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Horry County Historical Society

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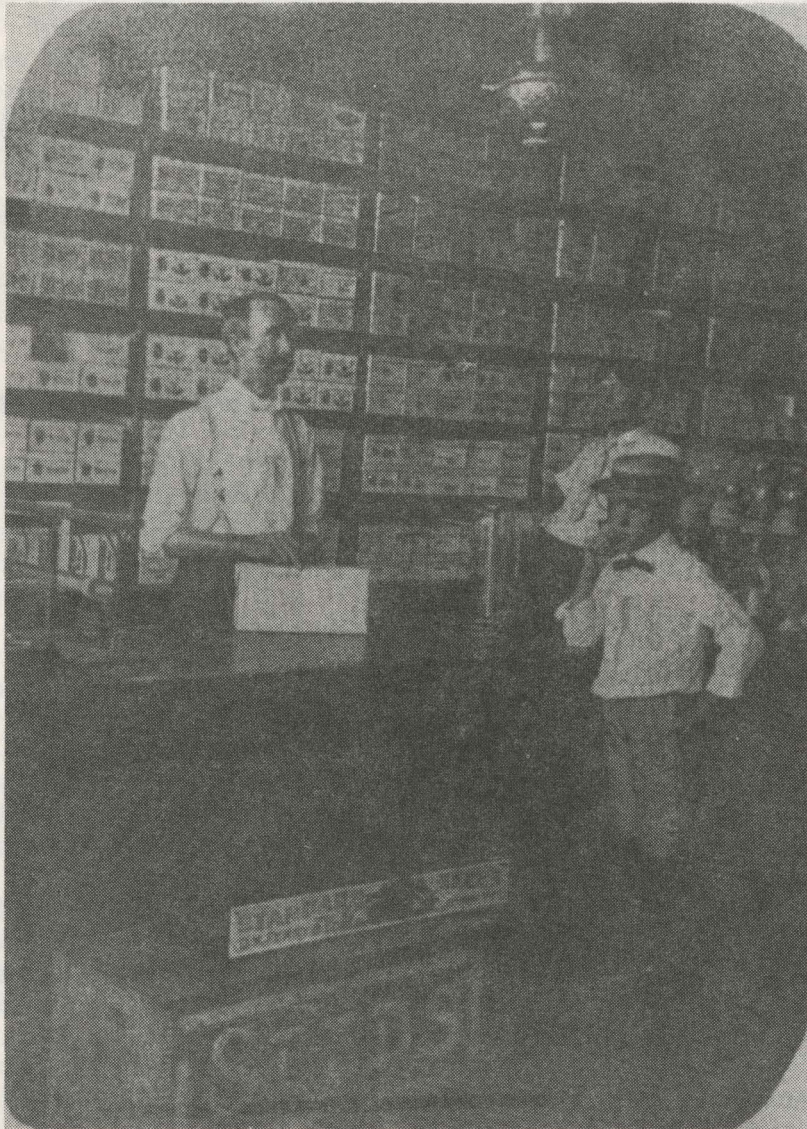
The Independent Republic Quarterly

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Vol. 25

WINTER , 1991

No. 1



This postcard was postmarked: Bucksport, S.C., July 17, 1907. It shows the interior of D.V. Richardson's store located in Bucksport. The gentleman behind the counter is Joseph Milton Marlowe.

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The Horry County Historical Society
P.O. Box 2025
Conway, S.C. 29526

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Editor of The Independent Republic Quarterly.....Ben Burroughs

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BACK ISSUES of the IRQ, if available, can be purchased from the HCHS for \$5.00 each. If they are to be mailed please include an additional \$1.00 per issue for postage and handling.

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Dear Society Member,

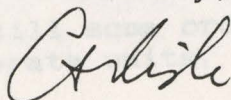
Thanks for allowing me the opportunity to serve you again a President of the Society. It is going to be a tall order to follow behind Greg and keep up the excellent job he has been doing. We cannot do it without your involvement too. It is your Society as well as mine, please make a committment to serve it in some area. We need articles for the IRQ, cemeteries catalogued, editorial staff help and mailing help for the IRQ to name a few. I am also beginning to be concerned about the Society's finances. Even with the dues increase money is going to be tight. Won't you urge a friend or acquaintance to join or maybe give a membership to a friend or grandchild or other family member, or to a local school library? These would all help to increase membership and our treasury.

This year will mark the 200th anniversary of George Washington's 1791 Presidential Tour. The Society plans in some way to commemorate the event. Also "Palmetto Discovery '92" is a project created by the S.C. Department of Tourism to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the Discovery of America. This year 1991 is the year of planning and research. Year two 1992 is the year of discovery and celebration. Please let us have your thoughts on this project also.

May has been designated by the S.C. State Museum as "Horry County Month" we will get discounted admission and many other benefits. This would be a good time to visit the museum.

I look forward to see you all at all the meeting in 1991, especially the Spring Tour. We are endeavoring to make this an interesting year of programs.

Sincerely,



Carlisle Dawsey

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CAN YOU HELP?

Virginia Dunn Tinkle is trying to locate someone who could help with searching for descendants of the **Dunn** family of Wampee and the Little River area. She writes: "I need someone from one of these families that married a **Dunn** who would be willing to exchange letters: **Gore, Wall, Cox, Vaught, Chestnut**. These marriages took place prior to 1900." She has information on descendants of **John Wesley Dunn** and it is his brother, **William Vaught Dunn** and their brothers and sisters that she is now studying.

If you can help please write to Virginia at Route 1, Box 269, Eustace, Texas 75124-9618.



Carlisle Dawsey

THE INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

By Catherine H. Lewis

It's hard to remember that the Intracoastal Waterway, so much a part of our lives and local geography, appeared on maps only a little more than fifty years ago. The section through Horry County was the last to be constructed in its entire length. There was a gala national opening at Socastee on April 11, 1936.

George Washington dreamed of an intracoastal waterway. The great canal building era in this country resulted in the Erie and other westward looking canals that connected major waterways and provided safe passage for the barges that transported goods and people. The maturing of the railroad system eroded their importance, so that the Intracoastal Waterway was almost an anachronism as a commercial enterprise when was completed. It still had strategic importance for defense by providing safe passage away from enemy ships and submarines. Pulpwood barges, shrimp and fishing boats of local people, and pleasure boats of various sizes and elegance make up the chief traffic on our stretch now. The luxurious "snow birds" going south in the fall and north in the spring provide a show.

In the 19th century local citizens gave thought to a short canal from the Waccamaw to Little River, a distance of about five to seven miles. This seemed a logical point to construct a man-made water passage for barges, rafts and small sailing craft that transported timber and turpentine. These products could be shipped north from the village port.

Naturally, residents thought this logical route would be selected when plans began in earnest about 1930. It would restore Conway as a riverport, providing new revenue to the county seat. Imagine their chagrin when the Corps of Engineers decided to make a straight cut through some of the highest land in the county from Little River to Socastee Creek, the longest man-made ditch in the entire length of the Intracoastal Waterway.

Our section begins at the north in Little River, along which it runs for 5 nautical miles. It then follows Pine Island Cut for about 24 miles before it intersects Socastee Creek. The Cut, 90' wide and 8' deep, lays bare our geological history, creating a fossil hunter's paradise. Here are the fossil remains of ancient land and sea animals that have in different ages inhabited this area.

Leaving the Cut, the Waterway follows Socastee Creek until it joins the Waccamaw River near Enterprise Landing. The Waccamaw swamps provide the black water characteristic of this section of the Waterway. Tannin in tree roots and other vegetation colors it. It appears black and visibility in it is limited, but, if you hold a glass of it up to the light, it has the color of strong tea or--if you prefer--of good bourbon. Hydrologists say that water from the Waccamaw flows back along the Waterway to Little River, taking six days to reach Little River Inlet!

From Enterprise to Winyah Bay is 22 nautical miles. A book about the Waterway, written by Allan Fisher for The National Geographic Society in 1973, says, "Since the time of the Indians, boatmen have been groping for superlatives to describe the Waccamaw. Many believe it to be the loveliest part of the southern Waterway."

In Horry County there are now only three places where automobile traffic can cross the Waterway. At Hwy 9 and Hwy 501 high rise bridges allow boat traffic without interrupting the flow of automobile traffic. At Socastee, when the bridge turns for boats to pass, automobiles wait. Until promised improvements occur, those who use that road must build the possibility of delay into their schedule.

Along the route the Corps of Engineers has reserved spoilage sites where it dumps mud, sand and other debris that it dredges from the canal to keep it open for navigation. Recently the Corps has begun to negotiate with Horry County to release

some sites for development. No permanent structures can be built on these easements, as long as the Corp controls them.

There are several guides for cruising the ICW, including Cruising Guide to Coastal South Carolina by Claiborne S. Young (1985). Local cruises leave Vereen's Marina in North Myrtle Beach, from Socastee and from Georgetown, but no local tours cover the entire length in Horry County. Travelers can board cruise ships that travel the Waterway at strategic points such as Norfolk, Savannah and Miami.

