Visual Paradigm Online Free Edition



ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

Berkeley County

Historical Markers

Compiled & edited by ***T. Keith Gourdin***

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Berkeley County Historical Markers



Mulberry Plantation. Marker 8-4. Moncks Corner, SC.


SOUTH CAROLINA
BERKELEY COUNTY
This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1882, and an election district in 1885. It was named for two brothers, Lord Leon and Sir William Berkeley, both Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1915.
SILK HOPE PLANTATION
HOME AND BURIAL PLACE OF SIR NATHANIAL JOHNSON, BORN IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, ENGLAND, IN 1644, KNIGHTED IN 1680, WAS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, AND GOVERNOR OF LEEWARD ISLANDS. HE CAME TO SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1683 AND SETTLED AT SILK HOPE, FROM HERE HE SENT IN 1699, SAMPLES OF SILK TO ENGLAND. HE WAS GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1702 TO 1709. LORD CORNWALLIS HAD HIS HEADQUARTERS HERE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
QUENBY BRIDGE
AT THIS BRIDGE, ON JULY 12 1781, BRITISH FORCES UNDER COL. COATES, WHO WAS RETREATING FROM MONCK'S CORNER, ENCOUNTERED PURSUING AMERICANS UNDER GEN. THOMAS SUMTER. AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE, COL. COATES SOUGHT REFUGE UNDER COVER OF THE BUILDINGS AT QUENBY PLANTATION, WHERE, THAT AFTERNOON, HE DEFEATED AN ATTACK BY THE AMERICANS. THOSE WHO FELL IN THIS ENGAGEMENT ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BURIED NEAR THE ROAD.
8 55
BROOM HALL PLANTATION
(Continued from other side)
Broom Hall passed to Thomas Smith (1720-1790), member of the Royal Assembly and the Provincial Congress. An 1828 visitor called its gardens "the most interesting spot I have seen in Carolina." Sold to Henry Arthur Middleton in 1856, the house was virtually destroyed by the Charleston earthquake of 1886. Later owned by Westvaco, Broom Hall was subdivided for residential development in 1980.
SOUTH CAROLINA
FRANCIS MARION'S GRAVE
Francis Marion died Feb. 27, 1795, in his 63rd year, and was buried here at Belle Isle Plantation, home of his brother, Gabriel. His own plantation, Pond Bluff, was about 15 miles up river and is now under Lake Marion. He was born in South Carolina, the descendant of French Huguenot emigrants. The exact date and place of his birth are unknown.
VILLAGE OF EADYTOWN
SOUTH CAROLINA
PRING HILL METHODIST CHURC
According to tradition Methodists worshiped here under a brush arbor as early as 1800. On August 2, 1814, Phillip Keller deeded one acre for a Methodist Church and burying ground. Eden and Rebecca Green Thrower deeded an additional acre in 1853. A new wooden structure replaced the original building 1846-47. The present church was built in 195

Contents

Introduction 7

The Historical Markers

			Visited ✓
1	Laurel Hill School	19	☐
2	Brabant Plantation	21	☐
3	New Hope Methodist Church	23	☐
4	Orange Quarter St. Denis Huguenot Monument	25	☐
5	St. Thomas Church	27	☐
6	Pompion Hill Chapel	29	☐
7	Carnes Crossroads	31	☐
8	Varner Town Indian Community	33	☐
9	Francis Marion	35	☐
10	Mepkin Plantation	37	☐
11	Cordesville Rosenwald School	39	☐
12	Strawberry Chapel	41	☐
13	Barnet's Tavern	43	☐
14	Berkeley County - Cross	45	☐
15	Cherokee Path	47	☐
16	Cross Post Office	49	☐
17	Gen. William Moultrie Monument	51	☐
18	Moss Grove	53	☐
19	Friendship Methodist Church	55	☐
20	Thomas Sumter's Store	57	☐
21	Grave of Major Majoribanks & Northampton	59	☐
22	Berkeley County - Goose Creek Bridge	61	☐
23	Boochawee Hall	63	☐
24	Broom Hall Plantation	65	☐
25	Button Hall	67	☐

26 Casey (Caice) 69 ☐
27 Crowfield Plantation 71 ☐
28 French Huguenot Plantation / Freedman's Plantation 73 ☐
29 Goose Creek / City of Goose Creek 75 ☐
30 Goose Creek Bridge 77 ☐
31 Goose Creek Church 79 ☐
32 St. James Goose Creek 81 ☐
33 Goose Creek Huguenot Church Monument 83 ☐
34 Howe Hall Plantation / Howe Hall 85 ☐
35 Howe Hall Plantation / Howe Hall Elementary School 87 ☐
36 Liberty Hall Plantation 89 ☐
37 Eighteen Mile House Tavern 91 ☐
38 Early Indian Trading Paths / The Goose Creek Men 93 ☐
39 Otranto Plantation 95 ☐
40 Otranto Indigo Vat 97 ☐
41 Springfield Plantation 99 ☐
42 The Oaks 101 ☐
43 The Yamasee War at Goose Creek. 1715 103 ☐
44 White House Plantation 105 ☐
45 Bowen's Corner 107 ☐
46 Steepbrook Plantation 109 ☐
47 Skirmish at Wambaw Creek 111 ☐
48 Keith School 113 ☐
49 Quenby Bridge 115 ☐
50 Silk Hope Plantation 117 ☐
51 Quinby Bridge & Shubrick's Plantation 119 ☐
52 Battle of Lenud's Ferry 121 ☐
53 Berkeley County - Jamestown 123 ☐
54 Jamestown Veteran's Monument 125 ☐
55 Old Jamestown 127 ☐
56 St. James Santee Huguenot Church Monument 129 ☐
57 Rehoboth Methodist Church 131 ☐
58 Medway Plantation 133 ☐

59 Thorogood Plantation & Mount Holly Plantation 135 ☐
60 Mount Holly Station & Mount Holly 137 ☐
61 Biggin Church 139 ☐
62 Biggin Church Ruins 141 ☐
63 Berkeley County Confederate Monument 143 ☐
64 C.S.S. David 145 ☐
65 Cherry Hill Classroom 147 ☐
66 Colleton House 149 ☐
67 Dixie Training Sch. & Berkeley Training High Sch. 151 ☐
68 Fairlawn Plantation & Fort Fairlawn 153 ☐
69 First Site of Moncks Corner 155 ☐
70 Fort Fair Lawn: An Archeological Treasure 157 ☐
71 Lewisfield Plantation 159 ☐
72 Mulberry Plantation 161 ☐
73 Old Moncks Corner 163 ☐
74 Rembert C. Dennis Boulevard 165 ☐
75 Santee Canal 167 ☐
76 Santee Canal 169 ☐
77 Spring Grove Plantation 171 ☐
78 St. James Goose Creek Chapel of Ease & 173 ☐
& Bethlehem Baptist Church 173 ☐
79 Stony Landing House 175 ☐
80 Stony Landing Plantation 177 ☐
81 “Sojer Grave” 179 ☐
82 Wadboo Barony 181 ☐
83 Wadboo Barony: Francis Marion’s Last Headquarters 183 ☐
84 Wassamassaw 185 ☐
85 Berkeley County - Mudville / Ridgeville 187 ☐
86 Belle Isle Plantation 189 ☐
87 Francis Marion / Francis Marion’s Grave 191 ☐
88 Francis Marion / Francis Marion’s Grave(site) 193 ☐
89 Francis Marion’s Monument 195 ☐
90 The Elusive Francis Marion: Guerrilla Commander 197 ☐

91 The Elusive Francis Marion: The Stuff of Legend 199 ☐
92 Maham Plantation 201 ☐
93 Maude E. Callen Clinic 203 ☐
94 Village of Eadytown 205 ☐
95 Village of Pineville 207 ☐
96 S.C.O.P.E. Freedom House 209 ☐
97 Pinopolis 211 ☐
98 St. John's Church 213 ☐
99 St. John's Huguenot Church Monument 215 ☐
100 Berkeley County - Spring Hill 217 ☐
101 Spring Hill Methodist Church 219 ☐
102 Berkeley County - St. Stephen / Pineville 221 ☐
103 Thomas Walter 223 ☐
104 St. Stephen Colored School 225 ☐
105 St. Stephen White School 227 ☐
106 St. Stephen's Episcopal Church 229 ☐
107 L. Mendel Rivers House 231 ☐
108 Berkeley County - Summerville 233 ☐
109 Grave of Thomas Walter 235 ☐
List of Berkeley County Line Markers 237 ☐

Introduction

Berkeley County Historical Markers



ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

Compiled and edited by T. Keith Gourdin

I was curious why the state's historical markers erected from 1929-1936 had a header that read "All Rich In Iodine," and were surrounded by products produced in South Carolina that were, apparently, all rich in iodine. I didn't previously know what products were rich in iodine, but after reading about iodine deficiency, I now want to make certain I am getting my necessary allotment.

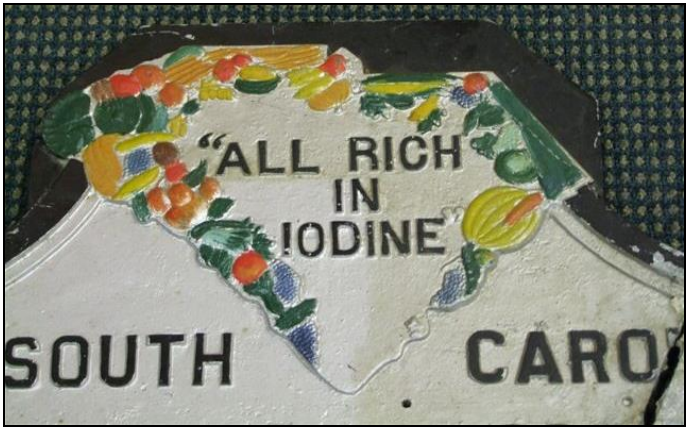
A quick trip to the South Carolina Encyclopedia revealed that during the 1920's and 1930's, the South Carolina Natural Resources Commission engaged in a public relations campaign to promote the high levels of iodine found in various agricultural products produced in the state. Apparently even WIS Radio (in Columbia), established in 1930, was part of the campaign, with their call letters chosen to denote "Wonderful Iodine State." Even lowcountry moonshiners around Hell Hole Swamp jumped on the iodine bandwagon, advertising their brand of liquid corn with the slogan "Not a Goiter in a Gallon."

The massive public health screenings that accompanied the military draft during World War I had raised awareness about the problem of iodine deficiency in the U.S., particularly in those areas of the mid-western prairie states where there were lower iodine concentrations in the soil. It made sense, therefore, for South Carolina to promote the high levels of iodine in the products produced in this state.

Unfortunately for this marketing program, however, by 1924, iodized salt was introduced and largely eliminated the concern about iodine deficiency. By 1936, the state historical markers no longer carried this slogan, but were replaced by a palmetto tree flanked by an "S C" (Palmetto State does have a better ring than Iodine State, don't you think?). It is interesting though, that the marker program was briefly part of this larger campaign to promote South Carolina's agricultural produce to the rest of the nation. It's also going to make me think twice about reaching for the (non-iodized) sea salt next time I'm at the table.

Very, very scarce throughout South Carolina today, two of these "All Rich In Iodine" markers are in northern Berkeley County's Pineville area. Anyone know where one is? If so, please contact Keith Gourdin at keithg@homesc.com or 843-509-3408. Many thanks to Ehren Foley, Ph.D., S.C. Department of Archives and History, for this wonderful bit of our history.

February 2, 2018



Present-day South Carolina Historical Markers are made of cast aluminum, though earlier ones were made of cast-steel. The earliest markers, cast from 1936 to 1954, have a circular device at the top center bearing a palmetto tree and "S C" (this did not apply to Berkeley County markers). They are gray with raised gray letters or silver with raised black letters. Markers cast since 1954 have a triangular device at the top center bearing the state flag; those cast from 1954 to 1990 are dark blue with raised silver letters (not applicable to BC markers), and those cast since 1990 are silver with raised black letters.

13 February 2018

Today, Keith Gourdin and David DuBose, representing Berkeley North Historical & Cultural Association, with assistance from two representatives from S.C. Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (PRT), placed an old, but freshly refurbished, historic marker at the entrance to Belle Isle Plantation / Gravesite, on the north side of Hwy 45.

This old marker was originally placed on the south side of Hwy 45, when Hwy 45 was a dirt road. According to the News & Courier article (below), it was observed there on January 30, 1931. (See next page, old sepia colored photo, that shows the dirt road to the left of the marker.) The next time we see this marker is from an old South Carolina Forestry Commission photograph taken in July 1951

(scanned from Cola PRT files), showing it located on the north side of Highway 45, west side of the entrance to Belle Isle.



Old sepia colored photo, that shows the dirt road to the left of the marker.

I suspect the reason it was relocated may have been because of the highway being widened and paved. Don't know how long it stayed in that location, then it disappeared.



Marker located on the north side of Highway 45, west side of the entrance to Belle Isle.

In the latter part of 2017, the Berkeley County Museum Director called me and said there was an old marker behind the Museum that I might be interested in, and if so, I could come and get it. No one knew how it got to the Museum. I brought it home and had a friend repair and repaint it, and today, SC PRT erected it where it's home should be, at the entrance to Belle Isle Plantation, west of Pineville.

What's very interesting about this marker is that it is one of very few "All Rich In Iodine" markers still in existence. The Marker reads: "Belle Isle Plantation ~ The former home of Gabriel Marion brother of General Francis Marion. The latter is buried there in the family graveyard. One Mile." And it has an arrow pointing north toward the gravesite (both sides of the marker have the same wording). Below is an article about this particular marker published in the News & Courier on January 30, 1931:

To the News and Courier:

Santee planters in the long ago were prudent. Indeed, when seeking to avoid exposure to the malarial menace of the lowlands, they built summer homes on the hills a few miles distant at Eutawville. On Friday afternoon, January 23, by the courtesy of Mr. Fred Norris, motoring from Orangeburg to his attractive country seat near this rural village, your correspondent was brought to the elegant residence of Brother M.B. Cross, a Marylander, who came south a quarter of a century ago, captured a charming maiden of eastern North Carolina, and as general manager of a large hardwood sawmill concern has been a highly esteemed, well-to-do citizen of the old Palmetto State in whose welfare he is thoroughly interested. A royal hospitality was enjoyed by the writer in this delightful home through the fleeting hours into the mid-afternoon of Sunday.

On Saturday morning the clever bachelor Methodist pastor in his car carried your correspondent to the famous spot, four miles away, where Britisher and American once fought valiantly and with renown. The Daughters of the American Revolution have patriotically erected a granite marker here, bearing the following history:

"This stone marks the field whereon was fought the Battle of Eutaw, September 8, 1781, between a force of the United States army under Major General Greene, and a force of Great Britain under Colonel Stewart. Neither side was victorious, but the fight was beneficial to the American cause. Erected by Eutaw Chapter, D.A.R. 1912."

Out of the gushing artesian spring of nature's creation hard by the writer quaffed a refreshing draught.

On for a dozen miles or more we ministers motored to visit the historic but now wretchedly dilapidated one-time residence of the distinguished Carolinian and soldier, who won the eminently fitting and

worthy sobriquet of "The Swamp Fox" - General Francis Marion. At the old-fashioned "draw-bar" entrance to the estate on the highway side stands a cast iron signboard, bearing on top the S.C. device "all rich in iodine" and an arrow pointing to "Belle Isle Plantation: the former home of Gabriel Marion, brother of General Francis Marion. The latter is buried there in the family graveyard. One mile."

Newspaper article end.

A newspaper article (see the following pages) from 1932 gives a description of plans for the first two historic markers, the supporting commissioners, and the other nineteen initial historic sites' markers to be made and erected. It reads as follows:

Berkeley Historic Sites To Be Properly Marked

Inscriptions Compiled by Henry R. Dwight to Be Borne Upon Enduring Metal Signs Permanently Emplaced Along Highways.

Henry R. Dwight in The News and Courier, Charleston.

Orders have recently been placed with a Richmond manufacturer for 20 or more highway markers, similar to the type used in Virginia, made of a composite metal to withstand contraction and expansion. In size they will be 42 inches wide, and 24, 30, and 36 inches high, according to the length of the inscription, and will be placed on a large, galvanized iron pipe, set in concrete, and will be eight feet high when erected.

Following are the inscriptions to be placed on the markers, <u>the first</u> for Santee and Goose Creek bridges, the northern and southern boundaries of the county.

Following these two markers will be one for:

Northhampton Plantation
Mepkin Plantation
Stony Landing Plantation
Mulberry Plantation
Silk Hope Plantation
Brabant Plantation
Medway Plantation
St. Stephen's Church
Goose Creek Church
Strawberry Chapel
Goose Creek Chapel
Pompion Hill Chapel
Old Moncks Corner
Barnet's Tavern
Quenby Bridge
Santee Canal
**Grave of Maj. John Majoribanks*
Biggin Church
St. Thomas' Church

In addition to the above, the following bronze tablets, set in brick or concrete will be erected:

Belle Isle Plantation *Grave of Thomas Walter*
]Maham Plantation

These above initial twenty-odd markers / tablets, plus the ten 'county-line' markers, date to pre-1936.

*This marker was moved from Wantoot Plantation in 1941 to Eutaw Springs Battleground Park by SCPSA.

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BERKELEY COUNTY.

Area 1,328 Square Miles.

Established by order of the Lords Proprietors, May 20, 1682. Named for John (Lord) Berkeley and Sir William Berkeley. The largest county in the state, and part of the middle coastal highway district. This highway and markers were financed by Berkeley and Charleston counties with the co-operation of the South Carolina highway commission, Charleston chamber of commerce and through the board of commissioners.

The inscriptions on the highway historical markers in Berkeley county were compiled by Henry R. Dwight.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Charleston County: Jenkins M. Robertson, chairman; John Hertz, William F. Burgerson, secretary and treasurer.

Berkeley County: J. Russell Williams, M. Rutledge Rivers, attorney.

arms of Great Britain can still be seen above the chancel, and here is preserved the Izard Hatchment, said to be one of the only two in America.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The parish of St. Thomas was established by Act of Assembly November 30, 1706. The first church was erected in 1708, and destroyed by forest fire in 1815. The present edifice was erected in 1819.

STRAWBERRY CHAPEL.

Chapel of Ease to St. John's (Biggin church), built about 1712 on land donated by James Child, founder at this place, of the town of Childbury Strawberry Ferry was established here by Act of Assembly in 1705.

GOOSE CREEK CHAPEL.

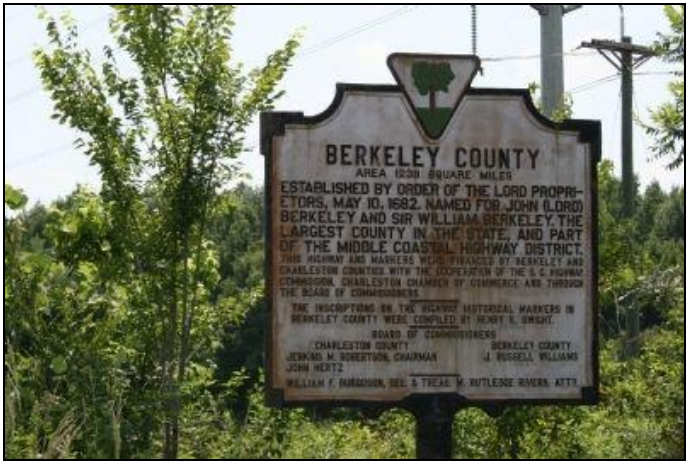
Here stood the Chapel of Ease of the parish of St. James Goose Creek, erected some time prior to 1725.

POMPION HILL CHAPEL.

One quarter mile north the first Church of England edifice outside of Charleston was erected of cypress in 1703 largely through the efforts of Governor Sir. Nathaniel Johnson. The present brick structure was erected in 1763. The parish of St. Thomas, of which this was a Chapel of Ease, was established by act of assembly November 30, 1706.

OLD MONCKS CORNER.

Here was located the provincial town of Moncks Corner, deriving its name from Thomas Monck, an En-



*This Historic Marker is located on the south side of the Santee River Bridge, Hwy 52, Erected 1940. (Marker Number **8-22A**) <u>This marker is the only existing marker with the original 1940 text</u>. The other county line markers' text was revised in 1976 and used.*

Revised 1976 text:

This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921.

Erected by Berkeley County Historical Society 1976

There are 10 markers at Berkeley County lines at major entrances:

1. S.C. Hwy 6 at Berkeley County – Orangeburg County line; 7 mi. E. of Eutawville.
2. U.S. Hwy 176 at Berkeley County – Orangeburg County line; 6 mi. SE of Holly Hill.8-22C
3. Old U.S. Hwy 52 at Goose Creek at Berkeley County – Orangeburg County line. **M**
4. S.C. Hwy 41 at Berkeley County – Charleston County line, at Wando River near Cainhoy. **M**

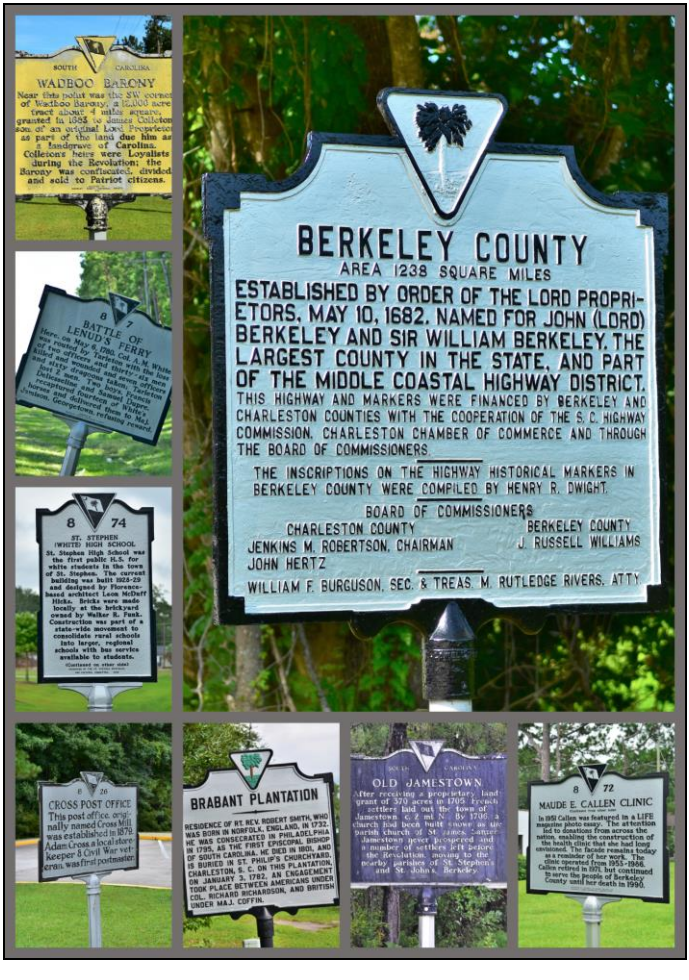
5. U.S. Hwy 17-A & S.C. Hwy 41 at Santee River; N. of Jamestown. 8-22D
6. S.C. Hwy 27 at Berkeley County – Dorchester County line, near I-26. 8-22B **M**
7. U.S. Hwy 17-A at Berkeley County – Dorchester County line, at Summerville. 8-22E
8. S.C. Secondary Rd. 8-133; about 7.4 mi. E. of Huger. **M**
9. S.C. Hwy 45 at Berkeley County – Charleston County line; 6.5 mi. NW of McClellanville. **M**
10. U.S. Hwy 52 at Berkeley County – Williamsburg County line, at Santee River. 8-22A

Only five of these ten County line markers still exist. **M** designates a missing marker.

