The Peter Horry Chapter of the D.A.R. officially marks the grave of William Gore, American Revolutionary War veteran.
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JULY 15, 1993

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS,

CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER FOR CARLISLE DAWSEY ON WINNING THE ERNEST EDWARD RICHARDSON AWARD. CARLISLE HAS UNSELFISHLY SERVED THE SOCIETY FOR MANY YEARS AND OUR HOPE IS THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE THE SOCIETY WITH HIS EXPERTISE AND KNOWLEDGE. IT IS A PLEASURE TO SERVE WITH SUCH A DEDICATED BOARD MEMBER.

OUR JULY MEETING INCLUDED THE PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD TO CARLISLE AND SPEAKERS CONNIE KINCAID OF THE CONWAY MAIN STREET PROGRAM AND DICK PFEPFERKORN OF THE MYRTLE BEACH PLANNING COMMISSION. EACH SPEAKER PRESENTED PLANS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION PROGRAMS. WE HAVE EXCITING PROGRESS TO LOOK FORWARD TO IN BOTH CITIES.

IN ADDITION TO THE FALL INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY YOU SHOULD RECEIVE A FIVE YEAR INDEX. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS IS AN EXTRA PUBLICATION (TOTAL OF FIVE FOR 1993) AND DOES NOT TAKE THE PLACE OF AN ISSUE. OUR THANKS TO CATHERINE LEWIS FOR COMPILING THE INDEX. WE WILL ALL FIND IT USEFUL IN DOING RESEARCH.

ONCE AGAIN, IF YOU HAVE PHOTOS OR ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE IRQ PLEASE SUBMIT THEM TO BEN BURROUGHS. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE SOCIETY NOW HAS 407 MEMBERS. THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. E. "GENE" SINGLETON
THE NORTHWARD TRADING POST, 1716-1720:  
COLONIAL INDIAN TRADE ALONG THE BLACK AND PEE DEE RIVERS

by

James L. Michie

Beginnings

Shortly after the first immigrants had settled Charles Town in 1670, those who were involved in the emerging Indian trade quickly realized that substantial profits could be made from furs, deer skins, and Indian slaves. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, traders were dealing with the Yemasee to the south, the Waccamaws to the north, while others had pushed deeply into the interior of the state and connected with the distant Cherokees, Catawbas, and Creeks of northern Georgia. In fact, their trade was so widespread that it stretched all the way to the Mississippi River (McDowell 1955: viii). In the beginning it involved exchanges between plantations and Indians, and was generally controlled by colonial Proprietors, but with increasing population and growth the trade began to fall under the control of merchants who either subsidized traders or bought deer skins from a growing number of private traders. The effects of the trade were beneficial for all involved, except the Indians who suffered continuous emotional and physical abuse. In 1706, the governor was keenly aware of the problem and its inherent dangers. His message to the Commons House of Assembly stated that the trader's ...Intrest deal so Unjustly and Rigourously with the Indians, that I have Continual Complaints, so that I greatly fear the Consequence if you do not find out some way to secure us from the apparent hazard we daily are liable to... (Salley 1937: 11). Following closely on the governor's advice the General Assembly established a Board of Commissioners to regulate the trade and listen to grievances. The Board, which was established in 1707, continued for three years without having a great deal of effect, but then in 1710, it began to enforce its purpose. Not only did they listen to charges of extortion, forced payment of debts, abduction of women and children, beatings and murder, but were able in some instances to find justice for the abused Indians (McDowell 1955:viii-ix)

In order to monitor trade behavior and insure better relationships with native inhabitants, the Board hired an agent whose responsibility was to travel among the various tribes and listen to complaints from both traders and Indians. Thomas Nairne, an Anglican missionary and Indian trader (Cree 1988: 68), was appointed as the first agent, but when the proceedings of the Board of the Commissioners began to be recorded in 1710, Nairne was replaced by John Wright. Following extended travels Wright reported a large number of atrocities and a growing discontent. Among these reports he mentioned men, women, and children who were beaten to death, those who were taken and sold into slavery, those who suffered alcohol abuse, and those who were continuously cheated and otherwise abused in terms of illegal and immoral trade practices (McDowell 1955:viii-ix), Chapman Milling (1969), while citing many of the abuses, mentions that John Fraser had not only beaten and abused many Indians, but had violently beaten the Tomatly King and sold free Indians into slavery. The Altimahaw King and several warriors reported that Alexander Nicholas had beaten his Indian wife to death, which also resulted in the death of her unborn child, and had also beaten the Chassee King's wife and also the Altimahaw King's sister. John Cochran, who operated among the Yemasee, reportedly sold free Indians into slavery and cheated others out of their goods. The Yemasee also issued reports against Cornelius Mackarty and Samuel Hildren for stripping and beating two Indians and taking their clothes (Milling 1969: 136-137). The accounts of misconduct are numerous, and as Milling (1969: 138) points out there were formal complaints against twenty-three traders between 1710 and 1715. And while the complaints poured into the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, it became apparent that many of the traders were operating without a license. The Board of Commissioners made an honest effort to deal with the charges, but
they were hampered by a number of problems. First of all, they were a small body of only nine people located in Charles Town. Secondly, their agents were few in number, and therefore with limited authority, there were difficulties in enforcing the law. Thirdly, the traders often supported each other with signed affidavits proclaiming their innocence.

By 1715, the Indians had decided to deal with the problem in their own way - to rid the area of traders and white settlers. For several days the rumblings of discontent spread across the Yemasee land. One of the first to hear of it was the wife of John Fraser who received from the Saunte chief a friendly warning of eminent hostilities. At the home of William Bray a Yemasee Indian told Bray's wife that the Creek Indians planned to destroy all the traders and then attack the white settlements. These matters were reported on April 12, 1715 at the meeting of the Indian Commission, where another trader, Samuel Warner, warned that the Palachacola Indians were dissatisfied with their traders, especially John Jones, and that if Jones continued his ways they were going to do away with him and the others (Milling 1969:140-141).

In an attempt to deal with this potentially explosive situation, the Commissioners sent Samuel Warner to go immediately to the Yemasee and Palachacola towns and then to the Creek nation to seek a peaceful resolution. Warner, later attended by William Bray, John Wright, John Cochran, and other traders, met with Thomas Nairne at Pocotaligo in the heart of Yemasee country. There in the company of traders and among many Yemasee, Nairne spoke promisingly of finding a solution. He and his companions were fed a good supper and treated remarkably well, and when they finally retired for the night they felt secure that solutions were forthcoming (Milling 1969:141).

The next morning the Yemasee, with their faces painted red and black, attacked the agents and traders, and when it was over, John Wright, Thomas Ruffly, and many others had been killed. John Cochran and his family were taken captive, and while his family members were apparently unharmed, he was later murdered. Miraculously, two escaped: a Captain Burroughs and an unidentified trader. Burroughs himself was badly wounded in the neck and chest, but managed to escape while his friend hid in the marsh and witnessed the massacre, including the slow torture of Thomas Nairne whose body was pierced with burning lightwood splinters. The Indians then attacked the town of Port Royal, and though many settlers took refuge in a recently impounded smuggler's ship, their houses were burned and their livestock slaughtered. Another group moved rapidly to the parish of St. Bartholomew between the Edisto and Combahee Rivers, attacking the settlers. Fortunately, most of them escaped with their belongings, but their houses and properties were burned or otherwise destroyed. While the Yemasee were busy along the coast, the Catabaws and other tribes had joined the attack while the Cherokees and Choctaws murdered their traders. The Yemasee War of 1715 had erupted, and before it had run its course hundreds of settlers died. From the Yemasee area around Beaufort the war spread northeast towards Charles Town and its murderous effects were even felt in the distant regions of the Cherokee, Catabaw, and Cheraw (Milling 1969:141-142).

Isolated attacks continued for several years, but soon after the initial outbreak the General Assembly decided to take the trade out of the hands of private traders and place it in the security of the government. In order to do this the Assembly, in 1716, passed "An Act for the Better Regulation of the Indian Trade" and placed its regulation in the hands of the Board of Commissioners of the Indian Trade. This lengthy thirteen-part Act outlined the procedure for trade and called for the placement of three trade centers to be located at strategic positions within the interior (McDowell 1955:325-329). The fortification previously built near Savano Town (east side of the Savannah River near Augusta) facilitated the first trading post, serving the interests of many Indian groups, especially the Cherokee and the Creeks. The second consideration involved the construction of a fortification at the Congarees (south of Columbia near the Congaree River) which would serve the Cherokee and the Catabaw. The remaining trading post, which involved a location on the Black River near Georgetown, was designed for the northward trade, i.e., the Winneau, Pee Dee, Waccamaw, and Cheraw Indians.
The Northward Trade

The exact location of the first trading post is unknown, but the records indicate it existed at the old Cassikey's house on Black River (McDowell 1955:74). The employment of Factor was offered to William Waties, Sr. who argued the location was undesirable and should be changed to the Saukey (location unknown), claiming that it was a better place for commerce with the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Indians. The Board initially agreed and approved construction of a 24 x 14 foot log house; ordered a periago (boat) be purchased from George Smith at a cost of 35 Pounds; and approved the hiring of Henry Farewell as assistant at a rate of 50 Pounds a year. In order to get the boat to the trading post the Board asked Bartholomew Gaillard to provide some Winneau Indians as oarsmen, but contrary to their request, Gaillard sent black slaves. During some apparent bickering over the issue of having to pay Gaillard for the use of his slaves, they asked Col. John Barnwell to provide two of his Indian slaves as oarsmen. The Board then decided to use the old Cassikey's house rather than the Saukey location.

At the end of July, Waties and his son entered into a security bond and formed a contract with the Board agreeing to manage the trading post. Concomitant with this, he was also given a warrant to seize goods from illegal traders and a brand for marking skins. In addition, he was also given instructions concerning the trade operations. As Waties was preparing for the long trip from Charles Town to the Black River, his assistant, John Farewell, was taken ill and was quickly replaced by John Vourmer'n. Shortly after the beginning of August, Waties and his assistant arrived at the old Cassikey's house and began trading with the Indians.

