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The Independent Republic Quarterly

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Calendar Events:

- **Regular Meeting**
January 13, 2008,
3:00 p.m. in the
Conway Library
Meeting Room.
Philip Vanderbilt
Brady of Georgetown
has extensively
researched the **Flagg**
and **Alston** families of
18th and 19th century
Waccamaw Neck.
He will speak on their
connections to his
Vanderbilt ancestors
who purchased **Arca-**
dia Plantation more
than a century ago.

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HORRY COUNTY AND THE GREAT INFLUENZA PANDEMIC OF 1918-1919

by Barry Price

The Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919 altered the future of mankind for all time. Beginning in force in the summer of 1918 and trailing off in most places by the spring of 1919, the virus did most of its killing in a seven-month span that was the last third of the first year and the first quarter of the second. While speculation continues to abound as to the likely place on the planet of initial infection, it is obvious that mankind unwittingly helped the slayer along through innovation and geo-political strife.

Nineteenth-century advancements in mechanics and engineering had brought railroads to the world. By the commencement of the Great War, iron rails were in place in abundance in every industrially advanced country on earth. Even in the heart of all but the most undeveloped, isolated and inhospitable lands, steam engines were known, if less often seen. Arising somewhat parallel to the steam engine of the railroad was the steam engine of the ocean-going ship. Coupled together, travel time by 1918 had been cut, and cut significantly, compared to any period in the past.

Making good use of advancements in travel technology in 1918 were the numerous nations and colonies which were directly or indirectly engaged in fighting

a global war. Only a century before, thousands of soldiers had marched toward the gates of Moscow with Napoleon, suffering along the way in both directions and taking months to arrive. In the American Civil War, Lee and Meade had commanded combined forces of perhaps 150,000 men in May and June of 1863. As Lee probed into Pennsylvania at that time, the logistics of mass movement limited both general's tactical options, and they covered relatively little ground in the eight weeks of marching leading up to the encounter at Gettysburg. Twentieth-century fighters on both sides, for the first time ever, were capable of being shuttled in great numbers over vast distances in days to confront one another or to, as was often the case, stare across at each other from germ-laden trenches on opposing sides of "no man's land."

Additionally, workers of all sorts were recruited and relocated to places where their supporting services were most acutely needed.¹

Many diseases, including influenza, had for all of recorded history

A 1918 skipping rope rhyme.....

I had a little bird,
Its name was Enza.
I opened the window,
And in-flu-enza.

possessed the ability to transfer replications of themselves from one person to another through casual contact. The concentrations of men and women in unnatural numbers and in marginally sanitary circumstances of World War I only facilitated contagion. Thus, the quickly reproducing disease crossed the oceans in all directions hundreds of times on troop transports, freighters, and fighting ships. Once landed, a few human carriers could and did fan out in various directions, spreading sickness to unsuspecting others who then took their turn extending the common affliction from metropolis to town to village to humble cabin. The process repeated itself until, over a very few months, the new strain of influenza was killing the Inuit in the Yukon and the African along the Congo River, the peasant on the Russian steppes and the sharecropper in Alabama, the businessman in New York and the housewife in coastal South Carolina.

South Carolina in 1918 possessed a well-defined network of railroad facilities, along with ports of entry open to the ships of the world. It is useful to keep in mind that Horry County borders North Carolina, home to a substantial and very busy port at Wilmington, as well as an east-west rail line running just beyond the Horry border out of Wilmington towards Charlotte. South Carolina was home to three of the 15 major military training facilities of the army and other camps in North Carolina were also busy readying men for war. Both states were also home to scores of cotton mills where workers crowded together in warm, moist conditions with little ventilation. Chronic hookworm and pellagra and outbreaks of typhoid, tuberculosis, and meningitis had been among the most serious problems facing doctors and nurses of the Palmetto and the Old North States before the time period of the Great Influenza Pandemic. By mid-October of 1918, those and all other maladies had been eclipsed by influenza which demanded practically all medical attention available.

Before the flu came South Carolinians who read the papers were made aware of the rise of the disease. They were usually informed that a variation of the "same old LaGrippe" was abroad. Although often assured that the 1918 flu was basically the same disease as was the annual viral visitor to the state, by the end of September many citizens knew that this contagion was different. By the second week in October, fear was gaining the upper hand over simple caution. By the end of that deadly month, almost every Carolinian from the mountains to the sea could name friends or family, usually both, who had been stricken and could recite a roll of the dead within their community. Hopes rose in November, yielding as fears returned in December. In January the disease appeared to be returning to levels experienced in the just-passed October. Another great dying time was feared everywhere and ultimately endured by cities and villages in every corner of the state.

Doctors, nurses and caregivers of all types worked to the limits of their endurance. Those who did the most, a casual study of numerous state newspapers leads one to believe, suffered the most: falling ill, dying, or taking the disease home to their families. It was a time when common people risked all for the good of their families and neighbors, chancing contagion and death by offering aid. It was a time when temporary hospitals opened for the worst patients, when whole families died within hours or days of one another and were buried together, when churches stood silent, schools closed, and when all the whiskey that could be found in a dry state was measured out by prescription for pneumonia.

Once it was over, the Great Influenza Pandemic was almost immediately relegated to a dark corner of history. Spoken of infrequently and then in such terms as, "It was bad and a lot of people died." By queer circumstance, the most deadly half-year in the history of every locality in South Carolina is known by relatively few people today.

The overriding intention of this paper is to describe through example and statistic South Carolina society in general and Horry County society in particular as it existed during that terribly trying time when the state and county were both overwhelmed, as was the entire country, by the most deadly killer ever known to rage loose across the land. Restated, the time of this work was a unique period in history, when several major events and conditions met all at once and made their concomitant influences felt with grave results. These included a war on a truly global scale, an event which incorporated within it a much more efficient means of quickly spreading a readily communicable disease such as influenza. In part because of the war, South Carolina and Horry by October of 1918 found its people at a serious disadvantage in terms of trained medical assistance. What assistance there was to be had was immediately taxed to the utmost as caregivers of all classes worked to exhaustion. Unguarded against mass-contagion, the circumstances that the county endured are detailed, revealing suffering of a type and on a scale such as had previously been unimagined.

It was a time when the most illogical treatments were advertised and tried, when men of no scientific training advanced theories which on the surface even then sounded absurd, when medical men valued worthless masks, and when pharmacists filled prescriptions for often useless and sometimes harmful medications. It was a time when the notion of federal presence in social matters was in its infancy, when socially-concerned state agencies existed more in name than in substance, and local prerogatives were jealously guarded. When it was over, it was a time to look out

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INFLUENZA

Spread by Droplets sprayed from Nose and Throat

Cover each **COUGH** and **SNEEZE** with handkerchief.

Spread by contact.

AVOID CROWDS.

If possible, **WALK TO WORK.**

Do not spit on floor or sidewalk.

Do not use common drinking cups and common towels.

Avoid excessive fatigue.

If taken ill, go to bed and send for a doctor.

The above applies also to colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis.

1918 Influenza Warning
Poster courtesy of Pandemic360.com

over the cemeteries of Conway and Horry and count the fresh-made mounds visible in all directions.

Long a subject of speculation, the origin of the 1918 influenza strain is of far less importance to our chronicle than its path of contagion. In America the flu was becoming alarming to medical officials before mid-September, especially in military camps. Striking first in Massachusetts, numbers of men in base hospitals rose from the initial case to hundreds and then thousands in a few days. Important to the South Carolina and Horry story, as some men of the camps presented themselves for treatment and overwhelmed their respective base hospitals, others infected but not yet down with the disease were aboard transports and trains, spreading out from place to place at a never before known pace. While specific paths for contagion into communities must by their nature remain forever speculative, it is useful to consider that a first case at Camp Devens, Massachusetts was recorded on September 7th. By the end of that month, Camp Hancock in Georgia was battling the disease, as was every other military camp in between and practically every community as well. In terms of outlook one could by perusal of the papers in almost any state find on the one hand stories forecasting the mildest of flu seasons ever or prediction of a viral

near-Armageddon on the other. By way of example, just as the flu was being noticed in South Carolina, the *News and Courier* in Charleston was broadcasting news of a “slight abatement.” In the week before the September 28th edition of the much-respected *Journal of the American Medical Association* had asserted that this strain of influenza “should not cause any greater importance to be attached to it, nor arouse any greater fear, than should influenza without the new (Spanish) name.” It was an edition of the *Journal* which would seldom be consulted. Medical subscribers during the time of that issue’s currency would be overwhelmed even after the time that the *next* issue had been mailed.²

As copies of the *Journal* were arriving in the mailboxes of America’s physicians, Columbia’s nearby Camp Jackson was reporting hundreds of cases. Within days the civilian population of South Carolina came under the viral siege; the initial case being reported from Abbeville, a stop along a major rail line. Just two days later the mills of Newberry ceased production. Within a day or two almost every cotton mill in the state ground to a hasty halt; workers had been stricken to such an extent that almost nowhere could enough people be found to attempt continued production.

While the first civilian contagion in South Carolina arrived by rail, the first cases in North Carolina apparently came in by ship just north of Horry in Wilmington. The nearby town of Lumberton was stricken almost immediately and serves as a useful example of what might have been expected in Horry. In the September 30th edition of the *Greensboro Daily Record*, an appeal was made for nurses “colored as well as white” to go to Lumberton to help the population fight the effects of the flu. That story of the 30th was followed just two days later by: “Yesterday a telegram from Lumberton asked that several nurses be sent to that town to assist in an epidemic of influenza that had broken out there. The usual avenues were exhausted with no results. Not a nurse could be located in Greensboro who could leave her present post.”³

In Horry the population was first infected at approximately the same time as other communities in the Low Country. In Charleston the flu had broken out in force. As a precaution the Citadel closed its doors. With its infirmary overflowing, the school ordered the presumably uninfected cadets to return home and await further instructions. On his way home to Conway, Cadet John Cartrette apparently became infected and was the first reported case in all of Horry. He was far from the last. In the same brief piece in *The Horry Herald* concerning Cartrette was another notice which was soon to become common

place--word that another Horry citizen had died of the disease, an unspecified son of G. J. Watts. Just below the foreboding news of Cartrette and Watts appeared a story which could be retold with but little modification in almost every American community--news of physicians being implored to report for duty beyond their respective communities to battle the flu. At the appeal of the Volunteer Medical Corps of South Carolina, Loris Doctor John D. Thomas agreed to go. Dr. Huger Richardson also consented but was refused lest Loris be left without adequate medical services. Appearing on page five of the same issue of the *Herald* was news that a serum had been developed which had been found to be an "almost positive means of avoiding pneumonia." Little did the public at the time realize that this and all other "cures" would prove to be of specious value.⁴

In the week between the October 3rd and 10th editions of the *Herald*, conditions significantly worsened. On the 4th, the State Health Board telegraphed county officials, instructing them: "...close all schools and other institutions of learning, churches, picture shows, and all other places of public gathering. See that there is no crowding in stores, hotel lobbies, street cars, and other public conveyances." Conway officials endorsed the State Board's directive and, additionally, children were to be kept off the street and concluded with the admonition that "...with the cooperation of every parent in our town it is possible to prevent an epidemic in Conway, which otherwise may cost the lives of many of our people."⁵

Commenting on the rumors and fears beginning to grip Conway, the *Herald's* editor discounted stories of quarantine and toward the end of a piece asserted, "While the disease is most severe in some cases and bringing complications such as pneumonia causing deaths, yet in a great majority of cases the patients recover easily from the disease. In fact from the best the *Herald* can understand from the doctors and reports from the health officers, the disease is nothing more than a form of *la grippe* or influenza which has been epidemic in this country many times before."

Still, the paper made note that a "big rally" set for the coming Saturday would not be held, that due to a "lack of help and fuel" there would be no county fair that fall, and further, that on Tuesday the Horry County Bar Association had passed a resolution asking the circuit judge scheduled to hold court the end of the month to cancel the term, putting off all trials until the spring of 1919. Elsewhere in the same issue appeared word of the influenza having seized much of the population of the greater Charleston area, including the College of Charleston and military training facilities there.

Saddest of all were reports of deaths in the paper. Mr. Joe Watts of Socastee was the first flu-related fatal-

NORTON'S TONIC

Since 1868 for Chills, Malaria and a General Tonic: Prepared Only by the Original Prescription of Dr E. Norton.

For Sale and Guaranteed by

Norton Drug Company

Prescription Druggist

CONWAY, S. C.

Herald Advertisement of September 19, 1918

ity within the county. His family, having been stricken as well, was recovering. Also, word had been received from Camp Jackson of the deaths of Ivey Haselden and Dewey Huggins, both Horry County boys in the service of their country, having fallen in the epidemic.⁶ Thus, the deaths of three Horry citizens by influenza were reported in three separate articles of the paper. Considered in total, it is interesting that these reports and reports of the spreading disease were taken so lightly. That tone would change in a matter of days.

By the next week articles were appearing in the *Herald* bringing news of neighboring communities and their fight against the virus. Declaring numerous cases of flu in Dillon, the paper also recounted the closing of schools and churches in Cheraw and that the institutions of learning in Gaffney, presumably Limestone College, had sent their Horry students home. Coming home from Camp Jackson was Perry J. Williamson of Nichols, the third Horry soldier known to have been killed "in the service of his country" by the plague.

Recounted as having spread over the past week in Horry "though not rapidly" into the lumber camps of the county, 40 to 60 cases were acknowledged in the Conway area. The flu was raging in the Bayboro and Gurlley sections; five deaths were counted in those parts. By mid-October the flu had brought down Drs. Joe S. Dusenbury and Henry Scarborough, but both were reported progressing and would, hopefully, be out soon. Dr. James A. Stone in Little River was suffering as well. In Conway Drs. Homer H. Burroughs and John K. Stalvey were left to care for the town's sick.

