look forward to serving as president of the H.C.H.S. in 1987.

Since the Society was founded in 1966 much has been accomplished through the recording of Horry County history in the I.R.Q. While this is immensely important, and something that should definitely be continued, we cannot overlook the equally important need to preserve and protect the historical sites and buildings found throughout our county. This need becomes even more apparent when you consider the rapid rate of growth that Horry County is experiencing.

By preserving such things as old cemeteries, Indian sites and historic buildings we can leave a tangible link to the past for future generations. It is my hope that we will all become more aware of this need and will be active in the preservation effort.

Sincerely,

Ben Burroughs

It is with much regret that we announce the resignation of Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis as Copy Editor of the Horry Independent Quarterly. Mrs Lewis has done almost all of the typing on the quarterly for many years, spending as much as twenty eight hours of work on one issue. With her broad range of knowledge and activities, she has secured many articles and much information for the quarterly. In addition to her writing, gathering of material, and typing, Mrs Lewis has helped in the common labor of addressing and mailing of the Quarterly. Mrs. Lewis as Librarian of the Horry County Memorial Library, has offered the use of the library facilities to the Society, without which the quarterly could not have been published. With her heavy work load and responsibilities, we can understand why she had to resign, but it is with much regret that we accept her decision.

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Water transportation was a vital factor in the settlement and development of Horry County. As a young man, I drove to Pawleys Island. I can remember the roads in Horry County. They were sandy, and if you got in a rut it was very difficult to get out. The country was flat and there was no drainage, so there was a lot of water in the road and numerous deep mud puddles to go through. Any transportation over land was next to impossible, especially in rainy seasons. Also, Horry County has water on three sides. The rivers could be crossed by ferries, but the swamps were the main barriers. The next time you leave Horry County on any of the main highways, notice the swamps on each side of the Waccamaw, the Great Pee Dee, and the Little Pee Dee. The railroads did not come into Horry until December 15th, 1887, so this made water transportation the only means of transportation available before that time.

Water transportation was and still is the cheapest and most efficient means of moving heavy freight. A two horse wagon could be loaded with 4 bales of cotton or about 1500 to 2000 pounds, while a flat boat or barge could haul a hundred or more bales of cotton. In the early days, the water was there and could be used to bring in settlers and their belongings, and later on could be used to ship and receive goods from the outside world.

There is no way that a thorough coverage of water transportation can be done justice in one short article, so I will try to cover some of the high lights and whet your interest for further study. This article will include the Great Pee Dee, the Little Pee Dee, the Waccamaw River, the Inland Waterway, and the Atlantic Ocean. Georgetown cannot be left out because all the rivers of Horry County (except Little River) end up in the Winyah Bay at Georgetown.

It might be well to review the types of boats used in water transportation. The dugout, a boat hollowed out of a big log, was here when the settlers came and was quickly copied. Dugouts varied in size from the small boats used for travel, hunting and fishing, to the large dugout made from the big trees which were here at that time and could be from 40' to 60' in length. These large boats were used by the Indians for hauling freight and waging war. The dugout was modified into three basic designs: (1) the basic canoe, (2) the boat canoe, similar to the English long boat with a transom and powered by oars and sometimes sails, (3) the periagua, developed by the Spanish and usually made of two logs for sides with planks for the bottom which gave the boat width and freeboard. This was capable of carrying heavy loads and was powered by oars or sails when they could be used. For hauling freight, pole boats were built. These boats were wide, flat bottomed, low sided vessels with square ends, capable of carrying up to 70 tons of cargo. The ferry was a pole boat with flaps on each end so that it could be loaded or unloaded from either end and not have to be turned around in midstream. They were forerunners of the modern landing craft.

I have many memories of ferries, and not all of them good. Usually when I got to the landing, the ferry was on the other side. In winter, the cable used to pull the ferry across was cold, wet and rough on your hands, unless you were fortunate enough to find a stick with a slot cut in it to pull the cable with, but that was usually lost. The land approaching the ferry was sloping, wet, and muddy and slick. If you got on the ferry without slipping into the water or getting your vehicle stuck, you could figure luck was with you. When it rained it took a long time bailing out the ferry. It always seemed to me that over a thousand gallons had to be splashed or bailed out. If you ever made the mistake of overloading it, it would sit flat on the bottom and there was no way to move it. You had to unload and make several trips. Accidents were very common. I remember my father cranking his car up when we hit the far bank and starting off with a mighty roar before we could secure the ferry. It kicked the ferry halfway across the stream and the car...
did not move forward one inch, but plunged into the water with only the radiator cap showing. In high water when the cable was under water, problems really came up. One time during high water we attempted to cross by paddling the ferry. The wind and current caught us and we ended up under trees and on logs. We finally got across but for a time I thought we were going to lose the car and everything. One thing I can say about ferries, they really make me appreciate a bridge. Every time I ride over a bridge, I enjoy it more when I think about those old ferries.

A very primitive water transport was the raft, made of buoyant logs tied or pegged together. Timber was floated down stream to the mills this way. The lead raft had a sand box on it for building a fire and a tent on the other end for crews quarters.

Bergen Berry tells the story of a young dedicated preacher who had a pastorate on the Waccamaw River. He went down on the river to see how the logs were rafted for the float down to the mill. The mill's representative would tally the logs, put the mill's name on the end of the log and pay the logger. The preacher noticed that when the locals would find a log that had broken away from the raft, they would saw off the marking and reraft the log and sell it again. Next Sunday the preacher gave a very eloquent sermon on the 8th Commandment, stealing. The congregation complimented him for the good sermon because they did not approve of stealing horses, cows or hogs. The next week the preacher went down on the river to see if his sermon had done its work. He saw to his surprise that they were still sawing the ends off of marked logs and reselling them. The next Sunday he told them that evidently they did not understand his sermon of the past Sunday, because they were still cutting off the ends of logs and reselling them, and that was stealing and it was a sin. The congregation became very incensed with the preacher and voted to remove him.

For coastal trading and fishing a ketch was used. A ketch is a heavily built two masted boat similar to the Adventure which is at Charlestown Landing.

The Bermuda sloop used in the Caribbean trade was a slim built vessel with voluminous sails which gave her the speed necessary to outrun pirates. A variation of the sloop with a flat bottom and a fuller hull was used to haul lumber.

The English long boat was a boat used by the English on their sailing ships as life boats and landing crafts to take parties and goods ashore. There were several types; the pinnance, the shallop (open boat) and the yawl. These were the largest boats carried on a sailing vessel and were propelled by oars or sails.

The boat that has prevailed to the present time is the bateau, a plank built boat of frame construction. There are many variations of this design which varies from a wide bottom, to a V shape, or to a sleek sail boat. This boat has been, and still is, the work horse of the fishing industry.

Around the middle of the 19th century the steam boat started to appear. First there were stern wheelers, then side wheelers which are good for our crooked streams, then the screw of propeller drive. Steam has now been replaced by gas and diesel in the smaller boats. The hulls have gone from wood to steel, fiberglass, and aluminum. Cement has been tried but is not very wide spread.

THE GREAT PEE DEE

The Great Pee Dee and Little River were the first ports to be used in Horry County. Port Harrelson on the Great Pee Dee was of great importance to General Francis Marion in the Revolution for his supplies. The first mail route was from Port Harrelson to Fair Bluff, North Carolina. Later on the Great Pee Dee was of more importance to the northeastern part of South Carolina. Boats ran up as far as Society Hill, South Carolina and later on to Cheraw, South Carolina.
Leaving Georgetown to go up the Great Pee Dee is a little confusing. The route is up the Waccamaw River to Bull Creek which cuts back into Pee Dee River. Pee Dee River is so shallow between Georgetown and Yauhannah that boats cannot travel that route. Geologists tell us that the Pee Dee at one time flowed straight into the sea, but because of the action of tropical storms the river was blocked and had to flow south with the Waccamaw to Georgetown.

**POINTS ON THE GREAT PEE DEE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waccamaw Point</th>
<th>Staple Creek Lake</th>
<th>Red Bluff</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black River</td>
<td>Clark's Creek</td>
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<td>Thomas Landing</td>
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<td>Schooner Creek</td>
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<td>Washover into Jordan Lake</td>
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<td>Cheraw Bridge</td>
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<td>Smith's Mill</td>
<td>Tigerhead</td>
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Captain Albert Springs, who was the father of General Springs of Myrtle Beach, was a tug boat owner. Capt. Jim Sanders, who captained one of Springs boats, said that he used to go across the bar at Georgetown and pull sailing ships up the Pee Dee as far north as Smith's Mill.

In *Reminiscences of Early Life in South Carolina* by David McIntosh, he says "Long Bay (Society Hill) was at one time a place of much commercial importance, being the port of entry for a wide space of country on both sides of the river and the channel through which flowed all supplies from the outer world. The pole boat was much in use even after the advent of the steam boat. I recall my grandfather having one built with Negro hands of very considerable size (capable of carrying several hundred bales of cotton stored in its hole, and piled in the middle of the deck.) They were called pole boats because in coming upstream, they were pushed by a gang of eight stout men on either side of the boat, armed with long poles, which they plunged into the water alongside, and bracing on each of the poles against the shoulder, threw all their weight against it. As the boat moved, the poles moved also, until traveling the length of the boat, they raised the poles and reversing their step, began again at the other end of the boat. As the polemen braced themselves to the task and slowly pushed against the current, they kept time.
to some vocal music, which was peculiarly their own."

The Little Pee Dee which runs into Big Pee Dee, and bounds Horry County on the north side is not a very bold stream, but was used by Mr. George Holliday to supply his stores at Jordanville and Gallivants Ferry. The boats used by Mr. Holliday were the Ruth, which he purchased from Burroughs and Collins, and the Flora Mae. The community of Brittons Neck also used this river.

THE WACCAMAW RIVER

Points along the Waccamaw River from Georgetown north to Lake Waccamaw are taken from a map by the Corps of Engineers dated 1883. The map is in this issue, but the printing is so small that it was feared that it would be unreadable. The numbers after the points are the miles from Georgetown.

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There was always some water traffic on the Waccamaw, but shipping really began when Henry Buck set up a mill on the Waccamaw in 1828. Henry Buck came from a seafaring community where he had many connections with sea captains, shipyards and ship owners. He started out shipping lumber to his contacts in Bucksport, Maine and later built several boats himself by importing ship's carpenters from Maine. These people made a very significant contribution to this area. Not only did they build ships but several buildings and churches. The largest boat built was the Henrietta. The Henrietta was built about 1875 and was 210 feet long, 29 feet wide and 24 feet deep. She was lost in a storm in Japan in 1894.

Mrs. Eugenia Buck Cutts, a descendant of Henry Buck, secured a lot of information from Mr. William H. Pendleton (Vol. XI-4, page 26 HRQ) about the boats, owners and the building of the Henrietta. Mr. Pendleton was connected with the Marine Museum in Maine.

As Horry County grew, other boats came into the area. In 1881 the Horry Herald reported that two ocean going vessels were making regular runs from Pots Bluff (9 miles below Conway); the Nellie Floyd and the Eleanor.

Mr. D. V. Richardson, who later operated a mill at Bucksport, chartered the Baynard Hopkins to make regular runs to New York.

The boats that were most well known and were the chief line of communication with the outside world were the Waccamaw Line of Steamers, owned by the Burroughs and Collins Company. An excellent article was written by General Hoyt McMillan and appeared in the I.R.Q. Vol. VIII-3 page 42. A brief summary will be given here.

