

**A HISTORY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**BY**

**THE BERKELEY, CHARLESTON, DORCHESTER COUNCIL  
OF GOVERNMENTS**

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## **EARLY HISTORY**

### **A. Physical Setting**

The physical area occupied by the present City of Hanahan lies generally on the Eastern slope of the low ridge separating the Ashley and Cooper Rivers (refer to Figure 1). This area is generally bounded on the North, East, and South by Goose Creek, the Cooper River, and Filbin Creek, respectively. Naturally, in the coastal tidelands in proximity to so much water, there is slight topographical relief; elevations in the gently sloping terrain vary from sea level, along the three water boundaries, to about forty feet on the Western ridge separating the Ashley and Cooper River basins.

During the period of European colonization, this area was heavily forested, and the first to arrive were trappers and traders who capitalized on the wealth of wild game. More permanent settlers followed with the growing enterprise of Charleston, cattle herding gave way to farming, and thus permanent settlement arose in the better-drained sites. The value of the wetlands was largely unappreciated until later, with the production of naval stores, lumber, and turpentine, (1- SCS, USDA, SOIL SURVEY OF BERKELEY COUNTY, P.47)

### **B. Natives and Early Settlers**

Bands of semi-nomadic Natives occupied the Coastal regions prior to the first European settlements. These Indians, tribes of which included the Etiwan and Sewee living in the present Hanahan area depended on agriculture and hence were territorial, but their movements in following game, fish, and harvesting of wild plants, precluded their being permanently settled in one specific locale.

The Etiwan were the principal native inhabitants around the Goose Creek to upper Cooper River area, and they were apparently a mild and accommodating people. They were severely affected by diseases brought by the Europeans, and were overwhelmed by the more dynamic and technologically advanced newcomers.

Although these Indians were undoubtedly important to the settlers, both for their survival skills, knowledge of native flora and fauna, and for their bartering trade relations, their contributions to the struggling settlers were never fully recorded. "The impact of the White culture on the Indians, however, was clearly evidenced. The destruction of the Indian culture is well recorded by early settlers, and the rapid reduction of the Indian

population is also recorded in early census reports. Contacts with the White settlers produced an economic, social and cultural revolution that made the local Indians dependent on the whites for mere existence. This dependence evolved into helpless submittal to the dominant white culture and finally into the complete disappearance of the native race. An Indian census taken in 1815 found.....Itawans (Etiwans).....village 1, men 80, women and children 160, total souls 240. ....A report from Governor Robert Johnson in August, 1716, claimed the complete elimination of the Sewees along with some other tribes. Although the accuracy of Governor Johnson's report has since been challenged, it was not too many more years before the Sewees and the Etiwans had disappeared as identifiable tribes.” (2 – p.26, HEITZLER, HISTORIC GOOSE CREEK, S.C., 1670-1980)

The European settlement of the lands of present-day Hanahan began shortly after the first English settlement at Charles Towne in 1670. As increasing numbers of settlers arrived and the Charles Town colony grew, satellite towns were established, some as far inland as the upper Ashley River near present-day Summerville. Settlements away from the riverine transport links were small farming and trading communities; the principal industries were the Indian trade, fur trade, and ship's stores (turpentine and timber). Along the navigable waterways, however, and including Goose Creek, larger estates were established, generally for the purpose of settlement and return of a profit to the English Crown. Some were the site of botanical experiments, as the search for more profitable crops was constant. Although other endeavors were extant in the Colony, the area presently occupied by the City of Hanahan was largely taken in several plantations, with a few small farms, and the Ten Mile Tavern, as shown on the Mills 1825 Map (Figure 2).

### **C. Plantations**

Extensive portions of the Carolinas were transferred intact by the English throne. Large tracts and labor intensive agriculture were the method of production, as well as the method of settlement. Most notable of the plantations were Filbins, The Palmettoes, Otranto, Yeamans Hall, French Garden, Hayes, Fontainbleu, Steep Brook, and Bigelow's. Reference to Figure 2 illustrates that almost all of the currently imported area was once part of these plantations. The evolution of these large land holdings into

working plantations proceed space with the importation of labor, the subsidence of the Indian culture, the clearing of land, and the productivity and marketability of specific crops. It is reported that slaves were carried aboard the ship “Carolina” on its first voyage to establish Charles Towne in 1670, although other accounts attribute the later importation of Bermudan Negro slaves to Governor Sayle. In any case, five Negro slaves were reported in the colony in 1670, and there were 5,000 blacks by 1700, most of whom lived outside the City of Charleston. (3 – Historic Preservation Inventory, Berkeley County, <BCD COG> 1979, P.10)

The following descriptions of the plantations are presented as an insight into the evolution of the lands, and not as an exhaustive history of the era. This is due to the sparsity of accurate records, conflicting accounts as to plantation names, and eventual disposition of these holdings after the Civil War.