Although sounding optimistic where it could, a page-one story in the October 17th edition of the paper admitted that help was becoming difficult to find; several of the lumber camps had closed for a time; flu was prevalent in the Pee Dee section and in the Bucks township in particular; and events were unfolding in a grave manner. While suggesting that it would be best to avoid all contact with infected persons, the paper advised its readers needing to care for the afflicted to “breathe through several thicknesses of gauze (sic.) and thus keep out the germs.” To ward off sickness, one Conway resident had informed the editor that he was carrying a piece of asafetida around his neck and drinking soda water, then shutting his mouth tight so as to immediately “force the gas to come back through his nostrils.” The paper editorialized, “Dr. Evans of the State will please take note.”⁷

In the edition of the 24th, a subscriber closely reading the numerous flu-related stories could see that the various sections of the paper were composed on different days. On the front page, four headlines appear together, including notice that “Influenza at Height Strikes Conway Hard.” Just below is another seeming to mitigate the first, “Monday Saw Change For Better in Conway.” Drs. Scarborough and Dusenbury were both back at work. Many local businesses had closed due to the illnesses of owners or workers and by the apparent reluctance of healthy patrons to come to town and risk infection. “There were so very few people in Conway last week that nearly every day seemed like a holiday,” said the paper. “Many people were sick with influenza in the country, there were some new cases almost every day in Conway and those who were well did not seem to care to visit the town for neither business or pleasure and thus they stayed away.” Readers were told the outlying sections of Horry were besieged by the invisible foe. As Conway doctors were working to exhaustion both in the town and in the countryside, the paper advised that professional care was typically unavailable, declaring, “Under the circumstances there was no possibility of getting professional nurses or even a call from a doctor.”⁸

The overall tenor of the paper turned truly somber in that issue as the news of flu, mostly Horry news, seemed to fill the pages. Appearing at the top-center of page one in large type, bordered in black was a larger than usual piece headed, “FIRST AID FOR INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.” For flu the use of castor oil, quinine, or Dover’s Powders was suggested. For pneumonia the creative application of a poultice made of four large onions, sliced fine, with vinegar and salt and then cooked and stiffened with cornmeal was to be applied hot to the chest and once cooled was to be immediately repeated. The effectiveness of the poultice was vouched for with a note that “this had been used with perfect results recently near Conway.” The piece ended with the further observation that “since doctors are scarce, or overworked and practi-

cally unobtainable, *The Herald* wishes to give its readers the benefit of some practical experience in this emergency. If a doctor can be obtained get him, but if impossible, then follow *The Herald’s* advice unless you know something better.”⁹

Coming to the assistance of their fellow Horry citizens was A. N. Cox of Conway who was reported as going from house to house in Conway, ensuring that medicines were dispensed and precautions taken. To nourish the afflicted, Misses Edna Earl Spivey, May Goldfinch, and Donna Coleman were brewing tea and cooking up quantities of soup. When ready the sustenance was reportedly entrusted to Charles H. Snider who dispensed the concoctions to homes of Conway and environs then in need.

Of course, the other great “elixir” of the Pandemic of 1918 and thought to be of special benefit in one’s fight against pneumonia was whiskey. In another front page article was notice that available quantities of spirits in the officially dry Horry had been small and had already been dispensed. Arrangements had been made for the delivery of five additional gallons of “contraband” from Wilmington, which was anticipated at any time. No amount of whiskey could help Jesse F. Edwards (14 March 1900—22 October 1918), a young automobile mechanic, who left behind a grieving mother and father, James W. and Louisa Ellen Edwards; Mellie Anderson, an area housewife, who left a husband to care for several small children; or Florence pharmacist, Samuel Monroe, a much-respected member of that nearby community, who was also no longer among the living. Nor could whiskey help three unnamed soldiers borne home in a single day during the just-ended week on the train passing through the Horry countryside from Chadbourn to Conway.

As for the paper itself, readers were advised that they should be grateful for the latest edition’s appearance, as all the staff from the editor to the youngest employee had felt the effects of influenza. “If the paper is out at all it is the result of grim determination and a first class plant in good repair,” bragged the *Herald* of itself. “No apology is needed or expected. We wonder that the paper is out at all. Don’t you.”

In Aynor Dr. Eugene King reported that nearly every family was touched by the flu. H. C. Cannon arrived from the Pee Dee section to Conway with word of three deaths counted along the road from the former to the latter. In Socastee Dr. Edgar A. Stalvey could no longer be of help to his patients, having taken ill.

Also on page one, the report was made, “Up to

Monday, two negroes and two men and one or two women had died from the disease in Conway.” Reflecting the changing circumstances, another article revealed that by Tuesday the number of deaths in Conway could no longer be determined with certainty but that approximately 217 cases of the flu were known in the town and immediate environs. The “Local and Personal” section declared that “up to yesterday noon (Wednesday) there had been twelve deaths in Conway from influenza.”¹⁰

The “Local and Personal” columns changed character during the time of the pandemic. Before and after the scourge, the column was primarily limited to the comings and goings of businessmen and the happenings of local society members. During the flu items appeared every week with word of individuals stricken, recovering or leaving their homes to nurse others in other places.

*The family of J. W. Taylor took the influenza last week. The salesman at the store of the Conway Hardware Company was also sick so that the store was closed...J. G. Woodward who was very ill began to improve last Monday...E. S. C. Baker was out last week...S. F. Bourne the manager of the flour mill was taken sick last week with Spanish influenza and the flour mill was closed down...there was several cases of the illness in Mr. Bourne's family, but they were reported later to be doing better...Monroe Johnson was taken seriously ill last Tuesday night with Spanish influenza. His children also have it...several bad cases of influenza developed along the Kates Bay Road from toward Conway to the Pee Dee...the family of Mrs. Mary Lewis was stricken with the influenza yesterday...Mrs. J. M. McKeithan and Miss Cecil are recovering from the influenza.*¹¹

Additionally, the weather and its effects on influenza were mentioned in the locals section. “The weather was considerably cooler by the middle of last week which made it better about the spread of influenza germs in this section of the State.” Given space as well were several insertions concerning the Horry Drug Company, perhaps placed as paid advertising but having the aspect of disinterested news items advising readers in two separate places, “INFLUENZA VACCINE Get it at Horry Drug Co., quick. It's hard to get and only a limited supply.” In the next column was the notice that “Horry Drug Company has a supply of influenza vaccine and can supply all those who desire it during the influenza epidemic.” Taken as a whole, the *Herald* of October 24th seemed to cautiously report that the worst had just been experienced in Conway and that the worst in the countryside was likely underway. In both cases events would, in time, demonstrate the editor was mistaken by a wide margin.¹²

At month's end things seemed to be improving in the larger cities of the state. The “Independent Republic” and especially Conway thought the tide might be about to recede there as well. The worst-hit South Carolina

counties seemed to very nearly ring Horry, being Dillon, Darlington, Clarendon, Williamsburg, and Georgetown, and some neighborhoods in the hinterlands of Horry were suffering severely. Certain sections were so isolated in 1918 that infection had not previously been observed in those populations. “Conway Patients on the Mend and Only Few Cases Develop,” read the *Herald*. The “First Aid For Influenza and Pneumonia” notice of the previous week was repeated, but on the 31st it was downgraded from page one to page seven.

To be sure, the quarantine which had been imposed earlier in the month was still in effect and not scheduled to end until November 3rd at the earliest. The Conway Telephone Company, following the lead of utilities all around the state, asked its subscribers to refrain from unnecessary calls as they stated, “Most of our Operating force is incapacitated by the influenza. We are alarmingly Short-handed...THE SITUATION IS URGENT. PLEASE THINK TWICE before making a call and, if possible, OMIT IT.”

The “Local and Personal” section, along with brief and nearby notes on the same page, offered a little advice, a small amount of news on conditions beyond Conway and Horry, and an update on some of Horry's citizens. Dillon was being hit hard with over 600 cases reported in October. Three small closely placed pieces reported, “There have been several deaths since yesterday. Nineteen deaths among the negroes have been reported, exclusive of four days in which no reports were made,” while another insertion told of 6,000 cases there. The first story's count was presumably for the town and the second in all likelihood was the total for the county.

The tiny and off-season resort of Myrtle Beach had 40 down and three counted as fatal cases. Adding to the undertaker's burden in Myrtle Beach was the funeral of Mrs. Joe Brown who had died in Marion the week before. Her remains were noted as having passed through Conway on their way to the beach for interment. During the previous week, the paper had learned that 217 individuals in Conway had contracted influenza, 50 cases of pneumonia had been reported, and 25 deaths had been tallied in Horry. Of the 11 doctors then in the county, six had either been infected and recovered or were battling the disease at month's end.

In the same columns, doctors were advised to contact the Red Cross for needed whiskey as a limited quantity was available. For the citizenry in general, the suggestion was made to avoid common towels, drinking cups, and the sharing of utensils. Below that was a warning that the influenza epidemic could break out again at any time, that those who had been infected could be re-infected, and that those just returning to health could still infect others for a time. Still, illness and death among the population dominated the personal notes of the paper. Daniel Dillon Marlow (1845 -

23 October 1918) of Conway had died, as had Joseph M. Watts¹³ of the city. Presumably having some unspecified connection to Horry, Mrs. J. J. Spinks of Greenwood had been lost, as well as two-year-old Jane Montgomery of Dillon. Those local down-but-hopefully-improving citizens included K. L. Mishoe and family at Cool Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry Hardee of Sixth Avenue in Conway, the entire D. W. Harrison family, Mrs. Mary A. Lewis and child, Henry Jordan and his wife and child, the family of Dillon Marlow, three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Marlow, Miss Edna Marlow, and manager Cohen of the Conway Trading Company. In the J. M. Johnson household, the family was reported as improving, although the baby's case was said to be serious. With the courts closed and the city streets nearly deserted, it was obvious to all that the flu had not come to an end with the last day of October. "No nurses have been available in this county during the epidemic of influenza," declared the paper. In contrast five out-of-state nurses had been sent to Dillon County. In a small tribute to genuine sacrifice, the *Herald* spoke of a "Friend 'in Deed'." "A neighbor who goes in to the bedside and braves the germs himself in order to help a stricken family without either a doctor or nurse is what may be called a friend indeed. He is also your neighbor in the way that the *Herald* understands the Bible definition."

Many years later, Rebecca Clark Snyder recalled the pandemic in *The Independent Republic Quarterly*, remembering that she had gone to Little River early in her career to teach and had worked with two others--Alpha Bolt, who came there with her, and Nettie Mitchell:

When any person died, we teachers were asked to keep a wake all night before the burial. We were glad to do this for the families, but how hard to keep awake all night long! Usually someone would serve us hot coffee around midnight...

There was a flu epidemic that lasted several weeks, so we three teachers pitched in and helped the family where we were boarded. All members of the family were ill. We pumped water from a pump in the back yard, we cooked the meals, and we helped all we could until the family recovered. And we taught every day, too! As the house was heated by fireplaces in each room, it was not easy to bring in the wood, build fires, and take up ashes. We were young. We survived.¹⁴

On the 7th of the new month, the influenza-related news was of a mixed character. The paper looked forward to the reopening of schools, ice cream parlors, and soda fountains in Horry. While the 3rd of November had been anticipated as a sort of "back to normal" marker for shedding the effects of the flu, officials had decided over the previous weekend to extend the ban until the following Saturday, the 9th. Beyond that day, too, churches could peal their bells for the faithful to gather come Sunday morning. Looking forward to Conway stores resuming normal hours of business, local Board of Health member Charles H. Snider and Health Officer Albert E. Goldfinch announced that no new cases had been found in recent days and that the situation was much-improved. From beyond the county line, news reached Horry of J. C. Ricks having succumbed to influenza. Mr. Ricks had relocated to Stark, Florida six years previously and was said to have left behind many family and friends in the Conway area. Off in the mountains of North Carolina, word came that Miss Lillian Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Johnson, had died while nursing the population there. Reciting a story which had been published in the *Carolina Mountain* and *Waynesville Courier* a letter by Episcopal Rector Albert New was copied. It read in part:

May I offer a suggestion to the people of Waynesville that some memorial be raised to perpetuate the remembrance of the amiable, devoted, and faithful nurse who last Sunday 'paid the price' of loyal service in fulfillment of duty. Heroism is not limited to the battlefields of France. In my humble opinion, Miss Johnson died a martyr's death in that she gave

**AN APPEAL TO
TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS**

Most of our Operating force is incapacitated by the Influenza. We are Alarmingly Short-handed.

Subscribers can Help Us and Help Themselves and the Service, by Reducing their Calls to the Lowest Possible Number their Necessities Will Permit.

**THE SITUATION IS URGENT.
PLEASE THINK TWICE** before making a call and, if possible,

OMIT IT
Conway Telephone Co.
CONWAY, S. C.

Herald Advertisement of October 31, 1918

*her life that others, stricken with this dread epidemic, might live. So I venture to suggest to the public that a suitable tribute to the memory of her unselfish life and death be erected.*¹⁵

Another minister, African-American Reverend B. Henry Clark of Conway, had inserted a card of thanks in the *Herald*, crediting the white people of Conway for their "...painstaking efforts in our behalf, and in so admirably administering to our needs during the recent critical stage of Spanish Influenza. And in doing this I am voicing the sentiments of all the colored race of the county." D. L. Hill, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Waccamaw Baptist Association, announced that the previously postponed meeting of that association had been rescheduled for the 28th. One might conclude by the tenor of the early November 1918 influenza news that the worst had passed, the last of the dying were in the process of doing so, and a return to normal was about to be realized. Time would prove that the worst would nearly be equaled twice more, that some of those hale and hardy in November would join those newly resting in the cemeteries of Horry within weeks, and that for months to come "normal" would remain a far-off ideal.¹⁶

Soon after the November 7th edition of the *Herald* appeared, word reached the county seat that the people of Floyds, somewhat isolated compared to the folk of many closer-in sections, were having a round of flu. No deaths were reported. It was thought, as the flu had begun a precipitous decline in the more populated areas, that enough doctors and nurses could be brought to bear against the disease in the most isolated and last to be hit pockets of infection.

Just above the notice of conditions at Floyd appeared a brief recounting of a ball held at the Horry Tobacco Warehouse the night of the 11th to celebrate just-received news of the end of the war in Europe. The quarantine having been removed by local and state officials the Saturday before, the schools had opened that Monday, followed the same morning by word of the Armistice, capped that evening by the gala. "...nearly everybody within reach was present, either taking part on the floor or as spectators. It was an occasion on which both the young and the old joined in making merry." The day before the churches of Conway and Horry had opened their doors for the first time in weeks.

Statewide, the state fair had been cancelled for the year but few new cases had been reported in South Carolina over the previous seven days. Dr. E. D. Helfrich, a public health physician from Ohio, had returned there after caring for the ill in the Palmetto State in October. The paper reported: "While in South Carolina Dr. Helfrich was elected a member of the State senate of Ohio on the Democratic ticket. His many friends in this State will be pleased to learn that he has thus been honored,

and the fact that he ran on the Democratic ticket will serve to accentuate their pleasure." Readers were advised on page three that the influenza was finally appeared to be passing.