In 1880 Burroughs and Collins Company bought the Juniper, a leaky old wooden boat from Wilmington, North Carolina. To replace it, the Driver was built in the old boat yard on the north side of Kingston Lake. The machinery and other parts from the Juniper were used. The next boat was the Maggie, built about 1884. A new Maggie was built a little later but caught fire and sunk on the east bank of the Waccamaw River near the foot of Main Street bridge. In 1888 the Ruth was built. This boat had a steel hull fabricated by Porsey and Jones of Delaware, and had two side wheels. She was later sold to Mr. George Holliday to use in hauling freight to his stores at Jordanville and Gallivants Ferry. She was beached just south of the bridge at Gallivants Ferry and sold to the Japanese before World War II for scrap iron to be shot back at us. The largest and best of the line of steamers, the F. G. Burroughs was built in 1898 and was 125 feet long and could carry 130 passengers and 150 tons of freight. When Waccamaw Line of Steamers ceased operation in 1919, this boat was sold to interests in Georgetown and the top structure was torn off and the boat converted to a ferry for hauling cars and passengers to Pawleys Island. The last time it was seen it was on a mud flat in the Sampit River in Georgetown. The mural in front of the Conway Town Hall depicts this boat. The Mitchell C. was a very fine boat and was 100 feet long, 20 feet wide and was capable of carrying 125 passengers and 85 tons of freight. The Commanche was the last boat to run the route to Georgetown.

The depot of the Waccamaw Line of Steamers was a large building just north of the Main Street bridge and is still standing. These boats ran regular runs to Georgetown hauling freight and passengers. When special orders were to hauled north of Conway, orders were given and the boats would deliver or pick up freight. Sometimes the freight would be hauled as far north as Reeves Ferry, which is 10 miles north of the North Carolina and South Carolina state line.

There were regular points to stop but a lot of the plantations would sometimes need to ship something. If a plantation owner needed to ship something, a hand would be sent out in a small boat to flag the steamer down. Capt. Ike Williams used to tell this story: As he was going down the river, he saw a man in a boat flagging him down. When he stopped to find out where the freight was, the boatman gave him this message. "Moma say tell Sister Rachel to tell Bubba John to come on Saturday."

Miss Evelyn Snider has prepared a very attractive map, suitable for framing,
which shows most of the important points along the Waccamaw.

The Government Shipyard was located on the south bank of Kingston Lake. It was given this name because a lot of the work was done for the government. Some of the boats built here in the 1880's were; Mingo, a supply boat; Caroline, a supply boat; Little Pee Dee, a snag boat; Big Pee Dee, a snag boat; Cheraw, a dredge.

In 1884 the Waccamaw came under the "Rivers and Harbors Act" and this improved the river very much. It kept trees and snags removed and made some major repairs such as making cuts to straighten out some of the worst curves. The Burroughs Cut, Thorough Fare Cut and Big Needle Eye were some.

Two tugboats that operated during this time were the Lillian L., named for the wife of Mr. H. P. Little, and the Bertie. Stilley Plywood Company had the tugboats Sampson I and II. When I talked to Sonny Stilley about tugboats, he told me about an old friend of his, a black man named Joe Horry. Joe was born at Brookgreen and his mother wanted him to learn to read and figure. There were no schools there and she did not have any money. She contacted Capt. Thompson, a steamboat captain on the Waccamaw. Capt. Thompson agreed to take young Joe on as cabin boy and agreed to give his mother 10¢ per week and also agreed to feed and clothe young Joe, who was then 11 years old. He further agreed to teach the boy to read, write and figure. Young Joe slept on a pallet in Capt. Thompson's cabin. Not only did Joe learn to read, write and figure, but he became an excellent cook and tugboat operator. Any time there was a gathering of men, they always got Joe to do the cooking. In World War II, Joe joined the army and was assigned to General Pershing's outfit on the Mexican border. Frank Thompson's brother, Jinks Thompson, was a captain in the S. C. National Guard. One day he visited General Pershing's outfit and saw Joe Horry. By pulling a lot of strings he had Joe transferred to his outfit and made Joe Mess Sergeant. As far as I know, Joe was the only black man who ever was member of the National Guard until the 1970's.

Sonny was asking Joe about his life on the river:

Sonny: "Did you work on a tugboat?"
Joe: "Yes sir, I worked on one as an engineer. I was the only Negro who slept on sheets on the whole river."
Sonny: "How many other men worked on the boat?"
Joe: "Sometimes it was 10 to 25 according to the amount of freight we had to load and unload."
Sonny: "Where did they sleep?"
Joe: "They slept right where they fell."
Sonny: "Did you ever go far up the river?"
Joe: "Yes sir, but it depended on the water."
Sonny: "How did you miss those sand bars?"
Joe: "We had a man named Palsey and he could tread water real good. We would put a rope around him and let him go ahead of the boat. As long as his feet did not hit bottom, we knew it was all right, but when his chest rose up, we knew it was time to back off."
Sonny: "How did you manage in cold weather?"
Joe: "Weather didn't make no difference. When ice was on the banks, we would put him in and when we were over the sand banks, we would pull him in, take him to the engine room and rub him down with towels, and he never did ketch a cold."
Sonny: "Did you know Capt. Cushman?"
Joe: "Yes sir, he was a good captain. When Capt. Cushman was steering the boat he might strip down to the waist, but when we docked, he would put on that coat he had with those shined brass buttons before he walked out on the deck."
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

In the Horry Herald of August 23rd, 1930, we read that the right of ways were secured to build the inland waterway through Horry County. There are several reasons for a inland waterway: it is a sheltered route from north to south without being exposed to the dangers of the Atlantic Ocean. Frying Pan Shoals, just to the north of us, is one of the most dangerous stretches of water in the world. In case of war, shipping is better protected from enemy submarines. Barges and tugboats cannot stand the high seas of the ocean when storms come up. The Waccamaw runs parallel to the waterway in Horry County, but it is not very straight and would cause problems for barges.

The people of Conway were very upset that the Inland Waterway was dug near the ocean. They contended that the Waccamaw River could have been used, as it flows parallel to the waterway and could have been straightened out and dredged much cheaper than digging a new canal. If the waterway had come by Conway it would have been a boon to Conway and the area.

There are some disadvantages which I am sure you are aware. The waterway cuts the county in half. There are only three bridges in over 30 miles, one each in Cherry Grove, Myrtle Beach and Socastee. Those of you who have to go to the coast on highway 544 have had firsthand experience when stopping for the drawbridge at Socastee.

The following appeared in the Horry Herald on April 9, 1935: On next Sunday the opening of the last link of the intracoastal waterway will be celebrated with a promised spectacular program at 11 o'clock. The main feature is to be at the new bridge over the canal at Socastee. Judging by reports, everything is in readiness for the celebration. The celebration takes place in Horry County for the reason that the last link in the waterway to be completed appears to be in this section of the country. Other parts of the waterway were completed and used long before any work was done through Horry County. The list of dignitaries included most everybody who was concerned with navigation from Washington on down.

After the speaking, the bronze tablet commemorating the completion of the waterway will be unveiled at the bridge (Socastee). This part of the exercise will be carried out by Barbara Ann Pearson, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Pearson of Myrtle Beach. Mr. Pearson was manager of the work of the Standard Dredging Company, and looked after most of the contraction work done in this county on the canal. Two of the company's dredges, the Tampa and the Margate, dug the section of the canal between Little River and Waccamaw River, or the greater part of the work. The next item on the program is the cutting of the white ribbon that will be stretched across the waterway. Miss Geraldine Bryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bryan, will cut the ribbon.

The inland waterway for Horry County begins at Little River. Going south the next point of interest is Tilghman's Point or Fort Randall, sometimes called the Battery. This is probably the most picturesque spot in South Carolina. Troops were camped here during the Revolution and it was the scene of a Yankee raid on the salt works of the Confederacy. The salt works were destroyed and many bales of cotton were burned.

The waterway follows Little River for 3 miles. Near the mouth of the stream is one of the oldest settlements in the state. It was used in plantation days when most of the transportation was by water. The village here is Little River, formerly called Minneola and later known as Yankee Town, which in antebellum days was the center of the lumbering industry, and a shipping point for naval stores. The canal is cut through flat land which reveals history by exposing fossils that date back thousands of years. From Little River the canal heads southwest paralleling the Atlantic Ocean about one to one and a half miles inland, passing the following points: the bridge of state highway no. 9 which leads to Cherry Grove, passing behind Cherry Grove, Ocean Drive, Ingram Beach, Atlantic Beach, the various campgrounds and Myrtle Beach. It then goes under its second set of bridges, a railroad draw-
bridge, and the bridge of state highway no. 501. The canal then passes behind the U. S. Army Air Base and comes to the third bridge, a drawbridge, of state highway no. 544 at Socastee. Next it reaches Enterprise Landing, once a thriving settlement, where it joins the Waccamaw River which goes into Winyah Bay at Georgetown, South Carolina.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

The Atlantic Ocean bounds Horry County on the east side. Although there are no big ports in Horry County, we have to consider the Atlantic Ocean as it has played a very important role in early shipping and is used illegally up to the present time. Most of the goods shipped and received in early times came via the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the goods were brought in and shipped out on ocean going vessels. The big boats usually landed in Georgetown and then transferred the cargo to smaller flat bottom boats for shipment up the river. However, I found the following clipping: "Shipping facilities at Bucksville are very good. Any vessel that can cross the bar at Georgetown can come up to the wharf at Bucksville and large three masted schooners usually do the carrying."

As I said, there are no large deep water ports in Horry County, but that does not mean that shipping cannot come into Horry County via the ocean. Little River, Murrels Inlet and various inlets can be used at high tide with shallow draft boats and skillful pilots. You must realize that the tide rises anywhere from 4 to 6 feet along our coast. Our coast has been used by smugglers, pirates, fishermen, etc. over the decades.

In early colonial days when England and Spain were fighting, each had pirates, called privateers, and warships which preyed on the shipping of the other. When they quit fighting, the pirates kept up their trade. It was estimated that during those times there were about 2000 pirates who operated on the coast of the Carolinas. Such famous names and Captain Kidd, Stede Bonnet or Blackbeard, and Worley operated along our coast. Legend has it that pirates' gold is buried in the Little River Inlet. What made this pirate business profitable was that the merchants bought the goods taken by the pirates. The politicians also got in the act. The governor of North Carolina pardoned Blackbeard, but Blackbeard spent all his money and returned to sea.

Theodosia Burr Alston was lost at sea and it is presumed that she was captured and put to death by pirates.

Each period in history has seen use of our coast. In the Revolution the colonists smuggled a great deal of their supplies through our coast. During the Civil War the South used the coast to smuggle goods in from England and other countries. Murrels Inlet and Little River gave the Union Navy a lot of trouble. Admiral John Dahlgren made several raids on Murrels Inlet, the first time sinking one English vessel and shelling 4 others. Another time, a month later, five ships were sunk during a raid.

During prohibition Canadian whiskey found its way into our waters. I remember a guide I had duck hunting telling me how he used to help unload the boats of whiskey, and how he would throw a case overboard occasionally to be retrieved later on. During World War II the Coast Guard put tight restrictions on the use of private yachts, and patrols were used to keep surveillance of our coastline. In modern times the drug traffic along our coast is a very big problem for the U. S. Government. Many prominent citizens have become involved because of the big money. History will repeat itself.

In closing, I would like to recommend to you who wish to learn more about this subject that you use the following sources:

Mrs. Catherine Lewis at the Horry County Memorial Library
Mr. Henry Buck Burroughs, Sr. who is descended from both the Burroughs' and the Bucks. He furnished the map for this article.
Mr. Stewart Pabst who has prepared an exhibit at the Horry County Museum. Mrs. Eugenia Buck Cutts who has information on the Buck family and relatives in Bucksport, Maine. Mr. Charles Joyner who has written Down by the Riverside and has done considerable research in this area. Mr. Rod Gragg who has just published Pirates, Planters, and Patriots. Bulletins published by The Coastal Heritage Program of South Carolina Great Consortium called Coastal Heritage. Last, but not least, Mr. Bergen Berry our best source of history in Horry County.

Sketch of The Commanche

The subjects for these fine pen and ink drawings, The Mitchel C., The F.G. Burroughs, and The Commanche were chosen because of the importance of early river transportation in Horry County and the rich history associated with that era. Copies are shown on this page and the following page.

The Horry County Museum is currently offering a set of prints depicting various steamboats from Horry County's history. The prints are a limited edition numbering 500, each countersigned by the artist, Mardi Deichelbor. The complete set, consisting of three prints will be available for a donation of $100.00, individual prints for a $35.00 contribution.