Berkeley County

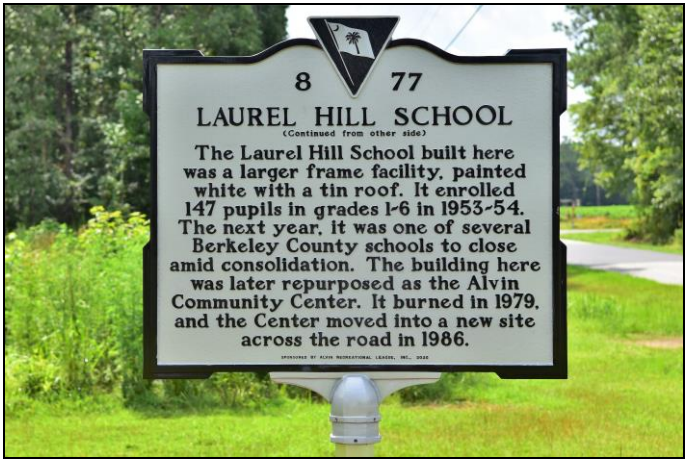
ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History




SOUTH CAROLINA
WADBOO BARONY
Near this point was the SW corner of Wadboo Barony, a 12,000 acre tract about 4 miles square, granted in 1698 to James Colleton son of an original Lord Proprietor as part of the land due him as a landgrave of Carolina. Colletons heirs were Loyalists during the Revolution; the Barony was confiscated, divided and sold to Patriot citizens.
8 7
BATTLE OF LENUD'S FERRY
8 74
ST. STEPHEN (WHITE) HIGH SCHOOL
St. Stephen High School was the first public H.S. for white students in the town of St. Stephen. The current building was built 1923-29 and designed by Florence-based architect Leon Stoldert Hicks. Bricks were made locally at the brickyard owned by Walker R. Funk. Construction was part of a state-wide movement to consolidate rural schools into larger, regional schools with bus service available to students.
BERKELEY COUNTY
AREA 1238 SQUARE MILES
ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LORD PROPRIETORS, MAY 10, 1682. NAMED FOR JOHN (LORD) BERKELEY AND SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY. THE LARGEST COUNTY IN THE STATE, AND PART OF THE MIDDLE COASTAL HIGHWAY DISTRICT.
THIS HIGHWAY AND MARKERS WERE FINANCED BY BERKELEY AND CHARLESTON COUNTIES WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE S. C. HIGHWAY COMMISSION. CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THROUGH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKERS IN BERKELEY COUNTY WERE COMPILED BY HENRY R. DWIGHT.
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CHARLESTON COUNTY
JENKINS M. ROBERTSON, CHAIRMAN
JOHN HERTZ
BERKELEY COUNTY
J. RUSSELL WILLIAMS
WILLIAM F. BURGUSON, SEC. & TREAS. M. RUTLEDGE RIVERS, ATTY
8 26
CROSS POST OFFICE
This post office, originally named Cross Mill, was established in 1879. Adam Cross a local storekeeper & Civil War veteran, was first postmaster.
BRABANT PLANTATION
RESIDENCE OF RT. REV. ROBERT SMITH, WHO WAS BORN IN NORFOLK, ENGLAND, IN 1732. HE WAS CONSECRATED IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1795, AS THE FIRST EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF SOUTH CAROLINA. HE DIED IN 1801, AND IS BURIED IN ST. PHILIP'S CHURCHYARD, CHARLESTON, S. C. ON THIS PLANTATION, ON JANUARY 3, 1782, AN ENGAGEMENT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN AMERICANS UNDER COL. RICHARD RICHARDSON, AND BRITISH UNDER MAJ. COFFIN.
OLD JAMESTOWN
After receiving a proprietary land grant of 370 acres in 1705 French settlers laid out the town of Jamestown c. 2 mi N. By 1706 a church had been built there as the parish church of St. James Santee. Jamestown never prospered and a number of settlers left before the Revolution, moving to the nearby parishes of St. Stephen's and St. John's, Berkeley.
8 72
MAUDE E. CALLEN CLINIC
In 1951 Callen was featured in a LIFE magazine photo essay. The attention led to donations from across the nation, making the construction of the health clinic that she had long envisioned. The facade remains today as a reminder of her work. The clinic operated from 1953-1966. Callen retired in 1971, but continued to serve the people of Berkeley County until her death in 1990.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

1 – Laurel Hill School



Historical Marker Front

This is the last site of Laurel Hill School, which served African American families mainly from the community of Alvin. It was founded by the 1910s, when around thirty students attended. Classes were conducted in a wooden one-room schoolhouse and at a local church before moving to this site by 1940. A pair of cypress trees flanked the school's entrance off the road.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The Laurel Hill School built here was a larger frame facility, painted white with a tin roof. It enrolled 147 pupils in grades 1-6 in 1953-54. The next year, it was one of several Berkeley County schools to close amid consolidation. The building here was later repurposed as the Alvin Community Center. It burned in 1979, and the Center moved into a site across the road in 1986.

Marker Number	8-77
GPS	33°20.818'N, 79°48.873'W or 33.346972, -79.814556
Location	Santee River Rd. (SC HWY 45), Alvin, SC 500 ft. north of Mill Race Rd.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

2 – Brabant Plantation



Historical Marker Front	Residence of Rt. Rev. Robert Smith, who was born in Norfolk England, 1732. He was consecrated in Philadelphia in 1795, as the first Episcopal bishop of South Carolina. He died in 1801, and was buried in St. Philip's Churchyard, Charleston, SC. On this plantation, on January 3, 1782, an engagement took place between Americans under Col Richard Richardson, and British under Maj. Coffin.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-12
GPS	33°01.212'N, 79°51.199'W or 33.020194, -79.853306

Location Santee River Rd. (SC HWY 45), Alvin, SC
500 ft. north of Mill Race Rd.

Historical Notes Provincial Major William Brereton, with approximately 350 infantry and cavalry, went against Patriot Col. Richard Richardson, Jr., with a mounted force, mostly newly recruited militiamen, who panicked. Approximately fifty (50) Patriots were killed and twenty captured. Major Brereton lost one officer killed and another officer and one dragoon wounded.

aka Smith's Plantation.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

3 – New Hope Methodist Church



Historical Marker Front

The congregation of New Hope Methodist Church dates to 1837. At that time the congregation consisted of both white members and enslaved African American members from surrounding plantations. After the Civil War the African American members purchased the church building and reorganized as an A.M.E. congregation. A new church, a frame building, was completed in 1910.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

In the 20th Century the congregation converted from an A.M.E. Church and joined the United Methodist Church. Traditionally, worship services are held during 5th Sunday, when local ministers hold an "All Day Meeting." During the 1960s members of the community would gather as "Joshua's Army" and march from Loretta Bridge to New Hope. The current sanctuary was completed in the 1950s.

Marker Number	8-73
GPS	33°05.352'N, 79°49.009'W or 33.089200, -79.816817
Location	1036 Cainhoy Rd., Huger. Cainhoy area.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by New Hope Methodist Church and Elder Lillie K. Davis & Charles David, 2017.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

4 – Orange Quarter St. Denis Huguenot Church Monument



Historical Marker Information

Located along French Quarter Creek (formerly called Lynch's Creek) is one of the original seven Huguenot settlements in South Carolina; this one known as French Quarter, also called Orange Quarter St. Denis, on the eastern bank of the T on the Cooper River.

The site of the now extinct building of the Orange Quarter St. Denis settlement was given to the Huguenot Society by certain heirs of Altis Dickson, a worthy colored man of the neighborhood, on the day 25th March 1922 A.D.

Cross Inscription Erected A.D. 1922
by the
Huguenot Society
of South Carolina
on this Gods acre

(opposite side)
Site
of the old and extinct
Protestant or
Huguenot Church of
Orange Quarter St. Denis
with its surrounding graveyard
constructed about 1687 A.D.

Marker Number N/A

Location Cainhoy area. Located off HWY 41 onto Clements Ferry Rd., turn right onto Cainhoy Road, go 7.3 miles, turn left onto French Quarter Creek Road, monument on left 0.6 mile.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

5 – St. Thomas Church



Historical Marker Front	The Parish of St. Thomas was established by Act of Assembly Nov. 30, 1706. The first church was erected in 1708 and destroyed by forest fire in 1815. The present edifice was erected in 1819.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-13
GPS	33°57.660'N, 79°51.403'W or 33.961000, -79.856717

Location

Marker is in Cainhoy on Cainhoy Road (State HWY 8-98). Located north of Brick Church Road.

Historical Notes

(St. Thomas & St. Dennis Parish Episcopal Church; Brick Church) White Church, or St. Thomas & St. Dennis Parish Episcopal Church, was constructed in 1819 and occupies the site of the older parish church of St. Thomas, which was built about 1706, but which burned in 1815. During the Reconstruction period, the church was the scene of the 1876 “Cainhoy Massacre,” a serious riot between whites and blacks which developed when some white men from Charleston journeyed to Cainhoy to attend a Negro Republican meeting. The blacks fired upon the white men with guns they had hidden in a vault at St. Thomas churchyard.

The parish of St. Thomas was established by Act of Assembly November 30, 1706. The first church was erected in 1708, and destroyed by forest fire in 1815. The present edifice was erected in 1819.

(This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

6 – Pompion Hill Chapel



Historical Marker Front	One quarter mile north, the first Church of England edifice outside of Charleston, was erected of Cypress in 1703, largely through the efforts of Gov. Sir Nathaniel Johnson. The present brick structure was erected in 1763. The Parish of St. Thomas, of which this was a chapel of ease, was established by Act of Assembly, Nov. 30, 1706. (This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-11
GPS	33°04.853'N, 79°50.151'W or 33.080883, -79.835850

Location

Marker is in Huger at the intersection of Cainhoy Road (State Highway 8-98) and Pompion Hill Lane, on the right when traveling south on Cainhoy Road.

Historical Notes

Pompion Hill Chapel Lane Entrance Information:

Pompion Hill Chapel, erected in 1763-1765, is a miniature Georgian masterpiece, original and unaltered. The chapel, built on a typical rectangular plan, is probably the finest and best preserved of South Carolina's numerous small, eighteenth-century country parish, brick churches. The first Anglican church outside Charleston was built in 1703 on Pompion Hill. In 1706 the Church of England became the established church in South Carolina and nine parishes were laid off, of which St. Thomas's Parish containing the 1703 wooden church, was one. Construction on the existing church began in 1763 and was completed in 1765.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

7 – Carnes Crossroads



Historical Marker Front

Carnes Crossroads was part of a 3,000 acre royal grant to Joseph Thorogood in 1682. Later, the Etiwan, Native Americans who had lived on Daniel Island, moved here after European settlement pushed them from the Ashley-Cooper drainage basin. The Etiwan, part of the Cusabo group, had fewer members and were less powerful than the Westo and Cherokee to the west. They formed strategic alliances with British colonists and sided with the Carolina colony in the Yemassee War.

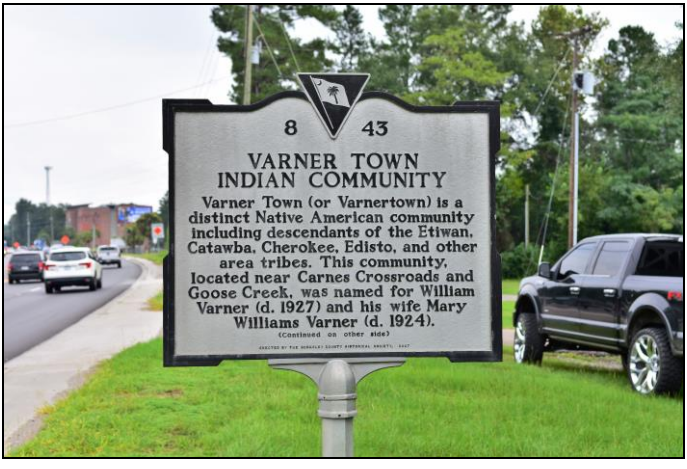
Historical Marker Reverse Side

By the early 20th century Dallas Carn, for whom the intersection is named, had acquired substantial land surrounding the crossroads. Carn had a homestead, farm, and business interests that he operated near this spot. As automobile traffic grew by mid-century, Carnes

. . . *continued*	Crossroads remained a hub for rural commerce. Smith's Store, located just south of here, sold fuel and dry goods to locals and also operated as a dance hall that catered to military personnel stationed nearby.the Center moved into a site across the road in 1986.
Marker Number	8-69
GPS	33°03.315'N, 80°06.187'W or 33.055250, -80.103117
Location	Near intersection of 1st Avenue and N. Main Street, Carnes Crossroads Community. Goose Creek.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by the City of Goose Creek, 2014.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

8 – Varner Town Indian Community



Historical Marker Front

Varner Town (or Varnertown) is a distinct Native American community including descendants of the Etiwan, Catawba, Cherokee, Edisto and other area tribes. This community, located near Goose Creek, was named for William Varner (d. 1927) and his wife Mary Williams Varner (d. 1924).

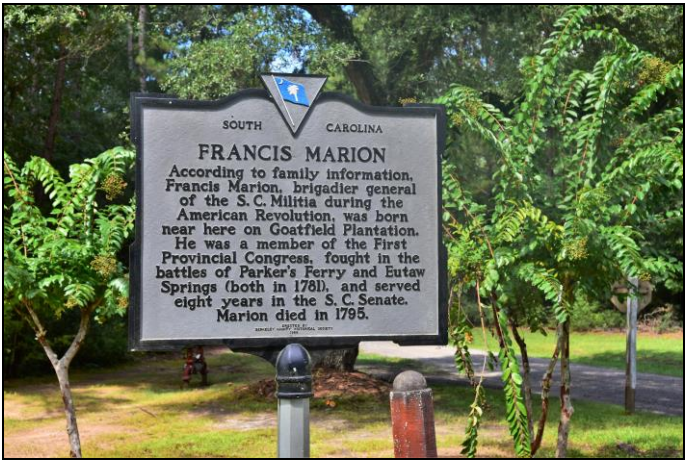
Historical Marker Reverse Side

Several Indian schools served this community. The Varner School, also called the Varner Indian School, was built here in 1939 and closed in 1963. The church nearby has been the center of the community for many years. Nearby Williams Cemetery was named in memory of William W. Williams, an Indian ancestor.

Marker Number	8-43
GPS	33°04.266'N, 80°05.218'W or 33.071100, -80.086967
Location	Marker is in Carnes Crossroads vicinity on South Live Oak Drive (Alternate U.S. 17) near Benjamin Drive, on the right when traveling north.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

9 – Francis Marion



Historical Marker Front	According to family information, Francis Marion, brigadier general of the S.C. Militia during the American Revolution, was born near here on Goatfield Plantation. He was a member of the First Provincial Congress, fought in the battles of Parker's Ferry and Eutaw Springs (both in 1781), and served eight years in the S.C. Senate. Marion died in 1795.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-25
GPS	33°09.953'N, 79°57.460'W or 33.165883, -79.957667

Location Marker is in Cordesville area on Dr. Evans Drive (State Road 8-44) near Hard Pinch Road, on right when traveling south.

Historical Notes Erected 1986 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

10 – Mepkin Plantation



Historical Marker Front	Home of Henry Laurens, born in Charleston in 1792. President of the First and Second Councils of Safety, 1775-76. President First Provincial Congress of S.C. 1775. Vice President of S.C. 1776. President of Continental Congress 1777-78. Elected Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland 1779. Confined 14 months in Tower of London, exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. Signed in Paris, with Adams, Jay and Franklin, Preliminaries of Peace, 1782. (This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-8

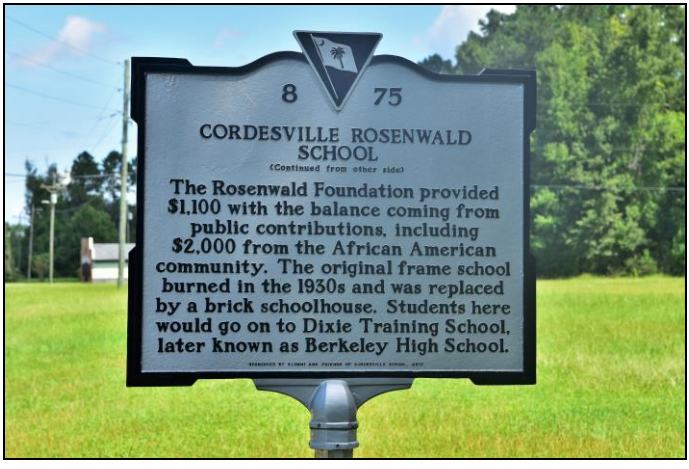
GPS 33°06.893'N, 79°56.643'W or 33.114883, -79.944050

Location Marker is in the Cordesville area on Dr. Evans Drive (State Road 8-44), 4.9 miles south of SC HWY 402, on the left when traveling south.

Historical Notes

Henry Laurens, American statesman of Huguenot ancestry, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. At age 16 he became a clerk in a counting-house in London and later returned to Charleston. There he became very successful and very rich as a partner in Austin & Laurens, the largest slave-trading house in North America. Laurens became involved in revolutionary politics and was elected to the Provincial Congress in 1775. He was made president of the Committee of Safety and, when South Carolina declared its independence, he served as the Vice President of the state (Mar-1776 to Jun-1777). Next, he was sent as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia and became its second president (Nov-1777 to Dec 1778), succeeding John Hancock. In 1780, as minister to the Dutch Republic, Laurens sought to negotiate a loan of ten million dollars on behalf of Congress. During his second voyage to Amsterdam, carrying a sketch of a U.S. – Dutch Treaty that had been drafted by William Lee, his ship was intercepted (3-Sep) by a British frigate off the banks of Newfoundland. Although he threw the incriminating papers into the ocean, they were retrieved. He was brought to England, charged with treason, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. Britain also declared war on the Dutch. During his confinement, Laurens' health rapidly declined. He was finally released on parole (31-Dec-1781) after an exchange for British General Charles Cornwallis – who had been captured at the Battle of Yorktown. In June 1782 he was appointed one of the American commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain. He arrived in Paris, 28 November, a mere two days before the preliminaries of peace were signed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and himself. On the day of signing however, mindful of Southern interests, he was allowed to insert a clause that prohibited the British from "carrying away any negroes or other property of American inhabitants." This subsequently led to appreciable contention between the British and American governments. His health failing, Laurens did not remain for the signing of the definitive Treaty of Paris (3-Sep-1783), but returned to Mepkin Plantation. In his final years Laurens was asked to participate in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, but declined. He did, however, serve at the state ratifying convention and voted for ratification – with South Carolina becoming the eighth state to ratify the Constitution (23-May-1788). Henry Laurens died in 1792. According to his wishes he was cremated and buried at Mepkin.

11 – Cordesville Rosenwald School



Historical Marker Front

Cordesville Rosenwald School, the first African American public school in Cordesville, S.C., was built on this site in 1923-24 at a total cost of $5,400. Constructed as a four-room frame building, it was one of almost 500 schools in S.C. funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, 1917-1932.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The Rosenwald Foundation provided $1,100. with the balance coming from public contributions, including $2,000 from the African American community. The original frame school burned in the 1930s and was replaced by a brick schoolhouse. Students here would go on to Dixie Training School, later known as Berkeley High School.

Marker Number	8-75
GPS	33°10.674'N, 79°57.278'W or 33.177900, -79.954633
Location	Doctor Evans Road, south of Umbria Road, on the left, headed toward Mepkin.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by Alumni and Friends of Cordesville School, 2019.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

12 – Strawberry Chapel



Historical Marker Front	Chapel of Ease to St. John's (Biggin Church), built about 1725 on land bequeathed by James Child, founder at this place, of the Town of Childbury. Strawberry Ferry was established here by Act of Assembly in 1705. (This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-20

GPS 33°05.751'N, 79°55.983'W or 33.095850, -79.933050

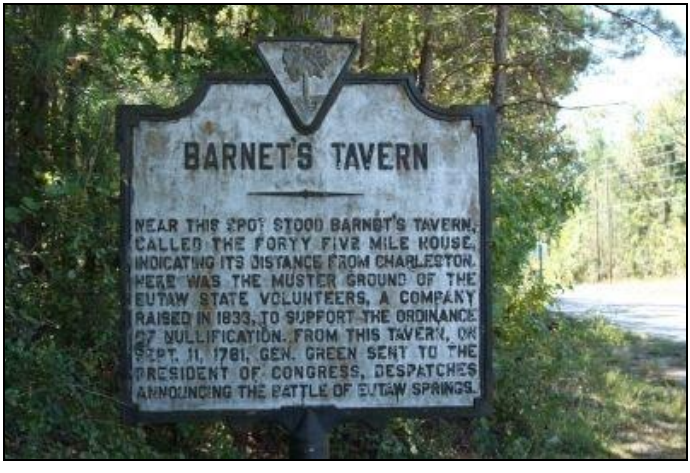
Location Marker is at the intersection of Doctor Evans Road (SC Route S-8-44) and Strawberry Chapel Road, on the right when traveling south on Doctor Evans Road. The Chapel is not open to the public.

Historical Notes Childsbury, one of the early towns to be laid out in South Carolina (1707), is significant as an important archaeological site. Englishman James Child started a ferry here as it was the only practical ferry site across the Cooper River within a reasonable distance. Property was designated for a college, a free school, a house for the schoolmaster, a place of worship, and a market square. To the inhabitants of Childsbury, Child gave 600 acres to farm and pasture. He also gave them the 100-acre hill by the river to build upon as a citadel to protect the town in times of war. Due mainly to the rise of the new and growing plantations, Childsbury began a rapid decline and the town site eventually became part of a plantation. Strawberry Chapel is the only visible remains of the town of Childsbury. Architecturally the chapel displays the simple, yet dignified and impressive lifestyle of an Episcopalian Chapel of Ease. This one-story rectangular brick building has an unadorned hipped gable roof. The double three paneled door of the façade, surmounted by flush fanlight is symmetrically situated between two shuttered windows of the same three panel design. These chapels were built to serve the people for whom the regular parish church was inaccessible. Strawberry Chapel became unique as a Chapel of Ease in that it is operated as a full parish church. Usually, these chapels were denied some of the privileges of a parish church. A small cemetery is adjacent to the chapel. Listed in the National Register April 26, 1972. (South Carolina Department of Archives and History). Strawberry Chapel is an independent historic site and is not associated with the Episcopal Church.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

13 – Barnet's Tavern

Marker is missing



Historical Marker Front

Near this spot stood Barnet's Tavern, called the Forty Five Mile House, indicating its distance from Charleston. Here was the muster ground of the Eutaw State Volunteers, a company raised in 1833, to support the Ordinance of Nullification. From this tavern, on Sept. 11, 1781, Gen. Green sent to the president of Congress, dispatches announcing the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

(This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Same as front.

Marker Number

No marker number.

GPS

33°20.668'N, 80°08.558'W or
33.344467, -80.142633

Location

Marker is located in Cross at the intersection of Ranger Road (State HWY 132) and Old Highway 6, on the right when traveling north.

