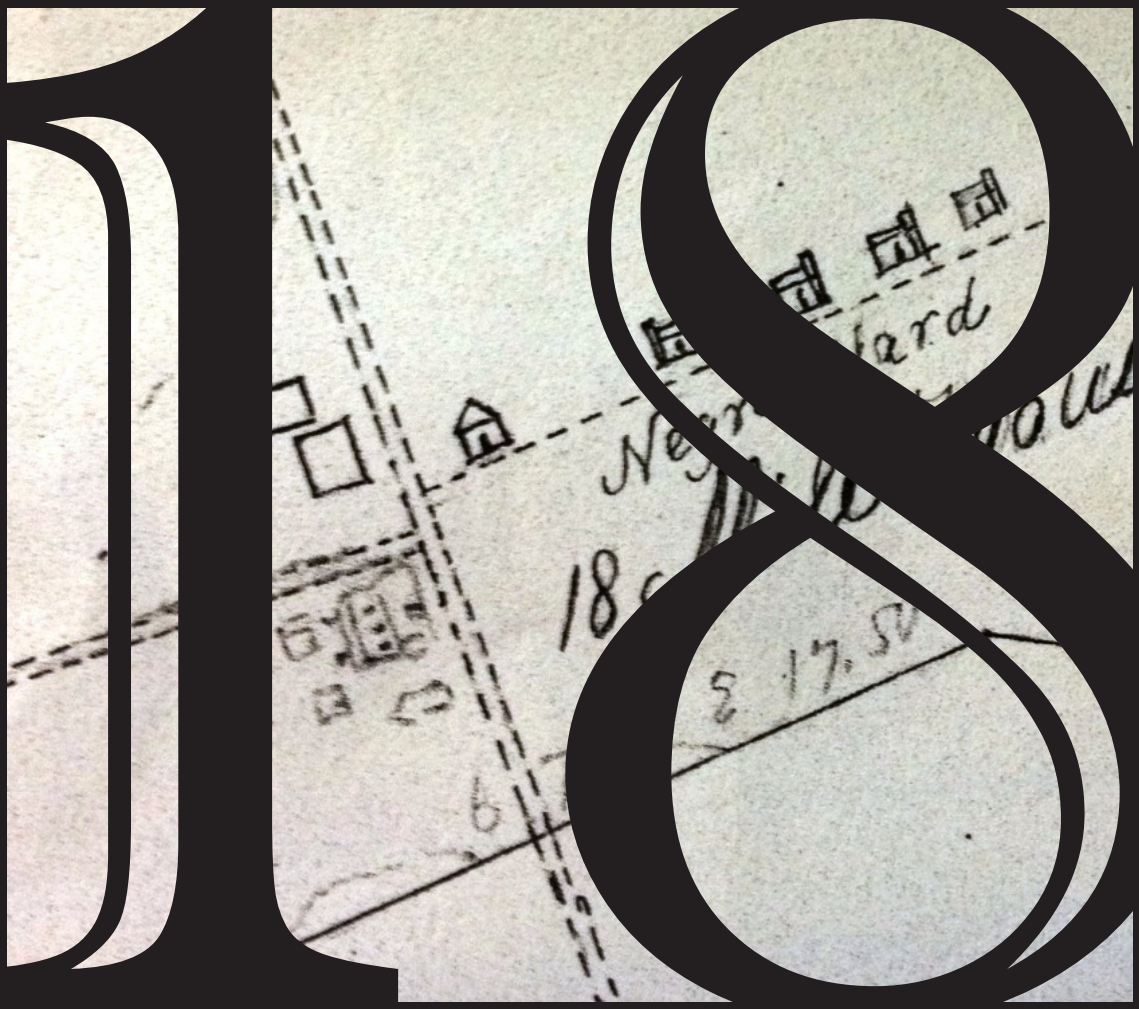


Eighteen-Mile House/Tavern

Cradle of the Deep South

A Goose Creek Historical Series Booklet by Mayor Michael J. Heitzler, Ed. D.

Eastbound St. James Avenue in Goose Creek intersects Button Hall Avenue/Westview Boulevard. During the colonial era wetlands surrounding this busy intersection afforded ample graze, water and overnight convenience for packhorse traders. Later, an entrepreneur erected a tavern here and it, as well as successive structures, served the rural community for two centuries. The contemporary road intersection approximates the ancient crossroads, 18 road miles from Charleston, and the overhead power lines follow the route of the obsolete Button Hall Avenue that led east to the manor house. The overhead power lines also trace the obsolete Road to Dorchester that led west to the Ashley River, but overgrew and fell into disuse after the Civil War (1860-1865).

A Crossroads in History

For thousands of years Native Americans followed faint trails connecting the Charleston, South Carolina peninsula to the North American Continent. European immigrants named the principal path the "Road from Charleston," and followed it inland along a "Broad Stately Creek…"[1] they later named Goose Creek. Natives and explorers forded Goose Creek 16 miles inland and continued along the footpath as it rose from the shallow waterway to a slight ridge skirting a narrow tupelo flood plain 18 miles from Charleston.

At that flood plain, the topography broke imperceptibly, but sufficiently to separate two tributaries of the Cooper River. Wetlands on the south emptied into Goose Creek while other storm waters meandered north, then seeped east into the headwaters of Foster Creek. The slightly divergent grades formed numerous ponds and pools, and relieved the ground adequately to allow dry passage west where immigrants broadened an ancient footpath to a trace. Eventually, that western trace improved with use to a wagon trail called "Road to Dorchester."[2] The divergence of that road from the Charleston road,[3] 18 road miles from Charleston, provided nearby settlers a convenient land connection to the port city, as well as access to the most efficient trails into the Carolina wilderness.

The convenient intersection eighteen miles from Charleston framed a staging ground where packhorse peddlers and other frontiersmen such as the "Goose Creek Men" breached the frontline during the early years of settlement. From that staging ground the Goose Creek Men, a stalwart band of European immigrants, implanted the fundamental principles of the Deep South brought by them from the British plantation islands in the Western Indies. They projected that slave-based culture deep into the Carolina frontier and later generations expanded it throughout the southern states.

Deep South inventors, political leaders and revolution visionaries employed the utilities of the staging ground that supported a tavern and general store during the Colonial Era. Subsequent generations of slave traders, livestock herders and merchants conspired there within a stringent caste system that prevailed unto rebellion and Civil War.

At that popular tavern, ardent rebels crafted a first flag of the nascent confederacy and hoisted it above the intersection to affirm their commitment to the Deep South values, remnants of which resonated unto modern times. Visitors during every era sought the Eighteen-Mile House intersection in pursuit of varying destinies, and today that dynamic crossroad is a busy nexus at the heart of the City of Goose Creek, a burgeoning municipality at the front door of Berkeley County, South Carolina.

A detail of the Henry Mouzon Map shows the confluence of roadways near the Goose Creek Bridge (A) and the 18-mile intersection (B). The intersection provided access west by way of Dorchester Road to Fort Dorchester on the Ashley River. The road from Charleston continued past the intersection to Moncks Corner and persisted deeper into the Carolina wilderness.

This detail of the Henry Mouzon Map shows a section of the St. James, Goose Creek Parish in 1775. A red line traces the road west from Charleston. After the Road from Charleston crossed the Goose Creek Bridge, it continued through the 18-mile intersection toward Moncks Corner. The easiest passage into the wilderness during the colonial era followed the indicated route.

The Goose Creek Men: Founding Fathers of the Deep South

The first of the founding fathers of the Deep South dropped anchors off Charleston, South Carolina in 1670.[4] In pursuit of land and profits, most of these families sailed from Barbados – the "richest and most horrifying society in the English-speaking world"[5] – a place notorious for its inhumanity.[6] Soon after landing in Charleston, the immigrants exchanged imported manufactured items with coastal Native Americans for deer skins and other valuable peltries for export. Ambitious traders sought larger tribes residing farther inland with more hunters and greater largess. Soon packhorse trains routinely slugged from Charleston into the back country.

