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Board Meetings:
March 11, 1991
June 10, 1991
September 9, 1991
December 9, 1991

Society Meetings:
April 27, 1991
July 8, 1991
October 14, 1991
January 13, 1992

Editor of The Independent Republic Quarterly.....Ben Burroughs
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QUERIES (Can You Help?)
Dennis E. Todd of 1113 Pine Street, Cayce, SC 29033 writes:

Dear Sir:

I am looking for information on the following persons.

(1) Any information on Private Dennis Todd, 1836-1865.
   His father and mother were James and Siameley Carter Todd.
   His wife was named Mary J. ?. They had two children, H.I. and
   D.L. Todd. Any information and where he is buried.

(2) Information on the father and mother of Jefferson
   Anderson and information on his wife's parents, Cintha Chestnut.
   One of their sons was James Thomas Anderson, 1859-1919. Also
   need to know if Jefferson Anderson served in the Confederate
   Army. There was a J. Anderson in the 10th SC Infantry, which
   part came from Horry County.

(3) Need information on Orilla Fowler, died 1897 at the age
   of 42. She was the first wife of James Thomas Anderson.
PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Fellow Members,

Summer is upon us, our regularly scheduled Society meeting will be held July 8 at 7:30 P.M. at the Hut Bible Class. Dr. Jim Michie of the Archeology Department of Coastal Carolina College will be our speaker, please try to attend.

The Spring Tour was a huge success both in Little River and at Myrtle Beach, thanks to all who helped in both the planning and execution of the events. An especial thanks to Nelson and Mary Emily Jackson and Graham Johnson for the horses, carriage, and wagon. Dr. Ed Beardsley of the History Department of the University of South Carolina did an excellent job in portraying President George Washington. We have received nothing but positive comments.

For those of you who may be interested the Society has on hand for sale an assortment of published materials. In addition to Dr. Bedford's Survey History of Horry County we have the 1880 Census, the Loris Centennial Edition IRQ, various cemetery catalogues, and a large selection of back issues of the IRQ, etc. Should you be interested in purchasing any of these publications please contact me or Ben Burroughs, IRQ Editor. The Society would also like to have volunteers to man booths to sell these materials at local festivals such as the Waccamaw Riverfest, Loris Bog-Off, Aynor Harvest Hoe-Down, etc. If you would be willing to participate in manning a booth at one of these festivals please give me or Catherine Lewis a call.

Hope to see you all at the July membership meeting.

Sincerely,

Carlisle Dawsey

"George Washington" addresses the crowd at Little River.

(L) Dr. Ed Beardsley portraying George Washington.
(R) Rayford Vereen portraying his ancestor, Jeremiah Vereen.

"George Washington" in his carriage on April 27, 1991, the 200th anniversary of his original visit to Horry County, S.C.
JEREMIAH SMITH
AND THE CONFEDERATE WAR

by C. Foster Smith *

I

Daniel Smith and his wife Celia Benson lived in Horry District of South Carolina. They had moved down from North Carolina in the early years of the nineteenth century, and they had established their permanent home in upper All Saints Parish, a few miles south of the North Carolina line and a few miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. The poorly defined perimeter of the Socastee community was elastic enough to encompass their farm on Folly Branch; so the Smith family became identified with that neighborhood and section. Here Daniel and Celia Smith lived out their lives.

On Tuesday, August 11, 1840, their seventh son was born. The proud parents named him Jeremiah, a popular name of that period, and they called him Jerry for short.

His parents and his six older brothers taught Jeremiah the harsh facts of their austere life. He soon learned the hard lessons of survival and of honorable conduct, of honest toil, of prudent husbanding of the products of his labor. He also learned of the simple pleasures of his stark environment: the thrill of the hunt and the joy of fast friendships with family and neighbors.

There was little opportunity for formal schooling. The Winyah Indigo Society sponsored a free school that opened for six-weeks sessions each year, located on the main road about Socastee Swamp, some distance from the Smith home on the Folly. Young Jeremiah attended classes during several sessions for a total of about eight weeks during his boyhood. He took full advantage of this meager instruction. He acquired the rudiments of reading, writing and ciphering, and he sharpened all of those skills to a surprising degree by further study without the guidance of trained schoolmasters. As his horizons expanded and his career progressed, he developed a splendid vocabulary and a good feel for word usage; but he never learned to spell correctly, and he appeared to disdain any marks of punctuation.

His six older brothers, one by one, left the home of their parents to establish their own households and seek their livelihoods elsewhere. While Jeremiah was quite young, some sources say ten years old, he alone of all the sons remained with his parents. Daniel was then nearing fifty years of age and Celia was a decade or so younger. Their advancing age and the rigors of their backwoods existence made Jerry the mainstay of the dwindled family while he was still a child. He accepted the responsibility without a murmur; his self reliance proved equal to the task; and he tenderly cared for his mother and father for the remainder of their lives.

Of the seven sons of Daniel and Celia Smith, only Jeremiah remained in Horry County. Sons Daniel and Nathan emigrated to Mobile, Alabama. William, Samuel and Martin removed

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to Georgetown. Benjamin took up residence in McColl, a town in nearby Marlboro District. Jeremiah lived all his long and full life in Horry County, except for temporary absences in the performance of duty elsewhere.

James Henry Rice, Jr. in his *Aftermath of Glory* tells of the stories, still repeated when Rice came to Horry County in 1898, of Jeremiah’s prowess as a bear slayer. No doubt, Jerry killed his share of those beasts, for the black bear abounded in the wilds of Horry. But the sport that remained Jerry’s first love was the deer drive. This love he imparted to his sons, who were themselves ardent deer hunters as long as they could tramp the woods and fire a gun. When the long years had sapped their strength and dimmed their vision, they loved to reminisce of the deer drives they had been on. They could recount every kill, every stand, every shot.

Jeremiah’s love of the deer drive did not cause him to neglect the other wild game. If the carcass was worth the expenditure of the shotgun shell, the creature was fair game; Jerry hunted for food as well as for sport. And he continued the pursuit long after he had moved to Conway. The *Independent Republic* of March 31, 1898, noted: "Hon. Jeremiah Smith dropped two fine turkey gobblers Monday morning, but lost one. Bully for Uncle Jere."

On one occasion, while he still lived and hunted in his native Socastee, Jeremiah was attacked by a seriously wounded buck. Grasping the horns of the dangerous animal, he maneuvered the beast to a tree. Placing himself on the opposite side of the tree, with a firm grip on the antlers, he held the buck’s head snugly against the bole and called to a neighboring lady who came and cut the animal’s throat with a butcher knife.

The late Mr. Benny Clardy told of persuading the old man, then in his eighties, to go on a deer drive, picturing to him the pleasure they would have and promising to place him on a favored stand where he would be required only to shoot the driven buck when it appeared. Jeremiah was persuaded. He went on the hunt, but he regretted the decision, because he no longer possessed the strength and stamina to pursue the sport he loved so dearly. He hung up his gun for the last time, but he never parted with it; it was listed among his effects at his death, and passed to one of his sons.

Men mature quickly on the frontier and in the backwoods, and Jeremiah matured more quickly than most. At nineteen years of age young Jerry married Hester Ellen Brown, also of the Socastee community of All Saints Parish. Their marriage soon was blessed with a baby girl. They named her Kitsey Jane and called her Kate. Five more children were born before Ellen’s death in 1870.

Jeremiah supported his growing family, including his aged Mother, by farming. His long days of arduous toil, pleasant as they were, left little time for self-improvement. Even so, he snatched a few minutes each day, sometimes more, to read and study. Because he was interested in current affairs and wished to prepare himself for public service, his reading tastes tended toward the newspapers and periodicals treating those subjects. He followed closely the events of each day, insofar as that was possible in the hinterland. He perceived the nation moving toward the struggle to determine whether it would remain whole or tear itself apart. He saw first South Carolina and then the other southern states secede from the Union and the Civil War begin. He was persuaded that his state and his section were in the right. So in 1861 young Jerry volunteered to fight the invaders of his homeland.

Conwayborough was the courthouse center of the District. A journey to the Borough, traveling long miles over the primitive dirt roads and across the Waccamaw River, was not a frivolous undertaking. Of course, one went when there was legal business to transact. Jeremiah had taken his Mother, Celia Benson Smith, to Conwayborough in 1859 to file the papers with the Probate Court in the Estate of Daniel Smith. Required journeys to the courthouse or the town recurred too often to suit most busy men; Conwayborough was not
a significant economic factor in the lives of the Socastee residents. Jeremiah's whole life was intertwined with the fortunes of Horry County and in his middle years he became its spokesman and one of its favorite sons, but the connections and dependencies of his early years inclined toward the Parish boundaries rather than toward the District lines. The isolation of Horry County by the Pee Dee Rivers, the further isolation of All Saints Parish by the Waccamaw River, the parish system of representation in the General Assembly, all bound together the small farmers of Socastee and the rich planters of Waccamaw Neck, in spite of their many dissimilarities. So, Jeremiah did not enlist in any of the various military units that were recruiting around Conwayborough. He chose instead to join an infantry company then forming in the All Saints-Waccamaw Neck area.

Jeremiah first enlisted with a unit designated during its State service as Captain Joseph Blyth Allston's Company, South Carolina Volunteers. Its commander, the young master of Waverly Plantation on Waccamaw Neck, was a son of General Joseph Allston and nephew of Governor Robert F. W. Allston. Joseph Blyth Allston demonstrated his devotion to the Southern cause by his active service and leadership throughout the War. He was patriotic, well-bred, refined, rich, a gifted man with clever legal skills and exceptional literary talent.

Jeremiah Smith was elected Second Lieutenant of Allston's Company. Jeremiah accepted gladly for, though he was disposed to discharge his responsibility and serve his country, he also was ambitious to earn recognition and honor.