Not much is recorded concerning the plantation known in 1729 as Filbins, other than its size -- 344 acres, and its transfer in 1835 in the name of the “Curtis” tract. A portion of the Southern edge of present-day Hanahan (in the vicinity of Melvin Drive and Berkeley Avenue) overlaps what was once a Northern corner of the Filbins Plantation. (4 – S.C. Historical & Genealogical Magazine, Volume 19, 1918, p. 72)

4

The Palmettoes Plantation, by contrast, made up a larger portion of the lands of present-day Hanahan, mostly in the area of the U. S. Army Depot. This plantation, of 810 acres, contained the lands East of Filbins, bounded by Filbins Creek on the South, the Cooper River on the East, Goose Creek on the East, and the Yeamans Hall Plantation on the North. Records of the Palmettoes date to 1672. A plantation house recorded in existence in 1866 was noted in 1918 as having been “destroyed by fire a good many years ago”, (5- Ibid. p.68) and “was one of the few remaining constructions known to the writer where the basement or ground floor was loopholed through the brick wall so as to use musquetry for defense against attack by the Indians”. (6 – Ibid. p.69).

6

The area of present-day Hanahan East of Foster Creek Road was occupied by the Yeamans Hall Plantation, which spread North from the present Southern Corporate Boundary, encompassing the lands between present-day Yeamans Hall Road and Goose

Creek, including the present-day Army Depot properties. The Yeamans Hall name derives from the grant of 1,070 acres to “Lady Margarett Yeamans” in 1674. The husband, Sir John Yeamans, died that same year, probably without having lived on the land. The widow, after marrying Mr. William Walley, lived on the land, which was managed by James Moore. The 1,070 acres subsequently passed into the hands of Thomas Smith between 1677 and 1718, and were owned by the Smith family until 1900.

By a will of the Smith’s dated 1738, the property was divided into a number of pieces, the last remnant of which contained the Smith family graveyard, and the old homestead. (6 – Ibid.) The Smith home, originally constructed about 1690, was made of bricks imported from England. After the Civil War, the once-flourishing plantation was abandoned, and the house was destroyed by fire shortly after the earthquake of 1866. (7 – Hanahan News)

7

In the general area presently occupied by the Yeamans Hall Plaza Shopping Center was the “Ten Mile Post”. As Figure 2 illustrates, the main road, called “The Path” inland from Charleston, was the site of taverns, usually at specific “Mile Post” stations. Near Mile 10, the French Government established a plantation known as French Garden. The land was originally granted in 1716 to Mr. Robert Wood, consisting of 220 acres adjacent to Yeamans Hall. In 1786, the land passed to Andre Michaux, who had been sent to the New World to explore the native flora and study its feasibility for transplanting to France, and other colonies. He collected specimens in his broad travels, planted them at his plantation, and sent seed and specimens back to France. After his death in 1802, his son sold the property, on behalf of the French government, to J. J. Himley. The lands then passed to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, and it changed hands many times since 1820. (8 – p.96 HEITZLER)

8

The original home of the famed Moultrie family of South Carolina was located North of French Garden Plantation. On the North side of the unnamed tributary of Goose Creek, just North of the present day Charleston Commissioners of Public Works

treatment plant and pumping station, was the plantation known as Bigelow's. That name comes from an owner of the 1790's, although the original 400 acre grant of 1694 was made to Samuel Hartley. Dr. John Moultrie made his home here prior to 1729; all of his sons attained prominent positions of public service. His sons by marriage to Lucretia Cooper were John Moultrie, Lieutenant Governor of East Florida under the royal government, William Moultrie, a Major General in the Continental Army and afterwards a Governor of the new State of South Carolina, James Moultrie, Chief Justice of East Florida, and Thomas Moultrie, a Captain in the regiment of his brother, William. His son Alexander Moultrie, by his later marriage to Elizabeth Mathewes, became Attorney General of South Carolina. Upon Moultrie's death in 1771, the lands transferred to his sons. William Gickie was the next owner, after which it was again divided, and transferred away in smaller parcels. Bigelow's is referred to as Inglesby's on some maps. (9 – p. 97 HEITZLER).