The subjects for these fine pen and ink drawings, The Mitchel C., The F.G. Burroughs, and The Commanche were chosen because of the importance of early river transportation in Horry County and the rich history associated with that era. Copies are shown on this page and the following page.

All donations will help the Museum launch its fund raising drive for the construction of a new facility. Prints are available from the Museum at 5th and Main Street, Conway, S.C. 29526. Please include $3.00 postage and handling if prints are to be mailed.
HORRY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF LOCATION
PLAT BOOK A, B, C, 1802-1831
(continued from Fall 1986)

Abstracted by Catherine H. Lewis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Owner and description of grant</th>
<th>Date Surveyed</th>
<th>Date Entered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Mark REAVES: 750 acres on Simpson Creek on Big Reedy Br., Cypress Br., Bridge Br. and Honey Cuth Br. and Woodpecker Bay, bd. by Thos. Livingston, Mark Reaves, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Sent by Genl. R. Conway.</td>
<td>IV 25 1809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Francis &amp; Robert WITHERS: 387 acres in Allsaints Parish, bd. by Fras. &amp; Robt. Withers, surv. by Thos. Fearwell. Note: Sent by J. Durant.</td>
<td>VI 17 1809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79b</td>
<td>Henry ANDERSON: 1,000 acres N side Bugg Sw. on the Gum and Reedy Br., on east and west prongs of Hell Hole Sw. bd. by est. of Robert Anderson, deceased, land surv. for John Beaty, Moses Harralson, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Gave Henry Anderson, Junr. Augt. 29th 1809</td>
<td>Aug 14 1809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80b</td>
<td>John ALFORD: 307 acres betw. Bug Sw. &amp; Maple Sw., bd. by John Alford, land gr. to Moses Floyd, Arthur Alford, Willis Swindel, est. of Robert Anderson, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: sent by Captn Durant to GeoTown &amp; forcd by Octr 26th 1809 enclosed fees of this Tract and Mark Reaves plat.</td>
<td>12 Sep 1809</td>
<td>X 2 1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>[blank page]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Benjamin DIFMON: 350 acres S side Pleasant Meadow on head of Wasp Br., bd. by George Harper, Saml. Sarvis, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Gave J. C. Grain-ger who returned it.</td>
<td>2 Jan 1810</td>
<td>I 9 1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82b</td>
<td>Elisha STEVENS: 800 acres in Allsaints Parish on waters of Waccamaw, bd. by Elisha Stevens, Noah Lee, Coll. Hugins, vacant, surv. by Thos. Fearwell.</td>
<td>20 Dec 1809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Henry ANDERSON: 960 acres betw. Hell Hole Sw. &amp; White Oak Sw., bd. by Mrs. Singleton, Jane Ludlam, Isaac Ludlam, Moses Harralson, Henry Anderson, est. of Robert Anderson,</td>
<td>III 14 1810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>surviv. by Josiah Lewis.</td>
<td>29 Jan 1810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Joseph GRAHAM: 150 acres on Pleasant Meadow Sw. at mouth Play Card Sw., bd. by John Canon Grainger, Joseph Graham, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. VI 5 1810

Joseph PRINCE & Susannah HARRIS: 455 acres betw. Simpson Cr. and Buck Cr. on the Little Cowpen Bay, bd. by William Fink, James Smith, John Parker, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. VI 12 1810

John B. BROUARD: 364 acres newr Little R., bd. by John B. Brouard, est. of Josias Allston, William Gore, est. of Mr. Begilow, vacant, surv. by T. Hemingway. 18 Jul 1810 VII ?

James THOMPSON: 345 acres W side of Buck Cr., bd. by John Cox, Abraham Bellemy, Buck Cr., Thomas Duran, vacant, state line, surv. by Josiah Lewis. VII 30 1810

John LAMBEITH: 555 acres on branches of Seven Creeks, bd. by John Harris, Benjamin Cox, Edward Connor, vacant, state line, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 6 Apr 1810

Furney GRAINGER: 258 acres NE side Drowning Cr. on Tupelo Bay & Rattle Snake Br., bd. by Benjamin Buffking, John Tylar, William Hill, Obadiah Williams, gr. of William Dawsey, gr. to John Grainger, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 31 Oct 1810

Daniel EDGE: 260 acres bd. by Matthias Vaught, Daniel Edge, Elisha Stevens, Charles Bond, surv. by Thos. Hemingway. 17 Nov 1810

Felix POWELL: 1,000 acres, fork of Mitchell's Sw. bd. by Richard Fowler, William Graham, vacant, edge of Green Sea Bay, surv. by Josiah Lewis. XII 2 1810

Moses HARRALSON: 983 acres, S side Pleasant Meadow Sw. on Howtons Br. and Spring Branch, bd. by Drury Pipman, Samuel Cannon, surv. by Josiah Lewis. XII 22 1810

Henry McDELEON(?): 500 acres S of Hunting Sw. on branches of sd. sw., bd. by Robert Lavrinore, est. of William Snow, Anthony Pawley, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 1 Jan 1811 I ? ?

[A new book in much poorer condition begins here and the numbering begins again. The microfilm shows no designation, but for identification purposes here it will be referred to as B.]

R(?). EDGE: 400 acres on br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by Matthias Vaught, Robert Harris, Daniel Vereen, surv. by ? 26 July 1811

Elisha STEVENS: 1,000 acres, bd. by vacant, E. Stevens, T. Hemingway, D. Dwights, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. 31 July 1811

Hugh THOMAS: 50 acres, br. waters of _____ R., bd. by Thos. Todd, Hugh Thompson, Joseph Hardee, William Todd, surv. by Thos. Hemingway. Note: Sent by Mr. H. 15 July 1811

William RABON and Abraham KING: 1,000 acres, head of Play Card Swamp, incl. Daniels Hole Br. & Sandhill Bay & Chicken Coob Br. and Bay, bd. by Joseph Graham, Mr. Mackintire, Levi Solomon, George Harper, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 5 Sept 1811


B9 Josiah LEWIS: 58 acres betw. N & S prong of Chinners Sw., bd. by Samuel Lewis, Moses Floyd, gr. to Abraham Skipper. 24 Sep 1811

B10 Zechariah LEWIS & Samuel LEWIS: 1,000 acres, Spring Sw. & branches of Pometto Sw., bd. by gr. to Benjamin Moore, Robert Jordan, not known, gr. to David Causey, gr. to Josiah Lewis, gr. to Constantine Newton, gr. to John Hux, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Sent by W H. 24 Sep 1811

B11 Anson HOUSEN: 608 acres, N side Waccamaw R., E side Buck Creek, bd. by gr. to John Thomas and John Bellemee, John & Richard Bellemee, Anson Houseen, Jesse Smith, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Sent by W H. 30 Sept 1811

B12 John Thomas THOMAS: 1,000 N side Waccamaw, bd. by Mr. Fort, William Bellemee, Mr. Johnson, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Sent by W H. 16 Sep 1811

B13 William GORI: 320 acres of salt marsh on SW side of Little River, bd. by Waties Island, unknown, Anthony Chatet, Little River, surv. by T. Hemingway 16 Sep 1811 X 4 1811

B13b William HEMINGWAY: 1,000 acres, vacant or unknown, surv. by Wm. H. Hemingway 10 Oct 1811

B14 Joshua NORMAN: 1,000 acres, bd. by Jesse Mue, Elisha Stevens, vacant, surv. by T. Hemingway. Note: Sent by J. Norman. 12 Nov 1811


B15 John BEATY: 332 acres, N side Waccamaw R. on Crabtree Sw., bd. by Henry Durant, est. of David Muckelduff, gr. to John Cross, John Sarvis, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 16 Nov 1811


B16 William GRIFFIN and Meredith WATSON: 917 acres E side Lumber River (formerly Drowning Cr.), bd. Meredith Watson, Samuel Floyd, William Griffin, river, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 5 Dec 1811

B17 William GRIFFIN: 124 acres NW side of Gapway Sw., bd. by Meredith Watson, Wm. Griffin, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 29 Nov 1811

B17 Daniel M. EDGE: 225 acres, bd. by Methias Vaught, Noah Lee, Nathan Huggins, Daniel M. Edge, surv. by T. Hemingway. 4 Jan 1812

Note: Sent by Norman.
B18 Thomas DURANT, Sen.: 668 acres, fork of Maple Sw. & Kingstown Lake Sw., bd. by Thomas Durant, George B. Smith, William or James Singleton, vacant, gr. to Richard Mansfield, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Sent by Norman. 7 Jan 1812

B18b Josh. DEWITT, Junr.: 100 acres, br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by Redman Wells(?), Benjamin Sessions, sd. Joseph Dewitt, Junr., surv. by T. Hemmingway. Note: Sent by Norman. 6 Jan 1812


B20 Arthur PINNER, Junr.: 300 acres on Little River Sw., bd. by estate of Begelow, est. of Hankins, John Bellemeee, Arthur Pinner, Senr., surv. by Tho Hemmingway. 10 Mar 1812

B20b John C. GRAINGER: 1,000 acres S side Play Card Sw on head of Breakfast Br. & the Mill Br., bd. by Joseph Graham, Simon Godwin, est. of Thos. Carson(?), vacant, surv. by Joseph Lewis. Note: Sent by Josiah Lewis. 11 Mar 1812

B21 Thomas HEMINGWAY: 500 acres, bd. by vacant, Prices Sw., Cross Sw., Long Br., Capt. Origen D. Dwight, surv. by T. Hemmingway. 14 Feb 1812

B21b William GRAHAM (son of William): 462 acres betw. Pleasant Meadow and Mitchells Sw., incl. the head of one prong of Mitchells Sw., bd. by Daniel Goodman, William Graham, Felix Powell, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 27 Mar 1812

B22 John PARKER: 1,000 acres NE side Little Peedee, S side Brown Sw. on the Spring Br., bd. by est. of John McCrackin, Thomas Carr, Jonathan Russ, John Rogers, John and Robert McCrackin, not known, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 3 Mar 1813 (?)

B23 John DICKS: 536 acres on branches of Hughes Sw. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by Arthur Jordan, James Crouch, est. of John Cross, William Davies, Nathaniel Dennis, John Dick, Robert McCrackin, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 20 Apr 1812

B24 George Britton SMITH: 630 acres on Maple Sw. & Boggy Br., bd. by gr. to Moses Floyd, gr. to George Smith, Thomas Durant, James Holmes, gr. to William Snow, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Sent by J. Lewis. 30 Oct 1812

B25 John BRINSON: 204 acres, fork of Kingstown Lake Sw. & White Oak Sw., bd. by John Brinson, Joseph Hardee, William Hardee, Moses Millican, William Todd, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 30 (?) Oct 1812

[Pages 26-29 slipped or missing.]

B30 Austin Malcom THOMPSON: 760 acres on Pleasant Meadow Sw. and Cushins Sw., E side of Spring Br., bd. by Spring Br. which is line of Samuel Cannon, James Cushin, Moses Harralson, John Patterson, unknown, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 18 Feb 1813
B31 William COX: 207 acres on Mill & Oxbow Sw., br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by Elisha Tilman, vacant, surv. by Thomas Hemmingway. 24 Apr 1813

B31b [illegible] and Josiah HARRALSON: 243 acres Long Br., bd. by John McQueen, _______ Barfield, Josiah Harralson, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 20 Apr 1813

B32 John MILLIKIN: 290 acres, bd. by Robert Collins, Esqr., Robert Lowrimore, est. of Capt. William Snow, surv. by Wm. Hemmingway. 7 Dec 1813

B32b Thomas NORRIS: 525 acres fork of Buck Cr. & Camp Sw., bd. by Thomas Norris, state line, vacant, Mr. Foster, Jesse Smith, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 6 Jan 1814

B33 John PARKER: 293 acres, on side Simpson Cr., N side Big Cowpen Sw. on the Long Bay & the Little Cowpen Sw., bd. by Robert West, James Smith, Mr. Hasle, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 8 Jan 1814

B33b John PARKER: 252 acres, on side Waccamaw R. betw. Simpson Cr. & Buck Cr., bd. by John Parker, John Harris, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 8 Jan 1814

B34 John Walter PHILIPS: 600 acres in Parish of All Saints on waters of Waccamaw, bd. by est. of John Frink, John W. Phillips, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemmingway. 24 Jan 1814

B34b John Walter PHILIPS: 600 acres, Parish of All Saints, br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by est. of John Frink, John W. Phillips, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemmingway. [Plat differs from B34.]