The company became a part of the Pee Dee Legion, then being raised by Gen. W. W. Harllee of the South Carolina Militia. The Legion assembled at Centenary Campground in Marion District to complete its organization, then concentrated on the coast around Georgetown. Captain Allston's Company was one of seven in an infantry battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit. The company was stationed at Camp Lookout on Waccamaw Neck.

In the fall of 1861 the Horry and Georgetown coastal area was included in the First Military District (Department of South Carolina) commanded by Col. A. M. Manigault (pronounced MAN-ni-GOE), who also was commander of the Tenth Regiment. In a letter of November 15th to Maj. Gen. R. E. Lee, then commanding the department, Colonel Manigault reported the fortifications, armament, and troop strength of his district. Of his Tenth Regiment, 320 men were defending Cat and South Islands, and 565 men were stationed near Georgetown. The redoubt mounting three guns at the mouth of the North Santee River was not garrisoned. In addition to his Tenth Regiment, Colonel Manigault controlled within his district three companies of cavalry on South Island and two near Georgetown, 135 men (these were small companies indeed); one company of rifles attached to the Tenth Regiment for local duty near Georgetown, 50 men; one section of light artillery on Waccamaw Neck, 40 men -- a total of 1,110 men. The district commander considered all these soldiers to be well armed, drilled and equipped, with about 100 rounds of ammunition to each man. Colonel Manigault had called upon General Harllee, local volunteers, for 800 men. Of these, 280 had reported for duty, 200 more were scheduled to arrive the following day, but the remaining 320 could not reach there in less than a week. The Colonel judged the preparedness of the Pee Dee Legion contingent to be remarkably inferior to that of the men he had recruited and trained. "The 480," he reported, "are badly armed, mostly with shot-guns, are undrilled, fully supplied with ammunition, but are scarcely fit for service yet."

* Joshua Hilary Hudson, *Sketches and Reminiscences*, includes a short sketch of the Pee Dee Legion, page 32.
By December 27 Colonel Manigault was concerned that "a great portion of my force here, consisting of 650 men of Harllee's Legion, will, under the late act of the legislature, be disbanded within a week," leaving an effective force of 925, including the Tenth Regiment "not more than 800 strong, as the measles and mumps have broken out amongst them; two small companies of State cavalry (volunteers) together numbering 70 men; one section of artillery, 30 [35] men, badly horsed, and 20 mounted riflemen....With the long line of coast to be watched and guarded, the force that will be left me ... will scarcely be adequate." General Lee's AAG replied in characteristic tones that the department commander regretted that the Colonel was called upon to give up so material a portion of his command, that Lee had no troops available with which to reinforce Manigault, and that the latter should make every effort to supply the need by forming organizations within the district. Similar letters containing the same messages were exchanged between succeeding district and department commanders throughout the war. Except for differences in style of the authors, the same documents could have been sent with few changes.

Two days before expressing his official concern about the diminution of the force under his command, Manigault reported the destruction of a blockade runner by Union ships.

Before the end of 1861 the U.S. Navy had moved to strengthen its blockade of Georgetown and nearby harbors. Flag-Officer Du Pont withdrew the Sabine from the assignment, and sent the steamer James Adger and the bark Gem of the Sea to relieve her. On December 24th the schooner Prince of Wales, from Nassau, attempted to evade the blockaders and discharge its cargo of salt and fruit. The U.S. Navy vessels shelled the ship and chased it into North Inlet where it ran aground. The Prince's captain fired the vessel and, with his crew, escaped from the U.S. sailors who were rowing in to take the ship. The sailors, in several boats from the Gem, got the schooner afloat and towed her to the entrance of the inlet where she ran aground again. In the meantime, a detachment of Captain Tucker's Cavalry reached the north side of the inlet and opened fire. The minie balls dissuaded the Navy men from their appointed task; they returned to their ship. About four o'clock in the afternoon five boats filled with U.S. Navy men started again toward the burning schooner. The Confederate picket guard fired as soon as the boats came within reach, and continued to do so until the sailors withdrew. Colonel Manigault reported his men as having fired and been fired upon in both instances. Neither side reported any casualties. Which side won the fire fights is perhaps open to some question, depending upon whose report one accepts; but there is no question about the effectiveness of the blockade in this incident. The Prince of Wales and her cargo were completely lost to the Confederacy. The schooner burned to the water line.

Although General Harllee tendered the services of himself and his men, the Pee Dee Legion was not mustered into the Confederate armed forces as a military unit. Instead, separate components of the legion were enrolled for a year's service in the army and were assigned to various locations and commands. General Harllee was persuaded to continue in civil service; he was then lieutenant-governor of the state, a member of the Executive Council, and a Delegate to the Secession Convention.

On January 1, 1862, Jeremiah Smith was mustered into Confederate service for a period of twelve months. He continued as second lieutenant of his company and Captain Allston remained its commander. The seven infantry companies of the old legion remained together as a unit. Captain Alexander D. Smith was chosen as lieutenant-colonel of the battalion that had been commanded by Nesbit while it was a part of the South Carolina Infantry. Thus, Jeremiah's company came to be known as Company A, Smith's Battalion South Carolina Volunteers. The company remained on Waccamaw Neck until April, 1862.

By early 1862 the Confederate high command realized that the sea islands along the Atlantic coast could not be held with the available forces. A defensive line east of the
Charleston–Savannah railroad was designated for the southern coast of South Carolina, and mainland defense positions were selected as soon as practicable for the northern section of the coast.

Early in March Maj. Gen. J. C. Pemberton succeeded General Lee as commander of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. Before the end of the month, "having maturely considered the subject," Pemberton determined to withdraw the forces from Georgetown. He ordered Manigault to dismount the guns protecting the harbor, and ship the guns and all munitions to Charleston. After the guns and materiel were secure, Manigault would proceed to Charleston with all the infantry force, leaving the cavalry, artillery and local troops as guards. Governor Pickens immediately protested the order. General Lee, then in Richmond as advisor to President Davis, suggested to Pemberton "the propriety of complying with the governor's suggestions at least until such a time as would enable the planters, &c., to remove their property...." In his usual gentle manner, Lee "...respectfully submitted to your judgement whether, in order to preserve harmony between the State and Confederate authorities, it would not be better to notify the governor whenever you determine to abandon any position of your line...."

General Pemberton failed to endear himself to South Carolinians. Colonel Manigault and the Tenth Regiment arrived at Mount Pleasant April 3, 1862, with 903 men of its 1,103 aggregate strength - a full regiment, indeed. Within a week they had been ordered on to Corinth, Mississippi. Jeremiah's Company A marched with the others of Smith's Battalion from Camp Lookout and arrived at Magnolia Cemetery, near Charleston, Friday April 25, 1862**.

In his narrative A Carolinian Goes to War Manigault, who became a Confederate brigadier general, criticized this abandonment of the Georgetown district. Manigault, then a colonel commanding the Tenth Regiment and the military district, directed his officers to require the planters to destroy all the rice and provision crops and remove the Negroes, if it became evident that a Federal threat would succeed. When reporting to his department commander, Colonel Manigault added, "I do not, however, intend that they shall take possession quietly or without a struggle while I have the means of opposing them." While the colonel was prepared to act according to the military necessity, he questioned the military wisdom of abandoning such a fertile district without a fight.

General Manigault was one of many who found fault with the decisions and actions of Confederate authorities.

Since 1865, and before, generals and privates, old soldiers and their descendants, historians and journalists, scholars and ignoramuses, and many other classes too numerous to record, have endeavored to analyze the conduct of the Confederate War. Too often the critics of governmental and military policy fail to recognize the difficulties under which the Southern leaders labored. The very reasons for secession, if carried to their logical conclusion, were sufficient to thwart the attempt to forge a stable new government. The Confederate States of America could not mature fast enough to organize and sustain the large armies required to defend the South. Military leaders could not assemble men and materiel sufficient to repel an invading force at every critical point, and defend the long coastline at the same time. In the end, they failed to do either. Because of the paucity of resources Confederate authorities repeatedly seemed baffled as to which course to take. Divisions of power between state and general governments often prevented decisive and timely action at the most crucial periods. Soldiers mustered into ser-

** For the above reports and correspondence see O.R., VI, 417, 418, 424, 425, 426. See 337-338 for Col. Manigault's instructions to planters to destroy provisions and move inland in case of successful invasion by Federals. The movement of Jeremiah's company is reported on the muster roll for that period.
vice frequently were not permitted or required to go out of state, and those clearly subject to Confederate orders might be kept inactive because of political considerations. Concentration was thus halted by petty power struggles; but even if sufficient concentration had been possible, it is doubtful if the Confederate supply system could have operated efficiently enough to subsist and maintain the required numbers.

After the first Battle of Manassas in July of 1861 the Federal forces in the east were employed sparingly while the Union continued raising, equipping, and training the immense armies necessary to subdue the seceded section. The respite thus allowed the Confederate States gave time for their new government to raise a large army. But many of the enlistments were of short term. In the spring of 1862, General McClellan massed his Federal forces to begin the peninsular approach designed to capture Richmond. During the same period General Joseph E. Johnston and President Davis struggled to preserve their Confederate army while many of the twelve-month enlistments were about to expire. By the middle of April 1862 the Confederate Congress had enacted the first conscription law. The enactment came just in time to avert certain disaster.

The first Conscript Act provided that all persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five were subject to military service for a period of three years or for the duration of the war. The law did not apply to those persons legally exempt from service. All twelve-month volunteers within those ages were required to serve an additional two years from the time of expiration of their terms of enlistment. The twelve-month volunteer units were allowed to reorganize and reelect officers. Furloughs were provided for the twelve-month men who were affected by the Act.

Thus, a person of military age had the privilege of enlisting with his friends and neighbors in a company of his choice, and so escaping the stigma of conscription. If he chose not to volunteer, he could take his chance at being conscripted and losing the right to choose his company, his comrades and his officers.