When compared to many other locales, Conway and Horry businesses were somewhat restrained in flooding the newspapers with advertisements for sure-cures. As stated, in October the Horry Drug Company had notified the population that its "Influenza Vaccine" was available. Vicks and other products were being touted, not just in Horry but everywhere, and almost every paper in the land had a surplus of reader-generated notions to fight off flu and pneumonia. By mid-November the Norton Drug Company joined in the flu battle in earnest, suggesting in one large page four ad "Best for Influenza – Norton's Tonic – Used since 50 years ago by the people of Horry and other counties from a prescription written by Dr. E[van] Norton." Readers were advised that other tonics such as 666 and Duffy's Dead Shot were unobtainable under the circumstances. The ad continued, "We are making Norton's Tonic by the hundred gallons and we always have plenty in stock."

That miracle cure in bottles costing only 30 or 60¢ apiece competed with another Norton offering detailed in yet another large display ad on page eight. There was found a 50¢ coupon good for half the price for a bottle of "GREAT INDIAN HERBINE." "After using a bottle strictly according to printed directions on it if you do not think it is worth four times what you have paid you can bring back the empty bottle and we will cheerfully refund the fifty cents. It relieves a bad cold or cough in one day; relieves lagrippe in one day; relieves fever in one day." Following those top-of-the-mind maladies was a lengthy recitation of other ails which could also be relieved with certainty from neck pain to kidney trouble to rheumatism to woman troubles and concluded with the guarantee that "...we will give fifty dollars reward if it gripes or makes you sick or breaks you up in any manner. Eat or drink anything while taking it."¹⁷

The next week was a time of less news of influenza, yet the paper reported that Bayboro had experienced another outbreak of 19 cases with no deaths and that the virus had done its worst in Bucksport to the African-American population there, resulting in several hundred cases and 13 deaths "among the negroes from the disease in that section."¹⁸

Many years later, W. Clyde Clardy would recall the sickness and its effects:

*We had an epidemic of flu, it was all over the country. One Wampee man lost all three of his children. I got about 103 degrees of fever, but it didn't last long. The treatment at the hospital was very good. Help at the hospital was very good, I had a special nurse. But some of the doctors got the flu.*¹⁹



Gravesite of the H. M. Todd's Children buried in Bethlehem Cemetery

With quarantines lifted many, if not most, South Carolinians assumed the crisis had passed and life could immediately return to normal. Events at once showed that was not the circumstance. Statewide, 8,000-10,000 cases were estimated to have appeared in a second wave of infection in mid- to late-November. In Horry about 35 active cases had been recorded in Conway and its suburbs. Numbers for the remainder of the county were uncertain. The flu was known to be in the homes of Reverend Paul T. Wood and T. T. Elliott, and the young son of W.J. Smith was laid up with the malady. The theatres of Conway were ordered closed again, effective Friday night the 23rd. The question of closing soda fountains was also under discussion.

In the Burroughs School, poorly attended classes were being held as a portion of the student body was judged infected, and another significant portion was prevented from attending by concerned parents. "It is the general opinion of the public that the recent outbreak was caused by the gathering of the children at the school after the first quarantine was declared off," reported the *Herald*. From across the seas, word had reached Aynor the week just ended that Owen B. Best had succumbed to influenza and pneumonia in October.²⁰

As December arrived, flu seemed to hold its own in Horry, the number of cases nearly the same as the week

before. In the advertisements appearing in the *Herald*, Norton's Drug Company continued with its pitch of "Great Indian Herbine," but had another, non-flu related ad as well – this offering an assortment of Christmas gift ideas for the family.²¹

The following week brought news of another bad outbreak in Darlington--this one reportedly worse than the first. The schools there were closed again, a meeting of Baptists had been cancelled, and the doctors were said to be "going night and day in the effort to minister to the sick and are very much over-worked." On page one of the paper, headlines reported that between 300,000-350,000 Americans nationwide had perished of flu and the often close-following pneumonia between mid-September and mid-November. In the military over 20,000 men had been counted as dying of the disease. Even then the editor of the *Herald* asserted on page four, "Influenza is only the 'grippe' to use a common expression. People have had it before. It is no new disease. Don't let anybody fool you into thinking it is." Although the editor may have felt the "grippe" was "no new disease," Ruby Williamson, who had written the column beside his opinion of flu, surely disagreed. Titled "In Loving Remembrance," the piece had been inserted by her as a tribute to her brother, another local boy who had been "...called to fight for his country and

gave his life for his country” had perished from pneumonia the month before at Camp Jackson near Columbia.²²

While the newspaper of the 19th was limited in its coverage of influenza, word had reportedly been received from State Health Officer, Dr. James A. Hayne, that local officials were to “discontinue all public gatherings where influenza is present.” Such admonitions were of no use to the family of 25-year-old Bessie Kirton of Aynor who died on November 30th and was buried in the cemetery at Zion. While the loss surely would have been a great one for any family, it was reported that she left behind 11 brothers and sisters to comfort her parents. As we shall see, less fortunate families sometimes lost every child, leaving grieving parents alone to ponder the mysterious ways of Providence.²³

**Herald Advertisement of
November 14, 1918**

One might speculate that in an ironic turn of fate the influenza disaster brought to the doorstep of another Horry family, not the Death Angel, but a newborn baby to a childless couple. On December 19th, as the flu was still very efficiently doing its business of depriving Horry homes of family members, an unknown couple arrived at the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hiram Long of the Longs community. Steps

were heard on the porch, followed by the rattle of a door handle on a side door. Soon there was a rap at the front door and the sound of footsteps retreating into the yard. Opening the door a little, Mr. Long saw a woman and a man who said to him, “Look in the side room and you will find a present that we have left you.” By the time the side room was inspected, the sound of an automobile was heard as it was cranked and driven away. The Longs found a baby boy about six-weeks-old lying on a quilt with clothing and a bottle of milk. “Of course Mr. and Mrs. Long will keep the baby,” the paper reported, “and a report reaches Conway to the effect that they are proud of the youngster as he is the only one in the home.” While the circumstances of the child’s arrival in the Long home presumably forever remained a mystery and relating his arrival to influenza is speculative to suggest, the loss of both parents could have precipitated

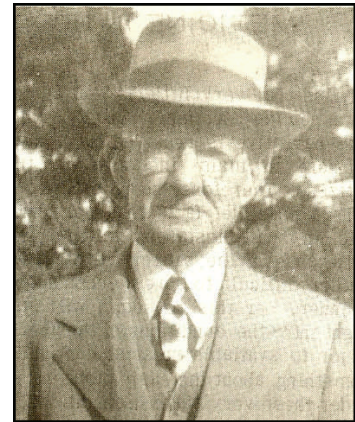
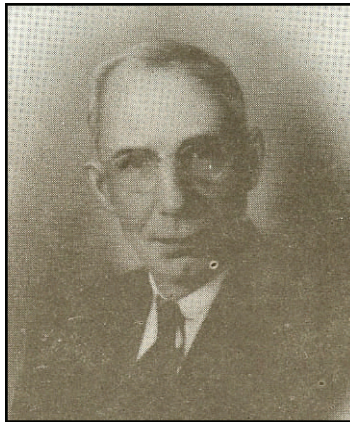
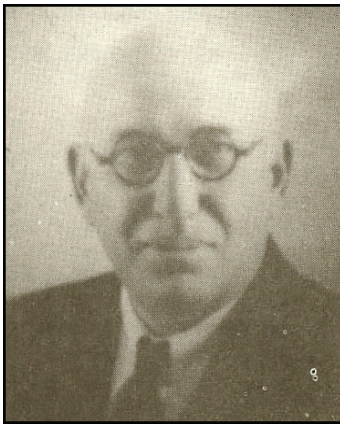
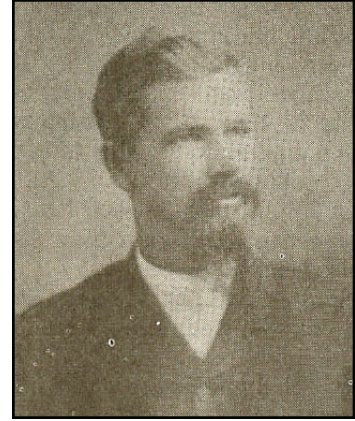
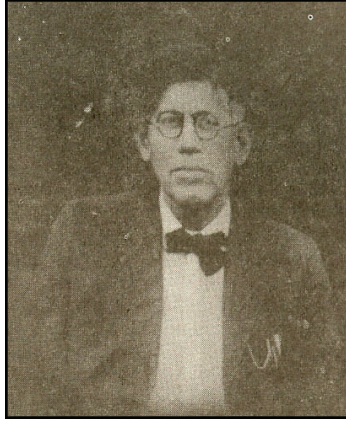
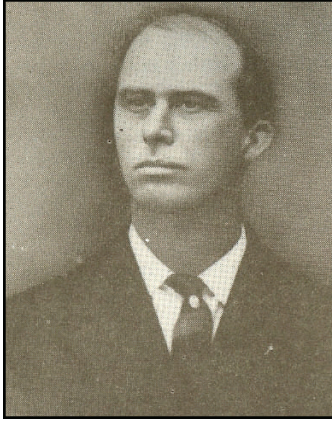
his planned abandonment at the Long home by others who were unable to care for him themselves.²⁴

In a lighter note the Christmas Eve edition of the *Herald* ran a lengthy piece detailing some “Sure Cures” for influenza, having been received by authorities at the United States Health Service from the insane, quacks, and lay people all around the country. Leading the list was “Ozone therapy,” “isotonic sea water,” and “harmonic vibrations,” followed by “sulphur in the shoes,” and the familiar asafetida worn around the neck. Several other “secret” potions were described and their cures could only be had for a price. One was offered for a \$1.00 a bottle and said to have been made from “...combining wonderful essential oils that will penetrate the hardest wood that grows; the compound, while it is not a poison, will penetrate any and all kinds of germs and insects and dry or burn it up in a minute.” In a concluding warning, officials advised the public that “...there is as yet no specific cure for influenza and that many of the alleged ‘cures’ and remedies now being recommended by neighbors, nostrum vendors, and others do more harm than good.”²⁵

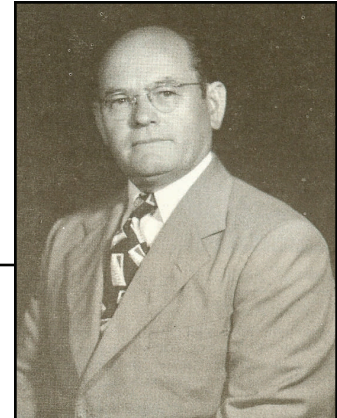
Sensing a second lull in the influenza war, the *Herald* of the 9th reminded its readers that the flu was still known in certain sections of the county and a decrease generally was no reason to become complacent. “It may break out again in some unexpected quarter, and those who missed it up to then may go down with it. Take precautions against it while there is time and be prepared to take care of the sick when it attacks the family.”²⁶ This would prove to be good, almost prophetic advice.

Across the state, nearly 5,000 deaths had been recorded from September 21 to early January. It was reported that ten percent of the population had been down with the malady. Sounding a clarion call for improved health care in the country and particularly in South Carolina, Public Health Service Officer Charles V. Akin who led the fight in the Palmetto State advised:

*Nations and States, and even individuals have always paid a heavy price for unpreparedness. The 45 counties in South Carolina followed the long-established precedent when stricken with the epidemic of influenza. More than 5,000 lives will have been wasted and untold suffering have been experienced in vain if the people of this state do not make immediate and everlasting use of the terrible lesson so pointedly expressed by the helpless condition into which they were thrown when influenza struck a population, 90 percent of which was without adequate health organization. The necessity for efficient county health units, so pressingly urged by the State health officer must now be apparent to every citizen of South Carolina... ‘tomorrow’ is no time to get ready to meet an enemy, the appearance of which may not be definitely anticipated.*²⁷



Some Horry County Doctors Listed in this Article
(Top, L to R) Homer H. Burroughs, Joe S. Dusenbury, Evan Norton
(Middle, L to R) Huger Richardson, John K. Stalvey,
and James A. Stone
(Bottom, R) John D. Thomas



By mid-January influenza was making itself felt in a third round of infection. "Usual Precautions are Being Taken," reported the headline. Stores were required to close at five o'clock and pharmacies remained open after that hour for the sole purpose of filling prescriptions. In the Conway area, Charles R. Scarborough, Paul Quattlebaum, Mr. Langley, and the family of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Jenkins were said to be ill. Others were sick as well, but their names had been unavailable for publication. Assuring readers that "so far this time no serious cases have developed in Conway," the writer recounted that the weather had been right for a resurgence of the disease. According to another page one story, 17 whites and nine African-Americans had died in Horry County during the month of

November.²⁸

Front page reports of the 23rd noted the illness afflicting others across South Carolina. State health officials confirmed that 18,000 or more state citizens were down with the influenza. In Conway and greater Horry County, cases continued to multiply. "The disease is raging in many communities," declared the *Herald*, continuing: *The history of it has been that it would lull down for a time and allow everybody to get off guard, and then all at once without warning, would spring up again, and often in places where it had not been before; but not always, for some of the worst sufferers are in*

*neighborhoods where the disease has broken out about twice before.*²⁹

In the Wellons household a report was sent out and printed on page one that the two children of the home were down for what was thought to be a second round of influenza. Deep in the paper on page eight was a tribute written by George H. Gause to little Annie Lee Hardee. She had contracted influenza about January 4th, Gause said, which had progressed over 12 days into fatal pneumonia. Citing all the treatment offered by parents, relatives and friends, and Dr. Richardson of Loris, the child was reported to have been buried in the Carter Cemetery the same day death had come--"there to await the resurrection day."³⁰

The Hardee family, indeed dozens of families in Horry, no doubt dealt with the loss of their loved ones as best they could. Still, in researching this paper, never was there found a story to equal that of the H. M. Todd family who probably lived just north of Conway. In the third week of January, the entire Todd family took ill with the possible exception of Mr. Todd. Within days influenza weakened the five children, and pneumonia was contracted by all of them. On January 20th, John Dawsey Todd, age eight, Wate Decol Todd, age 15, and Lula Bert Todd, age 12, all died. Two days later Ottie McLean Todd, age 10, and Willie Mace Todd, age 16, followed their siblings to early graves. "The bodies were laid to rest in the cemetery at Bethlehem church," the report read, "beside the three little sisters who preceded them to the grave a few years ago." Thus a husband and wife who had brought eight children into the world saw three die of unstated causes before the influenza pandemic and the other five succumb to influenza within a scant 48 hours. The Todds, left in the wake of the influenza scourge, were thereafter alone and childless.³¹

After *The State* newspaper reported on conditions in Horry in January, the local publisher reprinted the article in full in the January 23rd edition of the *Herald*, citing 46 cases in Conway officially recorded during the latest round. The piece went on to assert that the actual number was in excess of a 100:

*While no deaths have been occurred thus far in town, the people have suffered immeasurably and the type is no milder than the first....The local board of health is being sharply criticized by a number of leading citizens for failure to maintain a more strict quarantine of the town and the homes infected.*³²

Immediately below the *Herald* reprint, the local board responded by declaring the criticism to be undeserved and offered statistics and analysis in an explanation of what had transpired during January. Of particular interest was the decision to allow school to remain open. Said the Board,

The present epidemic began about Jan. 11th, and on

*Jan. 21st conditions were investigated, particularly as to the public schools. Out of an enrollment of about 320 pupils in the Burroughs High School, it was found that there were 133 absences on that date; and by checking the names of the absentees with the names reported by the four physicians of the town to the local Board of Health, only 14 were found to have been sick with influenza. The most of the cases in town seem to be among the adults....The last report from the negro public school is to the effect that there is practically a full attendance....It can be conservatively stated that about 9 out of 10 children out of the absentees from school, are not out of school, on account of being sick, but because of sickness of some member of their home, or from being scared, the last cause, no doubt, predominating...*³³

Recalling that in October alone, 26 deaths from influenza had been reported in Conway,. The board affirmed that there had not been a single death in January in the town, and that "in some cases of influenza among the children, the facts are that the children who are kept away from school develop influenza from the older members of the family who bring the disease home from the public."