THE WAY WE WERE

by Franklin G. Burroughs

On June 6, 1932, J. O. Norton, as master of Horry County, conveyed 322 acres of land to First Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank as a result of a foreclosure sale for the consideration of \$4,000.00. During the same period of time easements were being filed in favor of the United States of America for the construction of the intracoastal waterway. On June 7, 1932, I was admitted to the South Carolina Bar.

At the time I graduated from law school there was no state bar examination and one was admitted into the South Carolina Bar upon graduation. I began practicing law in Conway, associated with Marion A. Wright. Our offices were located on the southeast corner of Fourth and Main, now a vacant lot. I did not have an automobile and walked to work and to the courthouse. My starting salary was \$65 per month or \$780 per year.

The 1933 Martindale Hubbell carried the names of 15 practicing lawyers in Conway (population 3,011), namely: E. S. C. Baker; Franklin G. Burroughs; J. K. Dorman; S. C. Dusenbury; G. Lloyd Ford; W. O. Godwin; T. B. Lewis; J. M. Long; J. Reuben Long; J. O. Norton; Edwin J. Sherwood; Kenneth W. Suggs; C. B. Thomas; H. H. Woodward; and Marion A. Wright. Although the book did not have Loris entered at all, there were two other practicing lawyers there, L. B. Dawes and John Sikes. At that time Myrtle Beach was not an incorporated municipality.

The Horry County Bar Association, as such, had no formal organization. The oldest member, H. H. Woodward, was President and the youngest, Secretary. I succeeded J. Reuben Long as Secretary until a younger lawyer came along. There were no dues or social activities. Meetings were called by the President, usually about two weeks before the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. The Court calendar was presented and a trial roster was prepared from it. Mr. Woodward, who ran Conway Publishing Company, got up a printed trial roster for each term, copies being sent to the various lawyers and of course, published in his newspaper, the Horry Herald.

There were four terms of Civil Court; two weeks in September, one week in December, two weeks in February, and two weeks in June. One rotating Circuit Judge held the September and December terms and another Circuit Judge the February term. The Resident Judge held the June term.

The December term was rarely held because of the proximity to Christmas; the June term was generally limited to non-jury matters since at that time all jurors were white, male, between ages of 21 and 65, and farmers who would have been unhappy to be called to jury duty during the summer months. A separate panel of jurors served each week. Horry County was in the 12th Judicial Circuit which embraced Florence, Georgetown, Horry, and Marion Counties. S. W. G. Shipp, of Florence, was the Resident Judge. At the time there was no County Court. Magistrates, although appointed by the governor, were for all practical purposes chosen by popular vote in their respective townships. They had criminal jurisdiction with the maximum penal limits of 30 days or \$100 and civil jurisdiction in matters up to \$100.

The make-up of the criminal calendar was the province of the Circuit Solicitor and trials were a source of entertainment to many citizens of the county.

There was a Master-in-Equity, which office in Horry County had been recently created by the legislature. J. O. Norton was the first to hold this office. Prior to that time in uncontested equity matters, such as default foreclosures, the Clerk of Court was appointed Special Referee in an Order of Reference. The Master's commission was \$3 for reference and \$3 for report. He conducted public judicial sales and received a commission of 1% on the first \$500 and $\frac{1}{2}\%$ above that figure. He was also paid \$3 for signing a master's deed resulting from the judicial proceeding. Filing a lis pendens would cost \$1.00 and entry of Judgement would cost \$3.15.

Normally, if a land line case finally came off the calendar and was placed on the trial roster, no other cases were scheduled that week. If the case were settled when called, or did not take the full week, everybody went home until the next session. There was no Court officer to monitor the calendar and most judges were content to go home if Court broke down early--or not come at all if the term was called off. It might be of interest to know that divorce was prohibited by the South Carolina Constitution until about the year 1936.

Lawyers fees were usually dictated by the circumstances and the client. Typically, preparation of a simple deed on a printed form rarely exceeded \$3; a relatively simple will brought in \$5; and in those depression days, although notes and mortgages usually provided for an attorney fee of 10% or more in the event that the security was placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection, no practical lender, such as a bank, would think of paying any such exorbitant fee. The understanding with the lawyer handling the collection was that if the mortgagee had to buy in the property (which was usually the case) the lawyer would be paid a fee of approximately \$50, depending upon the complexity of the proceedings and the number of junior lienees involved.

Court verdicts were a far cry from those awarded today. In the late 1930s in the case of Melinda Collins, Administratrix v. Atlantic Coastline Railroad Company, the jury awarded a verdict of \$28,000 in a railroad crossing death case. At that time I believe it was the largest verdict ever rendered in the County. That case arose out of the death of a Mrs. Anderson. Horrified at the verdict the coastline lawyers sought to have the husband's case, scheduled for the next week, postponed beyond the term. The trial judge denied the motion so the husband's case came on to trial with virtually the same witnesses and testimony, but resulted in a verdict for the defendant. One member of the jury afterwards made the statement that the jurors had heard about the verdict in the first case and thought that it was plenty of money for both of them. Unhappily for the heirs at law involved, the Andersons had no children, hence had separate sets of heirs.

The Horry County Courthouse in 1932 was a box-like building, facing as it does today on Third Avenue, but extending out only the width of two windows on each side of the center of the building. Entering from the front steps, on the left, was the Sheriff's office. Crossing the center of the hallway, on the left was the Office of Clerk of Court and on the right the office of County Treasurer. The upstairs central courtroom was much as it is today, the petit jury room being to the right of the bench and the grand jury room to the left of the bench. The judges' chambers were to the rear on the right, or east, side and usually a magistrate occupied an office on the left rear. All matters relating to land titles were kept in the Clerk of Court's office in one large fireproof room which is still in existence today. At that time all deed books were on the right as one entered the record vault from the Clerk's office proper, all mortgage books were on the left, and above the shelves for books were metal drawers for judgments, lis pendens, etc.

All lawyers did their own title work. There was a strict tradition, or gentlemen's agreement, of complete silence in the record room. If a client came to see his lawyer who happened to be examining a title at the time, both were expected to go outside to do their talking. Of course, keeping two or more lawyers completely quiet

was an impossible standard to meet, but by and large the record room was a quiet place in which to work.

[Reprinted from Bar Review, Newsletter for Horry County Bar Association, v. 1, issue 1, n.d. Franklin G. Burroughs retired from the practice of law in 1973 and is actively involved in his hobbies of golf, hunting, and fishing. He resides with his wife, Geraldine, in Conway.]

CAN YOU HELP?

Joann C. Fairbourn, 12603 Modena Trail, Austin, TX 78729, wants information about the following people and is willing to share/exchange data:

William HARDEE, Sr. (b. c1760, Pitt, NC, moved to Horry prior to 1810), sons: Calvin, 1790, William, 1795, Isaac, 1796, John 1799, Seth, 1812.

Samuel Denson CARROLL (1801), wife: Sarah or Lydia BAKER (1816), son: Daniel Egbert CARROLL (1844-1917), 8 daughters.

Father of Olivia GASQUE (1767-1824, Marion Co.), wife of Rev. Phillip KIRTON.

Families of Rev. Phillip KIRTON (1767--1837, Marion Co.), sons: Thomas, Henry, Phillip, Samuel; daus: Maria, Mary Olive, Elizabeth.

Families of Thomas KIRTON (c1765-[will] 1816], Horry), wife, Sarah, one known son: Daniel.

Families of George STALVEY (1774-1841) and wife Martha (-1844), known sons: George, 1805, Peter V., 1813, Isaiah Derrick, 1815, Jeremiah, 1817, all in Socastee area.

John STALVEY (1776-1856), wife Elizabeth (1780), known sons: John J., Jr., 1800, Joseph, 1805, Benjamin, 1810. (Only Joseph stayed in area. Others moved to Ware Co., GA.)

Alvin J. Hardee, Jr., 113 Woodland Dr., Smyrna, TN 37167 (work telephone: 1-800-373-6577, ext. 6577), wants information about the following:

William HARDEE, Sr., came to SC around 1800, wife Ann _____.

William HARDEE, Jr., 1795- , wife (1) _____ ANDERSON, (2) Amelia _____, 1806, son: Coleman, 1844.

Coleman B. HARDEE, 1844- , wife Martha Caroline GERALD of Marion Co., son: dMalcolm Townsend.

Malcolm Townsend HARDEE, 1867-1932, Raleigh, NC. Bur. State Hospital Cemetery.

Davis Eual HARDEE, 1887- , Loris, Horry Co., SC, wife Lorena Abigail McNeil.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

To Miss Alma Lewis from the children of Annette E. Reesor (Agnes, Judy and Thomas)

LORIS IN REBELLION

by Catherine H. Lewis

The politics of Horry County have a turbulent history. Strong, conflicting sectional differences are apparent even now, but rarely have they reached the level of disaffection of the 1920s when the citizens of the upper reaches of the county tried twice to secede and form a new county.

