

Monck's Corner, Berkeley County, South Carolina

by Maxwell Clayton Orvin, 1951

In Memoriam John Wesley Orvin, first Mayor of Moncks Corner, S.C., b. March 13, 1854, d. December 17, 1916. He was the son of John Riley Orvin, a Confederate States Soldier in Co. E., Fifth S.C. Cavalry and Salena Louise Huffman, South Carolina.

Transcribed by D. Whitesell for South Carolina Genealogy Trails

PREFACE

The text of this little book is based on matter compiled for a general history of Berkeley County, and is presented in advance of that unfinished undertaking at the request of several persons interested in the early history of the county seat and its predecessor. Recorded in this volume are facts gleaned from newspaper articles, official documents, and hitherto unpublished data vouched for by persons of undoubted veracity.

Newspapers might well be termed the backbone of history, but unfortunately few issues of newspapers published in Berkeley County between 1882 and 1936 can now be found, and there was a dearth of persons interested in "sending pieces" to the daily papers outside the county. Thus much valuable information about the county at large and the county seat has been lost. A complete file of The Berkeley Democrat since 1936 has been preserved by Editor Herbert Hucks, for which he will undoubtedly receive the blessings of the historically minded.

Pursuing the self-imposed task of compiling material for a history of the county, and for this volume, I contacted many people, both by letter and in person, and I sincerely appreciate the encouragement and help given me by practically every one consulted. In fact, of all the persons addressed only two, the mayor and the town clerk of Moncks Corner, refused to answer a query. To those who may remember talking with me on some of my visits to the town, but whose names I do not know, I wish to again express my thanks for their courteous responses to my requests for information.

The friendly and cooperative attitude of the county officials and their staffs makes investigations of the county records a pleasant chore. Particularly courteous and helpful to me were Clerk of Court C. N. Clarke, Superintendent of Education H. S. Feagin, Probate Judge A. R. Murray, and Representative M. F. Winter.

For invaluable assistance I am indebted to Mrs. Annie Hare McCants, Mrs. Mary DeHay Briscoe, Henry R. Dwight, Magistrate William K. Cross, Principal J. B. Bradley of the Berkeley High School, Principal R. A. Ready and Frank Gadsden of the Berkeley Training High School. For the photographs credit is due Howard R. Jacobs of Charleston, S. C. who made a special trip to Moncks Corner to take them.

In presenting this volume I do not claim it to be a faultless history of the two villages or a work of literary merit. I have merely endeavored to marshal available information about the places and arrange it in such chronological order as to make a connected story. The

time and effort expended will be amply rewarded if the contents prove of interest or value to any reader. The correction of any inaccuracies is invited. To the controversialist is recommended Alexander Pope's Essay on Criticism...

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.
M. CLAYTON ORVIN. Charleston, S. C. May, 1950.

Monks Corner

1735-1857

While South Carolina was an English colony several towns were established in Berkeley County that thrived for a time and then were abandoned. In 1696 a town named Dorchester was established in the southwestern part of the county, on the north side of Ashley River. The founders left the place in 1754 and moved in a body to Georgia, but the town continued to exist for many years after the Revolutionary War. It was finally deserted in favor of Summerville, a neighboring village now in Dorchester County. In 1705 some French settlers in the upper part of the county obtained a grant for 360 acres of land on the south side of Santee River and divided it into lots for a town they called James Town on Santee. Many lots were sold but no houses were built, and the site reverted to a wilderness. James Child, owner of Strawberry plantation on Cooper River, died in 1720 and by a will dated October 29, 1718, left several legacies to promote the settling of a town he laid out on his plantation about 1714 [Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, XIV, 199.], which he named Childsbury. With the assistance of the government Childsbury, or Childsbury, became a prosperous town, with a handsome brick church and a school, but by 1822 the town had completely disappeared. In 1735 the transfer of a tract of land in the central part of the county gave a name to a village that came into existence shortly afterwards, became important both commercially and as a military post, and was abandoned about 1857. This was Monck's Corner, but had the village been settled earlier it probably would have been named for Le Bas instead of for Monck.

In 1680 Landgrave Joseph West was granted 1,500 acres of land adjoining Fair Lawn Signiory on the north, which he sold in 1686 to James Le Bas, a French immigrant. Four hundred acres of this tract were purchased by Peter Colleton and was called Epsom, by which name the plantation is still known. By a deed dated August 22, 1735, James Le Bas, grandson of the immigrant, conveyed one thousand acres to Thomas Monck, which, according to the original grant, left one hundred acres in the possession of Mr. Le Bas but was found to be only ninety-one acres when sold to William Keith. Mr. Monck sold four hundred acres to Mr. Keith and these two parcels formed the nucleus of Keithfield plantation which in 1838 contained two thousand acres.

In the deed from James Le Bias to Thomas Monck no name is mentioned in describing the property, but in a mortgage given by Mr. Monck in 1738, encumbering six hundred acres of the tract, it is described as commonly called Mitton. The road from Charlestown

to the eastern Santee section and a road from Stoney Landing to Nelson's Ferry, known as the Congaree Road, crossed on Mitton plantation. These roads and the north boundary of Fair Lawn Signiory formed an angle or corner on Mr. Monck's land, and when a settlement was started there it was referred to as being at Monck's corner. This spelling continued until about 1754 when a capital C replaced the lower case c and the intersection became Monck's Corner. The apostrophe remained in use until several years after the present Moncks Corner was established by the North Eastern railroad, now the Atlantic Coast Line.

Some historians list the name as Monk's Corner, but deeds and other records show conclusively that Thomas Monck spelled his name with a c.

Runaway slaves were frequently advertised for, and in September, 1736, Thomas Monck offered a reward of forty shillings each for the return of three Gambia Negroes to John Lawson at Mitton, or to him at Charlestown. Apparently one of them was returned. In October he offered two pounds each, currency money, for the return of two Gambia Negroes named September and October. In the same advertisement he also stated:

And whereas I sent my Negro Boy Yesterday the 26th Instant, on Horseback to my Plantation with a Portmanteau in which was considerable Value, and he was met in Majors Savannah, by several white Men who are supposed to be gone to Charlestown, and had a design on the Portmanteau, if an Accident had not prevented them, but notwithstanding they robbed him of my whip. Whoever will give information of the Man's Name and place of abode who robbed my Servant of my Whip shall receive 20f from Thomas Monck. *South Carolina Gazette, October 23-30, 1736.

Thomas Monck was one of the few slave owners who branded their slaves. In an advertisement in the S. C. Gazette March 12, 1737, he offered a reward of five pounds currency for the return of an Angola Negro named Cudjo who had run away from; Mitton, describing him as being "branded on his right breast Monck." At the General Sessions Court held in Charleston in October, 1714, "Thomas Ellis, alias Stick in the Mud, alias Tom Thump the Devil, convicted of stealing a horse the property of Thomas Monck" was sentenced to be hanged.

It cannot be definitely stated when the intersection on Mitton first had settlers other than the owner's overseer and plantation workers. Mr. Monck lived in Charlestown until 1739. In January of that year he advertised for the return of a slave named Sampson "to me at my plantation in Goose Creek."

Passing through Mitton plantation were planters from the Santee and the Congaree sections, who hauled their produce to either Wadboo, at the head of the western branch of Cooper River, or to Stoney Landing, on Biggin Creek, a tributary of the Western branch of this river, to be loaded on schooners or scows and taken to Charlestown. Plantation supplies and other goods purchased in the city were sent by vessel to one of these places and then hauled overland to the final destination. For many years George Hall operated a store at Wadboo, and there was a store at Stoney Landing, but both of

these places were some distance, and in different directions, from the junction of the main roads on Mitton, therefore this intersection was soon considered a more convenient site for trading.

Stoney Landing was first called Stone Landing, and was so named because high grade marl was found near the surface at that point. Why it became Stoney instead of Stony is not clear. Stoney is a familiar family name in Berkeley County but no one of this name ever owned this landing or the plantation upon which it is located. In 1732 Gabriel Laban opened a store at Stone Landing "where Gentlemen Planters, and others, may be supplied with dry Goods, and all sorts of strong Liqueours, very reasonable." [S. C. Gazette, January 6, 1732.]

Thomas Monck was a merchant in Charlestown for a time and he may have established a store at Mitton when he bought it, but when or by whom the first store was opened at the "corner" the records do not disclose. The indication is that it was operated by Simeon Theus, who came from Switzerland about 1739 and established himself as a merchant and planter at Monck's Corner. [Rev. Robert Wilson, *Half-Forgotten By-ways of the Old South*, p. 211. *News and Courier*, Charleston, S.C., January 22, 1899] The exact year he settled there is not known but he had been there several years before he was the groom at what probably was the first marriage ceremony performed in the village. In 1754 the Reverend J. Giessendanner, Minister of Orangeburg and Amelia Townships, wrote in his church records: "On Tuesday, February 12th. Joyned into the Holy State of matrimony, at the house of Simon Theus, commonly called Monck's Corner, in St. John's Parish, by virtue of License derected to me, Simon Theus, of the said Parish, to Elizabeth Mackey of Amelia Township." [A. S. Salley, *History of Orangeburg County*, p. 116] Simon is but an error in spelling.

The principal stores at Monck's Corner were branches of Charlestown stores and goods were sold at Charlestown prices, which was a factor in making the village the market place for Santee planters.

In the South Carolina Gazette November 4, 1756, Neufville and Anderson advertised that they were "on a general settlement of the affairs of their store at Monck's Corner." How long they had been operating this store is not now known.

Thomas White was a merchant there in 1759, and at about the same time John Dawson was operating a store at "Mitton, near Monck's Corner." It was announced in the Gazette February 26, 1763, that he had imported from London "A large and compleat assortment of dry goods (which were put on board a schooner as they came out of the vessels to prevent any infection of the Small-pox), which, with rum, wine, sugar, bar iron, and salt, &c he will sell at the above place at the Charles-Town prices, and allow the height of the market for deer-skins butter, flour, tallow, &c." He also announced that his store at Mitton plantation "will be removed to the corner as soon as the new house can be fitted, where a good assortment will always be kept."

Some other Monck's Corner merchants were Dawson and Dudley, mentioned in 1763; Dawson and Walter in 1772; Thomas Giles and Company in 1776, and John Giles and

Company in 1777. John Giles also had a store in Charlestown, listed as John Giles and Son.

Horse racing was popular in South Carolina during Colonial days, and it seems that Monck's Corner had a race course almost as soon as it had residents. It was announced in the S. C. Gazette September 25, 1749:

To be run for, by six horses, mares or geldings, carrying 144 lbs. weight, two miles three heats (half an hour to be allowed betwixt each heat to rub) at the round course at William Marten's at Monck's Corner, a purse value sixty pounds, and a neat saddle, pistols and furniture value fifty pounds. Every horse, &c must be entered at said Marten's by the 20th of October, and the race to be on Wednesday the first of November next: The start to be given at 12 o'clock, the horse, mare or gelding that wins the two first heats to have the purse, the next best the saddle, &c. but those that don't save their distance to run no more. Several things of great value to be run or raffled for, the same day.

Old Monck's Corner was a collection of buildings erected on both sides of the public roads at their intersection, without any prearranged plan, that never attained the dignity of a town. No public school was there, and the nearest house of worship was Biggin Church, but because of its location it was a village of considerable importance for about a hundred years. The price policy of selling goods and buying produce adopted by the merchants attracted planters and traders and soon enterprising persons opened taverns there, where travelers could obtain refreshments and food for themselves and their animals.

Information concerning the first tavern is lacking. William Marten had a race course there in 1749 and it is probable that he also had a tavern or a store, or both, before he built a race track. One of the early tavern keepers was Jonathan Fowler, who seems to have retired from the business in 1767. Apparently the building was owned by John Dawson, as he advertised in the Gazette May 11, 1767, that there was to be let the tavern at Monck's Corner then in the possession of Jonathan Fowler, consisting of a new five-room house, which "together with the old house repaired, and a new stable to be built will render the conveniences large and commodious. The situation is known to be equal to any in the province for a country tavern."

In 1750 Monck's Corner was one of the places chosen for reviewing three companies of the Berkeley regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel Francis Le Jau, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ashby, and Major Walter Izard. The Adjutant-General issued a proclamation February 26, 1750, published several times in the

S. C. Gazette, directing Captains Benjamin Singleton, John Ward, and Nicholas Harleston, and their companies, to meet at Monck's Corner the second Wednesday in March. The companies commanded by Captains Isaac Ladson, James Coachman, Ralph Izard, and Thomas Middleton were to meet at Dorchester the second Wednesday in April, and the companies under Captains John Hendricks, Henry Bonneau, Stephen

Fogartie, and John Harleston at Wappetaw Bridge the second Wednesday in May.

