Gause's Swash at Low Tide

Published Quarterly By
The Horry County Historical Society
P.O. Box 2025
Conway, S.C. 29526
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### Board Meetings
- March 11, 1996
- June 10, 1996
- September 9, 1996
- December 9, 1996

### Society Meetings
- January 8, 1996
- May 18, 1996 (Tour)
- July 8, 1996
- October 14, 1996

Dues for annual membership and subscription to *The Independent Republic Quarterly* are payable by January 1 of each year to:

**Horry County Historical Society**

P. O. Box 2025  
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Submissions to *The Independent Republic Quarterly* from members and friends are very welcome. Send them to the society at the address shown above.

*The Independent Republic Quarterly* (ISSN 0046-88431) is published quarterly (Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall) by the Horry County Historical Society, P. O. Box 2025, Conway, SC 29528. Second-class postage paid at Conway, SC 29528.

**Postmaster:** Send address changes to Horry County Historical Society, PO Box 2025, Conway, SC 29528.
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The Independent Republic Quarterly

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In Memoriam

Walter H. Schramm
11 December 1927-13 December 1996

Edna Earle Abrams Parker
d. 3 January 1997, age 92

HCHS MEMBER MAKES GIFT TO NATURE CONSERVANCY

When Mrs. Patricia Ambrose Bergey renewed her membership for 1997, she included a note that she had given the Nature Conservancy two acres of land in Conway. "This land I inherited from my grandfather, Henry Wilson Ambrose. The land was acquired by him as a sand source for masonry on his and grandmother’s houses on Elm [Street]. For years it was listed on the county tax rolls as “gravel pit,” . . . The land is for sale (or perhaps has been sold) by Nature Conservancy. All proceeds from the sale will benefit the acquisition of natural lands in Horry County. In this way I honor the wild lands of Horry County and the Ambrose family.”
QUERIES

• Volney A. Plumb, 2451 Olivera Road #c-10, Concord, CA 94520: I am descended from James MINOR and his wife, Sarah BREED, through their eldest child Sarah (born supposedly in Stonington, New London Co., CT, in 1725 and baptized there in 1727/8) and her husband Henry SHAW. The eldest child of the said Henry and Sarah was born in Lockwoods Folly, NC, sometime between 1745 and 1748. By January 1748/9 Sarah (BREED) MINOR had returned to Stonington and, called “Sarah Miner Widow”, had remarried. Thus James MINOR had died, I presume, in the Carolinas. I don’t know when Henry SHAW and his Sarah returned, but the first positive reference to Henry in the Stonington records was in May 1754 when he registered an earmark. There is no evidence that he was born there. His estate was administered in the New London Probate District in 1763.

I said “The Carolinas” because, as you are perhaps aware, South Carolina land records show James MINOR in the Little River Area, and North Carolina land records show him just across the border on the Waccamaw River adjacent to property owned by John IOOR. (IOOR appears to have been very active in the Little River area, as was Jonathan CALKINS, who, like James MINOR, was from New London Co., CT. I don’t know where IOOR was from, but his association with Minor and Calkins suggests to me that he too may have been a Yankee.)

James MINOR, son of James and Abigail (ELDREDGE) MINOR, was born in Stonington in 1705. He had a brother Charles, born there in 1709, who may have been the Charles MINOR, shipwright, who built and owned a 20-ton schooner at Little River, I believe in 1753.

James MINOR and Sarah BREED married in Stonington in 1724. The births of their nine children, which occurred between 1725 and 1742, were registered en bloc at Stonington, no doubt by Sarah after her return. However, only the first three were baptized in Stonington (the third of these in February 1728/9). It is therefore conceivable that James, with or without his ten-existing family, was in the Little River area as early as 1729.

A Henry SHAW, son of Richard SHAW by his first wife Patience LUDLAM, was baptized in East Hampton, LI, in 1729. In 1730, Richard Shaw married in Stonington, CT, apparently as his third wife, Hannah Chesebrough of Stonington. (Richard was at least 35 at the time, Hannah was 18.) In 1732, “Hannah, wife of Captain Richard SHAW of East Hampton, owned the covenant [at Stonington First Church] and had her son Jabez baptized.” From this I gather that Richard was a sea captain, not a military captain, and spent considerable time away from East Hampton. Another child, name and gender not given, was born at East Hampton in late 1733 (and died the same day), indicating to me that they hadn’t yet completely abandoned their East Hampton residence.

A Richard SHAW occupied land on the west bank of the Cape Fear River in 1735. This would have been a logical spot for a sea captain to live. It does not take too much of a stretch of my imagination to get him to Little River a few years later. ...Genealogy of the Chesebrough Family, by Anna Chesebrough Wildey (1903) (which tells only the bare facts about the marriage of Richard and Hannah, as I have listed them above) separately lists another CHESEBROUGH descendant as follows: “Hannah Leeds . . . d. Mystic [New London Co.], CT 1849, m. 1773/4 Amos SHAW b. 1742, South Carolina, ... his [unnamed] parents emigrated from Stonington, CT, to South Carolina, and returned to Long Island, NY.” (Unfortunately, Wildey gives no clue as to where she got this information.)
I propose that Richard and Hannah (CHESEBROUGH) SHAW were parents of the said Amos SHAW (Hannah had a brother Amos), and note that two of the sons of Amos and Hannah (LEEDS) SHAW, one of whom was named Jabez, were sea captains.

The information I have given above concerning Richard SHAW of East Hampton leads me to believe that his son Henry by his first wife was my Henry SHAW. It is entirely circumstantial evidence. Do you have any evidence that places Richard SHAW (or any other Shaw who might have been father of Henry) in the Little River area?

• Everett S. Floyd, 7642 Vanderbrook Place, North Charleston, SC 29520: I am interested in any information on the ancestors of James Floyd Sr., the father of James R. and Lewis Floyd.

• Martha Floyd Miller, 5308 Whitesburg Drive, Huntsville, AL 35802: The following heirs of a Frederick FLOYD were listed in the probate record for the partition of his land in 1842 (Horry County Probate Court loose papers, Box 15A, Packet 7): Samuel FLOYD, James FLOYD, Ann FLOYD (w/o Patrick LEWIS), Patience FLOYD (w/o Henry GERREL/GERRALD). Mary FLOYD (w/o Elias JERNIGAN), Right FLOYD, Jane FLOYD (w/o Isaac MINSEY/MINTCEY/MINCEY), Catherine FLOYD (w/o Samuel GERREL/GERRALD), Everet FLOYD, Hardy FLOYD and Frederick FLOYD. The land was sold to Frederick FLOYD on the first Monday in April 1843.

