

Some
Historic Spots
in
Berkeley

*Being some Notes on Places
of General Historic Interest.*

BY

H. R. DWIGHT

PUBLISHED BY
MONCK'S CORNER DRUG CO.,
MONCK'S CORNER, S. C.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

PRESSES OF
J. J. FURLONG CHARLESTON PRINTING SOCIETY
1921

BY WAY OF PREFACE

The following pages lay no claims to literary merit—that much is evident—and it cannot be said that the treatment of the theme is complete, as much more could be written had the limits of space permitted

Notes and references to authorities being omitted, the approved method of historical presentation is entirely lacking.

An earnest effort, however, has been made to insure accuracy in the facts and dates, and whenever possible, they have been verified more than once.

The sources of information have been magazines, pamphlets, newspaper articles, addresses and histories, —particularly, the valuable and interesting articles by Hon. H. A. M. Smith, appearing from time to time in the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. The accounts of the Military engagements are taken from the "Romance of Lower Carolina", by Gen. C. Irvine Walker.

H. R. DWIGHT.

Pinopolis, S. C., January 1921.

“In my frequent rambles amid these now deserted plantations, I often stop to gaze on the ruins which present themselves to my view. I feel lost in painful wonder at the utter desolation of these places; not a living soul is there; not a living thing that I can see. Not a sigh, not a whisper, not a sound of life comes from these ruins. The silence of death is everywhere. Not even the wail of a bird of prey reaches me through these shattered walls. There is nothing but ruins everywhere. Not a bird of good or evil omen sits upon these fragments. Not a wild beast haunts these ruins. All is still and silent and lifeless. I sit upon a fallen tree or a heap of broken bricks, and look with a saddened heart upon this scene of desolation; and I wonder what has become of all who once lived here * * * In the graveyard the resting place of the dead, there is only the gloom of death. Silence is becoming there; it is what we naturally expect. But here, in the abiding place of men, where was once the din of busy life, we have now the silence of death, and more than its gloom. For these walls were meant for the living, but now no living soul dwells within them.”

—Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish,

Samuel DuBose.

SOME HISTORIC SPOTS IN BERKELEY

Animated by those sentiments of gratitude which sometimes prompted monarchs to reward with titles and lands, their faithful political and military supporters, Charles II, King of England, by a charter dated March 24th, 1663, granted to: Edward, Earl of Clarendon; George, Duke of Albermarle; William, Lord Craven; John, Lord Berkeley; Anthony, Lord Ashley; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton; all that vast tract of land in North America lying between Latitude 31° and 36° and extending westward to the Pacific Ocean. To this more than princely domain, these gentlemen, known henceforth as the Lords Proprietors, gave the name of Carolina in honor of their royal benefactor.

The first permanent settlement was established at Charles Town in 1670, and by an order of the Proprietors dated May 10th, 1682, the first three Counties were established and defined and called Berkeley, Craven and Colleton, so that Berkeley County is one of the very oldest Counties in South Carolina.

When Monck's Corner was established or began to attain any commercial importance is not known, but it is fair to assume that it was not known by that name until after 1735, when Thomas Monck came into possession by purchase of his "Milton" or "Mitton" plantation. There is very little information as to its size or importance. There is no evidence that the place was even laid out like some of the other places which reached the dignity of a "Town". But it is known that its importance was due more to its location than to the number of its inhabitants. It is mentioned, however, by two writers of the last century. In his Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish, Mr. Samuel DuBose says: "Before the revolution Monck's Corner was a place of some Commercial importance. There were three or four well kept taverns and five or six excellent stores. These were generally branches of larger establishments in Charleston, and as they sold goods at Charleston prices they commanded a fair business. The usual practice of the Santee planter was to take his crop to Monck's Corner, sell it there, receiving cash or goods in exchange, dine, and return home in the afternoon."

Prof. Frederick A. Porcher in his Upper Beat of St. John's Berkeley at a later date says: "I have never known Monck's Corner without at least one house, and I remember when four or five remained as relics of this old commercial mart where most of the turpentine, tobacco, indigo and even rice, the produce of Colonial times, were sold. The principal merchants of Monck's Corner were also Charleston merchants. The last of these were Mr. John Dawson and Mr. Simeon Theus. I cannot say when it ceased to be a commercial port, but probably about the commencement of the century, as the first named of these gentlemen lived several years in Charleston after he retired from Monck's Corner."

About the middle of the 18th century besides individual merchant's there was at least one firm in business at Monck's Corner; that of Dawson and Walter.