Two related articles about Loris appeared on the front page of The Horry Herald of October 21, 1920. At the top appeared an article reprinted from the Wilmington Dispatch. Their Mullins (SC) correspondent had written:

LORIS CITIZENS WANT A COUNTY

While the people of Loris and vicinity are determined to divide Horry county, making a new county with Loris the county seat, the people of Floyds township are wondering whether or not it would be best for them to "take stock" in such an enterprise or to annex Floyds township to Marion county. The people of Mullins, of course, are encouraging the last mentioned proposition for several reasons. The biggest reason is that both want the Little Pee Dee river properly bridged and roads made. Too, it is nothing but natural to suppose that the people of Conway will oppose the formation of "Derham," the supposed new county, while they would not oppose the annexation of Floyds to Marion.

On the bottom left the other article, titled "Loris Citizens Want New County", describes the proposed new county as "a long narrow strip of territory running from the Lake Swamp to the Atlantic ocean, thus making a county rather in the shape of a shoe string." The movement was apparently well along, the necessary signatures on the petition had been secured, and the matter placed in the hands of a Columbia attorney, R. H. Welch.

The Mullins writer had hit upon some key issues. Since the beginning of the Independent Republic the political power of Conway had shut out the rural areas of the north and west. There had been previous rumblings. In spite of the lack of bridges, the people of Floyds Township had taken advantage of the amenities, particularly the stores, of the relatively prosperous towns of Mullins and Marion. This had been facilitated by the construction of a single lane wooden bridge at Galivants Ferry in 1902. Many families had connections by marriage and in business with the people of Marion County, Britton's Neck particularly.

If the people of Loris were rebels against Horry County, the people of Floyds were rebels against the county and Loris. Seeking to keep from being co-opted by Loris, a committee consisting of W. C. Hooks, Kirkland Floyd and A. T. Martin of Floyds and H. L. Ayers, C. O. Dixon, Jno. P. Cooper and S. R. Cooper of Mullins, presented a petition to Governor Cooper one day before the Loris people could get their petition to him. It asked for an election for the annexation of Floyds Township as a part of Marion county. Clearly they were being encouraged and abetted by the merchants of Mullins, who were providing legal counsel.

They were also being encouraged, if not manipulated, by Conway interests. In a letter to J. I. Allen, Jr., from R. H. Welch, the representative of Loris' interests said. "They protest that they are not in league with the Conway people to defeat the new county, but actions will speak louder than words."

This could spell the end of Loris' ambitions, since without Floyds there was doubt Derham County would have a sufficient tax base to meet the state regulations for the formation of new counties.

H. H. Woodward, editor of The Herald, waded into the fight. Never one to separate news from opinion, he took a clear position against both movements the next week (October 28).

The governor held a hearing on November 9, 1920, at which all parties were represented. In spite of a letter (8 November 1920) signed by 23 residents of Floyds who claimed that they were told at the time they signed that the "object of this petition was to defeat the county movement," Cooper resolved his dilemma in an order that appeared to favor Floyds. It read in part:

...The hearing was held for the purpose of determining two questions. First the right of priority, if any, of the two petitions, and second if the petitions could be so amended as to avoid any overlapping of territory. I must conclude from the information submitted at the hearing that the petition for the annexation of Floyd's township to Marion county is in good faith, that it is not intended primarily to defeat the formation of the proposed new county, and that it will not have such effect as a matter of law. I am compelled also to find, as a matter of fact, that the petition for the annexation of Floyd's township to Marion county was filed with me prior to the filing of the petition for the formation of the new county. With the annexation of Floyd's township to Marion county there would still be sufficient territory and sufficient population and wealth for the formation of a county from the remaining territory of the county of Horry. It is urged, however, on the part of the petitioners for the new county, that excluding Floyd's township a new county could not be formed without violating the term of the act of the legislature prohibiting ill shaped counties. This does not appear, however, to my satisfaction. It is also urged that with the elimination of Floyd's township from the territory of the proposed new county, it will be necessary to include within the territory of the said proposed new county, persons who will be unfriendly to this formation. It is difficult, however, to see how this fact could operate against the new county petitioners, for the reason that the voters of Floyd's township would certainly oppose the new county project.

I have endeavored to give to these matters an impartial consideration, and my sole purpose is to render a decision in accordance with the law of this State. Under the provision of our law and constitution very little consideration is to be given to old counties from which it is proposed to form new counties, or to annex territory to another county, however, seriously such may affect the other county unit. I have concluded, therefore, to appoint commissioners and to give priority to the proposal for the annexation of Floyd's township to Marion county, unless it shall later appear such annexation will operate to defeat creation of the proposed new county. If it becomes necessary to defeat one or the other project, then I think the lesser of the two should give way, but I am not convinced at this time that such is the case.

Cooper named a commission on the Floyds question at the same time: B. F. Harrelson and W. C. Hooks, proponents, and D. V. Richardson and J. T. Shelly, opponents.

The Floyds Township steering group moved aggressively to present their point of view. They scheduled meetings to inform the voters. Between Nov. 9 and Dec. 2 they proposed to stump in Athens, Mt. Pisgah, Pine Grove, Mt. Olive, Oakland, Spring Branch, Causey, Wanamaker, Cedar Creek and Floyds.

On Nov. 12, Governor Cooper named four commissioners to oversee the election: D. D. Harrelson and J. I. Allen, Jr., proponents, and D. M. Burroughs and George W. King, opponents. He also ordered the amendment of the new county petition to exclude Floyds Township and to change the requested territory to provide sufficient area to qualify under the law.

Beginning on the North Carolina and South Carolina State line at the point of intersection of Floyd's Township line with the same; thence in a southerly direction Floyd's Township line the line to Losing Swamp; thence the run of Losing Swamp to the intersection of the right hand fork of same with a public road leading from McQueen's Bridge to Cool Springs; thence the road in a southerly direction to Mill Branch; thence the run of said branch in an easterly direction to the intersection of the right hand fork of same with a road leading from Cannon's Mill to Cool Springs; thence said road in a Southerly direction to Chinners Swamp; thence said swamp in an easterly direction to the head of its right hand fork, then a straight line to the intersection of two roads North of Privetts; thence one of said roads in an easterly direction to the first road bearing to the left; thence said last mentioned road in a Southerly direction to another road which intersects it at about right angles; thence said last named road to its intersection with another road running in an easterly direction; thence said last mentioned road to another road which intersects it at a point South of Good Hope Church; thence said last mentioned road in a Southerly direction to its intersection with a road running nearly North and South; thence said road in a Southerly direction to its intersection with a road leading in an easterly direction; thence said road across Kingston Lake to its intersection with the Conway and Whiteville road; thence said road in a Southerly direction to its intersection with a road leading in an easterly direction; thence said road and succeeding roads to Bear Bluff; thence a road in a Southerly direction to its intersection with a road leading from Conway to Wampee; thence said road in an easterly direction across Waccamaw River to a road intersecting the same; thence said last named road in a Southeasterly direction to its intersection with a road near Tilly Swamp Church; thence said road in a Southerly direction to the intersection of a road; thence said last named road to its intersection with a road South of Tilly Swamp; thence said last named road the line in a Southeasterly direction to its intersection with a road leading from Vaught to Cowpen Swamp; thence said last named road the line to the high water mark of the Atlantic Ocean; thence the high water mark of the Atlantic Ocean to the North Carolina and South Carolina State line; thence said North Carolina and South Carolina State line to the beginning Point.

On the same day Doc D. Harrelson wrote a letter of thanks to the governor on the letterhead of the Farmers Bank (Loris). Dan W. Hardwick, Chas. D. Prince, G. D. McQueen, W. J. Hughes (postmaster), and Huger Richardson, M.D., endorsed it.

Because of the division both campaigns failed eventually, though the matter was still alive in 1924. On October 31, 1924, D. D. Harrelson, D. M. Burroughs, J. I. Allen, Jr. and G. W. King, the commissioners appointed by the governor in 1920 to find whether the new county of Derham would meet all the requirements of the law, reported to Governor Cooper's successor, Thomas G. McLeod.

We find that the proposed New County would have the necessary area.

In as much as former Governor Robt. A. Cooper ruled that the Floyd's Township annexation election have precedence over the new county election and in as much as the description of the proposed new county, as amended, does not include Floyd's Township, we find that the old county would not be left in the shape required by the law regulating the shape in which an old county must be left.

In his transmittal letter of the same date Allen stated:

Floyd's Township annexation election was never held, consequently the New County election could not be held . . . When Floyd's Township failed to have the election on the annexation proposition, it blocked the New County proposition. Although Governor Cooper promised that in case Floyd's Township annexation election was not held before Spring of 1921 he would allow us to go ahead, he did not do it.

I make this explanation in order to show that the failure to meet the constitutional requirements and the requirements of the statute laws of South Carolina relating to the formation of a new county was caused solely by Governor Cooper's ruling. Because the matter will no doubt come up again.

Burroughs ("Buck") H. Prince, now deceased, reminisced about this effort to establish Loris as a county seat in a personal letter to Catherine H. Lewis, May 22, 1976:

. . . a group of business men (your father [D. O. Heniford, Sr.] among them), farmers and politicians in the upper part of Horry began a movement for a new County, with the County seat at Loris. Two of the ringleaders were the late William A. Prince, representative in the Legislature, the late Jefferson M. Long, a young lawyer and aspiring politician. I had recently finished college where I studied Journalism and worked on a newspaper, and was working in Loris for the Imperial Tobacco Co. Prince was my uncle and Long was my friend, and it was they along with D. O. Heniford and the late Dan W. Hardwick, who induced me to become editor for a newspaper badly needed to solicit support for the new County.

