

2011

# Independent Republic Quarterly, 2011, Vol. 45, No. 2

Horry County Historical Society

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# The Independent Republic Quarterly

## A Publication of the Horry County Historical Society

Volume 45, No. 2

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*The HCHS was organized in 1966. Its mission is to discover and encourage the preservation of all written records and oral traditions touching on or pertaining to the history of Horry County, S.C.; to aid and encourage individuals and associations in compiling and publishing historical material pertaining to Horry County; and, to encourage the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and sites in Horry County.*

### Calendar of Upcoming Events 2011

- *Quarterly Meeting*  
Sunday, October 9 at 3:00 p.m.
- *Bridge with Rebecca Bryan*  
Monday, November 7 at 9:30 a.m.  
and 2:00 p.m.
- *Weekly Bryan House Tours*  
Tuesdays and Thursdays from  
11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
- *Christmas at the Bryan House*  
Dates & times to be announced

### 2012

- *Quarterly Meeting*  
Sunday, January 8, 2012
- *Stories in Stone at Lakeside  
Cemetery* Saturday, March 31,  
2012 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
- *Garden Club of S.C. Follow the  
Blooms Tour—Bryan House Yard*  
Saturday, April 14, 2012

### IN MEMORIAM

October, 2010—October, 2011

Tony O. Atkins  
Johnny S. Creel  
Rita E. Dennis  
Mary Emily Jackson  
Dena D. McGinn  
Sylvia Cox Reddick  
R. Grant Singleton  
Margaret E. Thomas  
Samuel W. Washington  
Hubert C. Watson

If you are aware of any Historical Society members who have passed away recently and is not mentioned *In Memoriam*, please notify the Historical Society.

### President's Letter

The Horry County Historical Society's 2012 Membership Drive has begun, and we invite you to renew your membership or join today. Your participation as society members and event supporters is what allows us to accomplish our mission.

With generous volunteer support, we have added activities and events which reflect our desire to stimulate interest in the preservation of Horry County history and tradition. Please utilize the form included in this IRQ and mail in your membership today.

The Bryan House tours which began last spring are ongoing. Many of you have been inside the Bryan House and know the house and its furnishings. If you, however, have not been on a docent-led tour, you have missed the stories the house has to tell.

We encourage you to take the tour with a friend or, even better, schedule a tour as a program for one of your club meetings and bring the entire group. You will not be disappointed.

*June Brown, President*

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Telephone: 843.488.1966

Email: [history@hchsonline.org](mailto:history@hchsonline.org)

Web Site: <http://www.hchsonline.org>

## Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum Civil War Letters Background Information

By Sharyn B. Holliday

This issue of *The Independent Republic Quarterly* features the Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum Civil War letters in the possession of Janet Langston Jones who is the granddaughter of C. P. Quattlebaum. In 2008 these six Civil War letters from granduncle Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum were delivered to Janet along with numerous other family letters and memorabilia that had been in possession of her brother, Perry Langston.

General Paul Quattlebaum (1812-1890) and his wife, Sarah Caroline Jones, were living a comfortable life on Pinearea Plantation near Lightwood Creek in Lexington District, S. C., in 1860. General Quattlebaum had retired from a military career in 1853 with the rank of brigadier general of the Third Brigade of the state militia. He was a prosperous businessman and served in the S.C. House of Representatives and Senate. As a delegate for Lexington, he attended the Secession Convention and was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession for South Carolina on December 20, 1860.

The 1860 census lists eight of the nine Quattlebaum children as living at Pinearea with their parents. The oldest son, Paul Jones, was born in 1836. He had graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1857 and entered regular army service. After resigning his commission on June 29, 1861, he became a military officer for the Confederacy and served with the First Texas Brigade and the Fifth Texas Regiment.

Please note that two of the letters are from George Quattlebaum, a Pinearea Plantation slave, who went to war with "Master Jones" as a body servant.

Theodore Adolphus, born in 1842, was a freshman cadet at the Citadel and is credited as being a member of the gun squad firing the first shots of the Civil War at the Federal steamer *The Star of the West* on January 9, 1861. This vessel was attempting to send reinforcements and supplies to Federal forces at Fort Sumter. Theodore died in March, 1865 at Smith's Farm near Averasboro, N.C., while fighting a delaying action against Sherman's Army.

