

1987

Independent Republic Quarterly, 1987, Vol. 21, No. 4

Horry County Historical Society

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The Independent Republic Quarterly

(ISSN 0046-88431)

Vol. 21

FALL, 1987

No. 4



Pictured above is South Carolina's official marker indicating property listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Published quarterly by the Horry County Historical Society, 1008 Fifth Avenue, Conway, S.C. 29526. Second class postage paid at Conway, S.C. 29526.

 Statement of Ownership

The Independent Republic Quarterly is published by the Horry County Historical Society. Our current mailing address is 1008 Fifth Ave., Conway, South Carolina 29526. Officers for 1987 are as follows:

PRESIDENT	Ben Burroughs
PRESIDENT ELECT	Greg Martin
VICE PRESIDENT	Mrs. Jackie G. McIver
PAST PRESIDENT	Bruce Chestnut
SECRETARY	Carlisle Dawsey
TREASURER	William H. Long
HISTORIAN	Mrs. Mary Emily Platt Jackson
DIRECTOR	Miss Rebecca Bryan
DIRECTOR	Mrs. Tempe Oehler
DIRECTOR	Bergen Berry

 PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR!

Board Meetings:	Society Meetings:
December 14, 1987	January 11, 1988
March 14, 1988	April 11, 1988
June 13, 1988	July 11, 1988
Sept. 12, 1988	October 10, 1988
December 12, 1988	January 9, 1989

INTERIM EDITOR - Ben Burroughs

This Fall 1987 issue of the Independent Republic Quarterly has been put together through the effort of volunteers who are filling in until a new IRQ staff can be assembled. Our sincere thanks to all those who helped.

The Independent Republic Quarterly is owned and issued by the Horry County Historical Society. The officers and staff appear above on this page. Each quarterly printing is 500 copies, of which about 357 are mailed to members of the Society, six are given to the Horry County Memorial Library and the remainder are sold to the public for \$3.00 each.

*** 1988 MEMBERSHIP DUES

Membership dues for 1988 have been changed to meet the rising cost of publishing the IRQ along with other expenses of the HCHS. Five different categories of membership are now available.

The reason for the categories of membership is to encourage supporters to donate to the HCHS. Each membership carries with it one subscription to the Independent Republic Quarterly for that year. Available back issues can be purchased from the HCHS for \$3.00 per issue.

Membership categories are as follows:	INDIVIDUAL	\$ 10.00
	MARRIED COUPLE	\$ 15.00
	SPONSOR	\$ 25.00
	PATRON	\$100.00
	BENEFACTOR	\$500.00 & UP

Please make your check out to the Horry County Historical Society for the amount corresponding to the category which you choose. Your generosity will be appreciated.

The new officers for the Horry County Historical Society for 1988 are:

PRESIDENT	Greg Martin
PRESIDENT ELECT	Mrs. Jackie G. McIver
VICE PRESIDENT	David B. Smith
PAST PRESIDENT	Ben Burroughs
SECRETARY	Carlisle Dawsey
TREASURER	William H. Long
HISTORIAN	Mrs. Mary Emily Platt Jackson
DIRECTOR	Bergen Berry
DIRECTOR	Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis
DIRECTOR	Lacy Hucks

*** I R Q EDITOR ***

We are currently looking for a new editor of the IRQ. After many years of serving in that capacity, Mr. Rick McIver has retired from that position. We hope to find a qualified candidate as soon as possible. Until then we will have to make do and we ask that you be patient if the Quarterly does not get out right on time.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

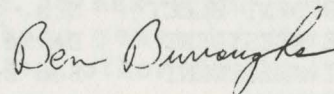
Dear Fellow HCHS Members:

Please pay special attention to the new membership rates which go into effect for 1988. As you will notice in the article on the preceding page, several levels of giving have been established. By creating these levels we hope to generate enough money to cover the cost of publishing the IRQ and give us some operating funds so that we can take on other projects which will help preserve the history of Horry County and educate the public as to the importance of preserving that history.

We have started moving our records into the old C.P. Quattlebaum Office located on Third Ave. in Conway. It is our intention to establish this building as headquarters for the HCHS. Mrs. Laura Q. Jordan has generously offered the building to the Society for that purpose. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. We will keep you informed on our progress with this project.

The next Society meeting will be on January 11, 1988. It will be held in the First Methodist Church's 1898 sanctuary, now commonly known as "The Hut". This building has recently been restored and will be an appropriate setting in which to hold HCHS meetings. The building is located on the corner of Main St. and Fifth Ave. in Conway and is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,



Ben Burroughs
President HCHS

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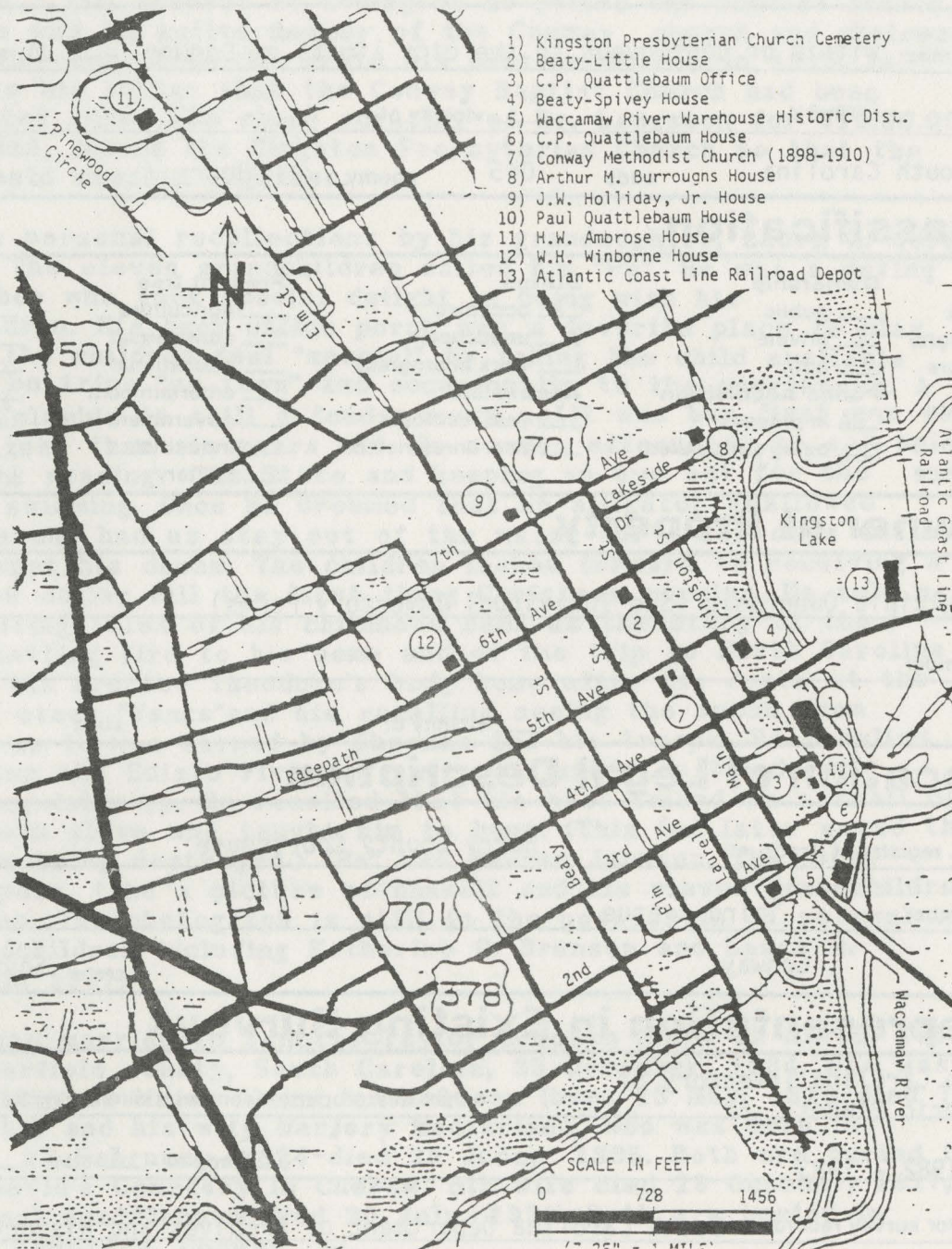
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Materials for publication in the IRQ are welcomed and may be submitted to The Editor, The Independent Republic Quarterly, 1008 Fifth Ave., Conway, South Carolina 29526.