The trade items used in the northwest trade are unknown. However, the Journal of the Commissioners mentions three schedules (McDowell 1955:89, 104, 269) used at other locations. The first two were applied to Fort Moore (Savano Town), while the other was designed for a few plantations owners who were authorized to trade (notice that each schedule has different rates). The rates and items used in the first two, by virtue of their association with a government maintained trading post, were probably being used at Yauhannah and the Black River:

An Account of the Prices of Goods, settled between Col. James Moore and the Conjuror, the 30th Day of April, 1716, as they are allways to be sold to his People, viz., [July 24, 1716]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skins</th>
<th></th>
<th>Skins</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Gun</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Twelve Flints</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Yard Strouds</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A Broadcloth Coat, laced</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A white Duffield Blanket</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A HalfThicks Coat</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Yard of Half Thicks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>An Ax</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Hatchet</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Pistol</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A narrow Hoe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Sword</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A broad Hoe</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A Shirt</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty Bullets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A Steel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Knife</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A calico Petticoat</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pair scissors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A red Girdle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Schedule of the stated Prices of the Goods, as they are to be disposed of, to the Indians in Barter, viz., [August 11, 1716]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Buck Skins</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Buck Skins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Gun</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A Pistol</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued, next page
Soon after they arrived Waties received a letter from the Board telling him that the Winneau Indians were in need of corn and that a shipment was waiting for him at Benjamin Webb's place at Sewee. According to the letter his assistant was ordered to bring it to the Black River. About four weeks later Waties returned to Charles Town with only 252 skins, including the remainder of the corn which could not be left because there was no storage facility and no responsible person to confide in, and complained that John Vourmer'l'n was unfit for his assistant; that another white Man, is requisite for that service. (McDowell 1955:109). On September 12, 1716, the Board ordered that Vourmer'l'n should be discharged of his duties.

Attending his visit, Waties expressed displeasure with the Black River location and convinced the Board that it should relocate the trading post to the Great Bluff at Uaune. The reasons given included its close proximity to English plantations and it was a better location than the Saukey, which was exposed to the threats of the Cheraws. Furthermore it was closer to the Waccamaws whose trade was more consequential than the Pee Dees and the area was doubly fortified. This time he asked for a storehouse and was able to secure the services of a carpenter named Samuel Teed, a servant of a Captain Porter, hired at a rate of 12 Pounds per month. Near the end of September

---

### A Table of Rates to barter by; viz., Quantity and Quality of Goods for Pounds of heavy dressed Deer Skins [April 25, 1718]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Gun</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pound Powder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Pounds Bullets or Shot</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pound red Lead</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty Flints</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Knives</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Pound Beads</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-four Pipes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A broad Hoe</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Hatchet</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pound Vermilion</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Yard double-striped, yard-wide Cloth</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A double striped Cloth Coat, Tinsey laced</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Half Thicks or Plains Coat, gatering laced</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Ditto, not laced</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Yard Strods</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Yard Plains or Half Thicks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A laced Hat</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A plain hat</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A white Duffield Blanket</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A blow or red Ditto, two Yards</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A course Linnen Shirt</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Gallon Rum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pound Vermilion, [and] two Pounds red Lead, mixed</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Kettles, per Pound</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Yard course flowered Calico</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Yards broad scarlet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
they left Charles Town, outfitted with a new supply of trade goods, and headed for the prominent hill on the Pee Dee River which would later become known as Yauannah Bluff.

Samuel Teed completed the storehouse by the middle of November and was taken back to Charles Town by an Indian guide known as Westoe. The return trip took nine days, and when they arrived the guide was supplied with provisions for his assistance and later given a Duffield blanket and other goods. A few days later the Board hired Meredith Hughes as Waties' assistant, stating in their introductory letter that Hughes is ... *a Person in whose Diligence and Faithfulness you may confide...* (McDowell 1955:137). He was hired for a period of eight months at a salary of 90 Pounds a year. On December 11, Hughes and Westoe left Charles Town in a boat loaded with trade goods valued at 62 Pounds. He also carried with him the letter of introduction and explicit instructions regarding the Indian trade.

Within a short time after his arrival at Uaunee the trade seems to have been successful because Meredith Hughes returned in the company of several Indian oarsmen and a load of 549 deer skins. The goods were taken by boat. In his possession he also carried a personal letter from Waties for the Board of Commissioners stating that Waties was in poor health and asked to be relieved of his responsibilities. The Board responded, and Hughes carried back their answer, which expressed sorrow for his health, but encouraged him to stay a while longer until his assistant had learned the trade.

The trade was apparently successful, and, excepting the Cheraws, there were few problems with the Indians. The Cheraws, however, had expressed hostility. Waties reported in his letter that two of them had come as spies and intended harm, enough that Waties and Hughes were left with apprehension and fear. To reduce tension Hughes had given the Cheraws some corn, and while the Board acknowledged the benefits of this gift, it advised them to draw nearer the white settlements and take caution (McDowell 1955:145).

Although Waties did not take their advice concerning relocation, he did comply with their other requests for the next several weeks. He returned to Charles Town on February 12, 1717, bringing 600 skins, 80 additional skins as a token of the Cheraw's intent for peace, and a Pee Dee Indian named Tom West, who came on behalf of the Cheraws to make peace (Milling 1969:223). It was the last trip that Waties made. He cancelled his bond with the Board, returned his two guns, and left the Indian trade forever. Two days later the Board named Meredith Hughes as the Principal Factor at a rate of 150 Pounds annually and recommended a search for an Assistant Factor. On the 20th Richard Harding was hired, and plans were made immediately for his voyage to the Great Bluff, along with four Indian oarsmen and a new shipment of trade goods valued at 119 Pounds and 11 Shillings.

Harding arrived with the trade items and served as Hughes' assistant until he made a return trip to Charles Town on the 15th of April. He brought with him 662 skins, Indian oarsmen, and full intentions to end his employment. He never returned. Perhaps it was the isolation of the frontier, the dangers of dealing with the Cheraws and other Indians, or perhaps he was simply on loan from Ralph Izard, one of the Commissioners. The Board never fully explained; they only said *we could not have him to return, being otherwise employed by his Master, Esq. Izard.* (McDowell 1955:175). In his absence the Board hired John Evans, an experienced trader from Virginia. A lengthy letter was prepared for Meredith Hughes, which explained, among other things, Harding leaving and the employment of John Evans, caution in dealing with the Cheraws, the Virginia traders who were expanding into the area, and that a trader named Eleazer Wiggan was trying to negotiate a settlement with the Indian problems. The boat was loaded with goods valued at 71 Pounds, 12 Shillings, and Nine Pence. John Evans, in the company of Indian oarsmen, shoved off at the beginning of May for the high bluff that was beginning to be known as Your-enee.

A month and a half later John Evans returned to Charles Town with 730 skins and delivered a letter from Meredith Hughes. When the boat was unloaded the Board was informed that many deer skins had suffered water damage, a similar situation noted with Harding's return voyage. Evans explained that it was difficult to transport the skins in rainy weather with the help of only two Indians and a boy. In order to provide future protection for skins, the Board ordered the purchase of a tarpaulin. No doubt disturbed about the damage, the Board wrote a stern letter to Hughes complaining that *...a great many of them are very much damaged and some quite spoiled and good...*
find many wet and some rotten by means of bad Stowage, and you unadvisedly detaining for Nothing; and all for want of being better placed in the Periaugoe... (McDowell 1955:192). The Board's letter also talked about the continuous problem with the Cheraw and mentioned that Hughes' request for domestic meat could not be filled because of the weather and advised him to rely on the Indians for food. He was also told about Lewis John, an illegal trader who was forbidden to conduct trade with the Waccamaw Indians. The boat was loaded again with goods, the value totaling 148 Pounds, One Shilling, and Four Pence. It sailed on or shortly after the 18th of June.

After a relatively short period of time, perhaps no more than two weeks, John Evans left Yauhannah and arrived back in Charles Town on August 7th bringing two letters from Hughes and the rewards of a healthy trade - 1,087 deer skins. Hughes' letters explained that the Cheraws had threatened to shoot him and in order to find safety had moved to Watchetsan (perhaps Watchesaw). In the midst of these problems the trip to Charles Town must have been rough because the boat had to be repaired and refitted - it suffered the loss of the rudder, oars, and other implements. If this were not bad enough, the skins had been damaged again. In their letter to Hughes the Board expressed their displeasure thusly: The Skins in the Periaugoe, came to Hand; but not without Loss and Damage (as usual) for besides the Want of thirty-odd Skins, (according to Evans' Receipt) we find many wet and some rotten by means of bad Stowage, and your unadvisedly detaining the Tarpawling (as he informs us) which was provided for no other Use, then to preserve the Goods and Skins, in the Periaugoe ... (McDowell 1955:202). The Board also ordered Hughes to come back immediately to Charles Town and bring all of the remaining goods and skins until some safety could be secured with the Cheraws. Clearly, they were angry about the loss of skins and concerned about the future of the Indian trade. The letter was dispatched and Hughes returned on the 7th of September bringing 378 deer skins, assorted trade goods, and John Evans who decided to leave the northward trade. The remainder of the goods were left with a Mr. Collins on the Black River.

He appeared before the Board several days later and explained that 30 of the skins were a gift from the Cheraws ...which they made him as an Acknowledgement of the Fault, one of their Men committed, by offering to shoot him without any Provocation... (McDowell 1955:206). During the same meeting the Board hired John Ryles as the new Assistant Factor, and ordered him ...to be under Bond, for his faithfull Performance and Discharge of his Trust... (McDowell 1955:206). Although the significance of requiring bond for an assistant factor is not clearly explained, the statement may be better interpreted if the recorder had written ...to insure his faithfull Performance... instead of writing ...for his faithfull Performance.

After Hughes had returned, the northward Indian trade ceased to exist - the Factor wanted nothing to do with Yauhannah or the Cheraw Indians. In an attempt to get the trade going again, several Indian leaders representing the Waccamaws, Wineaus, and Pee Dees appeared before the Board on September 12, 1717, and talked with them about reestablishing a post. The Waccamaws and Wineaus wanted a convenient place on the Black River, and while The Pee Dees acknowledged problems with the Cheraws, they insisted that Your-hence (Yauhannah) was the most suitable place for them, but said they would travel the distance to the Black River, if necessary, because of their respect for Meredith Hughes. When asked to comment about the Cheraws, Hughes told the Board that they are not Inclinable to yield to a Peace, but by their Behaviour and Insolence to the English and the friendly Indians, they intend Mischief, and to deal with them effectively ...it [is] necessary to subdue them, in Time, by Force of Arms. (McDowell 1955:209).

Given the circumstances, the Board elected to go back to the Black River. On the next day they issued orders for Meredith Hughes and John Ryles to return. The boat was loaded with trade goods valued at 217 Pounds, Two Shillings, and Three Pence. By the end of September it had arrived, and trade began on the plantation of Andrew Collins, which must have afforded them the comfort of having European neighbors, domestic food, and protection. They stayed there for a brief time and traded with the Indians.