As we have seen, when Monck's Corner was first settled the principal mode of transporting goods and passengers between the upper country and Charlestown was by schooners on the Cooper River and Biggin Creek. Some planters used their own vehicles on the public road that paralleled the river but, even for those near Monck's Corner, this meant a tiresome trip of at least three days away from the plantation. A resident of Charlestown, Robert Hankerson, conceived the idea that a highway transport system in competition with water carriage might be profitable, and he forthwith invested in the venture. In October, 1766, it was announced in the S. C. Gazette that to supply long-wanted stage wagons for the frequent, safe, and expeditious conveyance of passengers and goods to the inland parts of the country Mr. Hankerson had, at a considerable expense, provided "a proper machine, horses, &c. to go between Charlestown and Monck's Corner, in St. John's Parish, . . . twice a week, viz. to set out from Charlestown every Monday and Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday, at the same time, from Monck's Corner, at the easy rate of one shilling per mile for every passenger, and the same for every hundred weight of goods." It appears that this was the first stage line in South Carolina.

In 1760 magazines were established at Ninety-Six, the Congarees, and Monck's Corner to expedite moving troops between Charlestown and the Cherokee country, where the Indians had gone on the warpath. Colonel Archibald Montgomery landed in Charlestown from New York April 2, 1760, with twelve hundred men, and five days later they marched to Monck's Corner and encamped until a sufficient number of wagons were gathered to transport supplies. This force left Monck's Corner Thursday, October 17, for the Cherokee country. [S. C. Gazette, Charleston, S. C., April 19, 1760; April 4, 1761.] Monck's Corner was used as a resting place for troops throughout this war.

Shortly before the memorable battle of Fort Sullivan in Charlestown harbor the second South Carolina regiment was encamped at the Ten Mile House and the commander, Colonel William Thomson, found it necessary to complain about a Monck's Corner merchant. From this camp he wrote President Rutledge May 7, 1776:

Sir: Having been informed a few days ago that Mr. John Giles at Monck's Corner had some Osenburgs for Sale, I desired one of my officers to send a person there & endeavor to purchase the whole of him in order to make Hunting Shirts for my men. The person returned without doing of it & informed me that Mr. Giles asked 10/ hard money & 12/b paper Currency pr. Yard - this morning I was informed he asks for the same Osenburgs 10/ hard money & 15/ paper per yd which I think is a very great extortion - my only reason for troubling Your Excellency with this, is to beg your advice in the matter, as the distinction made between hard and paper money is of very great disservice to the Province & I hope some example will be made of such persons. [A. S. Salley, History of Orangeburg County, p. 437.]

In the spring of 1780 when Charlestown was being besieged by British field and naval forces General Lincoln ordered the American cavalry to stay outside and keep open communication lines between the town and the interior. General Isaac Huger took

position at Monck's Corner with 379 cavalry, the remains of Pulaski's legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Horry's horse, and a detachment of Virginia cavalry. Here he was joined by a small number of country militia, and by about one hundred men under Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington. General Huger posted his cavalry in front of Cooper River, the militia at Biggin Church, and a strong guard on the main highway.

Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander, determined to break up this post and placed fourteen hundred men under Lieutenant-Colonel Webster to execute this object. At the Quarter House, six miles above Charlestown, Webster was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's legion and Major Ferguson's corps of riflemen and, with these two forces in the van, they set out in the evening of April 13 for Monck's Corner. Successfully avoiding the American patrols Tarleton reached the main guard unperceived at three o'clock the next morning. He immediately charged and drove the guard before him into the camp. So complete was the surprise that although the Americans were accoutered for action they were routed without resistance, with the loss of many men, all of their stores, camp equipment, much ammunition and over two hundred horses.

The loss in men were five officers and ten privates killed; three officers and fifteen privates wounded, and five officers and fifty-eight privates taken prisoners, including the wounded. General Huger and his aide, John Izard, Lieutenant-Colonel Washington, Major James, and other officers and privates escaped by fleeing on foot to the swamps.

During and after the engagement some of Tarleton's men acted with great brutality, and violated every principle of honorable warfare. A British officer and historian, C. Stedman, commissariat under Lord Cornwallis, was with this expedition and in his history of the war is found this reference to their barbarous conduct:

Major Birnie was mangled in the most shocking manner; he had several wounds, a severe one behind his ear. This unfortunate officer lived several hours, reprobating the Americans for their conduct on this occasion, and even in his last moments cursing the British for their barbarity, in having refused quarter after he had surrendered.

The writer of this, who was ordered on this expedition, afforded every assistance in his power, and had the major put upon a table, in a public house in the village, and a blanket thrown over him. The major, in his last moments, was frequently insulted by the privates of the legion.

Some dragoons of the British legion attempted to ravish several ladies at the house of Sir John Collington into the neighborhood of Monck's Corner. . . . The ladies made their escape, and came to Monck's Corner, where they were protected; a carriage being provided, they were escorted to the home of Mr. The dragoons were apprehended and brought to Monck's Corner, where by this time colonel Webster had arrived and taken the command. The late colonel Patrick Ferguson.... was for putting the dragoons to instant death. But colonel Webster did not conceive that his powers extended to that of holding a general court martial. The prisoners were however sent to headquarters, and,

I believe, were afterwards whipped. [C. Stedman, History of the American War, II, 183]

Major Birnie mentioned was Major Vernier, of Pulaski's legion. Sir John Collington was Sir John Colleton, a staunch loyalist.

In January, 1781, General Francis Marion was encamped on the north side of the Santee and by an order dated the twenty-ninth he directed Captain John Postell to cross the river and destroy all stores of every kind in the neighborhood of Wadboo. He wrote in his order: "It is possible you will find a small guard there, which you will surprise, but bring no prisoners with you. You will . . . return the same way, and recross the river at the same place. After effecting my purpose at Wadboo it will not be out of your way to come back by Monck's Corner, and destroy any stores or wagons you may find there." [Edw. McCrady, History of S. C, 1780-83, p. 100. James, Life of Marion, p. 20.]

Captain Postell was told to take twenty-five men but it appears that he took thirty-eight. He made a rapid march to Wadboo, and from there he hurried on to Keithfield and Monck's Corner. On this expedition he burned fourteen wagons loaded with soldiers' clothing, much baggage, and other valuable stores belonging to the British. Though told to take no prisoners Captain Postell captured forty British regulars and took them back to Marlon's camp and received praise for his achievement instead of possible censure for disobeying instructions about prisoners. Not a man was lost by Captain Postell on this raid.

All American exploits were minimized by the British controlled press in Charlestown, and the patriots in the occupied city read this report of Postell's raid:
We hear that a few of the enemy's mounted militia came to Monck's Corner the night before last, robbed the store there, and after a stay of a few hours decamped with great precipitation, having done as much mischief as they could, during the short time their fears permitted them to remain. [South Carolina and American General Gazette, Charleston, S. C, Jan. 31, 1781.]

Lord Rawdon defeated the American army commanded by General Greene at Hobkirk Hill in April, 1781, but the activities of partisan leaders made it almost impossible for supplies to reach Camden and he abandoned that post May 9 and retired to Monck's Corner. While at this camp he and Lieutenant-Colonel Nisbet Balfour issued a joint proclamation, dated May 24, urging the inhabitants to "come in, with their arms, to any post or detachment of the Royal army." [Royal Gazette, Charleston, S. C, Ma" 30, 1781.]

Lord Rawdon left Monck's Corner June 7 to go to the relief of Ninety-Six.

In July, 1781, the Continental army went into camp in the High Hills of Santee and General Greene turned over all the mounted men to General Thomas Sumter for his memorable expedition into Berkeley County. At this time the garrison at Monck's Corner consisted of eight companies, five hundred men, of the 19th British regiment of infantry, and about one hundred and fifty South Carolina Rangers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, and the dispersing of this force was one of Sumter's objectives.

Receiving intelligence that General Sumter was advancing Coates left Monck's Corner and posted his men at Biggin Church, which was a strong brick building, and had been fortified. When the Americans arrived there was a skirmish when they attempted to destroy Wadboo bridge to cut off a possible retreat along the east side of the river, but there was no engagement between the main forces. General Sumter was led to believe that the enemy intended to give battle the next day, but during the night Colonel Coates put all his stores in the church, set fire to them and moved off in the darkness over Wadboo bridge, which had not been destroyed. Flames bursting through the roof of the church about three o'clock in the morning disclosed to Sumter that the British had decamped. [Robert Mills, Statistics of S. C, p. 279 Edw. McCrady, History of S. C, 1780-83, pp. 317-343. Royal Gazette, Charleston, S. C, July 25, 1781.]

British troops were encamped at Monck's Corner again in September, and just before the battle at Eutaw Springs one Captain Butler, of the British militia, "made an excursion over the Santee to Pudding Swamp, . . . where the oppressed inhabitants immediately rose in arms and prepared to embody themselves under him; but a negro belonging to one of the loyalists having given Gen. Greene notice of their intention, he sent a strong party among them so suddenly that it prevented them from making a junction. Captain Butler was therefore obliged to retreat with such of the inhabitants as were embodied, being about 30 in number, and having crossed the Santee at Murray's Ferry, got safe to our post at Monck's Corner." [Royal Gazette, Sept. 22, 1781.]

It appears that this incident ended military activities at this village.

After the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, the British commander, Colonel Stuart, retreated towards Monck's Corner but halted and encamped at Wantoot, the Ravenel plantation a few miles away.

Major Othniel Giles, of the South Carolina Continental troops, lived at Monck's Corner. He died there in October, 1788.

Simeon Theus, merchant, was a captain in the First Regiment.

Philip Will, another citizen of the village, rendered valuable service as an express rider. He was often employed by Governor Rutledge to take important communications to various parts of the country, even as far as Philadelphia. He refused to take protection under Balfour's edict, and in December, 1781, he and his wife and six children were among those who sought protection of their movable goods while they were exiled from Carolina." [Royal Gazette, Sept. 22. 1781]

The Reverend Robert Wilson has recorded the following story about Captain Simeon Theus, who was with partisan troops after the fall of Charlestown:

On one occasion, while with a party of scouts, he captured a notorious and very obnoxious Tory in the vicinity of St. Stephen's Church. The "short shrift and swinging limb" being the rule in such cases, the prisoner was placed on his horse and the rope

adjusted. At this moment a body of Tarleton's red-coats came charging down the road and the partisans scattered into the woods, having first whipped the horse from under their victim, leaving him dangling in the noose. Some years after the war Capt. Theus was on his way to Charleston and stopped as usual at the Six-mile Tavern for refreshment for man and beast. To his intense astonishment he recognized in the person who served his ale the very man whom he had hung at St. Stephen's. He had been cut down and resuscitated by his British allies, and lived to moisten the throat of the man who had so nearly dried up his own. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C, January 22, 1899.]

Prior to the devastating War Between the States planters in Berkeley County found time to relax and forget plantation problems. We have seen that there was a race course at Moncks' Corner as early as 1749. Another means of providing pleasant relaxation were social organizations called hunting clubs, which met monthly at some designated place where the members enjoyed a feast and renewed social contacts with distant fellow-planters. Before the Revolutionary War there was such a club in St. John's Parish that held monthly meetings in a hall in one of the taverns at Monck's Corner. Listed as members were St. Julian's, Haveners, Mazyck's, Broughton's, Motte's, and other planters of the Cooper River section, including William Moultrie and William Keith. [Ibid, May 20, 1900.]

It was announced in February, 1793, that a post office "will be established at Monck's Corner as soon as a proper person can be found to conduct the business," but nothing else is found in the records about the office having been actually established at that time, or who the first postmaster was. The only postmasters whose names are recorded, and the years they served, are: Elinor Kennedy, 1816, 1817, 1821, 1822; Daniel Sheppard, 1841 to 1850; Paul Durant, 1851 (nine months); Mary M. Van Hagen, 1852 to 1855; D. C. Ebaugh, 1855 to 1859. [S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine, XXXIV, S3.]

Who held the office between 1822 and 1841 is not of record. It is probable that Daniel Sheppard succeeded Elinor Kennedy some time during those years.