The following article is the nomination form of the Conway Multiple Resource Area / National Register of Historic Places. It was prepared by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

This is Part I of a series of articles from that nomination.

CONWAY MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA - NATIONAL REGISTER of HISTORIC PLACES
(Part I)



National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Conway Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and or common

2. Location

street & number within or contiguous to the city limits of Conway NA not for publication

city, town Conway _____ vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Horry code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>NA</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NA</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Individual Inventory Forms)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Horry County Courthouse

street & number Third Avenue

city, town Conway _____ state South Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 - 1983 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia _____ state South Carolina

7.

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	-- deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	(See Individual Inventory Forms)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	--- ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	--- unexposed		date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area consists of one historic district and twelve individually nominated properties within or contiguous to the city limits of Conway. These resources, which date from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930, are generally residences but also include churches, warehouses, a depot, and a cemetery.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The city of Conway is located in central eastern South Carolina on the bank of the Waccamaw River, some fourteen miles northwest of the Atlantic Ocean. With a population of 10,240, it is the county seat of Horry County, which forms the eastern corner of South Carolina and is the second largest county in the state.¹ Horry County is bounded on the northeast by North Carolina; on the southeast by the ocean; on the south and southwest by Georgetown County; on the west and northwest by Marion County; and on the extreme northwest by Dillon County.

Though Conway, then called Kingston, was established as early as 1737, there are no extant above-ground resources from the town's early years. Most of the extant historic resources date from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930, with a majority dating from ca. 1870 to ca. 1930, a period of significant growth in Conway. Perhaps the most intact historic resources of the town are its residences, ranging from small one-story frame houses with little ornamentation, to large two-story frame houses with elaborate decorative elements both exterior and interior, to bungalow-style brick houses with various architectural elements. Myrtle Beach, the nearby seacoast resort, is the focus of most real estate development in the county; as a result, Conway's residential neighborhoods are relatively intact from ca. 1930, when beachfront property began to be a more desirable commodity.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Between November 1982 and October 1983 Jill Kemmerlin, Martha W. Fullington, Cindy Schafer, and Mary W. Edmonds, historians and architectural historians with the South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places staff of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, conducted a historical and architectural survey of resources within the city limits of Conway, which was intended to supplement earlier surveys conducted in 1971, 1973, and 1977. The survey included general research on the historical development of the city by Norman McCorkle, historian and historical marker specialist with the Archives. This was followed by an inventory of all buildings, sites, structures, and objects which were at least fifty years old and had not been substantially altered. A total of 151 properties were described, photographed and mapped. After the architectural field work was completed, two meetings were held with several members of the Horry County Historical Society to obtain historical information on individual properties. Additional historical research was conducted to supplement the information provided by local historians.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	education	military	social	
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
					Gravestone Art

Specific dates ca. 1850 - ca. 1930 Builder Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area includes one historic district and twelve individually nominated properties within or contiguous to the city limits of Conway, which are of architectural and/or historical significance to the city. Dating from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930, these resources, with the two buildings in Conway previously listed in the National Register, serve as a visible reminder of the city's history. Located in a rural area yet tied to the seacoast, Conway developed as a commercial and governmental center for South Carolina's largest county.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The town which is now Conway was established as Kingston, in Kingston Township, and named in honor of King George II as early as 1737.² The problem of widespread absentee ownership both hampered development and introduced a large slave element into the population, which raised concerns over possible insurrection.³

It was only after the Revolution that significant numbers of yeoman farmers populated the area and boosted the growth of the township. A large county was created within Georgetown District in 1785 and named Kingston County, with Kingston as the seat.⁴ The boundaries were "to begin at the corner of Winyaw county on the sea, thence along the line of said county to Waccamaw river, thence along said river to Big Bull's creek and Great Pedee river to the mouth of Little Pedee river, thence along Little Pedee and Drowning creek to the North Carolina line, thence along said line to the sea, thence along the sea coast to the beginning, and shall be called Kingston county."⁵

In 1801 Kingston County was renamed Horry County for Peter Horry, who had served in the Revolution under Francis Marion and was a planter, legislator, and general of militia after the war.⁶ Kingston was renamed Conwayborough for Robert Conway, a local planter, merchant, legislator, and general of militia, who had given part of the land for the town.

The county's population doubled in the first two decades of the nineteenth century, and the 1820 ratio of 70% white to 30% black was the lowest in that section of the state. With no dependence on cotton or rice as a cash crop, and few slaves, the area economy was based on subsistence farming until mid-century. Conwayborough considered itself isolated geographically, economically, socially, and politically from the rest of the state, and particularly from the nearby and influential cities of Georgetown and Charleston.⁸

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheets)

10. Geographical Data

(See Individual Inventory Forms)

Acreeage of nominated property (see Individual Inventory Forms)

Quadrangle name Conway

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References (See Individual Inventory Forms)

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Individual Inventory Forms)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	NA	code
state	NA	code	county	NA	code
state	NA	code	county	NA	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Tracy Power, National Register Assistant with assistance from Greg Martin, Conway, S.C.
Tom Shaw, Architectural Historian
organization South Carolina Department of Archives and History date Ben Burroughs, Conway, S.C. April 4, 1986
street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816
city or town Columbia state South Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