Packhorse traders forded the waters of Goose Creek 16 miles inland and often rested at the tupelo swamp and drainage field less than two miles beyond the ford where they watered and grazed their beasts of burden on the abundant grasses and pond water. As traffic increased, more travelers used the intersection as an overnight campsite, a one day walk from Charleston.

Soon, during every season of the year, young horsemen loitered at the eighteen-mile campsite, rested near cooking fires and slept in tall grasses and scrub forests.

The traders preferred safety in numbers and joined with others in caravans, often departing the camp with more than 100 packhorses laden with imported items and 20 or more men hiking with lead ropes tied to their beasts of burden. From camp they walked less than a half-mile north to the Road to Moncks Corner and followed that path 15 more miles to its destination. From Moncks Corner the packhorse traders trudged west into the dangerous backcountry.

After brief seasons trading with Native Americans and probing the wilderness, immigrants claimed large swathes of deep forests and fertile wetlands bounding the waters of Goose Creek and other tributaries of the Cooper River.[7] More families arrived from Barbados and other islands of the West Indies during the next 20 years until a homogenous cadre of younger sons and grandsons of Caribbean landowners, widely known as the "Goose Creek Men," forged their planting community into the base for the most dynamic political force in Carolina.[8]

During the last decades of the 17th century, the Goose Creek Men parlayed their resources into a robust Native American deer skin trade. They expanded the profitable skin and peltry trade to more affluent Native-American slave exchanges with the sugar planters in the West Indies Islands.[9] That arrangement soon converted several indigenous Native-American tribes into proxy armies that expanded the West Indies slave-based culture deeper into the Carolina wilderness until the influence of the Goose Creek Men reached throughout the frontier colony.

The Goose Creek Men treated their native slaves like fixed possessions not unlike cattle or mules, as they did in Barbados. The harsh treatment affronted moral men such as Francis LeJau, an Anglican minister in Goose Creek.

LeJau reported to his superiors in London, "I hear that our Confederate Indians are now sent to war by our traders to get slaves." The priest rued "the Bloody Wars" and dolefully watched as traders with "100s of these poor souls (slaves)," trudged past his parsonage, less than two miles south of the eighteen-mile staging ground.[10]

The Goose Creek Men used the convenient eighteen-mile intersection as a foyer into the frontier and in their pursuit of wealth and influence, implanted the extreme West Indian slave-based culture in Goose Creek, and projected those principles from that staging ground into the wilderness. Subsequent generations expanded the culture across great swathes of subtropical North America until it tainted the ethos of all of the southern states.[11]

The diorama in Ocmulgee National Monument depicts Colonel (later Governor) James Moore Sr. departing the Ocmulgee trading post near modern day Macon, Georgia. He is depicted returning with Native American slaves from his assault in Spanish Florida. In the diorama, Moore is atop his mount in the left foreground facing Wateree Jack, his Native American "war captain" atop a horse near the right margin.

At the Tip of the Spear ...

South Carolina lay at the farthest southern extreme of British North America, and the unsettled landmass that later became Georgia buffered the English in Carolina from Spanish Florida, and screened the French advancing from the Mississippi River.

Each of the three expanding empires used their manufacturing capital to trade and to leverage military alliances with the native tribes who soon depended upon European hardware for sheer survival. As the three Atlantic empires converged in southeastern North America intent upon domination of the vast continent, the proprietary owners of the South Carolina Colony watched from England as the Goose Creek Men bivouacked at the Eighteen-Mile staging area in preparation for military jaunts into the disputed continent.

For 50 years, the Goose Creek Men rode at the tip of the spear of the British Empire in North America to challenge the expanding Spanish and French, and deeply implanted their Barbadian culture imported from the West Indies.

James Moore, a leader among the Goose Creek Men, implanted the Barbadian culture of harsh slavery >

A detail of a map drawn by cartographer Herman Moll shows the eighteen-mile intersection at the center of the image north of the parish church. The names of prominent Goose Creek Men including "Moor[e]" are given on this 1732 map entitled, *A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain.* The map is among the Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Settlers arrived from the English Caribbean bearing names such as Beadon, Colleton, Daniel, Drayton, Fenwicke, Gibbes, Godfrey, Ladson, Middleton, Moore, Schenckingh and Yeamans of Barbados; Amory, Parris, Pickney and Whaley of Jamaica; Lucas, Motte and Perry of Antigua; Lowndes and Rawlins of Saint Christopher's; LaMotte of Grenada; and Woodward of Nevis. They were almost all of English descent, but they were English-West Indian bearing a harsh caste culture of the West Indies. Many names of the Goose Creek Men are shown on the Moll map and regardless of their island origin, these settlers were called "Barbadians."

deep into Carolina.

But Moore also brought other aspects of the Barbadian culture, such as an ostentatious lifestyle, elitism, political dominance, an ineradicable caste system and violent expansion of control. He lived large, ruled his demesne insufferably, and connected his emerging Boochawee Plantation by way of a prominent avenue to the Eighteen-Mile Camp Ground. From there he repeatedly invaded the Carolina wilderness until he emerged the most powerful man in Carolina.[12]

Initially, the Lord Proprietors of Carolina supported James Moore's armed forays into the Carolina frontier and encouraged the irascible militarist to explore and expand English trade with the Native American, but Moore undertook several ambitious ventures that sought conquest and subjugation of the Native-Americans and fortunes in direct opposition to the will of the English authorities. Consequently, during the 1680s, the Lords Proprietors unsuccessfully tried to dismiss him from their governing council for enslaving natives.[13]

Nonetheless, Moore continued to sell Native Americans into slavery and in defiance of orders of the Lord Proprietors, he departed from the eighteen-mile camp ground in pursuit of gold in the mountains. Although he returned empty-handed, that sortie for gold, and more expeditions during the 1690s, spun his celebrity to mythical proportions and propelled him to the office of Governor of Carolina in 1700.

The following year (1701-1702), Governor James Moore departed the eighteen-mile camp again along the Road to Dorchester until he skirted above the headwaters of the Ashley River and veered south toward Florida.

There he led an unsuccessful siege of the Spanish fortress in St. Augustine.[14] The following year, he rode against the same foe in Georgia, and as most of every previous venture, he returned with a fortune in Native American slaves that he sold to ship captains destined for the Caribbean sugar islands. Predictably, in the waning weeks of 1703, James Moore again assembled his riders at the Eighteen-Mile Pasture to team with Captain James Berringer residing on a nearby plantation west of the staging ground (later named Crowfield).

In 1703, James Berringer underwrote a dozen European and many more native mercenaries to accompany him and Governor James Moore into the wilderness.