That the post office was in continuous operation after it was established is evidenced by the fact that around 1830 John J. Cross began carrying mail between Monck's Corner and Mayrant plantation, where the present town of Eutawville is located. On the route he used what was known as a sulkey, a vehicle with two very high wheels and a skeleton body. These light-weight vehicles were in general use until around 1900. Going from Monck's Corner one day and returning the following day Mr. Cross visited Broughton Hall, Somerset, Somerton, North Hampton, Brunswick, Cedar Springs, Sarazins, Bensadon, Ward's, Moorfield, Chapel Hill, Cedar Grove, Moss Pond, Spring Plain, and other plantations along and near the Congaree Road. He was employed for this service by the plantation owners along the route, there being no government controlled rural routes in those days.

Mr. Cross was the first mail carrier in upper St. John, and is probably the only planter to follow such a vocation. In 1801 planters in lower St. John formed a club for getting mail from Charleston, but they used slaves as "post boys," a boy from a different plantation

each week. This club continued in operation until broken up by the War Between the States. Thirty-five plantations were represented in the membership of this club. [Courier, Charleston, S. C, January 24, 1851.]

John J. Cross was twice married. His first wife was Aris Ray Grooms, who bore six sons for him, but all of them died in infancy, and she died about 1842. In 1842 he married Mary Ann Wiggins, a protegee of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Barnett, who lived on the Congaree Road two miles above the famous Forty-Five Mile House. known during the Revolutionary War as Martin's Tavern, and from which General Greene wrote his dispatches after the battle at Eutaw Springs.

Mr., Cross served in the United States army during the Mexican war. Near the end of the War Between the States he and a number of other elderly men formed a Confederate guard at Pocotaligo for several months. His son, Adam Cross, served in Captain Thomas Pinckney's company, Hagood's Brigade, throughout the war. Mr. Cross was a progressive planter, and was awarded two prizes by the Black Oak Agricultural Society, a planter's club organized in 1842. One prize was a silver medal the size of a silver dollar, and the other was a silver cup made by Mr. Carrington, a Charleston jeweler, valued then at ten dollars. Both of these prizes are now in the possession of his grandson, William K. Cross, for many years a magistrate and a highly respected citizen of Berkeley County.

The opening of the Santee Canal in July, 1800, marked the beginning of the end of Monck's Corner as a trading center. Instead of unloading all freight at Stoney Landing the boats carried goods all the way to Columbia, and the trade of tavern keepers and merchants gradually declined and one after another closed their places of business. A few held on until the North Eastern railroad was built but when a station was established only about a mile away the village was completely abandoned.

That part of the Congaree Road which passed through Mitton plantation soon disappeared, and was replaced by a road connecting with the Charleston road a short distance south of the old village and running through new Monck's Corner to Pinopolis, and connecting with the rest of the Congaree Road just below Hanover plantation.

II THE COUNTY SEAT

The North Eastern Rail Road Company was incorporated December 16, 1851, but it was not until September, 1853, that the laying of rail was started, and when the first passenger train was run May 5, 1855, only eighteen miles of track had been completed. In the spring of 1856 thirty miles of rail had been laid, to the public road on Stoney Landing plantation which runs from the Charleston-Santee road through Pinopolis. The land here was then owned by Iley Coleman, and he conveyed to the railroad company:

.... a strip of land sixty-five feet on each side of the center line as the Road is now located through .my lands situated in the Parish of St. John's Berkley, Charleston District;

Also Provided that the North Eastern Rail Road Company locate a turnout on my land I grant ... to them Five acres of land ad joining the said turnout, Said five acres to have such shape and boundaries as the Company may require, for the purpose of erecting such sheds, Depots or buildings that they may require. [Register Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County, Book S-13, p. 437]

This intersection of steel and dirt roads was officially made a schedule stop by the railroad March 15, 1856, and given the name of the old village on Mitton plantation, Monck's Corner.

The land west of the railroad was a little higher than that on the east side but on all sides were low places usually filled with stagnant water that made the location unhealthy during the summer months and, until the place was incorporated in 1885 and drainage started, very few white people dared risk sleeping there. Those who did stay there nights kept indoors as much as possible after dark, and consumed quantities of quinine.

The course of the railroad towards Santee is slightly northeast, and that of the public road northwest. In some deeds the land conveyed at this point is described as being on the north or south side of the public road and others list it as being on the east or west side. We will consider the railroad as running north and south and the public road east and west.

In 1856 Coleman and Company had a sawmill in, the vicinity, and this firm was the first to make carload shipments from Monck's Corner. David C. Ebaugh came from Maryland in 1854 and settled near old Monck's Corner, where he engaged in making mill machinery. He was a pioneer in the phosphate mill business and built several such mills around Charleston. When the railroad station was established he announced that he was prepared to furnish steam engines of all sizes for rice mills, cotton gins, and sawmills. [Courier, Charleston, S. C, June 21, 1856.] In 1859 he purchased from Mr. Coleman a large tract of land west of the railroad and south of the public road.

At the beginning of the War Between the States Mr. Ebaugh became superintendent of the nitre works established at Stoney Landing by the Confederate Government. In 1863 Dr. St. Julien Ravenel conceived the idea of a torpedo boat to combat the Federal warships in Charleston harbor, and a cigar-shaped boat was built at this landing by Mr. Ebaugh according to the plan furnished by Dr. Ravenel. When completed in September the boat, known as The Little David, was hauled to Monck's Corner, loaded on a flat car, and taken to Charleston by the railroad.

After the war Mr. Ebaugh moved to Charleston. There he served as alderman during the administration of Mayor Courtenay. He died in Baltimore in 1895, and his body was shipped back to Charleston for burial in Magnolia Cemetery. He was a member of the

New England Society. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C, August 10, 1895]

A contract with the railroad company to handle mail between Charleston, Mount Holly, and Monck's Corner was signed October 26, 1857, by the Postmaster General of the United States. Mr. Ebaugh was the postmaster at old Monck's Corner in 1855 and it is probable that he moved the office to the new site when this contract was made. All U. S. post offices in the South were closed during the War Between the States but as soon as hostilities ceased some were reopened. In 1866 Herman Panzerbieter was appointed postmaster at St. Stephen and G. W. DeHay at Bonneau. There is no mention of a postmaster at Monck's Corner but it has been claimed, probably correctly, that J. C. McGill, or Magill, agent for the railroad, had the post office in the depot about that time. If he did, however, it appears to have been closed again. In 1870 a Mr. Davis became the railroad agent, and in 1873 it was announced that a post office had just been re-established at Monck's Corner. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C. May 26, 1873]

In August, 1881, Thomas H. Wallace, a Negro Republican, was appointed postmaster. It was reported that when his commission and bond were received he had to get a local merchant to read them for him as he could neither read nor write. True or not this writer has not been able to establish, but it is true that his wife really handled the affairs of the office and that they tried to please the patrons. The same newspaper that reported his inability to read had an announcement January 5, 1882, that "Monck's Corner has through the readiness of the postmaster to oblige the public, been added to the list of offices where there will be a regular delivery of the mail from Charleston on Sunday hereafter." [Ibid, August 19, 1881, January 5, 1882.]

In 1882 Wallace was appointed a commissioner of election for the Seventh Congressional District, and in 1891 he was one of the five members of the House of Representatives from Berkeley County.

Wallace retained the postmastership until June, 1883, when he was ousted and J. Wesley Orvin was appointed to succeed him. The post office was then moved back into the depot, where it remained until November, 1896, when Orvin resigned and William E. Whaley was appointed postmaster.

In 1867 Adam Davis Hare and Warren Carson became partners in the business of planting and leased from the heirs of John S. White the plantation near Monck's Corner known as Gippy. Mr. Hare was a sagacious business man and soon became the largest landowner in that section. Many homes and places of business in the town are located on land once owned by him.

Mr. Carson built a store near the railroad, which he operated for several years independently of the planting partnership. Soon afterwards he married Miss Amp's Meree and brought her to Monck's Corner, where she bore three children for him before he died. Apparently this was the first white family to live at this place during summer months. About the time that Mr. Carson died Mr. Hare became a widower and

subsequently he married Mrs. Carson, taking her and the three children to his home about halfway between Monck's Corner and Pinopolis.

C. W. Lucker opened a store at Monck's Corner in 1871. It appears that he was a contentious man and soon incurred the enmity of many Negroes, which was probably at least partly the reason for what happened to him one Saturday night in May, 1876. Shortly after dark about a dozen Negroes entered the store and assaulted Mr. Lucker and his family. He seized a shot gun and fired at the crowd, but without effect. The invaders then took complete control of the store and ransacked it of about three hundred dollars' worth of goods and all cash on hand. Then they destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. Only two of the Negroes were apprehended. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1876.]

Lucker continued in business, however, and a year later he bought an acre lot near the depot from the estate of Henry Gourdin. He also had a store at Bonneau, but this was destroyed by fire in 1880. Following an argument July 4, 1881, he shot and killed a Negro from North Carolina named Henry Hines. Tried in 1882 he was freed. Soon after this he moved to McClellanville, then to Mount Pleasant. He continued to get into trouble, and in 1884 was forced to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Apparently because of the large number of Negroes in the vicinity, from 1878 to 1880 the Charleston News and Courier frequently referred to Monck's Corner as "the stronghold of Radical rascality," but that there were many white and colored Democrats in Monck's Corner who were active against Radicalism is evidenced by news articles in the same paper. A Democratic rally was held October 2, 1878, at Bonneau and a representative of this paper reported that "An outstanding feature of the rally was the large percentage of Negroes in attendance, all of whom wore the Democratic red shirt. Delegates of white and colored were picked up at Mount Holly, Strawberry, Oakley and Monck's Corner." Describing the several delegations picked up at the stations he continued: "Another enthusiastic crowd at Monck's Corner greeted the train, which was now filled and this delegation had to wait for the excursion train which was following."

During the Reconstruction period Bonneau was the principal rendezvous for the inhabitants of Upper St. John, and in 1878 quite a controversy arose between Democratic leaders about whether political rallies should be held there or at Monck's Corner, but Bonneau continued to be the choice of the majority for several years. The first political rally of any import held at Monck's Corner was a convention of the Greenback Labor Party October 31, 1882, at which this new organization nominated candidates for several county offices.

In 1882 John Wesley Orvin, of Bonneau, succeeded Mr. Davis as railroad agent at Monck's Corner. He was then a widower, having lost his second wife (mother of the writer) in November, 1880, and for some time he used a part of the depot for sleeping quarters, his meals being served by one of the local Negro families. Saturday evening to Monday morning would be spent with his widowed mother and his son at Bonneau. An ardent Democrat he was active in the struggle against Radical misrule in 1876, and was one of the committee on arrangements for the great Hampton rally at Bonneau in

October of 1878.

Freight and passenger business offered the railroad had so increased that larger quarters became necessary, and during the spring of 1884 the company built a new depot on the east side of their tracks, with the south end of the building close to the north side of the public road. The style of the building was the same as that of the one now at the southwest corner of this intersection except that the telegraph office did not have a bay window, which is now a standard feature of railroad stations.

Wood was the only fuel used for the engines at the time, and to have a plentiful supply of dry fuel on hand at all times the company built a very large storage house on the east side of the track three or four hundred feet south of the depot. H. W. Harvey, of Pinopolis, and J. W. Orvin formed a partnership and secured a contract to furnish the wood used at Monck's Corner. They bought suitable trees from landowners in the vicinity and for several years employed many Negroes to cut down and split the trees into two-foot lengths which, when dry, were hauled to this storage house. There a hand-propelled carriage which held a cord or more was used to dump the wood into the engine tender of practically every train passing through the town. In connection with the wood business they operated a store, with Mr. Harvey in charge.

Mr. Orvin entered the mercantile business in 1884, when he opened a store and engaged Arthur H. DeHay as manager. Subsequently Mr. DeHay became, successively, County Superintendent of

Education, County Auditor, and, in 1928, mayor of Monck's Corner. At different times Mr. Orvin used a store behind the old depot, one near the present depot, and, lastly, one opposite the old depot, with John A. Walling as chief clerk.

It is likely that when the railroad was built Iley Coleman had a store in the neighborhood in connection with his lumber business. Mention has been made of merchants Carson and Lucker who came to Monck's Corner after the War Between the States. Other early store-keepers were Louis Glick, his son-in-law, Sol Lurie, Sol Goldberg, and Joseph W. Meree. Mr. Lurie left and went to Alabama about 1893. He owned two lots in the town which were bought by Seligh Behrmann, who arrived in the town in 1894 to engage in the mercantile business. In 1886 Frank Read and his brother, Abe, opened a store on Main Street.