On page five conditions in Conway were reported as improved with more residents "recovering and getting out in Conway than going down with the disease," and then tempering its own optimism by noting that "in the county some deaths have been reported during the last week or 10 days." In the adjacent column was a report headlined "Days in Conway Dull." It read:

Most of the days of last week were very dull in Conway as compared to the times before the last outbreak of influenza came about. People in some sections seemed to be unduly afraid of contracting the disease by coming into the town. Some who were on their way here it is said heard about there being a number of cases of the disease here and turned back to their homes.

*While we believe in being careful, this is carrying the matter farther than common sense shows there is any use in. There is just as much danger in the country now as there is in the towns. Persons coming to Conway can avoid a crowd and be as safe as anywhere in the world so far as influenza is concerned.*³⁴

In mid-February Dr. F. M. Routh of the State Board of Health visited Conway. After gathering a considerable amount of data concerning conditions, he announced that the epidemic was "on the wane" and that the influenza situation was improving. On February 20, no Horry influenza news of note was reported. A lone notice was made that conditions were still serious in Dillon.³⁵

Just two days later the term of General Sessions Court scheduled for the following Monday was called off. The judge who was set to preside over the court

announced his decision by telegraphing the Clerk of Court and citing a request from the Board of Health of Conway. That Monday on page one the paper further stated that many in the county had received notice in time but many others had not.

...the news could not get out in time to prevent a crowd of people from coming to Conway on that day.

Some of the people expressed their opinion as being opposed to the action having been taken to postpone the court at the eleventh hour; stating that if it was important to prevent the gathering of the people it should have been thought of sooner before preparations had been made for holding the Court; and they commented upon the fact that at the present time there were no quarantine regulations being enforced in regard to other gatherings.³⁶

50c This Coupon Worth Fifty Cents **50c**

THIS Coupon, if presented together with only fifty cents in cash is good for a one dollar bottle of GREAT INDIAN HERBINE. After using a bottle strictly according to printed directions on it if you do not think it is worth four times what you have paid you can bring back the empty bottle and we will cheerfully refund the fifty-cents. It relieves a bad cold or cough in one day; relieves lagrippe in one day; relieves fever in one day; relieves weakness and tired feeling in one day; relieves pain in neck, side, shoulder, back or hips in one day. Relieves headache in two hours; relieves sick stomach, belching, gas on stomach in three hours. Relieves bladder and kidney trouble. Relieves Rheumatism giving quick relief from pain. Relieves female diseases and woman troubles, two days' treatment will fix you so your work—will not tire you one particle. You can do your work with ten times the ease. It will work all the bile from your system, and we will give fifty dollars reward if it gripes or makes you sick or breaks you up in any manner. Eat or drink anything while taking it.

50c This Coupon Good At **50c**

Norton Drug Co.
CONWAY, S. C.

Herald Advertisement of November 14, 1918

In the interior of the *Herald*, an announcement was made that meetings of the Horry County Sunday School Association had been canceled yet again. "The flu is still raging in some sections of the County and we don't want to do anything to spread it any more," declared Secretary William M. Goldfinch. "We hope that the condition will be such that we can hold these meetings at an early date. We wired the State Workers not to come."³⁷

By March the influenza that swept the four corners of the earth had done its worst in most places. In Conway and Horry after three bouts of the plague, news of the flu grew ever less frequent. On the 6th conditions in Aynor

and Cool Spring were said to remain bad with many unable to work and several dead. Just above the report, though, was notice that the Pastime Theater had been crowded the previous Tuesday night, as the Conway Concert Band had entertained local patrons with some fine music and a feature film had been presented. While no sense of irony was conveyed by the paper, one might imagine that at least some Horry residents paused for a moment at the marquee, proclaiming as it did that the film to be shown was titled "Crucible of Life."³⁸

The paper of March 20th and the papers thereafter, so far as they were perused, held no news that could be found concerning influenza in Horry County. Federal aid to highways was of front page importance. The road connecting Marion and Myrtle Beach, bridging the Little Pee Dee at Galivant's Ferry, was touted as joining Horry to Marion, Florence, and farther-off Cheraw. Federal aid totaling something over \$27,000 was contemplated for the highway and two columns over in the center of the front page was news of Henry Ford's much anticipated \$250 version of his best-selling Model T, which was to be available in the near future.

In the first days of April, the *Herald* announced that 5,000 Doughboys had arrived at Camp Jackson from the war in Europe; members of the North and South Carolina-based 30th Division would soon to be mustered out and back home!³⁹

Life for most, but not for all, would go on.

¹ John M. Barry, *The Great Influenza: The Epic Story of the Deadliest Plague in History*, (New York and London: Penguin Books, 2005), 1-7.

² William Chapman Herbert, M.D. *A Brief History of Medicine in the Spartanburg Region*, (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1992), 81. Also, "Chronology of the 1918 Influenza Epidemic in Georgia." <http://www.cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/1918flu.htm>, and *News & Courier*, October 2, 1918; Irwin Ross, "The Great Plague of 1918," *American History Illustrated*, July 1968, 15.

³ *The State*, September 26, 39, 30, 1918. Also, *Greensboro Daily Record*, September 30, October 2, 1918.

⁴ *The Horry Herald*, October 3, 1918.

⁵ *The Horry Herald*, October 10, 1918.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *The Horry Herald*, October 17, 1918.

⁸ *The Horry Herald*, October 24, 1918.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Joseph Melton Watts died at home in Conway on the 12th inst. after suffering just a few days from a case of*

He leaves a wife who was Miss Loula M. Rodgers, of Adrian SC and two little children to mourn their loss also a mother and a number of brothers and sisters to whom Joe was very dear. According to his preference, he was laid away in So-castee Cemetery. God doeth all things well. His brother, Frank. <http://www.hchsonline.org/obits/index.html>

¹⁴ *The Horry Herald*, October 31, 1918.

¹⁵ *The Horry Herald*, November 21, 1918.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *The Horry Herald*, November 14, 1918.

¹⁸ *The Horry Herald*, November 21, 1918.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Also, W. Clyde Clardy, "Growing up Near Wampee," *The Independent Republic Quarterly*, 19:3, 29-30.

²⁰ *The Horry Herald*, November 28, 1918.

²¹ *The Horry Herald*, December 5, 1918.

²² *The Horry Herald*, December 12, 1918.

²³ *The Horry Herald*, December 19, 1918.

²⁴ *The Horry Herald*, December 24, 1918. In New York City alone, an estimated 21,000 thousand children were left orphans by the influenza pandemic. In Vinton County, Ohio, the 13,000 citizens there left 100 orphans, while in Minersville, Pennsylvania, 200 children had no living parents after the flu had decimated a population of 6,000. See John M. Barry, *The Great Influenza: The Epic Story of the Deadliest Plague in History*, (New York: Penguin Books, 2005), 391.

²⁵ *The Horry Herald*, December 24, 1918.

²⁶ *The Horry Herald*, January 9, 1919.

²⁷ *Orangeburg Times & Democrat*, January 11, 1919.

²⁸ *The Horry Herald*, January 16, 1919.

²⁹ *The Horry Herald*, January 23, 1919.

³⁰ *The Horry Herald*, January 23, 1919. Other such tributes appeared in the pages of the *Herald* during the pandemic. Typically dedicated to children and often including long poems, the cause of death is infrequently stated as it was here, but one might assume that in most cases it was influenza and pneumonia which led to death.

³¹ *The Horry Herald*, March 20, 1919. The Todd family case may have been unusual but it was not unique. In Greenwood, for example, the entire Willard family; father, mother, and both children died within a 24-hour period and were buried together in Laurens in a common service. See *Georgetown Times*, January 15, 1919. In Chester, African-American George Wilkes lost six children. *Rock Hill Record*, January 9, 1919.

³² *The Horry Herald*, 23 January 23, 1919.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *The Horry Herald*, 30 January 30, 1919.

³⁵ *The Horry Herald*, 13, 20 February 13, 20, 1919.

³⁶ *The Horry Herald*, 27 February 27, 1919.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *The Horry Herald*, March 6, 1919.

³⁹ *The Horry Herald*, March 20 and April 3, 1919.

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**This John Quincy
Graham (1866-1928)
Home was built
about 1888**

**(See write-up on
page 19)**

**Photo by J. Benjamin
Burroughs**

The Grahams of Horry County

by Harmon D. and Betty McCall
Graham and V. Chyrel Stalvey

As a boy growing up in rural Horry County near the Pleasant View community, Harmon Dock Graham lived close to his mother's family, the Shelleys. Although he had little contact with the Graham family in his early years, he heard about them from his father, Dock Harmon Graham, who believed there were several different families of Grahams in the county and they were kin only to those living around Aynor.

Harmon's quest for Graham information began in 1972 when he and Betty, his wife, started reviewing census records at the S.C. Archives and visiting local libraries and cemeteries. Their research has taken them to many interesting and historical places and given them the opportunity to become acquainted with cousins far and wide.

Family legend was that the first of the Graham ancestors came to Horry County from Ireland; however, one of Harmon's first important findings was that Alpha A. Graham, his great-grandfather, was born in South Carolina, not Ireland. At that point, he was bitten by the genealogy bug.

So, where did the Horry County Grahams come from? The story begins in 1733.

Georgia, the thirteenth colony, was named for King George II of Great Britain who granted a charter in 1732 to a board of 21 trustees. James Edward Oglethorpe, one of these trustees, was chosen governor to supervise the settlement. The colony served as a military barrier between the Carolinas and Spanish Florida and included the land between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers and westward to the "South Sea" [Pacific Ocean].

Georgia differed from the other colonies because it was the only colony founded as a refuge for the "poor and deserving," allowing them the opportunity to begin life over again. The colony excluded slavery and the importation of strong spirits. The settlers were not afforded the opportunity to take part in the government and the land system gave each settler a small farm that had to descend in the male line.

When choosing the first 35 families to settle the Georgia colony, the trustees looked for farmers, carpenters, tailors, bakers, merchants, tanners, and others with skills necessary for the colony's success. Together the families would take on the arduous task of carving out an exis-

tence in a wilderness by clearing the land and building their houses the first year. They agreed to stay three years.¹

Oglethorpe's plan for Savannah was based around a series of four squares with a pattern of streets, 10-house tythings and public squares. The settlers were given identical lots to build identical clapboard houses on and land—fives acres in the town to build their home and 45 acres out of the town to plant their food and keep their livestock.²

On November 17, 1732, Oglethorpe began his journey to the New World leaving England from Graves End on the Thames River with 114-125 people (the number varies) onboard the ship *Anne*. They settled on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic Ocean and Savannah River and called it after the river.³

During 1733 several other shiploads of people arrived in Savannah. The *Georgia Pink* left London on June 15, 1733, with 90 people onboard and arrived in Savannah on August 29. The men chosen had additional varied skills and amongst them were five carpenters, four farmers, upholsterers, tailors, shoemakers, a peruke (wig) maker, a sawmill wright (repairs and maintains saws), an alehouse keeper, a tanner and shopkeepers.⁴ John (born abt. 1710-dead by 1780) and Mary Johnston Graham came on this ship with their children John, Mary, and Will. John, a Scot, was both a farmer and a tanner; Mary was from Northern Ireland. Upon arriving in the colony, they were given lot number 98 in the town.⁵

The first year went well enough as the colonists cleared the land and built their homes. In the end, the new climate, the polluted drinking water from the river, and disease and illness took the lives of a greater portion of the settlers. Within a few months after the Grahams' arrival, their sons died in November of 1733.

The settlers soon began to grumble about the restrictions placed upon them by the Trustees. They wanted their own government; they wanted slaves; and they wanted rum. The land system giving each settler a small farm that must descend in the male line was felt to be a sure pathway to poverty.⁶ The meager supplies from London were ill-timed. On occasion, additional supplies were purchased from the Carolinas to keep the colonists from starving.⁷

John soon "earned the designation of a riotous fellow. In September 1734, he kept his hat on in court, for which offense he was fined."⁸ A sense of John's frustration with his circumstances can be noted in the following letter to Oglethorpe:

Savannah

January 22, 1735

Right Honored Sir:

I make bold to let you know what I have done. I have improved my town lot. I have builded two houses on it. When I finished these I went to improve my five-acre lot, some I have. But being cut off of your favours to the Trust, I was obliged to leave my lot and take to some other employ to support my family. And if the Honourable Trustees had further continued a supply to the industrious man, we in a short time should have been capable to have done for ourselves and could have said that we were dwellers and freeholders in the place. But being cut off the Store and having neither money nor servants has made us incapable of clearing our lands. Your Honour knows I am a tanner by trade, which would do very well in this place. I could fix myself in it if Your Honour would assit me with a tanner servant by trade and of honest character. I will not give Your Honour any further trouble of my wants but hope you will take into consideration that I have not been an idler.

And grant me this favour I request you: I have had a letter from a brother of mine in London which has wrote to me he has a mind to come here, he being a laborious man, I do believe he would do very well here. And, if Your Honour will grant him a lot in Savannah Town, I will ever be obliged to you, and I have wrote him to apply to you. If I have expressed myself in anything unbecoming, I hope Your Honour will pardon me. And we are daily hoping [for] your return here, for we are in great want of you. This is all from your dutiful servant.⁹

Neighboring Carolina had fewer restrictions and many settlers soon left Georgia for Carolina, hopefully to a more profitable place.