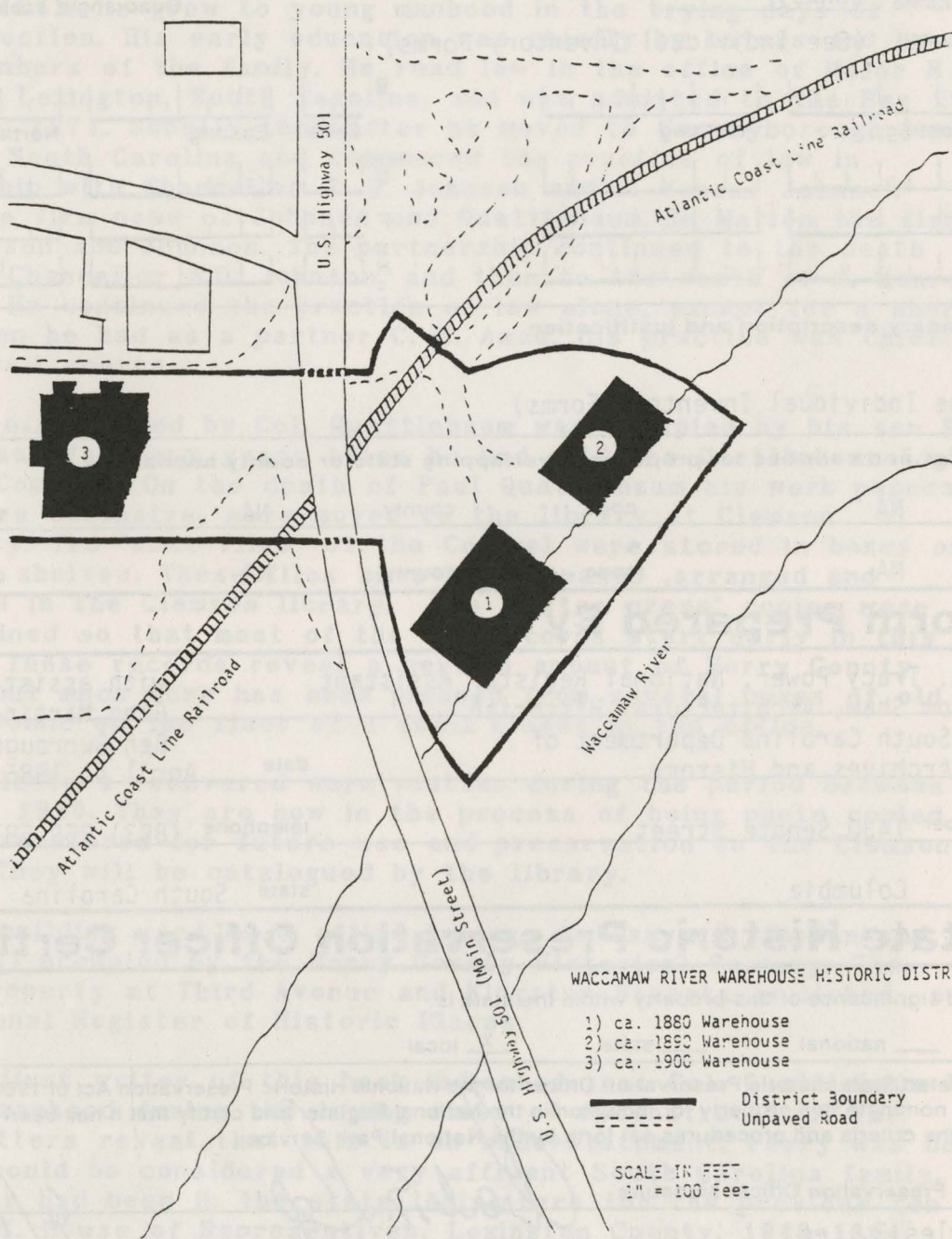
national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Charles E. Lee* date 6/16 86
title Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

Properties included within the boundaries of the Conway Multiple Resource Area already listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Old Horry County Court House 4/7/71
Burroughs School 8/2/84



WACCAMAW RIVER WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTR:

- 1) ca. 1880 Warehouse
- 2) ca. 1890 Warehouse
- 3) ca. 1900 Warehouse

———— District Boundary
 - - - - - Unpaved Road

SCALE IN FEET
1" = 100 Feet

By 1860 naval stores, including such goods as turpentine, tar, and pitch, emerged as the leading industry in Horry, along with lumber production; turpentine distilling there led the state. Henry Buck, a merchant and ship's captain from Maine, was the local pioneer in naval stores and had been firmly established in the county as early as 1850. Conwayborough boasted a small shipyard on the north side of Kingston Lake, a tributary of the Waccamaw River; the river was essential to the naval stores trade. That trade was primarily with Wilmington, North Carolina; prices were usually higher there than in Georgetown or Charleston.(9)

At the beginning of the Civil War Conwayborough was described as "a small, rather scattered village, about 300 population, the business section being near the river on the streets crossing." Businesses included a hotel, post office, drug store, turpentine distillery, and several general stores; other prominent buildings included two churches, the courthouse and the jail.(10) There was little direct impact on the town as a result of the war until early 1865, when a Federal naval raid came up the Waccamaw River to Conwayborough to capture Confederate deserters and bushwhackers. The Federals encountered little resistance, though a small Confederate force composed of militia and regular troops was in the vicinity, and occupied several residences in the town until the end of the war.(11)

Horry's County's relative geographic, economic, and political isolation allowed it to escape more severe conditions which accompanied the war's end in other localities along or near the coast. The county became known as "the Independent Republic of Horry" in recognition of its isolation. Emancipation, which virtually destroyed the labor force in other areas, caused no disruption in the important naval stores industry; freedmen and former slaveowners alike began businesses with little capital or experience. There was a great boom in the 1870s which continued well into the twentieth century, with larger businesses eventually absorbing most of the smaller firms. Several factors which helped to create such a profitable industry included the development of trade with Charleston and New York as well as with Wilmington, the rapid growth of the lumber industry, and the importance of shipping and shipbuilding.(12)

One of the most important larger businesses in Conwayborough was the Burroughs and Collins Company. Franklin G. Burroughs entered the mercantile and turpentine business before the Civil War, returned from Confederate service and operated with a succession of partners, and in 1871 founded the Burroughs and Collins Company with E.G. Collins.(13) Burroughs and Collins, under a variety of corporate names, continues

to be a vital part of Conway and Horry County business and industry.

In spite of the successful naval stores industry, the county outside Conwayborough was not altogether prosperous in 1880. One observer later noted that Horry about this time "presented the dreariest picture of abject poverty, desolation and desertion imaginable", and that most of the farmers who grew subsistence crops believed they would prosper if they could only start a turpentine business.(14) A major obstacle to progress in the area was the dependence on the Waccamaw River for trade and the lack of an alternate transportation route.