The original receipt, of which the following is a copy, is probably the oldest commercial document extant relating to Monck's Corner:

Mr. Henry Ravenel, Jr., To Dawson & Walter,		Monck's Corner.
1773		
Febry.	9 1 Blankett 55/ 1pair Doe gloves	37/6-4.12.6
March	24 1 Cutteau knife	7/6- 7.6
April	17 3¾ yards bro Holland @	12/6-2. 6.11
May	19 1 Pair Shoes	42/6-2. 2.6
June	3 2 yds. cott. Holld. @ 12/6 1 skein silk 3/9 8 lb. white rope @ 5/	3. 8.9
July	27 2 yards silk frill @ 20d ¾ lb. Rope 4/6 5 lb. shott @ 2/6	.19.3
Augt.	18 1 horse whip	40/ 2.
Sept.	14 2 yards Oznabj @ 5/	.10
Nov.	27 1 pair gloves	.15
Dec.	28 3 lb. shott @ 2/6	7. 6
		£ 17. 9.11
To amot. of acct. in 1772 Dld		33.13.11
		£ 51.31.10

Received July 19th, 1774 the contents of this acct.

DAWSON & WALTER.

The above account is in Pounds currency, and was equal to one seventh of Pounds sterling.

The present Courthouse town of course takes it's name from Old Monck's Corner which was situated not far from the railroad station, at the point where the road

from Stony Landing to the Congaree section, crosses the road leading from Charleston across Biggin swamp and Wadboo creek, to Strawberry Ferry and Nelson's Ferry on the Santee. It was therefore located on two important thoroughfares and was quite a trading center for many years. The town was really the "port" for river traffic to Stony Landing, the head of navigation, and several Charleston merchants had stores at the "Corner", as stated above.

Thomas Monck, an English gentlemen, owned the plantation at the point where the two roads crossed, hence the name "Monck's Corner. In the old records the name of this plantation is spelled both "Milton" and "Mitton". In a Mortgage given by him March 23, 1738, for 600 acres, he speaks of it as commonly called "Mitton."

Thomas Monck must have established himself in the province and in Berkeley at a very early date, for he had a grant of 3000 acres in Goose Creek, and he purchased this Mitton property April 22, 1735; the deed calling for 1000 acres. The first owner was Landgrave Joseph West, to whom it was granted November 15, 1680. According to the South Carolina Gazette of January 15, 1732, Thomas Monck was married at Mulberry on January 6, 1732 to Johanna Broughton, a "daughter of Col. Thomas Broughton, President of His Majesty's Council for this province, a young lady of merit and fortune; at which ceremony were present, his Excellency the Governor, his lady and several other persons of distinction."

In his will dated April 7, 1740, and proved January 22, 1747, Thomas Monck bequeaths his plantation "Mitton" to his (second) wife, Mary Monck.

The Coat-of-Arms of Thomas Monck engraved on a piece of silver in possession of the Dawson family of Charleston, show him to have belonged to the Monck family of Caenby, England, these arms being the same as those shown by Burke (English Peerage) as belonging to that family.

There are frequent notices in the South Carolina Gazette during the Colonial period, of the review at Monck's Corner of the Berkeley County regiment of foot", one at least as early as 1751. There has been some discussion in the past in regard to the proper spelling of Monck's Corner, but the fact of its undoubted derivation from Thomas Monck should settle the question beyond dispute.

During the American Revolution the following engagements took place at or near Monck's Corner:

Engagement at Monck's Corner April 12, 1781, Americans 100 under General Huger; British 150 under Col. Tarleton. Losses; American 33, British 2. British victory.

Engagement at Monck's Corner, June 24, 1781, Col. Postell and party of partisans raid on British at Manigault's Ferry and Monck's Corner, capturing supplies. Numbers and losses unknown.

Engagement at Wadboo Bridge, January 24th, 1781, Americans under Capt. John Postell, captured supplies. Forces and losses unknown.

Engagement at Quinby Bridge, July 1781, Americans 700 under Gen. Sumter, British 700 under Col. Coates. Losses: American 60, British 145.

Capture of Fairlawn November 27th, 1781, Americans 380 under Cols. Shelby and Maham, capture Garrison of 80 and valuable supplies.

On September 8th, 1781, on what is now Belvidere Plantation, the residence of Gen. C. St. G. Sinkler, was fought the battle of Eutaw Springs. The American forces under Gen. Green numbered 2098, and the British under Col. Stewart 2300. The American losses were 517 and the British 664. At this battle it is said that Major Majoribanks, by turning aside the bayonet of a British soldier, saved the life of Col. William Washington, after the latter had been wounded. Major Sheridan and Major Majoribanks are credited with saving the British forces from a complete rout. The latter died during the retreat to Charleston, and was buried at Wantoot Plantation, where a stone erected by Mr. Daniel Ravenel marks his grave. Eutaw Springs is now in Orangeburg County.

The section of country within a radius of twenty-five miles from Monck's Corner is fairly rich in historical associations and was from early days noted for its culture, refinement and hospitality. Politically and socially the whole low country for years exercised an influence far out of proportion to its population. Lawson who travelled through the country in 1700 describes the French settlers on Santee as being a "very kind, loving and affable people." When one sees the utter ruin that time has brought to scores of plantation homes throughout our coast country, it is hard to realize that they were once the abode of a prosperous and happy people, who, like the "Virginians of the Valley" were:

"The knightliest of a knightly race,
That since the days of old;
Have kept the lamp of chivalry,
Alight in hearts of gold."