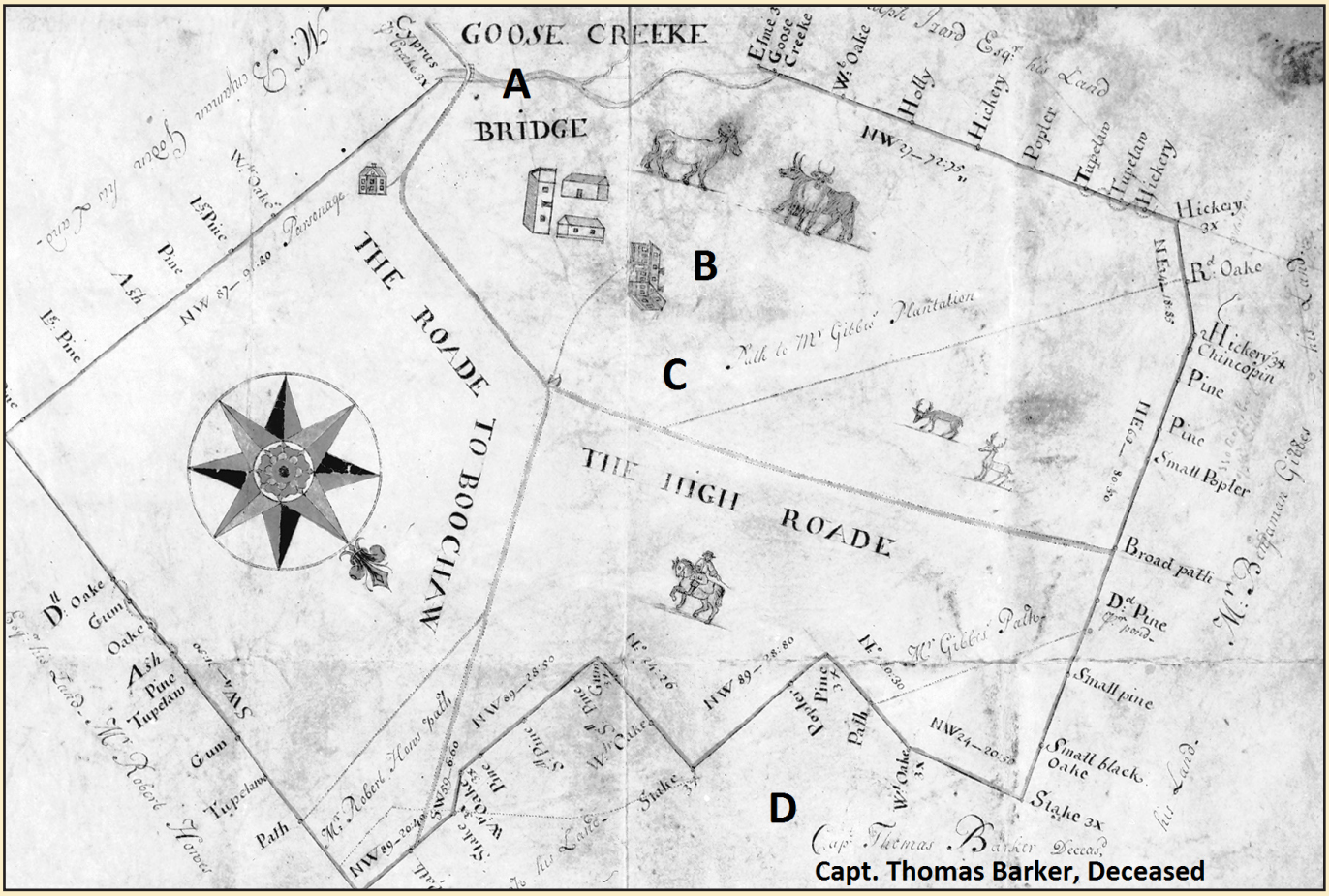
Each of the Berringer's men arrived astride fresh ponies, tugging loaded packhorses, and flush with thoughts of fame and fortune. Two weeks hence, in the higher backcountry, an unknown assailant on a nondescript skirmish-field knocked Berringer from his steed and slew him.[15] This singular murder was insignificant and not unexpected from time to time, but in subsequent years, reprising violence steadily increased until two full-scale native uprisings thrust the Goose Creek Men from the eighteen-mile intersection into war for control of an increasingly unstable frontier.[16]

By the second decade of the eighteenth century, sons of the original Goose Creek Men, including Maurice and Roger Moore (sons of James Moore) and Robert Howe (son of Job Howe), immigrated to the south-eastern section of North Carolina. There they established plantations and implanted the West Indian-type slave culture as did their fathers in South Carolina.[17]

When the well organized Tuscarora tribe rebelled in North Carolina in 1712, South Carolina Governor Charles Craven ordered Goose Creek Man, Colonel John Barnwell to ride to the rescue of the younger sons of the Goose Creek Men in North Carolina. The colonel led a procession of a short stream of white horsemen, a long pack train with supplies, and an undisciplined gaggle of native mercenaries, straggling for miles behind. They persisted north to the Santee River, followed its southern bank to its headwaters, then turned north toward their kinsmen in North Carolina.

Notwithstanding the poorly led and supplied troupe, they "defeated with great slaughter," a large number of "hostiles" on the banks of the Neuse River in North Carolina, and Barnwell returned a hero to a throng of well wishers.[18] The following year, Colonel James Moore II, son of James Moore I, with eight subordinate commanders, charged into the Tuscarawas village of Neoheroka, North Carolina, killing and capturing 1,000 indigenous souls, and substantially quelling the resistance.

Peace returned and the frontier quieted for a while, but the quell was short-lived when subsequent forays by the Goose Creek Men, and other traders of every stripe persistently pressed the natives until two dozen tribes rose up in the spring of 1715 to drive every emigrant from South Carolina.



John Herbert drew the plat of the Oaks Plantation on Nov. 10, 1716 showing "The Roade [sic] to Boochaw," settled by James Moore, and the "The High Roade [sic]" from Charleston. Alpha letters added for this publication indicate: A – the Goose Creek Bridge, B – main house and outbuildings of the 1630-acre Middleton tract called "The Oaks," and C – "Path to Mr. Gibbes Plantation," diverting from "The High Roade" at the 18-mile mark. John Herbert also noted D – "Capt Thomas Barker Deceased" in faded script at the bottom right, indicating Button Hall Plantation laying contiguous and north of the Oaks Plantation.[20]

The Barker Family

The so-called Yemassee War of 1715 lasted merely six weeks, but Native Americans evicted almost all Europeans and Africans from South Carolina, including Thomas and Rebecca Barker and their six-year-old son, Charles.

The Barkers acquired a section of Boochawee Plantation when James Moore devised a section to Rebecca Moore, his youngest daughter. Rebecca married Thomas Barker, and they named their home Button Hall. Together they endeavored to convert their wetlands into productive rice fields. Sadly, the Yemassee War interrupted their lives when Colonel James Moore II ordered Thomas Barker, Captain of a Goose Creek militia, to maneuver inland as part of a pincher movement designed to quell a large native assault.

Barker called more than 100 able-bodied riders to assemble on the eighteen-mile camp ground and commenced an assault into the wilderness, but two days after departure he and one third of his cavalry perished in an ambush near the Santee River. In the following weeks, the native alliance came close to expelling the emigrants from Carolina, but strategic victories destroyed the tentative native alliance and the frontier settled into a fragile peace. After the short but brutal conflagration, the Goose Creek Men turned their attention to developing large inland rice fields, selling shiploads of grain, and building extensive settlements with elaborate pleasure gardens and two-story brick manors.[19]

Barbara McGowin drew this image depicting Rebecca and Thomas Barker and their son, Charles, at Button Hall Plantation on the morning of May 15, 1715. Their Button Hall Plantation Avenue intersected the Road from Charleston at the Eighteen-Mile Campground. A cadre of riders are shown gathering at the Eighteen-Mile Campground from where Captain Barker led the Goose Creek Militia in pursuit of a large Native American war party. Barbara McGowin drew two South Carolina State icons, a Carolina Wren and Yellow Jasmine flowers, in the bottom left margin.

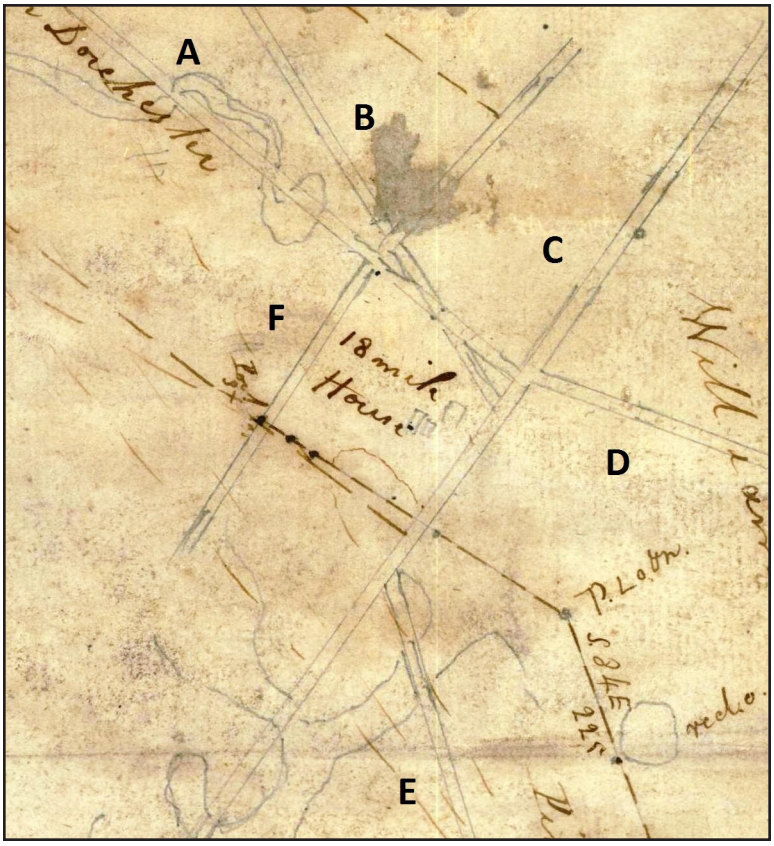
The Center of Rice and Riches

As activity at the Eighteen-Mile Campsite quickened, an enterprising entrepreneur cobbled together a way-station featuring an open-air shelter, and corrals for horses, cattle and swine.