B35 Joseph ALSTON: 600 acres, Parish of All Saints, bd. by Charles Lewis, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemingway. 16 Feb 1814

B35b Charles LEWIS: 300 acres, Al Saints on Camp Br., bd. by vacant, Mr. Lesesne, Joseph Alston, surv. by Thos. Hemmingway. 16 Feb 1814

B36 Joseph ALSTON: 600 acres in All Saints, on br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by John Dewitt, John Mue, Joseph Alston, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemmingway. 25 Jan 1814

B36b Joseph ALSTON: 600 acres in All Saints, br. waters of Waccamaw R., John Mue, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemmingway. 25 Jan 1814

B37 John BEATY and James BEATY: 1,000 acres S side Waccamaw R., in All Saints, bd. by John Beaty, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 16 Feb 1814

B38 John BEATY: 1,000 acres S side Waccamaw R., in All Saints, bd. by William Smith, Thomas Fearwell, Alexander McDowell, land supposed to be est. of Alexander Willson, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 16 Feb 1814

B39 Samuel FLOYD: 1,000 acres in All Saints, NE s. Waccamaw R., bd. by Samuel Floyd, vacant, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. 2 May 1814

B40 Joseph HARREE: 600 acres S side Waccamaw R., bd. by Matthias Vaught, surv. by Thos. Hemingway. 30 Mar 1814

B41 Samuel FLOYD: 1,000 acres in All Saints, NE side Waccamaw R., bd. by Samuel Floyd, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemingway. 2 May
B42 Joseph [ALSTON?] 530 acres ___ Little River and Callebash Cr. and Mullet Cr., bd. by State line, est. of Jeremiah Vereen, Callebash Cr., Mullet Cr., not known, surv. by Josiah Lewis. [The Boundary House is shown on the plat.] 18 Feb 1814

B43 Benjamin ALLSTON, Esqr.: 1,000 acres in All Saints on Socastee Cr. & Waccamaw R., bd. by Benjn. Allston, est. of John Magill, "granted land", Benjn. Allston, Socastee Cr. & Waccamaw River, surv. by Wm. Hemingway. 20 June 1814

[At the beginning of the microfilm reel there is a note that loose pages were filmed as laid in. This is apparently the case of the next two entries which are out of calendar sequence and unnumbered.]

B43b James JONES: 200 acres on Savannah Cr., bd. by gr. to Moses Floyd, John Martain, Arthur Skipper, Francis Britton, surv. by Josiah Lewis. XII 14 1818

B43c Abraham POWELL: 220 acres on Mitchell Sw., bd. by Robert Hardy, James Norton, Samuel Benton, James Faulk, unknown, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 17 May 1818

B44 Micajah GRIFFIN: 243 acres NE side of Drowning Cr., on Gapway Sw., bd. by William Griffen, vacant, William Griffin and Meredith Watson, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 11 Oct 1814

B45 Samuel JOHNSTON: 54 acres on Lake Sw., bd. by Samuel Johnston, gr. to John Lambert, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 12 Nov 1814

B46 James GRANGER: 62 acres NE side Drowning Cr., bd. by John Rawls, Charles Bullock, Furney Granger, Benjamin Buffkin, John Tyler, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 16 Dec 1814

B47 Henry ELLIOT: 232 acres NE side Drowning Cr., bd. by Francis Buffking, Henry Elliot, Richard Lewis, James Floyd. 10 May 1814

B48 Richard LEWIS: 1,000 acres on Cart Wheel Bay & Molsey Bay, bd. by Gilbert Johnston, Richard Lewis, Samuel Floyd, vacant, Saml. Foxworth, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 15 Jun 1814 XII 28

B49 Levis FLOYD: 400 acres NE side Little Pee Dee on Cart Wheel Bay, bd. by Robert Stevens, James Floyd, Richard Lewis, Mary Foxworth, vacant. 21 ___ 1814

B50 Henry ELLIOT: 470 acres NE side Drowning Cr., on Big Bay & Alligator Bay, bd. by Francis Buffking, James Floyd, Henry Elliot, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 8 June 1814

B51 Henry ELLIOT: 910 acres NE side Drowning Cr. on Back Sw., bd. by Henry Elliot, Austin Floyd, Austin & Frederick Floyd, Patrick Lewis, gr. to William Lewis, surv. by Josiah Lewis. __ Dec [1814?]

B52 Arthur PINNER: 250 acres, br. waters of Little R., bd. by Bigelow, Arthur Pinner, James Stanaland, vacant, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. 20 Dec 1814

B53 James STANALAND: 924 acres, br. waters of Little R., bd. by vacant, Arthur Pinner, Mary Vereen, James Smith, est. of Butlar, James Cochran, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. 10 Dec 1814

B54 [Plat shows names: est. of William Waller or Wallis and mark at Pitch Landing. Description illegible.]

B56 Orsson (?) Floyd: 100 acres NE side Little Pee Dee R., in Buck Sw., bd. by Henry Ellet, William Lewis, Orsson Floyd. Chain bearing: James Parker, Henry Pitman, Jacob Grice. 17 Feb

B57 Henry Elliot: 242 acres NE side of Drowning Cr. on Juniper Bay & Cow Bog Bay, bd. by James Floyd, Austin & Frederick Floyd, Austin Floyd, Henry Elliot, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 27 Feb 1815

B58 Francis Floyd: 960 acres NE side Drowning Cr. on Gapway Sw., gr. to Joshua Barfield, unknown, gr. to Mouring (?), Tyler, state line, Micajah Griffin, William Griffin, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 16 Dec 1814

B59 James Thomas: 1,000 acres N side Waccamaw R., bd. by state line, James Thomas, Richard Bellemee, Waccamaw R., surv. by Josiah Lewis. 4 Dec 1815

B60 Capt. Andrew Hardee: 1,000 acres N side Waccamaw R., E side Simson Cr. on Little Cowpen Sw., bd. by Andrew Hardee, Hughes, gr. to Robert West and others, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Given to R. Singleton by Request Capt. Hardee. 22 Dec 1815

B61 Zachariah Allen: 132 acres on Brown Bay & Cross Br. on Gal-lavants Ferry to Conwayborough road, gr. to Josiah Lewis, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Given to John Beatty by Request of Mr. Allin. 22 Dec 1815

B62 Elisha Tillman: 452 acres on Negrofield Sw., br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by Peter Elkes, Mrs. Crosby, est. of Allard Belin, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. 22 Dec 1815

B63 Daniel McQueen: 68 acres NE side Little Pee Dee R., N side Savannah Cr., bd. by Samuel Hardwick, Daniel and Samuel McQueen, John Russ, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Above plat given to Samuel Lewis. Fees to be paid by Captn. Sweet on account J. Lewis making a Plat for him. 27 1817

B64 Silvius Sweet: 182 acres on Kingstown Lake, bd. by Silvius Sweet, unknown, est. of William Waller, sd. Lake, surv. by Josiah Norman. Note: Sent by Capt. Norman. 16 Dec 1815

B65 Isaac Misho and William Raison, Senr.: 705 acres on Bay Gully, Opon Pond Br. and Sandhill Bay, bd. by Levey Sollomon, Isaac Misho, Samuel Carroll, vacant. 23 Dec 1815

B66 George Sessions: 1,000 acres E side Waccamaw R. on Boggy Gully and Ready Flat (?), bd. by James Brown, vacant, gr. to Peter Nicholson, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 19 Dec 1815

B67 William Sessions: 400 acres E side of Waccamaw R., bd. by William Alston, gr. land, not known, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 20 Dec 1815
B68 James ROBERTS: 41 acres NE side Little Pee Dee R., N side Brown Sw. on Mill Br., bd. by Benjamin Moore, James Roberts, David Jordan, surv. by Josiah Lewis. Note: Given at same time to Mr. Roberts. 22 Jan 1816 I XXIX

B69 Daniel MARION: 1,000 acres W side Waccamaw R. bd. by Daniel Marion, Josiah Lewis, vacant or unknown, Doctor Helling(?) II XIII 1816 surv. by Josiah Lewis 13 Feb 1816

B70 Daniel MARION, Jr.: 310 acres W side Waccamaw R., bd. by Daniel Marion, Peabody Keys, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 13 Feb 1816

B71 Isaiah LUCAS: 1,000 acres W side Waccamaw on Roberts Bay, bd. by Peabody Keyes, James Woodward, Josiah Lewis, unkntK••.m, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 15 Feb 1816

B72 John S. RHUARK: 1,000 acres N side Waccamaw R., bd. by Ruben Smith, James Woodward, impassable swamp, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. 13 Feb 1816

B73 Peabody KEYES: 740 acres W side Waccamaw on Halfway Br., Schochouse Br., bd. by vacant or unknown, Jesse Badenhop, James Woodward, Peabody Keys, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 16 Mar 1816

B74 Peabody KEYES: 600 acres W side of Waccamaw on Hellen Landing, bd. by Daniel Murrow, vacant, Morris Smith, land called Mitchell land, surv. by Josiah Lewis. III 25th day 15 Mar 1816

B75 Elias STANLAND: 240 acres, br. waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by gr. to Arthur Pinner, Bigelow, Mr. Smith, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. 24 Feb 1816

B76 Robert DANIELL: 500 acres, br. waters Little R., bd. by John Brouard, Province line, Joseph Green, est. of Jeremiah Vereen, est. of Josias Allston, surv. by Thomas Hemingway. III 25th day 20 Feb 1816

B77 Wm. H. GRICE: 1,000 acres NE side Little Pee Dee in Cartwheel Bay and Fifteen Mile Bay, bd. by Thomas Floyd (Lewis Floyd on plat), Samuel and Mary Foxworth, Robert Stevens (plat only), unknown, Wm. Strickland, surv. by Jacob Grice. 26 Dec 1815

B78 Samuel BROWN: 1,000 acres W side Waccamaw on road from Conwayborough to Whites Marsh, bd. by Isaac Ludlam, Thos. Livingston, John Gause, John Brinston, Sam Cooper, surv. by Thos. Fearwell. III 26 day 2 Mar 1816

B79 James WOODWARD, Senr.: 300 acres, bd. on E by Waccamaw R., James Woodward, Richard Green, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. Note: The Fees paid and the Plat Given to Mr. Coggshill agreeable to Directions. III 26 day 27 Feb 1816

B80 James WOODWARD, Senr.: 200 acres W side Waccamaw R., bd. by Woodward, Blundel, Mores Smith, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. Note: Plat Given to Mr. Coggshill agreeable to Directions. III 26 Day 28 Feb 1816

B81 James WOODWARD, Junr.: 1,000 acres, bd. E by Waccamaw R., Wm. Slone, Richard Singleton, unknown, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. III 26th well 24 Feb 1816

B82 James WOODWARD, Junr.: 500 acres W side Waccamaw R., bd. by Archibald Taylor, James Woodward, impassable swamp, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. 26 Feb 1816 III 26
B83 Zebedee CAUSEY: 620 acres NE side of Little Pee Dee on Brown Sw., bd. by est. of Benjamin Moore, Thomas A. Beaty, Zechariah and Samuel Lewis, Robert Jordan, James Crouch, surv. by Josiah Lewis. 25 Feb 1816 III 26


B85 Samuel BROWN: 1,000 W side Waccamaw R. on Conwayborough to White Marsh road, bd. by Isaac Ludlam, John Gause, John Brinston, Samuel Cooper, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. III 26 day

B86 Ruben SMITH: 600 acres on Yauhany to Conwayborough Road, W side Waccamaw R., bd. by William Smith, John Woodward, Morris Smith, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. 20 Mar 1816

B87 Wm. THOMPSON: 700 acres W side of Waccamaw on waters of Simpson Creek, bd. by Thomas Livingston, Isaac Ludlam, sd. Thompson, Solomon Smith, Hagil(?), J. Hudson, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. III 26 day


B89 James G. COCHRAN: 1,000 acres W side Waccamaw R., bd. by Thomas Frink, Andrew Hardy, James Thompson, vacant, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. 28 Feb 1816

B90 William SMITH: 250 acres W side Waccamaw R., bd. by James Woodward, Ruben Smith, Tindal, surv. by Thomas Fearwell. 28 Feb 1816

TO BE CONTINUED
None of the histories of the Baptists in South Carolina throw any light on when or by whom the denomination was planted in Horry County. This area, cut off by natural and cultural boundaries from the rest of the state, has received scant attention from historians of any kind. The writing of this history of the First Baptist Church of Conway has, therefore, depended upon the sparse primary sources available. They are, chiefly, the minutes of the Welsh Neck, Waccamaw and Cape Fear Baptist Associations, the files of local newspapers preserved in Horry County Memorial Library, and the minutes of church conferences from 1899 preserved in the First Baptist Church.