The reorganization applied throughout the Confederate Army; it caused significant changes of leadership in regiments and smaller units. Company A of Smith's Battalion became Company D, 9th Battalion South Carolina Infantry*. Captain Allston was defeated in the voting for company commander and was succeeded by Sergeant J. J. Best, who was elected in his stead. Jeremiah Smith was defeated in the voting for second lieutenant and was succeeded by Sergeant Pugh Floyd, who was elected in his stead.

Having failed of reelection as second lieutenant May 19, 1862, Jeremiah took the next logical step: he resigned his commission! He did not become a lieutenant again until long after the war had ended; on the 27th of June 1877, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Horry Rifles, a unit of the state militia.

Captain Allston also resigned his commission May 19, 1862. He subsequently was appointed captain of a company of sharpshooters, which after several other assignments became Company F of the 27th Regiment. The 27th, as a part of Hagood's Brigade, served on the coast of South Carolina in 1863, most notably, in the defense of Battery Wagner. In 1864 the brigade was sent to Virginia to fight in the contests for Petersburg and Richmond, and later to North Carolina to help defend Fort Fisher. Allston was still captain of his company when the War ended.

Jeremiah's resignation was effective May 20, 1862. He promptly rode to Georgetown and enlisted with Captain John H. Tucker in that officer's cavalry troop, which had assumed

* From the National Archives and Records Service. In September 1862 the 9th was consolidated with the 6th Battalion to form the 26th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. After serving on the coast of South Carolina, the regiment was ordered to Mississippi in May 1863 to join Johnston, and later served in Virginia as a part of Wallace's Brigade.
Facsimile (reduced scale) of Officer's Pay Account, from compiled service records. In the Remarks column was written: "Allsaints Parish, S. C. Resignation took effect 20 May 1862." The document is signed "Jeremiah Smith, 2nd Lt., Company A, Smith's Bn, S C V." See CMSR, Lt. Jeremiah Smith, Company D, 9th Battalion, South Carolina Infantry (Pee Dee Legion), Record Group 109, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, National Archives and Records Administration.
the name Marion's Men of Winyah*. Tucker's election as captain dated from 5 May 1861. Two other Tuckers became lieutenants in the company: H. M. (who probably was J. H.'s brother Henry Massingberd) and J. R. (who may have been J. H.'s brother, also named John). John Hyrne Tucker I, the father, owned much valuable real estate, including Litchfield and Willbrook Plantations on the Waccamaw River. Upon his death in 1859, John Hyrne Tucker I left Willbrook to his oldest son and namesake, Litchfield to Henry, and other properties to the remaining children. John Hyrne Tucker II and Henry M. Tucker were both medical doctors as well as planters and cavalry officers.

Jerry's enlistment in Tucker's Cavalry was for the period of the war, rather than for the specific term of his earlier enlistment. On June 2nd he was paid $210.54 for his services as lieutenant from February 28th to May 19th, 1862.

Whatever misgivings he might have felt then or during the dreary and dangerous years immediately following, Jeremiah always thereafter was pleased that he had responded thusly; for in the region where he was destined to live out his years, the Confederate veteran was respected and esteemed as the symbol of a sacred lost cause, those who had volunteered doubly so, and those who had spilled their blood in the struggle for Southern independence were accorded a triple portion of the affection of a forlorn people.

As an adjunct required by the Confederate Cavalry, Jeremiah's horse went to the war with him.

Open hostilities had existed for little more that an year, in May of 1862, but the pattern for the future was already established, though not then apparent to even astute observers. In Virginia the Confederates had won the Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and had kept the Union army at bay in the northern section of the state. The Federals were then, in May of 1862, moving up the Peninsula and the Confederates were retreating toward Richmond after the Siege of Yorktown and the Battle of Williamsburg. President Davis had quarrelled with General Joseph E. Johnston about rank, about retrograde movements, about abandoned cannon, about destroyed bacon. But fervor was high and hopes were bright for victory in Virginia. In the West, Fort Henry and then Fort Donelson had surrendered unconditionally to Union general U. S. Grant in February 1862, opening up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to the Federals and causing Confed-

* Jeremiah's military service records show various dates of enlistment in Tucker's Cavalry: May 24, 1862, March 26, 1862 (including once when he signed the muster roll as commanding the company), and May 8, 1862. The last appears clearly wrong, for the place of enlistment is shown as Folly Island. May 24th is likely the correct date, four days after his resignation became effective, although there doubts were discussions among the parties prior to the date of actual enlistment.

Jeremiah Smith appeared on the September 9, 1864, roster of the 26th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers as 2nd Lt. of Co. E. The listing showed that the date of his election was November 13, 1864 and that he was not reelected at the reorganization May 19, 1862. The stated date of election is manifestly incorrect, at least as to year. An election date of November 13th (1862) is not incompatible with other information of Jeremiah's service with State forces prior to his entry into Confederate service.

The compiled service records of Jeremiah Smith include entries with the following Confederate units: Company D, 9th Battalion South Carolina Infantry (Pee Dee Legion); Company E, 26th South Carolina Infantry; Captain Tucker's Cavalry; Company F, 7th South Carolina Cavalry.

Information about Jeremiah and his comrades from the compiled service records of the several units is included in these pages without citation.
erate General Albert S. Johnston to abandon for a time all of central Tennessee. Shiloh had been fought on April sixth and seventh. Johnston had been mortally wounded and Beauregard had assumed command of the western army. By the end of May 1862 the Confederate army had begun its retreat from Corinth, Mississippi. Davis's disagreements with Beauregard resulted in the president's relieving the general from his command by the middle of June. On the Gulf coast, New Orleans had been captured by Union forces.

In South Carolina, in the exciting first engagement of this thrilling new war, the Confederate forces under General Beauregard had battered Fort Sumter in a thirty-four hour bombardment until the Federal garrison had surrendered April 13, 1861. The Yankees came back that fall. They defeated the defenders in a combined Army-Navy operation called the Battle of Port Royal Sound. The Confederate soldiers withdrew from Fort Beauregard November 7, 1861. Thereafter, northern soldiers occupied the Hilton Head-Port Royal area. General Robert E. Lee had come to Charleston that month to command the department. He remained four months and was succeeded by General Pemberton. All along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the United States Navy was effectively tightening its blockade of large and small ports.

The Gem of the Sea, still patrolling off Georgetown, chased a schooner on February 14, 1862, and another on February 27; she failed to overtake either. The Gem enjoyed more success on March 12 when she captured the British schooner Fair Play nine miles from the Georgetown lighthouse. The U. S. bark Restless captured the schooner Lydia and Mary in the Santee River March 29th, and destroyed the schooner Julia Worden. The first carried 2500 bushels of rice and two coils of rope; the second carried a cargo of rice and about 600 bushels of corn meal. The newly assigned U. S. S. Keystone State chased the seagoing vessels attempting to enter or leave the harbors -- not always successfully -- on April 3rd, 4th, 10th, and 15th. Union adherents and contrabands (Negro slaves who sought Union protection) sailed or rowed out to join the U. S. fleet when they were able to elude the Confederate guards.

By the time Jeremiah joined Tucker's Cavalry, most of the soldiers had marched away from the the Georgetown area to other stations considered more vital. Maj. W. P. Emanuel, who replaced Colonel Manigault as commander of the First District, reported for the month of May 1862 an aggregate strength of 603, 487 of whom were present (though not necessarily fit for duty).

May 21, 1862, the day after Jeremiah ceased to be a Confederate officer and three days before he enlisted in Tucker's Cavalry, the U.S.S. Albatross and the steamer Norwich entered Winyah Bay. The Federals soon learned that logs had been substituted for guns in the fortifications on South Island. Proceeding toward the well-built fort on Cat Island, they discharged a few shells and scattered the Southern cavalry that appeared. Finding the work deserted and quakers substituted for armament, they burned the fort, the encampment near it, and a large quantity of timber prepared for closing the channel.

The following day the ships moved up the bay, entered the Sampit River, and steamed slowly along the Georgetown wharves, the muzzles of their guns within thirty yards of the houses. The defenders did not fire on the invaders although both artillery and cavalry were in place at times. The Federals did not impose a surrender of the town. They demanded that the defenders haul down the Rebel flag, but the order was of course denied and the invaders invited to do it themselves. With the requisite bravadoes satisfied on both sides, the Union commander withdrew after about two hours; he suppressed the temptation to seize the military flag or the Rebel flag that a patriotic woman spread over the bell in the church belfry.

That afternoon the Union sailors steamed up the Waccamaw seizing rice, boats and about eighty contrabands. They came back down and founded a colony of contrabands near the lighthouse. They then destroyed the remaining bridges to stop the incursions
of cavalry -- the only arm that the Federals considered efficient or venturesome. The naval commander was impressed by the sights of the past two days. He reported: "I have seen no part of the South that equals it in beauty and fruitfulness, and the system of rivers is such that the country may be penetrated for hundreds of miles, from the Waccamaw on the north to the sources of the Santee and Congaree in the southwest." So had said each of the Confederate commanders of the district.5

With the forts, designed to defend the harbor, abandoned by the Confederates and overrun by the Federals, and the defending personnel sent off to other threatened points, the Union forces could maraud almost at will. They did not capture the town of Georgetown, because they had no land forces ready to occupy the locality, but the naval forces guarded the harbors and inlets closely and made regular incursions up the rivers. On the morning of June 3, 1862, U. S. sailors captured the schooner Mary Stewart near the mouth of the South Santee. They ran her up to North Santee and then spent a day or so looking at abandoned fortifications and deserted homes and plantations on Cedar and South Islands. June 9th they went up the South Santee to William Lucas's rice mills on Murphy's Island. U. S. Naval forces captured the steam tug Treaty and the schooner Louisa on the night of June 20th, thus adding 147 bales of cotton and two lighters of rice to the Southern losses. On the 24th and 25th the Federals went up the South Santee. Confederate artillerymen, riflemen and cavalrymen fired on them. The fighting was cautious on both sides, as usual, and the invaders retreated, taking nearly 400 slaves with them. Monday, June 30, 1862, the Union commander went up the river to Georgetown seeking the wives of two U. S. citizens who had sought his protection. He again forbore the temptation to capture or destroy the town ("under the circumstances, as we can not hold it, it would be neither politic nor humane.") , but he ran up the Waccamaw 35 miles and brought back five lighters of rice for the support of the contrabands. The contraband colony had swelled to over 600, and was increasing daily. July 2nd Captain Tucker, Jeremiah's company commander who was temporarily in command of the District, reported the enemy on their way up the Santee intending to burn the Northeastern Railroad bridge near St. Stephens. "They have been committing great depredations in this district of late," reported Captain Tucker, "such as burning barns, stealing negroes and rice, &c." General Pemberton wired General Harllee in Florence to call out the state militia if necessary. U. S. naval forces steamed up to Georgetown again on the nineteenth to offer protection to Union sympathizers; although the mayor gave permission to all who wished to leave, only one family chose to go with the Federals. Two days later the same vessel and two others proceeded up the coast fifteen miles to "Murray's [Midway] Inlet, which separates Polly's [Pawley's] Island from the mainland." There they destroyed the extensive salt works capable of producing 30 to 40 bushels per day. While in the act of destruction, the Union seamen were attacked by about 25 Confederates. On July 29th the U.S.S. Pocahontas went up the Waccamaw to Laurel Hill Plantation, adjoining Wachesaw. The sailors collected and questioned contrabands, and the next day returned unmolested to the vicinity of Georgetown. The captain suggested in his report that the incoming crop be destroyed.