The nearest point of interest to Monck's Corner is Biggin Church, one of the largest of the old country Colonial churches, only the ruins of which remain. This was the church of a parish "whose ecclesiastical rights extended over a territory half as large as the state of Rhode Island". The Parish of St. John's Berkeley was established by act of Assembly November 30, 1706. In 1707 there were 610 whites in the parish. The first church was built about 1712 on the hill overlooking Biggin Swamp and known by the Indian name of "Tippicop Haw", on land donated to the parish by Landgrave John Colleton, owner of the Wadboo Barony (granted in 1683 for 12,000 acres) and cousin of Sir John Colleton of Fairlawn.

The first church was destroyed by fire January 1755, only the brick walls remaining. The second church was burned by Col. Coats of the British army in 1781. It was rebuilt and again destroyed by forest fire about thirty-five years ago.

During the Indian War of 1715 the Rev. Robert Maule, rector of the parish and his "whole flock" took refuge in Mulberry Castle, several miles below, where they remained for four months.

"This venerable fortress, built some three or four years after the church, was a very godsend at this critical junctue for it proved the one place of refuge to the white population of the parish."

Gen. Francis Marion, Gen. Wm. Moultrie and the "stainless patriot", Henry Laurens were vestrymen of the parish.

Gen. Potter of the Federal Army camped at Biggin in the spring of 1865.

But now, after all these years and many vicissitudes of peace and war not even

"The owl and bat repose,
Where once the people knelt them.
And the high Te Deum rose."

The graveyard at Biggin is interesting as the burial place of Hon. John Colleton (died 1751) and of his grand-

son, Sir John Colleton of Fairlawn Barony, the Fourth Baronet (died 1777) whose epitaph follows:

To the Memory
of
Sir John Colleton, Bart.
of

Devonshire in England and of Fairlawn in South Carolina, whose mortal remains rest here in hope of a blessed resurrection. Decended from Sir John Colleton, formerly Proprietor of this State, he lived to witness the Independence of the United States and died at Fairlawn.

This stone is erected in respect to his Memory and in mark of her affection by his only daughter,
Louisa Carolina Graves.

The land around Biggin church and Wadboo bridge was embraced in the Wadboo Barony, granted to Landgrave James Colleton in 1683, and like the other Baronies consisted of 12,000 acres. He was governor from 1686 to 1690, and it is supposed that he erected the splendid stone mansion near Wadboo Creek about one mile above the bridge, the remains of which "still bear evidence of extensive and expensive construction". The mansion was built of blocks of marl quarried nearby where it crops out on the surface near the swamp, the pits from which the stone was taken still being plainly visible. This house was constructed probably between 1686 and 1690. When it was destroyed is not known, but it is supposed to have been burned during the Revolution. Only the foundation walls remain. The Barony after the death of Landgrave James Colleton went to his son, Landgrave John Colleton, who gave the site for the erection of Biggin Church, as stated above, and also a glebe of one hundred acres.

Under the Confiscation Act passed in 1782 by the Legislature at Jacksonboro, the Wadboo Barony was divided into 28 parts and sold at Public auction to thirteen purchasers, among whom were Gen. William Moultrie and Commodore Gillon. Gen. Moultrie purchased lots 11 and 12 and formed what is known as Kent Plantation. Commodore Gillon bought lot 9, on which are the ruins

of the Rectory. Lot No. 8 on which stood the Mansion House was bought by Charles De Tollenare, as were also lots 13 and 14.

The Barony brought all told \$126,853.76. The sight of the Mansion House is now owned by the Ville-Ponteau family.

The confiscated property under the act of 1782 was by subsequent acts restored to the original owners, or its value paid in money.

Around the Mansion House, Gen. Marion had his last encounter with the British on August 29th, 1782, and under the cedars of the avenue he bade farewell to his soldiers when they were dismissed from service.

Between Monck's Corner and Biggin Church, the public road crosses the last reach of the Santee Canal, charter applied for in 1786, commenced in 1792 and completed in 1800 at a cost of about \$750,000. This canal, 22 miles long, was a very important link in the water route between Charleston and the up-country, but does not appear to have been successful financially. Gen. William Moultrie was the first President of the Canal Company.

About one mile from Monck's Corner was the Mansion of Fairlawn Barony, another Colonial home of the Colletons, a family said to have gone over to England with William the Conqueror. That part of the Barony still retaining the name of Fairlawn, is now owned by Hon. E. J. Dennis, and while there is nothing left of the fine old mansion, the place has an interesting history. This Barony was granted to Sir Peter Colleton by the Lords Proprietors on September 7, 1678, for 12,000 acres, the name Fairlawn first appearing in 1685. This grant was followed on September 6, 1679, by another of the Mulberry tract consisting of 4423 acres, and together with that of the Fairlawn Barony comprised over 16,000 acres, and embraced all the territory including the plantations now known as Stony Landing, Gippy, Lewisfield, Exeter, Moss Grove, Oak Hill, Mulberry, South Mulberry, Harry Hill and many small farms, and of course the present town of Monck's Corner.

