PROFILES OF HORY COUNTY FAMILIES FROM THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

All Articles Written By
Aynor High School Students

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Editor’s Note

This edition of the Independent Republic Quarterly is a collection of articles
written by my local history classes in the spring of 2000. The assignment was to write
your own, or someone else’s, family history from the 1850s and 1860s using primary and
secondary sources. This project builds upon the projects my local history classes
completed in 1999 that were published in this periodical. I hope you learn from, as I
have, the hard work of these fine young people. Enjoy.
Travel back in time to Bucks Township with me if you will. In the 1850's Bucks Township was made up of mostly a black population, but there were a few white planters and farmers living there. Let's visit the household of Larkin Francis Hugh. According to the 1850 census, there were seven people living there. They were Larkin and Ann Hugh, along with their five children Elizabeth, Francis, Alafare, R.A., and James Hugh. The 1850 census states that Larkin F. Hugh was a farmer and the cash value of his farm was $200, but he was worth $1,000. That information leads me to believe that he did not completely rely on farming as his sole source of income.

According to the 1850 Slave Schedule, Larkin owned seven slaves; a 38 year old black female, a 6 year old black female, a 1 year old black female, a 12 year old black male, a 8 year old black female, a 6 year old black male, and a 4 year old black male. I am not sure of how Larkin used these slaves since they were so young; they probably were not used for field labor.

It is recorded in the 1850 agricultural survey that Larkin Hugh had no horses. I find this unusual because I always thought that horses were the main mode of transportation. Larkin owned 50 swine and 10 Milch Cows.

Most of his farming income came from Indian corn, wool, peas and beans, sweet potatoes, butter and hay. Larkin owned 200 bushels of Indian corn, 60 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of peas and beans, 400 pounds of sweet potatoes, 200 pounds of butter, and 1 ton of Hay. I also found it strange that he had 60 pounds of wool, but he owned no sheep.

Now let's proceed to the 1860's. It was during this time period that events changed the course of American history; 11 states seceded from the Union to create the Confederate States of America; five bloody years of the War Between the States, and finally, Reconstruction. The 1860 census was composed in the months prior to the beginning of the War Between the States. 1860 was a prosperous time for many people in the United States, as well as in South Carolina. Larkin Francis Hugh generated enough wealth during this time period to make the transformation from Farmer to Planter.

The 1860 census reports that there were seven people living in the household. Larkin F. and Ann B. Hugh, along with their children Alifair, Ann, James, and Larkin F. Hugh, Jr. There was also a man by the name of John Hugh who was a 30 year old male. I believe that he was Larkin's brother or some other close relative.

In the 10 years between the 1850 census and the 1860 census, Larkin's real estate value went up from $200 in 1850 to $1000 in 1860. The reason his real estate value went up could be because he bought another man's farm.

The 1860 slave schedule states that Larkin Hugh owned twenty-nine slaves. In 1850 he only had seven slaves but in 1860 his holdings went up to twenty-nine slaves. His twenty-nine slaves lived in six slave cabins. Every one of his twenty-nine slaves were black with no deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or fugitives of the state. In 1850 his slaves were not an age to work in the field. In 1860, most of his slaves were of working age. Of the crops Larkin grew, he had 500 bushels of Indian corn, 2190 pounds of rice, 15 bushels of beans and peas, 700 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 30 pounds of butter. He
had 2 horses, 7 Milch Cows, 2 working oxen, and 10 other cattle. The value of his animals slaughtered was $270.

In 1861, when the call to arms bellowed throughout South Carolina, Larkin Francis Hugh traveled to Pickens District to enlist in the 2nd S.C. Rifles. He was appointed to the position of 1st lieutenant in Company H. In the battle of Gains Mill, which was one of the battles in the seven days battles around Richmond, Virginia, Larkin was wounded in the left arm and his left hand. His left arm was amputated and he was discharged from the army. This is all of the information on Larkin Hugh in the 1860s.

In the 1880 census, only Larkin Francis Hugh and his son, Larkin Francis Hugh Jr. are listed in his household. More research may uncover why. At the time that I researched Larkin Hugh, the 1880 agricultural survey had not been published so I do not know of his financial state.

There is a great deal of information to look through when researching a family. My resources were the 1850 Census, the 1850 Agricultural Survey, the 1850 Slave schedule, the 1860 Census, the 1860 Agricultural Survey, the 1860 slave schedule, and the 1880 Census. In conclusion, I hope that the reader of this article has a better understanding of a farmer/planter of the antebellum period.
Unlike the planters from Georgetown and Charleston, small farmers were prevalent in Horry County in the 1850’s and 1860’s. These people did not grow just one cash crop to sell, they grew many to sustain their farm independently with few supplies needed from outside sources. One such small farmer in Horry was Jesephat N. Jones. He was a middle-age farmer, 43 years old. He was married to Isabella Jones and their family consisted of nine children (five boys and four girls) and one slave.

His eldest daughter Avey was 22 years of age; his eldest son Nelson was 20 years of age; Elizabeth, 19; William, 18; James, 17; Thos, 16; Valentine; Magilly, 5; and the youngest son, Andrew, 2. The slave was a black female, 17 years of age, who presumably helped out around the house. Since Jesephat only owned one slave, the family had to operate the farm by themselves.

The Jones farm consisted of twenty improved acres and 180 unimproved acres in 1850, which they increased to forty improved acres and 591 unimproved acres by the 1860 agricultural survey. The total value of his farming implements such as a plow and other materials increased from five dollars to forty dollars. The extra tools were probably needed to work the extra land.

The livestock on the farm consisted of one oxen, one cattle, and twenty swine, enough to get by with in the 1850’s. By the time the 1860’s rolled around their livestock holdings increased to one horse, four milk cows, three oxen, nine cattle, twenty-five sheep, and thirty swine. The value of his livestock increased from forty dollars to $422 dollars, more than tenfold in ten years. The output of his crops also increased in the ten-year period. His Indian corn crop grew from sixty bushels to 200 bushels. However his rice crop decreased from 200 pounds of rice to nothing, presumably because he could buy it from the rice planters in Georgetown and he did not have to waste hard labor producing a rice crop. The sweet potato crop increased from 100 pounds to 500 pounds and also produced ten pounds of Irish potatoes. With the addition of milk cows, the Jones family churned twenty-five pounds of butter, a necessity in the kitchen. Jones also gathered twenty-five pounds of wool from his sheep to make clothes. Therefore, the value of the farm’s homemade wares increased from thirty dollars to fifty dollars. Also, the added livestock allowed for the family to slaughter more animals resulting in an increase from sixty dollars to 200 dollars in sales of those animals.

All of the increases of production on the farm helped to make the Jones family more wealthy in the ten year period from 1850 to 1860. The farm made positive strides in every factor of production on the farm with the lone setback being rice. Between 1850 and 1860, Jone’s net worth increased from $200.00 to $2,000 dollars. The family helped maintain a farm not capable of being a plantation, but just large enough to make a living.