After two months, Hughes returned in late November bringing 541 skins. He appeared before the Board and complained about his salary of 150 Pounds a year and requested reimbursement for spending his money on corn for the Indians and oars for the periauger. The Board agreed to
reimburse him, and because of the ...Decrease of the intrinsic Value of the Currency (McDowell 1955:233), raised him to 200 Pounds a year. But the raise was not without additional responsibilities. The Board ordered that he had to conform to any and all regulations issued by them which included relocating to any trading post, settling any threat to the trading post, and providing three months notice in the event he decided to leave. Having settled these issues the periauger was loaded with trade items valued at 179 Pounds, 16 Shillings, and Three Pence, and headed out for the Black River.

His return was met with several difficulties, which included the old problem with the Cheraws. In January of 1718, he wrote a letter to the Board complaining that the Cheraws were arrogant and dangerous, and suggested that military action be taken against them. He also complained that the trade was decreasing and that the Indians needed additional corn. Their answer to Hughes was not especially encouraging. In regard to the Cheraws they simply reminded him that he was living among white settlers, which reduced the threat of attack, and then simply suggested he demand from them reform and submission - a plan also agreed upon by the governor.

At the end of February he returned to Charles Town with 708 skins and some large conch beads valued at 17 skins. His business required him to stay for 16 days. When he appeared before the Board he told them that the Cheraw threat had subsided somewhat; but not withstanding the Inhabitants (local white residents) are under Apprehension of their mischievous Designs, and desire to have them removed. (McDowell 1955:257). Among his other requests he asked for a new tarpaulin, to be reimbursed for repairs to the periauger and for lodging, food, and rent of a house while at Andrew Collin's plantation. In regard to the trading post, he argued that it should be moved to another location to improve the trade. The Board agreed to reimburse him for his expences and to allow him 50 Pounds per annum for staying on Collins' plantation.

Shortly after the beginning of March, Hughes loaded the boat with items valued at 202 Pounds, 12 Shillings, and Two Pence and sailed for the Black River. He was there only a short time before he wrote to the Board and told them about the decreasing Indian trade brought about by the illegal activities being conducted by Lewis John and the uneasiness created by the Cheraws. Accordingly, the Waccamaws had relocated to the south side of the Black River and were being encouraged by the Cheraws to make war on white settlements. The Board advised the governor of the situation and orders were then issued to Hughes to take appropriate actions against Lewis John by confiscating any trade goods and deer skins, and to order the Waccamaws to return to their old settlements. In regard to the Cheraws, the Board expressed a need for a fortification to protect the trade, but reluctantly admitted they could not finance it. Hughes was advised again ...to perswade the Charraws to submit to a Peace, and to send down two or three of their Head Men to the Governor to obtain the same, assuring them of his Protection and future Frienship. (McDowell 1955:265). Also, given the declining trade, Hughes was asked to move back to the great bluff at Yauhanah. He complied with the request.

On May 13, 1718, John Ryles appeared in Charles Town with 282 skins, having come from Yauhanah carrying a letter from Meredith Hughes. During his stay he asked for and received back pay and per diem. On the 22nd he was ordered to return with additional trade goods valued at 129 Pounds, Eight Shillings, Five Pence, and a letter for Hughes. The letter acknowledged his return to Yauhanah and encouraged him again to seek out Lewis John and confiscate any illegal goods. It also mentioned they were sending cloth for the periauger's sail but regretted they could not find a tarpaulin or any corn for the trade. Instead of the tarpaulin they suggested he use some of the Duffield blankets intended for the trade.

Hughes received the Board's letter, and on June 5th and 26th wrote two letters back telling them about the illegal traders in the region of Yauhanah. Apparently, illegal trade was increasing. The Board's only action was to advise him to seek out a constable and other men to arrest each trader and seize their goods. Hughes returned to Charles Town on July 28th with 704 skins and a letter for the Board. On August 1 they paid his salary for three months and reimbursed him for repairs to the boat and having to pay the Indians to row the boat. He was also paid Five Pounds per diem for his stay in Charles Town, being ten days, and was then ordered to return to Yauhanah. With the boat loaded, Hughes shoved off and began the long trip back to the Great Bluff, never realizing that his efforts were fading rapidly from the recorded pages of history.
The events following his return trip and the fate of the trading post are unknown - at this point the Board's records terminate and we know virtually nothing else about the northward Indian trade. Elsewhere, the colonial government continued to maintain its system of trade until the Act of 1721 was passed, which allowed trade to fall again into the hands of the private traders. As there are no mentions of the northward trade in the 1724 and 1725 Journals of the Commons House of Assembly, or within other literature, we may presume that trade continued until 1720, when war erupted between the colonists and the Waccamaws.

Reasons for the war are unknown, but it probably involved a number of issues which included unrest generated by the Cheraw, who continuously encouraged dissent among other Indians, and the growing presence of Europeans and their impact on the lives of the indigenous people. According to Chapman Milling (1969: 226) there is only one account of the war, a single letter in the British Public Records office, which states ...we had a small war with the Vocamas [Waccamaw] a nation on the Winea River not above 100 men, but the gentlemen have paid for it for there is 60 men women and children of them taken and killed and we have not lost one white man, only a Winea Indian killed, and now they petition for peace, which will be granted them.

Epilogue

In the two years of recorded Indian trade, the northward factory sent some six and a half thousand deer skins to Charles Town. If the trade continued until 1720, the number of skins may have doubled. The reports of the commissioners tell us a great deal about the trade, especially in terms of economics, i.e., the number of skins traded, and the cost of suppling the post with trade items, but it is relatively silent in regard to many other things. We are told hardly anything about William Waties, Meredith Hughes, and the assistant factors during their brief service in the trade. And we know practically nothing about the quality and quantity of life as it related to them. We know almost nothing about the Indian oarsmen and the many other native Americans who transported hundreds of deer skins to the either the Black River or Yauhannah, and we know little about the periauger (boat) that made numerous trips carrying either skins or trade supplies.

William Waties, Sr. was a Welshman (Rogers 1970:57) who appears to have originated from Charles Town, but received little mention after his stay at the trading post. His child, William Waties, Jr., became an elected official from St. James Santee in 1721, and accepted his election into the Commons House of Assembly (3rd Assembly) in 1728, and again in 1733. Earlier, in 1731, he met with several Tuscarora chiefs in North Carolina to settle an issue of cattle thefts around Winyah Bay, and in 1734, he served as a commissioner to survey the boundary line between North and South Carolina (Rogers 1970: 57). When he died in 1743, he was worth a small fortune, in both money and land.

There seems to be some confusion, either on the part of Milling (1969) or Rogers (1970) concerning William Waties, Sr. and William Waties, Jr. Rogers (1970:13, 24) clearly differentiates between the two by saying that Waties, Sr. operated the trading post and Waties, Jr. was acquiring land in the 1730s. Milling (1969:237) clearly states that it was William Waties, the old Winyah factor, that followed the Tuscarora into North Carolina to settle the issue of cattle thefts. Rogers (1970:57), on the other hand, says that it was William Waties, Jr. that ...followed them to North Carolina. Given that both Waties, Sr. and Jr. entered into a security bond together in order that the senior member could become Factor (McDowell 1955:93), demonstrates the existence of separate, contemporary people, and indicates that it was father and son. Furthermore, McDowell tells us that they entered into Bond, with his Security, William Waties, Jr., which suggests that it was the son who provided the money. With this relationship, and the knowledge that Waties, Sr. complained of poor health while at Yauhannah, it was probably his son who dealt with the Tuscarora and entered the political scene.

Like Waities, Meredith Hughes seems to have come from Charles Town and then settled in Georgetown County after the trading post closed. In 1721, he became one of the commissioners in charge of altering and establishing transportation routes in the county, and in 1728, became a member of the Commons House of Assembly (4th and 5th Assembly, Prince George Parish). About the same time he was appointed captain of the local militia, and he probably resided in
Georgetown. Perhaps as an investment, he received a grant of 350 acres on the Black River in 1735, and an additional 700 acres in 1738. Some of his land was sold to John Lane, who settled on the Black River prior to 1742. About the time Hughes received the first grant of land the Assembly established a commission for the new port in Georgetown and he was appointed as a member. He was also active in church affairs, and contributed 100 Pounds to the church, Prince George Winyah, in 1741 (Rogers 1970: 24, 26, 35, 40, 82).

While the Factors became socially and politically affluent, most of their assistants drifted off into obscurity. The only one who can be traced with any partial success is John Evans. He was originally a trader from Virginia but relocated to South Carolina at the beginning of the eighteenth century and received a trading license in March 1711, along with David Crawley and Richard Jones, former residents of Virginia (Milling 1969:139 notes). After brief employment under Meredith Hughes, he enlisted as a soldier in 1718, and served at Old Fort Congaree under Captain Charles Russell (McDowell 1955:320). He apparently stayed in the area after the post closed in 1722. Twenty-nine years later, in 1751, there is a mention of a John Evans being a member of a company of rangers (Green 1974:28) who operated on the north side of the Congaree River under Captain John Fairchild, and again as owning property along the Wateree River, presumably the 1753 acquisition of 400 acres, which were later sold to John N. Barrillon (Green 1974:67). Whether these later dates involve the same John Evans is uncertain given the knowledge that he acquired a trader's license in 1711, presumably while he was an adult. If this is the same person, and there is that possibility, he would have been elderly, perhaps in his sixties or seventies. But the name appears again in the 1780s when a John Evans served in the American Revolution under Hugh Steward, while a resident of either Lexington or Richland County (Green 1974:94).

There may be some familial connection between the separate Evans mentioned above, but it is known that the original John Evans kept a partial journal of his days as a private Indian trader. The journal is currently housed in the South Caroliniana Library on the campus at the University of South Carolina. Badly faded and difficult to read, the ledger records some of his trade activities and movements from 1702-1715 (SCL, P/2353). Unfortunately, it does not tell us much more.

The term, periauger, is used frequently in the colonial trade records. Often spelled many ways, e.g., periauger, periaugoe, periago, periaugo, it simply refers to a large boat. According to Mark Newell, an underwater archaeologist with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, there is some confusion between pirogues and periaugers. The former is often used to denote a type of craft generally built and operated by black slaves, but the periauger, while similar in construction, denotes a craft operated by merchants and other members of the European community. These boats were designed to operate in quiet, shallow waters of rivers and along the fringes of the ocean. Built mostly of plank construction and a large expanded keel cut from a single tree, these boats had a curved bottom with gently rising sides and significant dedrise.

Considering the information provided by the Board's accounts of repairs and the large amount of deer skins taken to Charles Town in a single trip (1,087), Mark Newell believes the periauger used at Yauannah and the Black River was probably in the range of some 40 to 60 feet with a 12 to 14 foot beam, some four-feet deep. The accounts also tell us that it had a sail, oars, and a rudder. Newell's interpretation is that it had a large, single latten sail and two-to six oars. The boat, then, was relatively large and could not be operated by one or two people, but required the collective effort of several people.