• On page 14 of William Lewis of Horry County, South Carolina, Mrs. Stevenson said “Patrick LEWIS in 1815 married Nancy Ann FLOYD of Floyd’s Township, Horry County. She was a half-sister of Frederick (“Fed”) FLOYD, who kept the ferry at Nichols.” Mrs. Stevenson also said, “With John Granger and Frederick FLOYD, his brother-in-law, he (Patrick Lewis) took inventory of the personal property of Hugh FLOYD, Jr. on Oct 30, 1847 (Horry County Probate Court, Box 3, Bundle 1, Number 6).” Can anyone help me identify which “Fed” FLOYD kept the ferry at Nichols and when he did this? We know he lived in Horry County in the 1840s and was living in October 1847.

• Kim Randall, HQ USAE-RSGS Box #3538, APO, AE 09705 is seeking any information in regards to slaves belonging to a Samuel N. Anderson of Allen, and a William Bellamy of Conway.

• Cheryl Causey, 7936 Rolling View Ave., Baltimore, MD, 21236, (or 72322.1205@compuserve.com) is looking for the parents and any siblings of J. Monroe GORE (1857-1905). He was born in NC and was last found in the 1900 census in Whiteville, NC. However, he is buried in Bethlehem Baptist Cemetery, Horry Co., SC, along with his wife, Georgia (nee LEE) and their children. His daughters married CAUSEYs, ANDERSONs and CHESTNUTs, all of whom settled around Conway, SC. Also, who were the parents of John K. CAUSEY (b. about 1847)? John K. and his wife Frances (Fannie) had four children: Caroline (b. 1870), Mary (b. 1873), twin sons John D. and William H. (b. 1875). His son John D. married Georgia CHESTNUT, and later, her sister Idene. Where are John and Fannie buried? What was Fannie’s maiden name?

• Yvonne Spence Perkins, 2107 54th Street, Lubbock, TX 79412-2610, wishes to contact anyone who has researched the HARRELSON, GRAHAM, BROOKS and BENSON families of Horry County.
Thomas Hughes Conaty, 11700 Yates Ford Road, Fairfax Station, VA 22039-1508 (or dconaty@bellatlantic.net) would like to contact any relatives of Francis Marion Hughes (or Marion Francis Hughes) who enlisted in Co. B., 10th SC Regiment in July 1861. Was his place of birth actually Horry County or a neighboring county? He married Aggienora griffin of Marion Co/Columbus Co., NC in 1880 and later moved to Hampton Co., SC.

HCHS member Donald F. Inman, 1680 Anson Road., Melbourne, FL 32934 (407)254-3548, has prepared an INMAN-JENRETTE Genealogy and placed a copy of it in the Horry County Library in Conway. He hopes to get feedback and additional information from people who consult it.

Linda Hampton Lucido, 5052 Shady Lake Lane, Lakeland, FL (941-646-3740) wants information about William HAMPTON whose wife was Sarah A. HAMPTON. In the 1880 Census she is listed as a 29 year old widow with three small children.

Mrs. T. Jordan, 1215 N. Poplar Drive, Surfside Beach, SC 29575 (803)238-0587: Anyone with information about the KIRTON family history, please contact me.
WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO GAUSE’S SWASH?

By Connelly Burgin Berry

A remarkable transformation has taken place on a fascinating geographical area early known as Gause’s Swash. It was on this tidewater creek that old William Gause settled after moving down from Bertie Precinct, North Carolina (near the Virginia line) in 1737. He obtained a grant to a tract of 250 acres of land that encompassed this creek on November 3, 1737, and was known as an Innkeeper there for many years. In addition to the original grant at what is now known as Windy Hill Beach in the city of North Myrtle Beach, he obtained other tracts in the vicinity, including the 400 acres at Star Bluff on the Waccamaw River which he purchased from Nathan Frink in 1751.

William Gause and his wife, Ann (Bryan?), had six sons: John, Needham, Benjamin, Charles, William, Jr., and Bryan, at least three of whom were Revolutionary War Patriots. Most of them moved over into Brunswick County, NC, and were prominent in the early settlement of that area. Among the sons and daughters of John Gause, was a son, John Julius Gause, who married, as his second wife, Maria Theresa Bruard, daughter of John B. Bruard, Merchant, and first postmaster of Little River, SC (1823-1828). In his will John Julius Gause decreed that a burial vault be built and specified who was to be interred therein, including his Bruard in-laws. This fascinating old brick tomb, about fifteen feet square, is located about a mile northward from the entrance to Ocean Isle Beach. The fifth son of old William Gause, William Gause, Jr., settled about a mile south of the present Ocean Isle Beach at Gause’s Landing. It was here that he was host to Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury and President George Washington. In his diary, Bishop Asbury tells of his visits with William Gause. “Friday, Dec. 23, 1791, we passed Lockwood’s Folly and Shallote River, and came up to Father Gauses . . . and held a meeting on Christmas day, it being the Sabbath. South Carolina, Monday 26. We came to Little River, and thence to Kingston [now Conway] . . . Thursday . . . Came to father William Gause’s. I paid a visit to the sea and saw the breakers;—awfully tremendous sight and sound! But how curious to see the seagull take the clams out of the sand and bear them up in the air and drop them down to break them, and then eat the flesh! This I saw demonstrated; and if they fail once in breaking the shell, they will take it up again, and bear it higher, and cast it down upon a hard spot of ground, until they effect their purpose.”

“Thursday, Jan. 14, 1802—After preaching, we rode on to the house of my once dear friend, William Gause, but death had stolen a march upon me; the body of my friend was in the dust, his soul is, I hope and trust, with God.”

The unmarked grave of William Gause is located near Seaside at a road junction just east of Sunset Beach.

On his Southern tour, President George Washington recorded in his diary, “Tuesday, 26 April 1791 . . . lodged at one Russ 25 miles from Wilmington . . . Wednesday, April 27, 1791—Breakfasted at William Gause’s (14 miles from Russes)—crossed the boundary line between North and South Carolina about half after 12 o’clock, which is 10 miles from Gauses—dined at a private house, one Cochran’s [James G. Cochran] about 2 miles farther—and lodged at Mr. Vareen’s 14 miles more and 2 miles short of the Long Bay.”