9

Located just North of Bigelow's, in the vicinity of present day State Road S-10-1116, was the plantation known as Steepbrook. This was the estate of The Honorable Peter Manigault, Esquire, a Speaker of the Colonial Commons House of Assembly. These 1,300 acres were one of the many estates owned by the Manigaults for rest and recreation. The name probably derived from the house site, which was near a high bank of the creek. (10 – p. 101-02, HEITZLER).

10

Adjoining Steepbrook on the North was Fountainbleu, owned by the wealthy Charleston merchant Benjamin Godin. These 2,158 acres were transferred to Benjamin Guerard, a Governor of the State during the early years of independence. In 1789, the land was divided and sold in tracts. There is reported to be an old family cemetery on the site, near ruins of a brick house. (11 – p. 109, HEITZLER).

11

The lands just South of Otranto, adjoining Steepbrook, were known as the "Hayes" plantation, home of the Parker family. These 500 acres were granted to a

Jamaican emigre' named John Parker in 1694. It was sold in 1871 to Professor Francis S. Holmes; Holmes discovered the commercial value of phosphate rock, and the commercial prosperity of Charleston in the fertilizer industry is credited to his achievements. (12 – p.110, HEITZLER).

12

Other lands presently in Hanahan, North of the previously described plantations, were once part of the Yesho, and later – Otranto – Plantation. These lands are known to have been occupied by Arthur Middleton, a Barbadian immigrant, and probably transferred since 1768 to the Garden family. Historical accounts differ, but there is general agreement to the opinion that the present structure known as “Otranto” was built as the home of Major Garden, son of Dr. Alexander Garden, for whom the Gardenia was named. As one of the Colonies' leading naturalists, Dr. Garden cultivated an elaborate and extensive garden, and carried on an extensive correspondence with the great taxonomist Linnaeus, and England's Royal Society. Records show that Dr. Garden conducted numerous experiments for the Society, in hopes of diversifying crops and creating a greater basis of New World wealth for the British Empire. Loyal to the Crown, Dr. Garden returned to England, but his son remained and fought under General Light Horse Harry Lee. (13 – p. 102-08, HEITZLER).

13

Otranto long existed after the Revolution as an active plantation, due to its excellent site near the tidal rice fields on Goose Creek. Due to the proximity to Charleston, such working plantations came to be used as shooting boxes and houses for convivial parties. After the Civil War, the Otranto lands were bought by a hunting club. Presently, the house stands in the modern residential subdivision named Otranto, after a turn as parsonage of Goose Creek Church, and having been rebuilt after a fire.

14

As may be surmised from the preceding brief descriptions of the individual plantations, their demise generally coincided with the early to mid-nineteenth century



realization that the soils were wearing out due to the one crop system, and the realization that labor intensive plantation style tilling was doomed. Accelerating the division of land was the Civil War destruction of the economy. The destruction was, in fact, the demise of the great antebellum civilization. Although people on the plantations occupying present day Hanahan had not felt the direct ravages of battle, they were equally affected by the almost complete economic and social collapse. Being near Charleston, the target of vengeful sentiment due to its role in the initiation of hostilities in 1861, the surrounding plantations saw rampant inflation and mass closings of banks and businesses. With the loss of any effective labor force, and loss of markets, planters were reduced to surviving, unable to produce a cash crop.

The disappearance of the large tract plantations was assured as a replacement agricultural system spread. The desperate need for subsistence crops and the lack of labor gave birth to the share-cropping system, under which large holdings were divided and rented to tenant farmers in return for a percentage, or “share” of the harvested crop.

## II

### STAGNANT PERIOD

#### A. Post Civil War trends

The period following the Civil War was dismal, to say the least, for the Southern States, and particularly so for the former centers of plantation agriculture. With slavery ended, and practically the entire antebellum way of life destroyed, the large land holdings dwindled. The area now known as Hanahan became motly smaller farms as the plantations were subdivided and sold off to pay taxes or buy seed and essential implements. The previous political delineations were changed during this “Reconstruction” era, and the small tract farmers, after the departure of the planters, were an isolated lot. Lands were left in the care of a family overseer and share-cropped, or deeded outright to freeholders, all of whom were for the majority former slaves. With no

markets, and practically no economic system at all, subsistence crops and “making do” were the order of the day. By the end of the Nineteenth Century, almost all the old plantation buildings and grounds were reclaimed by the natural vegetation and marsh and relegated to obscurity.