Edwin Ruffin was the third son to join the Confederate Forces. Quattlebaum, a book written by Paul Quattlebaum, gives the following information about Edwin:

*Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum, generally known as Major Quattlebaum was born in Lexington District, South Carolina, January 19, 1844. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he was a student at South Carolina College. He left college, and on January 31, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company K, 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Infantry, South Carolina Volunteers, under Captain W.D.M. Harmon. He was promoted sergeant major of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment on April 30, 1864. In the Battle of Cedar Run, October 13, 1863, near Strasburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, he was severely wounded, a shell striking him while he was assisting General Conner of Charleston, who had been himself wounded, and his horse shot from under him. After long hospitalization, he was sufficiently recovered to return to duty...*

*After the war he finished his education at South Carolina College and took a business course in Poughkeepsie, New York. For a while he was a commission salesman in Augusta, Georgia, then moved to Mobile, Alabama, and went in business for himself. Late in life he was serving as United States Customs Inspector for the port of Mobile when he was killed in an accident at the Custom House.*

Virginia Gregg, the oldest Quattlebaum daughter, was born November 22, 1837. The August 26<sup>th</sup> letter is written to her as "Jennie." She is also the "Miss Virginia" to whom George wrote. Virginia never married and moved to Conway to live with family members after the death of her parents.

Olivia Clara, born in 1846, was Edwin's younger sister who is mentioned as "Livvy" in the post script of the August 16<sup>th</sup> letter from Front Royal. According to Paul Quattlebaum, she was married to Capt. Thomas Oswald Stewart of Company F, First Florida Volunteers on February 14, 1865, when Sherman was approaching Columbia.

Cephas Perry, born in 1851, was too young to fight in the Civil War. He read law in Lexington and was admitted to the bar in 1884. C. P. Quattlebaum moved to Conway, S.C., and began the practice of law with Chancellor W.D. Johnson and J. Monroe Johnson. He became the first Mayor of Conway and was active in political and civic activities in the community and in the state.

Let's now move forward in time with the story of the letters. After the early death of her husband in 1927, Marjory Q. Langston (Janet Jones' mother) moved back to Conway to live with her parents, Col. C. P. and Janette McQueen Quattlebaum in the family home. Aunt Jennie, Col. Quattlebaum's sister, had also lived in the home with her brother and sister-in-law until her death. When the Langston family moved in, a room of the home was always referred to as Aunt Jennie's

room. A large, old wooden wardrobe was called Aunt Jennie's wardrobe. Marjory remembered opening the door of Aunt Jennie's wardrobe after her death and stacks of old papers falling out.

Marjory continued to live in the home after the death of her parents and raised her family on Kingston Street in Conway. Janet's brother, Perry Langston, was injured in WW II and for a time he and his wife Clara moved back to Conway and lived with Marjory. Janet describes Perry as a "saver" and theorizes that he took these letters with him when he attended Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, TX, and to Buies Creek, S.C., where he taught at Campbell College and lived after retirement. He safely kept the letters for the intervening fifty years or so. Perry died in 1993. His wife, Clara, moved into a retirement home in 2008. Clara's sister-in-law was sorting Clara's things and returned Perry's family papers to Janet where she felt they belonged.

*Janet Langston Jones is a long time member of Horry County Historical Society. She and her mother, Marjory Quattlebaum Langston, have contributed material to The IRQ in the past.*



### **Col. C. P. Quattlebaum with His Eleven Grandchildren**

*Top Row Left to Right: Paul Quattlebaum Jr., Alexander Quattlebaum, Perry Q. Langston, and Martha Fletcher Quattlebaum. Middle Row: Cephas Quattlebaum, Katherine Quattlebaum, Col. Quattlebaum holding baby LaRue Langston, William James Langston, and Laura Jeanette Quattlebaum. Bottom Row: Sue Martin Quattlebaum and Janet Langston [Jones], the only member of the group still living.*

**Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his Father**  
**August 16, 1864**

Camp 20<sup>th</sup> S. C. Vols. Army N V

Front Royal Aug 16<sup>th</sup> 64

My Dear Father:

We are now in the rich Valley of Va-the Blue-Ridge-Range is rising to considerable hight [sic] on each side of where I sit and write & presents to my view one of the most grand sights my eyes ever beheld. But little idea did I have of the grandeur of Mountain scenery until I passed through this beautiful country: even when I tired famished & have but little to eat. I cant help from looking upon them with awe & admiring their beauty. We have passed the mountains Via Chester Gap. We started this morning from Hazel River & marched to this place by 1 ½ oclock-distance 14 miles-Yesterday we marched twenty miles or more and the day before about 18. We have had some hard marching to do & it tires me considerably but upon the whole I stand it first rate. I think if nothing happens I will go with the Regt into Pennsylvania & wherever it may go. I have but little idea yet where we are going - all that I know is that we are marching towards Winchester every day; but little does any one but the head Authorities know where we will move in a minutes time. The Army of No Va. I can tell you is not the Army of Charleston where every Private knew where to & when we were to move. All subalternate Officers & Privates are "Know-nothings". I do not know how many miles we will be allowed to move in the direction which we have been marching but suppose we will find some before we go very many miles on the other side of the Shenandoah River. Our camp is in a quarter of a mile of the river & I suppose we will have to wade it in the morning:- we have waded two rivers in the last two days. There is a great-deal of sickness in the Regt at this time-we only draw rations for 650 men out of an aggregate of 1225. I suppose all but the bone & sinew of the Regt is left behind though. The old Col stands the marches finely yet-he walks all of the time. Capt Mack does not stand up as well as the Col but by riding occasionally manages to keep up. Dr Salley has his horse & keeps quite well. I will now have to close as the mail carrier has come for the letters. I may not have a chance to write again soon as it is so far for the mail train to go & so [few illegible words] mail. If I should not write you need not be uneasy about me. Good bye.

Your Aff Son

Edw. Ruffin

Give my love to Livvie & tell her that I have received her letter & will write her soon. Love to Mother & all of the Homefolks.

*The letters were all transcribed in 2011 by Sharyn B. Holliday, Historical Society Director.*

Original Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his Father  
August 16, 1864

Camp 20<sup>th</sup> Sill Vols. Army N.Y.  
Front-Royal Aug 16<sup>th</sup> 64

My Dear Father:

We are now in the rich Valley of Va - the Blue-Ridge-Range is rising to considerable height on each side of where I sit and write & presents to my view one of the most grand sights my eyes ever beheld. But little idea did I have of the grandness of Mountain scenery until I passed through this beautiful Country, even when I tried furnished <sup>hang</sup> but little to eat, I cant help from looking upon them with awe & admiring their beauty. We have passed the Mountains via Chester Gap. We started this morning from Hazel River & marched to this place by 11 o'clock - distance 14 miles - Most

## Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his father August 23, 1864

Camp 20<sup>th</sup> S.C. Regt.

Near Charlestown Va.

Aug 23<sup>d</sup> 1864

My Dear Father,

Our Army is now in the border county of Va and is ready to plunge the Patomac[sic]. We are now in two miles of Charlestown & eight from Harpers Ferry. About twelve miles from Winchester, while we were advancing in this direction, we came upon the Enemy & after skirmishing with them for several hours drove them from their position & continued our march several miles without again meeting them. Our Regt was not detailed as skirmishers but were advanced in the right flank & advanced upon their rear: we were nearly in their rear & advanced upon them but before we reached the Battery they were informed of our movements & limbered up & left in great haste. They left in such a hurry that they left quantities of Beef, mutton, corn &c. I was very hungry, having had nothing to eat during the day but green corn just as it came from the stalk, & when I came to their rich deserted camps, I ate very heartily of nice the mutton and Rost[sic] corn. Some of the men found a large piece of cheese of the first quality: you never saw the like of the things they left. I think they must live very well judging from the appearance of their camp. It was my time to go with five Companies of our Regt on picket and I assure you I had a most splendid time: I got plenty [sic] to eat & had a pleasant time with some pretty young ladies: I declair [sic] these Va ladies are the most pleasant & interesting ladies I ever saw. I think I will have to take one of the pretty little things home with me first for you all to look at - they look like "wax figures". I omitted to tell you that we did not have a regular engagement with the "Blue Jackets" between Winchester & this place - we were only skirmishing with them: whenever our boys would give a yell away they would "get up & get". Our Division captured some prisoners but I am not able to say how many. I suppose you think me very "green" by not being able to give you a more satisfactory account of the manoeuvring &c of our Army but if you were in my place you would be no better informed than I am perhaps. I am almost all of the time doing some kind of duty in the Regiment & consequently learn but little that is done even in the other Regiments of the Brigade: - when I have business in the Rgt. to attend to, I think it is my duty to attend to that business & not be running about gathering news &c. & thus neglect my business. I would like to be able to tell where we are to go next but such is an impossibility: I don't suppose any but the Generals do know what will be the next move. Some say we will invade the Enemys country, while others think we will remain here to prevent the skunks from foraging in the valley. I do not know which report is the most correct but I do know if the soldiers are permitted, will burn every thing they can if we go into Pennsylvania. We are living finely up here- our mess has just bought a large sheep for \$8<sup>00</sup> & it weighed 58 lbs. We will get pork also- beef too.