Fairlawn had one of the finest Mansions in the province built of brick between 1730 and 1740, and was the home of the Hon. John Colleton who built the house, and of his grandson, Sir John Colleton, Fourth Baronet, mentioned above. This splendid home was destroyed by the British in 1781 after the battle of Eutaw Springs.

Mrs. Louisa Colleton Graves, daughter of Sir John, writing her recollections of the place in 1821 says: "This

mansion, as it was for a family residence, was of course very magnificent and of such great extent that when the British troops made a rapid retreat after the battle of Eutaw Springs, on reaching it, they rallied under the shelter of its wings." The little book from which the above is quoted was published in Brussels, and there is only one known copy in South Carolina. She returned to Fairlawn after peace was declared, and thus gives expression to her feelings at the destruction wrought by the enemy. "Whilst contemplating the place of my nativity, my attendants informed me that the hunted deer often took shelter amidst the ruins; from which I turned heart-struck at finding that desolation brooded where plenty formerly revelled in her gayest mood". According to the census of 1790, there were 128 slaves left on the Fairlawn Estate. A short account of the Mansion and grounds is found in "Charleston, The Place and the People", by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel.

The following are the principal grants to the Colleton family:

Fairlawn Barony, 12,000 acres; Wadboo Barony, 12,000 acres; Cypress Barony, 12,000 acres around Huger's Bridge; Mepkin Plantation, 3,000 acres; Pimlico Plantation (called) Mepshew 2,000 acres, and Okatee Barony, 12,000 acres in Beaufort County.

About ten miles below Biggin Church, southward, is Mepkin, notable as the home of Henry Laurens. This plantation, comprising some 3,000 acres, was purchased by Mr. Laurens in 1762 from "John Colleton of the Parish of St. James, within the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire", grandson of the first owner of Wadboo Barony. He was a son of Landgrave John Colleton, and appears to have spent very little time in South Carolina. Henry Laurens was of Huguenot descent, and was born in Charleston in 1724, and being a very successful merchant, he amassed a considerable fortune. He was President of the first Council of Safety of South Carolina, President of the Continental Congress and one of the most distinguished patriots of the Revolution. He was the father of Col. John Laurens, who was Aide to Washington, and Special Minister to France—a mission in which he was eminently successful.

Henry Laurens was imprisoned for fourteen months in the Tower of London. Being offered a pardon on terms which seemed to him dishonorable, he replied: "I will never subscribe to my own infamy and to the dishonor of my children". He died at Mepkin December 8, 1792,

where, according to the direction in his will, his body was torian, David Ramsay, in her *Memiors*, published in 1814, cremated. His daughter, Martha, who married the his-refers to the "awful ceremony" of cremation. Mepkin is now the property of Mr. J. W. Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

A short distance from Mepkin, on a high bluff overlooking Cooper River, stands Strawberry Chapel,—chapel of ease to Biggin Church, erected about 1725. The land for this Chapel was given by James Child, who, in his will dated October 29th, 1718, designated one acre and a half for that purpose. James Child was the founder at this place of the town of Childsbury, long since forgotten, but brought again to our notice in recent years as the scene of Mrs. Arthur Gordon Rose's charming story: "Little Mistress Chicken". Strawberry Ferry, established by act of Assembly in 1705, was in operation until recent years.

Within sight of the public road to Charleston, a few miles below Monck's Corner, is Exeter, supposed erroneously to have been the home of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, and this tradition has had local currency for many years. An examination of the records, however, fails to reveal any evidence to support such a claim. Exeter plantation, consisting of 988 acres, was sold off the Fairlawn Barony in 1767 to Mary Broughton. The date 1700 appears cut in the eastern chimney, but there is no evidence that the house was built at that time, and it is not known who built it, but it is one of our oldest pantation houses. Its present owner is Mr. J. S. Jones.

The home of Sir Nathaniel Johnson was Silk Hope, on the eastern branch of Cooper River, granted under that name in 1696, so he must have contemplated the culture of silk at that time. Being greatly interested in agricultural matters he introduced silk culture, and as early as 1699 presented the Proprietors with a sample which he raised, and is said to have exported that commodity to the value of several thousand pounds sterling, and to have aided others to increase their income 40 to 50 pounds a year by raising it. He also paid great attention to the development of rice culture and the machinery for thrashing and cleaning it. Sir Nathaniel was Governor from 1702 to 1710. He was actively and intelligently interested in all things pertaining to the development of the province and his efforts were highly commended by the Proprietors. He was buried on July 2, 1712, at Silk Hope, where a brick wall, erected by Mr. Gabriel Manigault a

subsequent owner, marks his grave. During the Revolution, Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters for many months at Silk Hope.

A few miles below Silk Hope, on a high Bluff on Cooper River is Pompion Hill Chapel,—the original church erected of wood in 1703, was the first Church of England building in the Province outside of Charles Town. In 1747 it was made a chapel of ease to St. Thomas Parish, and in 1763 the old wooden structure was replaced by the present one of brick, which is still in good repair. Mrs. Benjamin Simons, the heroine of "Little Mistress Chicken" mentioned above, is buried at this Church.