Two plantations, however, survived – at least in name – and one of the houses (Otranto) is intact today. This house, owned since 1851 by Phillip Johnstone Porcher, was raided by U. S. Army soldiers in 1865, vacated by the Porchers, and subsequently conveyed to the Otranto Hunt Club in 1872. Despite fire and neglect in ensuing years, it exists today in restored splendor near its original condition. Some of the Otranto lands were parceled out for tenant farming, but the greater portion was kept intact and operated as a hunting club.

The Yeamans Hall house was destroyed in the 1866 earthquake, though the lands were owned intact by the original Smith family until 1900. The lands remain as a private residential and recreational community today. Most lands encompassed by today’s Hanahan corporate limits, however, were small tracts, generally share-cropped by tenants and an increasing number of Black free-holders. Obscurity best describes the period after the Civil War, and there is little mention of events indicating establishment of any municipalities in the area until after the turn of the century.

## **B. Time for Change**

Perhaps one of the most significant events signaling a turn in the fortunes of the area was the 1901 relocation of the Port Royal Naval Station, near Beaufort, to a site on the Cooper River. The red brick buildings and the main power plant – still in use today – were constructed in 1909. When service to the fleet began in 1910, some 300 workers were employed; by 1915, employment was up to 800. (15 – Naval Base Charleston, Public Affairs Office).

15

At about this same time, the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company – now known as Westvaco (Mead-Westvaco – Note: 1/30/02) – established its Cooper River plant. A trolley line was extended to serve this industry and the Naval Base, and some trend toward residential development nearby followed. A group of Charleston investors, the

North Charleston Company, initiated development of the Park Circle area, whose appearance today closely conforms to the original Master Plan. (16 – Comprehensive Development Plan, North Charleston, S. C. 2975; N. C. Planning Commission minutes, p.5)

16

The search for a good water supply, ironically, figures into the story of Hanahan. The moderately sized City of Charleston in the mid-1800's studied the cost of transporting water from several regional locations, deciding finally to use Goose Creek as their primary source. In 1903, Goose Creek was impounded, and a pumping station was constructed just North of Turkey Creek, on the West bank of Goose Creek. To serve the pumping station the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad built a station, which came to be known as Saxon, near what is now Highland Park (see Figure 3). In the ensuing years, however, materials destined for the waterworks were misrouted to the ACL RR stop in Saxon, North Carolina. The waterworks stop was already being called "Hanahan", after Mr. Ross Hanahan, the Commissioners of Public Works manager. In 1917, to end the confusion of rail shipments, the Saxon stop was renamed Hanahan, from whence the present City is named (17 – *The Hanahan News*, 9/28/83, p. 4-C).

17

No other developments are known which impacted municipal developments throughout the early part of the century; the Naval Base was located far and away from Charleston, some six miles to the North, on three former plantations about three miles South of the present Hanahan boundary. The area was near derelict at that time, and the oppressive stagnation following the Civil War seemed endless. Small farming was the major livelihood, and small communities – for the most part forgotten today – were largely self supporting, depending on the old post road travel to Charleston for wares unavailable in the cottage industries. Phosphate of lime, a valuable agricultural fertilizer, was readily available, but at the expense of large amounts of manual labor for extraction. An industry based on fertilizer production had arisen, but was dependent upon imported phosphate by the turn of the century, due to restrictive State taxation on the extractive

industries. Little phosphate has been mined since 1920, and none at all since 1938. (18 – Geology of the Charleston Phosphate area, Chas, S.C. USDI, Geological Survey Bulletin 1079, USGPO, 1959, p.2). Reminders of this early part of the century are scattered, consisting mostly of the Park Circle landmark, the Westvaco site, the old phosphate mining sites, and some small tract cemeteries.

18

### **C. Prospects of Growth**

The potential impact “to the North of Charleston” was signaled again by events at the Naval Base, this time in connection with World War I. A Naval Training Center was established, and there was a major expansion of facilities, land area, and the work force, with employment reaching 6,500 in 1918. Following the war, however, the training function was dismantled, the work force was gradually reduced, and the shipyard saw only minor repair work, instead of the wartime shipbuilding. Employment stabilized at about 500, and the future of the Base was uncertain from about 1922 until 1933 (19 – Naval Base Charleston, Public Affairs Office).