I will now close. With much love to all I remain

Your aff Son

Edw Ruffin

**Original Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his father  
August 23, 1864**

No. 2, 20th S. C. Regt.  
Near Charleston Va.  
Aug. 23<sup>d</sup> 1864

My Dear Father

Your Army is now in the  
border county of Va and is ready to  
March the Potomac. We are now in  
two miles of Charleston & eight from  
Charleston. About twelve miles from  
Winchester, while we were advancing in  
this direction, we came upon the enemy  
& after skirmishing with them for several  
hours drove them from their position  
& continued our march several miles  
without again meeting them. Our Regt  
was not detached to Winchester but  
was advanced on the right flank  
& advanced upon their rear we were  
nearly in their rear & advanced upon  
them but before we reached the  
Battery they were informed of our  
movements & limbered up & left  
in great haste. They left in such

NOTE:

Only page 1  
of the letter is  
included.



## Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his Sister, Jennie August 26, 1864

Charlestown Va

Aug 26<sup>th</sup> 1864

My Dear Jennie:

We are now encamped in the north side of Charlestown: from our present position we have a commanding view of the surrounding country & can see the Maryland hights [sic] &c. Harpers Ferry is at the foot of the hights [sic] but owing to the ruggedness of the country & the trees in our front we can't see it. We can truly say that we are in sight of Maryland-my-Maryland. We are still six or seven miles from the Ferry but one can see much farther from the position which we now hold. I declare it would do you good to be here just to see just to see [repetition is in the letter] what can be seen from this one point: it is a beautiful beautiful country! I think I have finally been amply paid for the hard marching &c which I have gone through with. I have formed some very pleasant acquaintances even in the short time which I have been here. I was with some beautiful Ladies today & yesterday I dined out; I was also invited to dine out today but refused - will perhaps accept on a future day. I have been treated very well by the Va "Gals"- the Carolina Boys have not played out with them yet.

Early was fighting yesterday evening & this morning near Shepherds Town & I was told by the young ladies that he had put one Division across the Potomac. I suppose he Killed 300 with a loss to him 80 men. We have not been fighting for the past few days with the exception of Picket fighting - they are firing at intervals. About one hundred Yankee Cavalry made a charge upon our videt post & captured four men. We Killed a Yankee Captain: it was a small affair. The men belonged to one of the other Regts of Mosbry.

Capts M<sup>c</sup>Michael & Partlow have just rec<sup>d</sup> their promotions. Capt M<sup>c</sup> is Lt Col & Capt P Major.

Tell old Bob howdie for me - say to him that I am "all serine [sic]" yet. I am in fine health & fine spirits-&c&c&c&c&c.

Thanks be to God I can be gay & cheerful despite this war and everything else - I am strong & with the help of Him who has guarded me thus far, I can dare all and attain all! If we do go into Maryland or Pennsylvania I may not have a chance to write again but if such be the case believe me buoyant & in fine health.

Love to all &c

Your aff Brother

Edw Ruffin

In the above letter, Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum makes a reference to "Maryland, my Maryland"...