The Baptist faith was implanted in South Carolina by William Screven, who established a church in Charleston about 1698. It is not likely from present evidence that the Charleston group exercised any great influence in Horry County, although Screven is buried in Georgetown and so may have come in contact with residents of the county or even traveled in the area.

In 1736 a number of Welsh immigrants came to the Pee Dee by way of Pennsylvania and in 1738 established a church called Pee Dee and later Welsh Neck. It is very likely that this vigorous group extended its influence in the early days of the nineteenth century across the Pee Dee River into the wilderness of Horry.

It is even more likely that the Baptists of the lower Cape Fear area of North Carolina were responsible for implanting the denomination here. There are between Horry and North Carolina no natural boundaries which hindered early travel and the Baptist dissenters there in the eighteenth century were a hardy lot. In 1759 it was said of the Rev. Michael Smith of St. James Parish (New Hanover Precinct, N.C.) that "He is obliged to attend at 6 different places, in order to render the benefits of his preaching more diffusive, and curb (if possible) an Enthusiastic sect who call themselves anabaptists, which is numerous and which was daily increasing in this parish and which we affirm has already received a check from his labours." 2

A year or two later the rector of St. Philips Parish (New Hanover County, N.C., west of the Cape Fear River) wrote that his charge contained "no dissenters of any sort, excepting a few Poor families of Fishermen, who came in from Cape May at the mouth of the River Delewar and are settled by the Sea side, between the mouths of the Rivers Lockwood's folly and Shallott, they call themselves new light Anabaptists, but we hope this frolic will soon dwindle away and disappear among them, as it has already done in many Places in this and the neighboring Provinces." 2

In 1766 the rector of St. Philips reported, "New light baptists are very numerous in the southern parts of this parish--The most illiterate among them are their Teachers even Negroes speak in their Meetings." 2

By 1807 at least one Baptist church existed in Horry County. In that year Honey Camp was established and exists today as the Green Sea Baptist Church. Robert Mills, whose famous atlas and STATISTICS OF SOUTH CAROLINA are prime sources of information about Horry District in the third decade of the nineteenth century, reported that in 1826 "The Baptists are the most numerous religious sect, next the Methodists, then the Presbyterians, and lastly the Episcopalians. The people generally are moral and religious in their habits...Tract and Sunday school societies are established in the district." 3

He also reported that Conwayborough "contains 20 or 25 houses, and about 100 inhabitants." 3

It should be remembered that at this time the area was very sparsely settled and homesteads were sometimes miles apart. Travel was exceedingly difficult. It is not surprising that people found it next to impossible to gather together enough members to found a regular church and that where one existed it was likely to hold meetings once a month or whenever an itinerate preacher was available to hold services.
Most of the early churches maintained close ties with the Cape Fear Baptist Association. In the minutes of this fellowship for 1844 there is a list of constituent churches and the dates of their establishment. In Horry County there were Honey Camp, 1807; Good Hope, 1829; Spring Branch, 1830; Salem, 1836; Buck Creek, 1835; Sharon, 1835; Simpson's Creek, 1830; Mount Zion, 1843; and Bethlehem, 1844. In 1850 Sharon and Mt. Zion were advised by the Association to join forces and they became the United Church. Other early churches were Little River (1854), Macedonia, Springfield, Lebanon, Piney Grove, Bug Swamp, and Oak Grove.

The reports of the itinerants sent out by the Cape Fear Association during the first half of the nineteenth century are very revealing. In 1837 William Ayers reported, "I found the most of the Churches in the lower part of the Association bounds in a destitute situation. From the circumstances, I was induced to continue my labours principally to those Churches." In 1858 Edler Jesse Rogers declared that "on one occasion [he] was turned out of doors as a Minister, but all turned out for the furtherance of the Gospel."

Missions which have become in the present a vital function of the Baptist denomination caused splits in and even the death of some of these early Horry County churches. In 1833 Honey Camp reported to the Cape Fear Association: "The brethren state that they have searched the New Testament, and cannot find authority nor example for this new mode of Missions and Education." The firm stand of the Cape Fear for missions caused some churches to dissolve their fellowship, at least temporarily. Missionaries were regularly sent out to visit these churches and convince them. The lingering presence of this controversy was felt as late as 1946, when the Waccamaw Association "offered a motion that churches be encouraged not to call pastors who are anti-missionary since we are Missionary Baptist Churches."

There was a lively competition between the Cape Fear Association and the Welsh Neck Association for missionary territory in Horry. These two associations regularly exchanged visiting delegations and so they must each have been well informed of the other's operations. Their itinerants apparently visited groups of Baptists whenever they were to be found and there were no geographical boundaries to their spheres of influence. In the Welsh Neck minutes for 1834 Buck Swamp reported that during the year it had received missionaries from both Associations. Strangely enough, since Conwayborough was the only sizeable town in the whole area, there is no mention of it by name (except where it is given as the post office address of ordained ministers) until in 1857 the Cape Fear's Committee on Church Extension recommended that a missionary station be established here. The Welsh Neck Association was quick to take note of this development. In 1858 they appropriated one hundred dollars "to procure Baptist preaching at Conwayborough." One committee reported, "They would observe, however, that our brethren of the Cape Fear Association merit our thanks for having occupied a part of the missionary ground in Horry District, which has hitherto been embraced within the bounds of our own Association, but which the want of laborers, and other obstacles on our part, have prevented us from occupying the past year."

In 1859 Welsh Neck again assigned one hundred dollars to Conwayboro and named Brethren H. Davis, G. W. Reaves, and W. J. Tolar to fill the appointment. In 1863 "Brother Martin [was] appointed missionary at Conwayboro", and on the Waccamaw, at a salary of one hundred dollars." The next year the salary was increased to three hundred dollars "for three Sabbaths each month" and W. D. Martin was appointed missionary. The recommendations of the mission board for 1865 include two relating to Conway: "That J. T. Townsend be appointed Missionary to Conwayboro' and the Waccamaw Country; his remuneration $1 per day for services actually performed, including traveling;" and "That Brother F. G. Puckett be appointed Missionary in the Districts of Marion, Horry, and Georgetown, at a salary of $1 per day for labor actually performed."

During the same period itinerants from the Cape Fear included William Ayers, Haynes Lennon, Furney Prevatt, Jesse Rogers, D. N. Gore, J. C. Carroll, J. D. Elwell and D. K. Bennett. Their work must have been effective, for even though the Conwayboro Baptist
Curuch when it was finally constituted elected to affiliate with the Welsh Neck Association, the names of four of them are remembered in previous histories of the church as pastors during the early years before the Church had its own place of worship.

From the evidence presently available there is no way to tell why the Church chose to affiliate with the Welsh Neck Association rather than the Cape Fear. It is possible that J. T. Townsend and F. G. Puckett were on the spot when the missionary efforts of both Associations finally bore fruit and that one or the other of them had a hand in constituting the church. The Welsh Neck minutes show that both could well have been instrumental in forming the original ten members into a church.

The Welsh Neck Association met at Bennettsville on November 10, 1866. Item III of the minutes of this meeting reads as follows: "The Conwayboro' and Florence Baptist Churches, recently constituted, were received as constituent members of this body and their delegates enrolled." The delegate from Conwayboro was J. M. Woodward and the pastor is listed as F. G. Puckett. Not much is known about Woodward, but he may have been a minister himself. An old account book of Congdon's store in Conwayboro shows an account for a Rev. Jno. Woodward. The Welsh Neck minutes for 1866 list him as a member of the Education and Mission Board for Conwayboro and for Little Pee Dee Church.

The minutes do not show the names of the 10 members who made up the church and it is possible that Puckett himself was not a member, but held membership in a church elsewhere. Woodward's name does not appear on the lists of charter members in either of the previous histories, but he must certainly be considered to have been a member in 1866. Unless other evidence is uncovered, no list of the founders can be compiled. In its stead can be given a list of the members who were named as delegates to the Welsh Neck Association and the Cape Fear Association from 1866 through 1877: J. M. Woodward, R. G. W. Grissette, Jno. Reeves, J. A. Mayo, J. Todd, A. L. Due, W. H. Alford, J. R. Long, J. H. Jollie, W. C. Ludlam, E. F. Graham, J. L. Reaves, and C. P. Quattlebum. Of course, "Jno. Reeves" and "J. L. Reaves" may be the same person.

The traditional list included Grissette, Mayo, Ludlam, Jollie, and Alford, as well as Mrs. Ludlam, Mrs. Jollie, Miss Sallie Jollie and two Grissette daughters, Miss Nettie and Mrs. J. W. Holliday, Sr. (Miss Nettie also became Mrs. J. W. Holliday, Sr., after the death of the first Mrs. Holliday.) The year in which it joined Welsh Neck, 1866, was actually the only year in which the Conwayboro church filed a report with the Association. In 1867 the church is listed and W. D. Martin is shown as the pastor. Grissette and Reeves were named delegates but did not attend the meeting. In 1868 the church is listed with the note: "No report. Statistics of 1866." In 1869 and 1870 the church is listed but no figures are given. Finally in 1871 the Welsh Neck minutes record the name of the church followed by blanks. In the meantime in 1870 the Conwayboro church petitioned the Cape Fear Association, meeting at Pleasant Hill, Columbus County, N. C., for membership: "A petition from the church at Conwayborough was presented, read, received, and the right hand of fellowship extended to the delegate." The delegate was R. G. W. Grissette. J. A. Mayo and J. Todd, who were also recorded as delegates apparently were not in attendance. The name of the pastor is not recorded. The statistical record shows a total of 57 members, 35 baptized and 22 received by letter. In the four year period 47 persons had joined the original ten members.

It is possible to speculate about why the church dropped its affiliation with the Welsh Neck Association, but there is at present no direct evidence from the records. In all probability factors such as accessibility and the assiduous cultivation of the itinerants from Cape Fear entered into the picture. What is surprising is that neither of the previous church histories record the names of Allen, Puckett and Martin as pastors, but do begin their accounts with the names of Elwell, Leon, Carroll, and Bennett. All of these men can be identified in the minutes of the Cape Fear Association except for Leon. It is very probable that "Leon" was actually Haynes Lennon, for many years the moderator of that Association, the superintendent of its Domestic Missions Board, and a frequent visitor to the churches in the area.
When the Cape Fear Association met in 1871, A. L. Due, W. H. Alford, and J. A. Mayo were delegates. In the digest of church letters there is the following entry: "Conwayboro. Communicates nothing important. Appears to be destitute of a pastor. Reports no Sabbath School, time of meeting 4th Sunday." The statistical tabulation shows a total of 55 members: 2 baptized, 1 received by letter, 3 dismissed, 15 colored.

The Conway Baptist Church may not have officially had a pastor, but it was receiving the pastoral care of a really remarkable man, Rev. D. K. Bennett. The HORRY NEWS for August 11, 1871, carried a notice that he would preach at Conwayboro on Monday, August 28. The same notice listed appointments for him at Socastee, Tilly's Swamp, United Churches, Joyner School House, and Buck Creek.