19

The City of Charleston was growing all the while, and evidence of its slow rebound from reconstruction was felt in the area of the future Hanahan. Due to an unprecedented rainfall in 1916, the Goose Creek Reservoir washed out; during rebuilding, a severe drought gripped the LowCountry, and Charleston felt the need to secure a back-up water supply. Their solution was to tunnel from the Edisto River near Givhans Ferry, to Goose Creek, a distance of over 23 miles. This tunnel, seven feet in diameter, was completed in 1936 at a cost of 1.5 million dollars. It was dug through a unique geological formation known as Cooper River Marl, and is unlined, unreinforced, and in some places supports an overburden of 70 feet (20 – Geol. Survey Bulletin 1079, p. 9). With this daily infusion of over 50 million gallons of Edisto River water, Goose Creek Reservoir met the foreseeable needs of Charleston, and in the years since, has been adequate to serve other distribution systems in the Lowcountry, including the present City of Hanahan.

20

During this period, little was said of the previous grand plantation holdings, as most were share-cropped, or – as in the case of the Naval Base establishment – were transferred outright. Two exceptions were Otranto and Yeamans Hall. About this time Otranto was used as a hunting club, changing hands several times, and suffering a ruinous fire. Yeamans Hall, however was “discovered” by Henry K. Goetchius, a New Yorker, who decided to develop it into an exclusive club.

In the Summer of 1915, E. W. Durant, the North Charleston developer, engaged the famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmstead, to inspect the plantation and render his professional opinion as to its suitability for development as a winter resort. Olmstead returned an enthusiastic report, citing the large size, proximity to transportation, variety of foliage, expanses of marsh, and diversified and picturesquely undulating terrain of the site. Olmstead’s enthusiasm was shared by two authorities on golf course development, Max Behr and Seth J. Raynor, and all concluded that the site represented “a situation...that makes one feel contented...prospects of fine golf, fishing, yachting, gunning, horseback riding, fine walks and tennis”. (21 – *HANAHAN NEWS*, 9/28/83, P.5-c)

21

The Yeamans Hall Company was formed in 1924, formally acquiring the 1,106 acre properties in 1925 (see Figure 4). The first officers were Henry K. Goetchius, President and E. W. Durant, Secretary; Directors included Leonard D. Baldwin and John Peyton Clark, both of New York. Olmstead Brothers, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was engaged to develop a Master Development Plan, and Seth Raynor was retained to develop the golf course. Memberships in the club were by invitation only, and by 1928 had reached 125; on January 18 of that year, the clubhouse was begun by Edward S. Harkness, in memory of the late Henry K. Goetchius. This establishment of a private club guaranteed the integrity of the Yeamans Hall Plantation holdings.

The “Depression Era” experienced across the Nation was no new chapter in the woes of Lowcountry South Carolina. Except for the period of active phosphate mining (1867 – 1920), there was little change in the predominately agrarian economy, and

phosphate mining had completely ceased by 1938. Comparisons of Figures 3 (1918) and 5 (1943) illustrate how little change there was on the landscape during this period.

The next major event signaling change in the area to become Hanahan relates to the Charleston Naval Base. On November 5, 1941, the Base complex was enlarged by the creation of the Charleston Naval Ammunition Depot on the West bank of the Cooper River, North of Goose Creek presently the Eastern Hanahan corporate boundary), on the site of five former plantations. This extended the Naval Station complex some five miles Northward from its original site just South of Filbin Creek, and indicated how extensive the associated civilian residential developments may become. Already, there was the Park Circle development (Rhett and Montague Avenues), and as the Naval Base employment skyrocketed during World War II, government housing was built. These developments included Liberty Homes, John C. Calhoun Homes, and Palmetto Gardens, located in today's City of North Charleston. Associated residential developments spilled Northward, and the present area of Hanahan was already sparsely populated by the beginning of World War II (22 – Master Plan, N. Chasn. P.5)

22

The first residential subdivision to be developed in what is now Hanahan was Highland Park. As shown in Figure 5, the Commissioners of Public Works access road is unchanged from 1918 (Figure 3). The other roads around the CPW site coincide with portions of today's Murray Drive and Old Point Road. The interior lots numbered 1 through 14 are today's area of Waring Street, Pickens Avenue, and Gibson Avenue. The Highland Park subdivision was developed by Mr. George R. Fishburne. Large areas of today's Hanahan were developed as part of the War build-up, beginning around 1942 with the use of the waterfront North of Filbins Creek, at the end of Remount Rod, as an Army Port of Embarkation.