Some of the Gause descendants moved across the Waccamaw River and settled in Simpson Creek township, where many of the name are to be found today. John and Nancy Gause,
William and Elizabeth, Robert and Susannah, Fitze and Elizabeth Gause, all had sizable families and settled in the Daisy section of that township. An old Gause cemetery is located about a mile south of Daisy Community.

Benjamin Gause, Jr. (Nov. 9, 1801-March 4, 1860) served as senator for Horry District, 1832-1834, and for Marion District, 1840-1844, 1848-1852 and 1856-1860. He died while in office as Senator and is buried in a family graveyard at Hardy's Ferry on the Waccamaw River.

Today Gause's Swash is known as “White Point” Swash. This name seems to have been given to it in more recent years, and was apparently renamed by someone who was aware of a grant made to Captain Anthony White, Jr., 3 March 1770, for 150 acres and included the development known as Ocean Creek today. Old deeds referred to it as Gauses Swash until the beginning of this century. For instance, there is a deed in Horry County Deed Book WW, Page 71, in which W. J., J. L. and R. L. Bell, for $350 paid by Drew H. Patrick, sell 265 acres known as Windy Hill which was bounded on the East by the Atlantic Ocean and on the South by Gause's Swash. This deed was dated January 10, 1906. Henry Mouzon's map of 1775, shows "Goss Inlet" for this swash.

William Gause was probably attracted to this swash because the ebb and flow of the tide created a swift running stream and was suitable for harnessing to obtain power for grinding grain or sawing lumber. Now, two and a half centuries later, that same stream rushes back and forth across the beach every six hours and has served as an attraction not only for beach lovers but for developers as well.
When US Highway 17 was built, it did not follow the “Old Kings Highway” which went around the swash, but cut right through the middle of it with a substantial road fill. The Lewis family came into possession of this property and divided it among the several heirs in 1938 and a portion of the swash lying west of Highway 17 was converted into a fresh water pond which was used exclusively for fishing purposes for many years before commercial development began. Today this pond and the surrounding area is the site of Barefoot Landing, an amazing shopping complex containing more than a hundred shops and bills itself as “South Carolina’s Most Outstanding Attraction.” It consists of sections known as Barefoot Factory Stores, Carousel Courtyard, Dockside Village and Boardwalk Shops. Some of these buildings are located over the water which has been renamed “Barefoot Lake” and are connected across the lake by a pedestrian bridge known as “Turtle Bay Lane” from which shoppers can enjoy viewing the abundant wildlife to be found there.

The swash has attracted development to its shores like no other geographical feature on the Grand Strand. The construction of restaurants, high rise condominiums, motels, palatial residences, campgrounds and many other types of development attest to the fact that old William Gause knew a good thing when he saw it but it took 20th century developers to exploit it to its fullest potential.
The present day complex of Barefoot Landing abuts the Intracoastal Waterway.

Barefoot Landing as seen from the edge of the lake.
The Swash as seen from 48th Avenue South.

An expanse of "Gause's Swash," looking towards the ocean.
FLOYDS TOWNSHIP

By Blanche W. Floyd

Floyds Township is located in the northwestern corner of Horry County, the farthest point from Conway, the county seat. Its boundaries are the North Carolina line, the townships of Green Sea, Bayboro and Galivants Ferry, and the Lumber River which separates Horry from Marion and Dillon Counties. In 1868 Horry County was divided into eleven townships to help implement county government. Four of these have family names: Buck, Floyd, Galivant and Simpson.

Settlers in Floyds Township by the late 1700s were predominantly Scotch-Irish and English. Some of them came from colonies farther north, looking for land and opportunity. Some Welsh settlers from Pennsylvania were living near Sandy Bluff in Floyds Township before 1700. Family names of long standing are Elliott, Hayes, Ford, Hooks, Norton, Elvington, Blanton, Williamson, McDaniels, DuBose, Small, O'Tuel and Ayres. Family names have remained much the same, generation after generation, for over two hundred years.

A study of family names indicates that they came from England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and France at different times, all looking for land and a better way of life.

In the 1790 US Census, six Floyds, males, were listed as heads of families in Kingston District (Horry). The first Horry County Board of Commissioners in 1802 included Samuel F. Floyd, Jr. Floyd is believed to be an English name derived from the Welsh. It comes from “son of Llywd” with the f carried over to form Flwyd or Floyd.

Floyds Township got its name from Mr. James Rowland Floyd, a County Commissioner in the early 1800s. Everyone who knew him called him “Mr. Jimsey.” This the way his wife, Mrs. Edith Nichols Floyd, always referred to him, and some said she called him that privately, too. After all, it was the custom of the times.

Mr. Jimsey was born in 1800 and lived until 1885. During his long life he was a farmer, Methodist lay preacher, and magistrate. Near his home he had a cooper shop for making barrels used in the turpentine industry. He ran a shoe shop, to sell and repair shoes, and he operated the only cotton gin in the sparsely settled district. Mr. Jimsey was well-known in the county and served as County Commissioner for many years. Mr. Jimsey and his wife were the parents of three daughters and ten sons. To their sorrow, five sons lost their lives fighting with the Confederate Army. A surviving son, Avery, born in 1836, served in both the cavalry and infantry in the Civil War. Returning home to a devastated state, he became a leader in the township and county.

Avery’s wife, Penelope Ophelia Williams Floyd, worked along with her husband to help people pick up the pieces of their lives. “Aunt Penny,” as the children called her, organized the first school in the Floyds Community after the war. She held classes in a barn across from her home. She set up cots in an upstairs room in her home as a dormitory for students who lived too far away to attend the little school.

Small Methodist Societies began to meet in homes after Bishop Francis Asbury’s visits to Conway, by way of Green Sea, in the 1790s and early 1800s. Asbury, known as the “Prophet of the Long Road” in America, organized groups wherever he went. In 1842 several groups joined to form Floyds Methodist Church, organizing a Sunday School in 1844 (as recorded in Marion District Records). The present Floyds Methodist Church building was erected in 1880, near Avery Flyd’s home and beside the Floyds Cemetery. In 1920, the building was moved to its present location on SC Hwy 9, on land donated by George Marshall Ford. The church has always had a small membership as the only Methodist Church in this part of the county. It has recently been modernized and holds a regular worship service each Sunday. It has a new look, also. The children of Mrs. Fannie Areba Norton erected a church steeple in 1991 as a memorial to her and her service to the church.
Avery and “Miss Penny” Floyd continued to serve the community and the Methodist Church until their deaths in the 1920s. They are both buried in Floyds Cemetery.