The commander of the Pocahontas, Lieutenant George B. Balch, had impressed his superiors by his zealous attention to duty. He was rewarded by promotion to commander. A few days before word of his advancement reached him, he led an expedition up the Black River, hoping to capture the Confederate steamer Nina some fifty miles up the river, or at least seize part of Ward's artillery and some cotton, rice and turpentine. With his own vessel and a steam tug he proceeded twenty-odd miles upstream August 14, 1862, and shelled the Confederate battery located there. The battery did not reply; a contraband recounted to Balch that Ward's artillerymen went off in full retreat at the first gun fired by the Yankees. Major W. P. Emanuel of the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, commanding
the First Military District, took all the forces on the south side of the River to the scene of the confrontation. Southern riflemen attacked the naval vessels about an hour after noon. The brisk little fight did no significant damage to either party. The Federals began their descent of the Black. Major Emanuel’s troops followed the vessels downstream, firing on them from every favorable place on the river bank. The Union sailors ran the gauntlet for twenty miles, answering the fire of the Confederates with howitzer and small arms. The Union commander did not estimate the Confederate casualties, but he considered that "from the rapidity of our fire with canister and grape, and at not over fifty yards, we must have inflicted a serious loss." Major Emanuel reported his casualties as 2 wounded, both slightly — somewhat less than his opponent supposed. Major Emanuel estimated that, in the five hours the Confederate troops were engaged, they had inflicted at least 50 casualties on the Yankees. Lieutenant Balch reported one dangerously wounded officer; all the other Rebel balls had missed their mark.  

Jeremiah participated with his comrades in patrolling the district, alert for Yankee incursions. No doubt the young trooper was glad that he had enlisted with Captain Tucker; his place was there with his comrades defending his home and his family from the invaders of the North. On the muster roll of July 17, 1862, Jerry was recorded as absent on detached service, and was referred to as an ex-lieutenant of Company A, Horry Battalion. Captain Tucker’s troop was then stationed at Camp Middleton near Georgetown. On September 3, 1862, Jeremiah was still with the detachment on the Waccamaw; his company was at Camp Allston near Georgetown.

In the meantime, Jeremiah’s successor as second lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Battalion, had decided that he did not desire to be a lieutenant. He had filed his letter of resignation with the War Department.

SECESSIONVILLE
SMITH’S BATTALION
AUGUST 17, 1862

ADJT. GEN. COOPER:

DEAR SIR:

I AM IMPELLED BY REASONS HEREAFTER TO BE MENTIONED TO TENDER A POSITIVE, UNCONDITIONAL AND IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION AS SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CO. D TO THE CONSIDERATION OF YOURSELF AND SECRETARY OF WAR & I HOPE THAT THE ACCEPTANCE OF MY RESIGNATION WILL BE GRANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THE REASONS WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED ME TO THIS STEP ARE AS FOLLOWS, NAMELY, AT THE TIME OF MY ELECTION I WAS NOT APPRISED OF THE RESPONSIBILITY REQUIRED OF ME AND BEING OVER 35 YEARS OF AGE AND FEELING THAT I AM INCOMPETENT TO DISCHARGE OF THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE WHICH I NOW HOLD, I TRUST THAT MY RESIGNATION WILL BE IMMEDIATELY GRANTED.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,
YOUR OBT. SERVANT
LT. PUGH FLOYD
Since he was over thirty-five years old, as stated in his letter, Lieutenant Floyd was not subject to conscription under the law then in effect. His resignation was accepted. B. S. Stalvey and Edward Bostic subsequently served as second lieutenant of the company.

The unchecked raids of the U. S. Navy provoked much criticism from the citizens of Georgetown and the surrounding area. They wrote to the military commanders and civil authorities. They protested that their district had been abandoned to the enemy. They condemned the strategy that ignored their suffering from the Union pillaging.

The forays were not controlled until new works were constructed to defend the harbor. General Pemberton selected the locations in August 1862. Just the month before, the general,smarting from the criticism, declared that the withdrawal of the batteries from Georgetown was not a wanton act of power on his part, but an appropriate military movement to apply the means he had to the protection of the most vital places and resources. He relented, late summer of 1862, some six months after he had abandoned the region, but many months dragged by before the forts were serviceable. Battery White on Mayrant’s Bluff was the strongest of three, and it has retained its identity longer in the popular history of the region. Another work was erected across the bay on Fraser’s point. Earthworks were constructed on the Santee. Thereafter, the U. S. Navy was denied general access to the rivers. But monstrous damage had been done. Planting had been disrupted; large numbers of slaves had escaped to the fleet; many planters and their families (some sources say seventy-five per cent) had removed inland to hold their slaves more securely and seek safety for themselves; numerous Union sympathizers had joined the Federals and disclosed damaging information of the military stance.

By the end of October 1862 Jerry had returned to his troop, which was then at Black River. He had received his enlistment bounty by January 20, 1863, and he was present with his company for the January, February, and April 1863 musters. Tucker’s Cavalry was stationed at Mayrant’s Bluff in January. The troop apparently was at about the same location at the end of February, but by then the fortifications were nearly enough complete for the location to be designated as Battery White. The April record shows the company at Camp Tucker.

On the 6th of April, 1863, pursuant to orders from Department Headquarters, Captain Tucker’s Troop was divided. The optimum size for a cavalry company was one hundred men, though few companies of any branch filled up completely before being mustered into service, and many units continued as separate companies long after their ranks had been depleted to the size of squads. The first quarter of 1863 found Tucker’s Troop with one hundred fifty-seven private horses in addition to the four horses owned by the government. The number of men and animals was not large enough for two full companies, but was too large for one, so Marion’s Men of Winyah was separated into Company A and Company B. William Lewis Wallace, M. D., who had enlisted in the ranks some months before and had been a sergeant in Tucker’s Cavalry, was elected Captain of Company B; Jeremiah Smith was selected as Second Sergeant of Company B. This rank of sergeant was the highest Jeremiah attained during the remainder of the war.

The squadron apparently served on either side of Winyah Bay, depending upon the exigencies at particular times. In March, 1863, Tucker’s company was supporting the Light Battery of Captain Ward at Fraser’s Point, approximately ten miles from the mouth of the Bay. After the stay at Camp Tucker, as shown by the April record, Company A moved its station on June 16, 1863, to Camp Jackson on the west side of Winyah Bay. Company B
was stationed at Camp Jackson also by the end of June and remained based at that location until ordered to Virginia in the Spring of 1864. The growing importance of Battery White, which became the dominant fortification on Winyah Bay, likely caused the commanders to hold Tucker's Cavalry close enough to support the works as well as patrol the surrounding country. The German Artillery of Charleston was charged with manning the guns of the emplacement.

General P. G. T. Beauregard, Jeremiah's idol, arrived in Charleston September 24, 1862, to supersede Pemberton, the unwanted, as commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Subdivisions of the department were redefined and commanders appointed or reaffirmed. The Fourth Military District was constituted, embracing all the territory east and north of the Santee and South Santee Rivers and extending to the North Carolina line. Brig. Gen. James H. Trapier was assigned to the command. General Trapier was born at Windsor Plantation on Black River, an estate that he still owned and planted. He was an honor graduate of West Point and a seasoned soldier, though his Civil War service thus far had been less than satisfactory to some of his civil and military superiors.

The customary litany of requisition and denial resumed between district and department headquarters. General Trapier asked that the 10th Regiment be returned to Georgetown. In his letter of November 17, 1862, he stated, "The means at my command for the defense of this military district are extremely limited. The battery at Mayrant's Bluff is without support except such as is afforded by mounted troops and field artillery. The only infantry troops in the department is Colonel Cash's regiment, which, I regret to say, has arrived without arms and without ammunition. These troops are, besides, Reserves, and in service for only ninety days. It is questionable whether they can be rendered efficient in that time, even if well armed and equipped. At present they are literally worth nothing at all." No troops could be spared from other parts of the department. Beauregard was willing to apply for the troops serving under another commander — each general considered his own assignment undermanned.