Thus the Loris Observer was born with Long as publisher and general manager and I was reporter and publisher and general manager . . . and editor. We bought a second-hand flat-bed press, a lot of type, and hired an alcoholic itinerant printer who, when sober, set every

font of the type for that four-page paper by hand. It was quite a struggle, with many pitfalls. For instance, when our printer went on a spree, we had to go to Conway to get our paper printed for that week. Expensive, too, even then.

Rep. Prince and Jeff Long entered the next political campaign on the "New County" ticket. Prince ran for State Senate and Long ran for Prince's legislative seat--with full support of The Loris Observer, of course. But alas, the "Conway Crowd" as the opposition was called, swamped us in the election and the new County movement died. So did the Loris Observer.

Jeff Long went back to full-time law practice. With printer's ink in my blood and a nose for news, I quit the tobacco business to go to work for the Columbia Record as a reporter, ending my news career in 1972 as an executive television producer for NBC News in New York.

The words of J. I. Allen, Jr., in 1924 were prophetic. The failure of their efforts did nothing to soothe years of outraged feelings of either Floyds or Loris.

Political strength was consolidated in Conway. Funds for improvements like roads and bridges continued to be dispensed by the Conway politicians.

The senator was the key power position in the county. He had with absolute veto control over the budget. The senator from 1912-20 was Henry L. Buck of Bucksville, who was identified with the Conway power center. He was succeeded in 1920-24 by Jeremiah Smith of Socastee, also associated with Conway. The rural areas, however, began to flex their muscles in a continuing tug-of-war. In 1920 William Armagy Prince whose base was near Loris and G. Lloyd Ford from Duford in Floyds Township were elected to the House. In 1923-24 Ford was replaced by John Robert Carter, also from the upper side of the county. In 1925-26, however, Enoch S. C. Baker and Solomon Henry Brown served in the House, replacing the Loris men.

In the fall of 1926 M. J. Bullock (Loris School superintendent), J. P. Hickman (mayor of Loris), the Rev. Mr. Watson (Presbyterian clergyman), J. M. Long (Sen. Bud Long's father) and J. I. Allen (of Mullins) appeared in the office of Gov. Thomas G. McLeod in Columbia to present a petition from the voters of Little River, Wampee, Allsbrook, Gurley, Loris and parts of the Strand. Some 1700 people wanted a commission appointed to oversee an election and the creation of a new county across the northern part of Horry.

The first notice appearing in The Horry Herald was a reprint of an article that had appeared in The (Columbia) State. It quoted Mr. Bullock as saying the population of the area in question was largely white, and was engaged in tobacco, truck and strawberry farming. He said that Loris, the largest strawberry market in the state, probably would be the new county's seat.

McLeod appointed D. V. Richardson and Charles D. Prince to oversee the election. The creation of a new county would require two-thirds of qualified electors. He also named Theo C. Hamby and C. W. Wanamaker, neither a resident of the county, surveyors to lay out the new boundaries. Sanford D. Cox, an opponent, and George C. Butler, a proponent, he named a committee to investigate the population, area and taxable wealth of the new county and what would remain of Horry. They found the proposed Waccamaw County would have 324,391 acres and old Horry 335,839; taxable wealth of \$1,752,094 against \$2,338,267; and population of 18,653 against 16,479.

The proposed boundaries for the new county ran

from the Dillon & Marion County Line to Lake Swamp, along its run to Losing Swamp, along its run to road from McQueen's Bridge to Cool Spring, along public road south to Mill Branch, up run of Mill Branch to road from Cannon's mill to Cool Spring, along road south to Chinners Swamp, up run of swamp 3.1 miles to pine tree; south 82° East 3.865 miles to intersection of 2 roads, 1 m. SW of Howell's siding to ACL & on to intersection with road to Good Hope, 5468 ft. to public road $\frac{3}{4}$ m., W of Good Hope $\frac{4}{5}$ m. to road near church, NW to Good Hope Ch. 1.9 m. to road from Loris to Fairtrade southerly 1571 ft. to road leading to Kingston Lake, easterly to Kingston Lake, south-easterly to Conway & Whiteville, road, southwesterly .6 m. to road to Bear Bluff. Cross Waccamaw River SE 1.5 m. to Fairtrade-Little River road, SE to Jerry Branch, run of branch to Singleton Swash to Atlantic. Follow shoreline to NC-SC line and back to beginning point. 560 sq. miles (leaving 576 sq. miles in the old county). (Horry Herald 11 November 1926)

Bucks, Dog Bluff and Socastee would be the only townships unaffected by the proposed county lines. Little River, Floyds, Green Sea and Simpson Creek would lie wholly within the boundaries of the new county. Galivants Ferry, Bayboro, Conway, and Dogwood Neck would be divided.

Again The Horry Herald rushed to fight the movement. It took note in the October 21, 1926 issue of the history of the movement and of some issues involved, all from the opposing view. The paper never identified any individuals associated with the movement, except those attached to relevant legal documents. No statement of the views of proponents of the new county appeared in the months before the election. While declaring that what would be left of the old county would fare very well, the editor reminded the enthusiasts that they would have to assume a proportionate share of the outstanding indebtedness, construct the necessary courthouse and jail, and set up offices for new county officers and pay them.

On the attitude of the "old" Horry, the editor showed how little the outlying regions were valued by Conway:

Those few who have had anything to say indicate that they are perfectly willing provided the people of Loris can bring themselves within the requirements laid down by the law. The argument is that what would be left of Horry would have a better chance to expand and grow. The work of its county officers would be less, hence they could do that work much better than they have been doing it. A lot of expense and a lot of worry could be dispensed with, and the time, money and trouble could be applied in the direction of solid development and progress. ...

The bringing up of the new county idea just reminds us that there is a section of Horry that has never been worth much to Conway in a business way. We refer to Floyds township, and perhaps large portions of Green Sea and parts of Galivants Ferry. These sections have always been nearer to Marion and Mullins than they were to Conway, hence their business and trade has been going into the other county for all these years. So far as these portions of the county are concerned, it would make but little difference to Conway if they were included within the lines of a new county.

Nonetheless, Woodward summed up, "Horry is Horry with us, and we want it to remain so forever and ever."

Woodward's history introduced a new and portentous note into the debate, one that made the stakes higher than before.

the present limits would take in a quantify of beach lands which we do not recall were included in the first attempt. This may be owing to the fact that since the time of the first attempt the development of coastal lands of Horry has been making rapid strides. Large portions of this has been changing hands. Several syndicates are engaged in subdividing and selling lots in that section, whereas at the time the first petition was filed the Myrtle Beach Farms Company was practically alone in efforts to build the strand.

In the November 1, 1926, issue of the Horry Herald the editor introduces "a citizen living within the territory of the proposed new county of Waccamaw." This writer identifies himself only as "L.N." He [a presumption, to be sure--CHL] rings all the changes of patriotic and economic interest, and wonders if

The Burroughs, Collins, Bucks, Thompsons, Vereens, Stones, Nixons, Princes and Butlers, to say nothing of the county editors, the politicians, and others who have lived in Horry when it was practically unheard of, a remote, wild undeveloped spot, who have given of their best to see Horry become the full realization, how many of them would want now to live in a new county?

"L.N." says with assurance than the new county proponents certainly did not share,

Conway should want all of the county and sections to grow, so it will have more trade, help the outlying county from which comes weekly a great trade. . . A new county would retard the progress being made. Loris cannot be hurt by Conway.

They certainly would have agreed with his assertion that "Loris is on a main highway that leads to the Beach, that some day, will be hard surfaced."

The election was set for December 28, 1926. The editor of the Herald wrote on Dec. 16 an article headlined "Hating to See Horry Divide." He reported that "Old Horryites off yonder" and many residents of the proposed county had written the paper to express the hope that the proposal would be defeated. He refers to the recent creation of Jasper and Dillon counties and their uphill battle to survive on their own. He declares himself "hurt by it," and urges the eligible voters to think hard about what they would lose.

Preliminary returns printed in the Dec. 30, 1926 issue showed that the new county had not succeeded in attracting two-thirds of the voters. Although Taylorsville had not yet returned results, the returns stood at 713 for and 694 against. When the election commission met January 4, 1927, to certify the election, Taylorsville had still not reported, but Charles D. Prince, of Loris, had already filed a protest on the grounds of irregularities at the precincts in requiring identification of eligible voters. At this meeting the canvassers found that the vote tied at 702-702. The commission agreed to meet again on January 11.