The family did this all without the help of slaves, an important factor considering the era in which they lived. During the Civil war, Jesephat did fight on the side of the South, a private in the 7th SC Infantry, Company L, Confederate States of America. Company L was made up of Horry County men and many were small farmers just like Jesephat. Their Captain was W.C. White and they fought as a part of Kershaw’s Brigade. McLaw’s Division (later Kershaw’s), and Longstreet’s Corps Army of Northern Virginia. Jesephat had two cousins in the Lake Swamp Volunteers, South Carolina’s
Tenth Regiment, who were also privates. They were wounded at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia in July 1864. His son Nelson was also a part of the Lake Swamp volunteers and he was killed July 22, 1864.

Jesephat Jones was a typical Horry farmer from the 1850's and 1860's. He was not a rich planter from Georgetown, but he made a good living from the land he owned and lived on in Horry County. He almost ensured that his family would grow by having a large amount of children. The Jone's family was successful and made their mark in the Civil War as well. I respect the fact that they owned only one slave and could still operate the farm. They worked very hard for the things that they produced and earned. I have gained a lot respect for this family and the way that they lived.

Survey of People Living with Jesephat and Isabella Jones in 1860

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relation to family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Avey Jones</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Nelson Jones</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Son</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Elizabeth Jones</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
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<td>4) William Jones</td>
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<td>5) James Jones</td>
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<td>Son</td>
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<td>6) Thos Jones</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Valentine Jones</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Magilly Jones</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Andrew Jones</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Female slave</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Helper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Long before the battle cry of the American Civil War sounded throughout the county, Horry County was a large community made up mostly of small farmers, but large planters. The large plantations had dozens of slaves that worked in large rice fields, others lived in the pinelands and operated naval stores of tar, pitch, and turpentine. In 1850, Horry district contained 686,720 acres and was inhabited by 7,646 people (2,124 were slaves). For many people this was a time of scarcity. Smaller farmers barely grew enough crops to feed themselves and their families. Land and slave prices were so high it was very hard for a person to elevate themselves from the social set that society had set for the people of that time. Even though there might not have been money or an abundance of luxury items there was a family atmosphere that everyone, no matter what color, race, or sex, could feel. The following is the story of one family that stuck together through the good and bad times and went from being almost no one to becoming very successful farmers.

There were many Floyds throughout the Horry District. They were spread far and wide, but they were very well known by many. Lewis Hugh Floyd was a man that went from being an average farmer to becoming a very wealthy and respectable farmer. According to the 1850 census Lewis Floyd owned over 1,800 acres. He used seventy of those acres for farmland. Compared to the time Lewis Floyd owned a lot of land. Unfortunately, the value of his farm was only about one hundred dollars. Like many other people of that time, Lewis Floyd planted many things on his farm. His major crop in the 1850’s was sweet potatoes, of which he had over 300 bushels. Indian corn was another big source of income for the Floyd family. Lewis produced over 200 bushels of corn in 1850. He did not produce beans and peas in the same abundance as he did his other crops, in fact, the Floyd family only produced twenty bushels of both beans and peas. The beans and peas were probably grown for the family’s personal use such as jarring and cooking. It was not until later that the Floyd’s became more productive farmers.

Not only did the family farm increase in size but they raised more livestock as well. The overall value of the Floyd’s livestock was $375 dollars. Swine was a big part of the family’s day to day life. A lot of their swine were slaughtered and used by the family. They had two oxen that were used for many different field operations. In total they had fifteen cattle, but seven of those were milch cows. Milch cows were used for milk and other dairy products. The family had twenty sheep that they received over twenty-five pounds of wool from.

Besides the family’s livestock and crops they also owned nine slaves. The slaves ranged in age from thirty to one year. Out of nine slaves there were five females and four males. At that time slaves did various jobs on the farm. The Floyd family seemed to be very ordinary in the 1850’s, but over the next ten years they would develop into a very wealthy family.

According to the 1860 census, Lewis Floyd lost 550 acres of land, thus leaving him with 1,250 acres of unimproved land and fifty acres of improved land; however, the total value of the farm went from 100 dollars to over 3,000 dollars. An explanation for the increase of value and decrease of acreage may have been due to the fact that he
gained rice land in the process. Rice land was worth about $300 dollars per acre. While pineland was only worth between .25 and .50 cents an acre. Lewis Floyd harvested 475 bushels of rice in 1860. Along with rice he planted some of the same crops that he had planted in 1850, but harvested a greater yield. Once again sweet potatoes were a very big crop but Indian corn tied with sweet potatoes for the largest crop producing 500 bushels. The growth of peas and beans dropped to only seventeen bushels. Along with the growth of crops, the Floyd's also experienced a growth in livestock. The Agriculture Survey recorded that Lewis Floyd owned five sheep on his farm, but there was no mention of any wool being produced. There was no growth in Milch cows, but the family gained two cows between time periods. The big increase in livestock was in swine. Floyd increased his swine holdings by fifty percent to one hundred. The growth in cows and swine is probably what influenced the growth of corn. The increased amount of corn may have been grown in order to feed the cows and swine. Lewis Floyd used many of his swine and cows for slaughtering. The value of animals slaughtered was well over 200 dollars. In total Lewis Floyd's livestock was valued at 900 dollars. Much of the milk from the Milch cows was used for butter. In 1860 the Floyd's had stored 100 pounds of butter. Because of the growth of the farm, the Floyd's were forced to buy seven more slaves. The oldest of the slaves was sixty-five and the youngest was one year. There were eight males and seven females that worked on the farm. Due to the growth of his slave population Floyd built four slave cabins. This was a time of growth not only for the country but for families as well.

Lewis Hugh Floyd is the son of Lewis Floyd and Elizabeth Lewis. At the age of thirty-six Lewis H. Floyd had four children with his wife Cynthia Strickland. In 1860 Lewis and Elizabeth had a large family of ten children. Born in 1835 at home Mary was the oldest of their children. In 1850 Mary was only fifteen years old and a great help to her mother. She helped care for her younger brothers and sisters. According to the Floyd family tree the order of birth was as follows: Mary, Daniel Harman, Willson, William "Bill", Martha, Melvina, Ida "Adie", Samuel, and Matthew Thomas. It was not until 1853 that Matthew Thomas was born; therefore, he was not included in the 1850 census. Willson Floyd was not recorded in the 1860 census and there is no record of him dying. It would not be long until a very close family would be torn apart by the tragedy of war. Some of them would lose their lives while others would live to tell about it. The Floyd's would change much more over the next hundred years, but one thing would remain the same, they would always be family.

I have heard many stories about the Floyd family, but I wanted to find out the truth about where I came from. Some things have not really changed over the last hundred years. The Floyd's are still very strong and dominant people that care very much about each other. I am very proud of my family and things that they have done. I never knew that people in my family owned and produced rice. Even back then they grew some of the same things that my family plants on our farm. Times and people may have changed, but parts of the Floyd family will always be farmers and remain toilers of the soil.
During the 1800's, South Carolina was going through many changes. One of the areas drastically affected by these changes was present day Horry County. Horry District was established in 1801. The district was named for Peter Horry who was a lieutenant colonel in the American Revolution. The name of the county seat was changed from Kingston to Conwayborough in 1801, which was renamed in honor of Robert Conway, a local legislator. The first post office in Horry County was established in Conwayborough in 1807. In 1825, Horry County also received its first permanent courthouse, the Mills Courthouse, and its first jail. Shortly after, Henry Buck, one of the more prominent farmers of the time, established a lumber industry with the Upper Mill Plant in Waccamaw. In the 1830's, naval stores were the main export and they brought in the most money for the Horry District. The population was also growing in Horry as well. The 1850 census shows that there were 5,522 whites and 2,124 blacks living in Horry County. In 1860, there were 5,564, whites and 2,398 blacks. There was not a significant increase in the population during the ten-year span, but there was a small increase.