The troop strength was increased temporarily by the use of reserves. The field returns at the end of 1862 showed an aggregate strength of 1,845, of whom 1,288 were present and 1,097 were effective. By the end of January the strength had increased to 2,161 aggregate, 1,796 present, 1,535 effective. But there were never enough men to perform the arduous and dangerous duties. On February 3, 1863, General Trapier had an 18-pounder and a 12-pounder to mount in the newly-readied Santee earthwork. He could place the guns in battery in twelve hours, but "I regret to say that I have not in my command the troops necessary to man them. Captain Warley's company, garrisoning Battery White (nine guns) has but 53 men for duty. Captain Ward's company, a detachment from which garrisons the battery at Frazer's Point, is not able to man more than a single section of his battery. This condition of things is owing in part to the fact that there is at present a good deal of sickness among the troops, and in part also to the fact that very many details have to be made for duty in the commissary and quartermaster's departments and in the hospital, our entire population almost being in the army. The cavalry arm is also insufficient properly to perform the duties required of it. The disbanding of the regiments of reserves, the only infantry force in this military district, has rendered it necessary for me to withdraw a portion of the cavalry from the outpost for the purpose of performing the necessary guard duty in this town, the depot of all the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores of the district."

The field return at the end of February 1863 showed only 478 present for duty of 735 aggregate strength. All the infantry had departed. Tucker's Cavalry supported Battery White and picketed the adjacent country. Four companies of the Rutledge (South Carolina) Cavalry under Major W. P. Emanuel patrolled Waccamaw Neck and northward. The major
Sketch of upper coastal region of South Carolina, adapted from The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War.
and his command rode away to join their regiment in May, and were replaced by the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry, commanded by Maj. William P. White.\(^7\)

As the Union ships increased the surveillance around the larger ports, the blockade runners shifted as much of the shipping as possible to the lesser harbors. During the remainder of 1863 small encounters occurred between Federal sailors or marines and elements of the Georgia Cavalry that were patrolling the beaches around Murrells Inlet.

On the morning of April 27 two U. S. ships appeared off Murray’s (Murrell’s) Inlet and shelled the place for two hours. Seventy or eighty Federals landed, set fire to schooner, and immediately withdrew leaving one man who was captured. The ships continued ineffectively shelling the other four vessels in the inlet nearly all day. Lt. Col. Joseph A. Yates, then commanding the Fourth Military District, ordered down a company of State troops under Captain Boykin from their station at Little River.

Two U. S. ships shelled the Inlet from sunrise to eleven the morning of May 4, 1863. A party of seven then came ashore. Major Emanuel’s Georgians killed one and wounded three. At noon on May 12 the Navy opened again on the little harbor. In less than an hour they had set fire to some cotton and one schooner and damaged the other four schooners in the inlet (according to the Navy report). One captain observed that he had fired about two and one-half hours and expended 105 rounds of ammunition.

On the afternoon of October 19, 1863, Major White’s Georgia troopers captured ten of the enemy seamen at Murrells Inlet in a cavalry charge seldom granted to horsemen on outpost duty. Despite the hostile fire of the seventeen Federals who landed, and from their gunboats and barges, the Confederates suffered no casualties. For this little affair the cavalymen earned the commendation of the battalion commander, Major White, the district commander, General Trapier, and the department commander, General Beauregard.\(^8\)

Second Sergeant Jeremiah Smith was present acting as camp guard when his company was mustered at Camp Jackson, west of Winyah Bay, toward the end of June, 1863. In August he was absent on picket duty. At the October muster he was absent again, because he had been sent with a detachment, as of September 16, 1863, to arrest conscripts and deserters in Horry District. He was back with his company before the end of the year.

Desertion was the bane of the Confederate and the Union armies. All of the earlier American wars had been fought by volunteers, except for sporadic levies on the militia for short terms. The common people, North and South, were jealous of their rights and prerogatives; they resented military discipline and resisted coercion. The draft in the North spawned riots in New York. Southerners generally attempted to deal with the matter in more subtle ways, but the failing fortunes of the Confederate States intensified the insecure feelings of the fainter-hearted and led to their removing themselves from the scenes of military action, and frequently from scenes of military inaction. By the Fall of 1864 the defensive lines about Petersburg were suffering greatly for soldiers to man the trenches, due in part to the evil of desertion. As the soldiers suffered through the long winter, without adequate food, clothing, shelter, munitions for war, or forage for animals, desertions became more frequent and controls less effective. When letters to soldiers from those at home told of the suffering caused by Sherman’s invasion and destruction, even the brave and patriotic men who had served from the beginning often succumbed to the pleas of their wives to come home and sustain their families.

Dr. Freeman, in his writings of the Virginia campaigns, indicates the fall of 1864 as the approximate time that the frequency of desertions seriously reduced the effectiveness of the Army. South Carolina officers indicate a somewhat later date. Brigadier General Haggard in his memoirs implies that the condition had become critical by February and March of 1865 when commanders in his brigade were intercepting appeals to the soldiers to
desert. But Hagood summarized without comment the field returns showing five hundred twenty-nine of his brigade absent without leave at the end of 1864, including fifteen officers. Dr. Rogers stated in his history of Georgetown County that soldiers of the Tenth Regiment withstood the inclination to desert until late in the war. The regiment was raised in the Tenth Military District, which included Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg and part of Charleston Districts (counties). After a period of service in the Georgetown area, the regiment served with the Army of Tennessee, participating in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge; it participated in the Atlanta and then the Tennessee campaigns. After Hood’s army was shattered at Nashville and had retreated into Mississippi, the remnants of the Tenth Regiment were permitted to return to defend South Carolina. They arrived in time to skirmish with Sherman’s troops in February, 1865, and retreat to Columbia. Then 150 men deserted to go home.

Horry District soldiers who volunteered for service probably were as patriotic and loyal as any. Certainly, most of them supposed in the beginning, and doubtless many of them were assured, that they would be not required to leave the general vicinity of their homes; for protection of their homes against the punitive invasions of the enemy was the reason for their joining the fight. Soldiers and civilians alike expected the War to be over quickly. The actions of the Confederate government and the military commanders did not evoke any condoned resistance to authority in Horry. There was not any rebellion against secession as there was in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. But the people of Horry District were fiercely independent, and the discipline and suffering in the army was too burdensome for many. Deserters returned to their homes and hid out in the many swamps. Late in the War some of them banded together and lived by brigandage, particularly in some sections of the County. The lore of the region and recent written history of the County contain references to raids by these bands of deserters. Stories in the Socastee community were passed down for generations of one or more persons who hid out in the swamp to escape military duty. My parents told me, some seventy or more years after the war, of one deserter or evader whose wife met him at the edge of the woods with daily rations. I no longer recall the name of the miscreant, and it is likely that his descendants have finally outlived the blotch of his infamy.

The detachment of cavalrmen sent to Horry District to arrest conscripts and deserters in the fall of 1863 consisted of one first lieutenant, two sergeants, one corporal and fourteen privates. Although none of the records indicate the residences of the troopers, Horry family names were so prevalent in the list of the personnel, one is persuaded that the men were chosen because they were natives of the locality to which they were ordered. This detail of eighteen soldiers remained in the Horry District several weeks performing the assigned duties. A roll of the detachment has been reconstructed as follows:

1st Lt. Tom F. Gillespie
2nd Sgt. Jeremiah Smith
3rd Sgt. Wm Rabon
1st Cpl. D. W. Oliver

Privates:
J. C. Beaty
J. R. Cooper
W. J. Dewitt
H. E. Doyle
J. H. Faulk
Avery Floyd
Valentine Fowler
Even considering the proclivity for desertion that infected many Confederate soldiers as the war ground toward its conclusion, it is surprising that Jeremiah and his comrades were required in Horry District to arrest conscripts and deserters as early as September 1863. The South had suffered serious reverses, but it was not then clear that the war was lost. In the West, Bragg's Confederate army had restored Tennessee (according to him) and successfully occupied Kentucky; but the repossession had been short-lived, and the army had retired, relinquishing most of the regained territory. At the beginning of 1863 Bragg claimed a victory for his Army of Tennessee at Murfreesboro, but he had withdrawn despite his declared success. His army would win the Battle of Chickamauga a few days after Jeremiah was ordered to Horry District. The Federal army and navy had continued to capture strong points on the Mississippi. General Pemberton had surrendered Vicksburg to Union General Grant July 4, 1863, effectively severing the Confederacy; but there were no South Carolina units in Pemberton's Army. In South Carolina the Confederates had evacuated Battery Wagner a few days before, and so had lost Morris Island; but Fort Sumter refused to surrender and the City of Charleston was still safe except for the Yankee shelling. In Virginia General Lee had stopped McClellan and his Union army in the Seven Days Battles around Richmond beginning in June of 1862. Lee had then won Second Manassas in late summer and fought to a draw at Sharpsburg in the fall. Before the end of the year he had slaughtered the Union forces at Fredericksburg. In May of 1863 he and Jackson had turned General Hooker back at Chancellorsville. In June Lee had invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. He had retreated to Virginia after the three days of fighting at Gettysburg. Nobody had claimed a victory for the Confederates in Pennsylvania -- Lee had apologized to the troops on the field and had told President Davis after the return to Virginia that he would be willing to resign -- but now Lee was saying that the movement was justified. The Union forces were not pressing the Army of Northern Virginia, and the high command had felt secure enough to send Longstreet and most of the First Corps to reinforce the Western army temporarily. There was every prospect of success at Chattanooga. In Virginia Lee had baffled every Union commander he had faced; only when he was fighting across the border away from his base had he failed to master his opponent. So, the Army's hopes were high. The war would be won in Virginia, and Bobby Lee could whip anyone he faced.

In his little book The Road to Appomattox, Bell Irvin Wiley traces the waning of the Southern will as beginning no later that 1862. A brief recovery of morale followed the successes of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, according to Wiley, and then a decline began after the reverses of Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July 1863, persisting and worsening until the end of the War. Dr. Wallace in his South Carolina, A Short History also writes of war weariness in South Carolina having become prevalent by the autumn of 1862 and growing worse after Beauregard ordered Battery Wagner evacuated on September 7, 1863. But the zeal of the combat troops was required to bolster the spirit of the Southern people from the beginning and throughout the War. The published memoirs and correspondence of soldiers in the field do not show a general disaffection at this stage of the conflict, at least not among those literate enough to have left a record. A year and a half later, exhaustion and discouragement were epidemic, and civil authorities were unable to
suppress the deserter bands. But it is surprising that a detachment of cavalry was required in Horry District to arrest conscripts and deserters as early as the end of the Summer of 1863.