Later, some energetic proprietor built a cabin with a hearth where he hung pots of corn mush or peas, sometimes onions and beans over coals, and served full bowls with flat biscuits to hungry men in exchange for a penny or less. The stop-over provided a place to rest and re-supply, roadside services, as well as police functions to quash any type of slave rebellion as more Africans toiled in the rice lands.

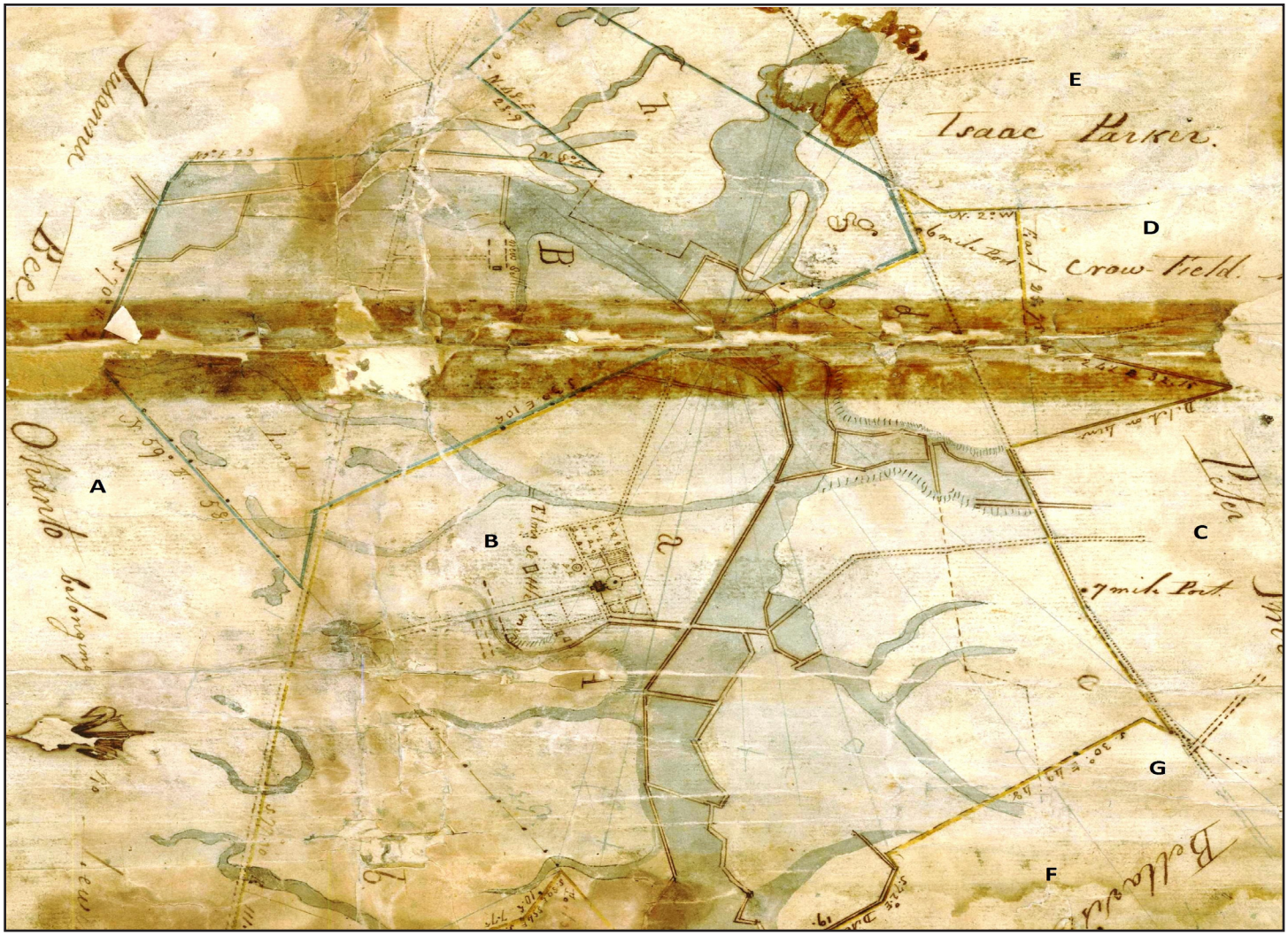
During the first half of the 18th century, many Goose Creek plantation owners residing in the vicinity of the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern exported thousands of barrels of rice into the markets of the British Empire. With the resultant wealth, some developed their rice plantations into elegant retreats referred to as “country seats.”

By mid-century, the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern, like a noisy assembly hall, welcomed travelers to some of the grandest places in North America. Button Hall Avenue opened at the intersection and led to a two-story brick manor at the center of a thriving settlement. >



At left, a detail of a McCrady plat shows the convergence of roads at the "18 mile House." Alpha letters added for this publication indicate: A – Road to Dorchester, B – Avenue to Bloomfield Plantation, C – Road from Charleston, D – Button Hall Avenue, E – original Boochawee Avenue (today Liberty Hall Road), F – unknown pathway.

Below, this detail of a 1798 McCrady Plat describes the vicinity of the Eighteen-Mile Intersection. Rice field dikes aside the highly developed Elms Manor served to embank the wet rice lands, as well as elevate pathways to convey horsemen or pedestrians. An embankment connects the Elms settlement to the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern. Alpha letters added to this publication indicate: A – Isaac Parker's plantation, B – Crowfield, C – Otranto, D – The Elms Plantation, E – Bloomfield Plantation, F – Oaks Plantation, G – Eighteen-Mile Tavern, H – Goose Creek Bridge. The McCrady Plat number 4229 is among the collections of the Register of Mesne Conveyance Office at the Charleston County Office Building in Charleston.



Elegant Broom Hall Plantation (later Bloomfield) loomed on the northern side of the road west of the tavern, after which renowned Crowfield and Fleury's Plantation came into view.

Travelers easily accessed the extensive settlements at the Oaks, Otranto and the Elms Plantations south of the intersection and the crossroads near the Eighteen-Mile intersection conveniently connected to Back River Upper Road and Back River Lower Road. Those two roads reached to the extraordinarily well developed Liberty Hall, Springfield and Parnassus Estates to the east, as well as the rustic but renown Howe Hall homestead.

Goose Creek landowners modeled themselves after English gentry,[21] pursuing ostentatious lifestyles reminiscent of their Barbadian forbearers. Unlike settlers in New England, they came not seeking a Godly society, but in pursuit of "cheap land to till."[22]

They soon transformed their plantations into resorts with sprawling fields and ornamental gardens that touted their vaulted caste. Indeed, the elite planter believed that the underclass existed solely to underpin his lofty aspirations.[23] By mid-century, all of the planters near the intersection owned homes in Charleston, but kept their "country seats" as their "plantation adorned," as was in vogue in England at that time. The Goose Creek planters sought the royal pleasures of "viewing rice and indigo and 'negroes at work.'"[24]

The Eighteen-mile crossroads became the busiest intersections in the Charleston heartland.[25] There, the proprietor of the campground and tavern expanded and fenced the pastures to graze large herds of cattle to where young boys from nearby farms typically delivered one or two cows regularly at the end of a lead rope. When the proprietor collected a sufficient number of cattle, he paid wranglers to drive them from the tavern to slaughter barns on the peninsular neck of Charleston.