The crossroads settlement near the center of Floyds Township was called Duford, for the DuBose and Ford families. Both families owned farms and general stores at the crossroads. For many years Duford was a thriving center with several stores, and people coming in from their farms to trade and visit. They even had a Magistrate’s office and a jail to take care of the rowdy ones. Going to the “Borough” (Conway) was quite a journey by horse and wagon, and some people only went when the tobacco markets opened in late summer.

Life during the Great Depression of the 1930s was difficult everywhere. The South was still struggling with the aftermath of the Civil War, and the economy was very poor. Farm work was hard: long hours of back-breaking work gathering tobacco, nights spent at tobacco barns keeping the fire going to flue-cure the tobacco. This hard work was rewarded with chicken bog parties, watermelon cuttings, or just get-togethers, sometimes at a tobacco barn. Swimming parties and picnics were held at the Lumber River, and churches had many activities for young people.
Three strong Baptist Churches (Wanamaker, Mount Olive, and Spring Branch) contributed to community life. A public elementary school was built at Duford in 1920. Wanamaker Baptist Academy taught students in the upper grades for a few years in the 1920s. Floyds High School opened in 1928, with Mr. Herman N. Hayden as its first superintendent. In 1988 a beautiful modern school complex opened on SC Hwy 9, consolidating Green Sea and Floyds schools.

Today paved roads have replaced the narrow sandy rutted roads of earlier days. Electric lights shine through windows, instead of candles and oil lamps. Shopping in nearby towns is easy and practical, and the crossroads stores have nearly all closed. College, wars, job and loss of property have caused many people to move away.

On the other hand, some people have returned to Floyds and Duford to remodel family homes and contribute to community and church life. Farming is more diversified and mechanized, with more leisure time for farm families. So life goes on, much the same, a quiet way of life, rooted in generations past: the American Way.
THE HOT AND HOT FISH CLUB OF ALL SAINTS PARISH

by Christopher C. Boyle

We all met at 11 o’clock A.M., returned home after sun set. The club was the old Hot & Hot Fish Club, of Waccamaw, and lots of fun and pleasant hours were there spent.

J. Motte Alston

The Waccamaw Neck, a twenty mile long peninsula, varying in width from between three and five miles wide, and located sixty miles north of Charleston, was once the home of many of the state’s most affluent antebellum rice planters. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Winyah Bay to the South and the Waccamaw River to the west, the boggy Waccamaw Neck provided the perfect environment for large scale rice cultivation. The area’s agricultural potential was realized early in South Carolina’s history, and for nearly two-hundred years was the home of an aristocratic society built upon the production of this one crop.

For the most part, the group that benefited from the high yield of rice was related and aligned politically, economically and socially. Many planters were military officers, politicians, and physicians. Together, they constituted a microcosm of the antebellum South’s most influential body, the planter class.

The rice planters of the Waccamaw neck named their first social club the Hot and Hot Fish Club. Due to the absence of records, the founding date and early history of the club are unknown. Prior to 1844, the only source of information is “Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club of All Saints Parish.” However, Robert F. W. Allston claimed that the club existed and held meetings prior to the War of 1812. He recalled attending meetings as a boy of fifteen (in 1816) as a guest of his brother-in-law, John H. Tucker.

The earliest meetings probably consisted of little more than friends gathered to eat, drink and socialize. According to the club’s earliest records, nine members met in a one-room building located on the northern most point of a small island in Murrells Inlet, referred to as “Drunken Jack Island.” It was there, among the stunted trees and near the fishing grounds, that the Waccamaw and Pee Dee elite held their first social meetings.

It is unclear at what time the members began to fish each day, but at 1:00 p.m. the president of the club raised a flag to call in the boats. The planters surveyed their catch and entertained each other


2Hot And Hot Fish Club, Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club of All Saints Parish, South Carolina (Charleston: Evans & Cogswell, 1860). Only two copies of this 1860 pamphlet are known to exist. One copy is located at the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina and the other at Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina.

3Ibid., 5. Drunken Jack Island was named for Mr. John Green, a revolutionary soldier, and early member of the Hot and Hot Fish Club. It has been said that this individual could eat a peck of fish in one meal and wash them down with a quart of brandy.
with fishing stories. Then, accompanied by their servants who rowed the boats, they returned to the inlet until dinner time. Most did not venture too far out; only John Tucker, the individual said to be the club’s finest deep-sea fisherman, went out farther than 300 yards from shore.  

During the afternoon, some slaves began to prepare the morning’s catch for dinner, bass, drum, bream, trout and perch were the most common catch; other fish such as whiting and the “hog-fish” of North Carolina and Virginia were more rare. After scaling, slaves washed the fish in three waters, the last being fresh. In the evening, all members sat down together to eat the spicy dishes that gave the club its name: The Hot and Hot Fish Club.  

Early club history claims that the most entertaining member of the club was the hard drinking John Green, the individual for whom Drunken Jack Island received its name. He reputedly ate his fish by “taking them in at one corner of his mouth and grinning the bones out at the other.” He often sang, “Fish and rice is very nice; pork and ‘tater is much better.”  

Recalling the early days of the club, Robert Allston wrote, “There was but one salt dish (beef or ham) and one of fresh meat (generally game) on [the] table, and these were furnished, together with rice, by rule, in turns. For the rest, every member caught his own dinner and enough for his boat hands, each contributing some kind of bread, and such condiments as he liked.”  

A storm damaged the original clubhouse and it was soon after abandoned. The members quickly constructed a new building on a clam bank at Joshua Ward’s salt vats, modern Huntington Beach. At the new site, the club continued its meetings and initiated one honorary and thirteen new members. Later, the group moved to the beach front property of Peter Fraser where they held meetings in a wall tent supplied by General Joseph Alston. Shortly there after, the Hot and Hot Fish Club again relocated, this time to the head of a causeway on Andrew Hasell’s property near Pawleys Island. At the fourth site, membership flourished, but a terrible storm on September 27, 1822 destroyed the clubhouse and many summer homes on the island.  

Determined to keep their organization alive, members constructed their fifth and final clubhouse on a ten-acre land grant donated by Thomas Alston. The tract was located on, what is now, Clubhouse Creek, near Alston’s Midway Plantation, so called because it was the midway point on the Waccamaw Neck. There the club’s activities became more formal, graduating from casual fishing excursions to large banquet styled gatherings.