Bennett was especially interested in the development of Sabbath schools and was instrumental in establishing them all over the area. He lived at Little River and made all of Horry and neighboring communities in North Carolina his field of endeavor. The newspaper files also record occasional poetry he composed. The microfilmed minutes of the Cape Fear Association contain manuscript notes and comments he made for many years.

In 1872 the Conwayboro Church contributed $74.50 to the Domestic Missions Board and $3.10 to the Educational Fund. It recorded 52 members: 2 excluded, 3 died, 13 colored. The delegates were John A. Mayo and W. H. Alford. The following year the membership had dropped to 44: 1 received by letter, 3 dismissed, 2 excluded, 17 males, 27 females, 9 colored. J. R. Long, Wm. Alford and J. H. Jollie were named delegates but none attended. In the report on the churches it is listed simply as "In peace."

In 1873 the contributions for Conwayboro Church were listed as follows: $43.80 for Association Missions, $5.84 for state missions, $5.84 for foreign missions, and $2.92 for ministerial education.

In 1874 none of the delegates (Grissette, Jolly and Ludlam) attended the Association meeting. Conwayboro reported 44 members again: 2 baptized, 4 excluded, 11 males, 24 females, 9 colored. The digest of the state of religion in the churches reported: "Conwayboro'--All well."

The HORRY NEWS for November 7, 1874, contains the first evidence of the meeting place of the Baptist congregation in Conwayboro. Tradition claims that the church was organized in the old Academy located on Fifth Avenue. This is entirely possible since that building was erected about 1854, but no direct evidence of this has been found. The newspaper for the date mentioned contains a notice: "Rev. D. K. Bennett will preach in Presbyterian Church in this town on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 21 and 22."

In 1876 the HORRY NEWS for May 27 announced, "Rev. D. K. Bennett will preach in the Academy today and tomorrow instead of preaching in the Presbyterian Church, as heretofore."

In the days before the congregation had a home of its own it may have met in other places, but we have here evidence that it enjoyed the hospitality of the Presbyterians for a period prior to November, 1874, and that it probably met regularly in the Academy from that time until its first building was erected between 1877 and 1881 (date not confirmed).

In 1875 no delegates attended the Cape Fear meeting. The church reported by letter that it had 42 members: 1 excluded, 1 died, 11 males, 22 females, 9 colored. The Digest of Church Letters contains the succinct comment: "Conwayboro'--In a cold state."

The Cape Fear minutes for this year record another important development: "The following churches applied for letters of dismission to form a new Association, viz: Iron Hill X Roads, Mt. Tabor, New Hope, Pleasant Hill, Seven Creeks, Shallotte, New Britain, Silent Grove, Bethlehem, Buck Creek, Macedonia, (S. C.) Oak Grove, Pawley Swamp, Springfield, Pleasant Meadow.

Letters on motion unanimously granted.

On motion, the Moderator led the Association in prayer for the success and prosperity of the new Association."

Rev. Bennett's enthusiasm for Sunday schools bore fruit in 1876. The HORRY NEWS for May 27 contains the following short article: "A Sunday School with 32 scholars for a beginning was organized in the Academy last Sabbath morning by the members and
friends of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Jesse H. Jollie elected superintendent of the Sunday and Mr. J. A. Mayo, Secretary and Treasurer.

It is pleasant to notice such an auspicious beginning and promise for the prosperity, and future stability of the Baptist denomination in our town. No churches proper where good Sunday Schools are not taught."

The Associational minutes show that in this year the membership had dropped to 32: 2 baptized, 4 restored, 4 dismissed, 11 excluded, 1 died, 1 colored. The number of members excluded may indicate some internal tensions and dissent in the church, but there is at present no indication of their nature.

Toward the close of this eventful year, on Dec. 19, 1876, William A. Burroughs deeded to the Baptist Church for $1.00 the acre of land on which the present church building stands. John A. Mayo, Jesse H. Jollie, R. G. W. Grissette and W. H. Alford acted on behalf of the church in receiving this corner of the old Musterfield.

The local news section of the HORRY NEWS for January 20, 1877, contains the following article: "Rev. D. K. Bennett-- A letter from Rev. D. K. Bennett informs us that he has moved from his home near Little River and is now located in Lumberton, N. C. Mr. Bennett, in his ministerial calling, has for several years faithfully labored in this county, and we trust that he will yet find it in his power, as we know it is in his heart, to at least occasionally visit and preach to his old friends in this section.

In speaking of the services and usefulness of Mr. Bennett the Raleigh Biblical Recorded says:

One of the most deserving as well as one of the most energetic and useful of the large number of North Carolina ministers, has removed to Lumberton so as to be in the midst of his field of labor for 1877. He has left his farm and determined to devote his time wholly to the preaching of the gospel. Bro. Bennett was severely wounded during the war, and being unable to work has, by hard study, prepared himself to teach all the usual courses of a first class academy. We know of no more worthy or useful brother, and regard it a blessing to the good citizens of Lumberton to have such a minister and teacher in their midst. Bro. B. has written much for the press of the State, and is the author of the 'History of the Cape Fear Association."

Bennett's letter directed the churches of Horry County to leave their minutes for the Cape Fear Association at "the store of J. A. Mayo, Conwayboro, S. C." The esteem in which the editors of the NEWS and the BIBLICAL RECORDED held this man is unmistakable.

The Baptists began almost at once to plan for a building. Each week from February 24, 1877 through March 24, 1877, there appeared in the NEWS the following earnest and ingenuous plea.

"'A CALL FOR HELP' To our fellow-citizens of Horry County: The undersigned represent the Baptist Church organized in the village of Conwayboro, take this method to ask the aid of the citizens of Horry County in the erection of a church building. The work has been commenced, and the frame raised, but on account of our weakness in members, and a consequent scarcity of means, we find it difficult to continue the work. Even the WORLDLY and THOUGHTLESS will admit that great benefits result from the existence of churches in a community and all Christians hail with joy the multiplication of sanctuaries for the worship of God. We appeal to both classes to help us in our efforts to erect another edifice in Conwayboro.

(Signed) J. A. Mayo, J. H. Jollie, W. C. Ludlam, Building Committee."

Whether the worldly and thoughtless classes responded to this plea can not at present be determined since no internal church records prior to 1899 have been discovered.

When the Cape Fear Association met some time later none of the delegates from Conwayboro were present (R. G. W. Grissette, J. L. Reaves, and C. P. Quattlebaum), but the Association granted on request a letter of dismission to the church to unite with the Waccamaw Association. The statistical tables for this year show that the
church had 45 members: 13 males, 31 females, 1 colored, 7 baptized, 9 received by letter, 2 dismissed and one excluded.

During 1877 and 1878 the first church building must have been completed, but no direct evidence bearing on this has been found. In 1879 the minutes of the Waccamaw Association report Conwayboro "in a prosperous condition; good Sunday School. Elder W. S. McCaskill, Pastor." The same minutes list his address as Green Sea, but it was not long before he moved to Conwayboro to become the first resident pastor. The Church reported 43 members: 15 males, 26 females, 2 colored.

In 1880 regular prayer meeting was instituted. Beginning in this year members of the Conwayboro church began to take leading roles in associational and state Baptist activities. J. A. Mayo was appointed by the Association to be a delegate to the state convention. He was but the first of many from this church who filled positions of service beyond the confines of the immediate church organization.

In 1880 the church reported a Negro member for the last time. There were 47 members: 16 males, 30 females and 1 colored.

For some reason Conwayboro petitioned Waccamaw Association for a letter of dismission in 1881 to join the Pee Dee Association, but the following year returned the letter and requested that it be reinstated.

In 1880 the membership was 39; in 1882, 42. In 1883 and 1884 T. P. Lide (or Lyde), Jr., is recorded as pastor and the membership stood at 46. W. S. McCaskill, who often served when the church was without a pastor, continued to be a member and is shown in 1883 as a delegate to the Association.

At this point there is a gap in the microfilmed minutes of the Waccamaw Association that continues until 1895. A few facts about the church in this eleven year period have been found in the Horry Herald. On Nov. 3, 1887, it was reported that "Rev. W. S. McCaskill has been called to the pastorate of Conway Baptist Church. His appointments will be announced later." On Dec. 22, it was noted that he "will preach at Conway Baptist Church every 2nd and 4th Sundays." Whether Lide or someone else led the church in 1885-1887 is not known.

On Nov. 21, 1889, the newspaper noted that the Rev. M. J. Willoughby of Marion preached at the church and a few weeks later (December 26) the religious notices show him listed as the pastor.

The Horry Herald, May 8, 1890, records a very important event in the history of the church: "There was a Woman's Missionary Society organized in the Baptist Church last Saturday evening by the pastor. Mrs. E. W. Nolley was elected President and Mrs. R. G. Dusenbury Secretary and Treasurer. They will elect other officers at their next regular meeting, which is on Saturday evening before the first Sunday in next month."

Willoughby remained as pastor until late 1893. The Horry Herald for December 21 of that year notes:"PASTORATE EXPIRES--Rev. M. J. Willoughby who has for two years served the Baptist Church of this place preached his last sermon to his congregation here on Sunday. His work in and around Marion has been increased, so that he will be unable to continue his pastorate here. Though he has been able to give only one Sunday a month to his Church here, much good has been accomplished and it is with many regrets that his congregation and our town part with Mr. Willoughby."

When the Waccamaw Association minutes resume in 1895, T. J. Cobb is shown as pastor (he remained into 1897), E. W. Nolley as clerk, and the membership stood at 38. In 1896 the membership was only 50 after thirty years of existence.

There are no records for 1897 and 1898. The church conference book begins in October, 1899, and the Waccamaw Association minutes run at this point from 1899 through 1901. During these two years C. T. Ramsbottom may have been pastor, but no proof of this has been uncovered.

In 1899 J. W. Harnley was called as pastor. Previous church histories record the name of A. H. Harnley, also, but no records naming him have been discovered. A news
article in the HORY HERALD speaks only of his filling the pulpit in his elder brother's absence. Harney was paid $280.00 a year, more than twice the amount received by his predecessor, Mr. Cobb ($125.00). The membership in 1899 had risen to 62.

The available records show that at the close of the nineteenth century the Conway Baptist Church was small in numbers (62) and struggling financially. Its fiscal problems but reflected the general economic condition in Horry County. In the HORY HERALD for November 9, 1899, there is a telling editorial which quotes the per capita income in the county as a whole at $2.50, in the poorest areas at fifty cents and in the most affluent at $5.00 to $6.00.

In August 1901, D. F. Crosland succeeded Z. P. Hamilton. Shortly after his arrival the church undertook the first building program since the construction of the original church. "Bro. J. C. Spivey, C. H. Snider and A. H. Benson were appointed a committee to secure all information possible concerning the purchase of a lot to build a parsonage on." The fact that the church had insisted that Rev. Crosland live in the town must have spurred it to action. When the building committee made it final report in August, 1902, the parsonage was shown to have cost $1008.53 and that subscriptions for it ranged from $5.00 to $100.00. The lot, purchased from A. C. Thompson for $180.00, was located on the west side of Elm Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, next to the present Presbyterian manse.

In June, 1900, the church had decided to increase the number of its deacons from three to five. In 1903 the board of deacons consisted of Dr. J. S. Dusenbury, A. H. Benson, C. L. Lawrimore, J. C. Spivey, and C. H. Snider. This is the first complete list of deacons revealed by research into the history of the church.

Crosland resigned in June, 1904, "to offer himself as a missionary to Brazil," thus becoming the first missionary of record to go out of this church. He was succeeded in the fall by Re. J. L. Shinn, who with his wife and five children must have overflowed the parsonage.

Shortly after his arrival a building committee was appointed looking toward the erection of a brick church. Col. C. P. Quattlebaum, C. H. Snider, and Mrs. R. G. Dusenbury studied the matter and recommended that a sum of not less than $5,000 be spent on the project, that a financial campaign be started to raise the money in three annual installments so that work should be underway in the spring of 1907.