The tavern accommodated cattlemen, as well as other pedestrians and riders of all descriptions, some leading or astride work horses, some atop large heavy-duty transport wagons, and others on thoroughbred stallions, or atop fine carriages. No one traveled as stylish as William Middleton, the oldest son of Arthur of the Oaks Plantation. He rode behind four thoroughbred steeds and atop a four-wheeled chaise, "neatly carved and gilt, lined with crimson coffroy [?] [and] iron axletrees."[26]

In pursuit of his brother's country home at Crowfield, he bypassed the Eighteen-mile roadhouse, preferring his personal cooks and dining room, but sometimes a Middleton servant arrived at the tavern to retrieve a letter or package deposited there from some distant place.

Many other travelers stopped to eat, drink, water horses, repair harnesses, and re-shoe their beasts. A blacksmith in an open barn adjacent to the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern worked a hammer, anvil and bellows to fashion horse and mule shoes, buckles, hinges, rivets, wheel rims, doubletrees, coal tongs, hearth hooks, grids, plowshares, barrel bands and more.

Eventually, the owner accumulated a small assortment of hardware and converted the three-sided shed into one of the first general stores in rural Carolina. Additionally, several small cottages appeared where the roads, avenues and trails converged and there the owner of Button Hall Plantation sometimes housed his overseer and guests.

Button Hall

Seven years after the Yemassee War, widow Rebecca Barker married William Dry, an energetic young man.

Together they rebuilt the main house at Button Hall, improved all of the important outbuildings, expanded the tract to 975 acres and developed a well-conceived showcase rice plantation.[27] Button Hall featured many amenities including a tidy house for the overseer.

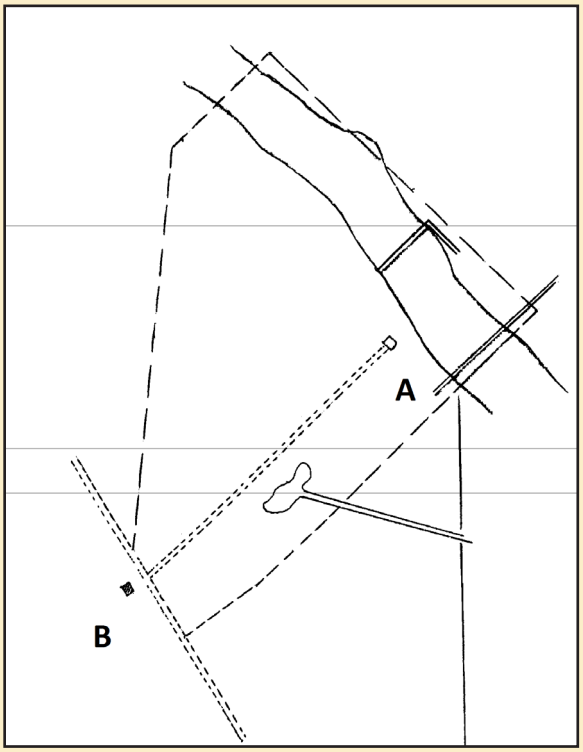
William and Rebecca erected a small brick guesthouse with a brick chimney on a 100-acre section of Button Hall situated on the western side of the main road. The convenient guesthouse beside the Eighteen-Mile Tavern and across from the >

mouth of Button Hall Avenue allowed convenient access to fishponds stocked with perch, roach, pike, eels and catfish for "great diversion." [28]

Guests also accessed gardens near the main house and a spring "three stone throws of the house" where the waters diverted under a small structure for a "cold bath." [29]

Nearby, dams created more ponds for water reserves, which irrigated apple, pear and peach orchards. [30]

Many touted Button Hall as a technological showplace for inland rice culture. By mid-century, the Eighteen-Mile-House Tavern shone at the epicenter of the most technologically advanced inland rice cultivation zone in South Carolina. Nearby planters learned about the newest labor-saving devices such as winnowing barns, trunk gates, and various types of horse-drawn thrashers.



A detail of a Button Hall plat shows: A – the main house at the terminus of Button Hall Avenue and B – the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern at the intersection of Button Hall Avenue with the Broad Path to Town (High Roade/Road to Charleston). The plat describes a long narrow ricefield with dams erected to control the flow of water. The plat also describes one of the numerous fishing ponds in the vicinity laying midway between the two featured structures.

Inventors Peter Villeponteaux of Back River Plantation [31] and his partner Samuel Holmes built animal powered thrashing machines, consistently improved the efficiency of their invention, and advertised for sales in the South Carolina Gazette, published in Charleston. They frequented the tavern to sell their ideas and inventions.

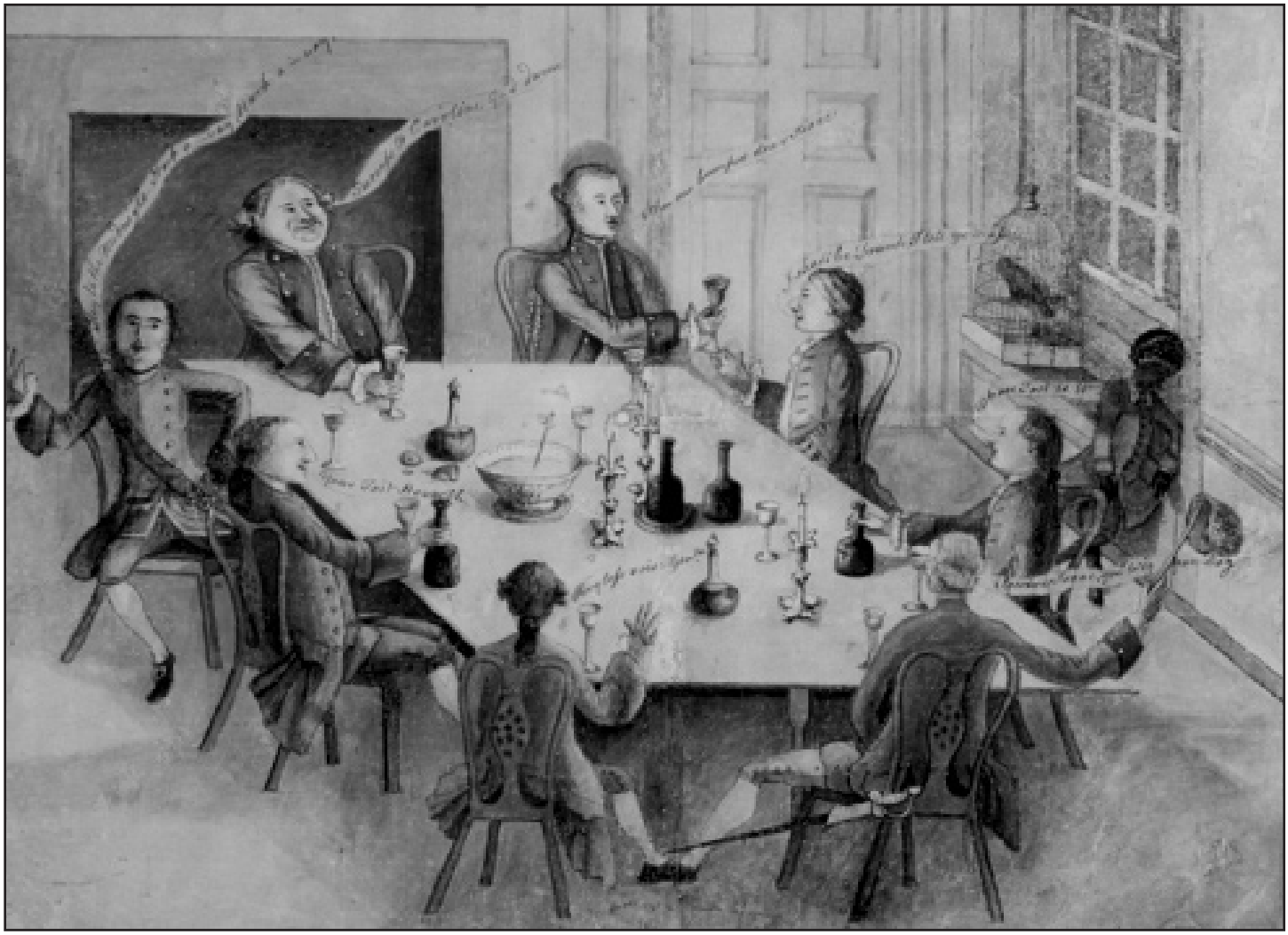
William and Rebecca Dry advertised their Goose Creek home for sale in the Gazette in 1734, and soon after retired to Cape Fear, North Carolina to be near her brothers, Maurice and Roger Moore, who with other transplanted Goose Creek Men,[32] firmly entrenched the harsh Barbadian slave-based culture in southeastern North Carolina and employed the newest agricultural ideas from their home colony.[33]

Button Hall conveyed to William McKenzie in 1734 and remained in the McKenzie family for 50 years.