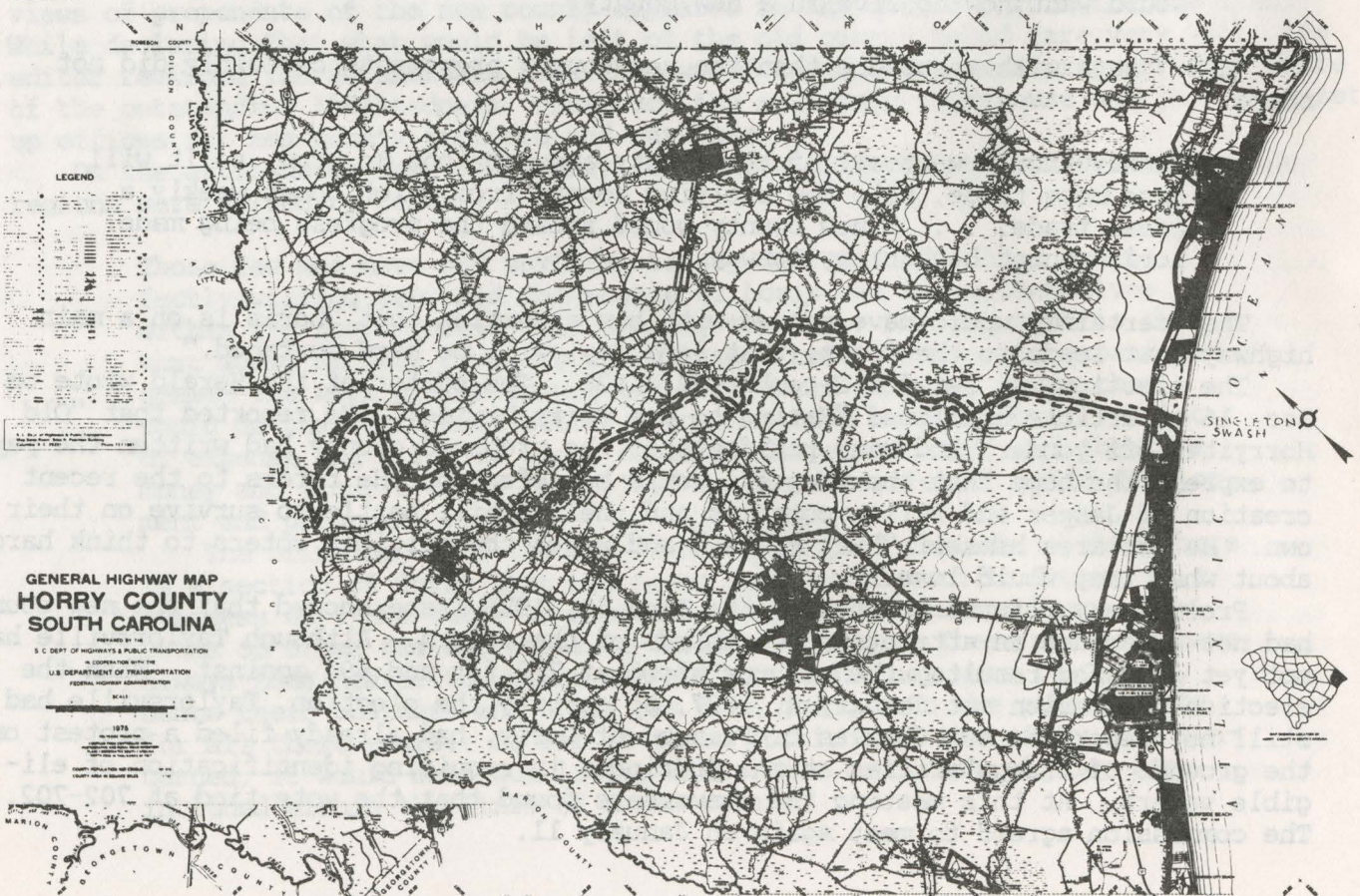
Other questions on the ballot were the choice of a name and of a county seat for the new county. Waccamaw was the overwhelming choice (325), followed by Liberty (115). Other suggested names were Cook (72), Green Sea (70), Loris (63), Bayboro (42), Wampee (20), Durham (16), Coast (14), Carolina (10), Lady (6), Oaklea (4), Duford (4), North Horry (3), Bryant (3), Troy (3). Zoan and Moultries garnered two votes each. Mushroom, Horry, Jr., and Boss each had one advocate. Although Loris was the overwhelming choice (572) as the county seat, Green Sea, Allsbrook, Wampee, Bayboro, Star Bluff, Duford, Red Bluff, and Gurley each had supporters.

On the 11th canvassers determined that the final vote was 706-739, making the failure of the new county official.

Although 15 of the 27 precincts open for the election filed affidavits of irregularities, they were dismissed as "stereotyped affidavits very probably signed under the urge of more or less partisanship and personal pleas." The commission found the results of the election to be valid.

For the next three decades the "Conway Crowd" continue to dominate the office of Horry County senator. In 1955 a youthful Loris resident, James Price Stevens, was elected senator and held the office until 1976, longer than any man before him. The absolute power of the senator diminished that year with the establishment of Home Rule and the transfer of the budget making process to the County Council. Stevens was succeeded by Ralph H. Ellis of Little River (1976-1984) and J. M. "Bud" Long, the son of one of the Loris rebels (1984-present).

Like a constant rumbling undertone the rural areas have continued their complaints. Now they have been joined, perhaps even eclipsed, by the roar of the Grand Strand. There has been recurrent talk of dividing the county along the Inland Waterway. One name suggested for the coast was "Brookgreen," but the movement has never reached the petition stage. Horry remains Horry, the largest county in South Carolina.



This map shows the boundaries proposed by Loris in its second attempt to separate from the rest of the county.

PREACHER HORNE

Elder Tilman McLane Horne (27 March 1916-2 September 1990)

by Lou Floy Milligan

Elder Tilman McLane Horne, pastor of Mill Branch Primitive Baptist Church since 1964, died September 2, 1990. He had had heart problems and diabetes for eleven years, often preaching when he could hardly stand. On the day before he died he was in the pulpit. Later he mentioned that he thought that he was dying earlier that morning.

Since many of my ancestors have been Primitive Baptist "Hardshells", including my ninety year old mother, Preacher Horne and I have broken bread together at many associations in the past thirty years. When I was a teacher at Loris High School I taught many of his family. His son Rex was extra special, and I still consider him one of the most outstanding people that I have ever known.

Elder Horne was born 27 March 1916 to Joseph Melton and DeLessie Todd Horne and grew up on a farm near Loris, SC. Elder Horne followed his father in becoming a farmer, a carpenter and a Hardshell. His grandfather Joseph Horne was also a Primitive Baptist and Joseph's father, Elder Jacob Horne was a Hardshell preacher. Lane Horne was especially close to his granddad, the Rev. Walter Todd, who was a Missionary Baptist preacher. Lane Horne was shaken up once after awakening from a dream to see a vision of his granddad Todd on his knees by his bedside, praying for him.

Lane Horne was one of twelve children: Brice, McLane, Don, Walter Wells, Carland (Carl), Cecil, John D., Faye Williams, Joseph, and Sandra Wright. One died at birth, one was killed at twenty-one in a car wreck, and others died in the prime of life. This family was known to be extra sensitive, intelligent, hardworking, good-looking and personable. As in so many rural families, many left farming to pursue careers from nursing to law. Also, as in most local rural families, only one or two remained back near the old home place.

Almost all the males served in the military. One made a career of the Coast Guard, two saw active duty overseas during the war, and Elder Horne served two years in the Air Force and one in the Army.

Fifteen-year-old Roberta Livingston thought McLane Horne was the most handsome thing she had ever seen in his uniform and left school one day to marry him. She is the daughter of Thomas Livingston, who taught school at seventeen and became a successful business man with Claude Livingston at the river crossing at Red Bluff. There were two turpentine stills, a big store, a cotton gin, a cooper shop, a ferry, and a huge timber business. Tom Livingston was ahead of others in his thinking and actions. He had the first radio in the area, and people came from miles around to hear it. In the early 1900s three steamboats stopped at his store at Red Bluff as they carried supplies up and down the Waccamaw River to Nakina (Wattsville), Pireway, Georgetown, etc. Tom was the grandson of two interesting men: Big John Grainger, a business man, and Col. John Gore, who married three times and had 25 children in the Pireway area.

Lane and Roberta became the parents of six children: Myrna Loy Gause, McLane, Jr., David, Diane Harbin, Rex, and Kathie Cooper. Roberta and the children farmed as Lane supplemented their income doing carpenter work. Horne was a hardworking man, but liked to party and drink on the weekends.

Roberta is a strong, religious woman. Belief in God and love for her children gave her strength to carry on for fifty-two years. She was there for her family through military service, farming, public work, church work, sickness and health.

Around 1956, when he turned forty, weekends of alcohol and partying had taken a toll. Debts needed to be paid, physical changes had his emotions on a roller coaster and he did not know which way to turn. For three days and nights he buried his head in the river mud and cried out to God. God spoke to him and changed his life completely. When he told Roberta that God had taken away his taste for alcohol, it took her a year of sober weekends to really believe him.

Some two years after God spoke to him, McLane and his brother Walter Wells joined the Simpson Creek Primitive Baptist Church. In time McLane became an elder.

Primitive Baptist preachers receive no salary, so Elder Horne worked for a Florence lab in recent years, testing soil and concrete for building foundations in Horry County. Roberta often went with him in the middle of the night to make inspections.