What is more interesting than mere statistics about the life in the mid-1800's in Horry County are the lives behind the names and numbers. Although some families were not as prominent as Henry Buck, they were all important in shaping the way of life in Horry County. Every person that was documented in the census reports of Horry County during the 1850's and 1860's left an impression on the future descendants of Horry County. This is the story of one such family; the family of Return Page.

In 1850, Return Page was 40 years old. He was a farmer with a real estate value of $700.00. His wife, Sarah, 38, bore him 8 children by 1850, they were: Nancey, 14; Patience, 13; Elizabeth, 11; Abraham, 10; Samuel, 7; William, 5; Return, 3; and Hughey J., 3.

The Page farm consisted of 20 improved acres and 488 unimproved acres. The total cash value of the farm was $500.00. The value of farming implements and machinery was $10.00. Page had no horses, mules, or sheep, however he had 4 Milch cows, 1 working oxen, 8 other cattle, and 15 swine. The total value of his livestock was $125.00. When it came to other crops, the farm did not produce a very diverse product. Instead, the farm produced 1,250 bushels of Indian corn, 210 pounds of rice, 20 bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 30 pounds of butter, and 2 tons of hay. The value of his homemade manufactures was $50.00 and the value of his slaughtered livestock was $150.00.

During the ten year span from 1850 to 1860, Sarah produced two more children: Jehu, 10; and Doctor F., 8. Sarah herself was 48 and Return was 50. The rest of the children were still alive and well: Nancey, 24; Patience, 23;
Elizabeth, 21; Abraham, 20; Samuel, 17; William, 15; Return, 15; and Hughey J., 13.

The 1860’s also showed an increase in the amount of Page’s improved acres, which was documented at 40 acres. The unimproved acreage was 468. The cash value of his farm also went up to $1,000.00. The value of farming implements and machinery increased to $15.00. Also showing an increase was his amount of livestock. There were five working oxen and 40 swine. However, the amount of Milch cows stayed at four while the amount of other cattle dropped to six. The overall total value of livestock rose to $325.00. Although the livestock values of the farm seemed to flourish, the other crops diminished. In fact, the only other two crops the farm produced were 200 bushels of Indian corn and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. This indicates that either livestock had become more valuable or the crops Page produced were bringing in less money than the two existing crops. The value of homemade manufactures remained $50.00 while the value of slaughtered animals fell to $100.00.

During the 1850’s, it appears that there was more of a demand for crops such as corn, peas, and beans; at least, they appear to have brought in more money for Page than the livestock. That curiously changed during the 1860’s which an increase in livestock. The most logical assumption is that Page found that livestock were becoming more profitable for him than the crops he had been growing. This is surprising since many local farmers had begun to cash in on rice production.

There was not much information about the Page family to go on. From looking back on the census records from the 1840’s, 1820’s, and 1800’s, there was no record of the page family living in the Horry District. This leads me to believe that the Page family moved here sometime after the 1840 census.

I also received the 1880 census. The recordings show that Return Page was still living in Horry County at the age of 70. His wife, Sarah, 67, was also still alive and had given birth to two more children, Agnes, 14, and Jasper B., 12. The oldest daughter, Nancey, 45, was married to Daniel Baker, also 45. They had three children: Martha A., 20; Mary M., 6; and Effie, 3. Elizabeth, 41, was married to James Harper, 54. They had four children and one child living with them: James, 19; Capers, 11; Sarah E., 7; Dell, 5; and William Thomas, who was the child living with them whose age was not given. William was more than likely a cousin or neighbor whose parents had died and was taken in by the Harpers. William, 35, married a woman named Mary J. who was 33. Their children were Robert E., 12; Sarah J., 10; Mary E., 6; William H., 3; and Return H., 1. Hughey J., 33, married Elizabeth, 33, who had a daughter, Chasity, 1. Jehu, 29, married Louiza, 32. They had four children: Samuel J., 9; Mary P., 7; Hampton, 4; and Cora, 1. Doctor F., 27, was married to Olivia V., 28. They had one daughter, Minnia M., 2. There were no further records found for Patience, Abraham, Samuel, or the younger Return. This leads me to the assumption that they either died or moved away. Whatever the case, the Page family had a sturdy family history which ensured the namesake to be carried on.
Back in the 1850’s and 1860’s, Horry County flourished. Many people moved to this area and became permanent inhabitants. Among those who moved down from the north to join the southern states was Thomas Randall. Thomas Randall was a very powerful man throughout the 1850’s and 1860’s. He met and surpassed the requirements for a planter with ease. Randall had a vast wealth and owned many slaves. Only three other men had an equal or greater amount of wealth than he. One of who was the famous Henry Buck, who built the Upper Mill Plantation. Buck had a greater wealth because he had 100,000 dollars to his name. Jacob Motte Allston and D.W. Jordan had equal amounts of wealth when compared to Thomas Randall.

In the 1850’s, in Horry County, Thomas Randall had an every day job of managing his 20,000 dollars of wealth. He was sixty years old when the 1850 census was taken, and he was married to forty-nine year old Susanah. They had two children, and both were males. The oldest son was B. Randall, and he was twenty-three years old. The younger of the two sons was not very young at all; Asa R. Randall was seventeen years old. In the 1840 census, Thomas and Susanah had seven children, so I assume that the older children moved out of the Randall household to start their own families and maybe even to become farmers.

Thomas Randall owned a vast amount of acreage. He used this land for many things and acquired a great deal of wealth. Randall had 1,100 acres of land that was improved, meaning that the land was cleared and put to use for the benefits of his pocket. Thomas Randell also had 10,000 acres of unimproved land. Although this land was not cleared and not put to use, this unimproved land still added to his wealth. The clearing of land is a hard task for even the technological men, so Randall did this tedious job with slaves and machinery. The complete value of the farming implements and machinery used to clear and work the land was 1,000 dollars. This was a very great amount and it helped to make Randall’s farm a success. On the numerous acres of his farm, Randall grew many crops. Some of the crops he planted and cared for, but some grew wild, like Indian corn. Randall had 2,000 bushels of Indian corn. He also joined in with the immense popularity of growing rice. He was not a great rice planter but he still had a good share. Randall had 1,750 pounds of rice at the time the 1850 census took place. Maybe he used this rice for shipment to England or France, or maybe to be sold around the country. However, it really did not matter because the value of rice also went to make Thomas Randell’s wealth greater. In addition, he managed to find the time to grow 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, a good country crop. He grew plenty of crops for his family’s use and the use of other’s that were willing to make his wealth expand by purchasing the many types of crops that he grows.