As for the Indians we know very little. Most of the Waccamaws who survived the war were sold into West Indian slavery (Rogers 1970: 11), and those who were not captured apparently joined with other groups, while a few remained in the area. Not much is known of those who stayed, except in brief mention. Milling (1969: 227), for example, tells us that a Waccamaw shot and killed an Indian slave belonging to Meredith Hughes in 1730. The Pee Dees stayed in the area following the war, but little information remains of their presence. In 1733, a Pee Dee named Corn-White Johnny was murdered by a plantation overseer, an event witnessed by King Harry, Captain Billy, George, and Dancing Johnny (Milling 1969: 227), who, presumably, were other Pee Dees. In 1743, a small party of three head men and their wives visited Charles Town, perhaps in a gesture of renewed friendship, and were given a varied assortment of presents (Gregg 1982:
During this time some had moved up and united with the Catawba. Twelve years later the Catawba urged the governor to encourage the remaining Pee Dees to join with them to increase their strength and numbers (Rogers 1970: 12).

The Wacamas, many of whom had been murdered or cast into slavery in 1683, because of an accused, although fictitious, incident (Milling 1969: 220), and further reduced to only 106 after the war of 1715, sided with the white settlers in the war of 1720 (Rogers 1970: 11). It was only through this alliance that they were able to survive for a somewhat longer, but unknown time.

Rogers (1970:10) poignantly reminds us that the Indians who once resided in what is now Georgetown County, had lost their separate identities by 1720, and had completely disappeared by 1755. To be more accurate, there were some that remained behind and slowly became acclimated into European culture. We have to look no further than census data to realize that with the beginning of the nineteenth century there were people regarded as mulattos - those with mingled blood - and we need only to listen to those who have come forward and publically claimed a relationship to the earlier native Americans to realize that not all had left the area. But those who remained did lose their identities, and many of those who left the area soon became mixed with other populations. Within a period of time that can be measured in decades they quickly became the dis-inherited - a vanquished people.

There is no reason to suspect that things could have been any different - in fact, it was highly predictable. Whenever different cultures and different people come into contact the usual outcome is rapid decline and displacement by those who are more technologically advanced. It was not that people were from England, Scotland, or France; it really did not matter. Economic and social factors were in motion in the Old World long before the colonists ever set foot in the Carolinas. They were representatives of a highly stratified, state level society and a people who had developed technologies far superior to those who still operated on tribal and chieftain levels. They were a people whose lives and mental templates depended on power and dominance, growth and expansion, deer skins, naval stores, and land; a people who were given not to simple societies, but to the realization of social status and the rewards of entrepreneurship. It did not matter that Columbus stumbled upon the shores of a new land, that the Spaniards began to bring black slaves from Africa, or that Spaniards took Indians and cast them into slavery. If Columbus had not sailed in 1492, someone else would have done it. Europe's maritime technology was expanding and it was only a matter of time.

Regardless of who would come, they would teach the Indians to want - trade was inevitable. They would give them glass beads to wear around their necks, blankets to warm their bodies, and vermilion to paint their faces, and many other items, all in exchange for valuable skins. The traders would reap their profits, as would the wholesalers and the European retailers. They would send hundreds of thousands of skins to factories in the Old World, slaves to emerging plantations, while their disease would spread rampant among those who had no genetic tolerance. Sooner or later the governments would try foolishly to remedy the horrors of contact. By then it would be too late.

As it happened, an English speaking colony established themselves on a spit of land they called Oyster Point and soon relocated across the river to a peninsula they would call Charles Town. Probably before the beginning of the eighteenth century the traders had already crossed the Waccamaw and the Pee Dee Rivers and began exchanging trinkets for a valuable commodity. In all probability they never realized the outcome.
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FIVE YEAR SEARCH ENDS

By Dennis E. Todd
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Camp 51

The search began in 1987 after I found out that my second great-grandfather, Pvt. Hilliard Todd, had four brothers from Horry County who served in the War of Northern Aggression. The first four brothers joined Co. G of the 10th South Carolinas Infantry in 1861, under Gen. A. M. Manigault. They were John H., Lemuel M., Dennis and James Melvin Todd. Hilliard joined in 1862 in the South Carolina Siege Train Artillery under Major Edward Manigault (brother of A. M. Manigault). Hilliard was wounded and discharged but later re-enlisted in Co. K, 1st South Carolina Artillery.

Hilliard was the only one of the five brothers to survive the war, dying on January 27, 1902. John, Lemuel and James all died in Tennessee in 1863 within 47 days of each other: John died on April 24, James on May 21, and Lemuel on June 10. Dennis was killed in 1865 by a Yankee firing squad at home outside of Conway, SC, which is inscribed on his tombstone.

In 1987 I started writing cemeteries attempting to locate the graves of John, Lemuel, Dennis and James. I only knew where Hilliard was buried, Pond Field Graveyard in Horry County. I wanted to be sure that all five had a marked grave. Hilliard had an old stone bearing only his initials, so a Confederate style government stone was ordered and placed on his grave.

With help from Tim Burgess, a friend in Tennessee, the graves of John and James were located in 1989. John is buried in the Confederate section of Willow Mount Cemetery in Shelbyville, TN. His grave had a small stone with only the number 188 on it. James is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Chattanooga, TN, in an unmarked grave, and his name is on a metal plaque in the cemetery. Confederate stones were ordered, and on the morning of October 27, 1989, James' stone was installed in Chattanooga. That same afternoon we placed a stone on John's grave in Shelbyville, TN. John was the oldest brother and James the youngest; James enlisted at age 16. Everett M. Clark, Jr., Joyce Holmes of West Columbia, and my wife, Ernestine, traveled to Tennessee to help me with the stones. Tim Burgess met us in Shelbyville to help with John's stone.

It was not until 1992 that I learned that Lemuel was one of the 156 unknown Confederate soldiers buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Chattanooga, the same cemetery in which James is buried. A stone was ordered for him and back to Tennessee it was, almost three years to the day. This stone was installed on October 23, 1992, by E. M. Clark, Joyce Holmes, my wife and myself.

Dennis was the only one left, and we were beginning to lose hope of finding his grave. We knew he had to be buried in Horry County, but it looked as if we would never find him. Then one Saturday, in April of '93, while in the small Cherry Hill Cemetery near Loris, SC, checking on another Confederate soldier's grave, my wife looked up; there was an old, homemade tombstone, badly weathered and broken, on Dennis' grave. We could not believe what we were seeing, finding his grave only four miles from where Hilliard was buried. There was a lady in the cemetery and she told us how years and years ago an old man in the area had made the stone and several others. He had gotten what information he could off of the original stones, some being made of wood.

On May 9, 1993, my wife Ernestine, daughter Christine, and I placed a Confederate stone on Dennis' grave just in time for Confederate Memorial Day. This ended a search of five years, and now all five brothers have Confederate stones on their graves.

I wish to thank E. M. Clark, Joyce Holmes, and my wife Ernestine for their help and for traveling some three thousand miles with me to see this dream come true. A special thanks to Tim Burgess of White House, TN.
Cherry Hill Cemetery, Horry Co., S.C. For information on obtaining an official grave marker for a Confederate veteran, see the winter edition of the I.R.Q. Vol. 27, No. 1.
Ancestors of Timothy Marshall Branton

Parents

- Thomas Asbury Branton
  born: February 9, 1848

  - Joseph Jim Branton
    born: December 27, 1871

    - Mary Elizabeth Rowe
      born: August 11, 1856

      - Susannah Dicks Beaty
        born: December 15, 1820

    - Thomas Leaman Branton
      born: August 2, 1903
      in Hixonville, SC

      - Hugh G. Thompson

      - Laura Ellen Thompson
        born: March 25, 1872

      - Sally

- Timothy Marshall Branton
  born: January 18, 1948
  in Conway, SC

  - James Henry Norman
    born: May 1829

    - Edward Norman

    - Caroline N. Beaty
      born: 1839

    - Joshua S. Norman
      born: March 22, 1781

    - Sarah Jane Beaty
      born: February 26, 1791

    - James S. Beaty
      born: 1804

    - Louisa Fawley Sarvis
      born: 1807

- Altia Smith

Grandparents

Great-Grandparents

2nd Great-Grandparents
Horry County has had a continuing New England connection. Men and women from that area have come to this county for a variety of reasons and have left their marks on its history.

One of the most remarkable was Thomas West Daggett, born in New Bedford, MA, on October 24, 1828. When he was sixteen years old, he left home to seek his fortune.

In Charleston, S. C., he found work in a machine shop as an apprentice. The skills he learned qualified him as an engineer and he followed this line of work most of his life. It led him for a time to Darien, GA, where he ran a large sawmill. He returned to South Carolina when the opportunity came to manage a rice mill in the Waccamaw Neck.

By the time the Civil War began, Daggett had become affluent. On July 4, 1856, he was appointed Captain of Co. 4, 1st Battalion, 33rd Regt., S. C. Militia. He entered Confederate service as an ordnance officer and was eventually made responsible for all the coastal defenses from Little River to Georgetown. Near the end of the war Rear Admiral J. A. Dahlgren entered Winyah Bay to take over the city of Georgetown. Having received acknowledgment of Yankee conquest from the people of the town, Dahlgren turned his flagship, the Harvest Moon, back down the bay. He toured the silenced Battery White and spent the night of February 28 anchored opposite the fort. On the morning of March 1, 1865, his ship hit a crude floating mine and sank. The wreck may still be seen from the Confederate gun emplacements at Belle Isle.

The bomb was the work of Capt. Daggett, fashioned, it is said, on “the second floor of the oldest store in Georgetown, occupied at the time by S. W. Rouque, and later by H. Kaminski.”

His accumulated wealth destroyed by the war, Daggett returned to the mill business, but rice milling was diminishing with the gradual destruction of the rice culture in Waccamaw Neck. In 1875 or thereabouts Daggett became the captain of a government dredge boat responsible for keeping the Waccamaw River navigable for the paddle wheel steamers which carried produce and passengers between Georgetown and Conwayborough.

He is credited with securing appropriations for the snag work on both the Waccamaw and the Little Pee Dee Rivers. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of his work to the commerce of the area in the period that followed his move to Conwayborough.

He may have lived in Conwayborough before this. One of his daughters buried in Kingston Presbyterian churchyard died in 1863. Perhaps, like the Weston family, they were refugees during the Civil War. It is clear that he quickly became an integral part of the local political and social scene after the family made the permanent relocation in 1875.

The gubernatorial campaign of 1876 brought Confederate Gen. Wade Hampton out of retirement to “save” South Carolina from the trailing vestiges of Reconstruction and occupation by Federal troops. He campaigned in every district [county] of the state. Local dignitaries met him on horseback at Galivants Ferry and escorted him into Conwayborough, where he was feted at a public picnic on the grounds of the Thomas W. Beatty home. He spoke under an oak tree which still stands [at the entrance of the Horry County Museum].