His brother, Walter Wells Horne, is now a Primitive Baptist preacher, along with Elder Mishoe and three young preachers. They are anointed and preach as the Holy Spirit gives them utterance, making it hard for children and unbelievers to understand. They say they feel like a radio station with the words flowing through them. Primitive Baptists have no Sunday School, no musical instruments, no collections, so salaried people. They have church on Saturday and Sunday at a different church each weekend. Primitive Baptists are strong-willed, hardworking, deeprooted, salt-of-the-earth people, who don't mind being called "Hardshells!"



Pictured above are: left - T. McLane Horne
right- Walter Wells Horne

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler LOW FLOY MILLIGAN
Address _____
City, State _____
Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

(ELDER) Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 JOSEPH MELTON HORNE
(Father of No. 2)

b. 1 JAN 1894
p.b.
m.
d. 14 AUG 1958
p.d.

(ELDER)
2 TILMAN McLANE HORNE
(Father of No. 1)

b. 27 MAR 1916
p.b.
m. 25 JAN 1938
d. 2 SEP 1990
p.d.

5 DELESSIE TODD
(Mother of No. 2)

b. 3 MAY 1896
p.b.
d. 10 JUN 1970
p.d.

1 REX HORNE

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

8 THOMAS WALTER LIVINGSTON
(Father of No. 3)

b. 4 MAY 1875
p.b.
m.
d. 4 MAR 1967
p.d.

3 ROBERTA LIVINGSTON
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 EVA GRAINGER
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 JOSEPH HORNE
(Father of No. 4)

b. 27 JAN 1847
p.b.
m.
d. 1 JUL 1920
p.d.

9 TEMPERANCE GRAINGER
(Mother of No. 4)

b. 17 MAR 1859
p.b.
d. 5 MAY 1932
p.d.

10 (REV.) WALTER TODD
(Father of No. 5)

b. 3 SEP 1861
p.b.
m.
d. 21 JAN 1930
p.d.

11 (ESTELLA I.) STELLA GAUSE
(Mother of No. 5)

b. c 1870
p.b.
d. 11 AUG 1937
p.d.

12 THOMAS LIVINGSTON
(Father of No. 6)

b. 1836
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

13 OLYMPUS GORE
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 ALBERT GRAINGER
(Father of No. 7)

b. 1868
p.b.
m.
d. 1917
p.d.

15 GEORGIA RICKS
(Mother of No. 7)

b. 1865
p.b.
d. 1944
p.d.

16 JACOB HORNE
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

17 ELIZA FISHER
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

18 "BIG" JOHN GRAINGER
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 24 MAY 1825
m.
d. 7 FEB 1885

19 _____
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

20 JOHN WALTER TODD
(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

21 MARY ANN PRINCE
(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. c 1800
d. 27 JAN 1819
d. 15 SEP 1864

22 _____
(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

23 _____
(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

24 ROBERT LIVINGSTON
(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

25 HEMINGWAY
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

26 (COL.) JOHN GORE
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

27 _____
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

28 _____
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

29 _____
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

30 _____
(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
m.
d.

31 _____
(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.
d.

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A HISTORY OF WILLOW SPRINGS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

by Miriam Page Tucker

[This history is dedicated to our ancestors who had the desire for a place of worship in their community. This church has made it a good place in which to grow up and has promoted a sense of security in those people who have lived and are living here now.--22 October 1990]

Willow Springs United Methodist Church is located on the Kates Bay Road about two miles south of Conway, SC. It was dedicated in 1903 as a Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The people of what is now the Willow Springs Community attended Union Methodist Church on the old Georgetown-Port Harrelson Road. This distance was too far for the children to go, so Sunday school was held in the little schoolhouse that stood down and across the road from the present church. The school was called Serenity School. Mr. Jim P. Johnson was teaching there and it was through his influence that enough money was raised to build a church in this community. J. E. Dusenbury and his heirs sold for \$1.00 and good will an acre of land in the fork of the Pauley Swamp and Kates Bay Roads. The deed is dated November 12, 1903. It was named Willow Springs because there was a spring beside the church with an old willow tree growing over it. There were springs beside the school (now the property of Thelbert Bellamy and Beulah Johnson Woodle) and behind the church. Julia Hucks Woodle remembers that there were springs everywhere.

The trees for the church were donated and the logs were transported by log cart to Lem Hodges' sawmill where they were sawed into lumber. The sawmill was located on the Kates Bay Road about two miles west of the chosen site. It was on a curve and across the road from the Foley Dew property. J. R. Tucker, Jr., remembers that every time he and his daddy passed by the sawdust pile, he was told, "Boy, that's where the lumber for the church was sawed."

At one time there was a sawmill owned by Wilburn Williams behind the church and some of the lumber could have been sawed there. Ira B. Hucks remembers the sawmill and J. R. Tucker, Jr., remembers the sawdust pile.

Some of the men and their families were instrumental in getting the church organized and built were Gus Burroughs, Jehu Causey, J. E. Dusenbury, J. Alton Eason, John Eason, Sam Gasque, Eddie Harrison, Patrick Hucks, W. E. Hucks, J. P. Johnson, Lewis P. Roberts, and J. R. Tucker. There were probably others, but records have not been found to support this fact.

The original church was a plain, unpainted, rectangular wooden frame building (45 x 25) with two front entrances, and steps extending from door to door. It was heated by a woodburning stove in the center of the room and lighted with kerosene lamps which were pulled down from the ceiling to be lit. Gus Burroughs made the pews and altar rail. The seating capacity was 150 and the value was estimated to be \$1,500. Music was provided by a pump organ.

There have been changes to the building over the years. There were classrooms added; electricity was installed (1939 or 1940); a porch and new steps were added with the doors being moved to a double center door; the pulpit furniture was given by the children of John and Beulah Woodle. Mrs. Mattie Cherry Medlin donated the first carpet in 1957. Central heat and air conditioning have been added.

It was a dream come true when the recreation hall with a kitchen and bathrooms was built in the early 1970s. This was later enlarged.

Willow Spring(s) first appeared in the MINUTES or JOURNAL of the South Carolina Conference in the December 1902 meeting of the SC Annual Conference as part of the Bucksville Mission of the Marion District. Frank Emory Hodges was the minister for

the Bucksville Mission and Ellie Preston Taylor was the presiding elder (District Superintendent).

In December, 1903, Willow Spring(s) was a part of the Bucksville Circuit with F. E. Hodges as minister and E. P. Taylor as the presiding elder. There were 22 lay members, a Methodist Society (became Woman's Society in 1914), and a Sunday School. There was no building.

At the 1904 SC Annual Conference, there were 26 lay members, one Methodist Society and one church building. (Either there wasn't a Sunday school or it wasn't reported.) Henry Lee Singleton was the minister.

Rev. George Pierce Penny reported 30 lay members, one Methodist Society, one church building and one Sunday school in 1906.

There were no statistics until the 1935 Conference, when the Rev. William Thomas Bedenbaugh reported a total for the year of \$895. In 1937 there were 79 members. In 1945 the grand total reported was \$1881. There was a Woman's Society until the late 1960s. In 1987 this group was revived as a Charge Society.

Until recent years a minister often would go from house to house to collect his salary. He might be paid in vegetables, eggs, chickens, hams, etc., and sometimes cash.

When Willow Springs became a part of the Bucksville Circuit, the parsonage was across the road from Hebron Church at Bucksville. At a later date the Hebron, Union and Willow Springs parsonage was moved to Pearl Street in Jamestown (South Conway). It was moved during the ministry of Rev. H. T. Morrison because it was too far from the other churches and too far from the schools. He had two sons, Leland and Willie. In 1964 a new parsonage was built beside Union Methodist Church. When Union went station (i.e., got a minister of its own), the parsonage was sold and Willow Springs doesn't have a parsonage at this time.

At various times during the years Willow Springs has shared a minister with Union, El Bethel, Hebron, and Poplar Methodist churches. Now Willow Springs, El Bethel and Hebron share a minister.

Having lived with grandparents who were charter members, I was born and bred on Willow Springs Church. I have waited for someone to write this history, but I have finally had to do it myself. It has been a joy talking with older and former members while gathering this material. Through this work I have gained a greater appreciation for my family, church, and community. I hope that you enjoy the result of efforts.

If any of you have additional material, please share it with me.

INTERESTING TIDBITS GATHERED WHILE WRITING THIS ESSAY

1. Julia Woodle remembers seeing the old Serenity School building. It was made of logs. Students had to pick cotton, so school didn't open until after the cotton was picked. There were not many students.
2. J. R. (Joe) Tucker, Sr. and Henry Woodward attended Serenity School.
3. The schoolhouse was torn down and some of the materials were used in the house where Beulah Woodle lives.
4. Lawson Sellers was the main carpenter when the classrooms were added.
5. Kelly Fleming (Vivian Smith's father) remodeled the altar and pulpit the second time.
6. Dan and "Miss Jo" Harrison lived on the Kates Bay Road on the hill where Richard Anerson now lives. Her two sons were named Eddie and Ben. The Carey Woodle family lived here when they first moved to the community.