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4Ibid., 6.  
5Ibid.  
6Ibid.  
7Ibid., 5.  
8Ibid., 7.  
9Ibid., 6.  
10Ibid., 7. John Magill, Edward Heriot, Davison McDowell, General Joseph Waties Alston, Joshua Ward, John G. North, Captain Thomas Petigru, Peter Fraser, Robert Nesbit, Thomas Alston, Thomas Howe, John Allston and Robert Allston joined the club at this time.  
11Ibid. Andrew Hasell, William Magill, William Norris, John Middleton, B. B. Smith and John Alston joined the club.
The area’s expanding production, the regional dominance of the rice market\(^{12}\) and the growing affluence of the planters in South Carolina’s politics accounted for the change.\(^{13}\) No longer just a recreational escape from the formality of the aristocratic lifestyle of local planters, (who now did not welcome the drunken antics of members such as John Green) club activities became ceremonious affairs.

At Midway the group constructed a two-room clubhouse with a large dining room and a free-standing kitchen. For entertainment, members played ten pins, billiards and raced their horses. It was here that a secretary began taking notes of meetings, a treasurer collected admission from new members and the membership adopted rules of governance. The formulation of rules was a gradual process which continued until July of 1860 when the final rule was adopted.\(^{14}\)

One member boasted that the club’s race track was “the training course of some of the finest racers in Carolina.”\(^{15}\) Regardless, the course at the Hot and Hot Fish Club was the site of at least one tragic race. After graduating from Yale College, Thomas and Motte Alston returned home to the Waccamaw Neck where sibling rivalry led the boys to engage in a race with their brothers Charles and Pinckney. When Motte insisted on riding a bad tempered horse, Pinckney refused to compete: “After a little while, as if impelled by foreboding evil, he [Pinckney] mounted his horse and went after them, and only in time to see his brother [Motte] thrown against a pine stump, his horse having bolted. He [Pinckney] reached him only to feel his heart give one throb and he was dead.”\(^{16}\) The blow was so great that the watch which Motte wore stopped at the moment of impact, recording the moment of his untimely death.

The members continued to hunt for many of their dinners. Tukey and duck hunting were popular, but deer hunting was special. On the mornings of the hunt, members gathered early and often on horseback. Then, the gentlemen took to the woods with their finest packs of hounds, armed with rifles and accompanied by deer drivers, slaves dressed in light colors and red caps with whips. Hunting was easy on the Waccamaw Neck due to the abundance of wild game. Sometimes the planters “still hunted,” used deer stands instead of horses, but still depended upon their hounds and slaves.\(^{17}\)

\(^{12}\)George C. Rogers, jr., History of Georgetown County, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), 324. In 1840, Georgetown produced 36,360,000 pounds of the national crop of 80,841,422 pounds. Georgetown’s competitors produced far less. The Charleston District produced 11,938,750, the Beaufort District produced 5,629,402 and Colleton produced 5,483,533 pounds of the crop.

\(^{13}\)Winyah Intelligencer, September 5, 1832. The state senate elections of 1832, was one of the most important in South Carolina history due to the nullification crisis. In that year, several members of the Hot and Hot Fish Club ran against each other for the senate seats of All Saints and Prince George Parishes. Joshua Ward, the States Rights candidate in the All Saints District, won his election, while Robert Allston and Peter Fraser beat their fellow club members Edward Heriot and John Allston.

\(^{14}\)Hot And Hot Fish Club, Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, 17.

\(^{15}\)Childs, Rice Planter and Sportsman, 60.

\(^{16}\)Ibid., 25-26.

\(^{17}\)Ibid., 83-84.
Although the club outwardly displayed the wealth of its members, adopted a formal set of rules and built an elaborate clubhouse, the basis of the club was still the same: social and convivial intercourse. J. Motte Alston recalled the meetings at the Midway site as democratically organized feasts. He wrote, "We presided by turns, and each member brought his own dish or dishes, wines, etc., and so when a full attendance was present a very full table, of course, followed."18

The Hot and Hot Fish Club met before noon each Friday, beginning with the first Friday in June and continuing through the last Friday, except for one, in October. At the meetings, the president of the day provided a ham and "good" rice, and his slaves prepared the seaside banquet, which they served, by rule, at 2:00 p.m. The vice president of the day provided the club with ice and water and announced whether champagne would be brought to the following meeting. Ice was one of the hardest condiments to procure on the Waccamaw Neck during the antebellum period. In 1799, New England traders began to ship ice to Charleston where factors sent it by schooners to the planters.19 Planters built icehouses, little more than covered fifteen foot deep wells which resembled gabled roofs resting on the ground, to keep ice from melting.20 In addition to these duties, the vice president also participated in the club's games on the side of the president. If the officers of the day did not attend the meeting, they still sent the refreshments that their positions required.21

Towards dinner, each member contributed at least one dish and a bottle of wine, unless it had been announced that champagne would be provided. Bachelors were exempt from bringing a dish and, instead, required to provide puddings. By turn, members were also required to furnish sugar.22 Many of the planters grew sugar cane on their plantations, an act which made it one of the easiest condiments to provide for the club. Salt was another seasoning that was easy to obtain. It was simply boiled out of the ocean water.23

The men were very fond of wine and consumed it in large quantities at every meeting. Champagne, on the other hand, was for special occasions. Members donated champagne to the club rather frequently and, in fact, the organization required that its members do so at certain times. By 1849, the quantity of wine and champagne held by the club became so large that the group formed a committee to keep record of its inventory and remind members when they, by rule, were required to furnish a case of champagne.24 Champagne was due upon occasions such as marriages and births.

The club also required "Any member of this club, who shall be elected or appointed to any distinguished office in the state, shall for each and every such compliment, furnish for the use of the club one box of champagne."25 In most clubs this rule would seem unnecessary; however, the Hot

18Ibid., 60.
21Hot And Hot Fish Club, Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, 10-11.
22Ibid., 11-12.
25Hot And Hot Fish Club, Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, 13.
and Hot Fish Club included some of the most outstanding men in the state, several of whom were elected to distinguished State offices, such as Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senator.\textsuperscript{26} According to one contemporary, rice planters filled these political seats not because they wanted to but because it was their noblesse oblige to do so. He wrote, "rice planters rarely sought office, but accepted without reluctance local appointments as school, charity, and road commissioners, and were ready to represent their district in the State legislature."\textsuperscript{27}

By the time the club subjected itself to rules, it was an economic and political powerhouse. A complete roster reveals that fifteen were military officers. One general, ten colonels, two majors and two captains fought in either the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War or the War Between the States. Many were prominent politicians. Plowden Weston and Joshua Ward served South Carolina as Lieutenant Governors, and Robert Allston was Governor from 1856 to 1858. Besides Weston, Ward and Allston, who used the State Senate as a stepping stone to reach higher state offices, several other State Senators belonged to the club: Edward Heriot, Thomas Alston, Peter Fraser, John Read and John Hays Allston.