There is no question of Jeremiah’s fidelity in the early years of the War. His first son was born April 13, 1862. The young child was christened Marion Beauregard, and he was called by his middle name. Francis Marion had been the local hero of the Revolutionary War. "The Swamp Fox" had exhibited a mastery of partisan warfare. As a brigadier general of state militia he had commanded Horry and Conway and other patriots whose names were memorialized in the locality. With the first call to arms for South Carolina’s defense of secession, the area leaders had sought to inspire ardor by associating the name of Marion. The concentration point for the first troops at Georgetown was named Camp Marion; Tucker’s Cavalry troop was called Marion’s Men. So, the name was fitting for the first son of Jeremiah.

Beauregard had been the hero of Fort Sumter in April of 1861. He had become a full general because of his popularity after the victory at First Manassas in July of the same year. South Carolinians in general and Charlestonians in particular welcomed him as Commander of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia after the unpopular Pemberton left by request in September of 1862. Their confidence in Beauregard was fully vindicated by his defense of Charleston. Jeremiah’s admiration for Beauregard was manifested in the naming of his infant son in 1862.

On October 20, 1863, little more than a month after Jeremiah and his detachment trotted into Horry to arrest conscripts and deserters, a separate detachment was ordered to Horry District to arrest free Negroes and turn them over to the Quartermaster Department. A list of personnel detailed for this special duty has been reconstructed as follows:

3rd Sgt. E. Holmes  
Privates:  
N. B. Cooper  
Daniel Edwards  
J. T. Smith

The activities of the Union Navy continued into 1864. Despite the district commander’s pleas for help, the Confederate command did not send additional troops to the Georgetown-Horry area. Indeed, personnel were transferred out of the district as critical needs continued at more important points. Murrells Inlet, or even Georgetown, were not of sufficient importance to be defended at the expense of Richmond and Charleston and Atlanta.

In March of 1863 General Trapier was transferred to the Charleston area to command a subdistrict embracing Sullivan’s Island; the old Fourth Military District of South Carolina, extending along the Horry-Georgetown coast, became a subdistrict of the First Military District. By June the command structure had been changed again and Trapier was ordered back to Georgetown. The general deemed the movement to be a demotion. He protested the order in language considered unmilitary and disrespectful by his immediate superior, Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley. General Beauregard approved the transfer order and mildly disapproved several expressions in Trapier’s written protest. In the same document Beauregard reconstituted the Fourth as a separate district, reporting to department headquarters, and expanded its boundaries to include the parishes of St. James and St. Stephen. To assuage the wounded vanity of his subordinate, Beauregard wrote a cordial letter to Trapier. The department commander regretted the change that had been made in his absence, emphasized the importance of Trapier’s command and compared it favorably with similar ones, and promised to send more troops as soon as practicable.
The general did not find it practicable to send more troops to the Fourth District permanently; although the numbers fluctuated from month to month, the total force was never sufficient to withstand any serious aggression. Like all the Confederate commanders, Beauregard was discommoded by the thinness of his ranks at every threatened point, and embarrassed by the severe shortage of supplies and materials of war.

The field returns at the end of July 1863 showed in the Fourth Military District an aggregate strength of 1,608, of whom 1,149 were present and 970 were effective. The troops commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. Trapier were listed as follows:

21st Georgia Battalion (Partisan Rangers), Maj. W. P. White
1st South Carolina Battalion (Sharpshooters), Maj. Joseph Abney
5th South Carolina Cavalry (two companies), Maj. J. H. Morgan
Tucker's (South Carolina) Cavalry (two companies), Capt. J. H. Tucker
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company A, Capt. F. W. Wagener
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company B, Capt. F. Melchers
Inglis (South Carolina) Artillery (Company D, 2nd SC Arty), Capt. William E. Charles
Santee (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. Chris. Gaillard
Waccamaw (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. Joshua Ward

By the end of August one company of the 5th SC Cavalry had left and been replaced by Capt. E. S. Keitt's company; Captain Wagener's and Captain Charles's artillery companies had gone. The aggregate troop strength of the district had decreased to 1,353, of whom 855 were present and 636 were effective. Eight of the 16 pieces of artillery had gone with the departing troops.

The return for November 15, 1863, reported a strength increased to 2,394, with 1,446 present and 1,208 effective. The battalion of sharpshooters had gone; the 3rd and 4th South Carolina State Troops had been mobilized and assigned to the district. At the end of the year the aggregate present and absent was 2,216, of whom 1,367 were present and 1,186 were effective. The last of the 5th SC Cavalrymen had ridden to another post. Tucker's Squadron of cavalry remained in the vicinity of Battery White. Second Sergeant Jeremiah Smith was present when Company B was mustered for November and December 1863.

In January 1864 Keitt's company of cavalry transferred to another station. The term of service of the State troops expired January 31. One company was mustered out in orderly fashion; the remaining companies left without waiting longer for the delayed orders to arrive -- they were accused of desertion by General Trapier. White's battalion of Georgia cavalry, Tucker's squadron of troopers, and the German, Santee and Waccamaw artillery units were the only troops left for Brigadier General Trapier to command.

The Confederate States by the late fall of 1863 were suffering intensely from the ever-tightening blockade of their entire coast. The U. S. ships stationed off the coast of the Fourth Military District made the use of those harbors hazardous ventures indeed. The fortifications at Winyah Bay and Santee had restrained the Northern raids up the rivers, but minor clashes continued to occur on the strand. The Confederates confronted the small raids with as much vigilance and force as could be mustered. Most of the encounters occurred north of Winyah Bay; the Georgia cavalrymen, rather than Jeremiah and his squadron, skirmished for the South.

Acting Master Gregory of the U. S. Brig Perry determined to destroy a vessel being fitted as a blockade runner at Murrell's Inlet. He shelled around the schooner on December 5, 1863, and then sent two boats ashore on Magnolia Beach to set fire to her. Instead of acting cautiously as instructed, the acting ensign in command landed all but two of the crew of the first cutter. A detachment of the 21st Georgia Cavalry attacked the raid-
ers and captured three officers and twelve men, one of whom was missing from his captors when the party reached Georgetown. Two of the Federals were seriously wounded; one Confederate was killed and two wounded.*

With boat crews from two Union vessels lost to the Confederacy at Murrells Inlet, Rear Adm. J. A. Dahlgren, then commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, determined to send a punitive expedition to the little village. He detailed four steamers, a bark, a schooner, 100 marines and four howitzers for the enterprise. Their mission was to capture the Confederate cavalry, destroy the schooner and any apparatus for making salt or oil, seize the arms and ammunition, and succor the colored people there. Five of the vessels rendezvoused near Murrells Inlet on the afternoon of December 30, prepared to launch a landing force of 250 men and two boat howitzers. Heavy seas prevented an assault by assembled Federals that day, but 30 marines went ashore January 1, 1864, and were deployed as skirmishers while seamen landed with a boat howitzer. They began shelling, and set fire to the schooner with the fifth round. The blockade runner and her cargo of turpentine were soon ablaze and were entirely lost to the Confederacy.

A lieutenant and a private of the Georgia Cavalry Battalion charged a party of twenty-four Union sailors January 7, 1864, and captured all of them without the firing of a shot by either side. The four officers and twenty seamen had reached Dubardu [sic] Beach when their barge had capsized. The Federals were still armed, but they did not resist the two Confederates who compelled their surrender.

March 1, 1864, troopers of Jeremiah’s squadron had an opportunity to exchange fire with the Federals. A party of 20 or 30 of the enemy landed a few miles below Battery White and drove in the pickets posted there. The invading party withdrew after a half hour without disclosing its purpose.

During the third week in April, Union sailors from U. S. S. Cimarron destroyed a rice mill near Winyah Bay, and separate landing parties from the U. S. Bark Ethan Allen destroyed the salt works at Cane Patch and at Withers Swash**.

Sgt. Jerre Smith was sick when Company B of Tucker’s Cavalry was mustered for January and February 1864.

Although his health was generally good, Jeremiah was subject to spells of sickness from time to time throughout his life. In the spring of 1862 he was taken sick while he was a lieutenant of Company A, and his leave was extended until he recovered. In later years his friends attributed his failure to win reelection as second lieutenant to his absence on sick leave at the time of the election. Who knows? What military company on active duty would not exchange its second lieutenant if it could do so? Many good officers were lost to the Confederate service in the 1862 reorganization, but the private soldiers were jealous of their right to choose their officers and were quick to protest any supposed abrogation of the prerogative.

Jerry took sick again in early 1864. The illness was so serious this time that he ent-

* O.R., XXVIII: Part I, 747; Navy XV, 152 - 160. Who was the missing Union seaman? Federal and Confederate reports agree that the Georgia Cavalry captured fifteen persons at Murrells Inlet December 5, 1863, but General Trapper reported only fourteen to have been conducted to his headquarters by December 8, with the missing prisoner not yet officially accounted for. The Federal correspondence contains inquiries about George Brimmald, a colored man who was captured with others of the landing party. Contrabands alleged that Brimmald was hanged upon capture but Union officers could not verify the rumors. On October 22, 1864, Acting Ensign George Anderson, then released from captivity, reported from Washington to the Secretary of the Navy that after the capture Brimmald was taken from the party by two cavalrymen and another man, that he (Anderson) heard a loud yell and the reports of two guns, and that the rebels told him that they had hung and then shot Brimmald. The list of captives included with Anderson’s report showed fourteen, not fifteen; Brimmald was listed as a “Colored landsman.”

ered the General Hospital of the Fourth Military District February 21, 1864, and remained a patient there for several weeks, at least through March 10 when the paymaster settled with him. Jerry had hardly recovered from his illness when his company was ordered to Virginia.