A picturesque figure in the village during the 1880's was Jim Sing, the railroad section foreman. He was a giant in size; well over six feet tall and around three hundred pounds in weight. He was a kindly man and to know him was to be his friend. When he brought his family there Monck's Corner was indeed a malaria-infested spot and shortly afterward his mother-in-law and her three children became infected and died within a couple of weeks.

A military company called The Gordon Light Dragoons was organized in 1876, with E. J. Dennis as captain, and selected Bonneau as the mustering place. For about ten years

no other place was considered but in June, 1885, the company assembled at Monck's Corner to prepare for an inspection to be held at Bonneau June 28 and after this initial meeting Monck's Corner became the regular drilling and inspection point. A large vacant tract of land on the south side of Main Street, east of California Branch was their parade ground. The days of their cavalry maneuvers and their tilt and tournament practice were gala days in Monck's Corner, and their annual picnics, usually held at Hog Swamp, were attended by people from all parts of the parish of St. John Berkeley. The uniform of the company consisted of gray cavalry coats and pants, with buff facings, and black felt hats with yellow trimmings.

At picnics given by the Gordon Light Dragoons and church or other organizations an added attraction was the refreshment stand of Isaac Jenkins, a portly Negro who had a restaurant in Monck's Corner. When there was a picnic within a radius of ten miles Jenkins would load his ice cream utensils, cakes of ice, crates of soda water, and his family, into a cart and head for the place, leaving early to have everything ready when the crowd arrived. Jenkins and his family won the respect of the inhabitants of and visitors to Monck's Corner. His restaurant was well patronized until ill health forced him to retire.

In 1885 the only white people in Monck's Corner were the railroad agent, the section foreman, and four or five store keepers and clerks. In October Mr. Orvin invited these and some Negroes to meet and discuss having the place incorporated. The principal argument advanced for incorporating was the need for power to levy taxes and draft labor to get rid of the water holding places that filled the air with malaria germs and made the village an undesirable place in which to live. A favorable resolution was adopted and Representative E. J. Dennis introduced a bill for this purpose December 2, 1885, which was passed by the Legislature. December 26 Governor Thompson signed the act making Monck's Corner an incorporated town, with limits one-half mile in each direction from the depot of the North Eastern Railroad. The act provided "That the said town shall be governed by an Intendant and four Wardens . . . who shall be elected . . . on the first Wednesday in March, 1886, and every year thereafter on the first Wednesday in March, ten days' public notice being previously given." [S.C. Statutes, 1885, p. 292] At the first election J. W. Orvin was chosen Intendant, and he served in this capacity for many years.

The charter granted the usual rights and prerogatives of an incorporated town, and one of the first acts of the town authorities was to enact a road ordinance, under which drainage was started. A deep ditch was dug along the public road west of the depot to carry off surplus water to California Branch. From time to time other ditches were dug and some low places filled in, and gradually the dreaded malaria was brought under control.

In October, 1885, when the few inhabitants planned having the place incorporated it was stated by a reporter: "This community is certainly blessed with facilities for ginning cotton. There are a number of steam power gins in operation, and all do quite a lively business. Saw mills are also abundant and first-class lumber can be bought here for five

dollars per thousand feet." [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., October 9, 1885] The number and location of the sawmills was not given, but it is certain that much rough lumber and timber was being shipped from Monck's Corner at the time. There were two gins near the railroad. A short distance east of the railroad was a narrow road running south from the Pinopolis road which was called the Gippy road, now known as Railroad Avenue. On the east side of this road, four or five hundred feet south of the Pinopolis road, was a combination gin and gristmill belonging to George W. Avinger, of Cordesville, which was later acquired by Henry A. Myers and P. E. Myers. On the west side of the railroad was a gin operated by Joseph W. Meree. It has been mentioned that Mr. Meree also had a store there. One night in October, 1884, burglars broke into his store and carried off several hundred dollars' worth of goods. At the time Mr. Meree was at his home several miles away.

At the time there were several stores in operation near the railroad. The trade which justified more than one store came from the large Negro population and the white farmers within a radius of eight to ten miles. Many people living in and near the villages of Pinopolis, Murraysville, Whitesville, and Cordesville came to Monck's Corner for supplies.

The previously mentioned store at the southwest corner of the railroad and the public road was built close to the ground, with a piazza on the east side facing the railroad passing track. On this side were two doorways, one opening into the store and one into a room at the south end. A doorway in the north end gave entrance into the store from the road. Until it was demolished to make room for the present railroad station this building was in constant use by different storekeepers. In 1897 it was occupied by a Negro cooperative mercantile company, and later by Elias Brown, a Negro who operated a restaurant at various locations in the town for several years.

On the north side of the public road and west of the railroad was a fifteen-acre tract of land which had been forfeited for taxes by the heirs of J. C. McGill, or Magill, the first railroad agent, who left the place about 1870. This tract was sold to Dr. James E. Byrd, of Darlington, S. C., in June, 1885, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for Seven dollars and fifteen cents. [Clerk of Court, Berkeley County, Book T, p. 10.] There was a building on the place which Dr. Byrd used for a short time as a moss cleaning plant. The building, which had been erected for a store, was about a hundred feet west of the railroad and was built close to the ground with a piazza on the south side facing the public road and extending around the east end, which faced the depot. This building, too, was constantly occupied. At different times it housed some mercantile concern, the post office, the State dispensary, Elias Brown's restaurant, and a newspaper, The Berkeley Free Press.

On the north side of the Pinopolis road near its intersection with the Charleston road was a two-story dwelling which had been a tavern but was occupied by the family of T. H. Wallace after he became postmaster. This property was conveyed in 1886 to Rachel Wallace.

On the south side about half-way between the Charleston road and the railroad was a building erected for a store but at this time Was the home of a Negro family. It was built close to the ground, with a piazza and an entrance on the north end facing the Pinopolis road. Around 1900 it was rented by a baker, who erected a large brick oven in one of the rooms and undertook to establish a bakery in the town. He used a horse and buggy to deliver his products as far as Pinopolis, but the venture failed and the building again became the home of colored people.

The Glick store immediately behind the railroad depot was built close to the ground with a piazza on the south side facing the road. On the opposite side between the Gippy road and the railroad wood house was another store which seldom lacked a tenant. It had a piazza on the north end facing the road but, unlike the other stores, it was built upon pillars about three feet high. This building was on the site of the store established by Warren Carson about 1868 and, as it appeared to be quite old in 1886, was probably the one erected by Mr. Carson. Like the other stores mentioned this one had rooms for living quarters.

Scattered within the area incorporated were numerous small houses occupied by Negroes. The only white man who had his family within the town limit in 1885 was the railroad section foreman. Near the limits west of California Branch were the families of L. P. (Pat) Walling and Lewis E. Jones. Some years later Mr. Walling was elected mayor of the town.

When the village was incorporated one of the needs facing the officials was a gaol for persons breaking the peace or otherwise violating such ordinances as should from time to time be enacted. The town's first guard house was a small one-room log house erected about a quarter of a mile east of the railroad on the south side of and about two hundred feet from the Pinopolis road, which now became East Main Street. It was near the abandoned store previously mentioned as having been occupied by a Charleston baker. This guard house was strongly built and safely kept prisoners for about fifteen years, surviving two attempts by prisoners, one a Negro and one a white man, to burn it.

Sources of revenue were limited and the condition of the treasury did not warrant building a town hall until about 1909. The wardens held their meetings, and the Intendant held court, in one of the waiting rooms of the railroad station or in a room of one of the stores. In 1899 Intendant Solomon held court in his store while a clerk waited on customers.

In September, 1886, Mr. Orvin married again, and then brought his mother and son from Bonneau to have all of his family together. [Mr. Orvin had four wives during his lifetime. In 1876 he married Miss Caroline E. Rush, of Bonneau. She died in August, 1877, after giving birth to a child, which also died. A year later he married Miss Rolina R. Fultz, near Bonneau. She died in November, 1880, followed soon afterwards by her second child. In September, 1886, he married Miss Gabriella E. Sinea h, of Stailsville. She died in February, 1891, after bearing a third child, which also died. About a year later he married Miss Annie Wright, of Aiken, who survived him. She bore five children for him before he died in 1916.] There was no house available near the station so he rented a small house known as The Cottage, about half way between Monck's Corner and

Pinopolis, owned by A. D. Hare, where he lived for more than a year, using a horse and buggy to travel between his home and his place of business. In May, 1887, he bought eleven acres of land in the town, part of the tract known as the McGill place, and in October he transferred a lot to the railroad company, upon which they built one of their standard type dwellings for his use while in their employ. [Clerk of Court, Berkeley Co., Books A-4, p. 108: A-5, p. 33.] During the winter of 1887 he moved into this house, and the following spring moved back to The Cottage. In January, 1889, he purchased a home in Pinopolis and thereafter lived there during the summer months. From early fall until spring he lived in the railroad house at Monck's Corner. Shortly after this house was built Mr. Orvin added extra quarters on the north side, all claim to which he released to the railroad company in 1897 after he built a large residence just west of California Branch, on the north side of the road from Monck's Corner to Pinopolis.

Joseph O. McCants came from Oakley in 1886 to assist Agent Orvin with the ever increasing railroad business, and later accepted the position of night telegraph operator. Part of the time he rode horseback to Monck's Corner each morning and back to Oakley each evening, and part of the time he boarded with Mr. Orvin. In time he married Miss Annie Hare, a daughter of A. D. Hare, and when Mr. Hare died he continued the planting and other interests built up by his father-in-law.

In 1886 both political parties in Berkeley County became divided. At a convention of the Democratic party in September friends of Representative E. J. Dennis and County Commissioner G. W. Ward were dissatisfied with what they called the unfair, partial, and partisan tactics of the chairman and the committee on credentials. They held a protest meeting at Ten Mile October 15 at which prominent men urged seceding from the regular party and nominating an independent ticket. Some urged coalition with a wing of the split Republican party. With only one dissenting vote, a fusion ticket was agreed upon and a call was issued for a nominating meeting to be held October 21 at Monck's Corner.

Over three hundred people assembled at Monck's Corner in answer to the call. J. Calhoun Cain, of Pinopolis, was chosen chairman and John O. McCants secretary. They named E. J. Dennis as their candidate for State Senator, and nominated candidates for the House of Representatives and for County Commissioners. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Republican party as to candidates for other offices. There ensued a bitter campaign, but all of the candidates of the regular faction of the Democratic party were elected. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., October 21, 23; November 10, 1886.]

When Colonel Simonton introduced a bill in the Legislature January 12, 1882, to divide Charleston County and establish a new county to be known as Berkeley County the main purpose of the politicians was to keep the county and city of Charleston in the Democratic fold. The act passed by the Legislature put in the new county practically all of the Republican or Negro population outside the city of Charleston, and for several years the Charleston papers delighted in referring to Berkeley as "The Black County." The area named Berkeley contained over two thousand square miles, and a great many of the inhabitants, particularly in the parishes of St. John Berkeley and St. Stephen, deemed this too large for a county. They also deemed the county seat, located on the

seacoast and convenient only to Charleston lawyers, an unwise selection. For six years a favorite topic of conversation and a prolonged, and at times a bitter, newspaper controversy was a proposal to form a new county within this large area with a county seat as near the center as possible.

Finally, at the instance of Representative T. W. Stanland, a call was issued by J. Calhoun Cain for a meeting to be held at Monck's Corner January 22, 1889, to discuss the matter. This meeting was well attended. Captain Thomas P. Ravenel was chosen chairman and Thomas Farr secretary. Mr. Cain, Captain E. J. Dennis, George W. Avinger, J. Wesley Orvin, and others made vigorous speeches in favor of a new county. Mr. Cain made it plain that he was not and would never be in favor of making Pinopolis the county seat, although that village would perhaps be nearest to a geographical center of the proposed county. The proposal was endorsed and G. W. Avinger and J. C. Cain were appointed to represent middle and lower St. John Berkeley in an executive committee of three from each of the parishes concerned, "which is instructed to agitate among the people, and advocate before the committee of the Legislature the formation of a new county." [Ibid, January 23, 1889.] Agitation for a new county failed but eventually the county of Berkeley was made smaller, with a centrally located county seat.