In addition, twelve members were physicians and twenty others referred to themselves as "esquire." A total of forty-eight of the fifty-four members wrote titles next to their names. Having excluded Georgetown's lawyers, factors and merchants, whom the planters disliked because of their capitalistic occupations, most members were rice planters. Andrew Hasell, a practicing physician, was among the few exceptions. Although trained in medicine, John Magill and Edward Heriot, only practiced among their own family and slave communities.\textsuperscript{28} One physician, James Sparkman, carefully balanced both his medical career and the responsibilities of being a planter.\textsuperscript{29}

After 1845, anyone who wished to join the club had to be sponsored by the president of the day. If elected by a majority, providing that the group present constituted a quorum, the club required that the new member pay an initiation fee of fifty dollars.\textsuperscript{30} In addition to initiation fees, the club received support from an annual dues of five dollars per member, as well as other various donations.

\textsuperscript{26}E. B. Reynolds and J. R. Faunt, \textit{The Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776-1962}, (Columbia, R. L. Bryan Company), 116, 127. Peter Fraser represented Prince George Parish and Robert Allston sat continuously on the State Senate, serving as president after 1850 for three terms, until he was elected Governor in 1856. In All Saints Parish Thomas Alston sat until 1838, when Edward Heriot succeeded him for two terms. Beginning in 1842, All Saints Parish sent Joshua Ward to the Senate. He remained the Senator for the Parish until elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1850.

\textsuperscript{27}Sanborn, \textit{The Reminiscences of Richard Lathers}, 5-6.

\textsuperscript{28}Rogers, \textit{The History of Georgetown County}, 270.

\textsuperscript{29}James Ritchie Sparkman Papers, Southern Historical Collection, #2732 folder 4a, and 4b. Sparkman's papers contain two books of medical records and receipts that prove he tended to several planters and their families as well as their slave communities.

\textsuperscript{30}Journal of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, Robert F. W. Allston Papers, South Carolina Historical Society 12-4-12. In July of 1853, Charles Alston was proposed for admission into the club, however; there were not enough members present to constitute a quorum and he had to wait until the following meeting. Charles was permitted to attend the meetings as a guest until a meeting when he could be admitted. On August 6, 1853, John Alston, acting as president of the day, proposed that Charles Alston be admitted into the club, the resolution passed and Charles became a member.
Thomas Alston's land grant to the club was, perhaps, its most valuable donation. In reward for his contribution, Alston was exempt from paying dues to the club.\(^{31}\) Alston's was not the only gift of value. Philanthropist Joshua Ward donated a billiards table after the completion of the fifth and final clubhouse when it was clear that it would not be ruined by the elements.\(^{32}\)

The group used their dues for many practical purposes, most noticeably for contracting clubhouse repairs and improvements such as framing the ten pin alley, the addition of a second door to the clubhouse, structural repairs in 1850, and repairs to the kitchen in 1860.\(^{33}\)

Treasury funds also paid for a wide variety of other club expenses such as door locks,\(^{34}\) dinnerware, balls and pins for the ten-pin alley, a lightning rod and printing costs of articles of respect in memory of deceased members. In members' obituaries published in Georgetown newspapers, articles cast the rice planters in the most favorable light. Robert Nesbit was memorialized as "a practical planter," and Edward Heriot as "doctor" rather than planter because it was "a pursuit more congenial to his views."\(^{35}\)

In 1848 and 1850, the club felt that it held sufficient funds in its treasury so it did not collect dues; however, it continued to levy the fifty dollar initiation fee expected of all new members.\(^{36}\)

Even after the club added rules for better governance, and built an elaborate clubhouse, its emphasis continued to be on seashore banquets and fine wine. When President Zachary Taylor asked Americans to commit to a day of fasting and humiliation on Friday, August 3, 1849, on account of a dangerous pestilence that prevailed in many parts of the country, the club resolved to skip the scheduled meeting rather than meet and not feast.\(^{37}\)

As the organization matured, meals became more formal and members paid less attention to fishing and more to games and conviviality. Social interaction between the gentlemen often included teasing about their fortunes and importance to society. Benjamin Allston wrote to his father concerning one such episode. He wrote, "I have just returned from club where we spent a very pleasant day. Dr Hazel (Hasell) was quite facetious, and thinks my name is handed down from remotest posterity by being mentioned in Abbots P. R. Survey in Oregon."\(^{38}\)

The group might spend the entire afternoon and most of the night eating and drinking at their catered seaside feasts. One member recalled a typical club meeting in this way:

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\(^{31}\)Ibid.

\(^{32}\)Hot And Hot Fish Club, Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, 9.

\(^{33}\)Journal of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, Robert F. W. Allston Papers, South Carolina Historical Society 12-4-12.

\(^{34}\)Ibid. On June 15, 1850, the club voted to distribute keys to the lock to Thomas Alston and Joshua Ward.

\(^{35}\)Winyah Observer, October 25, 1848. Journal of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, Robert F. W. Allston Papers, South Carolina Historical Society 12-4-12.

\(^{36}\)Ibid.

\(^{37}\)Ibid.