Local politicians were determined to see him elected, so determined that they rigged the election. There are at least three accounts in print of how they did it and all of them credit Capt. Daggett as one of the highly respectable men of the town who plotted to bring victory to Hampton.

In 1880 Capt. Daggett was named to the South Carolina Senate, succeeding William L. Buck who died Jan. 4 that year. Daggett qualified on February 14 and served until Thomas W. Beatty was elected later that year. In spite of failing health he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1890-91.

Daggett was married three times, two of his wives having died before he left Charleston. We have no record of these early marriages, but several sons and daughters blessed his union with Mary A. Tillman of Waccamaw Neck. Six of them and his widow survived him.

His obituary called him “generous, brilliant and influential.” He had suffered a long illness, it said, and “he wrestled with death, who could accomplish its victory only by slow degree” on January 10, 1893. Capt. Daggett is buried behind Kingston Presbyterian Church in Conway.
TREK TO MANSION ENDS IN LECTURE

By Kelly Paul Joyner

Every Thanksgiving my thoughts go back many years ago. Actually, it was on Friday after Thanksgiving. The year was 1929. I was a sophomore in high school and my sister, Aleen, was a senior. The weather was so very beautiful—cool, crisp days, but cold, dark nights.

My sister, the late Aleen Paul Harper, and I drove to Bucksport that Friday morning to visit our friends and enjoy the beautiful weather. We wore pants that belonged to our older brother, Clarence, before he went away to boarding school. Mama told us to be sure and come home before dark because she didn’t want us to be out in the cold if we had car trouble, and besides, there was no heat in the car, but we did have side curtains.

After we arrived at the Pinner home, Mrs. Thomas W. Rich, Sr., nee Lucile Pinner, and the late Mrs. Charles P. Missroon, nee Mildred Pinner, we all thought it would be fun to hike down to Eddy Lake and Tip Top and see what was left of the large mansion at Tip Top and the beautiful old hotel at Eddy Lake on the Horry/Georgetown County line.

Eddy Lake was built in 1894 by George Officer, an Englishman, and his Canadian partner, J. W. Little. They put their resources together to start a lumber business. George Officer had apparently settled in Boardman, NC, after leaving England. In the company of several men he rode a log raft down the waterways scanning either side of the river until he reached the high bluffs at Eddy Lake. There he found virgin timber scalable at six to eight feet. He acquired this property from the Buck family of Bucksville. The building of Eddy Lake set many precedents, including the first electric light system to be used in Horry County.

The building of Eddy Lake was welcomed by people because there would be money coming into the area where there were farmers, large land owners and tenant farmers. Supplies to build Eddy Lake were brought in to the commissary by schooner because the roads were non-existent. Homes for families, a boarding house for workers and the fine home for the Officers and the Littles were substantially constructed.

A doctor from Boardman, NC, came to tend the growing Eddy Lake population as it progressed. The late Clifford Sarvis of Bucksville, the timekeeper at that time (he was the brother of Mrs. Flossie Sarvis Morris, my second-grade teacher, who still lives in Bucksville on Flossie Road), said the company issued the first payroll about four and one-half years after construction.

The deep water at Eddy Lake usually held two schooners from as far away as Boston and tug boats from Georgetown. These were loaded with white cypress at seven and eight dollars per thousand. The quality was so perfect that buyers were skeptical and declined shipment unless accompanied by a block bound in good cypress bark, to convince customers that the product wasn’t some new type of wood.

Eddy Lake added a railroad that was very efficient, but the timber town was eventually “cut out” and most of the houses were moved away. Later a fire took its toll on the big hotel at Eddy Lake and the mansion at Tip Top, thus leaving only a memory of a once thriving town.

Now, back to that beautiful Friday after Thanksgiving when my sister Aleen, Lucile, Mildred, Blanche, a young married woman, and I set out on our hiking trip. All the roads leading to Eddy Lake and Tip Top were now just little cart paths where men could take an ox and two-wheel cart and hunt for wood for cook stoves and also fireplaces.
Seated L to R: Clarence Davis Paul, Kelly Paul.
Standing L to R: Aleen Paul, Bertha Paul

L to R: Brewster Harper, Ben Pinner, Virginia Greenleaf,
Vernon Pinner, Willard Parker.

L to R: Kelly Paul, Mildred Page Smith.
There were many little wagon trails. We kept as near the water as possible. The leaves were so colorful. We visited Tip Top, the beautiful mansion that was now in shambles, and the big hotel at Eddy Lake that was falling down. The staircase was partially there. We marveled at the beauty of a forgotten era. We were enjoying everything, looking at an old dusty and charred register of guests who had stayed at the hotel. We lost track of time. The sun was going down when we started walking back to Bucksport.

Soon we came to a fork in the path. Which one to take? We chose one and kept on walking, not hiking, but walking at a fast pace. Soon we came to another fork in the path. It was almost dark by then. Again we chose one and kept on walking. We knew we were lost because as long as we had been walking, we should have already gotten to Bucksport. It got colder and darker, screech owls were eerie. Soon it was completely dark, and we couldn't see our hands in front of our faces. It was cold. Hoot owls were hooting and we all knew there were bears, lions, and tigers, not to mention rattlesnakes and other varmints. We started yelling, but all we could hear were echoes. We yelled "Help" at the top of our voices and "Help" echoed back. We didn't even know what time it was. We were about to freeze and we were all so scared, hungry and cold. We huddled together, praying and crying. We heard wild cats squalling and I kept thinking of a record I'd heard as a preschooler at the Brewster Harper home entitled "The Preacher and the Bear." The song went, "Oh, Lord, if You can't help me, for heaven's sake don't help that bear." We knew there were bears in those woods.

We were born Presbyterians and we were praying as hard as we could that someone would find us. Blanche Brown's young husband, Dan Brown, who had kept their young son to give Blanché an outing, knew we had gone hiking to Eddy Lake. My parents and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Pinner were frantic.

By now it must have been 10 or 11 o'clock at night and we felt no one could find us. We knew we were going to spend the night in those dark, deep woods. Suddenly, we heard gun shots. We thought night hunters would surely kill us. We didn't dare move; we just screamed to the top of our lungs. Gun shots were getting closer. We kept yelling as hard as we could. My father and Mr. Ben Pinner got to us first. Others looking for us were Dan Brown, W. L. Staley, my sister Bertha's husband, Vernon Pinner, Sr., and my brother, Clarence. They were all armed with shotguns and large lanterns. When we saw the light coming our way, we rejoiced at our rescue.

As soon as Daddy and Mr. Ben embraced us, we could tell they were crying for joy. Daddy then picked up his gun and fired two shots. That was a signal to let the others know we were found.

We were taken home to a big open fire, hot chocolate, a hot meal, and quite a lecture on how foolish we were, five young girls, to go out in the wilderness. We were young and didn't realize the danger. We never went back, but I will always remember what a beautiful day it was and how grateful I am that we were rescued. The Lord kept us in His care. Prayer, I believe in it.

P.S. I read in the Sun News recently that hunters were lost in the same vicinity. Scary! They spent the night in those woods before they were rescued.

[Kelly Paul Joyner and Aileen Paul Harper (deceased) are daughters of Henry O'Neil Harper and Margaret (Maggie) Davis Paul.]
EDWARD CONNOR, SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

Notes by Catherine H. Lewis

Relevant CONNOR information has been abstracted from documents in my hands and
from letters I have received from the following correspondents.

Mr. Mike Tabor
7405 Craigshire
Dallas, TX 75231

Mrs. Brenda Barry
8853 Stark Road
Annandale, VA 22003
703-425-7144

Mrs. W. P. Scarborough
P. O. Box 563 Providence Road
Lamar, SC 29069

Mrs. Lois Hackler
843 Roach
Salina, KS

Edward Conner was born 31 Dec 1757 in Duplin County, NC, and died 23 Mar 1837 in Horry
County. He enlisted as a private in New Hanover County, NC, to serve in the American Revolu-
tion. He later attained the rank of Captain in the militia.

In 1803 Edward Conner received two grants which were bounded by the lands of a P. Connor.
Since P. Connor is not otherwise identified, this may be his father.

From Horry County documents, especially a petition (17 Dec 1844, Probate Court drawer 3,
packet 7, items 27, 28) brought by Jane and William B. Graham to partition the Hull's Island
tract, 400 acres, part of a grant to John Cox in 1775, bounded by lands of William Hickman and
R. G. W. Gressett, it appears that Edward Conner who lived at Hull's Island, east of present day
Loris, had these heirs:

Sarah Conner [nee Gressette, 2d wife]
John W. Pickett [no relationship specified, named just after the widow]

Children:
Mary Conner, b. 2 Mar 1786, d. prior to 30 Aug 1822, m. George Reaves
Her children, all under 21 on 30 Aug 1822
Solomon Reaves
Edward Conner Reaves
George Washington Reaves

[Dorcas Ann Conner] b. 28 Apr 1788, m. William Gore, Jr. [Her name supplied by C. B. Berry.]
Rebecca Conner, b. 23 May 1795, m. Isaac Ludlam
Her children
C. E. Ludlam
John J. Ludlam
Joseph A. Ludlam m. Mary Jane

Edward Gressette] Conner, b. 17 Oct 1797, d. prior to 15 Oct 1827
His children
Sarah Ann Conner m. William Plummer
Edward G. Conner (Jr.)

Jane Conner, b. 30 Oct 1799, m. William B. Graham
Nancy Conner, b. 16 Oct 1809, m. Dennis Hankins
Margaret Conner m. Edward Mansfield (or Mancill)
Daniel C. W. Conner d. prior to 1844
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Sarah E. Conner
Laura D. Conner

Notes: William Brewer and wife Eliza are named as guardians of the last two named children. Daniel's wife may have remarried.

A Bible record in the possession of Mike M. Tabor lists also Cornelius Conner, b. 30 Apr 1790, and Sarah Conner, b. 30 Dec 1792—the third and fourth children of the family.