The solution was a railroad which would link Conwayborough with other towns and cities in North and South Carolina and thereby increase its production and trade capabilities. The Chadbourn Lumber Company of Chadbourn, North Carolina, some forty miles from Conwayborough, built a railroad into Horry County to haul lumber, and proposed continuing the road on to Conwayborough. In 1886 the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad (the town's name had been shortened in 1883) began service to and from Conway.(15) A second railroad, running from Conway to Pine Island (in the vicinity of present-day Myrtle Beach) was built in 1896 by the Burroughs and Collins Company and named the Conway Coast and Western Railroad; it was connected with the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad in 1904. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad bought the two railroads in 1912.(16)

The new railroad had an enormous impact on Conway and the rest of the county, and revitalized the Waccamaw River trade as well. Significant and rapid growth occurred in the forty years from 1890 to 1930, particularly around the turn of the century with the introduction of tobacco as a cash crop. Some four million pounds, for example, were sold at the Conway market in 1921. Much of the traffic on both the railroad and the river was directed toward North Carolina, and much of the county's growth was in that direction until the introduction of the modern highway system in the 1920s and 1930s. The development of the coastal area about the same time signalled the end of the boom years and of Conway's preeminence in Horry County.(17)

Commerce/Transportation

The naval stores industry was a focal point of commerce in Conway, and in Horry County, from the 1850s to the 1920s, when tobacco became one of the most important crops in the area. One of the most important natural resources of Conway, the Waccamaw River, was vital to the naval stores and later the tobacco trade, and is still used to transport goods to and from Georgetown. The three warehouses on the river (see individual inventory form) were operated and are maintained by the Burroughs and Collins Company, one of Conway's leading businesses. They are the

last surviving warehouses in the city connected with the Waccamaw River trade. The coming of two railroads, the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad in 1886 and the Conway Coast and Western Railroad in 1896, helped to revitalize the river trade and to boost local commerce and industry. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot (see individual inventory form) illustrates the impact of the railroad on Conway.(18)

Gravestone Art

Studies of gravestone art in America have tended to emphasize the colonial era, particularly in New England, and have not yet focused on mid-nineteenth-century gravestone art, which has more of the characteristics of sculpture than earlier works. The graves of the Beaty, Buck, and Graham children are in the Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Conway (see individual inventory form). They are outstanding examples of Victorian-era gravestone art in both design and craftsmanship, and are particularly so in the context of South Carolina gravestone art of the period, which is usually much less elaborate.(19)

Architecture

The buildings included in the nomination are representative of architecture as it evolved in Conway from ca. 1850 to ca. 1927. The growth and development of the town, particularly from ca. 1890 to ca. 1927, is well illustrated in these buildings. Many of them are the best, and often the only, examples of particular architectural styles. Notable examples include the Arthur M. Burroughs House, 1904 Queen Anne-influenced residence; the J.W. Holliday, Jr. House, 1910 beaux-arts-influenced residence; the Conway Methodist Church's 1910 mission-style sanctuary; and the W.H. Winborne House, 1927 bungalow residence (see individual inventory forms). Other buildings of note, illustrating the development of commerce in Conway, include the ca. 1880, 1890, and 1900 Burroughs and Collins Company warehouses on the Waccamaw River and the ca. 1928 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot (see individual inventory forms).

NOTES

1) Though Horry County's land area is 1143 square miles, and Berkeley County's land area is 1108 square miles, Berkeley County contains Lake Moultrie and a portion of Lake Marion and as such has a larger total area, in square miles, than Horry County.

2) Captain John Smith, Plat of 23 February 1736/7, Folder 9, Colonial Loose Plats, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

3) Commons House Journal 1 March-7 May 1743, pp. 661-62, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

4) The Statutes at Large of South Carolina; Edited under Authority of the Legislature: Volume Fourth, Containing the Acts From 1752, Exclusive, to 1786, Inclusive, Arranged Chronologically, edited by Thomas Cooper (Columbia, S.C.: A.S. Johnston, 1838), pp. 662-63, 666.

5) Ibid., p. 663.

6) N. Louise Bailey and Elizabeth Ivey Cooper, eds., Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives: Volume III, 1775-1790 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), pp. 346-47.

7) N. Louise Bailey, editor, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives: Volume IV, 1791-1815 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1984), p. 127.

8) Population Schedules of the Fourth Census of the United States, 1820: South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1958); James S. Rogers III, "The History of Horry County, South Carolina 1850-1876," unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina, 1972, pp. 1-2.

9) South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880" (Columbia, S.C.: Department of Archives and History Microfilms, 1971), Agriculture Schedule, 1860; Rogers, pp. 14-20.

10) James A. Norton, "The Independent Republic of Horry County: A Narrative of its Exploration and Settlement, its Progress and Development," unpublished typescript, c. 1938, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., pp. 93-95.

11) Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, 30 volumes (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1894-1922), Series I, XVI, 294, 299-300; Ellen Cooper Johnson, "Memoirs of Ellen Cooper Johnson," unpublished typescript, 1924, pp. 10-11, 27-28, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

12) Rogers, pp. 49-51.

13) The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 7:3 (April-June 1973): p. 13.

14) J.W. Ogilvie, "Horry," The Horry Herald, 9 September 1909.

15) John P. Cartrette, "Industrial Development in Horry County," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 7:4 (October 1973): p. 8; Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina for the Year 1883 (Columbia, S.C.: 1884), p. 371.

16) Cartrette, p. 8.

17) Rogers, p. 58; Conway Chamber of Commerce, Conway, South Carolina (Greenville, S.C.: Peace Printing Company, 1922).

18) Cartrette, pp. 7-9; Hoyt McMillan, "A Brief History of Railroads," in The Independent Republic of Horry 1670-1970: Items from The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society, 1970), pp. 31-34.

19) Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina, Survey Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

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Colonial Loose Plats

South Carolina Historical Marker Files

State Historic Preservation Office Files

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IN SEARCH OF OLD MILLS

By Catherine H. Lewis and Evelyn Snider

A search for old mill sites in Horry County became a journey into the folk ways of "once upon a time a long time ago." On April 21, 1987, we set out on our second exploration in the northwest quadrant of Horry County. The first time we had no camera to record our findings, but on this early spring day we had both lunch and camera. Evelyn was the driver and Catherine the navigator. Our 1975 highway map had markings which showed a rough translation of the information about the location of grist mills from 1908 and 1918 soil survey maps.

Spring flowers were at the height of a splendid blooming season. Taking a scenic route through town, we headed out the old Aynor Road (319). Past Cool Spring we changed to 129 and continued until it intersected 130. Along this road we stopped to photograph a dilapidated frame house with a porch. It was small and plain, one window to each side of the centered front door. What made it unusual was an addition to one side with another front door but no windows, suggesting a storage room. At the other end of the house was a chimney.

Reaching 45 and turning right, we approached Loosing Swamp which flows into Lake Swamp, which in turn flows into the Little Pee Dee River. Moore's Mill is south of Mt. Trolly Church on Loosing Swamp. We stopped and admired the site. No trace of the mill remains, but the pond is tranquil and probably smaller than it was when a miller worked there. Its dark waters reflected the lush spring greenery which surrounded it.