Not far down the River on the opposite bank is Bonneau's Ferry Plantation, where, on January 8th, 1811, John C. Calhoun was married to his cousin, Floride Calhoun. Near this place, on the same side of the River, was the plantation of Peter Jacob Guerard, who invented the Pendulum engine for husking rice. By an act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, September 26th, 1691, he was granted, for a period of two years, a monopoly in the manufacture, erection and operating his invention; the Act further stating that the said pendulum engine "doth much better and in less time and labor, huske rice than any other heretofore hath been used within this Province". Infringement of the patent rights of Guerard was subject to a fine of "forty shillings current money of this Province".

Adjoining Exeter on the South, beautifully located on a bluff in a bend of Cooper River, and overlooking a splendid expanse of rice fields, is Mulberry, commonly called Mulberry Castle. The property on which the mansion is located was granted to Sir Peter Colleton, September 6th, 1679, and was exchanged by him on May 12, 1712, with Thomas Broughton, who on January 20, 1708 had purchased the original 4433 acres, but who had by mistake placed his settlement over the line. Thomas Broughton was the son-in-law of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and built Mulberry in 1714, the weather vanes on the four turrets showing that date cut in copper plates. Thomas Broughton was Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly 1726 to 1739 and Governor 1735 to 1737. For many years Mulberry has been a place of great interest to visitors from far and near. The style of architecture is unique, and the brick used in the construction are supposed to have come from England. The mansion is said to have been modeled after "Seaton Hall", the Broughton home in England. Mulberry is now owned by Mr. J. E.

Chapman of New York, who with a fine appreciation for the fitness of things, has in his work of restoration and improvement, while modernizing in some degree the interior, allowed no unseemly alterations to mar the original plan and appearance of this historic mansion.

Within easy distance by motor car, and within the limits of our radius, is the Goose Creek country,—the parish of St. James. The old parish church, built in 1714, is still in splendid preservation, and service is held there once each year. In the colonial days it was the Church of a parish of many prosperous and distinguished families. This Church has probably been visited by more people than any country Church in South Carolina. Over the chancel are the British Arms, said to have saved it from destruction during the Revolution, and here the visitor is shown the Izard hatchment, with the family coat-of-arms, said to be one of only two in America.

Every passer-by on the State road is familiar with the wonderful avenue at the Oaks. This was one of the homes of the Middletons, granted in 1678 to Edward Middleton. The original mansion was built about 1700. Members of this family served the State in various positions—as Governor, President of the Continental Congress, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Foreign Minister and President of the Provincial Congress. The family was one of means and high social position. Henry Middleton of The Oaks and Middleton Place owned 50,000 acres of land, 20 settled plantations and 800 slaves. The Oaks was the scene of William Gilmore Simms' novel; "Katherine Walton". The Oaks is now owned by Mr. Edwin Parsons.

Not far from The Oaks are the ruins of Crowfield, another Middleton home "long considered one of the handsomest landscape gardens in the Province".

The lands along Goose Creek began to be occupied very soon after the settlement of Charles Town, some grants dating as early as 1672, and according to a careful and competent investigator, by 1680 all the lands along both sides of the creek as far as Back River and Foster's Creek were taken up. But it would take a small volume to tell about the Goose Creek country, of Howe Hall and The Elms, of Yeamans Hall and many other places of more than passing interest, all occupied by families who played an important part in the social and political life of that day.

Let a writer of half a century ago give us a picture of Goose Creek in those prosperous days:

"This Pal'ish was stripped, so denuded of inhabitants, once swarmed with a thickly settled and increasing population. Here at this chancel once knelt more communicants than could be found at Old St. Philips on Easter Day. These fields and swamps, which nature has long since reclaimed, and where solitude now reigns, save where broken by the shriek of the water fowl, or the hunter's horn, once resounded with the hum of busy, industry, and bear upon their faces even now, the mark of old time enterprise, energy and skill. Those lawns and pleasure grounds; those elaborate terraces and artificial lakelets; those walks once beautiful with imported gravel from Holland, but now thickly matted with the pine and the oak and the myrtle, were once the resorts of refinement and elegance and beauty. Here along the roads once galloped those gay parties of which family tradition tells us, and here before these doors, with its rich liveried attendants, drew up in no stinted numbers, as I saw it in my ancestral home across the Ashley, the old English coach with its massive panels of unbroken gilt."

About five miles east of Mt. Holly, and about fourteen from Monck's Corner, is the plantation Medway, commonly called Back River. The house, supposed to be the first brickhouse in Carolina, was built by Landgrave Thomas Smith, who arrived in the Colony in 1684, and was made Landgrave in 1691, the house is still in a splendid state of preservation. He was Governor 1693-1694; resigned in 1694 and died in November of that year, and is buried near the old residence, where a large marble slab marks his last resting place. Incidentally, Landgrave Smith had grants of about 48,000 acres of land. Back River is now owned by Capt. Samuel G. Stoney of Charleston, and is probably one of the finest deer preserves in the State.