7. B. A. (Berry) Hardee, father of Iola Tucker and Florrie (Aunt Babe) Hucks, lived on the Kates Bay Road in the same house that is the Lawrence Anderson home. He taught at Serenity School.
8. Earthquake of 1886. Florence Sarvis Pinner told Flossie S. Morris that there were creaking sounds before the tremors. J. R. (Joe) Tucker, Sr., said that you could hear the rumbles coming and going through the woods. Joe and Nathan (his brother), ages 8 and 10, were playing with corncobs on the floor. Mary Jane Todd Tucker was shelling corn when everything in the house began to rattle. Mary Jane called, "Boyd, are you trying to tear the house down?" People gathered at the school and prayed. Joe Tucker said that you could hear people in the neighborhood praying.
9. Eddie Harrison (Monk's daddy) lived in the house where Jim Johnson later lived.
10. George Hucks first attended Willow Springs Church in 1918.
11. The doors were moved to center double doors at the suggestion of Heyward Goldfinch, funeral director.

PASTORS WHO HAVE SERVED WILLOW SPRINGS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

F. E. Hodges	1903	Blanton Doggett	1943
H. L. Singleton	1905	G. A. Teasley	1945
G. P. Penny	1907	P. B. McLeod	1947
O. N. Roun(d)tree	1909	A. H. Sarrio	1948
W. R. Barnes	1912	R. M. Tucker	1950
W. A. Youngblood	1915	M. B. Stokes	1954
W. H. Perry	1918	Ferol W. Lee	1961
W. L. Parker	1919	Van Bullock	1962
W. L. Guy	1922	_____ Griffith	1964
L. W. Shealy	1923	Van Bullock	1965
W. L. Staley	1924	R. M. Kimery	1966
W. H. Morrison	1925	Zack Farmer	1969
J. L. Mullinix	1928	W. B. Love, III	1973
W. S. Heath	1929	Clarke Hughes	1977
J. R. Sojourner	1930	Ernie & Rosemarie Nevins	1980
Thomas Kemmerlin	1932	Julian Weisner	1982
W. T. Bedenbaugh	1935	Jim Franklin	1984
Fred Conley	1938	Wilbert Waters	1985
R. A. Berry	1939	Hart Rist	1986
J. H. Eaddy	1940	Carl Hunsucker	1987

RESOURCES

Minutes of the South Carolina Annual Conference.
WPA Survey of State and Local Historical Records, 1936.

Thanks to:

Lee Tucker Bellamy
George Hucks
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Ira B. Hucks
Teena Martin Hucks

Ruby Tucker Hucks
Flossie Sarvis Morris
J. R. Tucker, Jr.
Beulah Johnson Woodle
Julia Hucks Woodle

Many thanks to "Gofer" Marion Page Tucker.

MAPLE BAPTIST CHURCH

A Brief Historical Sketch, 1894-1990

[Insert in Order of Worship, 14 October 1990]

Ninety-six years ago, in 1894, fourteen stalwart and stout-hearted Christians engaged the Rev. George Skipper to preach for them on Sunday afternoons on the site across from the church, where our parsonage presently stands. These first services were held under the trees; but in a short while, the church moved into the school house which at that time had been erected on that property and has since been moved next to John Thompson's home. (The old Pink Jordan Kitchen.) Being people of God, these early members decided to construct their own church-house which resulted in a modern, white building with the steps reaching across the front of the church.

Because of the rapid growth, these facilities became inadequate, and a new building was begun on the site of the present building in 1918. The first service was held in it in 1921. A much needed classroom building was added in 1932, a baptistry in 1937, and a pastorium was completed in 1939.

Maple has always been a mission minded church, and it was during the 1920s that the Women's Missionary Union was organized. These ladies were not only concerned about spreading the gospel about the world, but they were also concerned about their own mission field and contributed greatly to the enhancement of the building, which served to point people to God.

In 1937, the top story of the educational building was started under the leadership of Rev. W. M. Gerrald. It became necessary because the church had phenomenal growth in reaching people for God.

Up until the late 1940s Maple had been only a quarter and a half time church. With the coming of Rev. Dalton L. Ward, Maple now had her first full-time pastor. Under his evangelistic leadership, the church reached an all time high in membership and the people were led to support a foreign missionary, a Rev. Bowers, who at that time was serving in Guatemala.

In 1953, under Rev. George Grubbs, work began on remodeling the House of God. Most of the remodeling had been completed when disaster struck on the night of February 28, 1955, as the church became engulfed in flames. The sanctuary and the thirty-six room educational building, which had been remodeled at a cost of \$45,000, lay in complete ruins. The loss was estimated at \$75,000.

This church of 360 members decided immediately to rebuild their church, using the same foundation as the one which was destroyed. The people, anxious to have their church replaced, joined in the action by cleaning the mortar from the old bricks, making it possible for construction to start sooner. A new \$100,000 building was begun in April, 1955, and on November 6, 1955, the building was formally dedicated.

On July 21, 1958, disaster struck for the second time as the church burned to the ground. Once again the members cleaned up the ruins and began constructing the church, which stood as the center of life for the entire community. This new building was built on the same foundation and was exactly like the other two structures, except for a few minor changes in the interior. This building stands today as our present church structure. Having been dedicated March 15, 1959, at a cost of \$135,000, the auditorium will seat approximately 350. The educational building consists of 27 classrooms, a pastor's study, church office, and utility rooms. During the time of construction after both fires, the church met in the old Maple School, which it purchased in the mid 1950s to be used as a recreational building.

In 1967 the church called Rev. Gary Smoak to be pastor at Maple. Missions took on a new emphasis during his leadership as missions to Alaska were initiated. Rev. Smoak left in 1971 and Rev. Oren Anderson became Interim Pastor for the next fourteen months.

Rev. James E. Penfield came to our church in 1972. During his pastorate the new pastorium was built. He was pastor for the next four years.

Rev. Woodrow Harris came to our church in 1977 and retired from our church as Pastor Emeritus in 1982. The Fellowship Hall was completed during his tenure. Rev. F. Ron Zedick came to our church as pastor in February, 1983.

We had the largest increase in Sunday School during 1984 in the Waccamaw Baptist Association. We also became totally debt-free during this time. With special ministries of disaster relief to McColl, South Carolina, after a tornado and the adoption of a missionary family, the McCalls from Nigeria, there was a new vitality in missions. Rev. Zedick left in 1988 and Rev. Thomas Nelson became interim pastor.

Rev. Bobby Bailey became pastor in October, 1988. A new baby grand piano was dedicated in December 1988, in memory of Mr. John Harris by Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Harris. A new organ was dedicated in memory of Mr. Dickie Brown by his family. Renovation on the sanctuary was completed recently that included new carpet, pew refinishing and cushions, and chandeliers. A Long-Range Planning Committee has been elected to study the church and community and propose new ways for ministry into the 1990s.

CHARTER MEMBERS	FORMER PASTORS		FULL TIME CHRISTIAN SERVICE		
Pink Edge	Rev. George Skipper	1894-1898	Dr. Furman Martin	1933-1935	Violet Long
Needham White	Rev. J. W. Todd	1898-1900	Rev. W. M. Gerrald	1935-1936	Tom Hall, Jr.
Marinda White	Rev. Henry Roberts	1900-1902	Rev. C. R. Hinton	1936-1938	Bruce Hall
Iverson White	Rev. Davis Harrell	1902-1905	Rev. Frank Fisher	1938-1939	Ralph Hardee
Martha J. Jardee	Rev. Fletcher Stanley	1905-1907	Rev. Jasper Hinson	1939-1941	Bobby Roberts
Bill Hardee	Rev. Henry Roberts	1907-1910	Rev. E. P. Keen	1941-1946	Gene Norris
Sarah D. Hardee	Rev. W. E. Pridgen	1910-1912	Rev. W. R. Barnes	1946-1948	Ragsdale Allsbrook
Melinda Collins	Rev. D. L. Rotten	1912-1914	Rev. Dalton L. Ward	1948-1952	Jacelyn Winburn Spearman
John C. Powell	Rev. Cornelius Stanley	1914-1922	Rev. George Grubbs	1952-1955	
Lenorie Powell	Rev. Thomas Patterson	1922-1926	Rev. T. Earl Vaughn	1955-1959	
Sam Jenerette	Rev. Cornelius Stanley	1926-1927	Rev. L. A. Cox	1959-1965	
Mrs. Sam Jenerette	Rev. Thomas Patterson	1927-1929	Rev. Gary Smoak	1965-1971	
Jule Jenerette	Rev. A. R. Soles	1929-1930	Rev. James Penfield	1972-1976	
Morgan Anderson	Rev. A. D. Woodle	1930-1932	Rev. Woodrow Harris	1977-1982	
	Rev. J. R. Holbert	1932-1933	Rev. Ron Zedick	1983-1988	
	Rev. Bobby Bailey	1988-			

A MEMORIAL STONE IN OLD ANTIOCH METHODIST CEMETERY

by

Durward Thomas DuRant

About four and one-half miles east of Loris on South Carolina Highway No. 9 and the juncture of South Carolina Highway No. 348, is the little community called Goretown. South of Goretown on South Carolina State Highway No. 348 about 1.6 miles is Community Baptist Church to the left. Just beyond the church is a neat and well kept cemetery.