At Rehobeth Church we turned left on 23. Along this road we crossed Lake Swamp and took pictures of two houses (south of Mt. Pisgah Church). One was a typical house with front porch, centered front door with one window to each side of it and the chimney on one end. It sat in an open plowed field amidst its shade trees ("chainyberry")--a typical farmstead. The second, though it appeared to be more of a bungalow style, had a semi-detached portion which may have been an old separate kitchen. This house, more pretentious than the other, was also set amidst its shade trees in an open field.

North of Mt. Pisgah we stopped to photograph a house with an unusual shed dormer. It was set on blocks, some of them cut from logs, some made from concrete. This one also sat in a plowed field beneath a single shade tree. None of these houses appeared to have tenants now.

Beyond the 917 intersection we stopped to take a picture of a tin roofed tobacco barn. Under its shed were stored a wagon and other farm equipment.

Stroud's Mill, on a dirt road between 23 and 430, is on Cedar Creek, which flows directly into the Little Pee Dee. The mill site here is more expansive. Cypress trees rise out of the black water and the duck weed and other low growing plants were bright green against darker, taller foliage.

We turned left on paved 430 and crossed Cedar Creek heading for Floyds-Duford. Along this road we stopped to photograph an unusual tobacco barn which was constructed of hewn timbers mortised at the corners.

When we reached Duford, we drove east a short distance on 9 and turned left onto 1023, followed it to 400, turned right onto that road until it became 142. Beyond the intersection of 270 we turned left onto a dirt road that

followed the outline of Grainger Pond. Not many of the dirt roads in this area are numbered on the map, but we kept the pond on our left as we drove.

On the southern edge of the pond there is a homesite which seems to be at the back end of nowhere. A young boy was getting ready to burn trash on the midden at the edge of the swamp. He couldn't answer our questions, so he called his grandmother, a woman young enough to be mistaken for his mother. We admired the view from her front yard, the flowers, the ducks, the big pond. It was evident that the family, and perhaps their neighbors, enjoyed fishing. Boats and motors were all along the edge of the water. The woman told us that the mill site was on the northern edge of Grainger Pond, so we took a picture of the view across the water and retraced our route.

The young boy's lack of information was typical of several persons encountered during this and other journeys into Horry County's past. He seemed interested as his grandmother talked, but old place names and the old uses of the land are being forgotten. That emphasizes the necessity to find and record the sites of mills, cemeteries, churches, schools, muster fields, and the like.

At the site of a new home being constructed for R. N. Fowler we parked and asked directions of the carpenters. They pointed down a path and there, no more than a couple of hundred yards away, was the pond and the site of the mill which once stood there. This is probably the most extensive pond remaining. It is easy to identify the earthen dike and the spot where the water spilled over. We followed a path along the top of the dike for some distance, taking pictures of the pond from several spots and of cypress knees at the water's edge. It is a place of great beauty. The workmen has taken their lunch break, so their hammering no longer spoiled the quiet. At the point where the mill once stood we took a picture of the water spilling over the dam and of the clay walls of the run below. At first glance the water seemed to be flowing between rocks, but a closer look proved that what seemed rocks was clay. Grainger Pond is on Jordan's Creek which flows into Gapway Swamp which empties into the Lumber River.

Back on paved 142 we followed it to 9, driving along the new four-lane highway, which seemed strangely out of time and place, to the intersection with 410. We drove past Finklea (an unnecessarily complicated intersection) toward Conway, turning left just beyond Pleasant Meadow Church onto 476. We were on the way to Suggs Mill. Along the way we passed the site of the L. D. Suggs home which burned some years back.

When Catherine Lewis was a child, she sometimes attended nearby Live Oak Baptist Church with members of her family. This church, and perhaps others, baptised new members in this pond. Standing at that place, it was not hard to see the scene in the mind's eye. The congregation gathered along the sandy bank and sang the candidates for baptism to their symbolic watery grave. The preacher in suit pants and white shirt walked into the water and began the service. He was joined by the candidates who formed a semicircle near him. There was prayer and song and he reached to welcome the first convert. He spoke the words of the ordinance as he bent the candidate backward and dipped him beneath the black waters, raising him each time to "new life" in the Christian faith. The congregation sang quietly as the line of candidates moved one by one through the ceremony. Friends on the bank tossed coats and towels to each as he rose from the water. Many shivered from emotion, if not from chill.

On weekdays Catherine came to this same spot with members of her family to swim, a pleasant reward for hot days of hard work in the field or under the tobacco barn. The mill was not operating at any time she can remember, but the pond was a favorite place.

Suggs Mill is on a tributary (Howton Branch?) of Pleasant Meadow Swamp which flows into Lake Swamp and thence to Little Pee Dee River. There is a new bridge now, but the remnants of an old one can be seen downstream from the present road. Two pictures of this site were taken, one on either side of the road. Here we saw a magnificent display of crossvine, the red-orange trumpets mingled with wistaria in a cascade of blooms.

We drove on to the Live Oak intersection and turned right onto 45, and a little later right again onto 19. We crossed 410 at Play Card Crossroads and stopped at Zoan Church for lunch in the churchyard. We strolled through the graveyard while we ate. Here there are quite a number of old wooden markers, completely defaced by time and weather, but carefully preserved by the church congregation. A young man was there recording the cemetery plots and the information on the stones, preparatory to opening a new section.

Beyond Zoan Church Evelyn turned onto 309, crossed Big Breakfast Swamp, and then turned left onto 963. Not far down this road we found the site of Prince's Mill on Prince's Mill Branch, a tributary of Lake Swamp. It was easy to miss. On the first pass the explorers saw people from the nearby fields drawing water for tobacco plants being transplanted from bed to field. These workers were gone by the time we had realized our mistake and come back. Prince's Mill is another scene of quiet beauty. This is a small pond now with the best view toward downstream. Across it there was a wonderful display of native azalea (bush honeysuckle), which unfortunately does not show up well in the picture. These native azaleas (canescence and atlanticum) were in splendid profusion wherever the road led.

We retraced our route to 309, turning left on it. Not far along the road crosses Prince's Mill Branch and this is the site of Ginerette's Mill. This is another spot of undisturbed water and green trees and plants. Pictures were made from the bridge both upstream and down.

When we got to Tony Alford's store on 309, we stopped to ask for directions to Cannon's Mill. This proved to be the trickiest part of the day's journey, although we were repeatedly assured, "You can't miss it." We finally found the dirt road to which we were directed and drove for some distance. Thinking we must surely have overshot the mark, we turned back and stopped to ask a man on a tractor for help. He was cultivating a fine garden plot, guiding the tractor with great skill and precision down the rows of tender vegetables. Although he had no idea of the name, he did know that there was a millpond beyond. We turned around again and headed down the dirt road. To be sure, when we got to the right place, we could hear the rushing water. We pulled off the road and parked at the edge of the pond.