It was Gideon Dupont of Goose Creek, who, in 1783 introduced the water culture of rice into South Carolina, a change in the method of culture which probably revolutionized the industry.

To the north of Monck's Corner, about ten miles, is Northampton plantation now owned by Mr. P. R. Porcher, once the home of Gen. William Moultrie, the gallant defender of the fort in Charleston harbor that bears his name. Northampton house was built in 1715. General Moultrie was one of the most distinguished men South Carolina furnished in the Revolution, and a man with a very high sense of honor. Having received a

proposal from Lord Charles Montague in regard to leaving the American Service, his reply was a scathing but dignified rebuke to a dishonorable suggestion. One of the first crops of long cotton in South Carolina was planted at this place by Gen. Moultrie—150 acres in 1793. He was Captain of a provincial regiment sent as part of a force against the Cherokee Indians in 1761, was first a colonel, then Brigadier General, after his heroic defense at Fort Sullivan and in 1782 was made a Major General. He served in the First and Second Provincial Congresses, and he had the distinction of raising on Fort Johnson on James Island in 1775 the first American flag in South Carolina. He was Governor from 1785 to 1787, and again from 1792 to 1794. He died at Charleston in 1805, and was buried at Windsor Plantation, near Ladson Station.

The following is an extract from Gen. Moultrie's letter to Lord Montague:

"When I entered this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation and with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through I look back upon with the greatest pleasure. I shall go on as I have begun that my example may encourage the youths of America to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honor and reputation to myself by going to Jamaica. Good God! Is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honor! I am sorry you imagine I have so little regard to my own reputation as to listen to such a dishonorable proposal; would you wish to have that man whom you have honored with your friendship play the traitor? Surely not. You say by quitting this country for a short time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family; but you have forgot to tell me how I am to get rid of the feeling of an injured honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself; could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself and shun mankind. This would be a fatal exchange from my present situation, with an easy and approved conscience of having done my duty and conducted myself as a man of honor."

Black Oak on the Santee Canal near Northampton was the meeting place for many years previous to the War Between the States of the St. John's Hunting Club, founded May 1st., 1800 and of the Black Oak Agricultural Society, founded 1842. Black Oak up to 1860 was the

center of a large and prosperous agricultural section, and probably no where in the entire South did the social and economic life of the plantation system attain a more typical development.

Farther up on Santee river is Belle Isle, the residence of Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox", the great partisan leader of the Revolution and the terror of the British red coats. His grave near the house is marked by a handsome monument erected by the State. He was born at Goatfield Plantation, opposite Chachan, not far from Cordesville. Belle Isle is now owned by Mr. John Gourdin.

Nothing could speak more eloquently of the high character of Gen. Marion than the following:

When the act was proposed which granted immunity to the warriors of the Revolution, he moved that his own name be stricken out, saying: "If I have given any occasion for complaint, I am ready to answer in property and person. If I have wronged any man, I am willing to make him restitution. If in a single instance in the course of my command, I have done that which I cannot fully, justify, justice requires that I should suffer for it."

The following epitaph from his tombstone at Belle Isle records his civil and military virtues:

Sacred to the Memory
of
Brig. Gen. Francis Marion
who departed this life on the 27th day 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 exploits of the
Soldier;
Who lived with out fear; and died without reproach.

Down the river road from Belle Isle at St. Stephens, is the old parish church of St. Stephens, built in 1769; still in good repair, and where service is still held occasionally.

Near the banks of the Santee Canal, and Northwest of the plantation known as Mexico, was the residence of Thomas Walter, the Botanist, born in Hampshire, England, in 1740. In his monograph, "South Carolina Botanists", Mr. Wilson Gee says that "Walter was during the time in which he lived of equal rank, if not superior to any of the botanists resident in the Colonies." His "Flora Caroliniana", published in London in 1788, was the "first fairly complete account of the flowering plants of a definite region of North America." He died in 1788, and was buried in his botanical garden, now far removed from the haunts of men, where a plain marble slab with the following inscription marks his grave:

In Memory
of

Thomas Walter

A native of Hampshire in England
and many years a resident of this
State. He died at the beginning of
the year 1788. Aetatis cir 48 ann.
To a mind liberally endowed by
nature and refined by a liberal
education, he added a taste to
the study of Natural History,
and in the department of
Botany, Science is much
indebted to his labours.
At his desire he was buried in
this spot, once the garden in
which were cultivated most
of the plants of his
Flora Caroliniana.
From motives of filial affection
His only surviving children
Ann and Mary
have placed this memorial.

At the forty-five mile post on the Monck's Corner road, near the Chapel Hill avenue, was Barnet's Tavern, from which place Gen. Green sent to Congress despatches reporting the battle of Eutaw Springs. In 1833 this place was selected as the muster grounds for the Eutaw Volun-

teers, a company raised to support the Ordinance of Nullification.

Early in their history South Carolinians began to take a very marked and practical interest in the sports of the Turf. The earliest notice of public racing in the Colony appeared in the South Carolina Gazette, February 1st, 1734, and the first race was run on the first Tuesday in February, 1734, on Charleston Neck. This was many years ahead of Virginia, where the first public racing took place in 1753.