South Carolina soon garnered most of the southeastern deerskin trade. Whether that had any bearing on Graham, a tanner, it is unknown. At first it was cheaper to send the leather to England to finish the leather products. "In 1750 the number of skins leaving Charleston was 150,000...Eventually the Southern colonies passed laws preventing the exportation of hides and leather in order to encourage tanning leather and allied industries in the colonies. The number of tanneries increased."¹⁰ South Carolina must have been alluring to the tanner John Graham.

After fulfilling their obligation and for whatever other reasons, the Graham family "quitted" after six years and headed for Carolina on December 9, 1739.¹¹

First Generation:

It is uncertain as to where the Grahams were for almost three decades, but it is believed that the John and Mary Graham found in South Carolina is the same John Graham of Georgia: 1) records indicate that John Graham moved to Carolina; 2) the John Graham found

had the same trade; 3) there are no other Grahams in this area at this early date; and, 4) it was common practice during this era to give the name of a deceased child to another born later. This John and Mary Graham now had three children: John Sr. (1746-1811), William Sr. (1748-1824) and Gilbert (1750-bef. 1800). It appears that John Sr. and William Sr. were named after their deceased brothers.

As protection from the Indians and the slaves, the first royal governor of South Carolina, Robert Johnson, established nine townships and one semi-township by 1759—all about equal distance from Charleston. Kings Town Township, later called Kingston, was established in Craven County which was later named Horry in 1801.¹² Perhaps the presence of other Scot settlers brought the John Graham family to Kings Town. The earliest Graham record found in South Carolina shows John Graham purchasing 3,300 acres, *situate in Craven County in the Prince George Parish on the E. Side of Meadow Swamp butting and bounding in the S.E. on Richard Waring's land and on all other sides vacant land, originally granted to Thomas Waring, Sr., deceased and by his last will and testament became vested in Thomas Waring, Jr. as heir at law and by him conveyed to John Moore, and after several miscellaneous conveyances became the property of William Coachman and by him and Elizabeth, his wife, sold and conveyed to John Graham Mem. By Lease and release bearing date respective the 18th and 19th days of June 1766.*¹³

The Lord proprietors established the land grant system where a person desiring a grant of land would appear before the governor and council, make his request, and receive from them a warrant to the surveyor-general, ordering him to have the land surveyed. After the land had been surveyed, the surveyor-general submitted the warrant with a certificate of the survey (a plat) to the register of the province for recording. Then the would-be grantee swore allegiance to the king and fidelity and submission to the Proprietors. Only then did the governor in the presence of the council sign, seal, and deliver the grant to the grantee. There were three set of documents—warrants, certificates of survey (or plats), and grants.

*The system of granting land was the same under the royal authority with the king taking the place after 1729 of the Proprietors as original grantor.*¹⁴

John Graham adhered to this process. On December 7, 1767, a 500-acre tract was surveyed and on February 23, 1768, John Graham received a Royal Grant from King George III of Great Britain for land in Craven County between the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers on McCooms Swamp and Long Branch bounded on all sides by vacant lands.¹⁵ The 3,300 acres and the additional 500 acres were located in the Finklea/Loris area of present-day Horry County.¹⁶ The cultivation of these lands would produce generations of farmers.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

(270)

GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God, of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE and IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our heirs and successours, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto

John Graham his
heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing *Six hundred acres in* *Orange County* between *Pedee & Waccamaw Rivers on* *Moons Swamp Long Branch*, bounded on all sides by vacant Land

And hath such shape, form and marks, as appear by a plat thereof, hereunto annexed: Together with all woods, under-woods, timber and timber-trees, lakes, ponds, fishings, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining: Together with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling-in and upon the same, and all mines and minerals whatsoever; saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successours, all white pine-trees, if any there should be found growing thereon; and also laying and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successours, one tenth-part of mines of gold and silver only: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD,

the said tract of *Five hundred* acres of land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said *John Graham his* heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common soccage, the said

John Graham his heirs and assigns yielding and paying therefor unto us, our heirs and successours, or to our Receiver-General for the time being, or to his Deputy or Deputies for the time being, yearly, that is to say, on *the* twenty-fifth day of March, in every year at the rate of three shillings sterling, or four shillings proclamation money, for every hundred acres, and so in proportion, according to the *number* of acres, contained herein; the same to commence at the expiration of *five* years from the date hereof. Provided always, and this present Grant is upon condition, nevertheless, that the said

John Graham his heirs or assigns, shall and do, yearly, and every year, after the date of these presents, clear and cultivate at the rate of *three* acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion according to the number of acres herein contained; AND ALSO shall and do enter a minute or docket of these our letters patent in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being, in our said Province, within *six* month, from the date hereof; AND upon condition, that if the said rent, hereby reserved, shall happen to be in arrear and unpaid for the space of *three* years from the time it shall become due, and no distress can be found on the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted; or if the said

John Graham his heirs or assigns shall neglect to clear and cultivate yearly and every year, at the rate of *three* acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion, according to the number of acres herein contained, or if a minute or docket of these our letters patent, shall not be entered in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being, in our said Province, within *six* months from the date hereof, that then and in any of these cases, this present Grant shall cease, and determine and be utterly void; and the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof, shall revert to us, our heirs and successours, as fully and absolutely, as if the same had never been granted.

Given under the Great Seal of our said Province.
WITNESS *his* Excellency the *Rt Honorable Lord* *Charles Greville Montagu* *Capt Genl*
Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our said Province of South-Carolina, this

Twenty third Day of *February*
Anno Dom. 1767 in the *Eighth* Year of our Reign.

Signed by his *Excellency the* *C. G. (L. M. S.) Montagu* Governor in Council

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

Wm Inoups depy *Surveyor-General*

7th December 1767

John Graham

John Graham's 1767 Royal Land Grant

The land grant document had a royal seal attached to it.¹⁷ Graham descendants have treasured this seal as it has been passed down through the generations. In 2007 it is in possession of Sam D. Graham and Lenora Graham Watts of Nichols who keep it in a secure location.

The 1790 census of Horry District lists five Grahams as "head of households"—John, Joseph, Gilbert, William, and Jennet. Further research concluded that John, Gilbert, and William were brothers and sons of John and Mary. Perhaps the others were from the same family, but the connection has not been discovered at this point. John and William lived near Mitchell Swamp and Joseph lived near Playcard Swamp. It is assumed that Gilbert lived in the same general location because he had two sons who lived in that area. No information has been found on Jennet. Harmon's nephew, Robert Dale Graham, has researched this line and has found that Joseph had a land grant for over 2,000 acres. Today, the Playcard Environmental Education Center is located on some of these lands.

Second Generation:

(A) William Sr. Graham (1748-1824) married Elizabeth Bellamy, the daughter of John Bellamy and Elizabeth Jordan. They had five children: Peggy Ann (Abt. 1782 -); Eliza Ann (Abt. 1784 -); William Bellamy (1792-1846);



Seal attached to John Graham's Royal Land Grant for 500 acres in 1767.

Swamp near the mouth of Joyner Swamp in western Horry.²³

In John's will dated May 4, 1811, he left his son, Joseph, in charge of the grist mill plantation located in Mill Swamp, close to the present location of Midland Elementary School near Aynor. Grist mills were important for grinding corn into meal and grits. Neighboring farmers brought their corn to be ground at the mill and usually paid for this service by giving a certain portion of the grain to the grist mill owner who would either sell it or use it.

Abraham J. (1801–aft. 1880); and Susannah Graham (1803-).¹⁸ William Sr.'s will is on page 24.

William Sr. and Elizabeth are buried in the Old Graham Cemetery which is located northwest of Finklea off Highway 792 near the eight-gabled home of the late Woodrow and Margaret Blanton Williamson. This cemetery is one of the oldest in the county and the final resting place of at least 14 people. It is believed that John and Mary are also buried there. Pam Harris, a descendant, owns the cemetery plot.

(B) John Graham Sr. (1746-1811) married Martha (Unknown) and had seven children: John James (1774-bef. 1830); William (1782-1856); Elizabeth (1790-); Joseph (1790-aft. 1860); Jennett (1800-); Margaret (1800-); and Mary.¹⁹ See John Sr.'s will on page 25.

John Sr. served as a captain in the Revolutionary War²⁰ and apparently supplied provisions to the soldiers. From "Stub Entries to Indents Issued in Payment of Claims Against South Carolina Growing out of the Revolution" we find: *Issued 4th June 1784 to the Estate of Mr. John Graham for Forty two pounds Six Shillings & one penny penny [sic] half penny Sterling amount of an audited Account of Provisions & Forage for North & South Carolina Militia 1780 & 1783. Principal £42,6,1½.* Also, *Issued 4th June 1784 to the Estate of Mr. John Graham for Fifteen pounds one shilling & one penny Sterling amount of Acct. Audited for Provisions & Forage for Continental use in 1780. Principal £15.1.1.*²¹

Active in civic affairs, he served several years as one of the Justices of the Quorum²² in Horry District and was on the Board of Commissioners of Conwayborough beginning in 1802. In 1804 John sold out to William and moved to land granted to him on the south side of Lake

John James Graham (abt 1774-bef 1830) married Elizabeth (Unknown) (abt 1770-1850). Elizabeth's will dated December 23, 1842, was recorded on May 15, 1850 (see page 26). The 1850 mortality schedule shows that she died in May 1850 at the age of 80. Elizabeth's children/heirs were: John (III); Martha (Mrs. McCracken) and her children Jane Martin, Andrew McCracken, and Thomas R. Mitchel McCracken; Elizabeth (Mrs. Enoch Stevens); and Jane (Mrs. John Rawls).²⁴

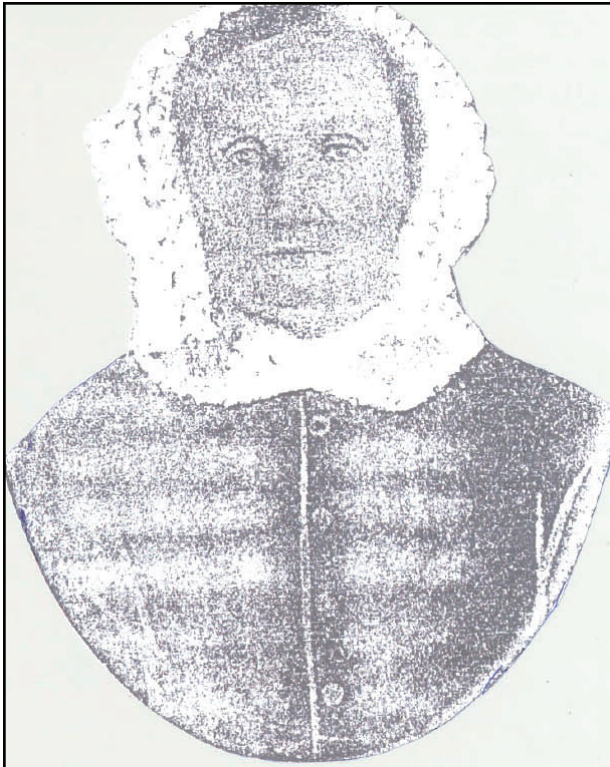
Third Generation:

(A) William Bellamy Graham (1792-1846) married Jane Conner (1791-1862) in 1814. They had ten sons and seven daughters: Elizabeth Jane (1817-); John Conner (1818-1895); Edward Wesley (1819-1901); Daniel N. (1821-); William Isaiah (1822-1864); Samuel Cornelius (1824-); George A. M. (1826 -); Sarah Ann Rebecca (1828-1868); Hosea A. (1830-1907); Eliza C. (1831-1917); Margaret F. (1833-1876); Dorcas Louisa (1835-1853); Kenneth Asbury (1837-1883); Franklin Bellamy (1838-1919); Lorenzo Dow (1840-1894); Mary M. (1842-1926); and Katherine S. F. (1844-1917). William Bellamy and Jane were also laid to rest in the Old Graham Cemetery.²⁵ William Bellamy's will is on page 27.

Jane was the daughter of Revolutionary War Veteran Captain Edward Conner and Sarah Wingate Grissett. Jane and William Bellamy made their home on the plantation at Mitchell Swamp. At least six of their children made their home in Texas and were buried there. One son, John Conner Graham, married Meriam Helen Gore (1814-1893) in 1838. She is the granddaughter of William Gore who had an early land grant in the Little River area.

About 1848 John and Meriam moved from Horry County to the Ocala area of Florida with three other area families—Rev. Willis D. Sellers, Rev. Tom Stanaland, and a Mr. Clardy. It took three months of traveling in a covered wagon to reach their destination.²⁶ John Conner is buried in the Graham Cemetery in Silver Springs, Florida. The towns of Conner and Grahamville, Florida are named for him.²⁷

William Bellamy built his home in the Carolina I-House architectural style—two rooms wide, two rooms deep and two stories high—typical of the homes of large landowners of the time.²⁸ After visiting the home in 1939, Beulah Holly Henderson wanted to preserve a memory of the home and described it in detail: *The home of William Bellamy Graham was made of cypress lumber, a large two-story house with a chimney at each end of the house and a front and back porch. The house is very old, though in good condition, and one of his descendants [the John Hobson Horne family] still lives there. From the front porch, we entered a large living room with a fireplace. On the left side of the room is a stairway to the second floor. A door from the living room on the left entered the bedroom of William...and Jane...where their 17 children were born. This bedroom also has a fireplace and hat shelf. Leaving the living room we entered a wide hall, with a small bedroom on each side. At the end of the hall is a large dining room, a 'beezeway,' then a kitchen. [There] are two large bedrooms [upstairs] with a fireplace in each room. The house was put together with pegs... and was ceiled with wide lumber ceiling. The kitchen had a fireplace, where*



Jane Conner Graham (1791-1862)

*the cooking was done....In the yard was a large sugar maple, also a Mosley tree and a cedar tree.*²⁹ Descendants lived in this house until it was destroyed by fire in October of 1967. Today the charred remnants of the house memorialize the lives of former generations. Rebecca Horne Johnson³⁰ grew up in this house. Because of its historical significance to the county, she donated an acre of land where the house was located to the Horry County Historical Society on September 5, 2003.