Historical Notes

In colonial days, when heavy stagecoaches lumbered over the rough and muddy trail from Charleston to the Upcountry, taverns were spaced at convenient distances along the road to give travelers rest from their journey. Such a tavern was kept at Forty-Five Mile house (also known during the American Revolution as Martin's Tavern), where General Nathanial Greene wrote to the Continental Congress his report of the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

When the Federal Congress finally passed a compromise tariff bill, the State Convention met and suspended the Nullification Ordinance, which ended the matter of nullification for the time being. The immediate need for the volunteer military companies was ended, but the Eutaw State Volunteers continued active for many years. Each year this oratory was held at the muster ground at the Forty-Five Mile House, formerly Martin's Tavern (at this time operated by Benjamin DeHay). Their meetings were attended by many citizens not members of the company.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

14 – Berkeley County – Cross



Historical Marker Front	This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lord Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-22
GPS	33°22.935'N, 80°14.463'W or 33.382250, -80.241050

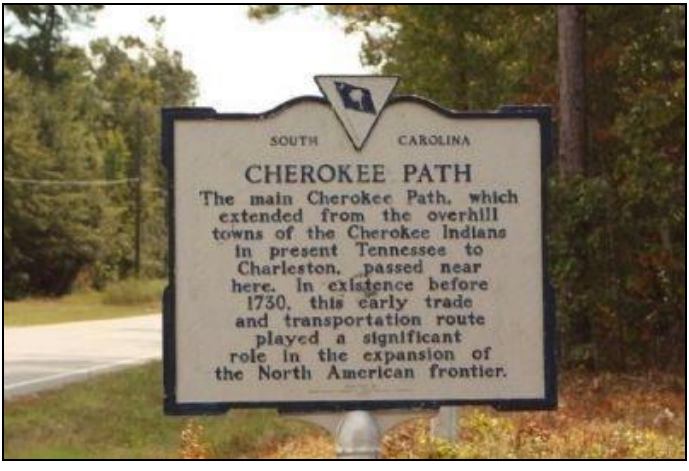
Location Marker is at the intersection of Old Number Six Highway (State HWY 6 / 45) and County Line Road (State HWY 8-59), on the right when traveling east on Old Number Six Highway. Located at the Orangeburg and Berkeley County line. Cross, SC.

Historical Notes Erected 1991 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

15 – Cherokee Path

Marker is missing



Historical Marker Front	The main Cherokee Path, which extended from the overhill towns of the Cherokee Indians in present Tennessee to Charleston, passed near here. In existence before 1730, this early trade and transportation route played a significant role in the expansion of the North American frontier.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-24
GPS	33°20.71'N, 80°08.602'W or 33.345167, -80.143367

Location Marker is on Old Highway 6, on the right when traveling west. Located approximately 500 ft. from Ranger Road intersection and Road 132. Cross, SC.

Historical Notes Erected 1977 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

In the 17th century this road was used by the English and French fur traders, and later used as a military road during the American Revolution. Over the years, and depending upon the map you're looking at, this road could be called the Cherokee Path, the Congaree Road, Nelson Ferry Road, or S.C. Highway No. 46. Basically, all are one and the same road, with only minor branch differences.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

16 – Cross Post Office



Historical Marker Front	This post office, originally named Cross Mill, was established in 1879. Adam Cross, a local storekeeper & Civil War veteran, was first postmaster.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-26
GPS	33°19.795'N, 80°09.190'W or 33.329917, -80.153167

Location Marker is in Cross, SC on Ranger Drive (State Highway 6), on the left when traveling south, just south of Longpoint Drive, in front of the Post Office.

Historical Notes Erected 1992 by Berkeley County Historical Preservation Commission.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

17 – Gen. William Moultrie Monument



Historical Monument	Commander of Fort Sullivan and the S.C. Regiment Jun. 17, 1775 to Sept. 16, 1776. Governor of South Carolina 1785-1787 and 1792-1794. Defeated the British ships in 1776 in the invasion of the Charleston Harbor. The fort's name was later changed to Fort Moultrie in honor of his victory and courage.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	No reverse side.
Marker Number	No marker number.
GPS	33°20.978'N, 80°06.963'W or 33.349633, -80.116050

Location

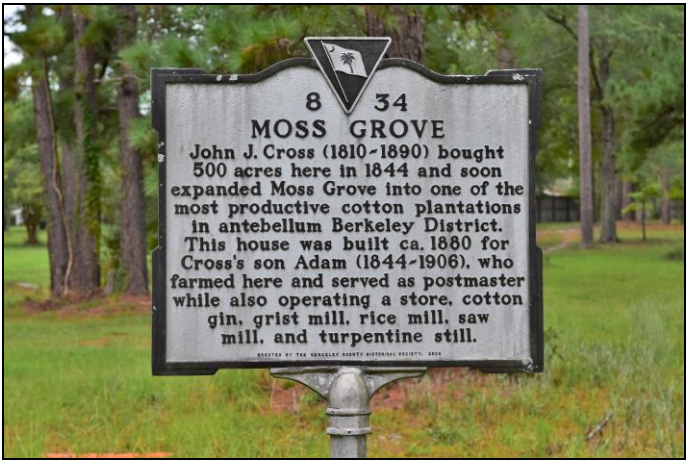
Monument is on Black's Camp Road near lake front, west shore of Lake Moultrie, in the median.

Historical Notes

William Moultrie was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on November 23, 1730. His father, John Moultrie, was a prominent physician in South Carolina, exceptionally skilled at obstetrics. Little is known about William Moultrie's early life and education, the only records that exist of his youth are his baptism in December of 1730 and his marriage in 1749. In 1749 Moultrie married Damaris Elizabeth de St. Julien, a wealthy descendant of French immigrants whose family owned an eighty-eight-hundred-acre plantation. Their marriage produced three children: Lucretia, William, and an unnamed infant. The marriage established Moultrie as an influential member of the community and, because of English laws denying married women's rights to control property, placed him in charge of a great deal of wealth. He used his newfound stature to obtain a one-thousand-and-twenty-acre plantation from his brother-in-law. Though he primarily spent his life before the American Revolution as a farmer, he was active in the government of South Carolina. Moultrie was elected to the South Carolina Commons of House of Assembly in 1752. Moultrie is remembered as a hero of South Carolina. The South Carolina flag today is based on the flag Moultrie designed and flew at the battle of Sullivan's Island, with an added Palmetto tree placed in the center as a tribute to Moultrie. In October 1779 he wed Hannah Motte, daughter of Jacob Motte and Elizabeth Martin, and the widow of Thomas Lynch. Their marriage was childless. In 1802 he published *Memoirs of the Revolution as far as it Related to the States of North and South Carolina*, which became one of the best read and cited firsthand accounts of the American Revolution. Moultrie will never be thought of as a founding father like Washington, Adams, or Jefferson; however, he will be remembered as a founding father of the American south. William Moultrie died in Charleston 27 September 1805.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

18 – Moss Grove



Historical Marker Front	John J. Cross (1810 – 1890) bought 500 acres here in 1844 and soon expanded Moss Grove into one other most productive cotton plantations in antebellum Berkeley District. This house was built ca. 1880 for Cross's son Adam (1844 – 1906), who farmed here and served as postmaster while also operating a store, cotton gin, grist mill, rice mill, saw mill and turpentine still.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-34
GPS	33°19.385'N, 80°09.738'W or 33.323083, -80.162300

Location Marker is in Cross, SC on Ranger Drive (State Highway 6) near County Pond Lane, on the right when traveling south.

Historical Notes Erected 2002 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

19 – Friendship Methodist Church



Historical Marker Front	This church, one of the oldest Methodist organizations in Berkeley County, was formally organized about 1825. Circuit riders had preached in the area for more than forty years, and services held under a brush arbor here inspired participants to form a congregation and build their first church, a pole building.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	By 1843 the church built a large frame sanctuary later remodeled in 1914-16. During Reconstruction its black members left to form their own congregations, among them Jerusalem Methodist Church. The present brick sanctuary, its construction delayed by the Santee Cooper project, was built in 1938 and dedicated in 1939.
Marker Number	8-67

GPS	33°17.964'N, 80°10.001'W or 33.299400, -80.166683
Location	Marker is in Cross, SC on Ranger Drive (State Highway 6), on the right when traveling south.
Historical Notes	Erected 2012 by the Friendship Methodist Church congregation.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

20 – Thomas Sumter's Store

***Marker is missing**



Historical Monument	About 1765 – 1767 Thomas Sumter, future future hero of the American Revolution, kept a country store near this spot where the stream of colonial traffic to the Up Country divided in the fork where the Nelson's Ferry Road branched off from the Road to Congarees.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-15.
GPS	33°22.641'N, 80°13.309'W or 33.377350, -80.221817

Location

Marker is in the Cross area on Old Number Six Highway (State Highway 6 / 45) near Nicolas Drive, on the right when traveling west.

Historical Notes

During the Revolutionary War, Sumter became a prominent commander in the South Carolina militia. In 1776, he assisted in the defense of Charleston during the Battle of Sullivan's Island. After Charleston fell to the British in 1780, he returned to his plantation. When Col. Banastre Tarleton's raiders burned his home, however, he organized a band of partisans to harass the British and their Tory allies. After defeating the British at the Battle of Blackstock's Farm, Tarleton complained that Sumter "fought like a gamecock," inspiring his nickname, the "Carolina Gamecock." General Charles Lord Cornwallis considered Sumter such an annoyance that he called him one of his "great plagues." After the war, Sumter was elected to the United States Congress, first serving in the House of Representatives from 1791 to 1801. He then represented South Carolina in the Senate from 1801 to 1810. Fort Sumter, for which construction was begun in 1829, was named in his honor. Thomas Sumter died in 1832 at the age of 97.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

21 – Grave of Major Majoribanks Northampton



Grave of Major Majoribanks

The British army encamped at Wantoot Plantation, home of Daniel Ravenel, after the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Now under Lake Moultrie, it was about 25 miles southeast in St. John's Parish, 5 miles west of Bonneau. Major John Majoribanks died and was buried there on October 22, 1781. His grave and marker were moved here in 1941 by the South Carolina Public Service Authority.

Northampton

Northampton Plantation, residence of General William Moultrie, is now under the waters of Lake Moultrie. It was in St. John's Parish near Black Oak Church about 5 miles west of the present town of Bonneau. Before inundation the "Northampton Plantation" marker was moved to its present location by the South Carolina Public Service Authority.

Marker Number 38-7

GPS 33°24.485'N, 80°17.901'W or 33.408083, -80.298350

Location Markers are in Eutaw Springs, SC located on Old Number Six Highway (State Highway 6 / 45) near Fredcon Road, on the right when traveling west. Located in the Eutaw Springs Battlegrounds Park.

Historical Notes Erected 1965 by SC State Commission of Forestry.

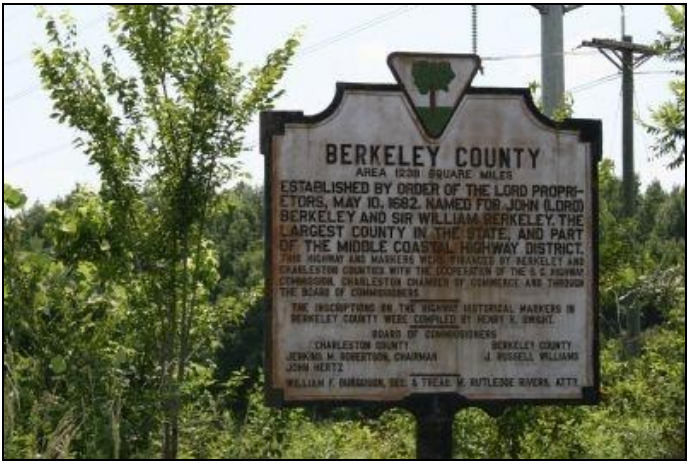
He commanded the flank battalion of the Nineteenth regiment of the British army and was distinguished for his bravery and generosity. He is said to have saved the life of Col. William Washington at the battle of Eutaw September 8, 1781, by turning aside the bayonet of a British soldier. Taken desperately ill on the retreat, he died in the cabin of a Negro slave on Wantoot Plantation in St. John's Parish.

(The above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for use on the first marker.)

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

22 – Berkeley County

Marker is missing



Historical Monument	Area 1238 square miles established by order of the Lord Proprietors, May 10, 1682. Named for John (Lord) Berkeley and Sir William Berkeley. The largest county in the state, and part of the middle coastal district.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	N/A.
GPS	32°58.850'N, 80°01.961'W or 32.980833, -80.032683

Location Marker is in Goose Creek on Old State Road on the right when traveling south.

Historical Notes This highway and markers were financed by Berkeley and Charleston Counties with the cooperation of the S.C. Highway Commission, Charleston Chamber of Commerce and through the Board of Commissioners. The inscriptions on the highway historical markers in Berkeley County were compiled by Henry R. Dwight. Board of Commissioners Charleston County Jenkins M. Robertson, Chairman John Hertz Berkeley County J. Russell Williams William F. Burguson, Sec. & Treas. M. Rutledge Rivers, Atty.

(The above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)

[This old marker is no longer on site. See 'Goose Creek Bridge' marker for current county line marker.]

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

23 – Boochawee Hall



Historical Marker Front

Boochawee Hall, created in 1683 by a 2,400-acre grant, was owned by two colonial governors, father and son. James Moore (d. 1706), a trader and planter, served on the Grand Council and later led "the Goose Creek Men," an anti-proprietary faction. Appointed governor in 1700, Moore commanded an expedition to Florida, burning St. Augustine in 1702. Moore, replaced as governor by Sir Nathaniel Johnson in 1703, returned to the council and held a seat there until his death.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

James Moore Jr. (d. 1794) served three terms in the Commons House of Assembly and as an officer in the Tuscarora War (1711-13) before commanding the provincial forces in the Yemassee War (1715). Moore was appointed governor when the proprietary government was overthrown in 1719. He was essentially a

. . . *continued*	caretaker until he was succeeded by provisional royal governor Francis Nicholson in 1721. Moore was Speaker of the House in the first Royal Assembly at his death.
Marker Number	8-45
GPS	32°59.759'N, 80°01.713'W or 32.995983, -80.028550
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Lake Greenview Park walking trail near East Pandora Drive.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by the City of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

24 – Broom Hall Plantation



Historical Marker Front

Broom Hall Plantation, later called Broom Hall and still later Bloomfield, was first granted to Edward Middleton in 1678. By 1710 this property passed to Benjamin Gibbes (d. 1722), who named it for Broom House, his ancestral home in England. Gibbes's widow Amarinthia later married Peter Taylor (d. 1765), a longtime member of the Royal Assembly and rice planter, who built a large two-story brick house here.

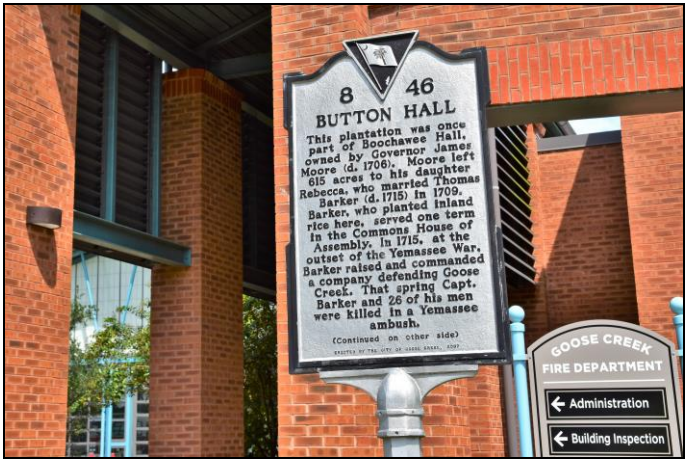
Historical Marker Reverse Side

Broom Hall passed to Thomas Smith (1720 – 1790), member of the Royal Assembly and the Provincial Congress. An 1828 visitor called its gardens "the most interesting spot I have seen in Carolina." Sold to Henry Arthur Middleton in 1856, the house was virtually destroyed by the Charleston earthquake of 1886. Later owned by Westvaco, Broom Hall was subdivided for residential development in 1980.

Marker Number	8-55
GPS	33°00.154'N, 80°03.881'W or 33.002567, -80.064683
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Westview Blvd. near Prospect Way, on the right when traveling north.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the City of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

25 – Button Hall



Historical Marker Front

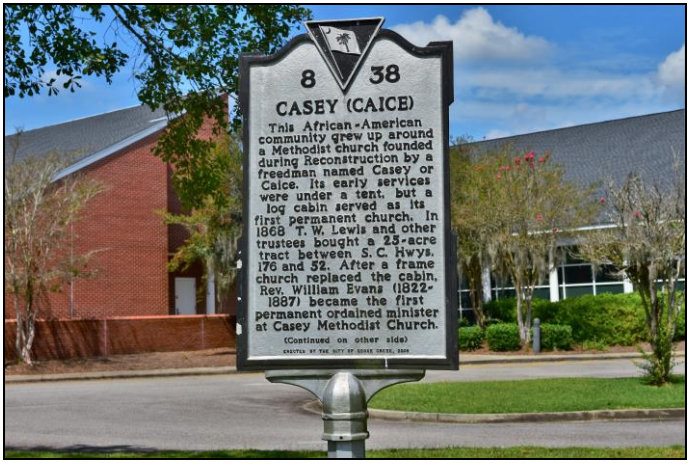
This plantation was once part of Boochawee Hall owned by Governor James Moore (d. 1706). Moore left 615 acres to his daughter Rebecca, who married Thomas Barker (d. 1715) in 1709. Barker, who planted inland rice here, served one term in the Commons House of Assembly. In 1715, at the outset of the Yemassee War, Barker raised and commanded a company defending Goose Creek. That spring Capt. Barker and 26 of his men were killed in a Yemassee ambush.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Rebecca Moore Barker married planter William Dry (d. 1740), who served six terms in the Commons House of Assembly and was its Speaker 1728-29. In 1785 William Loughton Smith (1758-1812) acquired the plantation; he was a state representative and later U.S. Congressman and U.S. minister to Portugal. Button Hall was owned by two of Smith's

. . . *continued*	grandsons after the Civil War, when it was subdivided and sold or rented to freedmen for small farms.
Marker Number	8-46
GPS	33°00.205'N, 80°02.145'W or 33.003417, -80.035750
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Brandywine Boulevard east of North Goose Creek Boulevard (US 52). Additionally, it is located at the City of Goose Creek Department of Public Works.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by the City of Goose Creek.

26 – Casey (Caice)



Historical Marker Front

This African-American community grew up around a Methodist church founded during Reconstruction by a freedman named Casey or Caice. Its early services were under a tent, but a log cabin served as its first permanent church. In 1868 T.W. Lewis and other trustees bought a 25-acre tract between S.C. Hwys. 176 and 52. After a frame church replaced the cabin, Rev. William Evans (1822-1887) became the first permanent ordained minister at Casey Methodist Church.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Casey Methodist Church was destroyed by arson in 1977; the adjacent cemetery is all that remains. Casey School, a three-room frame school built next to the church in the 1930s, taught area children in grades 1-7 until it burned in 1966. The Goose Creek Branch of the Berkeley County Public Library was built on the

. . . *continued*	site in 1991. The Casey Fellowship Hall, across Moncks Corner Road from the church, was also a vital institution in the Casey community for many years.
Marker Number	8-38
GPS	33°01.193'N, 80°02.573'W or 33.019883, -80.042883
Location	Marker is near Goose Creek, SC, located at the Berkeley County Library, 325 Old Moncks Corner Rd. at Thurgood Dr.
Historical Notes	Erected 2006 by the City of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

27 – Crowfield Plantation



Historical Marker Front

Crowfield Plantation, on the headwaters of Goose Creek, was originally granted to John Berringer in 1701. John Gibbes (1696-1764), a member of the Royal Assembly, sold it in 1721 to Arthur Middleton (1681-1737), also a member of the Royal Assembly. Middleton's son William (1710-1785) built a large two-story brick house here ca.1730, naming it for Crowfield Hall, his great-aunt's English manor.

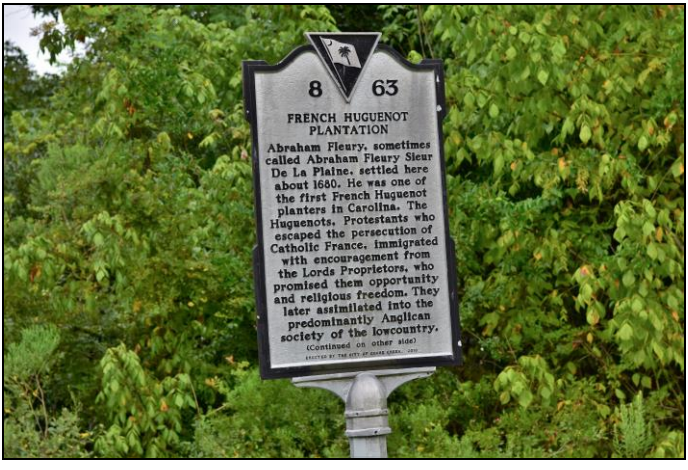
Historical Marker Reverse Side

William Middleton grew rice and indigo, raised cattle, made bricks, and laid out an elaborate formal garden. Rawlins Lowndes (1721-1800) bought Crowfield during the American Revolution; he sold it in 1783, describing it as "that elegant most admired seat." The house was virtually destroyed by the Charleston earthquake of 1886. Later owned by Westvaco,

. . . *continued*	Crowfield became part of the Crowfield Golf & Country Club in 1990.
Marker Number	8-56
GPS	33°00.210'N, 80°04.674'W or 33.003500, -80.077900
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Hamlet Circle, in the median. Located approximately 600 feet east of Hamlet Circle at the Crowfield Golf & County Club, between Waveney Circle and Spalding Circle.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the City of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

28 – French Huguenot Plantation
Freedman's Plantation



Historical Marker Front

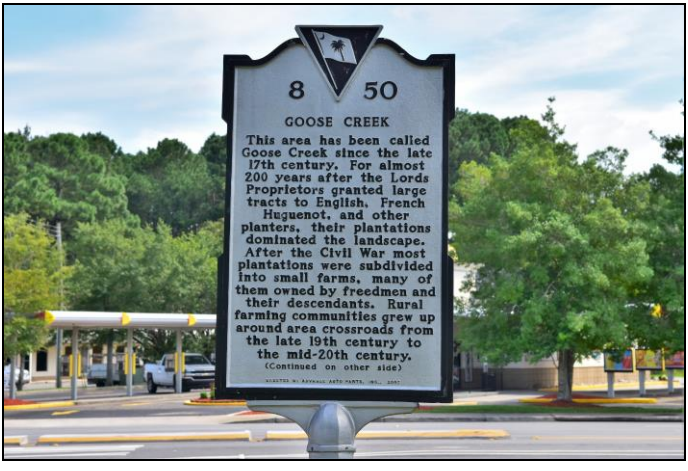
Abraham Fleury, sometimes called Abraham Fleury Sieur De La Plaine, settled here about 1680. He was one of the first French Huguenot planters in Carolina. The Huguenots, Protestants who escaped the persecution of Catholic France, immigrated with encouragement from the Lords Proprietors, who promised them opportunity and religious freedom. They later assimilated into the predominantly Anglican society of the lowcountry.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

This tract was often called Cherry Hill after it was merged into that plantation before the Revolution. In 1858 freedman and planter Lamb Stevens (1766?-1868) added it to his extensive holdings. Stevens, born into slavery in N.C., later purchased his freedom and moved to S.C. He owned as many as 30 slaves, some of them

. . . *continued*	relatives he bought in order to protect them and their families. Lamb died in 1868 at the age of 102.
Marker Number	8-63
GPS	33°00.12'N, 80°04.941'W or 33.002000, -80.082350
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Dasharon Lane near Hamlet Circle, on the right when traveling west.
Historical Notes	Erected 2010 by the City of Goose Creek.

29 – Goose Creek
City of Goose Creek



Historical Marker Front

This area has been called Goose Creek since the late 17th century. For almost 200 years after the Lords Proprietors granted large tracts to English, French Huguenot, and other planters, their plantations dominated the landscape. After the Civil War most plantations were subdivided into small farms, many of them owned by freedmen and their descendants. Rural farming communities grew up around area crossroads from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century.