During their tenure at Button Hall, South Carolina planters seized control of neighboring Georgia and imposed a strict Barbadian-style slave code for sprawling plantations springing up on the coastal lowlands of that colony. Soon Savannah, Georgia morphed into a nascent Charleston, exemplifying the brutal culture implanted by the Goose Creek Men from the Eighteen-Mile Intersection decades before.[34]

John McKenzie Jr. kept Button Hall for his "country seat," renamed it "Castle Brawn," and converted it from a working rice plantation to a personal resort. There, he modeled the envisioned lifestyle of the ostentatious Goose Creek Men of yesterday with 38 slaves keeping his beautiful rural manor ideal for rest and recreation.

McKenzie experimented with growing hay and other agricultural production, but he especially delighted in his elaborate library valued at £2,100, and used his unencumbered time serving in the Royal Assembly. He frequently skirted the Eighteen-Mile Tavern to visit Sarah Smith, the daughter of influential Thomas Smith and Sarah Moore of Bloomfield (Broom Hall) Plantation.[35] When he married Sarah his fortune along with his political and social influences soared at a time when many tribulations stemming from an over-reaching British Parliament staunchly divided the political and social communities and the angst often spilled over into taverns lining the busy byways.



Planters seldom entered taverns, preferring private accommodation as more appropriate to their social rank. This pen and ink drawing by George Roupell, entitled Mr. Peter Manigault and His Friends, Goose Creek, South Carolina, ca. 1760, satirizes Peter Manigault, the richest man in North America, at his Steepbrook Plantation. G[abriel] Manigault, (father of Peter) is noted on the Abernathy Map. Each character in the drawing features a voice bubble similar to 20th century cartoons with comments written within. One man holds his wig on the end of a cane while another makes a toast. A servant passes along the wall. The image is courtesy of Google image search, keywords "Roupell Manigault."

Other Colonial Era Taverns

The taverns in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish never expanded into towns partly because the waterways remained the principal highways for commerce. By mid-18th century, as a result of the accumulation of wealth from rice exports, a great highway of trade developed along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

Navigable Cooper River flowed 30 miles to Charleston Harbor, and its many tributaries, including Goose Creek, reached deep into the pinewoods and forests of the Lowcountry.

Governor James Glen wrote in 1751 that the "Cooper River appears sometimes a kind of floating market and we have numbers of Canoes, Boats, and Pettygues that ply incessantly, bringing down the Country Produce to Town and returning with necessaries the Planters want …" [36]

Most commerce moved by water, but essential inland trade followed the road from Charleston to Goose Creek and beyond, moving various manufactured items into the colony.

As inland rice plantations flourished, those without suitable waterways or shallow canals to access deeper water relied upon drivers atop sturdy wagons loaded with barrels of clean rice to reach navigable waterways via the rutted and unreliable roads.

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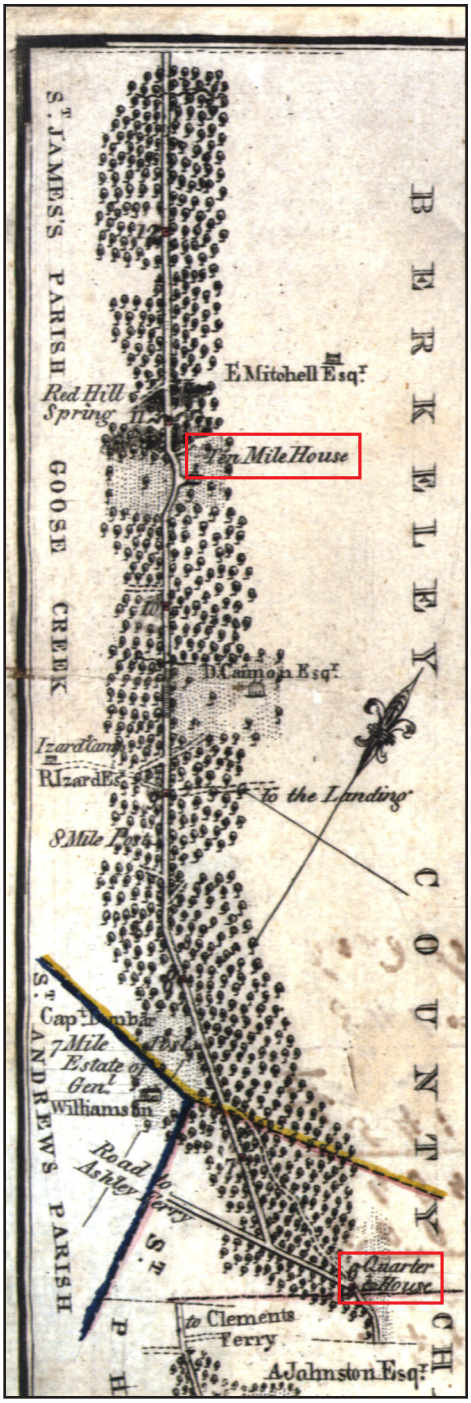
At right, this detail of the Abernathy Map indicates the Quarter Mile House and Ten-Mile House on the Road from Charleston. Conceivably, the Quarter-Mile House Tavern (located six-miles from Charleston) was so named because it stood one-fourth of the distance to the St. John's Parish line.



At left, a detail of the Abernathy Map published in 1784, shows the Four-Mile House (Tavern), so-named in accordance with its distance from Charleston. "Capt. Cochran" and "Capt. Graham" are noted on the travel map. The author drew a red box to designate the Four-Mile Tavern.

Colonial era taverns in North America usually emerged as small nexus of commerce that evolved into general stores around which small towns sometimes ascended.

However, the taverns in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish never expanded into towns partly because the waterways remained the principal highways for commerce and most of the nearby planters were self-sufficient and not business centers.

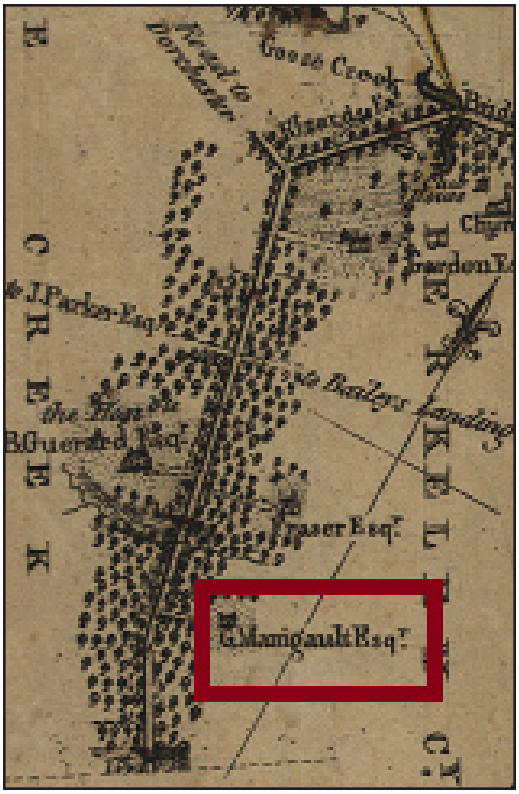
For example, plantation workers at their blacksmith anvils wrought horseshoes and other iron wares. Others operated mills to process hard corn kernels, or sawed >

wood and labored at woodworking stations to fashion barrel staves and other necessary wooden items typically featured at general stores in other parts of the New World. Nonetheless, service-center type taverns emerged during the plantation era along the road from Charleston, through Goose Creek toward Moncks Corner. All along that way, owners capitalized on their strategic locations near busy crossroads to profit from selling lodging, food, livery, mercantile conveniences and other accommodations such as campsites, cow pens and slaughter houses.