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The State of South Carolina
Horry District

This eight day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, appears in open court, before me William D. Martin, one of the circuit Judges of the said state and Presiding Judge in the Court of Common Pleas and for the District and State aforesaid, Edward Conner, who being first duly sworn according to Law maketh oath to the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed in the seventh day of June 1832 viz: That he was born on 31st day of December 1757 in Duplin County and State of North Carolina. That when 10 years of age he removed with his Father and family to Kingston County, (same, Horry District) South Carolina, where he has resided and where he now resides. That in the Autumn of the year 1776 and as he believes in the month of September, he enlisted into the Continental service in the New Hanover County and State of North Carolina as a private soldier under the Command of Capt. Wm. Davis. The regiment was (he thinks the first regiment) commanded by Col. Ash. That he enlisted and served for six months. That soon after his enlistment, his Regiment was ordered to Rendezvous at Rock Fish, Cumberland County North Carolina to watch the motion of Tories. They (the Tories) retreated down the river Cape Fear. They (the officers accordingly) descended the river in boats and under the command of Genl. Moore the regiment passed below the Tories, landed on the North of the river, marched up and joined a detachment, and the whole party were under the command of Genl. Caswell and attacked the Tories at Moors Creek just about daylight and defeated the Tories. In this action Genls. Campbell and McLeod who commanded the Tories were killed. His term of enlistment soon after this expired. He was discharged and returned to his father in South Carolina. He remained at home but a short time when Sir Peter Parkers fleet having arrived on the coast, a draft was ordered to march to Charleston. He volunteered as a private under the command of Lieuts. John Session this Capt. Hawkins, having been already in service Joseph Sessions was Ensign. His company marched to Hadrill's point were they arrived just at the time the British commenced firing on Fort Moultrie. At Hadrill's Point he joined the main body and under the command of Col. Daniel Horry who marched on the bridge land to Sullivan's Island when they arrived just about the conclusion of the engagement. He remained in the service at this time one month when he was discharged and returned home. He remained at home but a short time and finding the Militia service disagreeable, he enlisted into the Regular Service by Capt. Hankins who was recruiting as agent for Capt. Weekly of the fourth Artillery Regiment, as a private. The Battalion of that Regiment were commanded by Major (later Judge Grimke) Grimkie and Lieut. Col. Bateman and the Regiment was commanded by Col. Owen Roberts. He enlisted for three years. He joined the Regiment at Cat Island near George Town. From thence he was marched to Fort Johnson where he was stationed and some time in way Charleston working in the Laboratory. From Charleston he was marched to Purtysburgh. That while the American forces consisting the American forces retreated up the river to Black Swamp. The British Army at that time encamped opposite to them in the State of Georgia. The army remained at Black Swamp about two weeks. The British Army marched then up the river with a view of crossing the River into Carolina. The American forces advanced up the river having been greatly increased by the Militia who joined them on the march. The American Army crossed at the same place and continued in pursuit in the direction for Charleston. Near Dorchester they were joined by Genl. Lincoln at which time the American forces were still greatly increased. At Bacon's
bridge they were attacked by a party of 500 Tories under the command of McGirt; during the
fight Count Pulaskie arrived with his Cavalry and charged and routed the Tories. The morning
after the engagement at Bacon's bridge, they continued in pur-suit of the enemy, we pursued
them as far as the lines, but Genl. Moultrie being then in posses-sion of the City of Charleston,
the British recrossed the Ashley River, and encamped at Stono and while there our Army under
the command of Lincoln marched to attack them, that in this en-gagement which lasted about 2
hours the Americans were defeated and retreated, Col. Roberts who commanded this Regiment
was killed. That shortly after this battle and having enlisted in his stead Nicholas Prince and
Mark Marlowe he returned home having served two years in the regular service.

He remained home for nearly six months when he was elected Captain having before been
elected Lieut. in the Militia of the State of South Carolina in Kingston County. That soon after
he was appointed Captain he marched with a detachment of his company to Warden's Camp on
the Waccamaw River and stayed there three months engaged in collecting and sending to St.
Augustine such of the Tories as wished to get to the British. The Tories were delivered to the
British at George Town to be shipped to St. Augustine. From Warden's Camp on Waccamaw he
marched under the Command of Maj. Warden and Col. Levingston to Pee Dee River and
marched to Chinner's Swamp and continued in that Section for Six months keeping the Tories
from committing deprestations. He then marched with a detachment under his command into the
State of North Carolina and was under the command of Col. Leonau. Where he continued for
twelve months. He returned home and was with only occasional visits and for very short periods
continually in Service until the end of the war. That he was in no regular engagement while he
was Captain but only in sneak detachments with the Tories. He was compelled to be continually
in service for his own personal security and safety. That he does verily believe that adding the
different tenures of duty together while he commanded and was in actual service as Captain he
served at least two years. That he had only one regular discharge from and that together with his
commission has long since been destroyed or worn out. That from old age, infirmities and con-
sequent loss of memory he is unable to state with more certainty and particularity than he has
done the dates and periods of his Services before stated. The declarament further states that
Nicholas Prince whose affidavit is here unto annexed, is the person to whom he has before herein
referred. He hereby relinquishes every claim what so ever to a pension or annuity except the pre-
sent and declared that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State what-so-
ever.

The foregoing declaration sworn to and subscribed before me in open Court the day and
year above written. Sworn to before in open Court.

Wm. D. Martin, Presiding Justice

[Copy provided by Mrs. Scarborough]

Nicholas Prince a clergyman appeared before me, Wm. D. Martin one of the Circuit Judges as
afore and being duly sworn according to Law declares and says - that he has been acquainted
with Capt. Conner who hath subscribed the fore going certificate, from his boyhood, that from
his boyhood to the present time they have lived neighbours that during the Revolutionary War
he was informed and has always believed that he enlisted in the continental service as he has
stated in the foregoing declaration. That he did not see captain Conner actually enlist in the Reg-
ular Service but he lived with the father of Capt. Conner at the time he was said to have en-listed
and he knows that shortly after he was absent and said to have gone into the Army of which he
has never doubted. He states his belief to be that Capt. Conner enlisted as a private soldier in the
Spring of the year 1777. That some time afterwards the said Conner returned home on Furlough
when on the third day of August 1777 this deponent was enlisted by the said Conner as a private
soldier in the fourth Artillery Regiment under the command of Col. Roberts and at the same time
he also enlisted Mark Marlow into the same Regiment and under the immediate command of
Capt. Weekley. That they shortly afterwards went to Camp and joined the Regiment at Cat
Island That after that Capt. Conner remained in the service with this deponent in the service
until after the battle of Stono when he returned home. Deponent was captured at the Fall of Charleston and afterwards made his escape and returned to his former residence when he arrived. Mr. Conner was in command as Captain until the end of the war and was almost the whole of the time afterwards in actual service as Captain. Deponent further states that the said Conner was a faithful brave and useful Soldier. That he believes him to be of the age he has declared. That he has never heard his words blamed, doubted, questioned or denied.

"A clergyman" in first line, interlined before subscriber and sworn to and subscribed before me in open Court this 8th day Nov. 1833.

his
Nicholas Prince
mark

Wm. D. Martin
Presiding Judge

[Copy provided by Mrs. Scarborough]

State of South Carolina
Horry District

On the fourth day of August A.D. 1835 personally appeared before me Samuel M. Stevenson, clerk of Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas in and for the District and State aforesaid, Edward Conner, who being first duly sworn according to law made oath that the occasion why he did not apply for a pension under the Act of the 18th of March 1833 was, because he was enformed by several persons who he believed were acquainted with the provisions of that Act, that it was intended to reemburse those persons only who were in indigent circumstances and the circumstance of their dependant at that time being such as could not justify his making application he therefore abandoned the idea of doing so and this deponent further saith that he has never seen the Act of 1818 Laws at all, but relied entirely upon the opinions of others with whom he consulted in the subject, and that among whom were several members of the bar--Sworn to and subscribed before me this day and year aforesaid.

Saml. M. Stevenson, C. C. Pleas E. Conner

[Horsey County Deed Book B1, p. 277]


[Horsey County Deed Book B1, p. 265]

Connor granted to his grandchildren Solomon Reaves, Edward Conner Reaves and George Washington Reaves all three sons of daughter Mary Reaves deceased one negro girl named Jane with her 2 children named Boston and Flora "together with all their future increase and issue to have and to hold unto the said Solomon Reaves, Edward C. Reaves and George Washington Reaves to be equally divided among them when they arrive to twenty one years of age and should either or any of the three above mentioned boys die without children or issue then the above mentioned Jane, Boston and Flora with all their increase to belong to the survivor or survivors of them."

He named his son Edward G. Conner Trustee. 30th August 1822

Witnesses were Dennis Hanksins and Sarah Conner.
Edward Conner gave a Negro woman named Nannie with her four children to two grandchildren: Sarah Ann Conner and Edward G. Conner, the only survivors of his son Edward G. Conner, deceased. Daniel W. Connor and Isaac Ludlam were named trustees. Dated: October 15, 1827

South Carolina
Horry District
To James Beaty Ordinary for said district.
The petition of William B. Graham who is intermarried with Jane Conner, daughter of Edward Conner deceased late of the district aforesaid. Respectfully request that on reading the annexed affidavit, a summons in partition may be issued directed to the legal heirs of Edward Conner deceased to shew cause if any they can why the "Hulls Island" land belonging to the Estate of the Edward Conner deceased should not be divided or sold for division alloting to your petitioner his legal share thereof - And your petitioner will ever pray. Dated: December 1844

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

W. B. Graham and Wife ) SUMMONS
   Applicants )
   VS )
Sarah Conner ) IN
J. W. Pickett )
Et al. ) PARTITION

You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Ordinary to be held at Conwayboro, for Horry District, on Saturday the 15th March next, to shew cause if any you can why the Real Estate of Edward Conner deceased situated in Horry District, on "Hulls Island" on the S.W. Branch of Buck Creek containing 400 acres more or less and originally granted to John Cox in 1775 and bounded by lands of William Hickman and R. G. W. Gressett should not be divided or sold allotting to the said William B. Graham and wife their distributed share thereof and the remainder to be divided among the legal heirs of said Edward Conner deceased according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Conwayboro this seventeenth day of December Anno Domini, One thousand Eight hundred and forty four, and in the 69th year of American Independance.

James Beaty (S)
Ordinary H. D.
Before me personally appeared, Capt. Edward Conner, who being duly sworn according to law deposes & saith that he was personally acquainted with John Cox resident of All Saints Parish of the district & State aforesaid at & during the time of the American Revolution, that the said John Cox was, during that period, a true whig and a faithful soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

Edward Conner

Sworn to before me this 15th day of Sept., 1828.

Benj. Holt

I do hereby certify that the within deponent Capt. Edward Conner is a man of strict integrity & that his oath may be fully relied on - Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1829.

Benj. Holt

QUERIES

Rose Parks, Rt. 1, Box 199B, Avery, TX 75554, telephone 903-684-3263: Information needed on James LEWIS family. He was born about 1775 (AL census 1830) and some of his children were born in SC: Charles A. (1805), James (1806), Minerva (1808), Mary (1810), Andrew Jackson (1817), Sarah (1818), Martha (1820), George W. (1829). The family moved to Alabama about 1818-20. The last two children were born there. Who was his wife/wives? His will dated October 1842 was probated in Tuscaloosa County, AL, in February 1843. He had about 1,000 acres of land and about 60 slaves. All the above children are named in the will. Catherine, his wife named in the will, (b. 1815 in SC according to Mississippi Census of 1850, was mother to William Wesley (1835), Margaret (1836), Thomas (1838), and Lavina (1841). These children were minors when the will was made.