Thomas Randall also raised a great deal of livestock. Machinery was probably also used to help with the growing of his livestock. He used the animals for laborers, transportation, clothing, and food. Randall had about seven horses, which was rare because people could hardly afford the expense of a horse. He also had two asses and mules. These animals were probably put to work on one of Randall’s many farms. Randall also had twenty milch cows. Milch means giving milk according to the 1950’s Webster’s Dictionary. These milk-giving cows gave. With the help of the milch, or milk-
giving cows, Randall made another dairy product. He had twenty pounds of butter at the
time that the 1850 census took place. Randall also had forty sheep at the time when the
1850 census took place, and sixty swine.

Thomas Randall also had some homemade goods that he manufactured at his
estates. All together Randall’s value of homemade manufacturers totaled up to twenty
dollars. In addition, he got money from the slaughtering of his animals. The value of
animals slaughtered was sixty dollars. The complete value of Thomas Randall’s farm was
15,000 dollars.

Along with the great wealth that Thomas Randall got from his farm, machinery,
animals slaughtered, and homemade manufacturers, he also had many slaves, seventy-
eight to be exact. The slave role consisted of forty-two black male slaves, and thirty-eight
black female slaves. None of Randall’s slaves were molato. This great number of slaves
were counted as property and added to his wealth.

In the 1860’s, Thomas Randell became a captain, a captain of what I do not know.
At the time the 1860 census was taken, Randall was sixty-nine years old and still married
to the sixty year old Susannah. The two sons that they once had, B. and Asa R. Randall,
moved out of the Randall household and left their younger daughter with Thomas and
Susannah, her name was Josephine. Josephine Randall was twenty-one years old.

The value of Thomas Randall’s farm seriously dropped through the decade. Not
from livestock and slaves, which grew in value, but from the acreage that he lost. In
1850, he had 11,100 acres of improved and unimproved land. By the time that the 1860
census took place, Randall had only 400 acres of improved land. That is a serious decline.
The amount of wealth that he acquired from livestock and slaves grew some over the
decade. Thomas Randall had eighty-five slaves. Forty-seven were black males and thirty-
eight black females; none of his slaves were molato.

From carefully taken records and good research, one can conclude that Thomas
Randell really was a very powerful man. In the 1850’s, Randall had the second highest
land value right behind D.W. Jordan. He also had the third largest number of slaves right
behind Henry Buck and Jacob Motte Allston. In the 1860’s, he had the third largest
number of slaves again, behind Henry Buck and James J. Wortham.

I learned from the writing of this paper that people in the 1850’s and 1860’s were
not that fortunate; only a couple could have the luxurious life that Thomas Randell had.
Like, most of the Antebellum South, Horry District was a farming community. Some farmers planted a wide variety of crops. John Squires was a farmer who only planted a select few. I traced John's family history through the 1850s and 1860s. From my research I found that it is likely that the family of John Squires may have lived in the Dog Bluff community, which is only a few miles from Aynor High School. The site of John's birthplace is unknown.

I chose to research the family of John Squires because I was interested in learning about my family's history. As I was looking through the 1850 Census and Agricultural Survey, I came upon the names of family members and also John's farm. In 1850, John Squires was 49 years of age and he made a living as a farmer. Including John, there were six members in his immediate family. One member of the family, a 38-year-old female, was obviously John's wife. The other members of the family consisted of three sons and a daughter. John's sons were John H. Squires, 18 years of age; Robert Squires, 15 years of age; and Hosia Squires, 11 years of age. I am not completely certain of his daughter's name. She was only listed in the 1850 Census as M.A. Squires. These initials may have been a nickname or a shorter name for her. M.A. was seven years old in 1850.

John Squires was an average farmer unlike others who may have owned thousands of acres of farmland. John's farm consisted of a total of 475 acres. He had 60 improved acres and 415 unimproved acres of land. In 1850, Mr. Squires farm was valued at $500. It was recorded that John had approximately $100 worth of farm machinery and equipment in order to maintain his farm. Squires had only one horse, but he had no asses or mules. He had 2 oxen, probably used to plow his fields or harvest crops. John also had several types of livestock on his farm. He had 5 milch cows, 6 cattle, 5 sheep, and 60 swine. John's livestock was appraised at $300. Squires did not plant tobacco, wheat, rye, oats or cotton. He had peas, beans, sweet potatoes and hay. In 1850, John produced 100 bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 2 tons of hay. The value of John's slaughtered animals in 1850 was $250.

After gathering this information about John Squires, I was interested to learn more about his family. I continued researching in the 1860 Census only to find John's name not listed. I was unable to find John or his wife, Ann, listed in the census or Agricultural Survey. I believe that John and his wife may have died during this ten-year period. I continued to trace the family's history until I came upon Hosia Squires, John's son, who was then 21 years old. Hosia was married to 18 year old Catherine Squires. Hosia and Catherine had a one year old little boy. I was unable to find any farmland listed under the name of Hosia Squires. Hosia probably had some other type of job rather than farming. It is also likely that at the passing of John Squires his estate was inherited by another of his sons. However, I could not find any information that supported this conclusion.

There were not many Squires families during this time period. Another person by the name of Olive Squires was a 60-year-old female. It is uncertain whether John was any relation to Olive. In the 1850 Census, Olive was listed as living with the Robert Parker family. Robert Parker was a 30-year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at
only $200. The only other Squires I found in the 1850 Census was M.J. Squires who was 16 years old. M.J. lived with the Enoch Stevens family. Enoch Stevens was also a farmer. Enoch had a $2,500 estate. In the 1860 Census there was a R.H. and Elizabeth C. Squires. They were 23 and 16 years old, respectively. J.H. Squires’ family also was listed in the Census. J.H. had a wife and 2 sons. His wife was Mary E. 23 years old, and sons James W. 3 years old and Benjamin F. who was 5 months old.

I really enjoyed researching my family's history. I learned not only about my family, but also information about their neighbors. It was interesting to see whom the people were who owned slaves and how many they had. I was surprised to learn that the Squires Family did not own slaves.

| Total Acres of land | 475 |
| Improved Acres of land | 60 |
| Unimproved acres | 475 |
| Real Estate Value | $500 |
| Value of Machinery | $100 |
| Horses | 1 |
| Asses/Mules | 0 |
| Oxen | 2 |
| Cows | 5 |
| Cattle | 6 |
| Sheep | 5 |
| Swine | 60 |
| Value of Livestock | $300 |
| Tobacco | 0 |
| Cotton | 0 |
| Wheat/oats | 0 |
| Peas/Beans | 100 bus. |
| Sweet Potatoes | 200 bus. |
| Wool | 25 lbs. |
| Butter | 30 bus. |
| Value of Slaughtered Animals | $250 |
| Hay | 2 ton |