Cannon's Mill pond is a large impoundment held in place by an earth dike. At one point along the dike or causeway there is a concrete block structure which may be the site of the mill, though that is only speculation. There was no one to ask. While we were wondering about this, a great blue heron rose and flew with easy grace into the distance. The water rushes through this structure at a great rate and passes under the causeway. The pond is on Joiner's Creek which flows into Lake Swamp.

A short distance farther down the dirt road we came to 45 again and worked our way back toward Conway. Now the millers are dead, the mills are gone, the sound of the turning wheels quiet. But the mill ponds are still here, still a great potential source of power. Water continues to be our life.

There are still millponds for us to explore, other trips to be made into the history of the Independent Republic.



Above: Grainger Millpond from the south side.
Below: Strouds Millpond on Cedar Creek



QUATTLEBAUM: A PALATINE FAMILY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The original work was published by Senator Paul Quattlebaum in eight issues of the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, 1947-1948. His son, Paul, has provided this information to correct and update that publication.

C1 Corrected 8/18/87

Colonel Cephas Perry Quattlebaum (11,5,3,1)

Col. Quattlebaum was born in Lexington district, South Carolina, 19 May, 1851. He grew to young manhood in the trying days of reconstruction. His early education was chiefly by tutors and by older members of the family. He read law in the office of Major H.A. Metze of Lexington, South Carolina, and was admitted to the Bar 25 November, 1874. Shortly thereafter he moved to Conwayborough (now Conway), South Carolina and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Chancellor W. D. Johnson and J. Monroe Johnson under the firm name of Johnson and Quattlebaum. In Marion the firm was Johnson and Johnson. The partnership continued to the death first of Chancellor W.D. Johnson, and then to the death of J. Monroe Johnson. He continued the practice of law alone, except for a short while when he had as a partner C. E. Amad. His practice was chiefly in the civil courts

The office used by Col. Quattlebaum was occupied by his son Paul Quattlebaum for many years after he had sold the Quattlebaum Light and Ice Company. On the death of Paul Quattlebaum his work papers, which were extensive, were moved to the library at Clemson University. The "case files" of the Colonel were stored in boxes on the open shelves. These files have been cleaned, arranged and deposited in the Clemson library. The "letter press" copies were not retained so that most of the law records start early in this century. These records reveal a certain amount of Horry County history but much more has been gleaned from several boxes of old letters found on the floor of a small closet in the office.

The letters recovered were written during the period between 1874 and 1910. They are now in the process of being photo copied and will be transferred for future use and preservation to the Clemson library. They will be catalogued by the library.

The building used as a office belongs to Laura Q. Jordan and is now (1987) occupied by the Horry County Historical Society. The entire property at Third Avenue and Kingston Streets is listed on The National Register of Historic Places.

The first writer of this book indicated that Col. Quattlebaum "grew to manhood during the trying times of reconstruction." The family letters reveal that this is an understatement. Perry was born in what could be considered a very affluent South Carolina family. His father had been in the state legislature for the previous ten years (S.C. House of Representatives, Lexington County, 1840-1844.

S.C. Senate, Lexington County, 1848-1852); he was a prosperous industrialist and a military hero. General Quattlebaum was well educated, he was a logical thinker and very serious business man of the times. This was the environment for the first ten years Cephas Perry Quattlebaum's life.

It was a miracle that Cephas Perry could develop as a well-educated person during the turbulent times of the 1860s. The South Carolina economy collapsed completely. Businesses, such as his fathers, were in utter disarray. His father tried to establish a business in Charleston but failed. There was no money or resources left in the state. The chief employment for a lawyer was in the collection of delinquent accounts. Horry County was probably as well off as any other agricultural county but almost all of the local business are included in the "collection" files. The local mercantile firms were dealing primarily with distributors in Baltimore and New York.

Perry's father was able to help the young lawyer in several ways. He strongly advised him "to give service to the best of his ability and to charge reasonable fees for service rendered" thus he would gradually obtain the trust necessary for success. General Quattlebaum was also able to introduce him to influential people including the Circuit Judges. He referred to one judge as an old social friend of his from his legislative days. The judge was described a reasonable person in spite of the fact that he was appointed by the incumbent state government. The Legislature, at that time, was controlled by illiterate blacks and opportunist or new comers to the state who were called "carpet baggers". The carpet baggers were thus named because they arrived in the state with all their possessions in a hand bag. State government was in fact under "Martial Law" as federal troops were in command of everything. This writer recalls that it was still a custom for the Judges holding court in Conway to call and have dinner with the Colonel.(when we were young)

Col. Quattlebaum, as he came to be generally known, put all of his ability, and all of his youthful energy into the campaign to rid South Carolina of Radical rule. He was a leader in the "Red Shirt Movement" in Horry County and contributed much to the carrying of the county overwhelmingly for the Hampton ticket. He took an active part in the contest over the election, and was able to prove fraud in certain election returns from Horry. On taking office, Governor Hampton appointed him as "Aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief" with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. A like commission was issued to him by Governor W.D. Simpson who followed Hampton as governor. When he died he was the last survivor of General Wade Hampton's staff.

When Governor Hampton appointed him to his staff, it was no empty honor. There was work to be done. Under the guise of "Rifle Clubs", Col. Quattlebaum organized a regiment of troops in his

section of the state. These were fully equipped and prepared for any eventuality. His correspondence with the Adjutant General of the State covers the requisition of arms and supplies for his companies. He apparently furnished his uniform, as he wrote for prices and samples to uniform shops in Baltimore and Rugheimers Tailoring Shop in Charleston.

His next involvement of a military nature is found in a letter to Governor Manning on 11 May, 1917. He wrote: "Although I am in good health, my sixty-six years preclude my entering the active military service. Feeling, however, that I would like to render my country such assistance as I may be able, I respectfully ask that you command me should you find any duty which I am capable of performing." Governor Manning's acknowledgement and note of thanks was signed "With Esteem, Very Truly Yours,".

Colonel Quattlebaum was a mild, studious man with very little interest in achieving financial success. He became a highly respected political leader, deeply interested in making his community a better place to live. He displayed an interest in business ventures in building a railroad and in trading in furs, neither of these projects developed. His father warned him that people who invested in railroads very seldom received profits from their investments.

The Colonel was always a meticulous dresser, even though his mother had to send homemade clothes to him while he was starting his career. His brothers wrote to him advising him of the styles of clothes being worn and the way men were wearing their hair and beards. This writer recalls him as always wearing a coat and tie with a "stiff" collar shirt. One of the granddaughters reminded me that he always used a white monogrammed linen handkerchief or a grey silk one. A portrait of him attests to his dignified look.

Cephas Perry was active in fraternal orders and held offices locally and statewide in The Knights of Honor, The Knights of Pythias and The Masonic Order.

Col. Quattlebaum, while he took a live interest in everything looking to the betterment of his state and community, was unassuming and never pressed forward for position or political preferment, but when the occasion demanded his services he met the issue four-square.