It rapidly became apparent that in order to achieve their purpose the members would have to discipline themselves to more regular support of the church. The measure of their desperation is shown in the records of the church conferences of the period. At one juncture they adopted resolutions granting the treasurer five per cent of his collection, "providing he makes earnest efforts to collect regularly from all members." (October 3, 1905) They decided to place a box near the front of the church to receive donations.

In November, 1906, Shinn resigned and Rev. W. J. Langston of Sylvester, Georgia, was called. The pulpit committee must have been very frank in apprising him of the church's financial problems. His reply suggested that if the church would "arrange with the bank or otherwise to pay my salary promptly every month, paint and renovate the parsonage thoroughly inside," he saw "no reason why we should not live comfortably and contentedly among you and labour successfully." The church agreed and Dr. Langston arrived in the spring to begin a pastorate that previous histories record as the most impressive to that time.

He tackled the problems before him vigorously, recommending the envelope system and the designation of certain months for collections for special objects of the church. Collections for the new church building picked up. At the end of his first year $5,000 had been pledged for it, but the building committee had increased its aim to $10,000, thus deferring the date of its construction.

Langston's energy led him to work beyond the confines of his own congregation. He was particularly interested in evangelistic work among the rural churches. In May 1908 the Conway church released him for one-fourth his time to work in the Waccamaw Association. Later he was to work in this area for the State Missions Board and finally to go to it as a full time evangelist upon his resignation from this church.
It must have been late in 1909 before work on the new church was actually begun, for in September the church conference decided to sell the old parsonage for $2,500.00 and to convert the old church into a parsonage.

Two years later on a beautiful day in November the new building was dedicated. "On Sunday morning dedicatory services at the new Baptist Church were held. An immense audience was present, all the churches in the town having joined in the services. Rev. R. O. Hendricks invoked the blessings of God upon us. Rev. A. D. Betts, pastor of the Methodist church made the opening prayer, W. J. Langston, the dedicatory prayer. Dr. C. C. Brown read the Scriptures and preached a very appropriate and interesting sermon from Ezra 1:3. An itemized report of all moneys received and disbursed was read by the Treasurer of the Building Committee, Col. D. A. Spivey, amounting in the aggregate to $13,366.64.

The day was ideal. The house was elaborately and tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns. The special music entrancing, the Spirit of the Lord seemed to preside over all. All seemed to feel that it was good for us to be there. -- Dr. W. J. Langston."

Dr. Langston remained another year and the resolutions passed by the church testify to his "zeal, energy, perservence and executive ability." The membership had risen to 157, more than double the number enrolled when he arrived.

The problems of the church had not been permanently solved, however. Toward the end of his pastorate, the treasurer reported that only seventy-five members were contributing to the support of the church and that only ten had fully paid their pledges. The church had a debt of $3,000.00 and found it difficult to meet the payments on it and the pastor's salary. T. G. Philips, who followed Langston as pastor, was warned by the deacons in August, 1914, that "looking at it from your standpoint, we would recommend that you be on the lookout for other work." It was nearly a year later, September 14, 1915, that he finally did resign and the church passed a resolution: "That the Church do not secure another pastor until after the existing debts of the Church are paid, other than the amount of debt on Church and parsonage." Three months later they were able to accomplish this, but they did not get another pastor until June, 1916.

Meanwhile, other improvements were being made to the new church. In 1913 lights were added; an adequate water supply for the baptistry was secured through the generosity of R. B. Scarborough, who allowed the Church to get water from his tank; columns were added to the front of the building; and one hundred copies of the BAPTIST HYMNAL (word edition) were purchased. A little later, in 1917, a waterwork system was installed in the parsonage.

Rev. D. L. Hill came as pastor in June, 1916, at a guaranteed salary of $1,000.00. The church in conference decided to organize an annual campaign to secure pledges and to visit members who did not volunteer pledges. Shortly after this the committee assigned this responsibility reported that ninety members had pledged themselves to the support of the church.

By this time the church had acquired several auxiliary organizations. As early as 1914 the annual report to the Waccamaw Association shows money received from the W. M. U., Sunday School, B. Y. P. U., Y. W. A., R. A. and Sunbeams. From time to time one of another of these would become dormant, chiefly through lack of leadership, but the energy of the church women is evidenced in the work they did in the organizations sponsored by the W. M. U.

The church building was completely paid for by September 15, 1918. On that day the conference minutes record the following ceremony: "Mr. Spivey made very appropriate remarks, in very appropriate language reviewed the history of the old Church building, etc. after which the pastor held the cancelled note up before the Congregation while Bro. J. C. Spivey applied the torch which reduced it to ashes while the congregation arose and sang 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow' thus relegating to the past the remaining vestage [sic] which represented the toil and endeavors of what was once a small and weak church but which now stands in the front ranks of Zions hosts."
Now the tempo picks up. The church had passed the half-century mark. It had survived difficult years and looked to the future with confidence. There is little in the minutes to show a day or an hour when the change took place, but gradually the whole complexion of the organization was different. During the early period, for example, there was great concern with church discipline. Members were excluded and restored at almost every conference. The charges brought included assuming an attitude of non-fellowship toward the church, treating the church with contempt, continuous absence from conference, stealing logs, lying, profanity, "disorderly walk" or drunkenness, and immorality, taking communion in a church of another faith, playing pool and cards, and profaning the Sabbath. Whatever may be said for or against the church's oversight of the manner of life of its members, it is significant that the decline of its overweening concern with these matters coincides with the close of the period when it was "once a small and weak church" and the beginning of a broadened interest in denominational programs.

The first year after World War I proved to be a significant one for the church. For the first time it decided to name women of the church as delegates to the Waccamaw Association. Mrs. R. G. Dusenbury, Mrs. J. C. Spivey, Mrs. J. A. McDermotte and Mrs. G. L. Marsh were the first ladies to be so honored. The Association meeting to which they were sent accepted the Southern Baptist Convention's goals in its $75,000,000 Campaign. It is a measure of the new strength of the church at this point that, even though Mr. Hill had resigned before the Association met, the delegates undertook to raise $10,315 in five years as this church's share in this campaign. Mr. J. C. Spivey, who was a member of this delegation, devoted a great share of his time and energies in the coming years to the success of this campaign. He had attended the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in Atlanta earlier in the year when the foundations for this program were laid and he was fired with zeal for its successful outcome. One chapter in his autobiography devoted to this work includes some delightful anecdotes about how he organized the campaign in the Waccamaw Association churches. As he said, "I thought Seventy-five Million Campaign, I talked it and dreamed about it," with the result that the Association oversubscribed its share.

In December 1919, the church on the recommendation of its deacons voted to reorganize the Board of Deacons. There were to be six, two of whom would retire each year, and annual elections were to be held in December. The new Board, which took office on January 1, 1920, consisted of A. H. Long, E. S. C. Baker, J. S. Dusenbury, J. C. Spivey, J. F. Mishoe, and M. B. Thompson. From this time on the role of the deacons was strengthened. Gradually this group came to be the effective decision-making body, its determinations subject to acceptance by the members in the conference.

Preparations for the coming of the new pastor, M. W. Gordon, reflect the growth and importance of the Sunday School. There were 19 officers and teachers and 225 students enrolled, with an average attendance of 115. The church decided that before Mr. Gordon arrived partitions should be made in the auditorium of the church which would provide a total of twelve enclosed classrooms and four open ones. The annex, which had been built in 1919 by the men of the Baraca Class, was the first of several temporary structures added as the church and Sunday School outgrew the main building. The Sunday School which had been from the beginning a separate organization was being drawn closer into the heart of the church. From early days it had had its own budget supporting its financial requirements out of its collections. It was not until 1938 that a unified budget representing all the activities of the church was finally adopted.

The church conference minutes for 1921 show a sharp decrease in membership, from 211 to 187, despite six baptisms during the year and twenty-five added by letter. Twenty members had been dismissed by letter and there had been thirty-five erasures. This last figure probably represents the first attempt to bring the church rolls up-to-date by the removal of the names of members who had in one way or another been lost to the active fellowship.
In 1922 the number of deacons was again increased, this time from six to nine. In February, 1923, a committee was appointed to investigate changing the name of the church to First Baptist. In March Mr. Gordon resigned and it is a year later before the name of the new pastor, M. M. Benson, appears for the first time as conference moderator.

Mr. Benson was a small man, but by all accounts an exceptionally sympathetic pastor. He had a longer tenure (1923-1935) than any of his predecessors or successors to this date. He came from Palmetto, Florida, for a salary of $2,500.00. In his first year the membership rose to 267. At his departure 496 members were on the church rolls and 371 on the Sunday school rolls. His salary for that last year was $1,800.00 out of a total church budget of $6,503.29 (in contrast to the budget for 1924, $3,688.32). The depression which had occurred during his years in this church had had a greater effect on his personal income than on the church program which had continued to grow apace.

Mr. Benson was deeply loved in the church and in the Waccamaw Association. At the time of the annual meeting of the Association in 1935 the following testimonial was read into the minutes.

"IN APPRECIATION OF M. M. BENSON IN THE WACCAMAW
The time had come when the religious life of Horry County must be set forward to keep pace with the economic progress of our people. Under the auspices of God's Holy Spirit a suitable man to share in this leadership was chosen in 1923 to the pastorate of Conway Baptist Church.

So wise and constructive were the ministries of Dr. M. M. Benson to his own congregation and such were his capacities for leadership and so big were his sympathies that he could not be limited to a city. Consequently this body, the Waccamaw Association, asked that he serve as moderator. And it was during his administration of eight years, that he rendered the largest service of his life to this day.

Official duties did not require a great deal of his time, but feeling that they required his best he dignified these services with the grace of an humble minister. On the one hand manner of preaising made for an almost home like ease and on the other to stimulate and challenge. Like the Master he knew his brethren by name, and having the capacity to love them he had the power to lead them. John Milton said: 'He that has light within his own clear breast may sit on the center, and enjoy bright day.' Such was the light within his soul that in our midst his counsel led in doctrine and effort. In extra service his was not the sole (sic) of a usurper, but a 'fellow-helper unto the truth.'

The Waccamaw Association assembled at Aynor on this the seventh day of November 1935 would gratefully express its deep appreciation for the efficient and faithful service which our brother has rendered in our midst as preacher and our body as moderator; we would further express our appreciation for the gracious and fruitful service which Mrs. Benson and Miss Elizabeth have rendered among our Women and our young people. We pray that God may continue them in happy fruitful service."

In 1925 the Board of Deacons was greatly enlarged. Eleven senior and eleven junior deacons were named, but the reason for this change is not given in the conference minutes.

Toward the end of Mr. Benson's pastorate the inside of the church was refurnished with new pews, carpet and organ, and just after the arrival of the new pastor, W. W. Leathers, Jr., of Anderson, S. C., in 1935 the church began raising money for a new Sunday School building. Mrs. J. S. Dusenbury and Mr. J. C. Spivey made a challenge offer of $5,000 provided the church would raise $10,000. The educational building envisioned here was completed in 1938 and the first history of the church was prepared as part of the dedication services.

A milestone in the history of First Baptist Church was reached on December 10, 1939, when the members met in special conference adopted resolutions calling for the establish-
ment of a Mission Sunday School in Jamestown and immediately set about constructing a building to house it. In order to do this the unified budget recommended by the Stewardship Study Group for the year was revised from $7,067.00 to $11,500.00.

In mid-1940 the number of deacons was increased to 15. The conference minutes note that this action was due to increased membership. There had, indeed, been rapid growth: 671 members of the church and 681 enrolled in the Sunday school.

Late in 1940 the church undertook a twelve-week loyalty campaign when a thorough-going effort was made to solicit the support of all members for a budget of $13,000. In October, 1940, there is the first mention of a church secretary, who, although not named, received the thanks of the deacons for her excellent work in the loyalty campaign. This was Nancy Goldfinch, a granddaughter of Dr. Langston.) The church's report to the Waccamaw Association that year announced 68 tithers among its members.