**Family Members of John Squires**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann Squires</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosia Squires</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Squires</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A. Squires</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Squires</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family Members of Hosia Squires**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Squires</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Squires</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1850, South Carolina’s Horry District had a population of 5,522 whites and the population of blacks was 2,124. The total population together was 7,646 people who lived in Horry County. There were 980 family units living in Horry in the 1850’s. Before the American Civil War the Horry District was a farming community. Farming back then was very hard for the farmers because they barely grew enough crops to have food on the table for their families to eat. One of the families who lived in Horry County was the Elliott family. Aaron Elliott was a 48-year-old white male farmer. His wife was named Jane and she was 47 years old. The rest of the family members were: Mary age 26 female, Many age 24 female, Sarah age 21 female, Samuel age 20 male, Gilbert age 19 male, Wilson age 16 male, PinkEye age 14 male, George age 11 male, Lewis age 9 male, Henry age 97 male, Mary age 77 female. Even though Aaron Elliott had a big family living with him he also owned many things like 100 improved acres that were cleared and ready to sale or use for other purposes. Aaron Elliott also owned 2000 unimproved acres that had not been cleared. The cash value of his farm was worth $1,200.00. Elliott’s value of farming implements and machinery were $30.00. Elliott also owned two horses to ride on for transportation. Elliott owned many animals that helped him work or they were used for profit. There were seventy other cattle that he owned and sixty swine. The value of animals slaughtered was $150.00. Elliott’s livestock was worth $800.00. Aaron Elliott planted a lot of crops while he was busy with his livestock. Elliott planted 250 bushels of Indian corn, ten bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes. Elliott also had two tons of hay and fifty pounds of wool. His homemade manufactures were worth $70.00. In the 1850’s Aaron Elliott did not own any slaves. He must have worked in the fields by himself or either his family helped him. Aaron Elliott’s livestock and crops changed a little in the 1860’s. Aaron Elliott’s improved acres changed from 100 to 300. His unimproved acres changed from 2,000 to 2,700. Elliott’s cash value of his farm changed from $1,200.00 to $6,000.00. The value of his farming implements and machinery was $30.00, but in the 1860’s it was worth $25.00. Aaron Elliott originally owned two horses but he now owns four horses in the 1860’s. Aaron’s livestock really changed, it decreased greatly. His Milch cows went down from twenty to seven. Elliott always owned seventy other cattle until the 1860’s. He only owned five other cattle now. Elliott’s swine increased greatly. They went from being sixty to eighty. Aaron Elliott’s value of livestock went down from $800.00 to $600.00. Aaron’s crops went down but he gained some as well. He had 250 bushels of Indian corn in 1850 but now he had 200 bushels. He had fifty pounds of wool and now in the 1860’s he has twenty-five pounds. In 1860 Aaron Elliott did gain some more new crops. He started producing five pounds of beeswax and fifty pounds of honey. The value of animals slaughtered in 1850’s was $150 but in the 1860’s it has increased to $250. Aaron Elliott in the 1860’s still did not have any slaves for labor. In Aaron Elliott’s family there were only five members still living.

Aaron Elliott was a very wealthy farmer who lived in the 1850’s and 1860’s. Aaron Elliott and other farmers just like him struggle with their crops and they did not have really good machines back then to help them out like people do now. Some of the farmers back then would find a way to survive and make a living for their family no
matter how bad it got. Aaron Elliott was a very good farmer and he believed in his work and made it the best. This is whom I chose to write my report on, because he had a lot of things to write about and he sounds like he lived a pretty good life and he was from Horry County. While I was looking things up about him I learned that everyone had it really bad back then, but sometimes it was all right. I really had fun doing my report on Aaron Elliott because he was very interesting and he had much land and livestock. He sounded like he was a pretty good farmer who knew what he was doing. I have learned that he owned more in the 1850’s than in the 1860’s, but some things he gained and some things went down on his farm. I have also learned that during this time period many items were very cheap. The other thing I have learned was that money was very hard to keep. It was very hard to keep crops growing and to keep up with things. Work back then was very hard because you did not have the things we have today to work with. Back then they had animals doing things for them and today we have machines to work with. Life today is very easy compared to the 1850-1860’s. We have bigger and better things to work with. Back then farmers were always worrying if they could make a living because they had a lot of things to worry about like if the rain was going to flood their crops and mess them up or if a storm would come through. Farmers back then and farmers today have a lot to worry about. If we were to compare the farmers today to the farmers from the past I would say the farmers today have it made. I hope everyone has enjoyed my paper on Aaron Elliott, a white male farmer who was very dedicated to his work and family. It was very interesting getting to know things about farmers from the past. I have learned a lot about the way they farmed, how much stuff they owned, and how much items cost back then.
Horry became a district in 1801. Like most of the districts in South Carolina before the American Civil War, Horry was a farming community. Many of the farmers in this area farmed not only one crop but several. The majority of the population were small farmers such as Alexander Hardwick. Many of the other farmers produced only enough agriculture staples to feed their families. The information I collected from the 1850 and 1860 census provided me with interesting and valuable knowledge about this time period.

In the 1850 Census, Alex Hardwick was 51 years old. His wife's name was Delara A. Hardwick. She was 48 years old. The census listed several individuals living in his household. It is fair to assume that they were either the children or close relatives of Alex. They are as follows: Alexander B. Hardwick (12), M.E. Hardwick (10), Mary A. Hardwick (15), Samuel P. Hardwick (21), W.E. Hardwick (18), and Willis P. Hardwick (23). Alex had only seven family members, who probably helped on the farm. I am amazed that he did not own any slaves.

Alex owned 60 improved acres and 300 unimproved acres. Compared to his neighbors, Alex worked the most land. He also had the highest cash value of all the crops in his area at $600. Alex had two horses. Only one of his neighbors had more horses than Alex, his name was Nathan Hardwick. He may have been of some relation to Alex, but I am not certain. Alex owned 12 Milch cows, 3 oxen, 10 sheep, 80 swine, and 25 other cattle. He raised the second largest quantity of swine. His livestock value was the highest of all his neighbors at $472.

Alex produced 400 bushels of corn. It was the most agricultural staples produced in his area. Hardwick produced 360 pounds of rice. He was the third highest producer of all his neighbors. He produced 75 pounds of wool, 300 bushels of peas and beans, 50 pounds of butter, and 1 ton of hay. The value of his homemade manufactures was $30, and the value of the animals he slaughtered in 1850 was $150.

In the 1850 agriculture survey, there are many products listed that Hardwick did not produce. Alex did not grow or produce the following items: molasses, grain seeds, silk cocoons, flax seeds, maple sugar, clover seeds, cheese, wine, rye, tobacco, oats, or Irish potatoes. The only conclusion I can make about his lack of producing these crops was that he did not want to grow these things, or the land was unable to yield adequate quantities of these crops.

In 1860, another census was taken and several changes are revealed in Hardwick's household and farm. When I searched for Alex's name in the census, I found that his name was spelled differently. The only member whose name was similar was Delary A. Hardwick, his wife. Because none of the male's names were
listed the same, I assumed that the boys were of age to leave home and make a life for themselves. Mary A. Hardwick was also not listed in the 1860 Census. I assumed that she had gotten married and moved out. The family members' names that were listed are as follows: Delary A. Hardwick (16), Elizabeth Hardwick (20), James C. Hardwick (16), and William Hardwick (3 months old). When looking through the census, I found that Alex Hardwick nor his neighbors' owned slaves. I assume that he and his neighbors either did not subscribe to the institution of slavery, or they simply could not afford to buy slaves.