There is no sign to identify the cemetery and it does not belong to the Community Baptist Church, for it is that of the old Antioch Methodist Church. However, the Antioch Methodist Church has long since been removed to another location and the old church building has not survived, although it was probably to the right, across the highway from the cemetery.

In the near center of the graveyard is a plot in which members of the Graham family have been buried. In this section is a stone marking the burial spot of Mary Ulela Durant Graham and Amanda Durant, Mary's mother. Recently, placed next to the stone of Amanda Durant, is a Veterans Administration memorial stone to an unheralded veteran of the army of the Confederate States of America named George W. Durant, placed there by members of the Zachary Taylor Durant family.

One can search in vain for the name of this Confederate veteran among those who served from Horry County. Yet, in 1860, George W. Durant lived in the village of Conway with his wife, Amanda (maiden name unknown) and several children, of whom the oldest living with him was Zachary Taylor Durant, named for General Zachary "Old Rough and Ready" Taylor, hero of the Mexican War, and later President of the United States from Louisiana. (We know that the young Durant was named for the general and not the president for he was born before the general became the president.)

In April, 1862, George W. Durant at the age of 46 enlisted in Captain Charles Alston's Light Artillery Company, South Carolina Volunteers. This unit became Company A, Alston's Battalion, Light Artillery, S.C.V. This company designation was later changed to Company B, South Carolina Siege Train. The now Major Charles Alston was commander of the SC Siege Train, and Company B was led by Captain S. Porcher Smith.

In 1863, Major Alston decided to quit the service and the battalion was taken over by Major Edward Manigault and designated Manigault's Battalion, Artillery. Major Manigault was the brother of the more famous Arthur Middleton Manigault, commanding general of Manigault's Brigade of infantry which fought in Mississippi and Tennessee. Interestingly enough, both units ended up in the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, in March, 1865, when General Joseph Johnson tried and almost succeeded in halting General Sherman's march to match up forces with General Grant in Virginia.

The Army brass, attempting to instill some orderliness in the rather chaotic nomenclature of Confederate units, tried to make it the 18th

South Carolina Artillery. As a result, the unit was called by all its titles at one time or another. There were an unknown number of Horry County men in this unit, including Sgt. Z.J. Causey; Privates J. B. Graham; W.F. Johnson, killed 25 December 1863 in an engagement with US warships at Legareville (James Island); William Johnson, enlisted at age 41, wounded during action on James Island 22 May 1864. Also, 2nd Lieutenant W. A. Spivey, who enlisted at age 29, on 14 April 1865 and was on the final muster roll for January-February, 1865.

George Durant was the artificer for Company B. Although his military rank was as a private, an artificer, by definition, is a skilled artisan, particularly in reference to military arms. That George Durant was listed in the 1860 census as a "carpenter", indicates the nature of his duties in the military. Company B had as its primary weapons four eight-inch howitzers, a heavy piece of artillery designed to blast open holes in enemy fortifications.

The concept of an artillery siege train was to provide a unit with guns larger than field artillery - which was primarily anti-personnel - which could be brought up from the rear in the event infantry was stalled by fortifications. There were two types of carriages for the howitzers. One was called a sea-coast mount, which meant iron or steel. The other was a field mount made of dried and seasoned oak. This latter was the type used by Company B, and it would have been the duty of George Durant to maintain, repair, and otherwise keep in working order, these howitzers, particularly the carriages. That George Durant was a carpenter explains his status as "artificer".

It is noteworthy that the grandfather of George was Thomas Durant, of Horry District, who served in the Raccoon Company, under Captain John Alston, in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Durant's daughter, Elizabeth Durant, married Joseph Durant, a tailor in Horry District. Thus both grandfather and grandson served in units commnded by Alstons.

In the cemetery of the Poplar Methodist Church just north of Conwy is buried Zachary Taylor Durant and his wife, Eliza Jane Alford. Long ago a Veterans Administration stone was placed on the grave which stated that Zachary Taylor Durant had served in Company B, Mangualt's Battalion, Artillery, Confederate States of America.

(This writer spent considerable time researching the history of Manigault's Regiment, later brigade, trying to identify the unit. Being an ex-army man, he assumed that Company B meant infantry, as today artillery units are called batteries! That batteries of 1860 were called companies caused a slight egg-on-the-face syndrome when the facts were uncovered.)

No one in the family seems to know who was responsible for Zachary Taylor Durant's headstone, but someone had to request it from the VA. Zachary Taylor died in 1918, and none of the usual lists of Horry County soldiers contained his name, nor that of his father, George.

Several decades ago Sally Durant Bourne, daughter of Joseph Henry Durant and Minnie Bell, and grand daughter of Zachary, initiated a

family reunion for the descendants of her grandfather Durant. About the middle of September, at noon on Sunday, family members come from both in and out of the state, to renew acquaintance, and have a meal together, usually at Collins Park, in Conway.

Although the site is coincidence, it is situated in an area which was once the domain of the Durants, who once held thousands of acres of land in the early to mid-1800s. (Those familiar with the Durant land case of the turn of the century know that at one time Henry Durant owned one tract of a thousand acres encompassing much of the present town of Conway, although this Henry Durant was the brother of the previously mentioned Thomas and therefore not the ancestor of Zachary Taylor and George.)

George W. Durant was listed in the 1860 census of the village of Conway, and was alive in June, 1864, when he was discharged from the Confederate Army (whether from illness or age is not shown in his records, but the indications favor the medical and he was paid to date of discharge), he was not in the 1870 Federal Census. Amanda, Z.T. and others were, so that it is certain that he died sometime after his discharge in 1864 and before 1870.

All of his grandchildren were born long after his death, and none of the family in 1977 even knew who were the parents of Z.T. It was not until 1981 when this writer was looking through micro-film records of the 1860 census for Horry County was it discovered that George W. and Amanda were his parents.

After further research and the discovery of the grave stone of Amanda Durant in the Graham plot, it was decided by the Zachary Taylor Durant family, under the leadership of Sally Durant Bourne, to secure and have placed in the plot next to Amanda which was vacant, a stone for George W. While it is known, or assumed, that he was not actually buried there, the VA will furnish a marker to be used as a memorial to veterans whose actual grave sites are not known.

Sallie felt that it would be appropriate to have a special notation on the stone to the effect that he was the husband of Amanda and that it was being placed there through the efforts of the Zachary Taylor Durant family. Arrangements were made through Coastal Monument in Conway to do the additional engraving and place the white marble stone. A special collection was made at the next family reunion to reimburse Sallie for the expenses incurred.

History does preserve the memory of those who have passed on before us, for there is a whimsical mystery surrounding the names of both Z.T. and George W. in connection with their military service. Both men served in the same company, under the same commanders, for in June, 1864, Z. T. was enlisted in Company B by its company commander, .S. Porcher Smith. This same month George W. was discharged, and the day following his discharge, Z.T. was reported A.W.O.L. (Absent without official leave) from the company.

Did Z.T., finding that his father was leaving, take off after him? Or, on the other hand, did George, knowing that Z.T. had been at home presumably looking after his mother and younger children, take him by the ear and send him on his way back? We shall never know, but those of us who are parents can surely identify with either assumption.

Z.T. did return to the unit and was reported on medical leave in the final muster roll of Company B, "since January 21." He had lost the sight of one eye and it can be assumed this was the injury which merited him the medical leave. Whether he ever made it to Bentonville, NC, or returned to Horry is unknown.

On February 10, 1865, Manigault with a hand full of tired, sick, but incredibly brave men, held off a full-scale attack by Yankee troops on James Island, until Manigault fell near fatally wounded and his men killed, wounded or captured. The Yankee troops never did gain Charleston, in large part due to the heroic efforts of officers like Manigault and men of indomitable spirit. Only after the city was abandoned did the Union Army march into Charleston. It was never captured.

The former site of the Antioch Methodist Church is now owned by the Causey family, but the cemetery still belongs to the Methodist Church organization. Mr. Rodney Causey told Sallie that his grandfather had appointed him to take care of the cemetery. When this writer spoke with Mr. Causey at the cemetery, I asked if he were paid to keep it up. He replied to the negative. I then said to him, "In that case, I certainly hope your family is Methodist!." To which he replied, "No, we are Baptists."

After that conversation, the writer concluded that it is little wonder people are proud to be a member of the Independent Republic of Horry, or the descendant of those who were.

(Note 1-Although the author has done his own research in the original records, he nevertheless wishes to give credit to Mr. Warren Ripley, of Charleston, editor of *SIEGE TRAIN, The Journal of A Confederate Artilleryman in the Defense of Charleston* (Columbia-University of South Carolina Press, 1986.) Certain information pertaining to Horry County soldiers was taken from that publication.)

(Note 2-The placing of the stone for George W. Durant would never have taken place save for the tireless and faithful efforts of Sallie Durant (Mrs. Don) Bourne, of Conway, in starting and following through year after year with the annual family reunion and keeping in touch with with the members of the Zachary Taylor Durant family over the years.)