The Planters of Berkeley County were among the first to undertake the breeding and raising of throughbred horses, the stock being kept up to a high standard in the Colony by importations from England, beginning about 1747, some of which had high reputations before being brought to South Carolina. There were several who went into the business on an extensive scale. As early as 1761, Daniel Ravenel, who bred almost entirely from imported stallions, on his Wantoot Plantation, developed an extensive breeding establishment, which continued until 1785. Peter Sinkler was another Colonial planter who went largely into the business, and when the British visited his Lifeland Plantation on Santee river during the Revolution they carried away "sixteen blooded horses and twenty-eight blooded mares and colts." Some of the others in Berkeley County who raised, and in some cases trained throughbred horses during a long period were Frank Huger of Midway, Nicholas Harleston of Bossis, Henry Laurens of Mepkin, Robert Hume of Goose Creek, William Sinkler of Eutaw Major Isaac Harleston of Irishtown, John Huger of the Hagan,—who lost to the British "twelve valuable blood mares, five fillies and ten colts"—P. Gaillard Stoney of Back River and Col. James Ferguson of Dockon. The famous horse Albine was raised at Dockon by Col. Ferguson, and trained by Mr. Stoney at Back River. This horse scored a great victory on the turf when he beat Planet, belonging to Mr. Doswell of Virginia, and at that time the most famous race horse in the South. The famous mare "Red Doe", captured from a British officer, afterwards became the property of Col. Thomas Porcher of Ophir.

The South Carolina Jockey Club was the oldest Jockey Club in the United States.

Races were held successively on the York (1735), New Market (1760) and Washington Courses (1792) at

Charleston, but there were several Courses outside of Charleston, viz; at Strawberry, Pineville and Bluford Plantation, now the Oakland Club. The Course at Strawberry appears to have been in operation as early as 1770, and was used by many prominent turfmen throughout the state until 1822. The Course was between the church and the railroad. The Course at Pineville was laid out by Col. Mahan for the Santee Jockey Club, where the first meeting took place on March 7th, 1791. This Course was known as the St. Stephen's Course, and Col. Washington, Col. Alston, Col. Warren and Col. McPherson were members of the club. In his "History of the Turf in South Carolina" (1857), Dr. John B. Irving says of the Pineville races and people: "During race week the most jovial conviviality abounds in the neighborhood—in fact, everything is conducted with the strictest decorum and refinement; indeed so much so, that if it were not for the name of the thing, the most pious and rigid moralist could attend the races without being offended in the slightest degree, or being able to take exception to any of the proceedings going on around them—Here you see a people living upon the lands of their fathers, marrying and intermarrying, continuing to practice that hospitality and those polite attentions to strangers which their fathers practiced before them—the brightness of their countenances, as strangers drive up to their doors, indicating more plainly than words can express it, the cordial welcome they extend to all."

We have touched only the high spots of interest. The section of country between Santee River and Goose Creek, as well as the Eastern and Western branches of Cooper river and the Ashley, has been written up years ago. One of these pamphlets "A Day on Cooper River", by Dr. John B. Irving of Kensington (1842) is rather rare; the others are readily accessible to those interested.

It is said that a low countryman is never really at home anywhere else, and that wherever his wandering steps may roam, his heart still turns to this land of moss covered oaks, stately magnolias, singing birds and placid streams. It was this all compelling call that brought from the pen of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, on his removal from Charleston to Georgia, the lines dear to every lover of the low country:

I sigh for the land of the Cypress and Pine
Where the jessamine bloom, and the gay woodbine;
Where the moss droops low from the green oak tree—
Oh! That sun-bright land is the land for me!

* * * *

There the deer leaps light through the open glade,
Or hides him far in the forest shade;
Where the woods resound: in the dewy morn
With the clang of the merry hunter's horn.

* * * *

There the echoes ring through the livelong day
With the mock-bird's changeful roundelay;
And at night when the scene is calm and still
With the mourn of the plaintive whip-poor-will.

* * * *

Oh! I sigh for the land of the Cypress and Pine,
Of the laurel, the rose and the gay woodbine;
Where the long gray moss decks the rugged oak tree,
That sun-bright land is the land for me.