The Confederate authorities believed that their crucial fighting in the spring of 1864 would be done by the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee. General Bragg had failed, even with Longstreet's help, to destroy the Federal forces in the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863. Bragg's siege of Chattanooga had been lifted abruptly when his veterans had been routed in the Battle of Missionary Ridge in November. Bragg had resigned his position as army commander, and now in early 1864 he had been called to Richmond by President Davis and assigned duties akin to those of a chief-of-staff. The Confederate Army of Tennessee, which Bragg had commanded since relieving Beauregard in June of 1862, was now camped around Dalton, Georgia, led by Joseph E. Johnston.

Richmond was still the objective of the Federal forces in the east. The Army of Northern Virginia needed all the reinforcements that could be mustered or transferred, particularly so after Union General Grant assumed his new duties. Grant, a proven campaigner, was promoted to command all the Federal armies in early 1864, and he resolved to give close attention to the field operations of General Meade's Army of the Potomac.

The Confederate President and Secretary of War stripped troops from the South Carolina coast and other less threatened positions, and sent them to the two main armies, notwithstanding governors' protests and department commanders' requisitions. The War Department appeased Governor Bonham to some extent by ordering the First and Second South Carolina Cavalry to General Beauregard who still commanded in South Carolina, but the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth South Carolina Cavalry Regiments, the Seventh Georgia Cavalry (Col. White), and the remainder of the Twentieth Georgia Battalion were ordered to the Army of Northern Virginia. Five cavalry companies that had been operating in South Carolina independently or in squadrons, including the two companies of Tucker's Cavalry, were ordered to Richmond. Much of the infantry that had theretofore operated within the State also was ordered to Virginia.

Poor General Trapier! For years he had begged for more troops to defend his rich agricultural region. Now his pleas became more plaintive. In letters to department headquarters January 26 and February 17, 1864, he had courteously bemoaned the critical sparseness of his manpower. General Beauregard politely agreed with his district commander, but had no troops to send. General Trapier wrote directly to Governor Bonham in March. The governor endorsed the letter to the Secretary of War. A few days later General Trapier appealed to General Cooper, the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General in Richmond. As the communication passed through channels, Beauregard endorsed his full concurrence with the remarks of General Trapier, and added that the district would become even more exposed when Colonel White's men left for Richmond as ordered.

The War Department stood firm. General Cooper said the order could not be changed. In the third endorsement to Trapier's letter, the assistant adjutant-general summed up the

* In his endorsement dated March 25, 1864, General Beauregard mentioned Col. White's cavalry but did not mention Tucker's cavalry. In a separate request dated March 27, 1864, General Trapier, not identifying the units, stated that the movement of troops as ordered would leave two companies of cavalry in the district; the document does not indicate whether he referred to Tucker's squadron or to Steele's and Keitt's companies as the ones to be left. Though informal discussions may have separated Tucker's Squadron and the Georgia Battalion, the official communications applied to both units. The Adjutant General ordered White's and Tucker's commands to Virginia by S. O. No. 65, dated March 18, 1865. He had notified General Beauregard the day before that both commands, and others, had been ordered to Virginia.

Orders and correspondence referred to in these paragraphs are reported in O.R., XXXV, Part I, 545-547, 617-618, 621; Part II, 340-342, 352-354, 362, 390-392, 445, 457.
matter as "a question of relative importance of the several armies of Generals Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard. The department has determined that the greater importance, relatively, of General Lee's army required the movement of certain forces from General B.'s command." Then the assistant added an observation that, if General Trapier saw it, must have affronted him even more piercingly than all the earlier indignities: "I would respectfully suggest that General Trapier has a command by no means commensurate with his grade."

The orders were executed! By the end of April only five companies remained in the Fourth Military District:

Steele's company (South Carolina) cavalry
  Capt. J. J. Steele.
Keitt's company (South Carolina) cavalry,
  Capt. Ellison S. Keitt.
Santee (South Carolina) Light Artillery,
  Capt. Christopher Gaillard.
Waccamaw (South Carolina) Light Artillery,
  Capt. Joshua Ward.
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company B,
  Capt. F. Melchers.

Of the aggregate strength of 703, 474 were present, of whom 420 were considered effective. General Trapier was right. It was an exiguous force, indeed, even led by a seasoned general, to defend the 70-plus miles of coast line.

But the Confederate War Department was right, too. The dreaded Union assault never came. In February 1865 the district was occupied by Federals. Union General Sherman had by then torched his paths across the state to Columbia and beyond, and the Fourth District had been completely abandoned by the Confederates as their leaders sought to block or blunt the unrelenting march of the invader.

The cavalry regiment with which Jeremiah fought in Virginia was constituted March 18, 1864, by Special Orders No. 65 of the Adjt. and Insp. General's Office:

XXX. THE COMPANIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY COMMANDED BY CAPTAINS TUCKER, WALLACE, BOYKIN, TRENHOLM, AND MAGEE WILL BE ORGANIZED WITH THE CAVALRY OF THE HOLCOMBE LEGION INTO A REGIMENT TO BE KNOWN AS THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY, AND WILL BE COMMANDED BY COL. W. P. SHINGLER. THE COMPANIES NAMED WILL TO THIS END PROCEED WITHOUT DELAY BY HIGHWAY TO RICHMOND, VA., IN LIGHT MARCHING ORDER, AND ACCOMPANIED BY SUFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION FOR THE MARCH. THE BAGGAGE CONFORMED TO REGULATIONS WILL BE TRANSPORTED BY RAILROAD.

A long time was consumed by Tucker's Cavalry in the preparation for and the march through the country to the Virginia battlefields. Several troopers transferred from Company B, some to the artillery, others to Steele's Cavalry. Several were assigned special duty (quartermaster, blacksmithing, etc.) because of health reasons or special skills, and were detached or transferred. N. B. Cooper was discharged April 9, 1864, because he had been elected to civil office*. Two soldiers went AWOL April 18**; although they presum-

* A sketch in The Independent Republic Quarterly states that Noah B. Cooper was Tax Collector of Kinston [sic] Parish, Horry District, and was discharged April 19, 1864. Vol. IV, No. 1, Page 30.
** Tucker's Squadron must have left Georgetown about this date. Trenholm's Squadron left the vicinity of Pocotaligo April seventh and arrived at Richmond about a week before
ably never returned, they were carried on the rolls as absent without leave and were never recorded as deserters. Two members of the company had deserted in 1863; one had gone over to the enemy, the other had not.

Finally the squadron left Georgetown. Eighty-nine officers and men of Company B, Sergeant Jeremiah Smith among them, started the march, all mounted on their own horses, with sufficient additional animals for the light marching order.

2. O.R., VI, 360; LIII, 204.
4. O.R., Navy XII, 479-481, 678-681, 732-733
5. The Federal report of this action is in O.R. Navy XIII, 22-23, the Confederate report in XIV, 512-513.
7. Correspondence and data referred to in this and the preceding several paragraphs are reported in O.R. XIV, 669-670, 681, 736, 740, 757, 762, 798, 823, 921-922, 929. For letters criticizing General Pemberton and his reply, mentioned above, see O.R. XIV, 541, 588-589.
9. For this and the preceding several paragraphs, see O.R., XIV, 816, 827, 966-968; XVIII, Part II, 142-143, 246, 249, 324, 327, 468, 505, 601, 602; XXXV, 557, 558, 560.

APPENDIX

Roster of  
Company B, Tucker's Cavalry  
when it became  
Company F, 7th S. C. Cavalry

(Spelled as read from signatures on Muster Roll of August 31, 1864. Spelling of Roll as read shown in parentheses. * indicates persons enrolled as members of Company F who did not join the march to Virginia.)

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Plowden W. Green</td>
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<td>Capt.</td>
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A proper genealogy is not only an accumulation of information; it is also an act of clarification--stripping away the sediments of myth, fantasy, and just plain error. It requires a lengthy assault, searching for firm documentation in libraries and county clerk offices and military and state archives, from often half-obscured tombstones, and from descendants.

Our ancestors did not have tape recorders, so we are denied the wealth of oral history which is rightly ours. Instead, we are forced to bring into play and make use of several disciplines within the behavioral sciences--history, sociology, psychology--in examining and evaluating the surviving evidence.

None of the above is a one time experience. They are all on-going and often require added clarification and evaluation based on the appearance of previously unknown evidence. This is the situation with William BELLAMY of present-day Horry County, South Carolina and the reason for this article, this update. For many years, based on all the information that was known and available to researchers and the conclusions to which that information led, it has been believed that the first wife of William BELLAMY was Mary WEST and his second wife was his first cousin, Mary BELLAMY. Previously unknown evidence now calls for a clarification and correction of this belief. We can now prove that Mary BELLAMY was, in fact, the only wife of William BELLAMY. Mary WEST married William McCLAMMA/McCLAMMY in Horry County, South Carolina and moved to Florida.

Mrs. Kathi VINCENT of Lady Lake, Florida has provided this researcher with new evidence that clearly proves the long-held belief regarding the two wives of William BELLAMY is erroneous. This article will examine the evidence at hand in an effort to set the record straight.

Mary WEST, the supposedly wife of William BELLAMY and now known wife of William McCLAMMA/McCLAMMY, was born ca 1800 in Georgetown Distrist, South Carolina (present-day Horry County), the daughter of Robert WEST (Revolutionary Soldier) and his wife Mary _______.

It is not known where Robert WEST was born, but we do know an approximate date: ca 1755. A Robert WEST appears on the Tax List of St. Philip's Parish, Brunswick County, NC in 1769. Appearing with him are two other men with the same surname: Arthur WEST and James WEST. These same three men again appear on the 1772 Tax List of St. Philip's Parish. However, if a relationship between them exists, future research will have to develop it.
While it is still unknown exactly when Robert WEST came to the area of South Carolina that in 1802 was named Horry County (being taken from part of Georgetown Distrist), the well-known South Carolina genealogist Leonardo ANDREA provided a list of persons who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution under the command of Major John WARDEN. Dated 6 Mar 1783, the list contains the name of Robert WEST.