Taverns also stood as militia stations and militia "Capt. Cochran" and "Capt. Graham" resided near the Four Mile House Tavern.

The Four-Mile House Tavern, named according to its distance from Charleston, featured corrals where butchers slaughtered cattle and swine and cutters portioned the meat for transport and sale in town markets. Cattlemen preferred its proximity to Charleston as a place to transfer the meat from hoof to wagon and thus keep the cumbersome animals off the crowded city streets.

The Quarter House (tavern) stood two miles farther inland. There, craftsmen, overseers and other workers gathered to socialize, conduct business, eat, gamble and drink as they did at the popular Ten-Mile Tavern.>



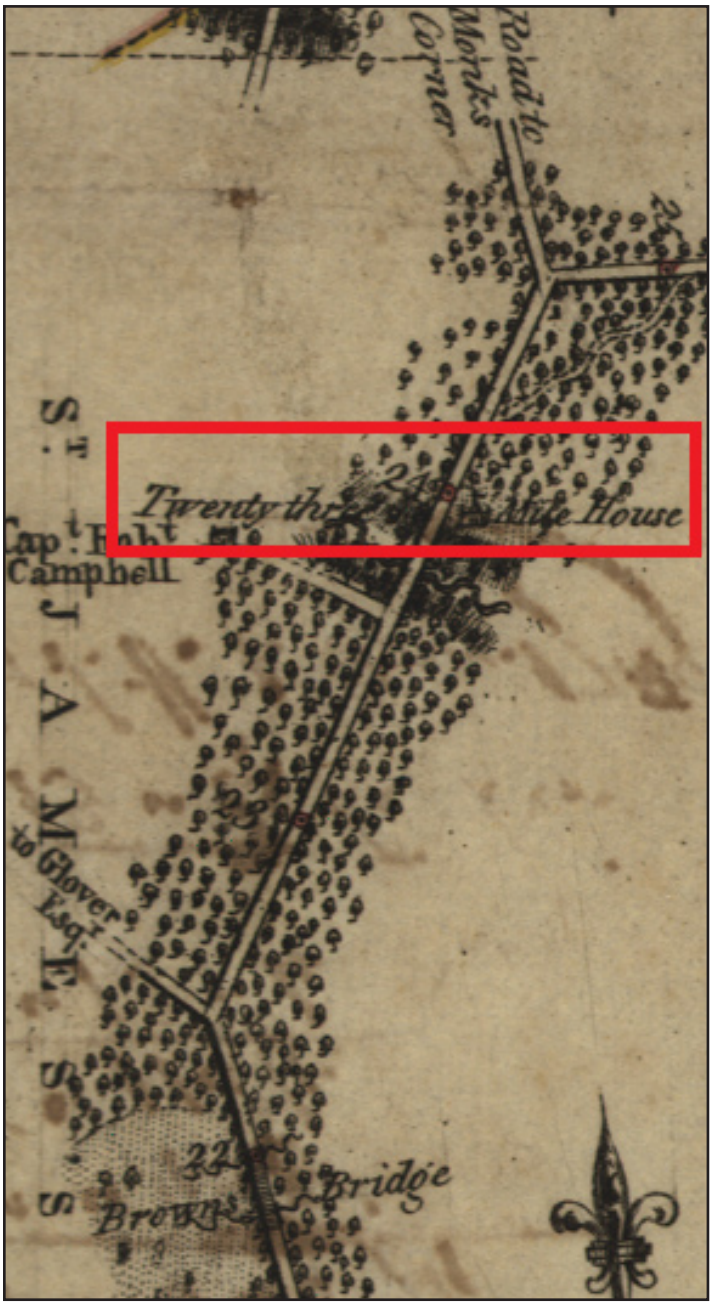
At left, this detail of the Abernathy Map describes the Road from Charleston reaching inland past significant plantations including "G. Manigault Esqr.," "Fraser Esqr.," "The Honorable B. Guerard Esqr.," "J. Parker Esqr.," "Garden Esqr.," and "R. Izard Esqr." Otranto Plantation is indicated by "Garden Esq." The road branches with the eastern route traversing the Goose Creek Bridge near the St. James, Goose Creek Church. Significant planters upheld the prevailing caste system and did not engage common men in taverns. The title "Esquire" indicated standing in the uppermost caste status. The term "Gentleman," also designated upper caste ranking.

At right, a detail of the Abernathy travel map indicates "Knight's Tavern." The plat shows the proximity of the tavern to the "Goose Creek Bridge," "T. [Thomas] Middleton (main house and avenue)," and "W. Smith" at Button Hall, indicated with "Knight's Tavern" noted on the main road near the terminus of the Button Hall Avenue. The author added the red block to designate the location of "Knight's Tavern."

At both localities, all responsible males served patrol duty to keep the roadway and neighborhood free of marauders, thieves and runaway Africans.

The Carolina Lowcountry wealth depended on a great army of slaves. To keep that immense human majority suppressed, planters imported the brutal Barbadian slave code.

That harsh code stood on the fundamental belief that Africans possessed "barbarous, wild, savage natures," and consequently, punishment for offenses were brutal and unrelenting.[37] The South Carolina slave laws were the most draconian on the English mainland and designed to suppress revolt.[38] Greatly outnumbered in Goose Creek and most of coastal Carolina, the European-Americans organized themselves into quasi-military units and trained regularly behind leaders who touted honorary ranks such as "captain," "major" or "colonel."



The detail of the Abernathy Map shows gentlemen houses indicated as: "Deas Junr. Esqr.," "Mazyck Esqr.," "A Loocock, Esqr.," and "Capt. Robert Campbell." The Twenty-three-Mile House Tavern is indicated with a block outline for this publication.

Thus, the taverns stood every few miles along the way as a type of picket line for law enforcement.

One such tavern patron, Captain Bishop Bowen, preferred to spend his evenings at the Ten-Mile Tavern where he often paid a substitute to ride patrol in his stead.

One evening when Bowen's name was called to duty, someone loudly proclaimed that he was, "Drunk under the table!"[39]

The Eighteen-Mile and Nineteen-Mile House Taverns stood two and three miles northwest of the Goose Creek Bridge. The Nineteen-Mile House Tavern stood near the intersection of the Moncks Corner Road and the Road to Wassamassaw. Four miles farther on the Road to Moncks Corner stood the Twenty-Three Mile House Tavern where the Goose Creek Friendly or River Club met monthly. For many years Edward Keating operated that social hall and Benjamin Mazyck of Springfield Plantation served as the social club secretary. He listed 18 members; all were wealthy young planters residing on deep-water or inland rice plantations on the Cooper River watershed.[40] Seldom did upper class landowners frequent public halls, making that social club and tavern an unusual combination.

The Goose Creek Men implanted a distinct caste system in Carolina as a fundamental element of the Deep South culture. That culture stood upon the belief that each was born into a specific caste and could never rise above or fall below it.

The Barbadian (West Indies) system casted blacks as inherently inferior, and African-Americans in the Deep South formed a subservient culture separate and distinct from the whites.

The white society also divided into insurmountable, stepped castes based on family ancestry, and rarely did the aristocratic landowning class frequent public social halls.