Not only did changes occur in the family but also in the items Alex produced. Hardwick's farming acres dropped to 14 acres but his unimproved acreage increased to 1,114 acres. The cash value of the farm grew to $1,000, probably due to the fact that he changed some of the items he produced. Alex had stopped producing wool and hay and started producing other crops such as beeswax and honey. He continued to own two horses. Even though oxen were more common among his neighbors, Alex only had 1 ox. I found it interesting that Hardwick was the only producer of wheat in his area. He had 5 Milch cows, 8 other cattle, and 25 swine. The value of his livestock declined to $313.

Alex continued to grow and produce many items. He produced 3 bushels of wheat, 125 bushels of Indian corn, 350 pounds of rice, 6 bushels of peas and beans, and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes. He also started to try others things by this time period. He started collecting beeswax and making honey. For this year, he had 6 pounds of beeswax and 100 pounds of honey. It is possible that he sold or gave some of the honey to his neighbors because he produced more than any single family could consume. The value of his homemade manufactures had declined from $30 to $12, but the value of the animals he slaughtered increased from $150 in 1850 to $200 in 1860.

I chose to research Alex Hardwick because he may be of some relation to me. I found the information in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses to be very interesting, and it helped me to understand how life was during those years. I can safely say that life was not as easy as it is today. I was very shocked to find that neither Alex nor any of his neighbors owned slaves. I thought that with all of the crops they produced they would have needed a little extra help on the farm. The family members had to work hard for everything that they got. I found several changes between the two censuses. These changes were minor, but it still was a little confusing to me. By doing this project, it allowed me to fully understand the way of life for my ancestors.
On December 19, 1801 Horry County was established as a district. Horry was named in honor of Peter Horry, who fought in the American Revolution. The population of Horry in 1801 was 2,000 people, 708 of those people were slaves. In 1850, the population had increased to 7,646 people, 2,124 of those inhabitants were slaves. Within 50 years, the population of Horry had almost quadrupled. Horry prospered greatly within that time by trade, naval stores, education, and industry. I recently discovered that my family moved to Horry County during this time period, while looking in the 1840, 1850, and 1860 Horry County Censuses. I found it very interesting that my family had originally come from Virginia, and I decided to further research them in the series of Censuses.

According to the Census reports, John Wise was born in 1782. By the 1850’s Census, John Wise was 68 years old. At this time, he had 4 children by the names of Allis (28), Elizabeth (4 months), Margaret (22), and Nancy Jr. (25). His wife’s name was Nancy, and she was 55 years old at this time. There is no record of their marriage on the Horry County Historical Society web page. From assumption, they were probably married for 30 years at this time. There were not many listings of the last name Wise in neither of the Censuses nor the Historical Society web page. Wise was not a common last name in the 1800’s.

Although Wise was not a very common name, there were other sets of Wise families such as the Gilbert Wise family and the James Wise family. According to the Census records, John Wise was the richest Wise family. His real estate was worth up to $1000 dollars. John began farming as soon as he moved to Horry from Virginia. He prospered greatly within a short amount of time when he began farming, from 1841 to 1850. The 1850’s Census shows that John owned an adequate amount of real estate, livestock, crops, and other
necessities compared to his neighbors, and other families in Horry County. Some Horry families had incomes as low as $25 to $50. Compared to these families, John was doing well for himself.

Based on reports from the 1850’s Census, John owned 40 improved acres of land, and 940 acres of land. The Cash value of his estate was $800. Nine hundred and eighty acres is not an excessive amount of land for this time period, but he was by no means poor. The value of his farming implements and machinery was $200. Mr. Wise owned two horses, one ox, but no mules. He used these horses and ox to travel and to work the crops. John had a fair amount of livestock. Among the livestock that he owned was 11 milch cows, 26 other cattle, 15 sheep, and 50 swine. The value of his livestock was $480. John, of course, slaughtered some of his livestock for family rations. According to the 1850 Census report, John had over $400 worth of livestock slaughtered.

John had crops that provided for his families’ rations also. Among his crops were 125 bushels of corn, 280 pounds of rice, 30 bushels of beans, 30 bushels of peas, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 2 tons of hay. The Agriculture Survey of 1850 showed that John did not grow tobacco, cotton, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, fruits, clover, hops, hemp, flax, silk cocoons, rye, oats, or wheat. He also did not have wine, cheese, maple sugar, cane sugar, molasses, beeswax, honey, or wool on his land. Maybe Mr. Wise did not have the resources to produce these products. One thing he did have an abundance of was butter. John produced 30 pounds of butter. Naturally, John made his butter out of the milk from his cows. The value of John’s homemade manufactures was $50.

Although John had a lot of land, crops, and livestock to handle by himself (because he had no son), he owned no slaves. I found that fact to be very interesting. I’m guessing that John did not have enough money to own a slave, or either he did not agree with the idea of slavery.

In the 1860 Census, I discovered that John and Nancy had a new little baby girl named Adora. In 1860 she was 3 years old. This means John was 75 years old when she was born. John must have wanted to try just one more time before his death to have a son to carry on his family name. Unfortunately, his attempt was unsuccessful. This information was useful by assuring me that John Wise was and is not my great, great, great grandfather. Although the 1860 Census had record of John Wise during this period, it did not have any records of his farm, or information about him owning slaves. The Census did show that his daughter Elizabeth might have died between the years of 1850-1860.
Horry County became independent in 1801. Today, local citizens can see this date proudly displayed on any law enforcement officer’s vehicle. Horry is now a tourism county, with its main income coming from people who travel Hwy. 501 to Myrtle Beach each summer. Before Myrtle Beach, Horry was not like the place we see today. It was heavily wooded pine forest and swamps. The land had to be improved to become farmland. The development of Horry County brought many settlers. Charleston gave people who came from overseas free travel to Horry District to settle it. These first settlers were poor Scottish-Irish people.

In modern Horry county most people know everybody’s family, this is especially true on the West side of the Intercoastal Waterway. Those who live on the West side of the waterway and own large parts of the East side are even better known. John Travis Smith, Enoch Smith, Woodrow Smith, and their five sisters are some of the people who inhabited the western side of the waterway in the 1950’s. Before them came their ancestors after them came their posterity that some people are now familiar with such as: Sandra Todd (advisory board member for Aynor/Conway), Patricia Johnson (owns most of the Patricia Hotels in M.B.), Walt Smith (Manager of John Travis’ Conway Feed and Garden Center).

Before these three boys and five girls came Clayton Smith. Clayton was fifty years old in 1860. He first appeared in Horry County in the 1860 census. His wife Isabella, who in 1860 was forty, his two sons Washington T. (probably T= Travis) twenty-three, and John Travis (T= Travis known through family history) eighteen lived with him. Also in the household was C. Edwards, a twenty-six year-old white male. Edwards also appeared in the 1850 census, lived with a foster family at the time. I believed Edwards was probably a farm worker for the Smith’s.