The words to "Maryland, My Maryland" were originally written in 1861 by James Ryder Randall as a poem when he became outraged at the news of Union troops marching through Baltimore. The nine-stanza poem called for Maryland to fight the Union. Set to the tune commonly known as "O Tannenbaum" or "O Christmas Tree," across the South it became a battle hymn. The lyrics referred to President Abraham Lincoln as a "tyrant," "despot," and "vandal" and to the Union as "northern scum."

On April 29, 1939, Maryland's general assembly adopted "Maryland, My Maryland" as the state song. Occasional attempts to have been made to replace it due to its origin in support of the Confederacy and the anti-Union lyrics.



## Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his Mother September 7, 1864

Camp 20<sup>th</sup> SC Regt A.N.Va

Winchester Sept 7th 1864

My Dear Mother:

I have not written to you in a long time, so I will write now. I have been writing home pretty regularly but for the past few days I have not had time to write: we have been marching & countermarching most of the time. When we left Charleston we kept falling back until we reached Winchester where we remained until the 3<sup>d</sup>. About 11 o'clock a.m. in the 3<sup>d</sup> our Division was put in motion and late in the evening we came upon the Enemy about a mile this side of Berryville. We were soon put in line of battle & after a gallant charge drove two corps from a string line of entrenchments. Again the old 20th has been highly complemented. Genl Kershaw reports the charge of the 20th as the grandest he ever saw. The 20th, though not the centre [sic] of direction, led the run & mounted the breastworks first. Our boys, though almost completely exhausted after charging at more than the "double quick for a half mile mounted the works, fired & pressed forward. On, on they went & would have swept every thing before them but Humphreys Brigade gave way on the right & forced us to fall back to the entrenchment. Our Regt halted as soon as had gotten back to the works but the enemy pressed Humphreys Brigade so hard that they even left the works for a time. However most of them were soon rallied & again drove the enemy. I was in the left of the Regt at the time the right was wavering & thought it was some of our men & went to make them come back. I soon saw that I was mistaken [sic] that it was some of the 8th SC & 13 & 21st Miss, but never the less I went in & did all that I could. I at first tried to make them stop & fight by begging them "for Gods sake not to give up" "to stand, to rally-never-leave the breastworks"&c&c" but finding my words and entreaties of but little use I began to throw rocks at them. As soon as I did that they or some of them at least became ashamed of such conduct & came back & fought like Herves. I also had to knock one man down before I could make him halt. I gave him a lick with my fist & he fell as if he was struck by a ball. Our loss in the engagement was very small & the fight lasted about an hour (until dark) & we had but 16 men wounded-none killed. Judging from the roar of musketry one would have imagined not a man could have survived. I never heard such vollies! It was roar all of the time. The Enemy lost severely, we burried [sic] 32 men & they carried off a great many. All of them wounded were taken off & all of their dead that they could find in the night. We remained in their work all night & suffered them to take away all except those near the entrenchment. They fell back about two (2) miles & built more very formidable works during the night. Genl Early came to us the morning after the fight with his Corps but for some unknown purpose we were ordered back to our old Camp at Winchester. Genl Early spoke of our charge as a grand affair; he said we whipped two corps. Genl Humphreys Brigade made the attack on the right & Bryans on the left while ours (Kershaws) charged the center and main line of breastworks: we charged a breast-work made of earth. As you will see, I am not writing with the same ink. I was interrupted & could not finish. Just about an hour ago the Enemy drove in our pickets & we had to advance as reinforcements All is quiet now, they have all fallen back. Cavalry reported five thousand in line & advancing all at once they left in great hast [sic]: Col M<sup>c</sup>Michael & I with five Cos have just reached the picket stand & I do not think we will have a fight here.

It is rite [sic] cold today: I think perhaps it will be frost tonight. I think I will need my heavy winter cloths [sic] before a month longer. I dont know what I will do for an over coat this winter-my old over coat is so worne [sic] it will do but little good. If you have pleanty [sic] of cloth I would like for you to make me one. I will also want a pair of woolen gloves & socks.