A. S. Emerson, a Northerner, bought the Ward plantation, ten miles northwest of Monck's Corner, and laid off part of it into squares for a town he named New England City. The plans of Mr. Emerson and his associates included the building of a railroad to this town from Monck's Corner, the nearest point on the Atlantic Coast Line, and in December, 1892, the General Assembly passed acts incorporating New England City and the Berkeley Railroad. This road, 9.92 miles in length, was built on the north side of the road to Pinopolis, which it skirted because the residents objected to a railroad passing through their village. At Monck's Corner the Berkeley Railroad was connected with the passing track of the Atlantic Coast Line in front of the station agent's house. A spur track from the Berkeley Railroad connected with this passing track at its extreme north end, near the section foreman's house, making a wye for turning Berkeley engines.

The first engine used was a wood burning freight engine leased from the Atlantic Coast Line. Later a new but very small Baldwin engine was bought to take the place of the leased engine. The only passenger coach was an open platform coach bought from the Savannah and Isle of Hope Railroad at Savannah, Georgia.

In December, 1893, the General assembly passed an act to change the boundary lines between Charleston and Berkeley counties and to provide for relocating the county seat for Berkeley. By authority of this act Governor Tillman appointed a commission, composed of Charles H. Wilson, of St. James Goose Creek; W. N. Jones, of St. Stephen; Peter Nelson, of St. John Berkeley; J. C. Guilds, of St. Thomas and St. Dennis; J. N. Wilson, of St. James Santee, and S. C. Scruggs, of Greenville, to meet at Mount Pleasant March 6. 1894, to select a suitable place as a site for the new county seat. Passage of this act threw the people of Berkeley into a turmoil that lasted over a year. Some opponents of the proposed changes attacked the constitutionality of the act, which delayed carrying out its provisions until after the State Supreme Court dismissed

the proceedings in November, 1894.

Soon after the passage of the 1893 act and the naming of the commission therein provided for several places were suggested as being "the best" site for the county seat. The places first mentioned were New England City, Pinopolis, and Macbeth. As early as 1889 J. Calhoun Cain had announced in no uncertain terms that he was not in favor of making Pinopolis the county seat. Practically all of the office holders strongly favored this village but it soon became apparent that a majority of the residents were in accord with Mr. Cain's views and Pinopolis ceased to be considered a candidate. Another early candidate was The Barrows, one time called Raccoon Hall, a small village about halfway between Oakley and Strawberry, but more than a mile from the railroad.

The Gordon Light Dragoons, Captain J. A. Harvey, and the Wassamassaw Cavalry, Captain C. W. Sanders, were inspected at Monck's Corner February 19, 1894. After the inspection dinner was served and every one present resolved himself into a committee of one to boost one or the other of the places that had been mentioned for the county seat. At this dinner Monck's Corner was suggested for the first time and, the nomination being endorsed by several, the name of Monck's Corner was placed on the list of candidates.

An act amendatory to the Berkeley-Charleston boundaries act of December, 1893, "authorized appointing two additional members of the commission to select a place for the county seat of Berkeley, but before these new members qualified the members first appointed, with the exception of Mr. Scruggs, held a meeting at Monck's Corner December 21, 1894, decided to give the citizens the opportunity to choose a county seat by popular vote, and then selected Monck's Corner to be the first place to be voted upon. This action was condemned by many, who claimed that the commission acted hastily and unadvisedly, and that no meeting should have been held until the new members had qualified. The Summerville News characterized the meeting as clandestine and called the action "monkey business." [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., January 3, 1895.]

Captain E. J. Dennis, of Macbeth, wrote in defense of the commission, saying that they had a perfect right under the law to do just as they did, and that "the only question to my mind that is to be considered now in the premise is whether or not the commissioners acted wisely or unwisely in selecting Monck's Corner." He pointed out that this would have to be settled by the people, who "can always be depended on to safely judge for themselves." [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., January 5, 189?]]

Mr. Emerson now began to actively campaign in behalf of New England City, the western terminus of his railroad. Publishing his offer, he emphasized that this village had an artesian well that yielded a bountiful supply of water which an analysis showed to be "the best mineral water in the United States," and that during the preceding four years not one case of fever occurred among those residents who took care of themselves and drank this water. He added:

If the people of Berkeley will locate the Court House at New England City we will give

them a square for the Court House, a square for the jail, fifty acres of good, cleared arable lands and fifty acres of wooded lands for the poor house farm, and one-fourth of the proposed building material to be used in the construction of necessary buildings thereon, and, if the offer is accepted, will guarantee to furnish the balance of the material at reduced prices, and guarantee the completion of the Berkeley Railroad to Eutawville, and perhaps to Summerville. should New England City become the county seat in a very short time you will see erected not only a hotel, but a cotton factory, as well as other factories that Berkeley may be proud of. [Ibid, January 16, 1895.]

Another meeting was held by the commissioners January 16, 1895, at Bonneau, at which Mr. Scruggs was present, but Mr. Jones was absent. W. M. Breeland, the additional member for Berkeley, was denied admission on the ground that he lacked proper credentials. Before any business was considered J. Wesley Orvin raised a point of order, claiming that the commission had already accomplished what they had now met for, in that at a previous meeting in December the commission had named Monck's Corner as a candidate to be voted upon. Without rescinding or annulling its previous action the commission called for proposals.

Mr. Emerson, who was present and called upon, refused to make an offer, declaring that he considered the meeting illegal. After a private conference the commissioners announced Macbeth as their first choice, thus revoking the action taken at Monck's Corner. Mr. Scruggs and Mr. Wilson termed the action of the majority illegal.

An election was held February 19 and Macbeth was rejected by the people, the vote being 420 in favor of Macbeth and 934 against. This was the largest number of votes cast in any of the elections held to choose a county seat.

We have seen the inducements offered in behalf of New England City, later renamed Chicora. In behalf of The Barrows Major T. G. Barker, a Charlestonian who owned land in the vicinity of The Barrows, offered four acres for the court house and jail; S. S. Solomons, also of Charleston, offered one hundred acres for all purposes, and Andrew J. Mullinax, who lived in that section, offered eight acres for the court house and jail and one hundred additional acres for all other county purposes. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C, April 18, 1895.] Despite these generous offers neither New England City nor The Barrows became the county seat.

The principal advocates of Monck's Corner were J. Wesley Orvin, Intendant, and Walter C. Whaley, a prosperous farmer who lived a few miles from the town. They worked hard to get the commission to place the town before the voters, and then waged a vigorous campaign to win sufficient votes to make it the county seat. Their best argument was its geographical position and accessibility by highway and railroad. The only land inducement was a guarantee by them of enough land for the court house and jail. Mr. Whaley spent much time visiting various parts of the county. Government and railroad duties precluded a personal canvass by Mr. Orvin but he employed a couple of gentlemen to do this for him. Everywhere they had to combat the influence of office holders, who stressed the town's former reputation as a "death hole." That the town was unhealthful was denied by its advocates. On this subject Herman Rudloff wrote to the

Charleston News and Courier from Chicora January 7, 1895, that he had lived at Monck's Corner "a few steps from the railroad track for two years, 1891-92, winter and summer without any serious illness.¹ He further declared:

When I first came to the place we had to depend upon wells for our water supply, but soon built a cistern, which gave us pure and wholesome water, and had the place drained, which reduced the danger of fever to a minimum. Since then several white persons have lived there winter and summer without injury to their health: for instance, Mr. Langston and family, Messrs. Sol Lurie and Goldberg, and others.

Tuesday, July 9, 1895, another election was held, with Monck's Corner the candidate, and 884 people voted. Of these 716 were in favor of Monck's Corner. The total number of votes cast in this election was less than the number cast against Macbeth in the first election, but those voting gave Monck's Corner a majority of 598 votes and settled the question about a new county seat.

When the result of the election was officially announced arrangements had to be made for transferring the county records from Mount Pleasant. A large two-story frame building erected for a store by Henry A. Meyers between his gin house and Main Street, on the east side of and facing the railroad, was converted into a temporary court house. The transfer of records was made August 14, 1895, and the first term of court at Monck's Corner was held the following October with Judge James Aldrich presiding.

In 1875 A. Davis Hare sold to James Bailer, or Baylor, fifty acres of land on the north side of the Pinopolis road just west of California Branch, the same being part of a large tract of land he had purchased from D. C. Ebaugh. In August, 1895, this tract of fifty acres was conveyed by Baylor to J. Wesley Orvin and Walter C. Whaley, and by a deed dated October 1, 1895, they conveyed four acres of the tract to the county of Berkeley, the consideration being the sum of five dollars and the locating of the court house and jail on the land. [Clerk of Court, Berkeley County, Book A-12, p. 46.] These buildings were erected on the land the following year.

In a legal election Monck's Corner had been chosen to be the county seat but many people were dissatisfied with the selection, particularly the office holders. At the February, 1896, term of General Sessions Court the Grand Jury recommended that the Berkeley delegation introduce a bill to change the county seat from Monck's Corner to Pinopolis, "on account of the last named place being more healthy and more centrally located." Representatives W. M. Breeland and Joseph A. Harvey introduced such a bill in the Legislature February 13, 1896. It created a furor among the friends of Monck's Corner, and there ensued a bitter oral and newspaper controversy between Intendant Orvin and the sponsors of the bill. Senator Dennis supported Mr. Orvin, and the matter was finally closed when, at the request of the senator, the Legislature postponed the bill indefinitely.



Berkeley County Court House

County Supervisor A. J. Jones was authorized March 10, 1896, to proceed with the erection of a brick court house, and he announced that he would immediately employ an expert and put the county convicts to work making bricks, saying that in this way the cost of the building would be greatly reduced.

In August a contract for building the court house was awarded to the Knoxville Building and Construction Company, of Knoxville, Tennessee, the cost to be \$4,500.

Plans for the building were prepared by Bryan & Company, architects, of Atlanta, Georgia. The contract called for a two-story building of good, hard, well burned brick, with a tin roof, a portico in front built of wood with galvanized iron columns, and a wood cornice around the building. It was to be completed within four months from the date of the contract, but the first term of court held in this building was the Common Pleas and General Sessions Court which was convened June 7, 1897, with Judge Ernest Gary presiding.

The first case tried was that of one William Nelson, a Negro, charged with stealing a hog from another Negro named Henry White. The defendant was represented by Julian Mitchel, a Negro lawyer of Monck's Corner, and was found not guilty. Also tried at this court was the famous case against John F. Poppenheim, charged with murdering Stephen Mazyck and L. F. Brown in the Goose Creek section. He was tried for the killing of Mazyck and was acquitted. The case involving the death of Brown was postponed.

The new court house was on a par with those of more prosperous counties of the time. Only high grade lumber was used and when about 1910 a new tin roof was put on the rafters installed by the Knoxville firm were found to be in perfect condition. The attractiveness of the court house was somewhat marred, however, by the adjacent jail and jailor's quarters. These buildings were fairly well constructed of wood but were within an enclosure made of a high, unpainted, rough and unsightly board fence, slightly south and west of the court house, the gate of the fence on a line with the portico. The purpose of the enclosure was to give prisoners freedom of movement with a minimum risk of escape, but its position and finish was generally deplored. The need for better facilities was stressed by several grand juries but it was not until 1937 that the present modern brick jail was built, - by labor of the United States Works Progress Administration. An addition to the court house was made at the same time.



Main Street looking west

A visitor wrote about Monck's Corner in July, 1890: "The place is an incorporated town according to the acts of the Legislature but several stores, bar rooms and dwellings constitute its only claim to township." This was true, especially as to population, but what this reporter failed to tell his readers was that the place had long been an important business center. The several stores enjoyed a patronage which assured a satisfactory annual profit. A long loading platform on the north end of the large railroad warehouse was built to

accommodate the great quantities of baled cotton and naval stores shipped from this point, and many cars loaded with lumber and wood were picked up by passing freight trains. Planters from great distances had their fertilizers and farm supplies shipped to Monck's Corner. Two or three stores had barrooms, which were a good source of revenue for the proprietors until the State took over the liquor business in 1893.

The dispensary law provided for county boards of control and May 11, 1893, Governor Tillman appointed A. E. McCoy, Walter C. Whaley, and T. S. Gaillard for the county of Berkeley. In August this board authorized the opening of a dispensary in Monck's Corner and appointed Jacob Carson to be the dispenser, at a salary of forty dollars per month, The old Glick store behind the railroad depot, then vacant, became the first State controlled liquor store in the town.

Jacob Carson was a brother of Warren Carson, the first person to build and operate a store in Monck's Corner after the War Between the States. He lived near Pinopolis on a tract of land containing ninety-eight acres, which he bought from David C. Ebaugh in 1872.