The Smith’s resided in the Dog bluff Township, which now is known as UCLA (upper Conway lower Aynor). They had a modest farm, nothing boisterous. It was valued at seven
hundred dollars in the 1860’s. Clayton owned 35 improved acres of land and 150 unimproved acres. On his farm Clayton had a small amount of livestock which included one horse, four asses, one milch cow, one other cow, and twenty-eight swine. Twenty-eight swine was a large amount if pigs for a small poor farm. Clayton’s livestock value was actually worth more than his farm: Clayton’s livestock was valued $1,147 in the 1860’s. His farm machinery and implements valued twenty dollars. The value of Clayton’s slaughtered animals valued two hundred fifteen dollars, and this was quite an amount for a farmer. Mr. Smith may have also been in the slaughtering business. Mr. Smith also held no slaves in the 1860’s.

Clayton’s farm also grew 100 bushels of Indian corn, fifty bushels of peas and beans, eight bushels of Irish potatoes, and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. The fact that Clayton grew Irish potatoes is odd. Most of the poor farmers of his time did not grow any Irish potatoes.

Mr. Smith’s neighbor’s included A. Alford, E. Brown, S.T. Brown, F. M. Fry, D. Rabon, A. Brown, Daniel Brown, W. W. Lockey, Isaiah Rabon, and N. M. Mishoe. These people were also farmers. Clayton owned the most livestock of all his near neighbors. He was the only grower in his area of Irish Potatoes, and he was one of the few in his area to grow peas and beans. His neighbors, like him, were all poor farmers.

Clayton did not appear in the 1880’s census and neither did his wife Isabella or Washington T.; however, John Travis did appear in the 1880’s census. John Travis was Clayton’s youngest son. History does not record what happened to Washington T. Smith, but we do know that Clayton and Isabella either moved or died because they are not listed in the next census.

John Travis Smith was thirty-seven in the 1880’s. He had a wife named Helon V. who was 33. The Smith’s also had four children, James W.M. male seventeen, Mary E.V. female twelve, Enoch G.C. ten male, and John A.A. male eight. John and his family also lived in the Dog Bluff Township.

Through family history I have found that Enoch married a Squires lady and stayed in the area. His child John Walter married Mary Daniels. John Walter died in his early forties. His children Woodrow, John Travis, Enoch and the five girls proceeded him. The three boys went to work to save their family’s farm and support their five sisters and mother. The three boys were successful; in fact, they even paid to send all of the five girls to Columbia College. The girls now have a scholarship in their names in honor of Horry County girls.
Horry District, in 1850, was not the county we think it to be today. Of course its landmass has not changed, but few other things remain unchanged. In 1850, only 7,646 people (2,124 were slaves) lived in Horry District.

I traced my ancestors back to my great-great-great-grandfather J. Jackson Baker. Baker lived on an eight hundred seventy-five-acre farm somewhere around Baker's Chapel Church, which is in fact named for his son James who funded most of the church. He lived there with his wife Mary, forty-five, his sons John, James, Enoch, and Cornelius, eight, sixteen, fourteen, and ten, respectively. He also had three daughters named Louisa, twelve, Julia, six, and Elizabeth, two. Baker, who was sixty-four, also had a guest named Aney Jane Allin, who was eighteen.

To make a living, Baker was a farmer, as were most residents of Horry District. In 1850, his farm produced 1,050 pounds of rice. He also produced one hundred bushels of Indian corn. In addition to rice and Indian corn, Baker produced one hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, and grew ten bushels of peas and beans. Baker must have also made some things at his house because he sold forty dollars worth of homemade materials in 1850 and grew two tons for his livestock.

Baker also had livestock on his farm. He had eight milch (milk) cows. He also had two working oxen to help him in the field. He had seven other cattle. He had eighteen sheep and seventy-five pigs! Baker profited from raising livestock; in fact, he slaughtered one hundred dollars worth of animals in 1850.

In 1860, Baker's farm was a different place. Most of his family had either moved away or died. The only people living in the house were Julia, Elizabeth, and Cornelius. His wife probably died sometime between 1850 and 1860 because she is not listed in the 1860 Census. Baker's farm expanded from eight hundred seventy-five to nine hundred seventy acres but his production decreased. In 1860, Baker's farmland was worth two hundred dollars. He gave up planting cotton, probably because of the lack of terrain to grow it. He grew two hundred bushels of Indian corn; two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes and one hundred percent increase from 1860. Baker introduced some new crops in 1860. He gathered two pounds of beeswax and twenty-two pounds of honey.

Baker also got rid of some of the livestock that he had. In 1860 he only had three milch cows for dairy purposes. He still had two working oxen and seven other cattle. His swine numbers decreased from seventy-five in 1850, to thirty-three in 1860. The value of his animals slaughtered went from one hundred dollars in 1850, to one hundred fifty in 1860.

I also have reason to believe that Baker's son James fought in the Civil War. He was a private in the Brooks Rifle Guard, Company B, in the Tenth South Carolina Regiment. The Regiment was involved in the protection of Corinth, Mississippi. Also they fought in Tennessee, more specifically the battles of Nashville and Franklin. They also were stationed in Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina. If you can remember the railroad track scene in Gone with the Wind where all of the men are sick, the Regiment was there. His son lived through the Civil War, though. I was surprised to find out that Baker did not own any slaves. It also shows people that the Civil War was not fought over slavery but over something else because his some fought in the Civil War.
In conclusion, I learned much about my great-great-great-grandfather. I really did not know much about any of my family or what they did and where they lived. I was really surprised about the Baker's Chapel thing. I am proud of my heritage in this state and in this county. I am proud to call myself part Baker. Until I started this project, I did not know that I was part Baker. I would really like to find out more about J. J. Baker's family. I want to see if my ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War. This research paper has helped me connect with the past.
For a moment in time, which spanned (as of this moment in time) nearly half of America's history, slavery was an accepted part of society in the southern parts of the United States. And, just as some Northerners accepted it, there were Southerners who disliked it. There were Southern abolitionists, who openly opposed the practice of their fellow landowners, and there were those who quietly opposed, and those who did not believe in slavery but did not cause a big fuss over it. Then there may have been landowners who wanted to own slaves but did not have enough money to purchase slaves. To say who favored slavery and who opposed the institution is a question that easily be answered. Regardless of their personal convictions, not everyone in the South was a slave holder, whether they had a choice or not. Another type of person who could have dwelled in the 1800's were slave holders who did not necessarily approve of or with the policy but held slaves merely as adherence to the accepted custom (Presidents George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were such people).

This characteristic could theoretically be applied to landowners based on census information. One such person under consideration is Z. W. Dusenbury, a small landowner who lived in Horry County during the mid-1800's. Since Mr. Dusenbury's name is not found in the 1840 census, it is assumed that he moved there between 1840 and 1850. Mr. Dusenbury had only one slave, but for sensationalistic purposes the assumed reason will be that he did not approve of slavery, even though the most obvious reason is that he did not have enough money to purchase several slaves. There were plenty of people living in the house, though, and perhaps Mr. Dusenbury did not need slaves because his family was willing to work. The reader will please be informed: all information regarding the property and financial status of Z. W. Dusenbury is accurate, as it is derived from the federal census taken of Horry County. All other information, however, is only observation, speculation, and conclusion drawn from the information available.