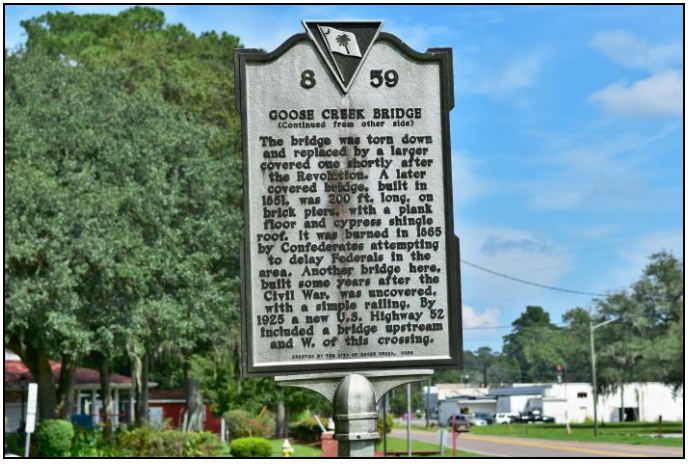
Historical Marker Reverse Side

World War II and the Cold War brought dramatic growth to this area with the U.S. Ammunition Depot and Naval Weapons Annex in 1941 and 1959, respectively. The population grew so quickly that local leaders hoping to manage the influx chartered and incorporated the City of

. . . *continued*	Goose Creek in 1961, with Hilton W. Bunch as its first mayor. In 1966 a building here, originally a laundry, was converted for use as the third Goose Creek City Hall, serving the town from 1974 to 1999.
Marker Number	8-50
GPS	32°59.954'N, 80°02.440'W or 32.999233, -80.040667
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek at the intersection of St. James Avenue (US 176) and Farm Road, on the right when traveling south on St. James Avenue. Located at Advance Auto Parts, curbside.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by Advance Auto Parts, Inc.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

30 – Goose Creek Bridge



Historical Marker Front

The first bridge here, in use by 1680, had a raised road at either end and was built from split logs with the flat sides up, covered by sand or clay. Traffic over Goose Creek increased significantly after St. James, Goose Creek Church was built 200 yds. S in 1714-19. By the 1750s the bridge had to be replaced every few years. In 1780 British troops occupying The Oaks Plantation nearby guarded the bridge, a strategic point on the road to and from Charleston.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The bridge was torn down and replaced by a larger covered one shortly after the Revolution. A later covered bridge, built in 1851, was 200 ft. long, on brick piers, with a plank floor and cypress shingle roof. It was burned in 1865 by Confederates attempting to delay Federals in the area. Another bridge here, built some years after

. . . *continued*	the Civil War, was uncovered, with a simple railing. By 1925 a new U.S. Highway 52 included a bridge upstream and W. of this crossing.
Marker Number	8-59
GPS	32°58.850'N, 80°01.961'W or 32.980833, -80.032683
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Old State Road on the right when traveling south.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the City of Goose Creek. 15 Jul 1781 – In the old Charles Town District (present-day Berkeley County), Patriot Colonel Wade Hampton continued his ride towards Charlestown after seizing the Goose Creek Bridge, then surrounded the nearby small St. James Goose Creek Church, captured the congregation, paroled the men, and confiscated several horses for his cavalry troops.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

31 – Goose Creek Church

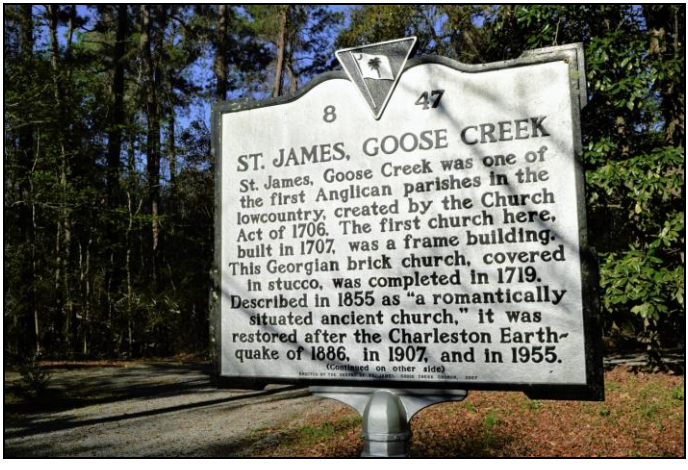


Historical Marker Front	The Parish of St. James was founded by Act of Assembly in 1706. The present edifice was begun in 1714, and completed in 1719. The Royal Arms of Great Britain can still be seen over the chancel, and here is preserved the Izard Hatchment, said to be one of the only two in America. (The above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-6
GPS	32°58.622'N, 80°01.968'W or 32.977033, -80.032800

Location Marker is located in Goose Creek on Snake River Road 0.2 mile south of Old South Road, on the right when traveling east.

Historical Notes The Goose Creek Church is also called St. James Goose Creek (in later years). See marker 8-47 on next page.

32 – St. James Goose Creek



Historical Marker Front

St. James, Goose Creek was one of the first Anglican parishes in the lowcountry, created by the Church Act of 1706. The first church here, built in 1707, was a frame building. This Georgian brick church, covered in stucco, was completed in 1719. Described in 1855 as "a romantically situated ancient church," it was restored after the Charleston Earthquake of 1886, in 1907, and in 1955.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Exterior features include a hipped roof and a pediment with a relief of a pelican feeding her young, symbol of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which sent missionaries here from London. Interior features include a tall pulpit, the Royal arms of George I, and a hatchment, or arms, of the Izard family. This church was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

Marker Number 8-47

GPS 32°58.545'N, 80°01.983'W or 32.975750, -80.033050

Location Marker is located in Goose Creek on Vestry Lane west of Snake River Road (South Carolina Highway S-8-208).

Historical Notes Erected 2007 by the Vestry of the St. James, Goose Creek Church. St. James Goose Creek also called the Goose Creek Church (see previous marker 8-6).

15 Jul 1781 – Patriot Colonel Wade Hampton continued his ride towards Charlestown after seizing the Goose Creek Bridge, then surrounded the nearby small St. James Goose Creek Church, captured the congregation, paroled the men, and confiscated several horses for his cavalry troops.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

33 – Goose Creek Huguenot Church Monument



Historical Marker Information

The Honorable Henry A.M. Smith purchased from the Orphan Aid Society the one acre of land on which stood the French Protestant Church of Goose Creek and its surrounding graveyard. The church was established about 1694. This valuable gift was conveyed to the Huguenot Society, in trust, by Mr. Smith on the 8th of July 1901, the Society having been incorporated on the 21st of June 1909.

Cross Inscription Erected
A.D. 1922 by the
Huguenot Society
of South Carolina
on this Gods Acre donated
to the Society in Trust
8th July 1909

(opposite side)
Site of the
Ancient and Extinct
French Church of Goose Creek
with its surrounding Burying Ground
established about 1694
by French Protestants

Marker Number N/A

Location Goose Creek area. Monument located west of I-26 off HWY 78, turn right onto Ancron Road (S-8-1228), go 0.5 mile and monument on left approximately 475 ft.

34 – Howe Hall Plantation / Howe Hall



Historical Marker Front

Howe Hall Plantation, an inland rice plantation, was established here by Robert Howe, who came to S.C. in 1683. His first house here was later described as "tolerable." Howe's son Job (d. 1706) built a brick plantation house here once described as "commodious" but spent most of his time in Charleston. Howe served in the Commons House of Assembly 1696-1706 and was Speaker 1700-05. He died of yellow fever in 1706.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Howe Hall Plantation was later purchased by several planters, including Thomas Middleton in 1719 and Benjamin Smith in 1769. By the late antebellum period James Vidal owned it and other nearby plantations. During Reconstruction Vidal sold parcels to African American societies and to individual freedmen. This area became an African American farming community for

. . . *continued*	many years. Dogwood Park was created here by the Goose Creek Recreation Commission in 1990.
Marker Number	8-41
GPS	32°59.928'N, 80°00.856'W or 32.998800, -80.014267
Location	Marker is in Dogwood Park, Goose Creek, at 460 Liberty Hall Road.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by the Goose Creek Recreation Commission.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

35 – Howe Hall Plantation
Howe Hall Elementary School



Historical Marker Front

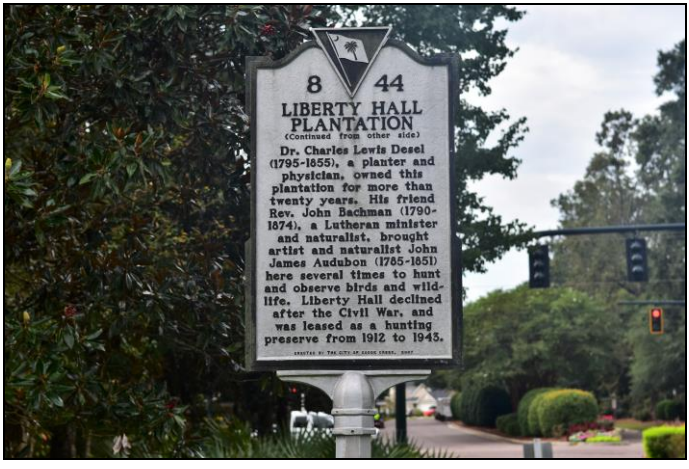
Howe Hall Plantation was established here by Robert Howe about 1683 and passed to his son Job Howe (d. 1706), Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly 1700-05. Later owned by such prominent lowcountry families as the Middletons and Smiths, it was owned by James Vidal before the Civil War. During Reconstruction Vidal sold parcels to African American societies and individual freedmen for small farms.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Howe Hall became an African American community made up of small family farms in the 1870s. It was nicknamed “Hog Hall” by locals who belittled the area’s lower status when compared to the old plantation. Howe Hall Elementary School, serving grades 1-8, consolidated several local black schools and was built here in 1954. Integrated in 1967,

. . . *continued*	it has been Howe Hall AIMS (Arts Infused Magnet School) Elementary since 2002.
Marker Number	8-42
GPS	32°58.774'N, 80°01.686'W or 32.979567, -80.028100
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on Howe Hall Road near Red Bank Road, in the edge of the schoolyard, on the left when traveling east.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by The City of Goose Creek.

36 – Liberty Hall Plantation



Historical Marker Front

This inland rice plantation has its origins in a 1683 grant. In 1726 Nathaniel Moore and his wife sold a 900-acre parcel to Isaac Mazyck (d. 1736). Mazyck's son Benjamin (d. 1800), a rice planter, cattleman, and merchant, consolidated several nearby plantations and lived here until his death, when his son Stephen (1787-1832) inherited the plantation. Stephen's widow Mary sold it to Dr. Charles L. Desel in 1834.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Dr. Charles Lewis Desel (1795 – 1855), a planter and physician, owned this plantation for more than twenty years. His friend Rev. John Bachman (1790-1874), a Lutheran minister and naturalist, brought artist and naturalist John James Audubon (1785-1851) here several times to hunt and observe birds and wildlife. Liberty Hall declined after the Civil War, and was leased as a hunting preserve from 1912 to 1943.

Marker Number	8-44
GPS	32°59.988'N, 80°00.636'W or 32.999800, -80.010600
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek at the intersection of Woodward Road and Adler Drive on Woodward Road.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by the City of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

37 – Eighteen Mile House Tavern



Historical Marker Front

From the 18th century, the State Road from Charleston and the Road to Dorchester met near here. These paths connected Charleston to the S.C. interior. Travelers from Charleston would have crossed Goose Creek, two miles south, before reaching this point. By the early 18th century a tavern complex developed here providing travelers with room, board, pasturage, and other services, such as coopering and blacksmithing.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

By the turn of the 19th century, Lewis Breaker owned the business. Later, Carston Vose, who also owned the Oaks Plantation, ran the tavern. In April 1865 African American troops of the 55th MA Infantry camped near here. They skirmished with Confederate cavalry and liberated slaves living on nearby plantations. After the war the

. . . *continued*	Road to Dorchester was abandoned and a farm family occupied the site.
Marker Number	8-71
GPS	33°00.166'N, 80°02.552'W or 33.002778, -80.042528
Location	Marker located NE of intersection of Wilmer Avenue and 137 St. James Avenue in Goose Creek area.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by the City of Goose Creek, 2016.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

38 – Early Indian Trading Paths
The Goose Creek Men



Historical Marker Front

One of the earliest major trading paths in the Carolina colony, dating from the first decade of English settlement 1670-1680, ran nearby. The colonists traded guns and ammunition, cloth, rum, and other goods for furs and skins, trading with the Catawbas, Coosas, Westos, and Yamasees in the lowcountry and the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws farther in the backcountry.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The “Goose Creek Men” were English planters, some who came to S.C. from Barbados. They settled nearby, soon became wealthy through the Indian trade, and conducted an illegal trade in Indian slaves and with pirates. The Goose Creek Men formed a faction opposing the Lords Proprietors between 1670 and 1720. Two of them, James Moore, Sr. (d. 1706) and his son

. . . *continued*	James Moore, Jr. (d. 1724) served as governor of the colony.
Marker Number	8-57
GPS	33°01.664'N, 80°02.132'W or 33.027733, -80.035533
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek and can be reached from North Goose Creek Boulevard (US 52) when traveling south. Located at the Goose Creek Municipal Center, City Hall and Police Station.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the City of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

39 – Otranto Plantation



Historical Marker Front	Originally known as “Yeshoe,” this plantation was granted in 1679 to Arthur Middleton, Great-Granduncle of the signer of the Declaration of Independence.Called "Otranto" after 1771, when it was bought by Dr. Alexander Garden, noted physician and botanist, for whom the "Gardenia" was named. In recent times, the estate was used as a hunt club.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-27
GPS	32°57.900’N, 80°02.514’W or 32.965000, -80.041900

Location Marker is near Goose Creek on Otranto Boulevard, on the right when traveling east.

Historical Notes Erected 1986 by Garden Club of Otranto.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

40 – Otranto Indigo Vat



Historical Marker Front	Built 1750 – 1790 at Otranto Plantation and used to process dye from indigo, and important S.C. crop from 1747 to 1796. Moved here 1979.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-29
GPS	32°59.031'N, 79°55.950'W or 32.983850, 79.932500

Location Marker is near Goose Creek on Bushy Park Road, on the right when traveling north. Marker is located at Gate 1 of the Bushy Park Industrial Complex.

Historical Notes Erected 1994 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

41 – Springfield Plantation



Historical Marker Front

Springfield Plantation, an inland rice plantation, was established here by Paul Mazyck (d. 1749), a planter and merchant who combined two large tracts on Foster Creek, a branch of Back River. His father Isaac, a French Huguenot planter, had come to S.C. in 1686. Paul Mazyck, who owned more than 40 slaves by the time of his death, grew rice and other crops here and also owned several businesses in Charleston.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

A two-story house once stood here, with a large oak avenue in front and an ornamental “pleasure garden” behind it. Paul Mazyck’s son Alexander (d. 1786) inherited Springfield; his widow Elizabeth owned 100 slaves in 1790. The plantation was sold out of the Mazyck family by 1846. Its 940 acres were divided into tenant farms for the next hundred years until it was developed for housing in the 1950s.

Marker Number	8-40
GPS	33°01.438'N, 80°01.559'W or 33.023967, -80.025983
Location	Marker is near Goose Creek on Judy Drive, located beside the flagpole at Boulder Bluff Elementary School in Goose Creek.
Historical Notes	Erected 2007 by the City of Goose Creek.

42 – The Oaks



Historical Marker Front

The Oaks, an inland rice plantation, was established here by Edward Middleton (d. 1685) on a 1678 grant from the Lords Proprietors. Middleton, a planter who came to S.C. from Barbados, received 1,630 acres on Yeaman's Creek, later renamed Goose Creek. Middleton served in several colonial offices, including as a member of the Grand Council. The Oaks passed to Middleton's son Arthur (1681-1737), also on the Council, later President of the first Royal Council.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Arthur Middleton's son Henry (1717 – 1784) served in the Continental Congress 1774-75 and was briefly its President. He later served in the Provincial Congress and first General Assembly of S.C. The original house here burned in 1840, long after the Middletons sold the property. The present house was built 1892 for Maine

. . . *continued*	businessman Edwin Parsons, and renovated in 1930 by New York banker Charles Sabin. It has been The Oaks Plantation Golf & Country Club since 1964.
Marker Number	8-54
GPS	32°59.031'N, 80°02.135'W or 32.983850, -80.035583
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek at the intersection of The Oaks Avenue and Middleton Drive on The Oaks Avenue.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the Rotary Club of Goose Creek.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

43 – The Yamasee War at Goose Creek. 1715



Historical Marker Front

In April 1715 Yamasee warriors killed government agents and traders who had come to meet with them at Pocotaligo, in present-day Beaufort County. Others killed colonists and raided plantations and farms at Port Royal, initiating the Yamasee War. Catawbas and Cherokees soon launched raids on other white towns and settlements, and many whites in Goose Creek fled to Charleston or barricaded themselves in their houses.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Capt. Thomas Barker, who lived 1.5 mi. N, left Goose Creek on May 15 with 102 militia, intending to meet the Congarees near the Santee River. He and 26 men were killed in an ambush on May 16. On June 13 Capt. George Chicken and 120 cavalrymen of the Goose Creek militia ambushed a war party 20 mi. W near Wassamassaw, killing 40-60 and scattering

. . . *continued*	the rest. The Catawbas would not threaten Goose Creek again.
Marker Number	8-61
GPS	32°58.309'N, 80°01.844'W or 32.971817, -80.030733
Location	Marker is in Goose Creek on a Foster Creek Park walking trail west of Foster Creek Road and Goose Creek Primary School.
Historical Notes	Erected by the City of Goose Creek.

44 – White House Plantation



Historical Marker Front

The first plantation here was established in 1731 by Alexander Vanderdussen (d.1759), British army officer and member of the Royal Assembly. William Johnson (d. 1818), later a planter and state representative, bought it in 1769. Johnson demolished Vanderdussen's ruined house and built a new one, which he named "White House," on the old foundation. He grew rice and indigo here for many years.

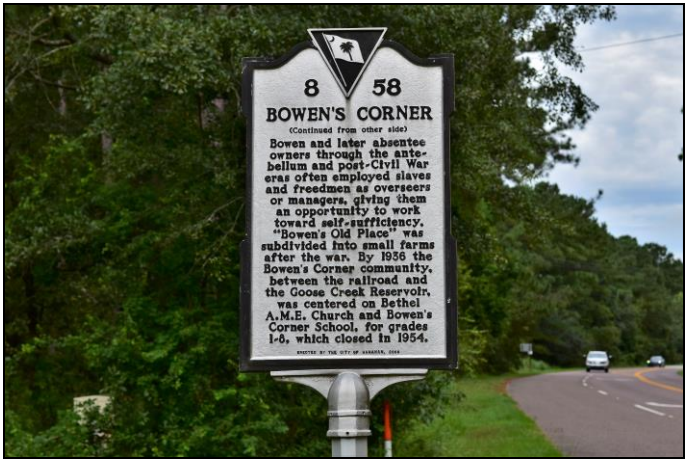
Historical Marker Reverse Side

Johnson, an ardent Patriot, served in the Provincial Congress and the S.C. House of Representatives during the Revolution. He was an artilleryman during the Siege of Charleston in 1780, was held prisoner in exile for more than a year, then was reelected to the S.C. House several times after the war. White House eventually fell into ruins, and in 1941 the U.S.

. . . *continued*	Navy acquired this property for its Naval Weapons Station.
Marker Number	8-64
GPS	32°50.772'N, 79°56.649'W or 32.846200, -79.944150
Location	Marker is on the Naval Weapons Station Charleston in Goose Creek. Access to this site is limited due to being on the Naval Weapons Station.
Historical Notes	Erected by the City of Goose Creek, 2010.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

45 – Bowen's Corner



Historical Marker Front

Bowen's Corner, an African American farming community from the mid-19th century through the late-20th century, was originally part of a rice plantation established along Goose Creek in 1680. That tract was granted by the Lords Proprietors to Barnard Schenckingh (d. 1692). It was later owned by Benjamin Coachman (d. 1779), member of the Royal Assembly. By 1785 it passed to John Bowen (d. 1811), a state representative, for whom Bowen's Corner is named.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Bowen and later absentee owners through the antebellum and post-Civil War era often employed slaves and freedmen as overseers or managers, giving them an opportunity to work toward self-sufficiency. "Bowen's Old Place" was subdivided into small farms after the war. By 1936 the Bowen's Corner community, between

. . . *continued*	the railroad and the Goose Creek Reservoir, was centered on Bethel A.M.E. Church and Bowen's Corner School, for grades 1-8, which closed in 1954.
Marker Number	8-58
GPS	32°56.224'N, 80°00.507'W or 32.937067, -80.008450
Location	Marker is in Hanahan at the intersection of Foster Creek Road and Ford Boulevard on Foster Creek Road.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the City of Hanahan.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

46 – Steepbrook Plantation



Historical Marker Front

This plantation was established in 1701 by a grant of 500 acres near Goose Creek to Lewis Lansac from the Lords Proprietors. In 1757 the original grant, with an additional 1,000 acres that had been owned by the Wilson and Godin families, was acquired by rice planter and legislator Peter Manigault (1731-1773). Manigault named his plantation for a stream that ran through his rice fields down to Goose Creek.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

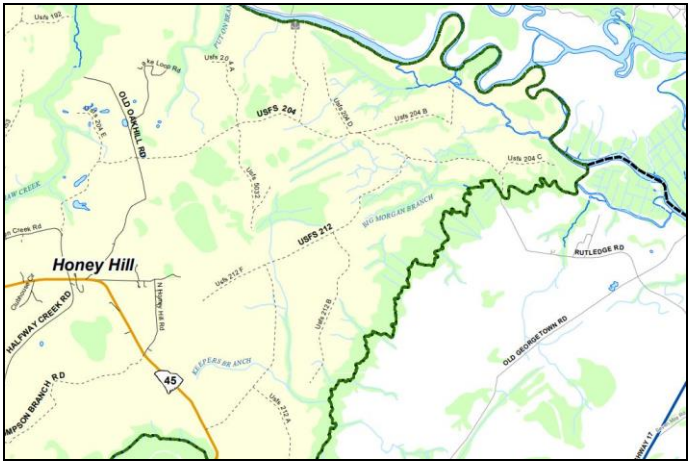
Peter Manigault's two-story house sat on a nearby ridge on the bank of Goose Creek. Manigault, longtime member of the Commons House of Assembly, was Speaker of the House 1765-1772 and at his death the wealthiest man in North America. His son Gabriel (1758-1809), a planter and legislator, was best known as an amateur architect. W.J. Sineath acquired the

. . . *continued*	633-acre core of the plantation in 1833 and renamed it “The Oaks.”
Marker Number	8-65
GPS	32°56.010’N, 80°01.701’W or 32.933500, -80.028350
Location	Marker is at the entrance to Hanahan Elementary School on Mabeline Road on the right when traveling north.
Historical Notes	Erected 2010 by the Town of Hamilton. Peter Manigault was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1731, the son of one the city's wealthiest merchants and private bankers. Like most of the children of Charleston society in his time, Manigault went on a European tour as a young man. Manigault traveled, made connections and studied law at the Inner Temple in London during his four-and-a-half-year journey. *(Museum of Missing History*)

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

47 – Skirmish at Wambaw Creek

Marker is missing



Historical Marker Front

On February 24, 1782, at Wambaw Bridge 6 mi. N., a force of British cavalry, regular infantry, and Loyalist militia under Col. Benjamin Thompson surprised, defeated, and scattered part of Gen. Francis Marion's brigade of S.C. militia and Continental dragoons, under Col. Archibald McDonald and Maj. William Benison. The Americans lost 44 killed and captured; the British, none.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

When Marion, who had just left the S.C. Assembly to return to the army, learned of the disaster, he took a regiment of Continental dragoons and marched toward the Santee River. On February 25th Thompson surprised Marion's force and drove it from Tidyman's plantation near Wambaw Creek. The Americans lost 32 killed and captured; the British lost 1 man captured in two days' fighting.