William Bellamy died in a river accident and the incident was reported in Georgetown's *Winyah Observer* in 1846: "CASUALTY—Mr. William Bellamy Graham, of Horry, came to town on Thursday last in a four oared boat to procure some family supplies, and departed again at an early hour on the same evening. The wind was high and his boat so heavily laded that she filled after getting in the Bay near the Old Fort and immediately capsized. There were five persons in the boat and of the number a stranger by the name of Smith, who was allowed this passage up the Waccamaw, on his way to Richmond, Va. MR. GRAHAM and MR. SMITH were drowned. The other man and two negroes were saved. MR. GRAHAM was a very respectable and influential citizen of HORRY, and has left surviving him a wife and seventeen children. Three or four of his sons came down the river on the SABBATH last in search of his body. Our Bay is a dangerous sheet of water in bad weather, and it should not be attempted to be crossed in any other than large and good boats. The annual casualties should be a warning to strangers and ALL."³¹

William Bellamy's son, Lorenzo Dow Graham (1840-1894), married Prudence Grainger (1840-1910). Lorenzo and Prudence are buried in the Old Graham Cemetery.³² Lorenzo was a CSA Captain in Company K Eutaw Rifles.³³

Lorenzo and Prudence's son, John Quincy, built a house with eight gables about 1888, which is located two miles west of Finklea on the east side of Highway 792, one mile north of Highway 917.³⁴ It is quite large and announces a prosperous household. The persistence of William Bellamy's great-grandson, Woodrow Williamson, in restoring the 100+-year old home was recognized by the Horry County Board of Architectural Review when he received the Horry County Preservation Award. The Victorian house has "an unusual feature that includes two gables with exceptional horizontal one-piece beam architraves. The mantles are distinctly designed."³⁵ (See photo of home on page 14.)

Erleen Horne researched the history of the "House of Eight Gables" and reports: *This house was built on land that was part of the original John Graham land, some of which was granted in the mid-1700s. John Graham purchased 3,300 acres...on June 19, 1766 [and]... received a Royal Grant for 500 additional acres adjoining the 3,300 acres.*

At his death sometime before 1780, the land went to his sons, John and William Graham. In 1804 John sold his share to William, who remained the sole owner until his death on July 14, 1824. At his death, his two sons, William Bellamy Graham and Abraham J. Graham, became the owners. William Bellamy Graham left part of his share to his youngest son, Lorenzo Dow Graham, who in 1888 deeded to his son, John Quincy Graham...After John Quincy Graham received his portion, he built this house. In 1896, he sold this house to his sister, Sallie Graham Horne and her husband, Marshall Horne. They were the parents of John Hobson Horne, father of Rebecca Horne Johnson and Marshall Mace Horne, father of Erleen Horne. [Except for the youngest child], all of Sallie and Marshall Horne's children were born in the house.

In 1906 Sallie Graham Horne and Marshall Horne sold the house to W. M. Rouse who lived there until 1927. At that time, it was sold at public auction to John Phillips who gave it to his son, Glettie Phillips. Woodrow Williamson bought it from Glettie Phillips in 1943 and owned it until his death on October 28, 2004...³⁶

William Bellamy's son, William Isaiah (1822-1864) married Margaret Dorcas Beaty (1825-1891) in 1845. Margaret was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Akin Beaty and Dorcas Chestnut Johnson. William Isaiah, was sheriff of Horry County from 1851-1856.³⁷

William Isaiah and Margaret's son, Thomas William (1849-1905), married Frances Jones Sessions (1853-1918) on December 28, 1871. Frances was the daughter of Francis I. Sessions and Harriet Tillman Green. Thomas William operated a mercantile business about nine miles north of Conway on the Waccamaw River and the area became known as Grahamville.³⁸ In 1887 [Thomas William] sold a *considerable tract of land along the [South Carolina] coast near what is today Myrtle Beach before relocating with his family to their new Santee River home, Woodville Plantation [near McClellanville]. Woodville was conveyed by the Master in Equity, John Adam Leland, to T. W. Graham on October 20, 1887. He later added Elmwood Plantation and other properties to his holdings. He became a successful rice planter and a manufacturer of naval stores. He died on January 16, 1905 at McClellanville.*³⁹

Abraham J. Graham (1801- abt. 1880) married Delilah Floyd (1804-1867). They had 11 children: Elizabeth (1825-); William Hymrock (1827-1919); Samuel Foxworth (1829-); Hugh Floyd (1830-); Theophilus (1832-1905); Martha Ann (1834-1912); Abraham J. (1836-); James Asbury (1838-); Catherine Carolina (1840-); Frederick (1842-1895); and Caldonia (1844-1892).⁴⁰

Abraham farmed his share of the original John Graham land and there raised his family. The land was lo-

cated on what is presently Highway 792 just a short distance from the Old Graham Cemetery, Abraham and Delilah's final resting place. We know that two of their children moved to Texas in the mid-1800s and never returned. In 2007 some of his descendants are the owners/operators of Graham Brothers Farm Supply on Railroad Avenue in Loris.

(B) Joseph Graham (1790-aft. 1860) married Claire Lewis and had three children: Isabel (1818-); Joseph Isaiah (1822-) and Alpha A. (1826-1900). In 1850 Joseph deeded land to an infant grandson, Cornelius Graham, the oldest child of Alpha A. and Helon Johnston Graham (see page 25).

During a time of free range in Horry County, livestock roamed freely without fences and common feeding grounds were shared. Reverend Jamey Rabon, a great-grandson of Joseph Isaiah Graham informs us that Joseph Isaiah and Willis Rabon were at one of the feeding grounds close to Cool Spring and, for whatever reason, had a fight over hogs. It is believed that the two men were related by marriage as Joseph Isaiah's daughter, Catherine (1839-1933), was married to Abraham B. Rabon. In the ensuing altercation Willis died; Joseph fled to Florida, leaving his family behind. In the years following, the only remembrance Catherine would have of her father were the letters received from him and a lock of his hair that she kept in a trunk.⁴¹

From this point forward this article will only discuss the generations of John Graham Sr. (1746-1811).



Alpha A. Graham (1826-1900) Gravesite in Rehoboth Methodist Church Cemetery with Confederate Cross of Honour
Photo by Harmon Graham

Fourth Generation:

Alpha A. Graham (1826-1900) married Helon Johnston (1826-1881) in 1846 and had 12 children to raise: Cornelius (1848-1897); Lewis (1850-bet. 1860-1870); Evander (1852-1921); Daniel (1854-1923); Helon Adaline (1855-1909); William (1858-bet. 1860-1870); David Walker (1861-1934); Florence (1863-1913); Alva (1866-1923); Waterman (1867-1943); Covington (1869-1943); and Laura Jane (1870-1957). Alpha served in the Civil War, in Company F, Infantry Regiment, Hampton Legion of South Carolina. He was a farmer.⁴² After Helon's death, Alpha married Elizabeth C. Jordan (1843-1906) in 1883, and there was no issue from this marriage. See page 27 for Alpha's will.

"The SC State Gazateer and Business Directory for 1883" tells us that Alpha, Cornelius, Daniel, and Edward [most likely this should have been Evander] Graham were all listed as prominent planters and farmers in Cool Spring, a small place of perhaps 50 inhabitants situated 13 miles north of Conwayboro.⁴³

Fifth Generation:

Daniel Graham (1854-1923) married Charlotte Marian Grainger (1859-1936) in 1874. Their 14 children were: Waterman Evander "Bud" (1875-1938), Nancy Elizabeth "Nanie" (1877-1900), Alpha Allen (1878-1944) George Emory (1880-1918), Hellon Olena (1883-1966), Walter Homer (1884-1885), Samuel Walter (1885-1940), Quince Daniel (1886-1927), Curtis Asbery (1889-1968), Abram Tillman (1891-1957), Lissie Viola (1892-1976), Julius Pink (1893-1973), Charlie Hesicar (1895-1932), and Purley Luther (1898-1986). Daniel was a farmer, and his will was recorded on May 2, 1923 and included in this issue on page 28.

Sixth Generation:

Nancy Elizabeth "Nanie" Graham (1877-1900) married William Isaac Graham (1872-1936), son of Cornelius and Mary Jane Dawsey Graham, on December 23, 1893. Their three children were: Daniel Edmund (1895-1974); Jack William (1896-1919); and Dock



The Daniel and Charlotte Marian Grainger Graham Family, ca. 1897

Back Row, L-R: Samuel Walter, Curtis Asbery, George Emory, Hellon Olena, Alpha Allen, Abram Tillman, Quince Daniel. Front Row, L-R: Lissie Viola, Daniel, Julius Pink, Charlotte, Charley Hesicar, Waterman Evander, Mary A., Sallie Graham, William Isaac, Daniel Edmund, Jack William, and Nancy Elizabeth. (Not pictured is Purley Luther Graham, youngest child.)



The Dock H. and Sallie Jane Shelley Graham Family, ca. 1935

Back Row, L to R: Georgia, Naney, Ethel, and Flossie.

Front Row, L to R: Spot, the dog, Sallie holding Harmon, Rosalee, Lonnie, Dock H. and Russell Graham

Harmon (1898-1982). They were farmers and lived near Aynor.

“Nanie” had three children within three years. After becoming ill with influenza, she never fully recovered and departed this life at the young age of 23 when Dock Harmon was only 19 months old. Nanie’s three young children were left in the care of her widowed mother-in-law, Mary Jane. At the time, she had five children of her own still at home, three grandchildren from her son, Joseph, who also died of influenza in 1900, and now Nancy Elizabeth’s three children, making a total of eleven children in her care--with no husband to help.

Seventh Generation:

Dock Harmon Graham (1898-1982) married Sallie Jane Shelley (1898-1985) from the Pleasant View community on September 8, 1918. They had 10 children: Nanie Jane (1919-1994); Amelia Ethel (1920-); Flossie Louina (1922-1987); Georgia Mae (1924-); William Russell (1926-1978); Lonnie Harmon (1929-1999); Rosalee (1931 -); Harmon Dock Graham (1934-); Wildo Tillman Graham (1936-); Betty Jane Graham (1940-).

Dock Harmon was raised around Aynor. He and Sallie spent most of their years in the Aynor area where he was a farmer. The couple is buried in the Happy Home Cemetery on Graham Road.

Eighth Generation:

Harmon Dock Graham (1934 -) married Betty Ann McCall (1934-) of Myrtle Beach on January 8, 1955. They have three children: Ronnie Harmon (1958-); William Jeffrey (1961-); and Julie Ann (1967-). Harmon was born in the Zoan section of Horry County. His family later moved to Pleasant View and, in 1950, they moved to Brooksville near Little River. Harmon moved to Georgetown in 1952 to work at the International Paper Company. He retired after 44 years with the company in 1996. Betty and Harmon moved in 2000 to Jackson Bluff, near Conway.



The Harmon D. and Betty McCall Graham Family, ca. 1979

**Back Row, L to R: Julie, and Jeffrey.
Front Row, L to R: Ronnie, Betty and Harmon.**

¹ Temple, Sarah B. Gober and Kenneth Coleman. Georgia Journeys (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1961), 2, 35-36.

² Coulter, E. Merton. Georgia: A Short History (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1960), 54.

³ <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org>

⁴ Temple, 35-36.

⁵ Coulter, E. Merton and Albert B. Saye, ed. A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983), 19.

⁶ Elson, Henry William. History of the United States of America (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1940), 93-97.

⁷ Temple, 15.

⁸ Ibid, 36.

⁹ http://msit.gsu.edu/dhr/gacolony/letters/john_graham_1735.htm

¹⁰ Edgars, Walter. South Carolina: A History. (Columbia: USC Press, 1998), 136.

¹¹ Dobson, David. Directory of Scots in the Carolinas (1680-1830) (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1986), 85.

¹² Edgars, 54.

¹³ SC Department of Archives & History. Memorial by John Graham; Vol. 9, p. 487 & Vol. 11, p. 168.

¹⁴ Rogers, George C. Jr. The History of Georgetown County South Carolina. (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Co., 1995), 22.

¹⁵ Warren, Mary B. Citizens and Immigrants – South Carolina 1768. (Danielsville, GA: Heritage Press, 1980), 81. Also in SC Department of Archives & History, Royal Grant to John Graham, Vol. 16, 278.

¹⁶ Horry County Courthouse, Book A-1, 226.

¹⁷ Letter from Stewart J. Pabst to Harmon Graham, March 15, 1990: *...Pendant land grant seals were made of wax and covered with a parchment paper that was impressed when the seal was made. It was attached to a land grant with plat and signed by the royal governor.*

Pendant seals were made by placing resin and beeswax into two molds engraved with the two sides of the seal's insignia. Inserted through the wax before it was pressed together were the tag ends of parchment, ribbon or cord that were also drawn through the signature fold of the document. If any document officially executed with a seal were to be cut, or the wax impression broken, evidence of tampering or possible forgery would exist....

¹⁸ Henderson, Beulah Holly. The Holly-Graham Families and Their Descendants from the 17th Century, 1954, 49-50.

¹⁹ Will of John Graham and Censuses.

²⁰ SC Archives, Auditor General Accounts

1778-1780, Order #36571, 90 and 110.

²¹ Stub Entries to Indents – Book G-H, Issued in Payment of Claims against S.C. Growing out of the Revolution.

²² Horry County Courthouse Records, Book A-1, 256.

²³ 13 January 1804, John Graham's Bill of Sale to William Graham for 400 acres, Recorded in Horry County Court House. Book A-1, Page 226.

²⁴ Woodall, Ione. "Will of Elizabeth Graham," The Independent Republic Quarterly, 19:30, 20.

²⁵ Henderson, 49-50, 51-52.

²⁶ Berry, C. B. "Remembering Graham Holdings." The Sun News. December 18, 2003.

²⁷ Conner Graham Cemetery, Silver Springs, Marion County, FL Census.

²⁸ Ainsley, W. Frank. "Folk Architect in the Eastern United States," The Independent Republic Quarterly, 14:1, 5.

²⁹ Henderson. "The William Bellamy Graham Home," 79.

³⁰ Rebecca Horne Johnson is the daughter of John Hobson and Mary Elizabeth Bullard Horne and is the great-great granddaughter of William Bellamy and Jane Conner Graham.

³¹ Winyah Observer, Georgetown, 25 November 1846.

³² Old Graham Cemetery Census. <http://www.hchsonline.org/cemetery/oldgra.html>

³² Livingston, Jessica, Justine Martin & Michael Paul Singleton, compilers. "26th SC Infantry," The Independent Republic Quarterly. 34:1, 6.

³⁴ Berry.

³⁵ Horry County Board of Architectural Review.

"Historic Horry County, SC: Driving Tour."

³⁶ Horne, Erleen. "The John Quincy Graham House: The House of 8 Gables."