Z. W. Dusenbury was born in North Carolina and moved to Horry County, South Carolina sometime between 1840 and 1850. He was a farmer, like many people in Horry County (and much of the South at the time). He owned 355 acres of land, 78 of which were "improved," or cleared for farmland. This left 277 acres unimproved; maybe Dusenbury wanted only a small portion of land cultivated because he was growing to feed his family.

In addition to being a farmer, Dusenbury was a family man. The 30 year-old former North Carolinian was married to 24 year-old South Carolina native Mary (maiden name not disclosed) and was father to five children: Allen, 9; Ulrick, 7; James, 5; Zacheus W., 2; and Samuel, who was 2 months old. There was also an elderly gentleman living with Dusenbury named Samuel, who was 58 years old. It is not known if he is a brother, cousin, uncle, ect. of Z. W. Dusenbury, or if he was his father, but it was disclosed that he was a man of the "cloth-a minister." The only other person living in the house was Zacheus, an eighteen year old black slave girl, but in keeping with my theory of Mr. Dusenbury 's lifestyle, she may have been treated like part of the family. Since she was female, and the only slave Dusenbury owned, it is fair to assume that he and his
family farmed the land. The female slave probably worked along side Mary Dusenbury doing household chores.

In 1850, the Dusenbury land was worth $600 dollars with a cash value of $500. The land produced 200 bushels of Indian corn and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. The value of the farming implements, and machinery used to work the land was $50, and the value of homemade manufactures was $10. Dusenbury also raised livestock: He raised two horses, five cows, eighteen cattle other cattle and twenty-six swine. The combined value of all Dusenbury livestock was $330. He slaughtered $30 worth of livestock in that year.

By 1860 Mr. Dusenbury’s farm had grown substantially in some areas, yet decreased in others. His family grew, too. In addition to his wife and children that he had in 1850, he had two more children, George, eight; and Mary, four, by 1860. There is also a problem with another child listed in each of the two census reports. In 1850, Dusenbury is listed as having Solomon, who was reportedly ten year old in 1850 yet just born in the 1860 report. Perhaps, there was a typographical error in one of the reports, or maybe the first Solomon died and Dusenbury named another child by the same name.

As Dusenbury’s family grew larger, so did his slave force. He no longer had one slave (the eighteen year old female), but instead he also had two mulatto females (one twenty-five years old and the other one year old). As it was a secretly practiced custom, and not openly accepted, often times a landowner would have a slave mistress. Therefore, the one year old child may have been Dusenbury’s.

As mentioned before, Dusenbury’s production shrunk by the 1860s. He must have sold off some land, or took some land out of production because he only had 45 improved acres. Somehow, the cash value of his farm doubled to $1000. However, his total property holdings increased to 1,155 acres and his total property value increased as well. His farming implements and machinery was valued at $100 in 1860. Dusenbury produced 200 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of peas and beans and 500 bushels of sweet potatoes. Dusenbury’s livestock quantity increased as well. He stabled three donkeys, five milch cows, two other cows and fifty swine. The value of his livestock increased from $330 in 1850 to $810 in 1860. The value of the livestock that Dusenbury slaughtered in 1860 increased to $300.

This was a tumultuous time in the United States. The northern and southern states argued over states’ rights and protective tariffs, as well as slavery issues. James Dusenbury was one of the young boys who wanted to be part of the exciting confrontation between the United States and the newly formed Confederate States of America. James joined Company L of the 7th Infantry Division under the command of Captains W. C. White, T. L. Litchfield and G.S. Litchfield. Unlike many men in his unit, James survived the conflict.

Without extensive writing on daily events of people’s lives, one cannot truly understand the particular details of the lives of people in antebellum America. The theories about Dusenbury’s home life and beliefs are not based on data, but are rather conclusions drawn through analysis of the existing facts. The surviving records available to us; however, prove that Dusenbury made a remarkable increase in his financial situation in a less than ten years.
In the 1850’s Patrick Lewis lived in Gallivants Ferry. During this time most people were farmers, very few were merchants, such as blacksmiths, shoe makers, tailors, and hatters. Naval stores started to be a big thing in 1830, but by 1850 and 1860 the most profitable naval stores were turpentine: long-leaf pine, tar and pitch.

Patrick Lewis was married to Nancy Lewis. They had two boys, Daniel age 24, and Abd. G. W. age 18. They also had four girls, Margaret age 20, Ema age 16, and Z.H. age 11. Mr. Lewis was a farmer in 1850. His real estate value was $1000.00 for 1850. Patrick was not a poor man, but he was not a rich man, he was right in the middle.

During this time period slaves were not cheap. If you had slaves then you, more than likely, would not beat or mistreat them because they cost so much money. If you wanted a good carpenter or skilled craftsmen then you would pay up to $6000.00 for them. If you wanted a field worker then you would pay $1500.00 to $2000.00 for a male and $1200.00 to $1500.00 for a female. Patrick had 16 slaves in 1850. Nine of these slaves were females and seven were males, ages 72 to 2 years old. All of Patrick’s slaves were black. It appears that Patrick Lewis had the same slaves in 1860, also. The 1850 slave schedules of Horry do not list slave cabins on the estate; however, by 1860 he had two slave cabins. Unless some of his slaves lived in the house with the Lewis family, sixteen slaves had to live in two houses. Back then it was common for more than one slave family to share a cabin.

Patrick had a lot of land in 1850 but did not use all of it. He had 9200 acres of land, but only 200 acres were improved. Lewis owned 9000 acres of unimproved land. He had a good size farm; its cash value was $800. The value of his farm machinery was $150. He produced 500 bushels of Indian corn, 10 bushels of peas and beans, and 200 bushels of sweet potatoes in 1850.

Patrick did not only have crops he also had livestock. The value of his livestock was $140. He produced 40 bushels of wool. He had 30 milch cows that were about $5 a head, 8 working oxen, 60 other cattle that were about $5 a head, 40 sheep, and 60 swine that were about $2 to $5 a head. Patrick had a value of $25 of homemade manufactures and raised $80 from animal slaughters in 1850.

By 1860 Patrick and Nancy’s children had all left home or died. One of his sons, Daniel was a farmer in Gallivants Ferry, also.

Patrick Lewis had 890 acres of land in 1860. He could have given his children a piece of land, sold it, or lost it to someone. Three hundred acres were improved and 590 acres were unimproved. The value of his farm was now $1500. The value of his farm machinery was $60.

Patrick Lewis produced 15 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 150 pounds of butter. He also produced 20 pounds of beeswax and 220 pounds of honey.

Patrick did not only have crops he had livestock in the 1860 also. He had 3 horses, 1 mule, 16 milk cows, 43 other cattle, 20 sheep, and 50 swine. His sheep provided him with 20 pounds of wool. Patrick had a $300 value of homemade manufactured goods and earned $190 from the slaughter of animals in 1860.

Patrick Lewis was a middle class man in the 1850’s and 1860’s. Patrick Lewis was a good farmer. This paper tells a little about his life and what he raised on his farm. When you think of a farmer you think of someone that grows crops, well Mr. Lewis did not only grow crops he raised livestock.