Hard on the heels of the establishment of the Jamestown mission came another mission endeavor. On May 4, 1941, the deacons recommended "the establishment of a Mission Sunday School in the section of Conway, known as 'Gin Hill'." At the very next conference Gin Hill Mission's name was changed to Lewis Street Mission. The effort was not successful then nor later in 1946 when a second attempt was made.

By the entry of the United States into World War II in December, 1941, Conway Baptist Church had completed the first seventy-five years of its life. The church reported to the Waccamaw Association that year that it had 671 members and a Sunday School enrollment of 681. The church had matured, had become not only an adult, but a parent. During the pastorate of Dr. Leathers, missions were established at Homewood, Jamestown and Langston Heights. Homewood became a fully constituted church in 1945, Jamestown in 1948, and Langston Mission became Langston Heights Baptist Church on April 19, 1953.

In 1956 a late comer to this family of daughters was added, when the North Conway Baptist Mission became a church.

The church was entering a period of rapid expansion of its physical facilities, its staff, and its programs, both local and denominational. In 1942 Mrs. Hannah Stogner became the first full-time secretary. Miss Hazel Morrow became the first educational director in 1943. There had been from time to time directors of music, but it was not until 1959 that a post of minister of music was added. In that year on the urgent recommendation of Raymond Thigpen, who had been serving as director of music in addition to his duties as a public school and private teacher of music, the church hired Harold Haddox as Minister of Music and with him his wife, Mary Lou, as organist.

The building program continued almost without intermission. There were mission buildings, additions to the education buildings, renovations, a new parsonage (1949), and in 1950 the cornerstone was laid for the new sanctuary. It was a period of growth and outgrowth. The second history of the church was prepared in celebration of this last event and it has proved only that the past is prologue to the future. In 1960 under the guidance of S. George Lovell the educational building which faces on Sixth Avenue was completed. In 1962 a renovation of the sanctuary included extensive remodeling and the installation of the new pipe organ. The church is even now looking forward to other additions recommended by the Long Range Planning Committee on May 1, 1966.

The budget grew phenomenally in this period, at least in contrast to the early record of church finances. In 1942 the total budget was $12,064.64; in 1952, $60,000, and in 1962, $94,250.36. The budget for 1966 is $105,000.00.

When Rev. D. H. Daniel succeeded Dr. Leathers in 1944 the church membership stood at 722. Rev. R. L. Deneen followed him in 1949 and for the first time the report to Waccamaw Association for that year records a membership of more than a thousand (1,055 of whom 239 were nonresident) and the present (i.e., April, 1966) membership is 1,229, of whom 449 are nonresident. The establishment of missions and the trend of the Conway population away from the center of town are both factors in slowing
the growth rate of the church. The church for many years divided its budget on the basis of 60% for support of local programs and 40% for the cooperative program of the Baptist denomination. The current budget assigns 25% to debt retirement, and 50% to local operations.

Consistent throughout this first century has been this church's acceptance of its obligations for missions, both domestic and foreign. It has always heard with sympathy and more often than not with generosity the pleadings of the Southern Baptist Convention and the State Convention for special programs.

Mr. Deneen served for nearly five years before leaving to accept the call of the First Baptist Church of Salisbury, N. C. His pastorate is especially notable for the building of the new sanctuary. During this construction the graveyard which had been a part of the church grounds was displaced. No one had been buried there since 1904, when the church by resolution declared it closed to future burials. In 1951 families were contacted about moving the graves and some of the markers were built into the walls of the present building.

The Rev. S. George Lovell was called as pastor of First Baptist Church on March 3, 1954, and preached the first time on Easter Sunday. Two months later Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Prosser joined the church staff—he as associate pastor and director of music and she as the pastor's secretary. Almost immediately Mr. Lovell began the first of several longterm projects which have earned him a special kind of relationship with his congregation. This is perhaps best described in the tribute paid him and Mrs. Lovell in THE OUTLOOK for April 15, 1965, on the occasion of his eleventh anniversary:

"And we know too that we have changed. Because of their courageous leadership that has prodded, cajoled, stimulated, nudged, wooded, inspired, disturbed, irritated, excited, and loved us, we have become vessels more fit for His service. Verily we are grateful for what they are and for what they have made us to become."

Three of his campaigns are especially memorable. The first was the Three-Year Program adopted in 1954, which laid heavy emphasis on the teaching and witnessing function of the church, the need to develop a better organizational structure to support this, and a fiscal program that would make the first two possible and pay off the indebtedness of the church. The second was the Planning Committee established in 1962, which Mr. Lovell charged with the responsibility of finding ways to improve the physical plan (including the repair or replacement of the organ, the renovation or replacement of the parsonage, and the purchase of land for expansion), ways to give increased emphasis to missions and evangelism, and to encourage and promote loyalty of members.

Most notable of all in its potential effect on the life of the church as it begins its second century is the work of the Long Range Planning Committee. Its work, begun in January, 1965, culminated in a special report on May 1, 1966, an unprecedented event when both the Sunday school hour and the hour of morning worship were turned over to the Committee for the presentation of the findings of the study and the recommended program which grew out of its deliberations.

The work of the Planning Committee has been very ably directed by Dr. Edward L. Proctor and Harold Haddox (who in 1963 added the duties of education director to his work as minister of music). The executive committee members were John Duckett, W. C. Floyd, W. H. Jordan, Jr., Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. John Massey, Mrs. Manning Thomas, Jack Q. Gerrald, Rupert Stalvey, and Charles Allen. They led the work of the religious life of our people and in the denomination. The members have accepted the challenging program suggested by the Long Range Planning Committee and begin the second century with these new goals.

First Baptist Church of Conway has always encouraged its members and pastors to fill roles of leadership in both civic and denominational affairs. The present pastor has served ably in many capacities, but particular mention should be made of his distinguished service as Chairman of the Executive Board of the State Baptist Convention.
On June 5, 1966, Furman University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Church rejoices in this public recognition of his leadership and service to his church and his Lord.

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A NOTE ON MISSIONARIES AND PASTORS
WHO HAVE SERVED THIS CHURCH

In the very early days the Baptists of Conwayborough and vicinity received missionaries from both the Welsh Neck and the Cape Fear Baptist Associations. From the minutes of these two organizations the following list of the men who helped to bring the Gospel to Horry County has been compiled. The dates indicate as nearly as possible the years of their service.

Welsh Neck Association
Joel Allen, 1843, 1866
D. Hays, 1844
A. H. David, 1856
W. D. Martin, 1863
J. T. Townsend, 1865
F. G. Puckett, 1865
H. Davis, 1859
G. W. Reaves, 1846
W. J. Tolar, 1859

Cape Fear Association
Furvey Prevatt, 1850
Jesse Rogers, 1858
D. N. Gore, 1864
G. W. Hill, 1868
Wm. Ayers, 1837
H. Lennon, 1844

In 1866 when Conwayborough Baptist Church was received into the Welsh Neck Association the pastor was listed as F. G. Puckett, but in the same year Joel Allen was also appointed as missionary to spend two Sabbaths a month with the church.

J. C. Carroll, J. D. Elwell and Haynes Lennon are shown in the minutes of the Cape Fear Association during the 1860's as traveling elders who visited churches in the lower reaches of the Association's boundaries. These men must have served Conwayborough Baptist fairly regularly since two earlier histories of the church recall them as early ministers.

The following is a list of ministers who are known to have served the church and the dates of their pastorates, as nearly as can be established.

D. K. Bennett, 1871-1877
W. S. McCaskill, 1879-1882
T. P. Lyde (or Lide), Jr., 1883-
W. S. McCaskill, 1887-1891
J. M. Willoughby, 1889-1893
T. J. Cobb, 1895-
C. T. Ramsbottom
J. W. Harnley, 1899-1900
Z. P. Hamilton, 1900
D. F. Crosland, 1901-1904
J. L. Shinn, 1904-1907
W. J. Langston, 1907-1913
T. G. Philips, 1913-1916
D. L. Hill, 1916-1920
M. W. Gordon, 1920-1923
M. M. Benson, 1923-1935
W. W. Leathers, 1935-1943
D. H. Daniel, 1944-1949
R. L. Deneed, 1949-1953
S. G. Lovell, Jr., 1954-

*Although Ramsbottom's name is found in early accounts of the church, no positive documentation of his pastorate has been found.

NOTES

Reasonable care has been taken to allow future researchers to verify the information recorded in this history. In most instances the sources are identified in the text itself, but a few footnotes are unavoidable. The minutes of the Cape Fear Association are available on microfilm at Horry County Memorial Library. The minutes of the Welsh Neck and Waccamaw Associations are on microfilm at Furman University Library, Greenville, S. C. and are easily obtainable through interlibrary loan. The newspaper files are at Horry County Memorial Library.


4. Lennon, Carroll, Elwell, Bennett.

5. The deed is recorded in the Horry County Court House, Clerk of Court's Office, Deed Book S, p. 482.

6. HORY HERALD, November 23, 1911.

7. John Cephas Spivey, LIFE HISTORY OF "UNCLE JOHN" SPIVEY. Mimeographed copy, 31 pages, at Horry County Memorial Library.
The following index covers the years 1985 and 1986. Volume 15 Fall No. 4 1981 has index covering volumes 1 through 15. Volume 18 Fall No. 4 1984 has index covering volumes 16 through 18. All the above indices were prepared by Mrs. Catherine Lewis.

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The Horry County Museum's annual theme exhibit. The Waccamaw River: A Journey Through Time. The following pictures are from this exhibit:
A forty-four foot mural of The Waccamaw River depicts the history of the county.

Bottles recovered from the Waccamaw tell the story of shipping and commerce along the river.

Objects recovered from the Waccamaw River.

The bridgetender's log book from 1933 kept charge of all river and rail traffic 24 hours a day.

A model of the F.G. Burroughs.

A cypress dug-out canoe (dating from 1900).
CAN YOU HELP

Sharon M. Fontenat, 1111 Campwood Drive, Sugar Land Texas 77479, would like to know something about her grandfather, W. Parker who left for Texas about 1860. The 1860 Census has a listing of W. Parker.

Katherene Hembree, 1811 Oak Hill Road, West Columbia, S.C. 29169, would like to know something about her great grandfather, Henry Alford who married Helen Hardee.

Joseph R. Lasser, 119 Cushman Road, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583, would like to secure copies of American Colonial Paper Money signed by John Rutledge who signed paper money on July 25, 1761 and 1767 (with written dates) for exhibition in Atlanta, Ga. August 20-30 1987. He is willing to trade or buy.

Mrs. Ruth L. Prince, 33183 Irish Lane, Creswell, OR 97426, would like to know something about her husband's (Walter H. Prince, Jr born 1905) grandmother, Ada Lee, born 1860 who married Robert M. Prince in 1875. She died in 1930. Would like to know about her children and family.

ERRATA

In Vol. 20 issue 4 page 13, Mary Beaty's mother was listed as Bowels. It should be Bowles. The Museum is wrong also.

In Vol 20 issue 1 winter 1986 the top left picture should be captioned Maud Law Ambrose, Henry Wildon Ambrose, and Idemea Law. The children are William Augustus Collins, Jr. and Patricia Ashley Ambrose (Beergey). The picture was taken March 1931.

In Vol 20 issue 4 fall 1986 has the A.W. Ambrose house, which should be the H.W. Ambrose house.

From The Telephone, an Horry County Newspaper, dated Saturday, June 8, 1878: Poplar Swamp Debating Society. The young men of Poplar Swamp have organized a debating society under the above title. Officers-A. S. Anderson, President; S. S. Anderson, Jr., Censor and Treasurer; H. B. Holmes, Secretary. Their first meeting was held on the 1st inst. Their next will be held at 7 P. M. to day. Subject for discussion - "Which has done South Carolina the most damage, the working of turpentine, or the conduct of bad officers?"

There must be some brains in that neighborhood, and this society is just the thing to develop them. Old fogies and idiots generally ridicule such things, but we never knew a debating society that did not accomplish some good. They stimulate thought and cultivate self-reliance in speech making. We shall be pleased to publish a weekly report from this society.