By the time the first Federal Census of the United States was taken in 1790, Robert WEST was living with his family in Prince George Parish, Georgetown District, South Carolina, present-day Horry County. On 16 August 1793, Robert WEST was granted 319 acres of land in Georgetown District.

Robert WEST’s will was written on 26 Dec 1826 and recorded 12 Feb 1827; he died on 29 Dec 1826. On file in the Horry County, South Carolina Probate Court, the will names the following heirs:

"my beloved wife Mary"
three children who were to share alike: sons
Sion and Arthur and daughter Dicy
son: Cornelius WEST
daughter: Elizabeth, wife of Solomon SMITH
daughter: Kittitsea VAUGHT, wife of Mathias VAUGHT
daughter Mary MECLAMY, wife of William MECLAMY
son: Robert WEST
grandson: Simon WEST.

Robert WEST married Mary ________, b. ca 1767. She applied for a Revolutionary Pension in South Carolina in 1829.

Robert WEST and his wife Mary had the following known children:
1. Cornelius WEST, b. before 1790 in Georgetown District, SC, died 17 Jan 1865 in Duval County, Florida, m. Mary J. TUCKER 4 May 1825 in Duval County, Florida;
2. Robert WEST, Jr., b. before 1790 in Georgetown District, South Carolina, d. 1870-1880, m. Anna ______; with his brother Arthur, Robert, Jr. served under Capt. BRADLEY in the First Seminole War;
3. Elizabeth WEST, b. ca 1795 in Georgetown District, South Carolina, m. Solomon SMITH;
4. Kittitsea "Kitsey" WEST, b. ca 1800 in Georgetown District, South Carolina, d. 1840-1850, m. Matthias VAUGHT, b. 1790;
5. Mary WEST, b. ca 1800 in Georgetown District, South Carolina, d. 1841 in Florida, m. William McCCLAMMA/McCLAMMY;
6. Arthur WEST, b. ca 1805 in Horry County, South Carolina, d. 30 Nov 1874 in Yellow Water Creek District, Duval County, Florida, m. Susanna MURROW 10 Jun 1831 in Long Bay District, Horry County, South Carolina; with his brother Robert, Jr. Arthur served under Capt. BRADLEY in the First Seminole War;
7. Joseph Sion WEST, b. ca 1806 in Horry County, South Carolina, m. 1st Harriet HURL/HEARL, 2nd Ann "Nancy"
8. Dicy WEST, b. Horry County, South Carolina (no additional information available on this daughter).

Robert WEST's third daughter, Mary, was married by the Rev. Thomas KING in Horry County, South Carolina to William McCALAMMA/McCLAMMY. He served as a private in Capt. Robert LIVINGSTON's Florida Volunteers in the Mexican War and died in Vera Cruz, Mexico 7 Dec 1847. Mary died in Florida in 1841.

According to entries made in their family Bible, William McCALAMMA/McCLAMMY and his wife Mary WEST had five children, all born in Florida:

1. Martha Jane McCALAMMA, b. 6 Dec 1826. d. 1 Apr 1848, m. B. F. TOWNSEND 4 Sept 1844;
2. Gammaliel McCALAMMA, b. 22 Aug 1828, d. during childhood;
3. Mary Elizabeth McCALAMMA, b. 17 Oct 1830;
4. William Pinckney McCALAMMA, b. 1 Jan 1833;

Although William BELLAMY's wife Mary was not Mary WEST, the other long-known facts regarding William BELLAMY's family have not changed.

William BELLAMY, b. 3 Mar 1782 in Prince George Parish, Georgetown District, South Carolina (Horry County), d. 1845 in Horry County, South Carolina, was a son of Abraham BELLAMY (1752-1828) and his wife Claremond (1757-1833).

William BELLAMY married Mary BELLAMY, b. ca 1786 in Prince George Parish, Georgetown District, South Carolina, d. 29 Sept 1863 in Horry County, South Carolina, and is buried in the BELLAMY Cemetery in Longs, Horry County, South Carolina. Mary was William's first cousin, the daughter of John BELLAMY (1750-1826) and his first wife, Sarah Ann FRINK (1745-ca 1814).

William BELLAMY and his wife Mary BELLAMY had 15 known children, all born in Horry County, South Carolina:

1. John BELLAMY, b. 1803, m. 17 Mar 1825 Charlotte BARBER, moved to Florida before 1845;
2. Seth BELLAMY, b. 1805, m. 1st Sarah Matilda BELLAMY, 2nd Hannah G. LIVINGSTON (widow);
3. Daniel BELLAMY, b. 6 Dec 1806, d. 27 Sept 1891, m. Prudence T. GORE;
4. Ann Frink "Nancy" BELLAMY, b. 9 Apr 1808, d. 28 July 1888, m. John Campaign WHITE;
5. an unknown daughter, b. 1810, m. John LONG;
6. Mary D. BELLAMY, b. 1811, m. John Joseph Vereen MONTGOMERY;
7. Clara BELLAMY, b. 1813, d. Sept 1850, first wife of Abraham BELLAMY, b. 1809, d. 1881;
8. Harriet W. BELLAMY, b. 28 Dec 1814, d. 1 July 1845, m. William Amis Dillard BRYAN, JR.;
9. William Addleton BELLAMY, b. 4 Jan 1816, d. 26 Apr 1900, m. 1st Anna HICKMAN, 2nd Rebecca Jane BOYD;
10. Cynthia BELLAMY, b. 1818, m. John S. THOMAS;
11. Teresa BELLAMY, b. 1820, m. 1st William Andrew HARDEE, 2nd William E. HUGHES;
12. Margaret BELLAMY, b. 1822, m. Andrew Jackson HARDEE, SR.;
13. Mariah BELLAMY, b. Apr 1825, d. 1912, m. Wade Hampton PARKER;
14. Susannah BELLAMY, b. 1826, d. before 1850, m. Thomas BESSERT;
15. Elizabeth "Betsy" BELLAMY, b. 16 Dec 1829, d. 4 Apr 1909 in Florida, second wife of Abraham BELLAMY, b. 1809, d. 1881.

It is the hope of this researcher that the evidence previously unknown regarding Mary WEST explained in this article will aid the descendants of William BELLAMY and Robert WEST of Georgetown District/Horry County, South Carolina in their future genealogical searching.

As anyone engaged in family research knows, it is not a pursuit that one accomplishes alone. Rather, it is a compilation of the efforts, help, and records of many other family members to present the most accurate record that we possibly can. It is this thought in mind that I wish to acknowledge, with my deepest gratitude and appreciation, my cousin Dr. William G. BILTON—an avid genealogist—who has always been there when I needed help and advice, but especially for his assistance in preparing this manuscript. I also wish to acknowledge and thank Mrs. Kathi VINCENT for sharing her documentation on the family of William McCLAMMA, without whom it probably would have been many years before we knew of the existence of William McCLAMMA. And last, but certainly not least, I wish to sincerely thank my dear cousin, Mrs. Ione WOODALL, of Palm Harbor, Florida, who has worked tirelessly for many years in compiling records of many of the families of Horry County and has willingly shared any and all information with anyone needing it. We have teasingly calling her "our Florida contact" but she is, in reality, "our family crown jewel"—she is truly one in a million and all of us with Horry County ancestry are deeply indebted to her for her efforts on our behalf.

Please feel free to contact me concerning any additional information on any of these families; Mrs. Janet H. WOODARD, 15 Hunter's Forest Drive, Charleston, South Carolina 29414. 803/766-6301.
The Zachary Taylor DuRant Family

Pictured left to right: Pearlie H. DuRant, Eliza Jane Alford DuRant, Willie G. DuRant, Needham Newton DuRant, Sallie Amanda DuRant, Zachary Taylor DuRant, Joseph Henry DuRant, Dove Diller DuRant.

Absent are: James W. DuRant, LeRoy B. DuRant, Leila Mae DuRant.
The following information was furnished by Mrs. Sallie Bourne.

ZACHARY TAYLOR DuRANT

Zachary Taylor DuRant was born 13 May 1846. He died on 5 Jan 1918. He was 72 years old. He served with Colonel A.M. Manigault, Charleston, SC, 10th South Carolina Brigade, Confederate States of America. He was wounded in action in Charleston, SC. He suffered gun powder wounds and was blind in one eye. He married Eliza J. Alford on 9 Jan 1873. Eliza J. Alford was born 20 Jan 1856 and died 3 Aug 1917. She was 61 years old. They were married 34 years and made their home in the Popular community. The family burial plot is located in the Popular Methodist Church cemetery. They had eleven children.

James W. DuRant - Born 15 Oct 1874
Wife: Chellie Sweet DuRant

Hattie O. DuRant - Born 22 Nov 1876 - Died 1878

Leizinka Mae DuRant - Born 20 Mar 1879 - Died 4 May 1898

LeRoy B. DuRant - Born 1 Dec 1881 - Died 28 Jun 1955
Wife: Mary Gertie Watts

Joseph Henry DuRant - Born 19 Dec 1886 - Died 1 Mar 1955
Wife: Minnie Mae Bell

Sallie A. DuRant - Born 3 Jun 1888 - Died 15 Sep 1951
Husband: W.S. Hamilton

Willie G. DuRant - Born 1 Jun 1889 - Died 18 Mar 1962
Wife: Hettie Flaudie Bell

Dove Taylor DuRant - Born 3 Jan 1892
Wife: Rose Winters

Pearlie H. DuRant - Born 9 May 1895 - Died 21 Jul 1961
Wife: Mary Clark

Needham Newton DuRant - Born 28 Nov 1897 - Died 21 May 1958
Wife: Mildred Clark

Leila Mae DuRant - Born 13 Oct 1904
Husband: Lloyd Saunders
The following page was discovered to have been left out of the index of A. Goff Bedford's book, The Independent Republic, A Survey Of Horry County, SC History, Revised Edition.