The papers containing the sad news that Atlanta had fallen have just reached us. I hate very much that we have had to give them Atlanta. If they have whipped our Ga. Army they have never whipped the "Lees Miserables": no, no never will. Good bye dear Mother

Your dutiful & Aff Son

Original Letter from Edwin Ruffin Quattlebaum to his Mother  
September 7, 1864

Do, never mention  
 any thing I say  
 about the fighting  
 I tell you and  
 all of the family  
 because I should  
 it may duty. I  
 don't want any  
 one to think I  
 am gassing. The  
 men will write  
 home, all that  
 I don't if they  
 would be  
 known.

C. Ruffin Quattlebaum  
 Sept 7 1864

My dear Mother,

I have not written to  
 you in a long time so I will write  
 now. I have been writing home pretty reg-  
 ularly but for the past few days I have  
 not had time to write. We have been  
 marching & fighting most of the  
 time. We are left the bottom are  
 left falling back as let us retreat  
 the other side we remained until  
 the 5th. At 11 o'clock we were in the  
 job our division was put in motion  
 and we were in the evening we came  
 upon the enemy about a mile  
 west side of Thompsonville. We were  
 soon put in line of battle & after  
 a gallant charge down line we  
 have a strong line of entrenchment

**Two Letters from Pinearea Plantation Slave George Quattlebaum  
to Virginia Quattlebaum and to His Wife**

*A slave from Pinearea Plantation, George Quattlebaum, went to war with "Master Jones" as a body servant. Two letters that he composed were for Virginia Quattlebaum and his wife. It is unknown as to who actually penned the letters.*

Letter #1

H<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Brigade

\_\_\_\_\_ Va February 3<sup>d</sup> 1862

My Dear Miss Virginia,

I was very sorry to hear the death of my dear old mother, although I have been expecting to hear of it every day. If mother did not tell any of the children what to do with her things, I wish you would see that they are placed in the hands of Aunt Muggy until I return - please tell Tom & Green to take charge of them and gather them all together, they use to consider me the head of the family, and I hope they will continue so to do. I want the boys amongst them all to throw in & have the grave pailed in as nice as possible, and I will them in ten dollars myself - I wish you would tell Green to have my childrens grave pailed in also & I will pay Ten Dollars for it. Miss Virginia, my mothers death did not come upon me unexpectedly. She was sick when I left and I felt that her sands of life were nearly spent, still I was in hopes that after I had gone faithfully through this war with Master Jones, that I might return once more home & receive the dying blessing of my dear old mother. She always treated me so Kind, that she shall never be forgotten, give my best love to Massa & Missus & ever believe me, Your devoted Svt

Massa was very much affected at the loss of his child

George Quattlebaum

I feel so sorry for him, love to my wife and chilon.

Letter #2

[The following letter to his wife is on the back of the letter above]

My dear wife,

I am anxiously expecting a letter from you, and feel more concerned about home now than ever. Mother is dead. Consequently I feel like being with you all, as soon as you write I will send some money to you. Give my love to all of the white family and negroes. Kiss the children for me.

Your aff husband

George Quattlebaum

## FRIENDS OF THE BRYAN HOUSE FUNDRAISERS



*A time of fun, food, fellowship and bridge*

### PLAY BRIDGE WITH REBECCA

At the Bryan House, 606 Main Street, Conway

Monday, November 7, 2011

\$15 per person.

Group 1 play/light lunch from 9:30 am until 12:30 pm

Group 2 play/High Tea from 2:00 pm until 4:30 pm

Prizes for High and Low scores, drinks & snacks

Space is limited. Reserve your table for four by Monday, October 24.

Call Emma Lou Johnson to make your reservations or if you have any questions at 248-2689 .

## CHRISTMAS AT THE BRYAN HOUSE

*A wonderful holiday destination*

Special Christmas house tours will be held at the Bryan House in the month of December. The house will be decorated as it might have been in the early 1900s, and Friends of the Bryan House docents will be talking about some old-fashioned traditions of that period.

There will be a table of gifts and crafts donated by Historical Society members and friends of the Bryan House. Things like Christmas sweets, homemade jams or jellies, Christmas ornaments, jars of canned vegetables, gift baskets, new or used children's Christmas books, homemade jewelry, candles, and Christmas aprons will be available to purchase. This list of possibilities is endless; and we need you to please give it some thought and come up with something you would be willing to donate for our "Christmas Gift Store." Bring your donation(s) to the Bryan House any Tuesday or Thursday between 10: 30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., starting October the 18<sup>th</sup>.