Each member brought his servant; and when all the good things had been discussed, interwoven with some politics and lots of rice talk, and the table cleared of all save the bottles of old wine, the thrice told anecdotes and songs would enliven the scene till night began to throw her kind mantle over the happy members of the Hot & Hot Fish Club.39

The slaves who accompanied their masters to these meetings were not field hands dressed in homespun or burlap, but a class of much higher status. The servants at these dinners were always males and specially trained for serving at social gatherings. Frequently, the banquets acted as a training school for young male domestics. Here they learned manners and became accustomed to wearing fine livery.40

Typical livery colors were green, red, or gray; however, the gentlemen clothed their servants as they wished, always remaining conscious that the appearance of their people was a direct reflection of their ability to provide for them. J. Motte Alston dressed his male slaves in fine dark green coats of broadcloth, green plush trousers and vests faced with red and trimmed in silver braid.41 James Sparkman, in a letter to Benjamin Allston, proudly boasted that his male domestics were, “supplied without limit to insure a genteel and comfortable appearance.”42 Robert Allston often clothed his family in the same material that he used to make suits for his male servants. On one occasion, Allston asked his wife to tell his tailor, “If there is enough of it left [referring to a particular type of tweed] I would like a coat of it for myself.”43 Allston outfitted his male domestics in gray, mixed-cloth coats and tweed trousers.44

This elite class of slaves at the Hot and Hot Fish Club, chosen to serve their masters, had their master’s trust in circumstances where field hands did not. The only record of the club’s slaves disobeying rules has to do with alcohol consumption. It is not surprising that with such a large group of drunken masters and an ample supply of wine and champagne, the servants took advantage of the situation. They had the freedom to sample food and beverages before serving their waiting masters.

During the summer of 1860, Colonel Daniel Jordan rewarded a servant with alcohol for his politeness. The slave, Isaac, belonged to Andrew Hasell who did not appreciate the gesture. According to Hasell, Isaac had “never been intemperate here [at Cedar Grove] for 14 years--& has never been seen intoxicated--or suspected of having liquor during that long period.”45 Hasell wrote Jordan a letter chastising him for his action: “I heard from Mayham Ward yesterday that my man Isaac was intoxicated at Club--I regret it--Some temptation must have been made--either in the dregs-

39Childs, Rice Planter and Sportsman, 60.
40Easterby, The South Carolina Rice Plantation Revealed, 123.
41Childs, Rice Planter and Sportsman, 12.
42James Ritchie Sparkman to Benjamin Allston, Allston Family Papers, South Caroliniana Library, 29.
43Easterby, The South Carolina Rice Plantation Revealed, 117.
44Ibid., 92.
45Dr. Andrew Hassel to Daniel W. Jordan, July 16, 1860, Daniel W. Jordan Papers, Duke University Library.
-left by members--or by some other dose. You will confer a favor upon me in not offering liquor to any servant of mine." \(^{46}\) After receiving the letter, Jordan wrote back promising Hasell:

> I am not in the habit of offering liquor to your servant, or to the servants of other people. Your servant put me in the way of obtaining a cooking utensil which I expected to have found in the Club House. When he returned from showing my boy the fork of the road--I happened, as is sometimes the case, to be taking a drink he offered me ice water and for his politeness I gave him about 2 table spoons full of whiskey. \(^{47}\)

Later in his letter, Jordan claimed that the boy was "a little lively but I do not think he was by any means drunk." He ended his rebuttal to Hasell by reminding him, "It is not difficult for negroes to get whiskey if they want it." \(^{48}\) Alcohol was a central part of the Hot and Hot Fish Club's weekly gatherings and every club meeting constituted a holiday.

The club's most celebrated meeting was a special gathering held on Thursday, April 21, 1857. The meeting was given in honor of Robert Allston's election as Governor and was also, by "undesigned coincidence," his birthday. \(^{49}\) The president of the day, Andrew Hasell, toasted Governor Allston's health to a gallery of forty members of Georgetown's elite and, as Plowden Weston recalled, "the whole day was one of pleasure and satisfaction." \(^{50}\)

In 1859, after years of holding functions, the Hot and Hot Fish Club finally incorporated. At the time, the state legislature granted John LaBruce, Ralph Nesbit, William M. Post, Charles Alston Jr. and their associates the right to be declared and constitute a body politic under the name of the Hot and Hot Fish Club of Waccamaw. They also received the right to sue and be sued, as well as the use of a common seal and permitted to make by laws for the club and proclaim themselves a profit making society. Also, according to their incorporation notice, the group received the permission to "take, hold and enjoy, sell and alien property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding thirty-thousand dollars." \(^{51}\)

By the summer of 1860, the fever of war had spread throughout South Carolina and had begun to raise questions about nearly every aspect of life. The Hot and Hot Fish Club was not spared. In July, 1860, the club passed a rule that pertained to members who planned on being absent from the parish. The rule stated,

\(^{46}\)Ibid.
\(^{47}\)Daniel W. Jordan to Dr. Andrew Hassel, July 19, 1860, Daniel W. Jordan Papers, Duke University Library.
\(^{48}\)Ibid.
\(^{49}\)Hot And Hot Fish Club, Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club, 11.
\(^{50}\)Ibid., 11.
It shall be lawful from and after the first day of August, 1860, for any member intending to be absent from All Saints Parish for more than one year, to acquaint the Secretary and Treasurer with such intention, and from and after such notice given, the said member shall not be liable for any pecuniary dues to the Club, until he shall, by appearing again at the Club, resume his privileges of membership. But if a member shall be absent for a fraction of a year, beyond the first twelve months, then he shall not be liable for any dues owing during any part of that year. And members so absent, shall not be counted as members on the roll, in case where the Rules require a majority of two-thirds.\textsuperscript{52}

As if knowing its days were numbered, the club published a small pamphlet, edited by Plowden Weston, entitled \textit{Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club of All Saints Parish}. Weston began his work with an editor’s note in which he stated that he regretted that more of the club’s history was not preserved within the text. He also apologized for the shortness of the publication and ended his note by stating, “Let us never lose our connection with the past--let us, always reverence those who have been before us, who once sat round our social table. Bright looks too bright to wither, warm hearts too warm to die.”\textsuperscript{53} Weston’s ending statement sounded like a eulogy, and for all practical purposes it may have been designed to read as one.

The club braced for the coming storm of war during April 1861 by locking the doors of its elaborate clubhouse and suspending its meetings until the conflict passed. Unfortunately for those country gentlemen, the end of the war brought contrary results to their expectations. After the conflict passed, the group of individuals that the club represented were no longer the gentlemen of leisure they were prior to the war. The great men were all dead, their fortunes destroyed and their plantations ravaged. Their sons were now in charge of the depressed rice culture and the Hot and Hot Fish Club was probably the last thing on their minds.