Marker Number	8-32
GPS	33°12.441'N, 79°28.125'W or 33.207350, -79.468750
Location	Marker was located at French Santee Rd. (SC HWY 45) near Wambaw Creek Bridge in Honey Hill vicinity.
Historical Notes	Erected 1997 by the Berkeley County Historical Society and the U.S. Forest Service.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

48 – Keith School



Historical Marker Front

This was the site of a one-room school for African American families in this area of Berkeley Co. It was located in the Berkeley Co. School District and is believed to have been built in the 1920's by descendants of local freed-people. By the 1930s, it was known as "Keith School." Approx. 70 students in grades 1-6 attended the school and were instructed by two teachers.

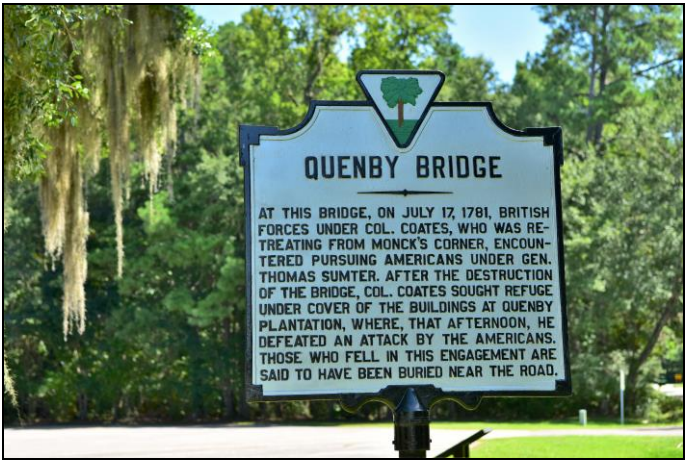
Historical Marker Reverse Side

Local children attended Keith School until 1955. By its final years, the school had grown to four teachers and approx.100 pupils. It was one of several Black schools to be replaced by Cainhoy Elementary (8 mi. N). in 1971, the Keith School property was deeded to the Wando Community Center. The original school was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Portions of its foundation remain by the road.

Marker Number	8-78
GPS	32°55.734'N, 79°51.300'W or 32.928900, -79.855000
Location	Marker is located at 1509 Clements Ferry Road, Wando.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by Wando-Huger Community Corporation, 2021.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

49 – Quenby Bridge



Historical Marker Front

At this bridge, on July 17, 1781, British forces under Col. Coates, who was retreating from Moncks Corner, encountered pursuing Americans under Gen. Thomas Sumter. After the destruction of the bridge, Col. Coates sought refuge under cover of the buildings at Quenby Plantation, where, that afternoon, he defeated an attack by the Americans. Those who fell in this engagement are said to have been buried near the road.

(The above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for use on the first marker.)

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Same as front.

Marker Number

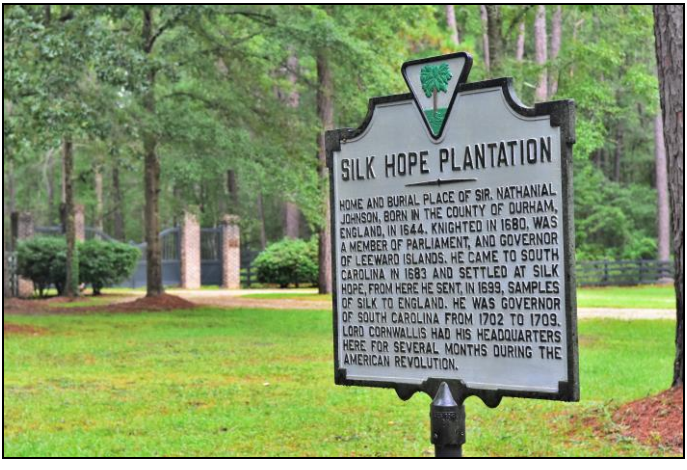
8-10

GPS 33°05.694'N, 79°48.398'W or 33.094900, -79.806633

Location Marker is in Huger on Cainhoy Road (State Road 8-98), on the right when travelling south. Marker is located at North side of Cooper River (west branch) at bridge, at the boat ramp parking lot.

Historical Notes A force of British troops, while falling back on Charlestown after abandoning their positions at Moncks Corner, beat off an attack by Patriot cavalry at the Bridge. Patriots included Sumter, Marion, and Lee. British 19th Regiment of Foot were led by Lt. Col. John Coates.

50 – Silk Hope Plantation



Historical Marker Front	Home and burial place of Sir Nathanial Johnson, born in the County of Durham, England, in 1644. Knighted in 1680, was a member of Parliament, and Governor of Leeward Islands. He came to South Carolina in 1683 and settled at Silk Hope, from here he sent, in 1699, samples of silk to England. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1702 to 1709. Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters here for several months during the American Revolution. (The above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-21

GPS 33°06.847'N, 79°48.257'W or 33.1114117, -79.804283

Location Marker is in Huger on State Highway 402 near Silk Hope Drive.

Historical Notes Silk Hope Plantation: Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor of South Carolina. died in 1713. He had been in the British army, served as a member of parliament, and between 1686 and 1689 was governor of Treves, St. Christopher, Montserrat, and Antigua. In 1703-09 he was governor of South Carolina, and during the French attack on that colony in 1706 defeated the enemy, with the loss of their commander and 300 men. Sir Nathaniel introduced silk-culture into the province in 1703 and is said to have been the pioneer of that industry there. *(Edited Appletons Encyclopedia)*

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

51 – Quinby Bridge & Shubrick's Plantation



Historical Marker In the summer of 1781, with the British hold on the interior of South Carolina significantly weakened, Continental commander Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene sent Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter, with Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, to force the British to abandon the area around Charleston and retreat into the city. As Sumter led a force of nearly a thousand men from Orangeburg, British Col. James Coates evacuated the post at Monck's Corner and began moving his troops toward the safety of Charleston.

On July 17, 1781 near Quinby Bridge, Lee's cavalry captured Coates's rear guard and baggage caravan. A portion of Lee's riders crossed the bridge and clashed with the British infantry ~ loosening so many planks in the process that the rest of Lee's and Marion's

. . . *continued* forces had to march upstream and cross Quinby Creek at a ford. By that time, the British had taken up a strong position in the main house, outbuildings and slave quarters of Shubrick's Plantation. Against the advice of Marion and Lee, Sumter ordered an assault that quickly turned into a costly stalemate. Marion's Brigade alone reported eight or nine killed and eighteen wounded.

Accustomed to conservative tactics that did not unnecessarily risk their lives, many of Marion's men deserted after the battle, and Marion himself resolved never again to fight under Sumter.

Marker Number No marker number.

GPS 33°05.694'N, 79°48.398'W or 33.094900, -79.806633

Location Marker is in Huger on Cainhoy Road (State Road 8-98), on the right when travelling south. Marker is located at North side of Cooper River (west branch) at bridge, at the boat ramp parking lot.

Historical Notes Erected 2012 by the Francis Marion Trail Commission of Francis Marion University.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

52 – Battle of Lenud's Ferry



Historical Marker Front Here, on May 6, 1780, Col. A.M. White was routed by Tarleton with the loss of two officers and thirty-six men killed and wounded and seven officers and sixty Dragoons taken; Tarleton lost 2 men. Two boys, Francis Deliesseline and Samuel Dupre, recaptured fourteen of White's horses and delivered them top Maj. Jamison, Georgetown, refusing reward.

Historical Marker Reverse Side Same as front.

Marker Number 8-7

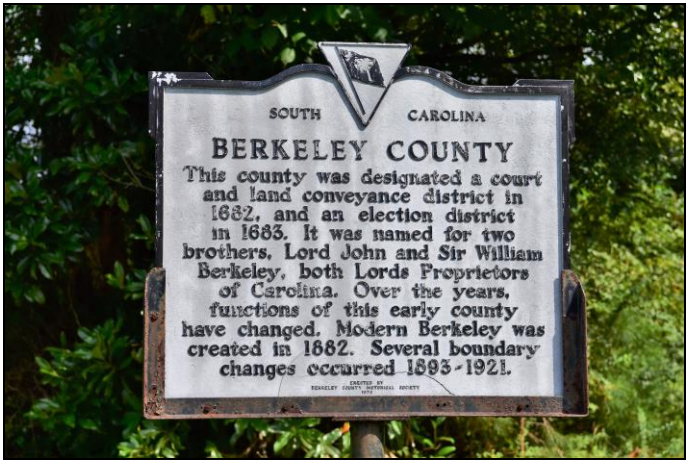
GPS 33°17.837'N, 79°41.064'W or 33.297283, -79.684400

Location Marker is located is in Jamestown, at the intersection of U.S. 17A and Nelis Place, on the right when traveling north on U.S. 17A.

Historical Notes Erected by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

53 – Berkeley County – Jamestown



Historical Marker Front	This county was designated a court and land district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lord Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-22D
GPS	33°17.308'N, 79°41.558'W or 33.288467, -79.692633

Location Marker is located in the township of Jamestown on U.S. 17A, on the left when traveling north. Located 0.2 mile north from State Road 45 intersection, representing the Berkeley and Georgetown County line (the Santee River is actually the line; the marker was moved to Jamestown).

Historical Notes Erected 1976 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

54 – Jamestown Veteran's Monument



Marker Text

In Honor of LCPL Jonathan E. Gadsden, "C" Company, 1st CEB, Sept. 16, 1983 Oct. 22, 2004, An Iraq War Hero, Son of Willie E. and Zeada Gadsden.

Purple Heart

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Same as front.

Marker Number

N/A.

GPS

33°17.111'N, 79°41.457'W or 33.285183, -79.690950

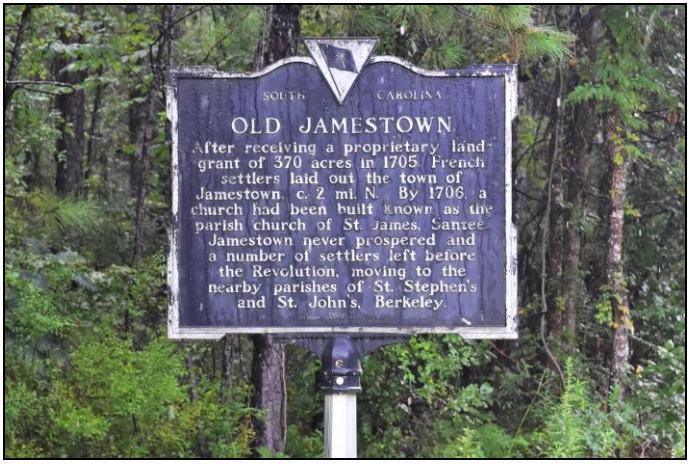
Location Marker is in Jamestown on French Santee Road (State HWY 45), on the left when traveling west.

Historical Notes Erected by the town of Jamestown.



ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

55 – Old Jamestown



Historical Marker Front

After receiving a proprietary land grant of 370 acres in 1705. French settlers laid out the town of Jamestown, c. 2 mi. N. By 1706, a church had been built known as the parish church of St. James, Santee. Jamestown never prospered and a number of settlers left before the Revolution, moving to the nearby parishes of St. Stephen's and St. John's, Berkeley.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Same as front.

Marker Number

8-17

GPS

33°16.172'N, 79°40.120'W or
33.269533, -79.668667

Location Marker is in Jamestown at the intersection of French Santee Road (State HWY 45) and Mt. Moriah Avenue, on the left when traveling east on French Santee Road.

Historical Notes Erected 1985 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

56 – St. James Santee Huguenot Church Monument



Historical Marker Information

By 1754, the site of the French Settlement on the Santee was found not to be suitable for commerce and the settlers had moved to outlying plantations, so the town site was abandoned.

By deed of gift dated Dec. 11, 1922, the late E. Pringle Pipkin conveyed to the *Huguenot Society of South Carolina* a one acre site at “Mount Moriah” on the south side of Santee River, about one mile below Lenud’s Ferry.

Cross Inscription Erected A.D. 1931
by the
Huguenot Society
of
South Carolina

(opposite side)
Site of the
Huguenot Church
of
French Santee
Constructed prior to 1701

Marker Number N/A

Location Monument located off HWY 45 onto Mt. Moriah Road, 0.6 mile to gate, 1.3 miles to site; monument located close to edge of Santee River.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

57 – Rehoboth Methodist Church



Historical Marker Front

This church grew out of services held as early as 1811, at first in a brush arbor and later at a campground nearby. Ministers riding the Cooper River and Berkeley circuits served this congregation for many years. The first sanctuary here was given to the Methodists by area Episcopalians in 1847. Called Black Oak, it had been built in 1808 as a chapel of ease for Biggin Church.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

In 1852 Charles Macbeth (1805 – 1881), the planter and politician for whom this community was named, donated a 15.3-acre tract to the congregation. The cemetery, which dates from the 1830s, includes the graves of Revs. John Bunch, who served 1837-38, and William J. Hutson, who served in 1870. The present

. . . *continued*	sanctuary was built in 1927, during the pastorate of Rev. D. Tillman Rhodes; it was renovated in 1977.
Marker Number	8-35
GPS	33°15'46.0"N, 79°57'55.0"W or 33.262780, -79.965276
Location	Marker is in Macbeth on Old Macbeth Road (State HWY 8-52) ¼ mile west of US 52, on the right when traveling west.
Historical Notes	Erected 2004 In Memory of Barbara Weeks Goodrich by Family, Friends, and the Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

58 – Medway Plantation

Marker is missing



Historical Monument	In 1686 Medway Plantation was granted by the the Lord Proprietors to Jan Van Arrsen, Seigneur de Weirnhoudt. In 1689 the property came into the possession of Landgrave Thomas Smith, Governor of South Carolina November 1693 to October 1694. He died in November 1694 and is buried at Medway.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-19
GPS	33°02.242'N, 80°02.014'W or 33.037367, -80.033567

Location

Marker is in Mount Holly at the intersection of US 52 and Medway Road (State HWY 8-667), on the right when traveling north on US 52.

Historical Notes

Erected 1965 replacing marker that was destroyed.

Medway, built in 1686, only sixteen years after the founding of the colony, and at the time of the nomination was considered the oldest house in South Carolina of record, is in plan and situation typical of the plantation houses to be built in the Lowcountry for the next hundred years. (Note: research since the time of nomination has established that the core of the present house at Medway Plantation was built in 1704-1705 by Edward and Elizabeth Hyrne. The house assumed its present arrangement by 1875.) Originating at Medway was the Janus-like scheme, which provides for the house facing both ways with both a river prospect and a landside entrance, a situation common to the region. The house is thought to have been built by Jan Van Arrsens, Seigneur de Weirnhoudt, who led a small company of Hollanders to Carolina. Dutch architecture is most obvious in the stepped gables of the original house, and the influence of Van Arrsen's architecture has kept the house looking as though it had as good a right to be standing over a canal in the low countries of Holland as beside rice fields in the Lowcountry of Carolina. The second story added to the original building copied its stepped gables. In the 19th century Medway enjoyed a sound economic mixture of agriculture and industry by making rice while the weather was hot and brick when it was cold. Brick making was so successful that Medway owner Peter Gaillard Stoney sent thousands of bricks down for the building of Fort Sumter. Additionally, after World War II, the "Medway Plan" was developed here for American cities to adopt and help rehabilitate French towns. Several graves in a small cemetery are also located on the property. Listed in the National Register July 16, 1970. *(South Carolina Dept. Of Archives and History)*

59 – Thorogood Plantation Mount Holly Plantation



Thorogood Plantation

In 1682 the Lords Proprietors granted 3,000 acres here, on a branch of the Back River, to Joseph Thorogood (d. 1684). Though Thorogood only owned the plantation two years and his widow Jane sold it after his death, it was called "Thorogood" for most of the 19th century. By the 1720s Andrew Allen owned Thorogood, established a profitable rice plantation here, and was also engaged in the local fur trade.

Mount Holly Plantation

Thorogood passed to John Deas (d. 1788) and his son John, Jr. (1761-1790). It, Mount Holly, and Cyprus plantations remained in the Deas family until 1824. Subdivided after the Civil War, this area was the core of an African American farming community. H. Smith Richardson bought it as a hunting plantation in 1937, renaming it Mount Holly. Mt. Holly Aluminum has produced aluminum at its plant here since 1980.

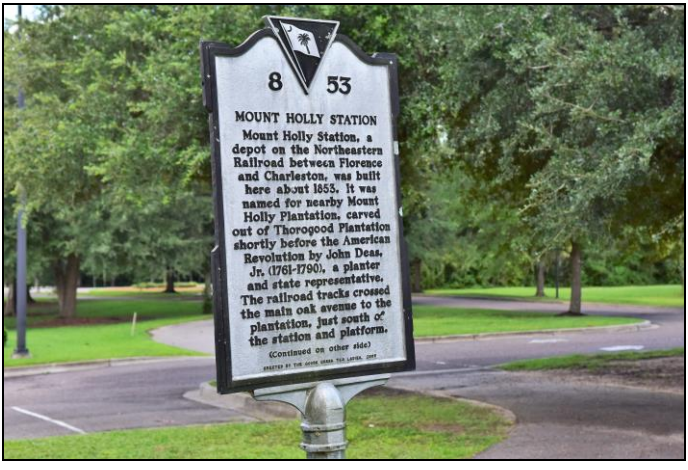
Marker Number 8-49

GPS 33°02.325'N, 80°02.098'W or 33.038750, -80.034967

Location Marker is in Mt. Holly and can be reached from Mt. Holly Aluminum Driveway near North Goose Creek Boulevard (U.S. 52), on the right when traveling west. Located just north of Medway Road, at the entrance to Mount Holly Aluminum, approx. 200 feet off US 52-North Goose Creek Blvd, while traveling north on US 52.

Historical Notes Erected 2007 by Mt. Holly Aluminum.

60 – Mount Holly Station
Mount Holly



Mount Holly Station

Mount Holly Station, a depot on the Northeastern Railroad between Florence and Charleston, was built here about 1853. It was named for nearby Mount Holly Plantation, carved out of Thorogood Plantation shortly before the American Revolution by John Deas, Jr. (1761-1790), a planter and state representative. The railroad tracks crossed the main oak avenue to the plantation, just south of the station and platform.

Mount Holly

Otranto (or Porcher) was the next station toward Charleston, 19 mi. SSE. After the Civil War this vicinity, which kept the name Mount Holly, was a predominantly white rural community, in contrast to black rural communities nearby at Casey, Howe Hall, and Liberty Hall. Rice plantations were replaced by subsistence farms worked by

. . . *continued*	families, tenants, or sharecroppers. Mount Holly was incorporated into the City of Goose Creek when it was created in 1961.
Marker Number	8-53
GPS	33°01.743'N, 80°02.100'W or 33.029050, -80.035000
Location	Marker is in Mt. Holly on Goose Creek Boulevard (US 52), on the right when traveling south. Located at the Municipal Center.
Historical Notes	Erected 2009 by The Goose Creek Tea Ladies.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

61 – Biggin Church



Historical Marker Front	Parish Church of St. John's Berkeley, founded by Act of Assembly November 30, 1706. Church erected in 1712. Burned by forest fire in 1755 and restored. Burned by Col. Coates of the British Army in 1781 and again restored. Burned again by forest fire about 1886. General Moultrie and Henry Laurens were among the Vestrymen of the Parish. (This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-9

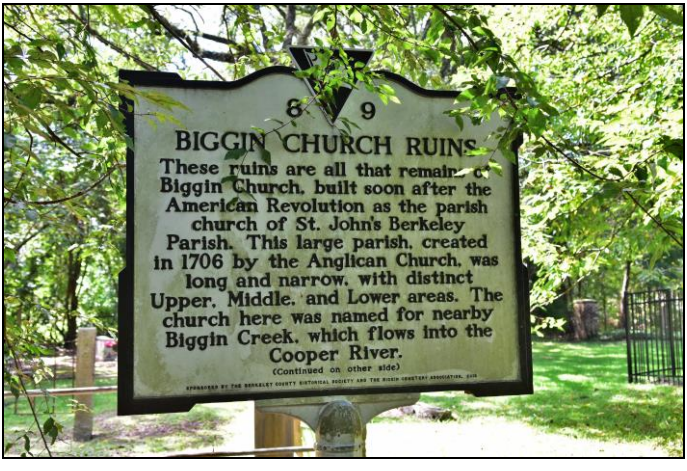
GPS 33°12.779'N, 79°57.981'W or 33.212983, -79.966350

Location Marker is northwest of Moncks Corner on State HWY 402, on the right when traveling south. Located between Carswell Lane and Biggins Road.

Historical Notes Biggin Church Ruins are the remains of the parish church of St. John's Parish. The church was established by an act of the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly in 1706, which divided the colony into ten parishes. The original Biggin Church was probably completed ca. 1711. Biggin Church was used through the mid-nineteenth century and the surrounding cemetery is still being used. During the American Revolution, ammunitions were stored in the church by British troops who, upon leaving, set the church on fire. The church was burned several other times throughout its use, the last time in the late 1800s when it was not subsequently rebuilt. For many years the site served as a local brickyard. Although only portions of two walls remain, there is evidence that originally Biggin Church was designed with a degree of sophistication. Notable architectural details which remain include a Gibbs surround at the main portal, quoins at the corner, radiating voussoirs over the windows, and a rounded water table–all executed in brick. Listed in the National Register December 13, 1977.

(South Carolina Department of Archives and History.)

62 – Biggin Church Ruins



Historical Marker Front

These ruins are all that remains of Biggin Church, built soon after the American Revolution as the parish church of St. John's Berkeley Parish. This large parish, created in 1706 by the Anglican Church, was long and narrow, with distinct Upper, Middle, and Lower areas. The church here was named for nearby Biggin Creek, which flows into the Cooper River.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The first church on this site was a log building. It was replaced ca. 1710-15 by a brick church, which burned in a forest fire in 1755. A brick church covered in stucco, built here ca., 1767, was burned by the British in 1781. These ruins are of the fourth and last church here, used infrequently after the Civil War. This church burned in a forest fire before 1899.

Marker Number 8-9

GPS 33°12.748'N, 79°57.994'W or 33.212467, -79.966567

Location Marker is very close to the church ruins located on SC HWY 402, 0.8 mile south of its intersection with US HWY 52 northeast of Moncks Corner.

Historical Notes Sponsored 2013 by the Berkeley County Historical Society and the Biggin Cemetery Association.

This marker replaced an original marker ("Biggin Church") erected by the South Carolina Historical Commission, 1929 – 1936.

1938 newspaper article:



Biggin Church.

Parish church of St. John's, Berkeley, founded by act of assembly November 30, 1706. Church erected in 1712. Burned by forest fire in 1755 and restored. Burned by Colonel Coates of the British army in 1781 and again restored. Burned again by forest fire about 1886. Gen. William Moultrie and Henry Laurens were among the vestrymen of the parish.

Of particular interest is the statement that Colonel Coates burned this church in 1781, or exactly 157 years ago, which is the determined age of the big tree. In mind it is possible to picture the flames from the burning church that day spreading to the yard, burning the timber and debris therein, and leaving exposed a bare spot of warm ashes into which a loblolly pine seed was soon to fall and, like the proverbial acorn, germinate and produce the giant.