Richard Dana Hamly, 7655 Hooes Road, Springfield, VA 22152: I am trying to locate records of my family in your area. My GGGrandmother was Martha HENDRICKS (Hendrick) who married Joseph LLOYD and moved to Suwanee Co., FL, around 1852 or 1853. Her parents were James and Harriet HENDRICK(S). The 1850 Census shows them living in Horry County.

James A. Hendricks, b. c1815 m. Harriet Gardiner, b. c 1815 about 1837.

Their children:

Martha Hendricks, b. c 1838, m. JosephLloyd, b. c 1835
Caroline Hendricks, b. c1840
Argentine Hendricks, b. C1843
John Hendricks, b. c1846
A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

By Kelly Paul Joyner

Forty years ago a very special lady came into my life. Little did I know at the time just what a special lady she is.

It was mid-summer. David was an infant and four older sons were at home. So-o-o many meals to prepare. So-o-o much ironing to do. No perma press. I needed help at home. No air conditioning. It was the hottest summer. Temps reached 104 daytime and at that time that was the actual temperature. It only dropped to 98° at night. Domestic help was very hard to come by, especially with as many in the family as we had.

My husband was with the City of Myrtle Beach. He asked coworkers if they knew of anyone who was willing to come to work for us full time. Joe Holmes of the Burgess Community said his sister might help us. He also said she was a good cook, did beautiful ironing and had a sweet disposition. With as much work as had to be done, I was especially concerned about her disposition.

This lady is Leona Holmes. She still lives in the Burgess Community. Her health is failing. She has had many heart problems: open heart surgery at the Medical University in Charleston. She recovered and kept on working. Again and again heart problems.

Going back to that hot summer day of 1952, I was so glad to have her or just anyone to help. Charles had just finished high school. He was working in the Myrtle Beach Farms office and also collecting the cash money from the Pavilion each morning. He also worked with Jane Barry Haynes at the "Round Circle Theater" in the beautiful Ocean Forest Hotel, originally called "The Million Dollar Hotel." Famous actors and actresses did live plays, Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward among others.

My son Paul was working in the Grocery Department at Chapin Company. With the weather so unbearably hot, it took two outfits a day for Joe, Charles and Paul. Bob, 12, and John, 7, stayed mostly indoors.

When I first met Leona, I fell in love with her. I told her what I expected: "Lots of ironing and being kind to the children." I learned early on about her disposition. It was always, "Yes, Mam, Yes, Mam, Yes, Mam." She was the sweetest person and her ironing was beautiful. I thought that two out of three attributes was sufficient: good disposition and beautiful ironing. I always enjoyed cooking, so I could do most of that. But whadda-you-know? Leona was a fantastic cook. She made the best biscuits and cornbread, collards, cabbage, and fried chicken, all the good old down-home Horry County cooking.

Through the years she helped me off and on. She had to take leave of absence when she had more children of her own. As soon as she was able, she would come back and help, always full time during the summer and in the winter when Charles and Paul were home from college. After Cherry was born, she would bring her little girl, Myrtis, to play on Saturday since she worked only half a day.

As time went by, Bob was in high school. Leona and Bob both enjoyed the music of the 50s--"Blueberry Hill" by Fats Domino, "Searching" by the Coasters, "Doggin' Around" by Jackie Wilson, and the Clovers and the Drifters.

She cooked all morning for the family and made dozens of biscuits that I thought would be ample for our supper. Not so! When Bob and his friends (Bill Sigmon, Jr., Rick Sigmon, Bill Bellamy, Sandy Miles, Tyler Divine, Alex Herndon, Jimmy D'Angelo, jr., Billy Hughes and Arthur Baiden) came home from school, there wasn't even one biscuit left.

Leona cared for us and we cared for her. She wrote letters to Charles, Paul, Bob and John when they were in service. That was oh, so meaningful, and they also wrote to her.

One Christmas, with the boys home from college, we had "cooked up for Christmas."
Leona Holmes holding her granddaughter Tijuana.

Dr. Neil Trask, Donna, Ben & Rachel.

I baked all day the cakes and pies to have, not only for my family but for desserts to serve when neighbors called. Leona did the everyday meals, ironing and cleaning. We had all the gifts wrapped and under the tree. There were gifts for Leona from each child. I bade her good-by two days before Christmas. She needed Christmas Eve to prepare for her own family.

We always opened our gifts on Christmas Eve so Santa could be the center on Christmas morning. I started baking the turkey around 2:00 a.m. so it would be ready for 3:00 dinner. The dressing, baked pork loin, and sweet potato pone was made the day before. So much already done, but so much yet to do!

After Santa’s presents were opened, the stockings emptied, and a leisurely breakfast, there was a knock on the door. It was Leona. Her husband Ed was in the car with the children. I was frightened at first and I asked, “Is everything all right?” She replied, “I came to bring you your Christmas present.” “What did you bring me?” I was excited, everyone likes a present.

She said, “It’s me. I’ve come to serve your Christmas dinner and then clean up your kitchen. That’s my Christmas gift to you.” I almost cried, such a special gift. “No, Leona, I can’t let you do that. You’re needed at your home. This is Christmas, I just can’t accept such an unselfish gift.” She said, “My Christmas is all made at home. I’ve fed my family a big breakfast, and we’ll eat again tonight.” By this time Ed Holmes had driven away. It was Christmas all over again. That was the best Christmas gift I’d ever had.

Time has a way of passing. Leona was with us in happy times and in sad times. During Joe’s illness and death I counted on her. She was with us.

Now her health has failed and she has had so many heart problems. Open heart surgery in Charleston, heart problems at Grand Strand General Hospital where Drs. Neil and Joe Trask tended her. Both Trasks are in my church, First Presbyterian of Myrtle Beach, so I know them. Leona would say, “The Trasks are the sweetest doctors. Dr. Neil is my main doctor and he is so caring.” I also found him caring when he was Beryl James’ doctor and I was with her during her heart attacks.

Some while ago I ran into Theta and Marvin Alford, who told me Leona had just come back from Charleston with a serious heart blockage. I called her to inquire. She said, “Dr. Neil Trask sent me to Charleston. He felt I needed to have the angioplasty there. Dr. Neil held my hand and said that would be the best place for me to go.” Then she said, “You know, Mrs. Joyner, Dr. Neil is as sweet and caring as your boys. The Joyner boys and Dr. Trask are just the same.” Enough said. Leona has spoken. I heartily agree.

Leona’s husband Ed died not long after a story I wrote about her appeared in the Sun News. Just recently Dr. Neil Trask has again helped Leona overcome a serious heart attack. I am glad that before these things happened I was able to give Leona a copy of the article which Helen Dawes of Dawes Gallery had framed for me.

NOTES

From Ann Mitchell Horne, 657 West Main Road, El Centro, CA 92243: Last week my Raleigh researcher found an 1844 deed in Brunswick County (NC) involving a transaction where Seth, Simon, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry MITCHELL, were being paid by their brother Saunders MILLICAN for the property of their now-deceased father Benjamin MILLICAN for land which was the residence of Benjamin. ... the MILLIGANS/MILLICANS, however spelled were very early in South Carolina. There is a record of Moses, the patriarch, marrying Mary Murrell in St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish in 1721. They then move, apparently to Winyah Bay, were the younger children are baptized in [Prince] Fredericks, Winyah Bay.
PEOPLES FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

[The following resolution was forwarded to IRQ with a request that it be reprinted in our publication. It contains so much historical material about this local financial institution and people connected with it that we are happy to present it.—Ed.]

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PEOPLES FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of South Carolina now stands at this historic moment in its long and honorable service to its customers, communities, state and nation, as the Association prepares to join another distinguished organization, First Financial Holdings, Inc., of Charleston, SC, in preparing to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future; and

WHEREAS, it is particularly appropriate that this occasion be marked by noting the life and progress of the Association since its founding in 1914, integral with that of its distinguished merger compatriot Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of Florence, SC, founded in 1909; and we thereby honor those officers and directors who have provided vision and leadership over these 83 years; and

WHEREAS, on April 10, 1914, the Peoples Building and Loan Association began operations in Conway, SC, with Colonel D. A. Spivey as first President and Mr. A. H. Long as first Secretary-Treasurer, with founding directors including Messrs. A. W. Barrett, A. J. Baker, A. E. Goldfinch, George F. Nissen and D. A. Spivey; granting its first loan of $1,000 on August 14, 1914; with six loans totaling $6,500 by the end of 1915; and

WHEREAS, in 1918 Peoples Building and Loan Association, Conway, joined the South Carolina Building and Loan League, with the Association’s loan demand and capital stock limit increasing annually until 1929; continuing on through the difficult times of the 1930’s, during which the Association had the enviable record of not having a single foreclosure; into a decade of growth of the 1940’s, with assets increasing by a half million dollars; with the Association changing its name from Peoples Building and Loan Association to Peoples Savings and Loan Association on November 24, 1949; and securing federal insurance on its savings accounts on December 5, 1949; and changing its mortgage loan plans from the serial loan plans to the direct loan reduction plans; and

WHEREAS, on January 1, 1950, the Association with its co-occupant, a property and casualty insurance agency, moved into a recently remodeled rented building at 418 Main Street, this being the first time the Association displayed equal prominence with its cooccupant; with Mr. L. D. Magrath, who was named Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Officer on June 1, 1933, becoming the first full time Managing Officer in 1955; and
WHEREAS, in 1962 Mr. George N. Magrath was named President of Peoples Building and Loan Association; the Association in 1969 converted to a mutual savings institution, significantly broadening the base of ownership, becoming a federally chartered institution, Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association; and, to further its growth a range of new services was introduced in the 1970’s and 1980’s, increasing to total assets of $117,159,155 by 1982; and

WHEREAS, in 1982, the Association was joined by Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of Florence to become Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, Peoples Federal of Florence had a distinguished record of growth and progress, beginning with its founding in 1909 as the Peoples Building and Loan Association; with founding directors including Messrs. J. W. McCown, first President; Julien C. Rogers, Sr., F. P. Covington; G. F. Lynch, E. J. Pendergrass, A. C. Jepson, J. F. Stackley, and Dr. B. G. Gregg; and

WHEREAS, Peoples Federal of Florence, with steadily growing range of products and services, had reached assets of $104,085,183 at the time of the merger in 1982; thereby making the combined assets of the Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of South Carolina $221,244,338; and

WHEREAS, the period of the second half of the 1980’s until the present time has been fraught with many difficult problems revolving around governmental deregulations of the industry; subsequent national savings and loan crisis; heavy resulting Federal supervision and controls; changing U. S. tax laws; national economic depression and other factors; and

WHEREAS, the Association, under the current leadership of Mr. George N. Magrath, Chairman and President, Mr. George N. Magrath, Jr., Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, and key officer associates, have made admirable achievements in increased profits, retained earnings and other elements of strong performance over the past months despite continuing pressures and problems; the Board of Directors hereby extends special heartfelt commendation to Messrs. Magrath and other officers and employees who have helped make possible these achievements;

WHEREAS, it is especially noteworthy that the assets of Peoples Federal under the leadership of Mr. George N. Magrath, Sr., who will be retiring in the near future, from 1962 to the present, have increased from $6,092,533 to approximately $325,986,021 and, in historical perspective, it is also worthy of note that a continuing strength of leadership derives from the fact that the founding Chief Executive Officer of Peoples Building and loan Association, Colonel D. A. Spivey; current Chief Executive Officer, Mr. George N. Magrath, Sr., at this time of joining First Financial Holdings, Inc., and the Chief Executive
Officer of First Financial Holdings, Inc., as we move into the future, Mr. A. L. Hutchinson, Jr., are all graduates of The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we the undersigned non-management members of the Board of Directors of Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of South Carolina do honor and salute all directors, officers and staff members who have contributed to the success and service of this noble institution over its long and distinguished life, with special commendation to top management and others for achievements during recent times of testing; and we pledge our utmost interest and effort as we move into the bright and promising era which lies ahead as part of First Financial Holding, Inc.