Specific dates and times will be announced for the tours.



## WEEKLY TOURS OF THE BRYAN HOUSE

Tuesday and Thursdays at 11:00 AM and 1:00 PM.

\$5.00 per person

Tickets available at the Conway Visitors Center,  
903 Third Avenue, Conway, S.C.

Visitors can enjoy a historical tour of the Bryan House as trained docents share interesting information about the house, its furnishings, and those who resided there. Light refreshments that may have been served at this house years ago are once again enjoyed by its guests of today.

*Photo: Hostess Ann Long, Hostess Martha Gore, and Docent Marvis Henry proudly stand behind the first "Sold Out" sign for a tour held this fall.*

## HERB GARDEN BY CONWAY AREA MASTER GARDENERS

Written by Master Gardener Barbara Davis, Submitted by Grounds Chair Janice Cutts

The Horry County Historical Society began a project in the spring of 2010 to improve the grounds of its headquarters, the Bryan House located at 606 Main Street in Conway.

A Grounds Committee was created and given the task of assigning specific areas on the grounds for the creation of gardens. Local garden clubs and master gardeners in the area were invited to design a garden for their assigned area.

The Conway Area Master Gardeners were asked to create and maintain an herb garden in a space adjacent to the existing tank house. Measuring 12' x 22', this section met all the requirements needed for an herb garden: rich in composted material, well drained, early morning sun, and, most importantly, it was close to the kitchen.

Most herbs are easy to grow. Many are drought tolerant, do not need very fertile soil, and are naturally resistant to insects and disease. Herbs are grown for their medicinal, aromatic and/or seasoning uses. Most are herbaceous annuals or perennials. Some are small shrubs like rosemary and lavender. Herbs are often planted in theme gardens such as Biblical gardens, scented gardens, kitchen gardens, and apothecary gardens. The Bryan House herb garden was designed to try to include a part of each of these gardens.

With a design plan on paper, the gardeners asked for professional advice from Kris Reynolds at Inlet Culinary Garden in Murrells Inlet. Considering the plants best suited for our area and climate, the herbs and flowers were purchased to complement those donated.



Each herb was labeled for easy identification. The tallest herbs were planted in the back-

ground and those selected were honeysuckle "purple leaf Japanese" (*Lonicera japonica*), the aromatic Mexican sage (*Salvia leucantha*), and lemon grass (*Cymbopogon ambiguous*) whose lower stem is used for lemon flavoring.

The middle herbs are basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) which is used to flavor fish and tomatoes; chives (*Allium tuberosum*) whose leaves have a mild garlic flavor, as well as white flowers used in summer salads; the aromatic lavender (*Lavandula X intermedia*); society garlic (*Allium schoenosrasum*); stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana*) that's used as sugar substitute; lemon verbena (*Aloysia triphylla*) which has a strong lemon flavor used in teas and as a garnish; and, wormwood (*Artemisia 'Powis Castle'*), a perennial with aromatic silver-laced leaves used ornamentally.

The front of the bed includes low growing herbs, such as curled and flat parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*), used as garnish; fennel (*Foeniculum Vulgare*), attractive to swallowtail butterfly caterpillars; lemon thyme (*Thymus citriodorus*), a low growing groundcover used for flavoring; oregano (*Origanum vulgare*) used to season meat, stews, and sauces; Mexican tarragon (*Tagetes lucida*), an excellent anise aroma.

Feel free to stop by the Bryan House at your convenience and check out these vigorous, well-shaped sturdy plants that are being lovingly cared for by this dedicated group of Master Gardeners.