"Uncle Jake," as Mr. Carson was generally and affectionately called, was famous for his hospitality and his "Old Virginia cheroots." Except when eating or sleeping he would have one of these long, mild, medium priced cigars in his mouth, often unlighted. They were put up several in a package and he was seldom without a couple of packages in his pockets. Scarcely a Sunday passed without from two or three to a dozen outsiders enjoying the hospitality of his home after attending the morning service at St. John's, the neighborhood Baptist church. The writer remembers being one of fifteen guests for dinner one Sunday. Mr. Carson never allowed himself to become greatly perturbed about anything; ever ready to discuss politics he never lost a friend because of a difference in opinions.

During the years that the State of South Carolina was engaged in the whiskey business several different buildings in Monck's Corner were used as liquor stores. Dispensers after Mr. Carson were W. Calhoun Whaley, Stephen P. Driggers, who at the same time (1898) was editor and publisher of The Berkeley Free Press and Intendant of the town;

W. T. ("Wash") Owens, and J. G. Rigby.

Part of the dispensary system was a state wide constabulary, the duty of which was to prevent the importing or sale of unauthorized liquors. Among the first constables appointed was William T. Jolly, a farmer living near Monck's Corner.

This constabulary soon became very unpopular in many sections of the State and especially so in the city of Charleston, where the dispensary law and Governor Tillman had few friends. There the constables were contemptuously referred to as "Tillman spies." A stranger in the city was looked upon with suspicion and generally given a cool reception until his mission was known. This attitude proved quite embarrassing on one occasion to County Superintendent of Education Arthur H. DeHay, as was reported in the News and Courier January 20, 1894:

Mr. A. H. DeHay, the recently installed school commissioner of Berkeley County, spent yesterday in the city. During the day he had a number of places to visit, and as he walked around the city he was frequently annoyed by the way people stared at him. At length a bootblack, who observed him closely and recognized him as a stranger in Charleston, was heard to exclaim 'There's another one of them spies old Ben sent down here.' The official from the adjoining county was decidedly enlightened, but more perturbed, and to the very next man he met he hastened to explain that although he was a Tillman man he was not employed in the liquor but in the educational department of the Kingdom.

In June, 1897, Federal Judge Charles R. Simonton declared the dispensary law unconstitutional and that under the general liquor laws it was legal for persons to import and to sell liquors in original or unbroken packages. The constables continued to seize such liquors, however, and in July Judge Simonton granted a restraining order against the constabulary that permitted the unhindered sale of liquors in unbroken packages, but forbade drinking on the premises where it was sold. As a result "Original Package Shops" were opened in many parts of the State, and the Guggenheim wholesale liquor firm in Savannah, Georgia, engaged Jesse Murray to operate such a shop for them in Monck's Corner. At the time Lewis E. Jones was operating a gasoline propelled freight and passenger boat on Cooper River between Stoney Landing and Charleston. His boat, named Beulah, was chartered to make a trip to Savannah and return with a cargo of liquors, which was then hauled in wagons to Monck's Corner and there offered for sale by Mr. Murray in a small one-room shop built for that purpose on the south side of Main Street about where the Bank of Berkeley is now located.

The drainage program inaugurated when the village was incorporated did much to improve the healthfulness of the place, but one deterrent was the lack of good drinking water. In general use was water from shallow wells. In 1891 Mr. Orvin successfully negotiated with the railroad officials to give the town a cistern. Built at the north end of the tin-roofed depot the cistern was large and deep, the bottom and sides of thick concrete, and covered with heavy planks over which was laid regular roofing tin. A hand pump was placed at the southeast corner and soon everybody in the immediate

neighborhood was using pure rain water for drinking and cooking. The cistern was abandoned in the fall of 1895, when the town officials had an artesian well bored in the square between the railroad wood storage house and the depot, just clear of the right-of-way. Water was found at a depth of 179 feet which rose to within fourteen feet of the surface. Lack of funds prevented boring any deeper, and a pump was attached to the pipe. A shed about twelve by twelve was built over it. From time to time thereafter various citizens urged boring deeper to get a flowing well, but each succeeding administration left the well alone.

When Monck's Corner became the county seat J. Wesley Orvin bought The Berkeley Gazette, a weekly newspaper which had been published in Mount Pleasant since 1882, and had the equipment set up in the then vacant station agent's house. He changed the name to The Berkeley News and engaged Herman Rudloff as managing editor. The venture proved unprofitable, however, and after about a year publication was discontinued. The name Berkeley News was revived in 1900 when a weekly paper of that name was started in Holly Hill, with W. K. Jones as editor. Holly Hill was then located in Berkeley County.

Early in 1897 Stephen P. Driggers came to Monck's Corner and started a weekly paper named The Berkeley Free Press, which he published for several years. He often lamented that he had erred in naming his paper because so many subscribers wrongly construed the word Free.

About the same time R. H. Sweeney, editor and publisher of The Summerville News, established The Berkeley Echo, a weekly paper which was printed in Summerville but was registered with the post office as a Monck's Corner paper. The first local manager of The Echo was Dr. Roumillat, a pharmacist who for about a year operated a drug store on the south side of West Main Street about where the McCants store is now located. Dr. Roumillat left Monck's Corner in the spring of 1898 and was succeeded as manager of The Echo by Rene Ravenel. Other interests of Mr. Ravenel interfered and he resigned about October 1, 1898, at which time M. C. Orvin was appointed manager.

In 1918 The Berkeley Democrat, a seven-column, eight page weekly newspaper was established in Moncks Corner and is still being published by Herbert Hucks.

The previously quoted description by a reporter in 1900 continued accurate for some time after the town became the county seat. A few new buildings were erected and some new enterprises started between 1895 and 1900, but the place did not actually reach the status of a real town until well into the twentieth century. The growth to its present size is due in a great measure to the Santee-Cooper Project started in 1939.

Seligh Behrmann, a merchant in Bonneau, came to Monck's Corner the latter part of 1894 and opened a general store in the old Glick building. In 1895 H. A. Myers built a large two-story store between his gin house and Main Street for his use, but instead it was turned into a temporary court house when the town was made the county seat. In 1897 this building was changed back into a store and occupied by Mr. Behrmann, who

by this time had built up a large business, needing the services of several clerks. Three popular young men in his employ were Maurice Behrmann, William H. Coleman, and Charles H. Edwards, bookkeeper. Mr. Edwards resigned and went to Florida in November, 1898, and Maurice Behrmann went to Gourdin.

Mr. Behrmann continued to operate a store at Bonneau for many years after he came to Monck's Corner, and his family remained at Bonneau.

In 1897 or 1898 a building was erected between the Behrmann store and the gin house, which was used for a Negro restaurant and a barber shop. Another small house near the gin was used by a Mr. Gladden, shoemaker.

Some time previously Frank and Abe Read built a large store on the south side of West Main Street. In November, 1898, their young brother, Isaac Read, arrived from Russia. One night shortly after his arrival the colored restaurant was discovered to be on fire, and it was mainly because of the energy displayed by this young man that the fire did not spread to other buildings. It was a cold night, with enough wind to carry sparks. Water with which to fight the flames had to be carried in pails from the artesian well some distance away, and in this work Isaac Read proved the equal of three men; he seemed to be everywhere at the same time, always dashing water where it would be most effective.

Early in 1898 a Mr. Kibler, night railroad telegraph operator, arranged with meteorologist L. N. Jesunoffsky of the Charleston office of the United States weather bureau, to send him by telegraph daily weather forecasts. He was furnished a set of regulation flags, and to display these he had a tall pole put up halfway between the railroad pass track and the store in front of the depot. This service was discontinued in September when the railroad company transferred Mr. Kibler to Selma, N.C.

About the middle of November, 1898, Wesley DeHay opened the town's first watch and clock repair shop, on West Main Street.

The Colored Joint Stock Company of Berkeley County was organized in November, 1898, and opened a general store in the building on the southwest corner of the railroad and Main Street with a small stock of merchandise. This concern was incorporated December 12, 1898, the incorporators being Julian L. Mitchell, November Reid, E. H. Reid, Moncks Corner; S. J. Culbert, Pinopolis; Jack Shuler, Mount Holly, and Abram Logan, Oakley. The authorized capital stock was two thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares. Their store did a good business at first but gradually the trade drifted back to stores operated by white people and the joint stock company went out of business. The building was then occupied by Elias Brown as a restaurant.

During this period the Forest City Blacksmith Shop was being operated by I. S. Dawson near the western limits of the town. His motto, proclaimed in his regular advertisement, was "Work promptly and carefully performed at living prices". [Berkeley Free Press, March 23, 1899.] Around 1900 Milton Thornley built a shop on the north side of Main Street near the Meree gin house where he did a wheelwright and blacksmith business for many

years. With the advent of the automobile Mr. Thornley turned his blacksmith shop into a modern garage and service station.

The Thornley brothers also erected a large building on their property on the north side of the street for a store. Before they sold it in 1903 it had been a store and a colored restaurant.

In October, 1898, R. O. Winter and Miss Mary DeHay, daughter of the County Superintendent of Education, were married, and shortly afterwards decided to make the town of Moncks Corner their place of residence. In 1809 they built and occupied the home now occupied by their daughter, Mrs. S. S. Helmly. In 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Winter opened the town's first furniture store in the Thornley building on the north side of the street. This building was conveyed to them by a deed dated January 30, 1904. In 1906 they sold the building and their stock of goods to W. W. Rhame, of Summerville. Mr. Winter died in November, 1916, and Mrs. Winter then purchased the property back from Mr. Rhame. About this time a private telephone company was organized in the town and Mrs. Winter became the first telephone operator, with the exchange in her store. In 1939 Mrs. Winter, now Mrs. Mary D. Briscoe, sold the mercantile business and bought the telephone company, which she continued to operate until she sold the business a few years ago. Known as the Home Telephone Company the business is still operated in the building owned by Mrs. Briscoe.

After his young brother, Isaac, arrived Frank Read built a large two-story frame house a short distance southwest of the present railroad station for a home. Later his family moved to Charleston and this home is now known as the Coastal Hotel.

The town lost one of its best liked citizens in 1898 when William H. Walling, who for some time had been living on East Main Street, suddenly took sick with yellow jaundice and died Sunday morning, October 23, after only a few days* illness. It was written of him at the time: "Mr. Walling was a man whom everybody thought well of, honest and straightforward in all his transactions, a member of the Baptist church, and a very useful man in the community. He leaves a widow and two children. His life was not insured, and, being a poor man, lived up to his income. When the Father called him. from this life He took from us the guiding star of our young men . . ." [Berkeley Echo, October 27, 1898.]

The apostrophe in the name of the town began to be omitted about 1898 and, although it is still used by some writers, the generally accepted spelling of the name now is Moncks Corner.

Lawyers with offices in the town during this period were Hawkins K. Jenkins, who lived in Pinopolis but had a private law office in the court house, and Julian L. Mitchell, colored, who lived in the town, and with whom was associated for a time another colored lawyer named Culler. Mitchell moved to Georgetown in 1899. With offices elsewhere but considered "Moncks Corner lawyers" were Edward J. Dennis, Senior and Junior, of Macbeth; John O. Edwards, of Macbeth, who served several terms as Judge of Probate for Berkeley County, and also was corporation counsel for Moncks Corner,

and R. W. Haynes, of Oakley, who later moved to the county seat. He purchased the house built by Mr. Orvin near the court house and lived there for some time. This house was later bought by C. M. Wiggins.

In 1897 the question of extending the town limits one-half mile further westward was submitted to the voters and carried affirmatively, but either through neglect or a misunderstanding of the procedure the requirements of the law were not fully complied with, and the action fell through by default. At the first council meeting under the administration of Intendant Solomon, held March 20, 1899, the newly elected town clerk was instructed to issue a call for an election on the question to be held in the town the first Tuesday in April. The election was duly held and again the citizens voted in favor of extending the limits. After a survey had been made to establish the new line on the west side a proper report was made to the Secretary of State and the western extension became a reality.

On April 17, 1899, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State certificate of M. C. Orvin, Clerk of Town Council, (accompanied by report of N. K. Hamilton, surveyor), that "on Tuesday, April 4, an election was held in the town of Monck's Corner for the purpose of extending the corporate limits one-half mile further westward, a petition having been presented according to law, praying for same." [S. C. Statutes at Large, 1900, p. 586.]