During the war, upwards of 8,000 prisoners of war, mostly Germans captured during the North African Campaign, were interned in South Carolina. In the Charleston area, there were five P.O.W. camps, one of them being near the Port of Embarkation in Hanahan. The four others were Witherbee, the Army Air Corps Base, Stark Industrial Park, and Holly Hill. Of the 8,000 plus prisoners, about 1,600 were in these five camps,

500 of them were kept in the Hanahan camp (23 – N & C, 7/4/45, and 9/8/63). The German P.O.W.'s, who were housed adjacent to the embarkation and convalescent barracks on Yeamans Hall Road, were turned out daily to provide labor for local farmers and for the Navy Yard. The Italians, housed in what is now the old Paper Mill Club, at Bently Park and Remount, labored in the scrap yard at the Navy Yard, salvaging usable materials (23 – *HANAHAN NEWS*, 9/28/83, P. 2-c)

23 & 24

### III

## DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

### A. Growing Community Spirit

In 1942, in response to the vocal Highland Park Civic Club, the State House of Representatives passed an Act naming an area around the Hanahan (Saxon) railstop, including the Highland Park Subdivision, the Highland Park Fire and Water District. This Act also established a governing body of three Commissioners, which was enlarged to five members by amendment in 1947. A 1946 amendment changed the name to the Highland Park Public Service District, allowing for the supervision of sanitary conditions, promulgation of regulations for public health maintenance, establishment and management of playgrounds, regulation of sewerage and drainage, adoption of fire hazard codes, and operation of garbage collection and disposal, in addition to provision of fire protection and water supply (25 – S.C. Code, Acts 784 of 1942, 808 of 1946, and 344 of 1947).

25

Immediately after naming the first officers, Senator Rembert C. Dennis, who was instrumental in getting the legislation passed, was asked to present amendments to enlarge the service area to include the developments around Remount Road. The first Commissioners were C. E. Leply, President, J. C. Downs, Vice-President, F. W. Pearce, Secretary, with JS. R. Shieder and R. O. Rogers as Commissioners-at-large. The law

authorized their issuance of bonds up to \$20,000.00 to provide fire protection and sanitary sewer service (26 – N & C, 12/12/46)

26

About this same time, a school district was established to provide for education of the children of the two communities of Highland Park and Remount Rod. At an August 12, 1947, joint meeting of the communities' civic clubs, the name of Hanahan was chosen for the Public Service District, the School District, and for the community at large, referred to up until that time as the Hanahan Township, as it was yet unincorporated. In urging adopting of the name, Mr. C. E. Shipley, a trustee of the new School District, commented that "this Hanahan station near Highland Park, has been recognized by railroads for the past 30 years, and that in the days of general railroad travel, it was possible to buy a ticket anywhere in the United States to Hanahan" (17 – News and Courier, 8/13/47).

27

Act numbers 908 and 909 of the 1948 S.C. Legislature enlarged the Public Service District to encompass all lands in Berkeley County bounded on the north by Red Bank Road, on the East by the Cooper River, on the South by the Charleston County-Berkeley County line, and on the West by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (see Figure 6), and changed the name to the Hanahan Public Service District (28 – S.C. Code, Acts 908 and 909 of 1948).

28

The first public structure in the budding community was a frame building to house a fire trailer. The fire trailer was necessary in fire fighting to carry enough hose to reach water sources throughout the service area, as the new commissioners heard that the North Charleston Department had trouble reaching water at times with a 1,200 foot hose. The initial piece of equipment in Hanahan carried 500 feet of hose (29 – *News and Courier*, 8/17/48). The office building of the Hanahan Public Service Commission, on Yeamans Hall Road, opened on March first, 1949.

29



The initial assessment for bi-weekly garbage collection was established at \$1.00 per month, changed to a 10 mill tax hike on March 30<sup>th</sup> of that year. Also, Berkeley County Council approved a \$32,000.00 bond issue for the Hanahan District (311 registered voters) to construct a new school (30 – *News & Courier*, 3/30/49).

30.

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