NORMAN R. HAWLTY,
Assistant Forester.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

63 – Berkeley County Confederate Monument



Honoring Berkeley County Confederate Soldiers "Deo Vindice":

J B Adkins, S Adkins, S Alexander, J Armstrong, J F Avinger, E Ball, I Ball, J M Ball, J Ball, W J Ball, A Ballentine, J J Ballentine, L E Ballentine, W J Bates, D F Baxter, J J Blanton, W R Brailsford, J C C Brandon, D G Brown, W J Brown, W M Brown, J T Browning, T S Browning, W P Brunson, E C Bunch, R B Bunch, J W Burbage, W E Burkett, B A Byrd, L G Cain, J C Cain, J P Cain, W H Cain, S Cales, G Cannon, J Cannon, W D Cantley, E L Carn, W H Carr, J Carson, D O Causey, W J Childers, J M Clark, P J Couturier, D W Crawford, G J Crawford, J J Crawford, J R Crawford, L Crawford, P C Crawford, P W Crawford, S B Crawford, A Cross, E Cumbee, J B Cusack, S J Dangerfield, R M DeBerry, R F DeHay, E J Dennis, W J Dennis, S L DeVeaux, W H Driggers, F M Droze, W W Droze, E Dubose, J E Dubose, C S Dwight, R Y Dwight, J J Eadie, R B Eadie, C S Eagerton, J N Edens, C S Edwards, J O Edwards, W N Faulling, S Finklea, J G Fitzsimons, W E Fripp, C Gaillard, J Gaillard, M Gaskins, Z Gaskins, F C Gibbs, M G Gibbs, W Giggleman, J G K Gourdin, P G Gourdin, L K Grooms, W N

Grooms, J J Guerry, R R Hains, E O Hall, A D Hare, E Harleston, J Harleston, A Harmon, J Harmon, M D Harris, H H Harvey, J J Harvey, T J Harvey, T M Harvey, W H Harvey, J H Haselden, W Henderson, D J Hill, A Hood, J M Hood, J W Hutto, L Hutto, H A Hyrne, D Jackson, J W Jackson, P Jackson, W Jeffers, J L Jervey, W J Jervey, C B Johnson, S K Jones, J Keller, J W L Keller, H B Kirk, P S Kirk, J M Kirton, J R Law, S E Law, T P Lockwood, B Lofton.

Lest we forget these men fought for their freedom and independence:

G Lynes, C J Macbeth, J W Maree, P D Maree, F M McCants, J McCants, C D McCay, W W McCleod, P K McKelvey, R A McKelvey, J C McKewn, A G Metts, C C Miller, N Mills, J O Mims, B Mitchell, H Mitchum, J Mitchum, S Mitchum, T Mitchum, H J Mizzelle, A L Moore, J N Moore, A Morris, C I Motte, A J Mullinax, T Murphy, F Murray, J W Murray, J Murray, M J K Murray, J C Myers, J Myselle, P Nelson, L B Nobles, J R Orvin, D B Owens, H M Palmer, H G Palmer, J S Palmer, J L Parker, T S Parker, J W Peagler, J Peagler, R J Phillips, E Pipkin, J Pipkin, W D Platt, W T Player, J L Poppenheim, A M Porcher, F P Porcher, J C Porcher, J D Porcher, J H Porcher, J T Porcher, P R Porcher, W E Porcher, H L Ravenel, S W Ravenel, T P Ravenel, W F Ravenel, J B Rhame, J F Rogers, J L Rourk, G W Rudd, H J Rudd, G Rumph, S O Russell, T W Salisbury, C W Sanders, B M Schipman, E M Scott, H D Shaw, J G Shoolbred, E T Simons, E Simons, E R Sims, B M Singletary, G W Singletary, W W Singletary, W H Singletary, W H Sinkler, C W Smith, J T Smith, J J Smith, R P Smith, S P Smith, H L Stephens, J L Stokes, J O Sullivan, F Taylor, J H Taylor, D Thompson, F E Thompson, S W Thornley, J G Varner, P F Varner, W C Venning, W J Walker, J W Walling, B H Ward, J B Waring, M N Waring, T L Waring, R W Weatherford, G W Weeks, J J Weeks, D N Welch, J M Wenningham, S F R West, M J Whaley, N B Whaley, T J Whaley, W C Whaley, E J White, G W White, J White, J Wiggins, S W Williams, W C Williams, I N Wilson, J O Wilson, J N Windham, D M Winter, T H Winter, J J Wrenn, All Unknown.

Historical Notes Erected 2011 by Gen. Ellison Camp # 1212 Sons of Confederate Veterans and CSS David Chapter # 2656 United Daughters of the Confederacy. No marker number.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

64 – C.S.S. David



Historical Marker This Confederate vessel revolutionized the concepts of war at sea with a torpedo attack on the *New Ironsides* in Charleston Harbor on October 5, 1863.

Historical Marker Reverse Side N/A

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°11.603'N, 79°58.354'W or 33.193383, -79.972567

Location

Marker is in Moncks Corner on Stoney Landing Road, on the right when traveling east. Located in the Old Santee Canal State Park.

Historical Notes

David's last confirmed action came on April 18, 1864 when she tried to sink the screw frigate *USS Wabash*. Alert lookouts on board the blockader sighted David in time to permit the frigate to slip her chain, avoid the attack, and open fire on the torpedo boat. Neither side suffered any damage.

The ultimate fate of David is uncertain. Several torpedo boats of this type fell into Union hands when Charleston was captured in February 1865. David may well have been among them.

The C.S.S. David was constructed on Stoney Landing Plantation by Theodore D. Stoney, on which lands this full-scale replica is exhibited.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

65 – Cherry Hill Classroom



Historical Marker Front

This school was built ca. 1876 on land donated by John Campbell for a building that would serve as both a school for African American students and as a church for the Cherry Hill community. A one-room school for grades 1-6 with Aaron Cooper and St. Julian Manigault as its first teachers, it became a public school within the Berkeley County School district in the early 20th century.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

By the 1920s attendance here had grown grown enough to require a one-room addition, which was built on land donated by Mary Ann Cooper. Daisy Pasley and Pansy were the first teachers in the expanded school. The school closed after the 1954-55 school year, when many rural schools in Berkeley County were consolidated. It was rededicated as Cherry Hill Community Center.

Marker Number	8-70
GPS	33°13.726'N, 79°56.580'W or 33.228767, -79.943000
Location	Marker is located on your left at 1386 Old Cherry Hill Road.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by Cherry Hill Community Center, 2014.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

66 – Colleton House: "Unmanly Practices" or Legitimate Target



Historical Marker After Eutaw Springs, the British retreated to their post at Fair Lawn Plantation. In November 1781, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion sent Col. Hezekiah Maham with 180 horsemen and Col. Isaac Shelby with 200 mountain riflemen to eliminate British foraging parties in the area. When the Whigs moved against the hospital and armory at Colleton House, the outnumbered garrison at nearby Fort Fairlawn did not interfere. Maham and Shelby's forces captured about 150 British soldiers, officers, and doctors without a fight. Those that were well enough to travel were taken as prisoners of war, and the rest were sent to the fort. Then the house containing a substantial store of guns and supplies was destroyed by fire.

. . . *continued* This incident resulted in much controversy about the proper rules of warfare. The British held Maham and Shelby and their commanding officer, Francis Marion responsible for "such unmanly practices" as attacking a "parcel of sick, helpless soldiers in a hospital at Colleton House" and burning the building. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the senior Continental officer in South Carolina, responded that the military supplies stored in the house had made it a legitimate target. Shelby wrote that it was in fact the British, not he and Maham, who had torched Colleton House, while Louisa Carolina Colleton, the owner of the property, accused the British of burning all the plantation buildings, not only the mansion, but barns, granaries, mills, and the entire slave village.

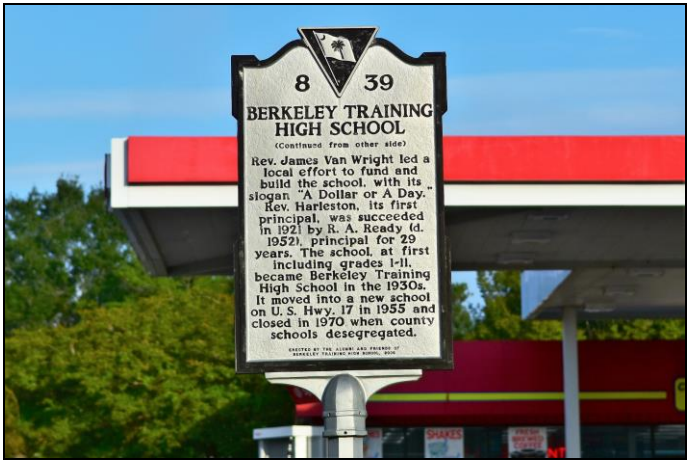
Marker Number No marker number.

GPS 33°11.599'N, 79°58.31'W or 33.193317, -79.971833

Location Marker is in the Old Santee Canal Park east of the Berkeley County Museum; can be reached from Stony Landing Road.

Historical Notes Erected 2012 by the Francis Marion Trail Commission of Francis Marion University.

67 – Dixie Training School Berkeley Training High School



Dixie Training School

Berkeley Training High School, first called Dixie Training School, stood here from 1920 until the 1980s. The first public school for blacks in Moncks Corner was founded in 1880. It held classes in local churches until its first school was built in 1900. The three-room school built here 1918-1920 at a cost of $6,700 was one of almost 500 in S.C. funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation 1917-1932.

Berkeley Training High School

Rev. James Van Wright led a local effort to fund and build the school, with its slogan “A Dollar or A Day.” Rev. Harleston, the first principal, was succeeded in 1921 by R.A. Ready (d. 1952), principal for 29 years. The school, at first including grades 1-11, became Berkeley Training High School in the 1930s. It moved into

. . . *continued*	a new school on U.S. Hwy. 17 in 1955 and closed in 1970 when county schools desegregated.
Marker Number	8-39
GPS	33°11.524'N, 79°59.778'W or 33.192067, -79.996300
Location	Marker is at the intersection of Main Street (State HWY 6) and US 52 on Main Street.
Historical Notes	Erected 2006 by the Alumni and Friends of Berkeley Training High School.

68 – Fairlawn Plantation
Fort Fairlawn



Fairlawn Plantation

Fairlawn Barony, sometimes called “Fair-Lawn,” was granted to Peter Colleton, whose father John had been one of the original Lords Proprietors of the Carolina colony. John’s grandson John (1679-1754), known as “The Honorable,” was a planter and member of the Grand Council and the first Colleton to live in S.C. He built a large brick house here, later described by his granddaughter as “of course very magnificent.”

Fort Fairlawn

In April 1780, after their victory at Moncks Corner, British and Loyalist troops occupied Fairlawn and built an earthwork fort 1/2 mi. E. On November 17, 1781, Patriot militia under Cols. Hezekiah Maham and Isaac Shelby, on orders from Gen. Francis Marion, attacked the outpost commanded by Capt. Neil McLean.

. . . *continued*	They took about 150 prisoners. The house, used as a hospital and storehouse, was burned. Contemporary accounts, however, disagree on which force burned it.
Marker Number	8-68
GPS	33°11.341'N, 79°59.524'W or 33.189017, -79.992067
Location	Marker is in Moncks Corner on Rembert C. Dennis Blvd. near Edward Drive, on the right when traveling north.
Historical Notes	Erected 2011 by Berkeley County Historical Society and the General Marion's Brigade Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

69 – First Site of Moncks Corner



Historical Marker First site of Monck's Corner, where the road to the Congarees branched off from this road. Founded by Thomas Monck in 1735. Relocated on the railroad about 1856.

Here about 3:30 A.M. April 13, 1780, Col. Wm. Washington's Light Dragoons were surprised by a superior force of the British under Lt. Cols. Webster and Tarleton and Maj. Ferguson. Maj. Vernier, of Pulaski's Legion, and 25 men were killed and the Americans routed. The British fortified the place, but in July 1781, abandoned the redoubt here and fell back to the parish church which had been fortified.

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°12.187'N, 79°59.335'W or 33.203117, -79.988917

Location

Marker is in Moncks Corner on US 52 between Nelson's Ferry Road and North Live Oak Drive (US 17A), on the right when traveling south.

Historical Notes

Regarding this granite marker ~ author / historian A. S. Salley said, ". . . with funds voted by the General Assembly, I, myself, marked the site with a block of granite in 1929."

This marker, at one time past, was located at the junction of Highway 17-A and Highway 52, when in the 1970's was relocated to its present location (when the metal Historic Marker was installed at the Hwy 17-A / 52 junction).

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

70 – Fort Fair Lawn: An Archeological Treasure



Historical Marker Fair Lawn Plantation was an enormous property granted to Sir Peter Colleton, oldest son of Sir John Colleton, one of the original eight Lords Proprietors of the Carolina colony. During the Revolutionary War, the British army first occupied the plantation in July 1781, turning the mansion, known as Colleton House, into a hospital and armory. Over the course of the summer, British troops (and probably black slaves from the area) fortified Colleton House with an *abatis* ~ a row of sharp stakes pointed outward to defend against an attack ~ and constructed Fort Fairlawn about half a mile away. Of primarily earthen construction and garrisoned by about fifty soldiers, Fort Fairlawn was designed to guard the plantation's Cooper River landing.

. . . *continued*

In September 1781, the plantation was an important staging ground for the Battle of Eutaw Springs, and afterwards it was one of the few posts outside of Charleston where the British maintained a strong presence. On November 17, when Whig militiamen under the command of Col. Hezekiah Maham and Col. Isaac Shelby attacked Colleton House, the outnumbered troops inside Fort Fairlawn made no move to defend their comrades. On November 24, the British abandoned the fort.

Among the few Revolutionary War structures in South Carolina that are still visible, the well-preserved remains of Fort Fairlawn are currently under private ownership.

Marker Number No marker number.

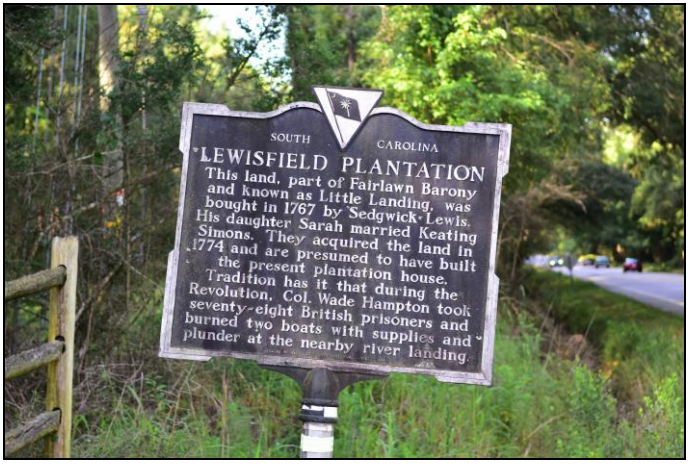
GPS 33°11.6'N, 79°58.317'W or 33.193333, -79.971950

Location Marker is inside Old Santee Canal Park, adjacent to the Berkeley County Museum; reached by Stony Landing Road.

Historical Notes Erected 2012 by the Francis Marion Trail Commission of Francis Marion University.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

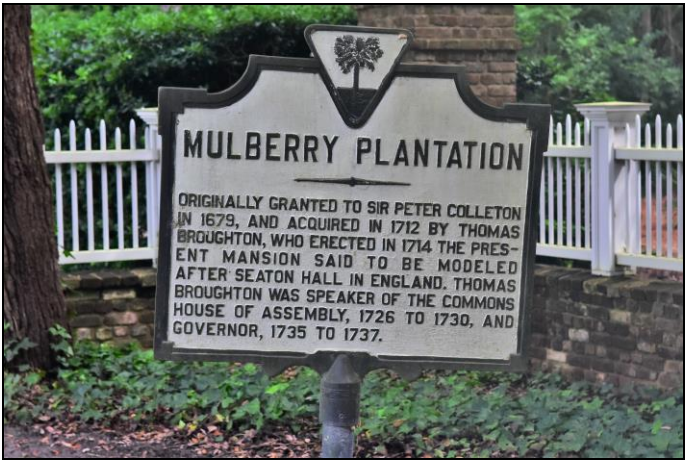
71 – Lewisfield Plantation



Historical Marker Front	This land, part of Fairlawn Barony and known as as Little Landing, was bought in 1767 by Sedgwick Lewis. His daughter Sarah married Keating Simons. They acquired the land in 1774 and are presumed to have built the present plantation house. Tradition has it that during the Revolution, Col. Wade Hampton took seventy-eight British prisoners and burned two boats with supplies and plunder at the nearby river landing.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-16

GPS	33°10.059'N, 80°00.888'W or 33.167650, -80.014800
Location	Marker is south of Moncks Corner at the intersection of Old US 52 and Lewisfield Plantation Road, on the left when traveling south on Old US 52.
Historical Notes	Erected 1978 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

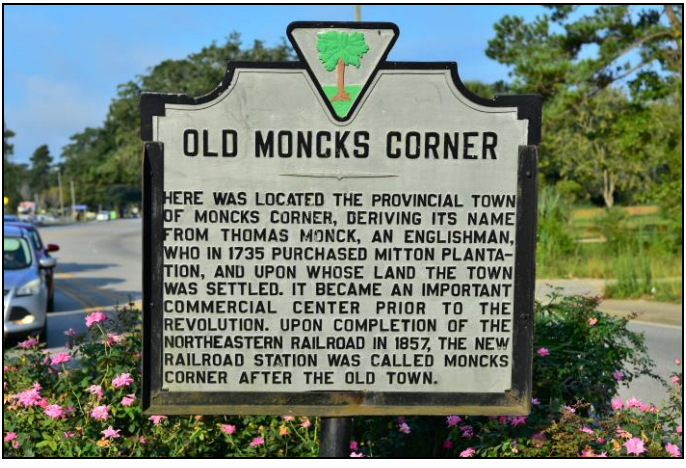
72 – Mulberry Plantation



Historical Marker Front	Originally granted to Sir Peter Colleton in 1679. Acquired in 1712 by Thomas Broughton, who erected the present mansion, said to be modeled after Seaton Hall in England, in 1714. Thomas Broughton was speaker of the Commons House of Assembly from 1726 to 1730 and Governor from 1735 to 1737.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-4

GPS	33°8.452'N, 80°1.151'W or 33.140867, -80.019183
Location	Marker is south of Moncks Corner on Old US 52, at the intersection of N. Mulberry Drive, on the left when traveling south.
Historical Notes	The text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.

73 – Old Moncks Corner



Historical Marker Front	Here was located the provincial town of Moncks Corner, deriving its name from Thomas Monck, an Englishman, who in 1735 purchased Mitten Plantation, and upon whose land the town was settled. It became an important commercial center prior to the Revolution. Upon the completion of the northeastern Railroad in 1857, the new railroad station was called Moncks Corner after the old town.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-2

GPS	33°12.120'N, 79°59.406'W or 33.202000, -79.990100
Location	Marker is in Moncks Corner at the intersection of North Live Oak Drive (US 17A) and US 52, in the median on North Live Oak Drive.
Historical Notes	The text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

74 – Rembert C. Dennis Boulevard



Historical Marker Named in 1980 in honor of a distinguished South Carolinian Member. South Carolina House of Representatives, 1938-42. Member South Carolina Senate, 1943 - Chairman. Senate Finance Committee, 1972 - Because of his outstanding contributions to the general welfare of the state and to the quality of life of its citizens.

Historical Marker Reverse Side N/A

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°11.24'N, 79°59.868'W or 33.187333, -79.997800

Location Marker is in Moncks Corner on R C Dennis Boulevard (US 52), on the right when traveling north.

Historical Notes No additional information.

75 – Santee Canal

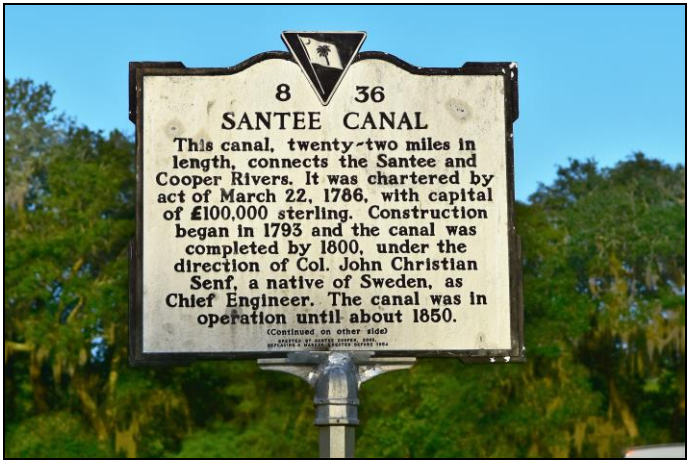


Historical Marker Front	This canal, twenty-two miles in length, connects the Santee and Cooper Rivers. Chartered in 1786, construction was commenced in 1793, and completed in 1800, under the direction of Col. John Christian Senf, a native of Sweden, as Chief Engineer. The canal was in operation until about 1850. (This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-3
GPS	33°12.630'N, 79°58.831'W or 33.210500, -79.980517

Location Marker is in Moncks Corner on US 52 / 17 near Dock Road, on the right when traveling north.

Historical Notes Regarding the Old Canal: The Old Santee Canal in South Carolina is clearly the nation's first summit canal. *(A summit canal goes up and then back down to another body of water.)* The Santee Canal was constructed between 1793 and 1800 under the direction of Col. John Christian Senf, South Carolina State Engineer. Conceived to provide a shorter, safer water route from inland South Carolina to Charleston, the canal was one of the earliest important canals in the United States and perhaps the earliest major internal improvement project in the state. Originally intended as a delivery route for foodstuffs, the advent of successful cotton production made the canal more useful for transporting cotton bales. In 1830, during its most prosperous period, 720 boats arrived in Charleston bearing about 70,000 bales of cotton via the canal. The canal route was twenty-two miles long, beginning two miles below Greenwood Swamp on the Santee River and entering the Cooper River at Stoney Landing, approximately two miles east of Moncks Corner. The canal was thirty-five feet wide at the top and five and one-half feet deep, sloping to a bottom width of twenty feet. With the exception of a wooden tidal lock, all the locks were made of brick and stone. In addition to the canal itself, there were several warehouses, keepers' houses, and other ancillary buildings along the route. All associated outbuildings, turning basins, lock bridges and the wooden lock have been destroyed. The towpaths are visible for large parts of the canal. The remains of the canal are overgrown with vegetation and are rapidly deteriorating. Listed in the National Register May 5, 1982. (S.C. Dept. of Archives and History)

76 – Santee Canal



Historical Marker Front

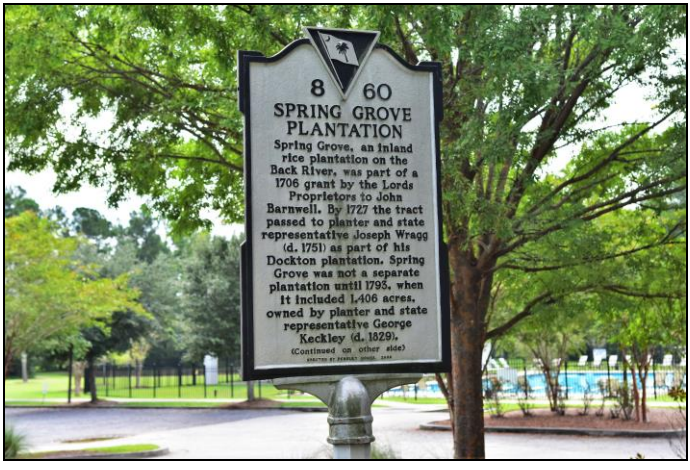
This canal, twenty-two miles in length, connects the Santee and Cooper Rivers. It was chartered by Act of March 22,1786, with capital of £100,000 sterling. Construction began in 1793, and the canal was completed in 1800, under the direction of Col. John Christian Senf, a native of Sweden, as Chief Engineer. The canal was in operation until about 1850.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The Santee Canal was opened to traffic from the Santee River to the Cooper River in 1800. It was 22 miles long, 20 feet wide at the bottom and 35 feet wide at the surface. It was 5½ feet deep, carrying 4 feet of water, and was capable of carrying boats with loads of up to 22 tons. The canal ceased operations about 1850.