When the town of Conway was incorporated in 1895, notwithstanding the fact that he was not a native of the town or county, he was selected by the people as their first mayor. In 1891 he was appointed U.S. Commissioner, a position he held until his death.

When the legislative delegation was seeking suitable material for commissioners for the new court house and jail for Horry County, Col. Quattlebaum was one of the three chosen, the other two members

being John P. Derham of Green Sea and John C. Spivey of Conway. The building, whose erection was supervised by this commission, now stands as a tribute to the wisdom of this choice.

In 1924 in celebration of his fifty years as a member of the South Carolina Bar, his wife and children entertained the Horry and Marion County Bar Associations with a dinner party in his honor, at his home in Conway. His guests presented him with a gold-headed cane in appreciation of his years of service in the Law profession. This cane is proudly displayed in my living room under the portrait of "The Colonel"

While a law student at Lexington he joined the Baptist church. Later, he was an active member of the Conway church and chairman of the building committee. He wrote his brother Gordon in 1913, in answer to his letter that the Conway Baptist Church had been constructed under the close scrutiny of Dr. Langston for \$12,00.00. He, in 1915, joined the Kingston Presbyterian Church so that the family could worship together.

Some personal recollections by his granddaughter, Laura Q. Jordan (in 1987): The eleven grandchildren called him "Pa". He was a doting grandfather who took special delight in being with his grandchildren. His back office porch was a favorite place to play. He made the children feel "special" by taking the child available with him on trips "up town" and occasionally to the courthouse. A trip to Columbia is still a fond memory as it was her first one when she was less than six years old. On summer afternoons he sat on the river bank reading *The State* and keeping an eye out for the children swimming. Once he dreamed that an alligator swallowed Katherine and had us stay out of the water for a few days until he could forget his dream. The children looked forward to receiving a crisp, new dollar bill the first thing Christmas morning. He told us many exciting tales of his childhood such as the story of the "Yanks" setting fire to his home and of the trip to North Carolina to bring his brother Theodore's body home after his death at the hands of other "Yanks" and his recalling seeing the smoke from Columbia as it was burned by Sherman and his troops. He recalled riding down the Edisto river on rafts of lumber destined for Charleston delivery. He recalled that his best friend as a small boy was a black slave who taught him to hunt. (This lad later saved the home from being destroyed.) "Pa" had Warren Johnson, the local photographer, take a picture of himself and his eleven grandchildren in a group. The photograph is still in the possession of several of the grandchildren including Katherine Q. Brunson and Laura Q. Jordan. (In 1987)

He was married to Janette Taylor McQueen (born 22 March, 1852) of Chesterfield county, South Carolina, 23 December, 1884. She was the daughter of Major Alexander McQueen (born 13 May, 1819-died 7 April, 1904) and his wife Marjory Macfarlane, who was born in Scotland, 23 February, 1824-died 25 June, 1895. Both are buried in Old St. David's Cemetery in Cheraw. His wife died 29 October, 1927, and Colonel Quattlebaum died 20 July, 1929. Both are buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Conway, S.C.

" Funeral services were conducted at the Kingston Presbyterian Church in Conway on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock P.M.- the service were conducted by the Rev. C.D. Brearly, his pastor, assisted by the Rev. M.M. Benson, pastor of the Conway Baptist Church. Not withstanding the inclement weather there was a large gathering of town's people and people from a distance who came to pay their last respects to this venerable patriot and citizen. E.S.C. Baker, G.Lloyd Ford, E.I. Sherwood, W.K. Suggs, C.B. Thomas, and W.O. Godwin, members of the local Bar Association, acted as active pall-bearers and the remaining members of the Bar Association together with the visiting attorneys constituted the honorary pall-bearers. Among the visiting attorneys were: Judge S.W.G. Shipp, F.L. Wilcox and J.P. McNeil of Florence; Messrs. James W. Johnson, M.C. Woods, L.D. Lyde, W.Ben Norton of Marion." (Quoted from local newspapers.)

CHILDREN:

- C6 I Paul, born 25 February, 1886.
- C7 II McQueen, born 27 March, 1888.
- C8 III Perry Cephas, born 24 March, 1889.
- C9 IV Marjory Gillespie. born 20 January, 1891.

C1A Corrected 10-17-87

JANETTE TAYLOR McQUEEN QUATTLEBAUM

Janette Taylor McQueen, the eldest child of Major Alexander McQueen and his wife Marjory (Macfarlane) McQueen, was born 22 March, 1852, on the plantation of her father. This plantation, "Cabin Branch" (Page 325) was located about five miles from Cheraw, South Carolina. Janette was baptized by the Rev. John C. Coit, minister of the Cheraw Presbyterian Church, and joined the Cheraw Presbyterian Church 3 July, 1869, while the Rev. W.B. Corbett was minister.

Her grandmother, Janet Taylor Macfarlane, (Pg322), widow of Robert Macfarlane, a wholesale merchant in Greenoch, Scotland, had followed her wealthy brother, John Taylor, to the United States in 1841. It is said that she came on a chartered vessel, bringing with her two daughters, her servants and her household furniture, even the carpets from her floors. This furniture, much of it still in existence, speaks for the elegance of her home. One of her daughters, Marjory, was described as "being especially beautiful, well educated, and accomplished in the arts."

Janette was named for her grandmother Janet but the spelling was changed to please a doting uncle. The Scottish name, Janet, was

changed to Janette, thus she was baptized Janette Taylor McQueen. She was educated by a governess at home and in a private school in Cheraw before attending Yorkville College which at that time was an outstanding girls' school.

"Cabin Branch," the plantation where she lived as a child, is fully described, by my father in this book, starting on Page 325. His description was based on first-hand knowledge, as he had frequently visited his grandparents. Her father, Major Alexander McQueen was a man of culture and education, prominent in his community, his church and his state. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature both in the House of Representative and the Senate. He was an officer in the Confederate Army and an active Presbyterian church officer. Although they were extensive planters and slave owners, Marjory abhorred this custom and taught their slaves to read and write.

The four poster baby bed in my possession was her bed when she was an infant. The family has always assumed that it was brought from Scotland.

As a child of twelve she experienced the devastation of having her home looted by Sherman's army. They carried off everything of value that could be moved easily. The family silver and jewels were discovered where they had been buried and were stolen. An officer using his sword, cut the eyes out of the family portraits.

She saw her mother, who still retained her Scottish citizenship, stand on the steps and defy the troops entry to her home, but to no avail. She made a list of some of these lost valuables, thinking that the federal government could be held responsible. This list, submitted to the U. S. Congress, was rejected by them. Several pages of this list are in my possession and a copy of one page will be appended.

One of the stories handed down in the family is that Janette and her mother, Marjory, several years after the war, visited her aunt Catherine McKay who lived in Philadelphia. Her aunt remarked that she had noticed a substantial amount of fine jewelry being worn by people of ordinary means. Janette spoke up and said, "They probably stole them from us." She was reprimanded by her mother.