The wardens in 1899 were former Intendant Stephen P. Driggers and Frank Read, white, Henry Shine and Henry Reid, colored. At their first meeting W. E. Whaley was elected treasurer, and M. C. Orvin clerk. The salary of the treasurer was fixed at twelve dollars a year, and he was required to give bond in the sum of three hundred dollars. The salary of the town marshal was fixed at eight dollars a month and one-half the fines collected. The previous administration had asked for the resignation of the colored marshal, Postell Harley, but at this meeting Harley was again elected marshal. Joe Dangerfield, white, who had succeeded Harley the previous year, declined re-election.

During the early years of its township Moncks Corner was usually from Sunday morning to the following Saturday just a quiet and peaceful little burg, with the small number of inhabitants and a few visitors moving about leisurely as their needs required or pleasure prompted. The clerks in the stores unhurriedly served occasional customers, and practically everybody enjoyed a daily siesta. Saturdays, and when court was in session, the town hummed with activity from early morning until midnight. The streets and stores would be packed with people of all ages, sizes, and colors, mostly "from the country." It was common to see pistols or revolvers in shoulder holsters or in hip pockets, and occasionally one was drawn in anger, but seldom used. As a rule it was just a happy-go-lucky crowd intent upon enjoying themselves while buying supplies for the next week.

Occasionally, however, disturbances occurred which brought upon the place the censure of some visitors. One such incident happened in October, 1898, at which time Postell Harley, a robust, heavysset Negro, was the town marshal. The row was between Negroes and threatened to become very serious, and Marshal Harley could not be

found. Intendant S. P. Driggers had to also act as marshal and he finally restored order without any serious consequences. Harley declined to explain his absence and his resignation was requested. At the next meeting of the council Joe Dangerfield, white, was elected marshal.

Late in 1899 a new guard house, with a room above for a town hall, was built on the north side of West Main Street, near Meree's gin house. A tower was erected beside it with a bell, which the town marshal was instructed to ring daily at noon, to announce town meetings, and for any emergency.

A frequent visitor in Moncks Corner was W. T. ("Bill") Jolly a prosperous farmer who lived a few miles from the town. His apparently uncontrollable fondness for "merchandise" sold in the State dispensary often caused him to become so belligerent that he had to be placed in the guard house, out of which he attempted a couple of times to burn his way. He succeeded early in 1900, and at the June term of General Sessions Court he was tried for arson. He had been arrested for disorderly conduct. Immediately after being placed in the guard house the marshal heard a match being struck and found Jolly setting fire to straw on the floor. The fire was extinguished and a watchman placed at the guard house. About an hour afterwards, however, the watchman saw flames inside and found the bedding and blanket burning, and the weatherboarding smoked and scorched. At the trial Jolly was represented by the law firm of Dennis & Dennis and R. W. Haynes, who stressed the question of intent and secured a verdict of not guilty.

The local papers occasionally published complaints about boisterous conduct on the street, but an act of rowdyism which occurred December 25, 1899, brought about, at least temporarily, a more rigid enforcement of the law against disorderly conduct. This Christmas Day a crowd of rowdy Negroes assaulted the wife and young children of a white man named Judy who was passing through the town. What caused the assault was never positively established; Mr. Judy and his eldest son were making some purchases in a store when they heard the disturbance and went to the relief of the rest of the family. A regular riot followed during which a gun was taken from Mr. Judy's wagon and discharged twice, one shot taking effect in the arm of Isaiah Gillins, who claimed to be acting as town marshal, but whose only authority was the word of the regular marshal who was temporarily absent. Gillins became enraged and, calling upon several other Negroes for assistance, arrested Mr. Judy, who was roughly handled before being locked up in the guard house. Subsequently Isaiah Gillins, Hampton Reid, William Lovely, and several other Negroes were indicted for the riot, but the three named were the only ones arrested. They were convicted and each was sentenced to serve two years in prison or pay a fine of two hundred dollars. In passing sentence Judge R. C. Watts deplored the conditions which permitted such an occurrence, and told the prisoners that in many counties in which he had presided the punishment meted out for such an offence would have been such as to preclude a trial in the courts. [News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., June 9, 1900.]

Isaiah Gillins was the eldest son of Philip Gillins, the first man to be killed in Moncks Corner after it was incorporated. In those days only Negroes were available for the

position of town marshal, and a few years after the place was incorporated Philip Gillins and William Frost were candidates for the post. The wardens elected Frost and that night Gillins, embittered by his defeat, became disorderly and in resisting arrest was shot to death by the newly elected marshal. Frost was tried for murder and acquitted, but he never again served as town marshal.

The drawing of a knife or a pistol during a Saturday argument did occur occasionally, and in 1897 a shot was fired from a musket by a Negro in an attempt to kill another Negro named Henry Haynes, who at the time was a constable for Magistrate Green at Ten Mile Hill and was visiting his parents in Moncks Corner. The only homicide disclosed by available records for those days was that of Gillins, mentioned above, and the killing of Sam Thornley by John T. Owens as a result of several arguments about hogs. Both were well liked young farmers who were frequent visitors, but unfortunately both were impulsive and somewhat hot-headed.

Many years later, during the prohibition era, jealous distillers of illegal whiskey in the Hell Hole section of the county engaged in a battle from racing automobiles that ended with the killing in Moncks Corner of several men. Still fresh in the memory of residents is the brutal murder of State Senator Edward J. Dennis, the second, which occurred on Main Street some years ago.

Creating about as much interest as did one of the street arguments was the first appearance in the town of a bicycle, which was brought there in the summer of 1898 by J. Cuthbert Hare when he participated in a baseball game played in the town at which his brother, A. Davis Hare, was the pitcher for the winning team. After the game the players, merchants, and young Negroes gathered around to admire the shiny, new two-wheeled riding apparatus and ask all kinds of questions.

The envied owner of the bicycle was the youngest son of A. D. Hare, Senior, and had been attending Furman University but he decided that he wanted a military education and in the fall of 1898 he enrolled at the South Carolina Co-educational Institute, later known as Bailey Military Institute, at Edgefield, S. C.

In 1896 Jacob Carson and W. H. "Bill" Sutcliffe posted notices in various sections of the county calling upon Confederate veterans to meet and form a camp to be united with camps in other counties, but little attention was paid to the call. Over the signature "M" an undisclosed person revived the proposal by publishing in The Berkeley Echo October 27, 1898, another plea for a reunion of these veterans. This appeal was finally taken up by others and the first reunion of Confederate Veterans in Berkeley County was held in the court house at Moncks Corner April 3, 1899, and a camp was organized which they named Camp Dennis. The officers elected were: E. J. Dennis, commander; J. Calhoun Cain, first lieutenant; T. S. Browning, second lieutenant; George W. Avinger, third lieutenant; J. C. Porcher, fourth lieutenant; E. O. Hall, adjutant.

The title intendant, like the apostrophe in the name of the town, had been gradually losing favor and by the turn of the century the chief executive was generally referred to

as the mayor. In 1923 the term of office of the intendant was changed from one year to two years. The same year the County Auditor was directed "to make each year a tax duplicate for the Town of Moncks Corner in said county, and to assess thereon against the property in said town, such levy as may be provided by ordinance of said town." The County Treasurer was authorized to collect such taxes and turn same over, in due course, to the treasurer of the town of Moncks Corner. [Statutes of a. C, 1923, p. 26 and p. 545.]

An act of the General Assembly approved April 22, 1927, provides that the town of Moncks Corner shall include:

All the territory situate, lying and being within the following limits, and bounds, that is to say: On the north the corporate limits shall extend one (1) mile north of the center of said town, which shall be regarded as the point at the intersection of the Main Street, or the Pinopolis Public Road with the railroad track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company. The said northern boundary line shall be a line drawn directly east and west across the said railroad track one (1) mile north of the center, and shall extend in an easterly direction until it intersects the Coastal Highway, and in a westerly direction until it intersects the western boundary line as hereinafter established. The eastern boundary line, or limits, of the said town is the Coastal Highway; the southern boundary line extends one (1) mile on the said railroad track south of the center of the said town and is fixed by a line crossing said railroad track at said point running east and west, on the east until it intersects the said Coastal Highway, and on the west until it intersects the western boundary line as hereinafter established; the western boundary line is a line which runs in a northerly and southerly direction and parallel to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad track and crosses the Pinopolis Public Road on the east side of and at a point fifty (50) feet of the residence of Ben Levy's on property now owned by Russell Williams and McKnight, and extends north and until it intersects the northern boundary line as hereinafter established, and extends south until it intersects the southern boundary line as herein established. Within the area herein designated the said municipality shall have, exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges now enjoyed by it within its present territory limits, and shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges now or hereafter conferred upon towns and municipalities in this State of its class. [Ibid, 1927, p. 756.]

For a quarter of a century after the new county of Berkeley was established the population of the area which was incorporated as the town of Moncks Corner consisted of but few white people and about one hundred and fifty colored people. There were only two or three white children and, therefore, no public school in the town. The nearest public school was at Appii, a few miles south, where for several years Mrs. Annie W. Orvin taught about a score children. She used a horse and buggy to travel between her home and the school. At Pinopolis was a privately controlled school called the Pinopolis Academy, which was organized during the summer and fall of 1895 by John P. Harvey, Joseph A. Harvey, Harlock W. Harvey, T. W. Williams, Dr. Joseph P. Cain, Rene Ravenel and a few other parents in the village. A frame building twenty feet in width and forty feet long was built, and in January of 1896 the academy was opened with Virgil C. Dibble, Junior, as principal.

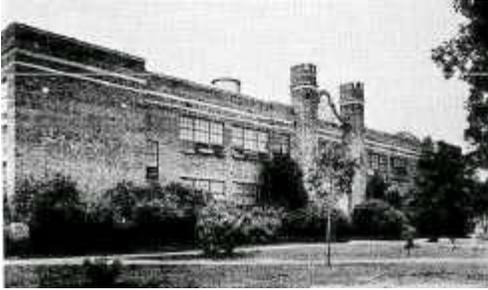
Later a two-story frame building with four rooms, each measuring twenty-two by thirty feet, with a wide hall was erected beside the public road and the old building was converted into an auditorium. The academy then became a regular State high school, but was discontinued when the educational center was established in Moncks Corner for School Districts eight, nine and ten, with bus transportation for pupils living in these districts. Some time afterwards the large building was taken down by W. P. A. labor and most of the material used in building a library in Moncks Corner. The small building became a recreation center.

In 1912 the school trustees decided to establish a public school in Moncks Corner and had a small house built on the south side of Main Street west of California Branch, almost opposite the home built in 1896 by J. W. Orvin. Mrs. Annie Hare McCants, wife of Joseph O. McCants, was engaged as teacher and in 1913 she opened the town's first school with eleven pupils enrolled. By 1915 this building was too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils and the following year a brick building with two class rooms and an auditorium was erected on the site of the present high school. The small frame building west of the branch was sold to R. D. Guilds, who remodeled and enlarged it for a home.

Mrs. McCants was retained as principal of the enlarged school, and she remained with the school for more than thirty years, during which time she saw the little school with only eleven pupils grow into a grammar school with several hundred pupils and become a unit of one of the largest and most modern educational institutions in South Carolina. Ill health forced her to resign in 1944 and she, in her words, "settled down to a quiet, inactive life."

The nucleus of the present high school was the little brick building erected in 1916, which was enlarged twice and in 1928 contained seventeen class rooms, an office and a library. A girls' dormitory was built in 1921 and a boys' dormitory in 1922. Some time later a dining hall, with several rooms above it, was built between them, giving the school three dormitories. These served to take care of pupils who lived too far for the bus to pick up each day. They would come in Monday morning and return home Friday afternoon, and were given room and board absolutely free. In 1928 there were about 450 pupils enrolled and sixty-five of them took advantage of the dormitory services. The girls were under the care of Mrs. W. M. Bonner, and the boys were looked after by W. E. Davis and William Cain, two members of the high school faculty.

In 1925 an auditorium with a seating capacity of eight hundred was built. It had a complete moving picture outfit and shows were given four times a week, the proceeds going to the school.



High School

Construction of a new building for the high school was begun in 1929 but it was not ready for use until January of 1930. At this time W. M. Bonner, of McClellanville, was superintendent of the consolidated school districts. He still holds this position. T. K. Collier, of Plum Branch, was principal of the high school, which had five other teachers. The grammar department had ten teachers.

The construction of the Santee-Cooper Project caused the schools in the Cross, Macedonia and Moncks Corner school districts to become overcrowded and the employment of several more teachers necessary. Because the Project is owned by and was constructed for the benefit of the State the Legislature adopted a resolution, approved February 4, 1941, that for the years 1940-1941 the teachers in these districts be paid from funds provided for in the general appropriation bill.