\textsuperscript{52}Hot and Hot Fish Club, \textit{Rules and History of the Hot And Hot Fish Club}, 14. Rule 17.
\textsuperscript{53}Ibid., 2.
MEMBERS ROLE OF THE HOT AND HOT FISH CLUB: 1860

Dr. John D. Magill
Colonel Francis Withers Heriot
Colonel John H. Read, Jr.
Governor Robert F. W. Allston
Joshua W. La Bruce, Esquire
Colonel Charles Alston, Jr.
William Hyrne Tucker, Esquire
Colonel Thomas Pinckney Alston
Colonel Jacob Motte Alston
Plowden C. J. Weston, Esquire
Dr. William Joseph Magill
Joseph Alston, Jr. Esquire
William Allan Allston, Esquire
Colonel J. Blythe Allston
Colonel Daniel W. Jordan

Francis Weston
Dr. Andrew Hasell
William Percival Vaux
Dr. Arthur B. Flagg
Joshua Ward, Esquire
Dr. John Hyrne Tucker
John La Bruce, Esquire
Dr. B. Burgh Smith
Colonel Benjamin Allston
Dr. Henry M. Tucker
Dr. Allard B. Flagg
Robert N. Nesbit, Esquire
Dr. William M. Post
Captain Mayham Ward

ROLE OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE
HOT AND HOT FISH CLUB: 1860

William Tucker, Esquire
Francis Marion Weston, Esquire
Benjamin Allston, Esquire
F. Burrington Thomas, Esquire
Davison McDowell, Esquire
General Joseph Waties Allston
Captain Thomas Petigru, U. S. N.
John Hays Allston, Esquire
Nathaniel Barnwell, Esquire
Colonel John Ashe Alston
Hugh Fraser, Esquire
Colonel Joshua John Ward

John Hyrne Tucker
Major Joshua Ward
Robert Withers, Esquire
Major William A. Bull
Jack Green
John G. North, Esquire
Thomas Howe, Esquire
Dr. Edward Thomas Heriot
Dr. E. Belin Flagg,
Robert Nesbit, Esquire
Colonel Peter W. Fraser
Dr. William A. Norris
The Rules Of The Hot And Hot Fish Club

Whereas, the Club long known as the Hot and Hot Fish Club, of All Saints Parish, Waccamaw, was established for the cultivation of friendly relations, we, the members thereof, with a view to perpetuate the same, do subscribe our names to the following Rules, for the regulation of the Club:

Rule I.
Time and Place of Meeting

It is the duty of members to meet, at or about 12 o’clock, at the Club House, at Midway sea shore, on each Friday, from the first Friday in June, to the last Friday, but one, in October

Rule II.
Admission of Members

Any person, wishing to become a member, must be proposed by the President, and if elected by a majority, shall, after subscribing to the rules, and paying his admission fee of fifty dollars to the treasurer, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member.

Rule III.
Quorum

Not less than two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Rule IV
Officers

There shall be a President and vice-president, to preside at the meetings, and a Secretary and Treasurer, to record the proceedings, and to take charge of the funds of the club.

Rule V.
Duties of the President

Each member, in rotation, and in order of residences, shall act as President. He shall furnish a ham, and good rice, and also attend to the preparation for dinner, to be on the table at 2 o’clock. He must preserve order, and select sides with the vice-president for games.

If absent, he must send his ham and rice.
Rule VI.

Duties of the Vice-President

The Vice-President shall, in addition to his dish and wine, supply the club with water and ice, and attend to the games. If the President is absent, the vice-president will preside, and his next neighbor officiate for him. He must also announce whether champagne will be brought at the ensuing club meeting.

Rule VII.

Duties of Secretary and Treasurer

The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of the club, take charge of the funds, receive or disburse, according to the vote of the club. He shall also keep an account of the debts due by, and to the club, and furnish an annual report at the first meeting in October.

Rule VIII

Duties of Members

Each member shall contribute at least one substantial dish for dinner, also one bottle of wine, unless it shall have been previously announced that champagne will be furnished. He must also bring not less than two knives and forks, two tumblers, two wine glasses, two plates, and one dish.

Rule IX.

Duties of certain Members

Each unmarried member shall be permitted in rotation to furnish a pudding, in lieu of that required under Rule VIII.

Rule X.

Duty of each Member in Rotation

It shall be the duty of each member in rotation to furnish sugar for the club for one season.

Rule XI.

Prize Rule

Should any member become the parent of twins, each member shall, in rotation, furnish one basket of champagne for the club; the names of the twins to be announced after the removal of dinner, in an appropriate toast by the President.

Rule XII.

Whenever a member has an additional compliment to his family, he shall compliment the club with a basket of champagne.
Rule XIII.
Any unmarried member who practically illustrates his preference to matrimony by being wedded, shall be complimented by each unmarried member, through the club, with a basket of champagne, in commemoration of that event.

Rule XIV.
Any member of this club, who shall be elected or appointed to any distinguished office in the State, shall for each and every such compliment, furnish for the use of the club one box of champagne.

Rule XV.
Each member shall contribute annually five dollars, for the contingent fund of the club, the same to be paid on the second Friday in June, to the Treasurer of the club.

Rule XVI
Order
It shall be competent for the presiding officer, or for any member of the Hot and Hot Fish Club, through the President, to call the club to order, during the introduction or discussion of any subject, and there shall be no appeal from the Chair at that meeting: any member persisting, shall be considered as severely censured by the club generally.

Rule XVII. --(Passed July, 1860)
Of Members absent from the Parish
It shall be lawful from and after the first day of August, 1860, for any member intending to be absent from All Saints Parish for more than one year, to acquaint the Secretary and Treasurer with such intentions, and from and after such notice given, the said member shall not be liable for any pecuniary dues to the club, until he shall, by appearing again at the club, resume his rights and privileges of membership. But if a member shall be absent for a fraction of a year, beyond the first twelve months, then he shall not be liable for any dues owing during any part of that year. And members so absent, shall not be counted as members on the roll, in case where the Rules require a majority of two-thirds.

Rule XVIII.
No alterations or amendment of the foregoing Rules shall be made, unless notice of the substance of the proposed alteration be given at a previous meeting, and the motion for such shall be renewed at the subsequent meeting, and two-thirds of the members on the role of the club shall be necessary to carry the same.
HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP, 1996

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Mr. J. Benjamin Burroughs, 100 6th Avenue, Conway, SC 29526
Mr. Aaron Butler, 2463 Bulk Plant Road, Conway, SC 29526
Ms. Gina Butler, 322 Rainwood Road, Conway, SC 29526
Mr. John M. Butler, 1018 Cliffwood Drive, Mt. Pleasant, SC 294464322
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