Before leaving Scotland, a number of pieces of silver were given to a family retainer. On hearing that Marjory did not have a silver spoon with which to stir her tea, this lady sent some of hers. Several of these spoons are still owned by members of the family. Several are known to be in the Langston family, one is being kept for Katherine McQueen Chisholm and another is in keeping for Catherine McQueen Swaback.

Coming from a home such as Janette had, it was natural that she would grow up loving the Lord, and would unite with the Presbyterian church. Her father, a devout man, was elder in the Cheraw church. Her mother was a strong Sabbath-keeping, Scottish Presbyterian. Like them, when Janette married, she established a Christian home. She required all of the grandchildren to be fully educated in the

church's beliefs and teachings. We were all required under her supervision to learn the catechism, the Books of the Bible and to read our Bible. We were all taught to attend worship "all the time" and to behave in the Lord's House. Her grandchildren were restricted in all activities carried out on Sunday.

The Rev. S.E. Bishop, who was married to Janette's sister Mary Ellerbe, was the supply minister of the Kingston Presbyterian Church in Conwayborough (now Conway, South Carolina) in 1880-1881. While paying them a visit, she met Colonel Cephias Perry Quattlebaum, a young lawyer practicing in the community. Col. Quattlebaum was active in matters of the Church and State and had been appointed a Colonel on the staff of General Wade Hampton when he was made Governor. This was the period of the States' history ending the abominable era of reconstruction.

Janette Taylor McQueen and Cephias Perry Quattlebaum were united in marriage on 23 December, 1884, at her home, Cabin Branch. They were married by the Rev. Thornton C. Whalling, minister of the Cheraw Presbyterian Church assisted by the Rev. Samuel Edward Bishop, brother in law of the bride. They lived for the first year in Conway in the home of his sister, Olivia, and her husband Capt. Tom Stuart, a steamboat captain. The next year the Stuarts moved, the Quattlebaums bought their Conway home on Kingston Lake and Col. Quattlebaum became the first mayor of the town.

Although Janette was active in the Kingston Presbyterian Church as soon as she moved to Conway, she did not have her membership moved from Cheraw until 20 September, 1891. At that time there were between 20 and 25 members of the Conway Church. It has often been said that the church was held together during those years by the help of Mrs. Quattlebaum, her family and one or two other families in the church.

Back in the early days of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, the men sat on one side of the church and the women and children on the other. Mrs. Quattlebaum spoke in regret of this custom. "Have you ever thought," her pastor asked, "that you might be one who could change that?" The next Sunday, Mrs. Quattlebaum and her children walked bravely in and took their seats on the men's side of the church. From then on, she sat regularly in the "family pew". Others followed the example and the old custom was soon forgotten.

When they were married, Col. Quattlebaum was a member of the Baptist Church where he remained for many years. Their children were all baptized and were accepted as members of the Kingston Presbyterian Church. Although often attending with his wife, Col. Quattlebaum did not change his membership until 1915 (by affirmation).

A concern of Mrs. Quattlebaum was the desecration of the church cemetery. She solicited money for the iron fence that still stands around the church yard. She also worked for years in raising money for the building of a manse.

Although the Kingston Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, there is no record of any work among the ladies until fifty years later, when through the unrelenting efforts of Mrs. Quattlebaum, a women's society was organized. She served as president from 1903 to 1907.

When Conway was a small town, the different denominations held meetings at different times in order that the children could "visit around". So it was that the afternoon Sunday School class that Mrs. Quattlebaum taught was attended at some time by almost all children of the town. She once remarked, "I'd like for each pupil I have taught through the years to march by my grave and throw one flower on it." Had that been possible, her grave would have been a mound of flowers.

Janette Taylor (McQueen) Quattlebaum died suddenly, at her home in Conway, South Carolina, of a heart attack, 29 October, 1927 and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery. The world is a better place because of her living here. She was a lady, a strong dignified Christian lady and devoted mother.

Her children: Paul Quattlebaum, McQueen Quattlebaum, Cephas Perry Quattlebaum and Marjory Gillespie (Quattlebaum) Langston.

CHILDREN:

- C6 I Paul, born 25 February, 1886.
- C7 II McQueen, born 27 March, 1888.
- C8 III Perry Cephas, born 24 March, 1889.
- C9 IV Marjory Gillespie, born 20 Jan. 1891.

CAN YOU HELP?

Sarah A. McNeil, 120 N. Lord St., Southport, NC 28461. I would appreciate any information about a Richard DOSHER/DOZIER (or other spelling) who died in 1801 in Brunswick County, NC. He may have moved there from Horry County in the 1780s. He had a wife Pricilla and sons John, James and Arthur who married Jane SINGLETON (b. 1793), daughter of William SINGLETON (b. 1755) and Sarah ISAACS. The SINGLETONS probably were from Horry County.

Carol L. De Ruyter, 222 Mountain View Ave., San Jose, CA 95127. Wish to know given name of husband of Dicey MILLER who married a LEWIS. Dicey was the daughter of Samuel and Esther MILLER. It appears that Dicey and her husband were the parents of my great, great grandfather, Solomon LEWIS. Dicey is not to be confused with Dicey FLOYD who married Hardy LEWIS.

Carol L. De Ruyter, 222 Mountain View Ave., San Jose, CA 95127. Over the past several years I have seen photographs in the IRQ of Mary Harriette Beaty COOPER and four of her daughters. If there are people out there who have these photos then there must be someone who has photographs of the male members of the family. Where are you? I am interested in obtaining good copies of photographs of Timothy COOPER, Lewis SCARBOROUGH COOPER, and of course Mary Harriette Beaty Cooper. I will be happy to pay all expenses involved.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Carlton T. Woodward, 15 Hunter's Forest Drive Shadowmoss, Charleston, SC 29407. Has several copies of the 1850 Census. Contact her if you are interested in obtaining one.

Bonnie Gober Gilbert, 2128 Monaco Street, Jackson, MS 39204. Anyone with information on John FLOYD, born c. 1806, South Carolina, married Margaret P. MAYO, born November 17, 1808, in South Carolina. She died August 23, 1884 in Mississippi. (I finally found her marked grave in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.) Also, found the grave of her firstborn: John M. born October 17, 1832, in South Carolina (died February 10, 1913, in Mississippi). Before moving to Alabama c. 1836, they had 3 children in South Carolina: John M., born Oct. 17, 1832, David Vant, born 1835 (he married Mary FELKER, and had a daughter, Mattie, who married a Bill BRUTON), Lucinda Me. (Sis), born 1837. Other children were born in Alabama and in Mississippi where they eventually settled in Tishomingo County.



Home of Colonel Cephas Perry Quattlebaum and his wife, Janette Taylor McQueen Quattlebaum. This picture is believed to have been taken while it was occupied by Col. Quattlebaum and his family. The house is located at 219 Kingston Street in Conway, South Carolina.