***Defending the South Carolina Coast: The Civil War from Georgetown to Little River***  
***Author: Dr. Rick Simmons, Submitted by B. Pratt Gasque Jr.***

The General Membership Meeting program on June 26, 2011, was given by Dr. Rick Simmons. It was based on his recently published book, *Defending the South Carolina Coast: The Civil War from Georgetown to Little River*. Dr. Simmons is a native of Florence, S.C., and has lived along the South Carolina coast. The following is from his presentation and book.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the coastal area from Little River to the South Santee River below Georgetown was put into a separate military district by the Confederates, and fortifications to defend those ports, bays, inlets, and rivers were started or strengthened. The two main ports in this district were located at Little River Inlet and Georgetown on Winyah Bay. Little River Inlet port had anchorage for ships, but was relatively small and considered virtually unknown outside its locale. However, Little River did have access to salt from the local salt evaporators and to timber and its naval byproducts. Salt was necessary to preserve meat for shipping. Due to its isolation and closeness to the ocean, Little River Inlet was a good location for blockade running ships.

The Georgetown area was the second largest rice producing area in the world, and from Georgetown this rice was shipped all over the world. Rice was a "cash crop" and the money received from its sale overseas could be used to buy arms and supplies and brought back to the Confederacy by the blockade runners. To prevent economic and military strangulation by the blockade, the Confederates had a large incentive to keep these ports open and the adjacent rivers and bays unfettered and the local economy functioning.

Thus the Federalist navy wanted to blockade these ports and go inland to disrupt the flow of goods and the loading and unloading of blockade runners. The Federalist ships also needed water, food, and coal for its steamships. If a blockading ship could not get these supplies from the local shore or supply ships, then it would have to leave the blockade and make a round trip to a distant friendly port, which weaken the blockade during its absence. The Federalist navy wanted to seize and hold pieces of shoreline along the blockaded coast to obtain and stockpile supplies and to launch raids.

The Ordinance of Secession was signed in Charleston on December 20, 1860. After the Federalists captured Port Royal on December 7, 1861, it was clear that the fortifications along the coast needed improving in order to prevent other key areas from falling into Federalist hands. General Robert E. Lee was chosen to supervise construction of defenses along the South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida coasts. In turn, Col. Arthur Middleton Manigault was put in charge of fortifications in the Horry-Georgetown District.

Col. Manigault initially had about 3,000 thousand men under his command to build fortifications. One of the first places he chose to improve was a battery located at what is now Tilghman's Point overlooking Little River Inlet. This site sits on a bluff and was an excellent defensive location with a view extending for miles. A blockhouse surrounded by concealing earthworks was built, and these were in turn surrounded by a moat ten feet wide and five feet deep. The site had four artillery pieces – two six pounders and two twelve pounders. This defensive position became known as Fort Randall.

Fort Randall was first manned by three officers and 33 men from Captain Litchfield's All Saints Riflemen. However, after the capture of Port Royal and a change in the Confederate Coastal Defense Command, Fort Randall's artillery was removed to Charleston and the strength of its garrison reduced. Painted logs replaced the artillery, which fooled the blockading force for a time. However, in January 1863, a Federalist raiding party of 25 men led by Lt. Cushing captured Fort Randall and held it temporarily until it was recaptured by a nearby Confederate force. It remained in Confederate hands until the end of hostilities.

Saltworks all along the Horry and Georgetown County coastlines were usually privately owned. One of the largest was Peter Vaught's saltworks located on Singleton's Swash in what is now Myrtle Beach. It consisted of some 30 buildings in four separate works, a 100,000 gallon cistern, and a large inventory of salt ready for use. These saltworks were valuable to the Confederate economic and military operations. In 1864 a raiding party from the *USS Ethan Allen* destroyed the Vaught saltworks, which was then one of the last ones left.

Winyah Bay, along with the four rivers that flow into it, as well as the port of Georgetown, all of which supported the production and transportation of rice, was very important to the local economy and the support of the Confederate war effort. To protect these and to prevent enemy ships from entering Winyah Bay, forts were built on Cat Island and North Island, which are located at or near the mouth of Winyah Bay. North Island had a lighthouse from which approaching ships could be spotted at a distance. However the same order to remove the artillery at Fort Randall forced the removal of the artillery from the Winyah Bay forts, which were soon thereafter abandoned and occupied by the Federalists. Later the Confederates attempted to refortify Winyah Bay, but the damage had been done. The Federalists were able to disrupt the production of rice and other goods and so cripple the local economy and war effort.



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County Historical Society, 606 Main Street, Conway  
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