³⁷ Martin, Mark. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=martin1977&id=I10836>

³⁸ Thomas, Wynness. "Tilly Swamp Area History Holds Civil War Stories." The Sun News, 5 June 1999.

³⁹ Hill, Seldon B. "Thomas William Graham," The Independent Republic Quarterly, 31:1, 39.

⁴⁰ Ronnie B. Graham letter with Bible records of Martha Ann Graham of Leon County Texas.

⁴¹ Graham, Harmon D. "Daniel Graham Reunion" Brochure.

⁴² Gift of land recorded in Courthouse 1884, Book W, ⁴³ 368-370 and 1898 Book KKK, 223.

⁴³ Smith, Ross A., compiler. "The SC State Gazateer and Business Directory for 1883," The Independent Republic Quarterly, 5:4, 22-22, 24.

Graham Wills and Deed of Gift

by Harmon D. Graham and Betty McCall Graham

The Will of William Graham, Sr. (1748-1824)

Recorded in Horry County Courthouse
Probate Judge Office
Box 3, #26

In the name of God, Amen.

I, William Graham, Sr. of the District of Horry and State of South Carolina, being of sound and perfect mind and memory (blessed be God) do this twenty third day October in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner following that is to say;

First, I lend unto my beloved wife, Elizabeth, during her natural life the following hereditable and personal property to wit the plantation whereon I now live, also all my stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, plantation tools, bee hives, and household furniture; also the following Negroes with their increase, Viz, Hestor, Sue, Statira, Sealy, Darcus, Stepney, Frank and Sam provided always, and I hereby declare it to be my will that the plantation already mentioned at my said wife's death shall be immediately delivered to my son, Abraham, as his exclusive right and property, and also I hereby declare it to be my will that at my said wife's death all the personal property before mentioned to wit all the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, plantation tools, bee hives, and household furniture and the following Negroes (with their future issue) to wit Hestor, Sue, Statira, Sealy, Darcus, Stepney, Frank and Sam shall be equally divided between my surviving children and in no other manner whatever.

Second, I give and bequeath unto my son, William Graham, one tract of land whereon he now lives, containing six hundred and sixty acres also the following Negroes to wit Charlotte, Murriet, Primus, Cudgo, Larry, Moses and Bob with all their future issue.

Third, I give and bequeath unto my son, Abraham Graham, after my wife's death as already mentioned the plantation, whereon I now live containing six hundred and sixty acres, also the following Negroes with their future issue to wit, Dilcy, Sabrey, Charles and Jack Saul.

Fourth, I give and bequeath unto my said sons, William Graham and Abraham Graham, all the remainder and residue of my lands not already devised to be equally divided between them.

Fifth, I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Susannah McQueen and the lawful heirs of her body the following Negroes, to wit Jude, and her child Statira, Wealthy Jack and Handy with all their future issue.

Sixth, I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Eliza Ann Rebecca Graham and the lawful heirs of her body the following Negroes to wit, Dyce, Lucretia, Prince and Noble with all their future issue.

Seventh, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Peggy Ann Graham and the lawful heirs of her body the following Negroes to wit Kitsey, Ragney, Stepney (younger) and Jacob with all their future issue.

Eighth, I hereby declare that is my Will that if any of my said children should die unmarried or being married should die without lawfull issue of their body that in that case all the property hereby devised with its increase shall return and be equally divided between my surviving children.

Lastly, I hereby make and ordain my said wife, Elizabeth, Executrix and my said sons, William Graham and Abraham Graham, Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I the said William Graham, Sr. have to this my Last Will and Testament my hand seal the day and year already written.

William Graham, Sr.

Signed, sealed, published and declared
By the said William Graham, Sr. the Testator as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who were present at the time of signing, and sealing thereof
Note before signing 34 line interlined Saul.
Note before signing 41 line interlined Jack.
James G. Cochran, Witness
T. Jane Hardee, Witness
Jane Graham, Witness
Recorded in Will Book A, Page 11.
Recorded August 16, 1824.
John Durant Ordinary of Horry District.

Will of John Graham Sr. (1746-1811)

In the name of God, Amen.

I, John Graham, Sr., being infirm in Body, but of a sound Memory and understanding, do make this my last Will and Testament. First, I give my Soul to God who gave it and my Body to the dust. And as for such worldly goods as it has pleased God to bless me with, I will and bequeath as follows: Item, I give unto my beloved wife, Martha Graham, and my son, Joseph, and two daughters, Jennet and Margaret, my two Negroes, Walley and Rose and the use of my grist mill plantation and plantation tools together with all my household furniture and stock of cattle and hogs, equally to each and every of their uses, and benefit, until my daughter Margaret comes of age or married, at which time I do allow my Negro man, Walley and Rose and all the surviving part of my stock of cattle, hogs, household furniture and plantation tool to be divided between my wife and son, Joseph, and two daughters, Jennet and Margaret or those of them who may survive, I allow, that at the decease of my wife, her part of my estate above mentioned in conjunction with my children, return to my two daughters, Jennet and Margaret. Item, I give unto my son Joseph my bald face Filley, and my Plantation and Mill after my daughter Margaret comes of age or marries or in case of her death until my daughter Jennet comes of age, marries or dies, I allow my Roan Mare for the use of my wife and three children above mentioned. When my daughter Margaret comes of age, I allow said Mare to be equally between her and my daughter Jennet. If there is more money due my Estate than will satisfy my just debts, I do allow it to be equally divided between my wife and children above

named. Item, I give unto my sons, John and William, one shilling each in addition to what they have already had. Item, I give unto my daughter, Elizabeth one shilling in addition to what she has had. Item, I give unto my daughter, Mary, one shilling in addition to what she has had with allowing her a privilege to live on my land and lending a part of it for her support.

I do appoint my son, Joseph Graham, and William H. Grice, Executors of my last Will and Testament, revoking all former wills and bequeaths by me made. Witness my hand and Seal this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Signed in the presence of John Graham, Sr. (Seal)
William H. Grice
Jane Graham
Her
Betsy Ann (X) Murphy
Mark

South Carolina

By Henry Durant, Esgn. ordinary of said District -- Personally appeared before me, Jane Graham, Horry District

who being duly sworn by me on Holy Evangelist of the Almighty God, doth make oath and say that she saw John Graham, Sr. sign, seal, publish, pronounce and declare the within Instrument of Writing to be and contain his Last Will and Testament and that the said John Graham was then of sound and deposing mind, memory and understanding to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief: and that she, the said Jane Graham, did sign her name a witness thereto at the Request of the Testator in his presence given under my hand this ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sworn before me the date above written.
Signed Jane Graham, Witness
Henry Durant, Ordinary

Recorded in Horry County Courthouse
Probate Judge Office
Box 3, #21

Transcribed by Harmon Graham, January 2006
Recorded in Horry County Courthouse
Book L-Page 493

Deed of Gift from Joseph Graham (1790-Aft. 1860) to Cornelius J. Graham (1848-1897)

210 Acres Land
South Carolina
Horry District

Know all men by these presence that I Joseph Graham, Sr. for and in consideration of the love and good will I have and do bare toward my grandson Cornelius J. Graham, infant son of Alpha A. Graham, have given, granted, and conveyed unto him the said C. J. Graham, his heirs, and assigns forever all that plantation or tract of land containing in all two hundred and ten acres more or less, lying and being in the District of Honey Camp Swamp and Lake Swamp waters of Little Pee Dee, one hundred acres of said land being a tract granted to Isaac Stephens on Honey Camp, also one hundred acres of land more being a part of a tract of land run by Thos. Potter being a part of a tract of land granted to said Thos. Potter the 5th day of January 1789, making in all two hundred and ten acres. To have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned premises until the said Cornelius J. Graham, his heirs and assigns against myself, my heirs and assigns forever. And I do hereby bind myself, my heirs, Executors, and assigns to warrant and forever defend the above mentioned premises against any person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 2nd day of October 1850.

Signed, sealed and delivered

In presence of us

Light Johnson

His

Samuel (X) T. Ginright

Mark

Joseph Graham

South Carolina

Horry District

Light Johnson came before me and made oath and saith that he saw the within Deed of Conveyance, signed, sealed and delivered for the use and purpose therein contained and that Samuel T. Ginright did subscribe his name and witness with himself to the same.

Sworn to before me this 5th October 1850

Eva. B. Jones, Magst.

Light Johnson

Note at the bottom of the will:

Henry Durant Esq.

Sir, Joseph Graham being 17 years of Age, will qualify as an Executor to his Fathers Will, I expect to join him, when I return from Columbia, you will please give him such instructions as are necessary, he wishes to dispatch the Business so as to obtain an order to sell the perishable property before the winter season comes on. The deceased left no cash in hand you will have to wait until some collection can be made, I am sir, with respect your friend

Wm. H. Grice

Nov. 6th 1811

Will of Elisabeth Graham (1770-May 1850),

(Wife of John James Graham (1774-1830))

South Carolina

Horry District

In the name of God Amen.

I Elisabeth Graham Being of perfect Mind Memory and under standing do make this my Last will and Testament – First I Recommend my soul to almighty God who give it and my body to be decently Buried in a Christian manner and touching such worldly goods as it hath pleased God to Bles me with I dispose of in the following manner – First I desire that all my Just debts be punctually paid-

To my son John Graham and the Heirs of his Body Lawfully Begotten I give Two one hundred acre Tracts of Land adjoining the Land on which he now Resides these lands were purchased from McQueen and Graham also Two Negro Slaves Offy and Haman and one Hand Mill.

To my daughter Martha McCracken six Hundred acres of Land being all the balance of Land I own and one Negro woman Silva I loan during her Natural life and after her death to be equally Divided betwixt her children Jane Martin Andrew McCrackin and Thomas R Mitchel McCrackin to them and their Heirs and Afsigns forever. To my daughter Elisabeth Stevens wife of Enoch Stevens I loan one Negro Cain During her natural life and after her death I give said Cain to her children to be equally their Heirs and afsigns forever. To the children of my daughter Jane Rawls Wife of John Rawls I give one Negro by the name of Issac to them and their Heirs and afsigns forever. I desire that my Executors shall sell all my stock of cattle and Hogs House Hold and Kitchen Firnature and after paying my Just Debts Equally divide the balance amongs my Lawful Heirs.

I also desire that my Negro woman Pinder at my death remain with my Heirs and Executors to act as Guardian for her. Lastly I nominate constitute and appoint Joel B. Skipper and Edward Wheeler Executors of this my Last will and testament hereby revoking all others.

In witnefs where of I have here unto set my hand and Seal the 23rd day of December one thousand Eight hundred and forty two and in 67 years American Independence.

Her

Elisabeth (X) Graham (Seal)

Mark

Signed Sealed published Pronounced and Declared in the presence of

A B Skipper
Ann D Dawsey
Her
Harret E C (X) Skipper
Mark

Recorded in Will Book C, Page 15
Recorded May 15th, 1850
James Beaty Ordy. H. D.
Box 3 Bundle 2
Box 3 Estate No. 27

Will of William Bellamy Graham (1792-1846)

South Carolina
Horry District

Know all men by these presence that I, William B. Graham, for the love and affection that I bear for my children and for their better maintenance and support, viz. Elizabeth Jane Sessions, John C. Graham, Edward W. Graham, Daniel N. Graham, William I. Graham, Samuel C. Graham, George M. Graham, Sarah A. R. Graham, Hosea A. Graham, Eliza Graham, Margaret F. Graham, Dorcas L. Graham, Kenneth A. Graham, Franklin Graham, Lorenza D. Graham, M. M. Graham, Catherine Graham, and my son-in-law Thomas Sessions, all my stock of cattle be them many or few, and the said stock of cattle as above given and the said stock of cattle to be kept together until my youngest child comes of age, by my wife Jane Graham, and the above stock of cattle as above given, to be equally divided amongst the above heirs, for which I do warrant and forever defend the same unto the above named children and persons, against myself, my heirs, Executors, Admr., and assigns, sealed with my seal and dated this June 25th A. D. 1846 and in the seventeenth year of American Independence.
Signed in the presence of all.

Felix Powell
Daniel B. Holmes

Signed William B. Graham

South Carolina
Horry District

Personally appeared before me, Daniel B. Holmes, who being duly sworn and made oath that he saw William B. Graham sign the herein deed for the purposes therein contained he subscribed his name as witness thereto with Felix Powell.

Sworn before me this
Dec. 21, A.D. 1846
Wm. Boyd
M.H. D.
D. B. Holmes

Recorded 26 Feby 1847
Book L-1, Page 273

Will of Alpha A. Graham (1826-1900)

The State of South Carolina
County of Horry
Filed July 7, 1900

A. A. Graham
to
E. C. Graham [His second wife, Elizabeth C. Jordan]

Know all men by these presents That I, A. A. Graham in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have and bear to my beloved wife, E. C. Graham and for the better support and maintainance of her after my decease, have given, granted, and released and by these presents do grant, give and release unto the said E. C. Graham all and singular my goods chattels whatsoever and wheresoever and of what nature, sort of kind soever to have and to hold the said goods and chattles including all manner and kind of stock, house hold and kitchen furniture, money and credits, I do hereby release and grant unto the said E. C. Graham use her own proper goods and chattles for and during her natural life and at her decease the said goods and chattles if any remain, shall be equally divided between my lawful heirs, provided always and these presents are upon this special trust and confidence and upon this express condition that she the said E. C. Graham shall and do permit and suffer me the said A. A. Graham to use and keep and enjoy all and singular the said goods and chattles during my natural life without paying or yielding any thing for the same or in respect there of and not otherwise: and from my decease she the said E. C. Graham shall or lawfully may have hold and enjoy the same and every part and parcel thereof and dispose thereof and convert to her own support according to the intent of this convey.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and ninety eight.

Signed, sealed and Delivered
In the presents of:
J. P. Floyd
J. C. Coats

A. A. Graham (Seal)

Recorded Horry County Courthouse
Book KK, page 223

Will of Daniel Graham (1854-1923)

State of South Carolina,
Horry County
January 8th, 1921

This is to certify that I, Daniel Graham, do herein make my last will of my estate as follows to become effective after my decease and not before, but after.

First, I give to my beloved wife, Sharlott, the right to hold all of my estate as it now is, so long as she lives or til she marries again and at her decease or marriage, I give daughters, Hellon Orilla, and Lisy Viola the home place where I now live, containing ninety three acres of land.

I give to my grandchild, Ila May Graham the Q. Johnson lot and house that I now own in the town of Aynor, SC. I give to my grandchildren by Nancy Elizabeth Graham: to Ed Graham one dollar in money; to little Jack Graham one dollar in money; to Dock Graham, one dollar in money. I will to my son, George Emry Graham's heirs one dollar each in cash.