Marker Number	8-36
GPS	33°11.633'N, 79°58.440'W or 33.193883, -79.974000
Location	Marker is on Stony Landing Road in the median at the entranceway to the Old Santee Canal Park.
Historical Notes	Erected 2005 by Santee Cooper, replacing a marker erected before 1854.

77 – Spring Grove Plantation



Historical Marker Front

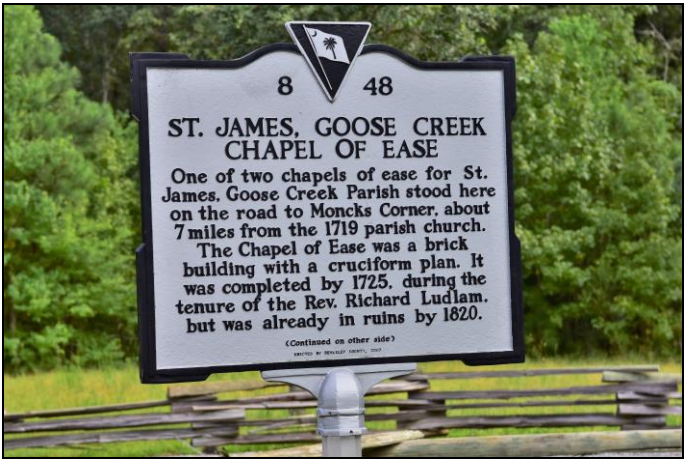
Spring Grove, an inland rice plantation on the Back River, was part of a 1706 grant by the Lords Proprietors to John Barnwell. By 1727 the tract passed to planter and state representative Joseph Wragg (d. 1751) as part of his Dockton plantation. Spring Grove was not a separate plantation until 1793, when it included 1,406 acres, owned by planter and state representative George Keckley (d. 1829).

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Spring Grove remained in the Keckley family until 1843, when it was purchased by William Bell, who owned Cypress Grove and Pine Grove plantations nearby. Bell's son sold it soon after the Civil War. Spring Grove was later owned by the E.P. Burton Lumber Co., then the Cooper River Mining & Manufacture

. . . *continued*	Co., and later the Pine Grove Hunting Club. It was subdivided for development as Pendley Homes in 2003.
Marker Number	8-60
GPS	33°04.693'N, 80°00.640'W or 33.078217, -80.010667
Location	Marker is located off Cypress Gardens Rd. onto Plantation Road at the traffic circle by Spring Grove Plantation Clubhouse.
Historical Notes	Erected by Pendley Homes, 2008.

78 – St. James Goose Creek Chapel of Ease Bethlehem Baptist Church



St. James, Goose Creek…

One of two chapels of ease for St. James, Goose Creek Parish stood here on the road to Moncks Corner, about 7 miles from the 1719 parish church. The chapel of ease was a brick building with a cruciform plan. It was completed by 1725, during the tenure of the Rev. Richard Ludlum, but was already in ruins by 1820.

Bethlehem Baptist Church

Bethlehem Baptist Church, founded in 1812, built a frame church on this site. Described as a "neat wooden church adjoining the ruin" just moved before the Civil War, it was moved 4.5 miles NW in 1880. The church was renamed Groomsville Baptist Church for the Grooms family, which donated the land. Cemeteries laid out here by the Anglicans and Baptists are contiguous and intermingled.

Marker Number 8-48

GPS 33°04.155'N, 80°01.371'W or 33.069250, -80.022850

Location Both markers are located 9 miles south of Moncks Corner at the intersection of Old Highway 52 (State Highway S-8-791) and Avanti Lane; on the right when traveling north on Old Highway 52.

Historical Notes Erected by Berkeley County 2007.



ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

79 – Stony Landing House



Historical Marker The Stony Landing House was built on land which was once part of the 12,000 acre Fairlawn Barony. Fairlawn was granted to Sir Peter Colleton, son of Lords Proprietor John Colleton, on September 7, 1678. John H. Dawson purchased 2,319 acres on March 20, 1839 from the Colleton Estate. He built this house as a planter's secondary home facing the Congaree Road, a major trade route of the early Carolinas. In comparison to the more elegant river homes of the time, Stony Landing was small and noted for its simplicity. It was constructed on brick pillars about 8 feet above ground. Some suggested reasons for this type of construction were to provide additional storage space, to increase air flow through the house, or to provide a cool shaded area for outdoor use

. . . *continued* during summer months. The arches under the house, a common architectural feature, support the fireplaces located on each floor.

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°11.573'N, 79°58.197'W or 33.192883, -79.969950

Location Marker is in Moncks Corner in the Old Santee Canal Park; reached from Old Stoney Landing Road, located at the west side of the house.

Historical Notes The Stony Landing House has been remodeled through the years. It has been restored to its 1840's appearance and has been finished with reproduction furniture commonly, found throughout the southeast during the mid-19th century.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

80 – Stony Landing Plantation



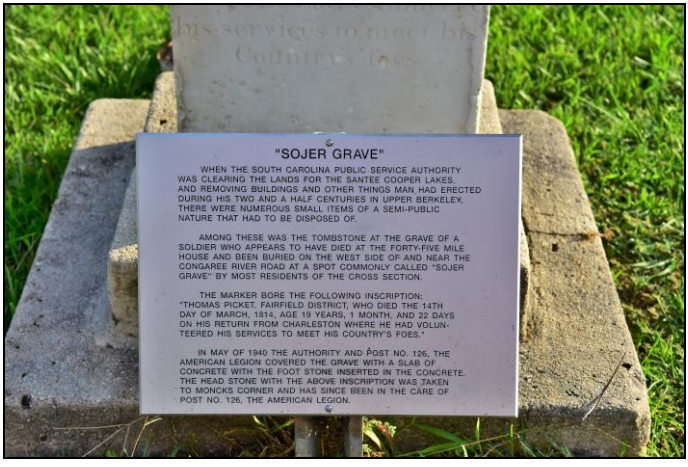
Historical Marker Front	Here in 1863, was constructed the Confederate semi-submersible torpedo boat, "Little David", the first of its type. It was designed by Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, and built with funds raised by Theodore D. Stoney.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-1
GPS	33°11.826'N, 79°59.579'W or 33.197100, -79.992983

Location Marker is in Moncks Corner at the intersection of US 52 and Stoney Landing Road, on the right when traveling north on US 52.

Historical Notes The text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.



81 – "Sojer Grave"



Historical Marker When the South Carolina Public Service Authority was clearing the lands for the Santee Cooper Lakes, and removing buildings and other things man had erected during his two and a half centuries in upper Berkeley, there were numerous small items of a semi-public nature that had to be disposed of.

Among these was the tombstone at the grave of a soldier who appears to have died at the forty-five mile house and been buried on the west side of and near the Congaree River Road at a spot commonly called "Sojer Grave" by most residents of the Cross Section.

The marker bore the following inscription: "Thomas Picket, Fairfield District, who died the 14th day of March, 1814, age 19 years, 1 month,

. . . *continued* and 22 days on his return from Charleston where he had volunteered his services to meet his country's foes."

In May of 1940 the Authority and Post No. 126, the American Legion covered the grave with a slab of concrete with the foot stone inserted in the concrete. The head stone with the above inscription was taken to Moncks Corner and has since been in the care of Post No. 126, The American Legion.

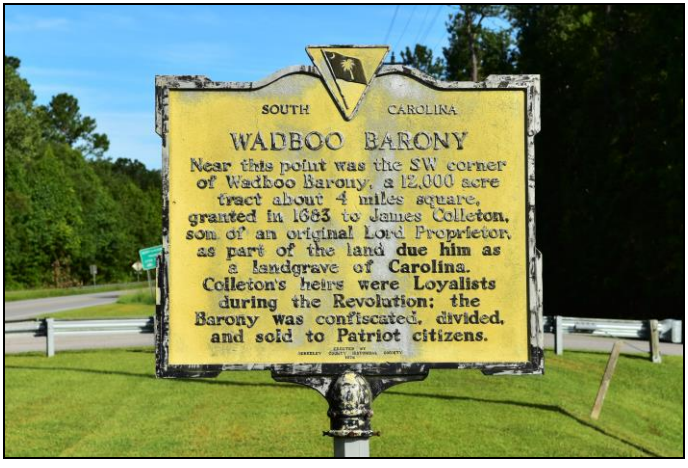
.

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°11.799'N, 80°00.908'W or 33.196650, -80.015133

Location Marker is located at 109 West Main Street in Moncks Corner at the Veteran's Memorial.

82 – Wadboo Barony



Historical Marker Front	Near this point was the SW corner of Wadboo Barony, a 12,000 acre tract about 4 miles square, granted in 1683 to James Colleton, son of an original Lord Proprietor, as part of the land due him as a landgrave of Carolina. Colleton's heirs were Loyalists during the Revolution; the Barony was confiscated, divided, and sold to Patriot citizens.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-23

GPS	33°11.747'N, 79°57.203'W or 33.195783, -79.953383
Location	Marker is northeast of Moncks Corner on State Highway 402, on the left when traveling south. Located northwest side of Wadboo Bridge.
Historical Notes	Erected 1976 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

83 – Wadboo Barony: Francis Marion's Last Headquarters



Historical Marker Wadboo was a Native American name given to the enormous landholding of James Colleton, a son of Sir John Colleton, who was one of the original eight Lords Proprietors of the Carolina colony. Called a *barony* according to the Proprietors' plan for an American nobility, Wadboo remained in the hands of James Colleton's descendants from the original land grant in 1683 until after the Revolutionary War.

On August 29, 1782, a British foraging party, made up of white and black troops and commanded by Maj. Thomas Fraser, attacked Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and his militiamen at Wadboo, where they had camped the night before. Arranging his Brigade around the main house and slave quarters and along a lane of large cedar trees (across the creek from here),

. . . *continued* Marion beat back the British attack. During the engagement, Maj. Micajah Ganey, a former Tory who had recently come over to the Whig side in a treaty at Burch's Mill, fought heroically with Marion.

From shortly after the skirmish until the British abandoned South Carolina in December, Francis Marion made Wadboo his headquarters. Here on December 15, 1782, the day after the British evacuation of Charleston, Marion dismissed his Brigade and made for his own ruined plantation of Pond Bluff.

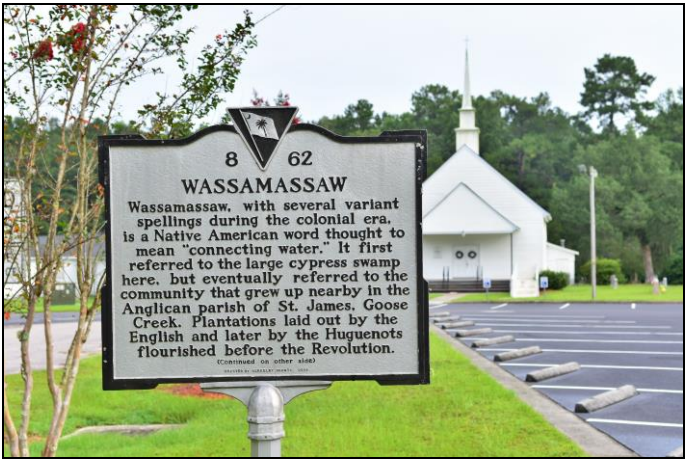
Marker Number No marker number.

GPS 33°11.753'N, 79°57.193'W or 33.195783, -79.953383

Location Marker is northeast of Moncks Corner on State Highway 402, on the left when traveling south. Located at the Wadboo Boat Landing.

Historical Notes Erected 2012 by Francis Marion Trail Commission of Francis Marion University.

84 – Wassamassaw



Historical Marker Front

Wassamassaw, with several variant spellings during the colonial era, is a Native American word thought to mean "connecting water." It first referred to the large cypress swamp here, but eventually referred to the community that grew up nearby in the Anglican parish of St. James, Goose Creek. Plantations laid out by the English and later by the Huguenots flourished before the Revolution.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

The swamp was almost impassible for most of the colonial period, but the Wassamassaw Road ran just below the swamp between here and Goose Creek. A Chapel of Ease was built nearby shortly after the Yamasee War of 1715, and a free school was founded in 1728. The "Wassamassaw Cavalry," a militia company founded in 1857, later saw Confederate service as Company D, 2nd S.C. Cavalry.

Marker Number	8-62
GPS	33°9.288'N, 80°10.188'W or 33.154800, -80.169800
Location	Marker is southwest of Moncks Corner on Wassamassaw Lane, 0.3 mile north of US 176, on the right when traveling north. Marker is located at the end of Wassamassaw Lane near the intersection of US HWY 176 and Jedburg Road, in Jedburg vicinity.
Historical Notes	Erected 2009 by Berkeley County.

85 – Berkeley County – Mudville / Ridgeville



Historical Marker Front	This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lord Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-22B

GPS 33°08.101'N, 80°18.676'W or 33.135017, -80.311267

Location Marker is in Mudville on Old Gilliard Road (State HWY 27) near Jared Lane, on the left when traveling south. Located 0.1 mile from I-26, exit 187 south junction.

Historical Notes Erected 1991 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

86 – Belle Isle Plantation



Historical Marker Front	The former home of Gabriel Marion, brother of General Francis Marion. The latter is buried there in the family graveyard. One mile.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	No marker number.
GPS	33°26.358'N, 80°05.260'W or 33.439300, -80.087667

Location

Marker is located 3 miles west of Pineville at the intersection of SC HWY 45 and entranceway to General Francis Marion Avenue.

Historical Notes

This old marker was originally placed on the south side of Hwy 45, when it was a dirt road. The next time we see this marker (many years later) it was located on the north side of Hwy 45 at the entrance to Belle Isle Plantation. This was in July 1951, after the road was paved. The marker later disappeared, only to be found, repaired, refurbished, and replaced as you see it today (on 13 February 1918).

This historical marker is one of only a very few markers that were made and erected between 1929-1936, that read “All Rich in Iodine,” and was surrounded by products produced in South Carolina that were, apparently, all rich in iodine. Berkeley County only has two of these historical markers, both in the Pineville area of the county.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

87 – Francis Marion
Francis Marion's Grave



Historical Marker Front

Francis Marion died Feb. 27, 1795, in his 63rd year, and was buried here at Belle Isle Plantation, home of his brother, Gabriel. His own plantation, Pond Bluff, was about 15 miles up river and is now under Lake Marion. He was born in South Carolina, the descendant of French Huguenot emigrants. The exact date and place of his birth are unknown.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Brigadier General of S.C. Militia during the American Revolution, Francis Marion, was one of the partisan leaders who kept the war alive during the British occupation of the state. His elusive disappearances after surprise attacks against superior forces harassed and demoralized the enemy, earning for him the name, "Swamp Fox."

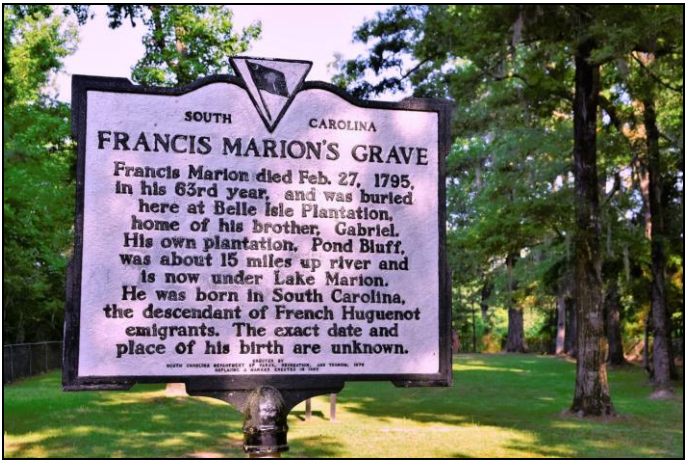
Marker Number 8-18

GPS 33°26.355'N, 80°05.269'W or 33.439250, -80.087817

Location Marker is 3 miles west of Pineville on north side of SC HWY 45 at entrance to the Francis Marion State Park at General Francis Marion Avenue.

Historical Notes This marker had been lost, was found, refurbished, and erected 2017 by South Carolina Dept. of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and Berkeley North Historical & Cultural Association. It was originally erected at the Gravesite by South Carolina State Commission of Forestry in 1965.

88 – Francis Marion
Francis Marion's Grave(site)



Historical Marker Front

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Historical Marker Reverse Side

Brigadier General of S.C. Militia during the American Revolution, Francis Marion, was one of the partisan leaders who kept the war alive during the British occupation of the state. His elusive disappearances after surprise attacks against superior forces harassed and demoralized the enemy, earning for him the name, "Swamp Fox."

Marker Number 8-18

GPS 33°27.232'N, 80°05.199'W or
33.453867, -80.086650

Location Marker is 3 miles west of Pineville on north side of SC HWY 45 on General Francis Marion Avenue at the Francis Marion State Park.

Historical Notes Erected 1975 by South Carolina Dept. of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, replacing a marker erected in 1965.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

89 – Francis Marion's Monument



Monument Information

(North face)
Sacred to the Memory of

Genl. Francis Marion,
Who departed his life, on the 27th of February 1795, in the sixty-third year of his age
Deeply regretted by all his fellow-citizens.
History will record his worth and rising generations embalm his memory as one of the most distinguished.

Patriots and Heroes of the American Revolution
which elevated his native country to honor and independence and secured to her the blessings of liberty and peace.
This tribute of veneration and gratitude is erected in commemoration of the noble and disinterested virtues of the citizen and the gallant

. . . *continued*	exploits of the soldierwho lived without fear and died without reproach.
Marker Number	N/A
GPS	33°27.232'N, 80°05.231'W or 33.453867, -80.087183
Location	Marker is 3 miles west of Pineville on north side of SC HWY 45 on General Francis Marion Avenue at the Francis Marion State Park. Plaque is on the north side of the General Francis Marion monument.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

90 – The Elusive Francis Marion: Guerrilla Commander



Historical Marker Disastrous American defeats during the Revolutionary War at Charleston and Camden in the summer of 1780 led many South Carolinians to give up the fight for independence. But Francis Marion carried on the struggle, waging a guerrilla war in the forest and swamps of the Lowcountry with a varying number of poorly equipped volunteer soldiers.

For more than two years Marion and his brigade attacked enemy columns, captured isolated outposts, and fought alongside American forces in pitched battles. His stubborn resistance to the British helped secure victory. His generous treatment of former Loyalists after the bitter war helped ensure peace.

Marker Number	No marker number.
GPS	33°27.232'N, 80°05.207'W or 33.195783, -80.086783
Location	Marker is 3 miles west of Pineville off HWY 45 on General Francis Marion Avenue, at Belle Isle Plantation, Francis Marion State Park.
Historical Notes	Erected by South Carolina State Park Service.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

91 – The Elusive Francis Marion: The Stuff of Legend



Historical Marker

For what he did in less than three years during the Revolutionary War, Francis Marion won enduring fame. By the nineteenth century he was remembered as the Swamp Fox, the partisan commander who always eluded the British and their Loyalist allies.

Marion's achievements are significant and real, but some of his fame rests upon exaggerated stories in a biography by Mason Weems, the biographer of George Washington who fabricated the famous story of Washington chopping down a cherry tree. Much about Marion remains unknown, and the Swamp Fox, obscured by legend, is almost as elusive to history as he was to the British.

Marker Number	No marker number.
GPS	33°27.229'N, 80°05.214'W or 33.453817, -80.086900
Location	Marker is 3 miles west of Pineville off HWY 45 on General Francis Marion Avenue, at Belle Isle Plantation, Francis Marion State Park.
Historical Notes	Erected by South Carolina State Park Service.

92 – Maham Plantation



Monument Information

(Inscription)
MAHAM PLANTATION

Burial place of
Col. Hezekiah Maham
A native of St. Stephen's Parish
Berkeley County, South Carolina
Born 1739 Died 1789
He was a distinguished soldier and
patriot of the American Revolution

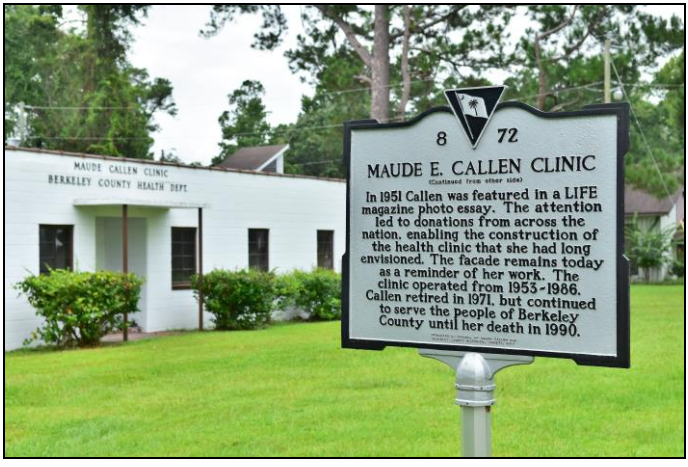
Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°25.996'N, 80°01.110'W or
33.433267, -80.018500

Location Marker is in Pineville at the intersection of Colonel Maham Drive and Westfield Drive, on the right when traveling west on Colonel Maham Drive towards SC HWY 45.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

93 – Maude E. Callen Clinic



Historical Marker Front

Maude E. Callen (1898 – 1990) was born in Quincy, FL. She received formal training at Florida A&M Univ. and the Tuskeegee Institute. In 1923, she and her husband moved to Pineville, S.C., where she worked as an Episcopal missionary and one of the few nurse-midwives in S.C. She alone delivered over 800 babies and taught community women midwifery. Callen served poor patients throughout Berkeley Co.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

In 1951 Callen was featured in a *LIFE* magazine photo essay. The attention led to donations from across the nation, enabling the construction of the health clinic that she had long envisioned. The façade remains today as a reminder of her work. The clinic operated from 1953-1986.

. . . *continued*	Callen retired in 1971, but continued to serve the people of Berkeley County until her death in 1990.
Marker Number	8-72
GPS	33°26.394'N, 80°03.640'W or 33.439900, -80.060667
Location	Marker is located at 2669 (south side) SC HWY 45, 2 miles west of Pineville.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by Friends of Maude Callen and Berkeley County Historical Society, 2017.