In 1940 nearly seven hundred pupils were enrolled in the high and grammar schools and twenty-six teachers were employed.

With the building of better roads, which made it convenient for pupils living at great distances to travel to and from the school daily by bus, the dormitory service has been discontinued and the buildings converted into additional class rooms, etc. There are now forty class rooms, and the value of the various buildings is listed at \$152,400. Fourteen county owned buses are used to transport the pupils. A total of 1,050 pupils enrolled for the 1949-1950 session.

The faculties for 1950-1951 are:

High School J. B. Bradley, principal. Mrs. Myrtle G. Allen, Mrs. Florence J. Bishop, Mrs. Loretta Bradley, Mrs. Pearl R. Chinnners, C. C. Colsen, Mrs. Marguerite M. Crow, Mrs. Ola Mae DeBerry, Miss Elizabeth Grady, Mrs. Katherine S. Guerry, Mrs. Elva C. Kay, E. J. Langley, Mrs. Irene B. McKelvey, Mrs. Connie Murray, Marvin C. Smith, J. Lyle Warren.

Grammar School: R. H. Wofford, principal. First Grade: Mrs. Mabel W. Baggett, Mrs. Bessie Brown, Mrs. Fannie McTeer, Mrs. Kathleen L. Wall.

Second Grade: Mrs. Edith L. Bonner, Mrs. Claire I. Rhoad, Mrs. French M. Speer.

Third Grade: Mrs. Frances A. Bradley, Mrs. Jessie Mae Burkhalter, Miss Marie Harvey.

Fourth Grade: Mrs. Margie L. Casey, Mrs. Marie Hill, Mrs. Annie E. Fultz.

Fifth Grade: Mrs. Helen Grooms, Mrs. Julia B. Hill, Mrs. Margaret Oliver.

Sixth Grade: Mrs. Virginia S. Seay, Mrs. Catherine M. Wall, Mrs. Isabel B. Whitlock.

Music: Mrs. Helen High. Librarian: Mrs. Sarah Matthews.



The Berkeley Training High School, a modern school for Negroes, is located on the east side of the Coastal highway where Main Street begins. Started on a small scale in September, 1921, larger quarters soon became

necessary and additions were made from time to time as applications for admittance increased. The frame buildings were well constructed and are kept in good repair. The large class rooms, the principal's office, the library and other facilities are conveniently arranged, and in 1950 the value of the buildings is listed at twenty-six thousand dollars. The spacious grounds are well kept, and equipped with appliances for various recreational purposes.

Under the able supervision of Principal Ready the school has become an important educational institution; one of the best combined training and high schools in South Carolina for the general advancement of colored boys and girls, More than seven hundred pupils enrolled for the 1849-1950 session. Six privately owned buses transport out of town pupils, operating under contract.

The principal, R. A. Ready, has been with the school about twenty-five years. He is a graduate of Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C, and received additional training at the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, and at the Hampton Institute of Virginia.

The 1950 faculty is composed of the following teachers:

Agriculture. Joseph Myers, Junior.

Home Economics. Mrs. Virginia Harris.

English. Miss Ruth M. Myers; Miss Evelyn M. Simmons.

Languages. Miss Addie Mae Wilds.

Science. Mrs. Lela H. Lindsay.

Librarian. Miss Louise Boykin.

First Grade. Mrs. Venezuela Evans; Mrs. Gertrude Smith.

Second Grade. Mrs. Sibbie R. Gadsden; Mrs. Alma R. Latten.

Third Grade. Mrs. Dorothy Gadsden; Mrs. Emmaline Session.

Fourth Grade: Mrs. Janie M. Hunt; Miss Mattie Dingle.

Fifth Grade. Mrs. Verbeteen Hamilton; Mrs. Mary C. Holman.

Sixth Grade. Frank Gadsden; Miss Ollie Clinkscales.

Seventh Grade. Miss Lillie Patterson.

Eighth Grade. Mrs. Thelma G. Richardson; Miss Francis A. Murray.

The Citizens Library Association of Berkeley was organized in Moncks Corner in March, 1934, to work for a tax supported free circulating library for the county. The officers

elected were: The Reverend E. B. Guerry, president; Francis M. Kirk, vice president; Miss Marie Harvey, secretary; Mrs. S. P. Stoney, treasurer; F. W. Pitts, constitutional chairman; Mrs. Norval N. Newell, legislative chairman.

Using W. P. A. labor, and some material from the discontinued Pinopolis Academy, a brick building was erected on the north side of West Main Street. A traveling library takes books to all sections of the county.

In 1931 Dr. W. K. Fishburne was appointed county health officer for Berkeley and opened a health center in a room of the public school in Moncks Corner, with one nurse for an assistant. In 1950 the health center is in a large one-story building constructed of concrete blocks with brick veneer finish which cost \$99,830. Dr. Fishburne is still the county health officer, but he has more than one assistant. Miss Lavinia Baskin is laboratory and X-ray technician, and there are two registered nurses at the center, Mrs. Pledger Parker and Mrs. V. H. Ingle. Whit Boykin is sanitarian, and Malcolm Cain is venereal disease control officer. Office clerks are the Misses Elizabeth Parker and Barbara Browder. The utility man is Joe Owens, and Wilhemena Morris is janitress.

The year 1928 marked the beginning of the end of the sandy road known as Main Street, when paving the road from the Coastal Highway to Pinopolis was begun.

The last layer of rock and cement was put down during the first week in August, 1929, and with the building up of this road through California Branch high water after heavy rains no longer swirled about vehicles passing through, and night pedestrians were relieved of the fear of slipping off the swaying plank sidewalk that had been used for so many years.

Besides the public institutions and private enterprises mentioned the town acquired some other important businesses after the turn of the century, including two hotels, two banks, and two drug stores.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rigby opened a boarding house when they came to the town about 1900 but soon afterwards built the Rigby Hotel, which is still under the management of Mrs. Rigby.

When Frank Read moved his family to Charleston and sold his dwelling near the railroad depot it was converted into the Coastal Hotel and operated by Mrs. S. D. Walling. This hotel is still popular with travelers.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was established in 1918. Connected with this bank were R. G. Rhett, Jr., Seligh Behrmann, R. D. Guilds, Henry R. Dwight, Dr. W. K. Fishburne, M. M. Murray, George K. Bonnoitt, G. D. McKnight, W. H. Lorenz, and John Klintworth.

The People's Bank began business in 1920, with T. J. Cottingham as the first President. Others associated with this bank were George W. Law, E. J. Dennis, J. W. Hill, J. D.

Meyers, W. W. Peagler, J. S. Jones, Sr., and J. S. Jones, Jr.

The Moncks Corner Pharmacy, on Railroad Avenue, was established by Francis E. Bradley in 1925, and during this period the Delta Pharmacy was opened on Main Street by H. DL High. Both of these drug stores are still doing business in the original locations.

In 1918 the Law and Mims Mercantile Company was organized by George W. Law and James W. Mims. This progressive firm now occupies the store built by Mr. Myers which was used as a court house in 1896.

Another prominent merchant of that time still in business is Ben M. Barron, who opened a general store in the town in 1923.

An important business established during this period was the Berkeley Barrel and Basket Factory, of which J. Russell Williams was president; Dr. W. K. Fishburne, vice president; S. Behrmann secretary and treasurer; H. W. Harvey, Jr., manager and Richard A. Thornley superintendent. By 1928 this concern was manufacturing 450,000 barrels and 650,000 hampers annually.

A sawmill with a daily capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber was put in operation in August, 1927, by J. S. Jones and his sons, S. R., J. S. Jr., Charles A., and J. W. Jones.

The Berkeley Ice Delivery began business in 1923, and from Moncks Corner served the territory between Goose Creek and Santee with ice manufactured by the Southern Ice Company of Charleston.

During this era lawyers living in Moncks Corner were Frank Eatmon, Lewis G. Fultz, R. W. Haynes, Norval N. Newell, and Marion F. Winter. In March, 1896, the State Legislature passed an act to enable E. J. Dennis, Jr., "a minor, over the age of nineteen years, to apply for admission to the Bar." For many years, until his untimely death, Mr. Dennis maintained a law office in Moncks Corner.

Resident physicians, with a private practice, were Dr. W. A. Wall, Dr. J. N. Walsh, and Dr. H. A. Willis.

Thus we arrive at the two hundredth anniversary of the real estate transaction which gave a name to two important settlements in Berkeley County. August 22, 1935, marked the end of two centuries since Thomas Monck acquired Mitton plantation upon which the first village was founded. In 1935 the second settlement was seventy-nine years old, and for forty years had been the county seat of the largest county in South Carolina.

The growth of this second settlement was slow during these seventy-nine years. In 1890 only 113 persons were listed as residents of Moncks Corner, about the same number living in the area when Iley Coleman had his sawmill there in 1856. Apparently the death rate and migration equaled the birth rate and the coming of people from other

places. In 1900 the population had increased to 202, and the 1920 census credits Moncks Corner with a population of 309 persons, an increase of 107 persons in twenty years. The exact figure for 1935 is not available but the increase was probably slight. Though the town had long been an important business center it had not attracted permanent residents. County officials and many business men lived outside the town. It was not until work was started on the Santee-Cooper canal project for developing hydro-electric power that Moncks Corner began to be a place of homes as well as of business. In 1940 there were 1,165 inhabitants in the town.

By virtue of its nearness to this Project Moncks Corner entered an era of prosperity. More stores and homes were built, the population increased rapidly and in a short time it supplanted St. Stephen as the largest town in the county. In 1944 the principal offices of the South Carolina Public Services Authority were moved from Columbia to Moncks Corner.

One of two important institutions acquired in recent years is a Duke endowed hospital, which is located on the south side of West Main Street near California Branch, with buildings and equipment which any county would be proud to have within its borders.

The other is the municipal water works. During his lifetime Seligh Behrmann was connected with various enterprises besides his general store. He was civic minded and left a legacy of five thousand dollars towards giving the town a much needed water supply system. In 1939 such a system was put into operation. The supply tank is located near the site of the home built by J. C. McGill, the first railroad agent after the War Between the States, where later J. W. Orvin built a small servant's house shortly after he bought the McGill tract.

Fifty years ago the lone policeman, or marshal, rang a bell at the guard house to announce the noon hour; today this time is announced by sounding a siren at the water works.

Of the buildings in the vicinity of the railroad station when Moncks Corner became the county seat the house built in 1887 for the station agent is the only one still standing in 1950. A few remain on Main Street which were built shortly afterwards but they have been added to or otherwise altered so that they bear little resemblance to their original appearance.

Today Moncks Corner is admittedly an ideal place in which to live. The healthfulness of the town is now unquestionable; educational facilities are unsurpassed; an excellent hospital and an ably managed county health center are equipped to render prompt and efficient service for the unfortunate sick; electricity is available for all purposes, and the town has an adequate water supply system. There are business concerns of every description able to supply all needs of the residents; several religious denominations have churches in the town to promote the spiritual welfare of both white and colored people, and many organizations assure a round of social activities.

Moncks Corner is on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The line between Charleston and Florence was first known as the North Eastern Railroad of South Carolina, a narrow gauge road. It was changed to standard gauge in 1886, the change being accomplished over the entire line in a single day. The North Eastern became part of a through freight route called the Atlantic Coast Despatch in 1887, but was not officially named Atlantic Coast Line until 1898. From the standpoint of taxes Moncks Corner was benefited in 1925 when the roadbed was widened through the town to put down a second main track. The town is also served by several bus lines, their station being located just south of the site of Myers' gin, all signs of which have long disappeared.

A few years ago the main street was just a hard packed dirt road, and there were several narrow roads and paths winding through low lands on both sides. Today this main street is wide and paved, with a sidewalk and a drain on each side from the Coastal Highway to the western boundary. Instead of paths there are fairly wide and well maintained streets extending northward and southward from the main street, but there is a deplorable lack of signs or markers to indicate onto what street one may have wandered.

The end.

ERRATA

Page 46. The location of the school mentioned in the last line should be Whitesville instead of Appii. Mrs. Orvin also taught for a time at Appii but this place is several miles farther from the town than Whitesville. However, about the turn of the century a small school was opened near the residence of L. P. Walling, west of California Branch, and this was the first public school in Moncks Corner. Among the teachers at this school were Mrs. Annie W. Orvin and Mrs. A. Davis Hare, Jr.