I also give the remainder of my property to the heirs here under mentioned: W. E. Graham, A. A. Graham, H. O. Graham, Q. D. Graham, Sam Graham, L. V. Graham, A. T. Graham, C. A. Graham, J. P. Graham, C. H. Graham, L. P. Graham. These heirs are to have an equal share of the remaining property such as real estate, personal, mortgages, notes, Insurance, Liberty bonds, money, and Etc.

Signed and sealed this the 8 day of January 1921
Daniel Graham (Seal)

Witness:
S. L. Purvis
Hellon Graham
Lissie Graham

P. S. I also appoint my beloved son S. W. Graham, Executor of this will . . .
Daniel Graham

Witness:
S. L. Purvis
Hellon Graham
Lissie Graham

P. S. the change of the Exeter made this January 22,
1923
Daniel Graham (Seal)

Witness:
S. L. Purvis
Hellon Graham)
N. M. Stephens)

Recorded in Horry County Courthouse,
Probate Judge Office
Inventory and Appraisal Book,
Page 429 on 2nd of May 1923



Daniel Graham (1854-1923), ca. 1921
Standing in front of 1919 Chalmers Touring Car

(Catalogs of all three Graham cemeteries and Rehoboth Methodist Cemetery are located on the Horry County Historical Society's website.)

Harmon D. and Betty McCall Graham were born and raised in Horry County. During his 44 years with International Paper Company, they lived in Georgetown. After his retirement, they moved to their current home at Jackson Bluff, near Conway in 2000.

Sixteen Drowned

On Murrell's Inlet and Magnolia Beach

—Damage at Little River—

Boats Crew Missing at Shallotte

Horry Herald, October 19, 1893

transcribed by Joy Summar-Smith
and J. Benjamin Burroughs

The fury of wind and wave has again been visited upon the coast of South Carolina. The storm of August 27 was one to be compared with the "Big Hurricane" of 1822; but that of Oct. 13, will efface the memory of both. In the memory of no man living has there ever been such a dreadful sea, such destructive wind and such piled up waters as was on Murray's Creek last Friday. The wind was not as high as during the August storm; but the water's rose as least *five* feet higher than in August. Such a statement seems incredible, but is certainly worthy of all belief. Cool person's who attempted the measurement put the height above the August storm at 7, 8, and even 10 feet. One gentleman, said he stood on ground he knew to be dry in the last storm and pulled marsh grass from the fork of a tree seven feet from the ground, left there by the Fridays wave.

All the damage done was done between ten and eleven o'clock. At nine o'clock the waters were just outside the Creek banks, at 10:30 they had reached their height and at 12 o'clock had fallen to the height of a common high tide, leaving death, destruction and desolation over the strip of ground the dashing waves had washed.

On Magnolia

The hills are flattened. Not a house is left except Mrs. Hazel's. Of the nineteen white people living on this point only six are left to tell the terrible tale of their experience. The list of the dead are as follows: Dr. Arthur B. Flag and wife, Bessie and Pauline Weston; Mr. Arthur B. Flag, Jr., and family—wife and five children; Miss Alice LaBruce, Miss Bettie LaBruce, and three negro servants.

The story of the struggle of the drowning ones as told by Antony Doctor, the intelligent colored coachman

and bodyservant of Dr. Arthur Flagg, Sr. is a sorrowful, heartrending one indeed. As the waves rose higher and higher around the doomed house the family and terrified servants prepared to seek safety in the trees. Just behind where the houses... [page bent] Mrs. Flagg stepped upon the roof of the house as it was floating by and feeling it bear her up and, perhaps thinking it safer than the frail branch she clung to, turned loose her hold upon the cedar. Antony says he heard her call to her husband and saw him turn loose his hold to go to her aid. The last seen of them, they were hand in hand being swept away toward the land by the waves. Mr. Ward Flagg clung to the tree until the tide went down, hold to Miss Annie Weston; they both were saved. Dr. Allard Flagg and his negro servant reached the highland on the roof of their house. Mrs. Hazel and two Mr. Willetts were saved in the standing house.

Up to Sunday evening four bodies had been found. Dr. Flagg's, just opposite his own house, toward the land, lying in the marsh; two of the little girls, on the strand where they were washed up from the sea; and a negro servant girl, Sallie.

On Pawley's Island

On Pawley's Island the houses of Dr. H. M. Tucker, B. P. Fraser and L. C. Lachicotte were washed away. Stock were killed and other damage done; but no lives were lost.

On Murrell's Inlet

There was nobody drowned on the west side of Murrell's Inlet; but the damage was immense.

Mr. John Dozier lost everything. He and his son barely had time to get the family out of a window into a boat before the house went down. It was miracle that none of them were hurt. The ruins of that beautiful home are strewed far and wide over the fields and woods.

Mr. Walter Ludlam's place is racked completely. One or two of the buildings are standing but they have been turned about, badly wrenched and stripped of every thing. He lost almost everything. What can be saved is badly damaged.

At Woodlawn, where Mr. Sam Dusenbury lives, the damage is not nearly so bad, but is certainly bad enough. The water stood more than a foot deep in the rooms. Furniture, etc. floated about. The piazza is half gone and many of the outhouses are torn in pieces. The barn still stands.

Major Buck's place is not so badly damaged. The piazza has partly fallen; the stables are still standing but badly warped.

Queen's cottage, which stands between Mr. J. E. Beaty's and Major Buck's, is entirely destroyed. Its timbers are lying out in field. The roof alone is whole, having floated about three hundred yards away before it lodged.

None of Mr. J. E. Beaty's out buildings are standing; all are swept away. Old Logan, his horse was killed. His dwelling house stands, but has been badly hurt. It was partly lifted from its pillars, but not ruined. Mr. Beaty's family was helped to Major Buck's by Mr. George Buck. The water mark on the plastering in this cottage is over three feet from the floor.

Capt. Lewis Beaty's place is the worse racked of the buildings not completely destroyed. The pillars of the piazza were washed away. The house is still standing but is a sad looking place indeed. There was no one here to help Mrs. Beaty and Miss Nannie during the fury of the wind and wave except a negro, Ben. The waves swept through the passage and back rooms hurling furniture, lumber, and blocks of wood about, against the inmates, leaving them blue with bruises. The experience was certainly a terrible one for these ladies.

Mr. Voss' house at the head of the swash that makes out between Capt. Beaty's and Dr. Grant's is completely destroyed. No two timbers are left together. The valuable nets, boats, and other fishers outfit was entirely lost.

Dr. James Grant lost his apothecary's shop, his store and the addition to the main part of his house. The stables still stand with a large twenty foot cat boat rearing upon its side against it.

Mr. John Woodward's house was racked badly but not completely ruined. His loss is considerable.

The Parsonage being tolerably high was not so badly damaged. The outbuildings were thrown from their blocks by the force of the water but not torn up. Mr. Allen Parker, who lives in the yard Parsonage, lost his corn and fodder, and a great many of his clothes.

At the Hermitage, the home of Dr. Allard Flagg Sr., the wind and water did like work as at all the [page bent] was done.

Sunnyside, the older house still stands, but Mr. W. McG. Buck's new cottage has been swept away. Most of the buildings here are gone.

From Sunnyside up to, and including Mr. John Vereen's not a house is left standing. Mr. Carson's, the Hermitage, where Mr. Lewis Sarvis stayed, Mrs. Dixon's are all swept completely away and the ruins lie out in the fields and woods.

Mr. John Vereen lost everything almost. Two horses

saved; but the pretty home he had is level with the ground and the debris swept far out into the field.

All along the Creek, the sights that meet the eye are sad ones indeed. Dead horses, cows, hogs, chicken's may be seen far and near. Yonder lies the roofs of several houses, here is a great pile of corn, a few bricks and broken kitchen utensils, mark the place where once a house stood, all is one scene of destruction.

The beautiful oaks that lined the Creek Bank are now for the most part lying flat on the ground, washed up by the roots and blown over. The contour of the banks has been changed. If one familiar with it as it was were to see it as it is, he could hardly recognize by gone beauty in present destruction.

Mr. A. Z. Banta's place, the Ark, has not been seriously damaged. The waters washed away the fences and all over the crop.

Little River

The storm at Little River is not as bad as first reports indicated. The waters rose, according to one man, ten feet higher than during the last storm; but no one was drowned. The wharves were washed away and much damage done to the goods in the [page torn] were unroofed [page torn]

The water [page torn] highlands from [page torn] from the [page torn] in this strip of [page torn]. Even [page torn] opossums [page torn] in the woods [page torn].

A report [page torn] N.C., that a fish [page torn] are lost. [page torn] from since the [page torn] supposed that in [page torn] the boat they were [page torn] turned and drowned [page torn] no reports of death [page torn] the upper coast.

There are no fishing camps left along Long Bay. All have been destroyed.

That there is no absolute destitution yet heard of along the coast is one thing left to be thankful for. That so few lives were lost is still another. It certainly seems a miracle that so many escaped alive and unhurt. If the wave had come at night, doubtless the casualties would have been greater.

J. O. N.

In a London, England Cemetery:

Ann Mann
Here Lies Ann Mann,
Who lived an old maid
But died an old Mann.
Dec. 8, 1767

USS *Mingoe* goes to Conwayboro

extracted by J. Benjamin Burroughs

Taken from Official Records of the Union & Confederate Navies. XVI, 299-300.

Report of Captain Stellwagen, U.S. Navy, commanding U.S.S. Pawnee, regarding expedition to Conwayboro, in Waccamaw River.

U.S. Steam Sloop Pawnee,
At Sea, near Charleston, S.C.
March 27, 1865.

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to report the return of another expedition of four days' duration up the Waccamaw River some 50 miles, to Conwayboro.

Having heard that threats of a visit in force had been made by the guerrillas against the plantations and settlements, in view of which great alarm was felt on the whole route by blacks and whites, I dispatched the *Mingoe*, having in tow some ten armed boats, to proceed as high as Buck's Mills, and leaving it discretionary with Lieutenant-Commanders G.U. Morris and William H. Dana to proceed the remaining distance by boats or land. The arrival of the steam launch and two large row launches from the Santee enabled me to follow with them, and the steam tug *Catalpa* determined to ascend as far as the water would permit. I found the *Mingoe* ashore near her destination, towed her off, and caused her to drop to a point where she could anchor. The shore expedition had gone on, and I took the remainder of boats in tow as far as practicable, then causing them to row. After incredible labor and difficulty, succeeded in getting to Conwayboro at nightfall, just after the marching division. No enemies were encountered, but it was reported many small parties fled in various directions on our approach by river and land.

The people of the town were glad to see us; even those having relatives in the army professed their joy at being saved from the raiding deserters. They assure us that the penetration of our parties into such distances, supposed to be inaccessible to our vessels, has spread a salutary dread, and that our large force of *Catalpa*, 4 large launches, and 10 boats, with about 300 men in all, at the highest point, presented such a formidable display, with 7 howitzers, that they thought they would be completely prevented returning to that neighborhood. I

permitted several Union people to come down to Georgetown; met many negroes coming down in flats.

I encouraged blacks and whites to prosecute planting and to recommend all others to do the same, for their preservation in the coming time, as it is now the height of the season. They are at work in most places, and even along the coast, most of which has only been commenced since the officers have on all occasions since my arrival strenuously urged on them the danger of a famine. I think I may say that these efforts may be the means of saving hundreds of lives.

I passed through Bull Creek to the Pedee with the tug and four launches, and destroyed the ferries at Bull Creek Ferry and at Yahany Ferry, where Steele's cavalry have been taking horses across lately, which will entirely prevent their crossing. The river running 4 knots an hour can not be swum by animals. The hands of all sorts fled for fear of being cut off, and will continue in dread along the route. This route is the richest, thickest settled with blacks, and the most insalubrious part of the South. They say the news has spread into North Carolina, and these lawless hordes are much impressed by our swift and distant trips.

William O'Brien, landsman, was accidentally shot by his own gun.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

H.S. Stellwagen,
Captain.

Rear-Admiral J.A. Dahlgren,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

J. Benjamin Burroughs, research specialist in Coastal Carolina University's Burroughs and Chapin Center for Marine and Wetland Studies.

Historical Society Receives Local Award

On April 23, the 2006 C.P. Quattlebaum Design Awards were presented during a Conway City Council meeting. The Horry County Historical Society received the "Outstanding Contribution to Quality Development, Restoration, Landscape or Design by an Organization or Individual" for the renovations made to Society's headquarters at the Bryan House. President Jeanne LeGare Sasser and Vice President Susan Hoffer McMillan accepted the award for the Society.

Horry County Historical Society Officers

Jeanne Legare Sasser.....	President
Susan Hoffer McMillan.....	Vice President
Mark J. Martin.....	Secretary
Margaret Tarte Chestnut.....	Treasurer
J. Benjamin Burroughs.....	Director
Carlisle E. Dawsey.....	Director
Sharyn Barbee Holliday.....	Director
Sylvia Cox Reddick.....	Director
V. Chyrel Stalvey.....	Director
John C. Thomas.....	Director



The Independent Republic Quarterly Staff

V. Chyrel Stalvey.....	Editor
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J. Benjamin Burroughs



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J. Benjamin Burroughs

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Sasser, McMillan, Milnor presented Ernest E. Richardson Award

The Horry County Historical Society recognized President Jeanne Legare Sasser and Vice-President Susan Hoffer McMillan for their relentless efforts in guiding all facets of the Society's business, programs and tours, fundraising activities, and a myriad of other activities. Joanne Milnor, Event Coordinator for the 2007 Showhouse, was also acknowledged for her creative and persistent work in fundraising for the Society. They were presented the Ernest E. Richardson Memorial Award at the July and September meetings, respectively.

Richardson was one of the founders of the Society and its first president in 1966.

Past recipients of this award have been John P. Cartrette, William H. Long, C. B. Berry, E. R. McIver, Catherine H. Lewis, F. A. "Ted" Green, Ernestine H. Little, Eunice McMillan, Manning Thomas, Annette Epps Reesor, Jewell O. Long, Lacy K. Hucks, Carlisle Dawsey, and J. Benjamin Burroughs.

Bryan House Available for Special Occasions

The Rebecca Bryan House, ca. 1912, is available for weddings, events, and meetings. For rental fees and availability, contact Toni Montondo at Ray Realty, phone (843) 248-6363 or fax (843) 248-6721. The guidelines, pictures, and rental rates are also on the website at <http://www.hchsonline.org>.