94 – Village of Eadytown



Historical Marker The Village of Eadytown is the site of the last known Indian tribe in Upper St. John's Parish. In early 1700 American Settlers, moving inland, settled here and eventually became a vital part of the Community. Fort Schinkin, located on the Santee River, North of this marker, was the scene of a bloody battle in 1715 between the Yemassee Indians and 23 local settlers, 22 of whom died. Residents have served America honorably and well during the many wars that have been fought to keep our freedom. From the American Revolution, where many served under Gen. Francis Marion, the Indian wars, the War between the States, when the entire area was plundered and burned by troops of Gen. Potter and Hartwell. The War of 1812, the Spanish-American, WWI and WW II, Korea, Viet Nam, Desert Storm. Many are the heroes buried

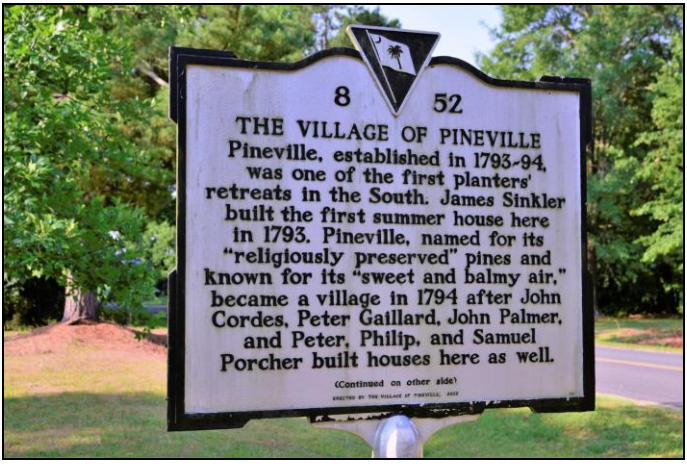
. . . *continued* in cemeteries throughout the area. Here, on the banks of the old Santee Canal, begun in 1794, in use by 1800, many residents labored, many died from the fever, but the 22 miles of hand dug canal using hand-made bricks for the locks, made possible the linking of the Santee and Cooper Rivers. Now listed on the National Historic Register. Once a bustling village with 2 schools, Post office, many businesses, much of the old community lies beneath Lake Marion. This ground we hold sacred is now known for fine fishing and hunting. Some of the Great families of our Nation have family ties here in Eadytown.

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°25.993'N, 80°06.739'W or 33.433217, -80.112317

Location Marker is 4 miles west of Pineville at the intersection of SC HWY 45 and Old Canal Road, on the left when traveling north/west on SC HWY 45.

95 – Village of Pineville



Historical Marker Front

Pineville, established in 1793-94, was one of the first planters' retreats in the South. James Sinkler built the first summer house here in 1793. Pineville, named for its "religiously preserved" pines and known for its "sweet and balmy air," became a village in 1794 after John Cordes, Peter Gaillard, John Palmer and Peter, Philip, and Samuel Porcher built houses here as well.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

By 1830 Pineville had more than 60 house, a chapel, an academy, a library, and a race track. Frederick Porcher wrote in 1858, "the prestige of its ancient fame remains." Union troops burned most of the village in 1865, except the chapel, library, post office and Gourdin House

. . . *continued* (ca. 1820). The Pineview Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

Marker Number 8-52

GPS 33°25.616'N, 80°01.744'W or 33.426933, -80.029067

Location Marker is located approximately 500 feet south of SC HWY 45 at the intersection of Matilda Circle Road (State HWY 8-204) and Walnut Way.

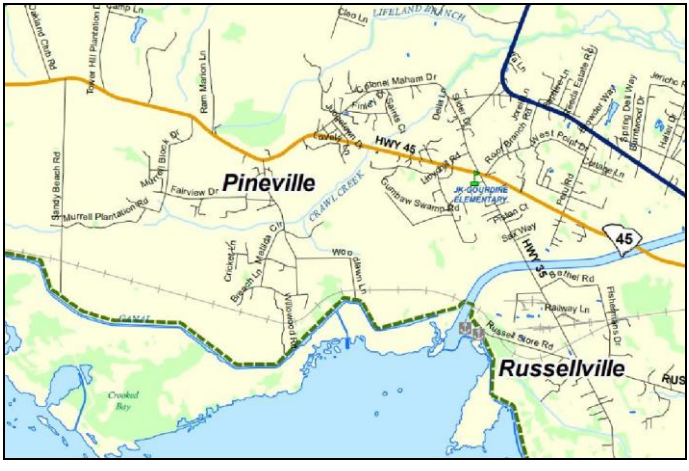
Historical Notes Erected 2008 by The Village of Pineville.

The Pineville Historic District illustrates Pineville's original role as a nineteenth century pineland village as well as its gradual transformation to agricultural land and to a year-round community in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Berkeley County's wealthy planter class, wishing to avoid the fevers associated with their low- lying plantations during the summer months, established inland settlements, particularly in areas wooded with pine trees, beginning in the late eighteenth century. The Pineville Historic District is composed of four principal buildings, three residential buildings and one Episcopal church, ranging in date from ca.1810 through 1925. In the mid to late nineteenth century, Pineville was a densely settled village that included as many as one hundred buildings, including an academy, racetrack, library, churches, and residences. Much of the village was burned by Union troops at the close of the Civil War in April 1865. In the years following the war, much of the land that made up the village was converted for use as farmland. Since that time, Pineville has remained a small community of less than twenty structures surrounded by open farm and hunting lands. Listed in the National Register February 10, 1992. *(South Carolina Department of Archives and History)*

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

96 – S.C.O.P.E. Freedom House

***Marker not yet erected**



Historical Marker Front

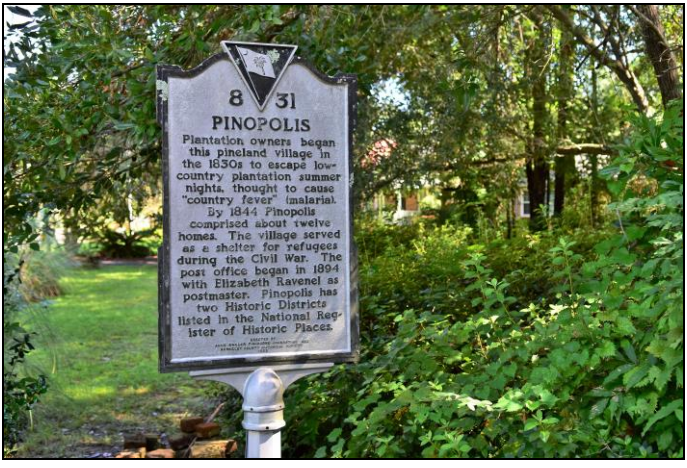
In 1965, this was the Berkeley County headquarters of Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE), a voter registration project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). SCOPE recruited volunteers from colleges around the U.S. to work with local African American activists in six southern states. Two concrete buildings here served as their “Freedom House.”

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Berkeley Co. SCOPE was established by Martha Prioleau Simmons, a local civil rights leader whose family owned the Freedom House property. The Pineville-based project included five white Ca. college students and at least two dozen local Black adults and teenagers. Together, they registered approx. 600 new

. . . *continued*	voters over three months and conducted demonstrations against segregation.
Marker Number	8-79
GPS	33°20.823'N, 79°48.876'W or 33.347050, -79.814600
Location	Marker will be on east side of State Road S-8-35, 0.1 mile, north of SC HWY 45.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by SCOPE50, 2021.

97 – Pinopolis



Historical Marker Front	Plantation owners began this pineland village in 1830s to escape lowcountry plantation summer nights, thought to cause "country fever" (malaria). By 1844 Pinopolis comprised about 12 homes. The village served as a shelter for refugees during the Civil War. The post office began in 1894 with Elizabeth Ravenel as postmaster. Pinopolis has two Historic Districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-31

GPS 33°13.847'N, 80°02.200'W or 33.230783, -80.036667

Location Marker is in Pinopolis on Pinopolis Road (SC HWY 8-5) north of Fishburne Drive, on the right when traveling north.

Historical Notes Erected 1995 by the Anne Sinkler Fishburne Foundation and Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

98 – St. John's Church



Historical Marker Front	This Baptist Church, constituted 1851, constructed the present building here in 1881 on land donated by A.D. Hare, a church trustee.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-28
GPS	33°12.662'N, 80°02.625'W or 33.211033, -80.043750

Location Marker is in Pinopolis on Sugar Hill Drive (State HWY 8-5) near West Dike Road, on the right when traveling north.

Historical Notes Erected 1993 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

99 – St. John's Berkeley Huguenot Church Monument



Historical Marker Information

The church and congregation must have been of considerable importance for in about the year 1701, The Reverend Dugue was transferred from Charleston to the small church at St. John's Berkeley. The next minister was the Reverend Florent Phillipe Trouillard who served at St. John's and died there in 1712. The church was too small to continue separate worship and probably died with its minister. No trace of the original settlement may be seen today. This "God's Acre" was purchased from Mr. Stevens M. Harvey on March 12, 1923.

Cross Inscription

Eastern face:
Stie of the Huguenot Church of Saint John's Berkeley Constructed prior to 1701

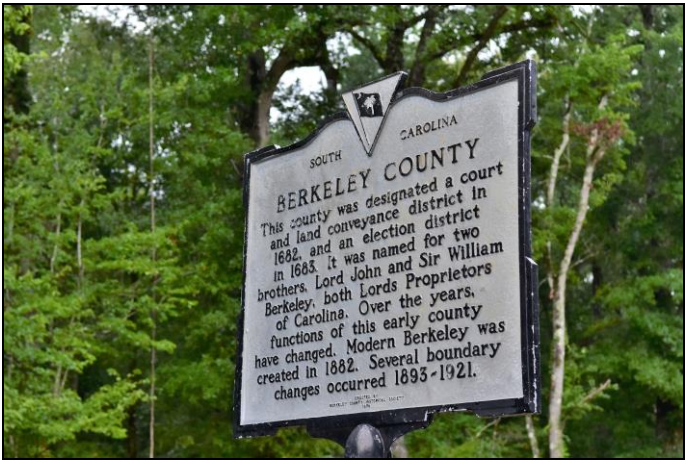
Western face:
Erected A.D. 1928 by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina

Marker Number N/A

Location Marker is near Santee Circle, SC, in Berkeley County on Old Blackoak Road 2 miles west of HWY 52, on the right when traveling south, very near the railroad crossing.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

100 – Berkeley County – Spring Hill



Historical Marker Front	This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lord Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-22C

GPS 33°16.571'N, 80°21.061'W or 33.276183, -80.351017

Location Marker is on Old State Road (US 176), on the right when traveling south. Located 0.8 mile north of State Road 27 intersection.

Historical Notes Erected 1976 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

101 – Spring Hill Methodist Church



Historical Marker Front	According to tradition, Methodists worshiped here under a brush arbor as early as 1800. On August 2, 1814, Phillip Keller deeded one acre for a Methodist Church and burying ground. Eden and Rebecca Green Thrower deeded an additional acre in 1839. A new wooden structure replaced the original building in 1846-47. The present church was built in 1958.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-14

GPS 33°13.897'N, 80°19.474'W or 33.231617, -80.324567

Location Marker is on Old Gilliard Road (State HWY 27) north of Spring Hill Church Road, on the left when traveling north.

Historical Notes Erected 1963 by The Williams Family Association.

102 – Berkeley County – Spring Hill



Historical Marker Front

Area 1238 square miles established by order of the Lord Proprietors, May 10, 1682. Named for John (Lord) Berkeley and Sir William Berkeley. The largest county in the state, and part of the middle coastal district.

This highway and markers were financed by Berkeley and Charleston Counties with the cooperation of the S.C. Highway Commission, Charleston Chamber of Commerce and through the Board of Commissioners. The inscriptions on the highway historical markers in Berkeley County were compiled by Henry R. Dwight. Board of Commissioners Charleston County Jenkins M. Robertson, Chairman John Hertz Berkeley County J. Russell Williams William F. Burguson, Sec. & Treas. M. Rutledge Rivers, Atty.

Historical Marker Reverse Side Same as front.

Marker Number 8-22A

GPS 33°29.545'N, 79°57.719'W or 33.492417, -79.961983

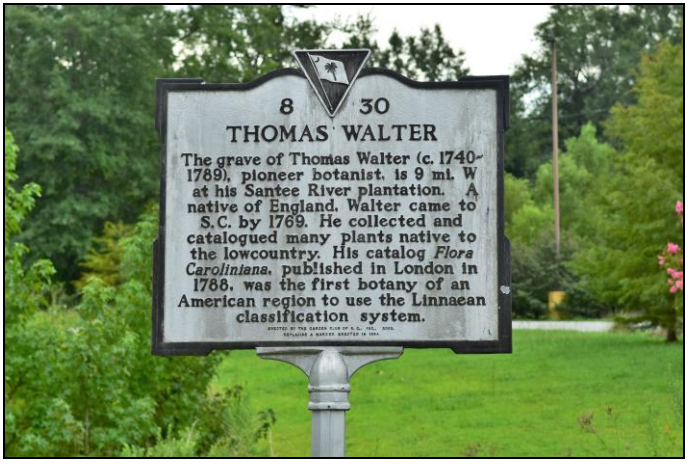
Location Marker is near St. Stephen, SC, in Berkeley County. Marker is on US HWY 52, on the right when traveling south. Marker is on the south side of the Santee River Brige.

Historical Notes (This above text was the original inscription planned in 1932 for the use on the first marker.)

Erected 1940. This marker is the only existing marker with the original 1936-40 text, whereas the other county line markers use text revised in 1976.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

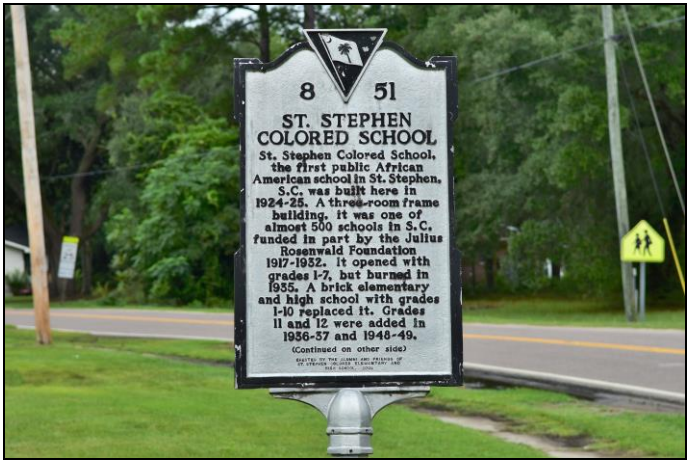
103 – Thomas Walter



Historical Marker Front	The grave of Thomas Walter (c. 1740 – 1789), pioneer botanist, is 9 mi. W at his Santee River plantation. A native of England, Walter came to S.C. by 1769. He collected and catalogued many plants native to the lowcountry. His catalog *Flora Caroliniana,* was the first botany of an American region to use the Linnaean classification system.
Historical Marker Reverse Side	Same as front.
Marker Number	8-30

GPS	33°26.330'N, 79°59.100'W or 33.438833, -79.985000
Location	Marker is between Pineville and St. Stephen at the intersection of Colonel Maham Dr. and US HWY 52, on the right when traveling east on US HWY 52. The highway has been modified and intersection re-engineered in early 2010, since this marker was originally placed.
Historical Notes	Erected 2003 by the Garden Club of S.C., Inc. replacing a marker erected in 1994.

104 – St. Stephen Colored School



Historical Marker Front

St. Stephen Colored School, the first public African American school in St. Stephen, was built here in 1924-25. A three-room frame building, it was one of almost 500 schools in S.C. funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation 1917-1932. It opened with grades 1-7, but burned in 1935. A brick elementary and high school with grades 1-10 replaced it. Grades 11 and 12 were added in 1936-37 and 1948-49.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

A nine-room brick high school was constructed here in 1944-45, with Woodrow Z. Wilson as its last principal. It closed in 1954, and its students transferred to the new Russellville High School. The elementary school, with grades 1-7, was replaced by a new St. Stephen Elementary in

. . . *continued*	1966. The buildings here were torn down in 1965, and their bricks and lumber donated to Allen A.M.E. Church.
Marker Number	8-51
GPS	33°24.004'N, 79°55.597'W or 33.400067, -79.926617
Location	Marker is located southwest of St. Stephen at the intersection of Russellville Road (State HWY 8-18) and Cedar Drive, on the left when traveling west on Russellville Road.
Historical Notes	Erected 2008 by the Alumni and Friends of St. Stephen Colored Elementary and High School.

105 – St. Stephen White School



Historical Marker Front

St. Stephen High School was the first public white H.S. for the town of St. Stephen. The current building was built 1928-29 and designed by Florence-based architect Leon McDuff Hicks. Bricks for the project were made locally at the brickyard owned by Walker R. Funk. Construction was part of a state-wide movement to consolidate rural schools into larger, regional schools with bus service available to students.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

In 1930, the school complex was completed with the addition of an agriculture building and an athletic field house. In 1959 the field house was converted into the first public library for the area. St. Stephen H.S. remained segregated throughout its time as a H.S. (1928-56). It then

. . . *continued*	was an elementary school for white students, 1957-70. In 2013 it was converted for use as a public library.
Marker Number	8-74
GPS	33°24.298'N, 79°55.570'W or 33.404967, -79.926167
Location	Marker located at 113 Ravenell Drive, St. Stephen, SC.
Historical Notes	Sponsored by the St. Stephen Historical and Cultural Committee, 2018.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

106 – St. Stephen's Episcopal Church



Historical Marker Front

St. Stephen's, built 1767-69, is a fine example of the rural churches built in the S.C. lowcountry before the Revolution. "The Church is one of the handsomest Country Churches in So. Ca. and would be no mean ornament in Charleston," the Rev. Frederick Dalcho wrote in his 1808 history of S.C. Episcopalians.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Essentially Georgian in style, St. Stephen's features a gambrel roof with curvilinear gables and ornate interior woodwork such as its high pulpit. Services were suspended many times over the years. The church was last restored and regular services resumed in 1955. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

Marker Number 8-34

GPS 33°24.346'N, 79°55.011'W or
33.405767, -79.916850

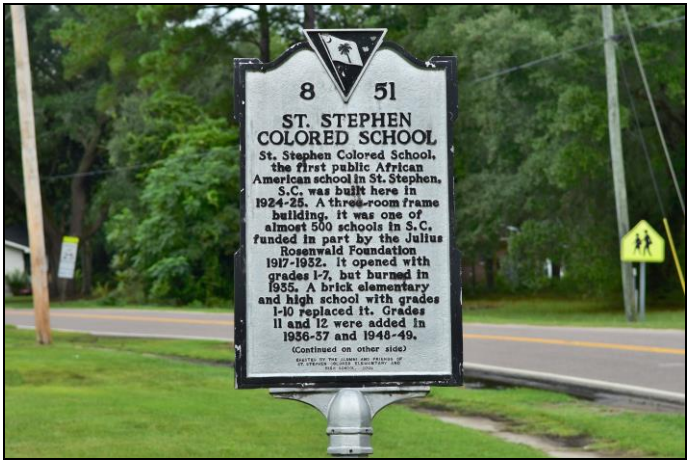
Location Marker is in St. Stephen on Church Road (SC HWY 45) near Brick Church Circle Drive, on the left when traveling west.

Historical Notes Erected 2004 by The Berkeley County Historical Society.

St. Stephen's Church – The parish of St. Stephen, originally a part of the parish of St. James Santee, was established by act of assembly, May 11, 1754. The Act of May 19, 1762, authorized the building of the church, which was erected about 1767.

(This above text was the original inscription planned for the use on the first marker.)

107 – L. Mendel Rivers House



Historical Marker Front

Lucius Mendel Rivers (1905 – 1970), state representative 1933-36 and U.S. Representative 1940-70, was born in nearby Gumville and grew up on the family farm on Bonneau Road (now Mendel Rivers Avenue). Rivers attended the College of Charleston and the University of S.C. School of Law, practicing law in Charleston before winning a special election to the S.C. legislature in 1933.

Historical Marker Reverse Side

Rivers served as a lawyer for the U.S. Justice Dept. 1936-40 before being elected to Congress. A firm supporter of the military, Rivers was re-elected for fifteen terms. He was instrumental in expanding the Charleston Navy Base after World War II and served as chair of the House

. . . *continued*	Armed Services Committee 1965-70, during the Vietnam War. He is buried at St. Stephen Episcopal Church.
Marker Number	8-37
GPS	33°24.276'N, 79°55.001'W or 33.404600, -79.916683
Location	Marker is east of St. Stephen at the intersection of Mendel Rivers Road (State HWY 8-351) and Brick Church Circle, on the right when traveling south on Mendel Rivers Road.
Historical Notes	Erected 2005 by The Charleston Harbor Pilots, Maybank Shipping Company, and the William Gilmore Simms Literary Society.

108 – Berkeley County – Summerville



Historical Marker Front This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lord Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921.

Historical Marker Reverse Side Same as front.

Marker Number 8-22E

GPS	33°01.929'N, 80°09.844'W or 33.032150, -80.164067
Location	Marker is in Summerville on North Main Street (US 17A), on the right when traveling north. Located North of E. 9th Street N., at the Dorchester / Berkeley County Line.
Historical Notes	Erected 1979 by Berkeley County Historical Society.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

109 – Grave of Thomas Walter



Historical Marker

Three miles to the grave of
Thomas Walter
a native of Hampshire, England who was one of the earliest of American Botanists. Here on the Bank of the Santee River, in St. John's Parish, he established one of the first botanical gardens in America, where he was buried in 1788. His flora Caroliniana, published in London in 1788, was the first fairly complete account of the flowering shrubs of a definite region of eastern North America.

Marker Number N/A

GPS 33°24.733'N, 80°08.939'W or 33.412217, -80.148983

Location Marker is in Eadytown, west of Pineville. Turn off of HWY 45 onto Edgewater Road, go 0.0 mile to the intersection of Edgewater Road and Wilson's Landing Road. Granite/bronze marker will be on your right, in the northwest quadrant of the intersection, very near Harry's Fish Camp.

ByGone Berkeley
Adventures in History

List of Berkeley County Line Markers

Berkeley County line markers numbered **8-22** (A-J)

Originally, there were ten markers at Berkeley County lines at major entrances:

11. S.C. Hwy 6 at Berkeley County – Orangeburg County line; 7 mi. E. of Eutawville.
12. U.S. Hwy 176 at Berkeley County – Orangeburg County line; 6 mi. SE of Holly Hill.8-22C
13. Old U.S. Hwy 52 at Goose Creek at Berkeley County – Orangeburg County line. **M**
14. S.C. Hwy 41 at Berkeley County – Charleston County line, at Wando River near Cainhoy. **M**
15. U.S. Hwy 17-A & S.C. Hwy 41 at Santee River; N. of Jamestown. 8-22D
16. S.C. Hwy 27 at Berkeley County – Dorchester County line, near I-26. 8-22B **M**
17. U.S. Hwy 17-A at Berkeley County – Dorchester County line, at Summerville. 8-22E
18. S.C. Secondary Rd. 8-133; about 7.4 mi. E. of Huger. **M**
19. S.C. Hwy 45 at Berkeley County – Charleston County line; 6.5 mi. NW of McClellanville. **M**
20. U.S. Hwy 52 at Berkeley County – Williamsburg County line, at Santee River. 8-22A

Only five of these ten County line markers still exist. **M** designates a missing marker.

Text #1 - 1940

BERKELEY COUNTY
AREA 1238 SQUARE MILES
ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LORD PROPRI-
ETORS, MAY 10, 1682. NAMED FOR JOHN (LORD)
BERKELEY AND SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY. THE
LARGEST COUNTY IN THE STATE, AND PART
OF THE MIDDLE COASTAL HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

This highway and markers were financed by Berkeley and Charleston Counties with the cooperation of the S.C. Highway Commission, Charleston Chamber of Commerce and through the Board of Commissioners.

The inscriptions on the highway historical markers in Berkeley County were compiled by Henry R. Dwight.

Board of Commissioners:

Charleston County
Jenkins M. Robertson, Chairman
John Hertz

Berkeley County
J. Russell Williams

William F. Burguson, Sec. & Treas.
M. Rutledge Rivers, Atty.

Text #2 -1976

This county was designated a court and land conveyance district in 1682, and an election district in 1683. It was named for two brothers, Lord John and Sir William Berkeley, both Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Over the years, functions of this early county have changed. Modern Berkeley was created in 1882. Several boundary changes occurred 1893-1921. *Erected by Berkeley County Historical Society, 1976* (10~**8-22**)



Berkeley County
Historical Markers

Compiled and edited by T. Keith Gourdin