Agriculture		DuPont, Gideon	16
Cotton	17	Earl of Clarendon, Edward	5
Indigo	6	Eutaw Volunteers	19
Rice	6, 13, 16	Ferguson, Col. James	20
Silk	13	<i>Flora Caroliniana</i>	19
Tobacco	6	Foster's Creek	15
Turpentine	6	French Huguenot	12
Alston, Col.	21	Gee, Wilson	19
American Revolution		Gillon, Commodore	10
Engagements		Goose Creek	7, 15, 16, 21
Eutaw Springs	8, 11, 12, 19	Goose Creek Church	15
Fairlawn	8	Gourdin, John	18
Manigault's Ferry	8	Graves, Louisa Carolina (Colleton)	10, 11
Monck's Corner	8	Green, Gen.	8, 19
Quinbey Bridge	8	Guerard, Peter Jacob	14
Wadboo Bridge	8, 10	<i>History of the Turf in South Carolina</i>	21
Broughton, Johanna	7	Horses	
Broughton, Mary	13	Albine (horse)	20
Calhoun, Floride (Bonneau)	14	Breeding	20
Calhoun, John C.	14	Planet (horse)	20
Carteret, Sir George	5	Racing	20, 21
Chapel Hill Avenue	19	Raising	20
Chapman, J. E.	14	Red Doe (horse)	20
<i>Charleston, The Place and The People</i>	12	Training	20
Child, James	13	Johnson, Sir Nathaniel	13, 14
Childsbury	13	Jones, J. S.	13
Coates, Col.	8, 9	Katherine Walton	15
Colleton County	5	Ladson Station	17
Colleton, Hon. John	9	Laurens, Col. John	12
Colleton, John	12	Laurens, Henry	9, 12
Colleton, Landgrave James	10	<i>Little Mistress Chicken</i>	13, 14
Colleton, Landgrave John	9, 10, 12	Lord Berkeley, John	5
Colleton, Sir John	5, 10	Lord Craven, William	5
Colleton, Sir Peter	11, 14	Maham, Col.	8, 21
Confiscation Act of 1782	10, 11	Majoribanks, Maj.	8
Congaree	6	Manigault, Gabriel	13
Cooper River	13, 14, 21	Marion, Gen. Francis	9, 11, 18
Cordesville	18	Maule, Rev. Robert	9
Cornwallis, Lord	14	McPherson, Col.	21
Craven County	5	Middleton, Edward	15
Cremation	13	Monck, Thomas	5, 7
Dawson & Walter (business)	6	Monck's Corner	5, 6, 7, 11, 16
Dawson, John	6	Monck's Corner Road (The)	19
Day on the Cooper River (A)	21	Montague, Lord Charles	17
De Tollenare, Charles	11	Moultrie, Gen. William	9, 10, 11, 16
Dennis, Hon. E. J.	11	Mt. Holly	16
Dickson, Dr. Samuel Henry	21	Nelson's Ferry	7
DuBose, Samuel	5	Parsons, Edwin	15
Duke of Albermarle, George	5	Pendulum engine (rice husker)	14

Plantations		Postell, Col.	8
Back River (<i>see Medway</i>)		Potter, Gen.	9
Belle Isle	18, 19	Ramsay, David	13
Belvidere	8	Ravenel, Daniel	8, 20
Black Oak	17	Ravenel, Henry Jr.	6
Bluford	21	Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julien	12
Bonneau's Ferry	14	Rose, Mrs. Arthur Gordon	13
Bossis	20	Santee Canal	17, 19
Cachon	18	Santee Jockey Club	21
Crowfield	15	Shelby, Col.	8
Cypress Barony	12	Sheridan, Maj.	8
Dockon	20	Simms, William Gilmore	15
Elms (The)	15	Simons, Mrs. Benjamin	14
Exeter	11, 13	Sinkler, Gen. C. St. G.	8
Fairlawn Barony	9, 10, 11, 12	Sinkler, Peter	20
Gippy	11	Smith, Landgrave Thomas	16
Goat Field	18	<i>South Carolina Botanists</i>	19
Goose Creek	20	South Carolina Jockey Club	
Hagan (The)	20	Races	
Harry Hill	11	Bluford Plantation	21
Howe Hall	15	Charleston	21
Kent	10	New Market	20
Lewisfield	11	Pineville	21
Lifeland	20	Strawberry	21
Medway	16, 20	Washington Courses	20
Mepkin	12, 13, 20	York	20
Mepshaw (<i>see Pimlico</i>)		St. John's Hunting Club	17
Mexico	19	St. Stephen's [Race] Course	21
Midway	20	St. Stephen's Parish Church	19
Milton (<i>see Mitton</i>)		Stewart, Col.	8
Mitton	5, 7	Stoney, Capt. Samuel G.	16
Moss Grove	11	Stoney, P. Gaillard	20
Mulberry (Castle)	7, 9, 11, 14	Strawberry Chapel	13
Northampton	16, 17	Strawberry Ferry	7, 13
Oak Hill	11	Sumter, Gen.	8
Oaks (The)	15	Swamp Fox (The)	18
Okatee Barony	12	Tarleton, Col.	8
Ophir	20	Theseus, Simeon	6
Pimlico	12	<i>Upper Beat of St. John's Berkeley</i>	6
Silk Hope	13	Wadboo Creek	7
South Mulberry	11	Walter, Thomas	19
Stony Landing	6, 11	Warren, Col.	21
Wadboo Barony	9, 10	Washington, Col. William	8, 21
Wantoot	8, 10	West, Landgrave Joseph	7
Windsor	17		
Yeamans Hall	15		
Pompion Hill Chapel	14		
Porcher, Col. Thomas	20		
Porcher, P. R.	16		
Porcher, Prof. Frederick A. Porcher	6		