SIGNED this 17th day of September, 1992.

Joseph A. Baroody  
Mr. Joseph A. Baroody

Dr. W. R. Griffin

Mr. W. LeRoy Harrelson

Mr. Everette L. Moody

Dr. D. Kent Sharples

Mr. W. A. Stiley, III

Mr. Hugh L. Willcox, Jr.

Mr. Hugh L. Willcox, Sr.

NOTES

Received from Mrs. Doreen M. Holtz, 12801 Witherspoon Road, Chino, CA 91710. Abstract of the will of Charles LEWIS, signed 6 July 1839: Wife, deceased. Mentions the land my deceased wife inherited from William VEREEN. Children: Ebenezer LEWIS, son and executor; Rachel, daughter, Mary, daughter, Rebecca L. FULLWOOD, daughter. Grandchildren: Ebenezer LEWIS, Jr., grandson, Rachel LEWIS, granddaughter, Mary LEWIS, granddaughter, Charles Lewis FULLWOOD, grandson. Witnesses: Josiah Cox, Edmund Cox, Elizabeth Cox. Will probated 22 June 1844, Horry County, SC
DAR PETER H ORRY CHAPTER MARKS GRAVE OF WILLIAM G ORE

by Frances Garrell Cox

On Sunday, May 23, 1993, more than one hundred descendants of William Gore (1753-1828) and seventy-five guests gathered at the old Gore Cemetery on the Cypress Bay Golf Course at Little River, SC. They had come from throughout the Carolinas and from Georgia, Florida, and Virginia to attend a grave-marking ceremony honoring their ancestor and sponsored by the Peter Horry Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Gore was a Revolutionary patriot who served in the Brunswick County militia. He married Mary Simmons, daughter of Capt. Isaac Simmons, and they moved from the Fireway area of Brunswick County to Little River, SC, around 1800.

The original tombstone, placed on his grave by a son, is still standing. It reads:

WILLIAM GORE
Born
March 27, 1753
Died
Oct. 30, 1828
His wife
Mary Simmons

His wife died later, but is believed to be buried beside him.

The Peter Horry Chapter, DAR, could not issue invitations as the names of his many descendants were not known. I wrote a few personal notes to those I knew, and those who received them did likewise. Our DAR Chapter was very surprised and pleased with the large turnout.

Registration began at 2:30 P.M. and the ceremony, preceded by a prelude of recorded fife-and-drum music, began at 3:00. Ten descendants took part in the program and six more descendants assisted in some capacity.

The presentation of colors and the rifle salute were performed by the ROTC students from North Myrtle Beach High School under the direction of SCPO Bill Lindsay. Our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Nelson Jackson, and Past Regent, Mrs. H. O. Stogner, acting as chaplain, dedicated the DAR bronze marker which had been placed at the foot of the grave and was unveiled during the ceremony.

C. B. Berry, local historian, gave an interesting and informative sketch of the life of William Gore. Dressed in a colorful colonial costume, descendant Joe C. Garrell sang "America the Beautiful." The ceremony ended with "Taps" played by Jason Gore, another descendant.

Copies, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, of William Gore's original land grant for the 770 acres on which his home and family cemetery stood, along with copies of a map of present day Little River on which C. B. Berry had superimposed the plat, were given as mementos of the occasion.

Descendants and friends socialized at a reception in the fellowship hall of the Little River Methodist Church. This was hosted by descendants Sandra Bellamy Wrem of Little River and Grover A. Gore of Southport, NC.
THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING,

Know Ye, That in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature entitled
"An Act for establishing the mode of surfacing the lands now vacant
in this State, and for allowing a commission to be received for some
Lands that have been granted," passed the 19th day of February, 1791.
We have granted, and by these presents do grant, unto

William Gore his

heirs and assigns, a Plantation or Tract of Land, containing Seven
Simulated and Seventy Acres in Harri District,
all Saints Parish, Situate on Little River,

having such shape, form and marks, as are represented by a Plat here
unto annexed, together with all woods, trees, waters, water courses, profits,
commodities, appurtenances and hardenements whatsoever, whatsoever belong-
ing. To have and to hold the said tract of

Seven Simulated and Seventy

acres of land, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted
unto the said

William Gore his

heirs and assigns, forever, in fee and common socage.

GIVEN UNDER THE SEAL OF THE STATE.

WITNESS, His Excellency Thomas \(\ldots\)\', Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State, at Columbia\(\ldots\) this
Seventh\(\ldots\) day of January\(\ldots\) Anno Domini one
thousand eight hundred and Twenty two\(\ldots\) and the forty \(\ldots\)st
year of the Independence of the United States of America.

\(\text{Thomas} \ldots \text{L. M. S. Bennett}\)

And hath therein a plat thereof annexed representing the same, certified by

\(\text{Benjamin Lyon}\)

\(\text{Surveyor General}\)

\(\text{20th December, 1801}\).
GRAVE-MARKING CEREMONY

For

WILLIAM GORE
(1753-1828)

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT

Sponsored by:

Peter Horry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution

May 23, 1993

Welcome and Announcements

Invocation

Presentation of Colors

Pledge of Allegiance

"Star-Spangled Banner"

Recognition of Visiting State Officers

Remarks on Significance of Occasion

Brief Sketch of William Gore

DEDICATION

Placing of American Flag

Placing of Wreath

Unveiling of Marker

Acceptance of Marker

"America the Beautiful"

Benediction

Rifle Salute

Taps

Others participating:

Greeting guests: Woodrow Long, Descendant, Mrs. Woodrow Long, Peter Horry Chapter DAR

Registration: Berniece Garrell Dunagan, Descendant; Dorothy Garrell Hanna, Descendant; and Mrs. W. P. Lockhart, Peter Horry Chapter DAR

Programs: WRaven Wrenn, Descendant

Mementos: Allison Gore Wickle, CAR, Descendant, Rose Mary Gore, CAR, Descendant

Usher: Brett Cox, Descendant

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception will be hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Grover Gore, of Southport, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter Wrenn, of Little River, at the Little River Methodist Church Fellowship Hall.

We are all indebted to the McLamb family for restoring the Gore Cemetery. When they began work on it in 1972, all the tombstones and the fence were down. They did what was necessary to make it into the beautiful old cemetery it is today.

We deeply appreciate the participation of S.C.P.O. Bill Lindsay and his ROTC students.

Frances Garrell Cox, Peter Horry Chapter DAR and Descendant

Grover Gore, Lower Cape Fear Chapter SAR and Descendant

S.C.P.O. Bill Lindsay and ROTC students from North Myrtle Beach High School

Led by Regent Mrs. Nelson Jackson

Led by Regent Mrs. Nelson Jackson

Regent Mrs. Nelson Jackson

Mrs. J. T. Hunter

C. B. Berry, Local Historian

Regent Mrs. Nelson Jackson

Acting Chaplain, Past Regent Mrs. H. O. Stogner, wife of Descendant

Thurman McLamb, Descendant

William Edward Gore, Jr., Descendant

Rosemary Long Jenrette, Peter Horry Chapter DAR and Descendant

Sandra Bellamy Wrenn, Descendant

Joe C. Garrell, Descendant

Grover Gore, Descendant

ROTC

Jason Gore, Descendant
Descendants and guests register before the grave marking ceremonies begin.

Mrs. James Cox greets descendants and guests.

Joe C. Garrell, dressed in Revolutionary War era cloths, singing "America the Beautiful".
Pictured above is part of the crowd that gathered to honor the memory of William Gore.

The Peter Horry Chapter of the D.A.R. laid flowers and placed a permanent marker on the grave of William Gore, denoting the grave as that of an American Revolutionary war veteran.

Pictured at the site of the grave is Grover A. Gore at the podium, and on the front row are, L to R Mrs. James Cox, Mrs. Nelson Jackson, Mrs. H.O. Stogner, N.C. State Regent - Mrs. Geroge Thompson, Mrs. John Jenrette, Mrs. Carter Wrenn. The Trumpeter playing taps is Jason Gore.
ERNEST EDWARD RICHARDSON AWARD PRESENTED TO

CARLISLE DAWSEY

The Ernest Edward Richardson Award is named for the late Senator Richardson who is considered to be the founder of this Society. It was established in 1975 to recognize and honor individuals who give exceptional service to the Society. Since its creation the Board of Directors has seen fit to name twelve recipients. Tonight we are honored to add another to this distinguished company.

In 1979 the honoree was recruited to organize our Spring tour of his home community. He rounded up a wonderful group of speakers whose papers were published in the Independent Republic Quarterly. Since then he has contributed a number of other valuable articles. He has been continuously on the Board of Directors in one capacity or another since he was elected Vice President of the Society in 1980. In 1981 he became President and served in that capacity again in 1991 and 1992. As Secretary he set a standard which is a model for all who come after him.

As President he was responsible for organizing the Bicentennial celebration of President Washington's 1791 visit — an occasion generally acclaimed as a triumph for the Society. He initiated the participation of the Society in local festivals, where our publications are sold and new members are recruited.

He participates in all the work of the Society with enthusiasm and great good humor. His generous gifts of time and talent make it a great pleasure to present the Ernest Edward Richardson Award to Carlisle Dawsey.

12 July 1993

Gene Singleton, President
Horry County Historical Society