Generally, each tavern along the busy colonial highway served the specific clientele of the neighborhood, and the Eighteen-Mile Tavern arose at the center of some of the most prosperous inland rice plantations of the era.

Alonzo Chappel painted this image, depicting Francis Marion astride his mount "Ball." Marion confiscated the horse from John Ball's plantation on Back River in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish six miles north of the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern. Marion wears a cavalry uniform with a riding helmet bearing a prominent crescent insignia.

The Heart of Rebellion

Talk of war with England swirled during the last decades of the 18th century causing the patrons of the Eighteen-Mile Tavern to draw sides.

Almost all planters in Goose Creek rejected warfare in lieu of passive resistance. John McKenzie at Button Hall, his father-in-law Thomas Smith and their neighbors at Crowfield and the Oaks Plantations embraced the zeal for non-lethal resistance early in the dispute.

John McKenzie opposed Parliament as an ardent leader of the "non-importation party," and he contributed monetarily as did his wealthy neighbors, but when McKenzie died in the spring of 1771 at his father-in-law's home (Bloomfield),[41] the next Button Hall resident quieted the local resolve for a time.

As the muffled drums of war quickened, Royal Governor William Bull acquired Button Hall as a country escape. He resided in Charleston but frequently rode his elegant carriage with servant outriders past the Eighteen-Mile Tavern to Button Hall to hunt and fish within sight of the tavern, and he conversed with neighboring gentlemen including ardent loyalist, Dr. Alexander Garden at nearby Otranto Plantation. Hostilities forced him to eventually depart from Button Hall, and he, as well as his neighbor at Otranto, retired to England as the brooding years of bloody conflict commenced and the emotional loyalties to Norman ancestry faded.

The landed gentry of Goose Creek, most of whom were direct descendants of the Goose Creek Men from Barbados, held persistently close to their genetic ties to knights and nobility of England and specifically to the Norman conquerors.[42]

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Thus, the landed gentry in Goose Creek were reticent to stand with their neighbors such as John Coachman who took up arms against the overreaching English Parliament.

Remarkably, both the rising American patriots and the sturdy loyalists sported the crescent moon on their militia uniforms to proudly tout their connections to the younger sons of England.[43]

The Barbadian-born aristocracy and their sons, who arrived in Goose Creek a century before, demonstrated their coats of arms on their imported French porcelain and silverwares that often displayed the heraldic symbol for a younger son. That symbol featured a crescent moon slightly tilted with the points (horns) to the wearer's right shoulder.

Colonel (later Major General) William Moultrie, born and reared in Goose Creek, employed that symbol on his militia uniforms and his unit's flag when he stood duty at Fort Johnson, overlooking Charleston Harbor, and when he boldly defended another smaller fortress made of palmetto logs in 1776. Later, Governor Rutledge approved the incorporation of the crescent moon onto the original South Carolina State flag.[44]

The Eighteen-Mile House Tavern and connecting roadways became increasingly strategic after the British invaded and occupied Charleston and sought dominance over the heartland.

The British took every precaution to control the corrals near the Goose Creek Bridge, and patrolled the radiating roadways into the Carolina back country to assure that herders such as Leonard Askew would regularly drive livestock from the Goose Creek cowpens to the slaughter houses near the City.[45]

On April 13, 1780, British Lt. Colonel Banaster Tarlton sequestered the crossroads, and late the following evening he force-marched past the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern to surprise armed patriots in Moncks Corner. During the following months, daily patrols visited the tavern in pursuit of straggling patriots, and Royal dragoons followed the avenues from the tavern to the front doors of nearby plantations to harass the families whose fathers and adult sons rode with patriots, such as renowned guerilla Francis Marion.

As the British presence receded, Governor James Rutledge ordered Francis Marion to monitor and control the movement of goods into the occupied port city.

Francis Marion's grandfather, Benjamin Marion, long before hailed from a farm merely three miles west of the Eighteen-Mile Tavern on the Road to Dorchester. The old French Huguenot homestead skirted the northern perimeter of the shrinking British-patrolled hinterland with which Marion was intimately familiar.

Marion directed to Colonel Peter Horry that "no boats or persons should pass from or to Charles Town without your or my pass-port."

He also ordered that no plantations should "thrash or beat out any rice but what may be necessary for home use."[46]

When the British retreated to Charleston, Goose Creek fell under the control of Francis Marion who recognized the strategic value of the crossroads, and Marion's commander, General Nathaniel Greene was especially worried about the flow of supplies going from Goose Creek into British occupied Charleston. He complained to Marion about the large numbers of cattle that were sent to Charleston and suggested that Marion keep consistent patrols on the Goose Creek Road to prevent the passage of cattle and other supplies.[47]

Governor Mathews chided Marion to control the rampant smuggling that he claimed was reflecting badly on Marion and his patriot cavalry.[48] Throughout the ordeal, Francis Marion and his small band displayed the crescent symbol of the younger sons boldly on their helmets, and patrolled the familiar neighborhood near the Eighteen-Mile Tavern until December 1781, when the British burned the fortifications, evacuated the City, and sailed across the bar.[49]

The Federalists

As the war for revolution raged, Daniel and Elizabeth Tharin acquired Button Hall Plantation in 1778,[50] but soon sold it to Lewis Lestergette for £40,000.[51]

Lewis Lestergette leased the busy tavern for five years to Samuel Knight at 15 pounds annually, and eventually Knight acquired the "two small tracts of land lying to the west side of the road leading from Charleston to Moncks Corner."[52]

During his tenure, the 18-mile intersection emerged as one of the most dynamic in the young nation, as nearby powerbrokers traversed there as leaders of the new United States Federalists Party forged by Alexander Hamilton.

Wealthy Gabriel Manigault of nearby Steepbrook Plantation married Margaret Izard in 1786, the 16-year-old daughter of Ralph Izard and Alice De Lancey Izard of the renowned Elms Plantation.[53]

Ralph Izard was a member of the Continental Congress, a United States Senator, and the father of six, including Charlotte. She married William Loughton Smith, the wealthy and dynamic politician residing at Button Hall.[54]

These marriages united the Manigaults, Izards and Smiths into a political faction that dominated South Carolina for almost 16 years, and influenced the national Federalist policy during the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.[55]

During that era, the dining rooms, parlors, libraries and verandas at the Elms, Button Hall and Steepbrook manors spanned a four-mile radius encompassing the Eighteen-Mile Tavern. That proximity allowed the patrons of that old meeting house to witness the passage of the most influential men of Carolina. Those men rode to nearby venues for dinners and other parlays to craft and debate relevant issues of the new State and Republic.[56]

But, as challenges of the new republic brought together some of the greatest thinkers of the era, residents near the tavern faced daunting day-to-day challenges.

Challenges of a New Century

As the 18th century waned, the predictable summer fevers prompted most of the wealthier planters to seek the harbor breezes of Charleston during the warmer times of the year.

Less affluent residents traveled to well-drained pine forest communities such as Summerville, a seven-mile walk west of the tavern.[57] The seasonal exodus, the abandoned inland rice fields, and exhausted "old fields" diminished the number of wealthy patrons who long characterized the 18-mile neighborhood.

Many of the absent landowners employed overseers. Those overseers, as well as marginal planter/farmers, tenants and African-American slaves dominated the demography. Traffic at the crossroads thinned as more planter families abandoned the lands of their fathers and grandfathers and sought cotton fields in the west, while some despaired and turned to crime, prompting one Goose Creeker to recall, "persons rarely ventured to travel the Goose Creek road without arms."[58]

Within those daunting circumstances some optimism shone when Samuel Knight, proprietor of the Eighteen-Mile Tavern,[59] appealed to the new State of South Carolina Legislature for patents for thrashing machines.[60]

Notwithstanding the moribund economy, the Breaker families operated two successful taverns and small contiguous farms during the first four decades of the 19th century. William Laughton Smith sold 109 acres of Button Hall to Lewis Breaker, proprietor of the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern, and a few years later, the Smith heirs conveyed more old Button Hall land to Lewis Breaker and his son, Jacob.[61]

Jacob Breaker operated the "Nineteen-Mile

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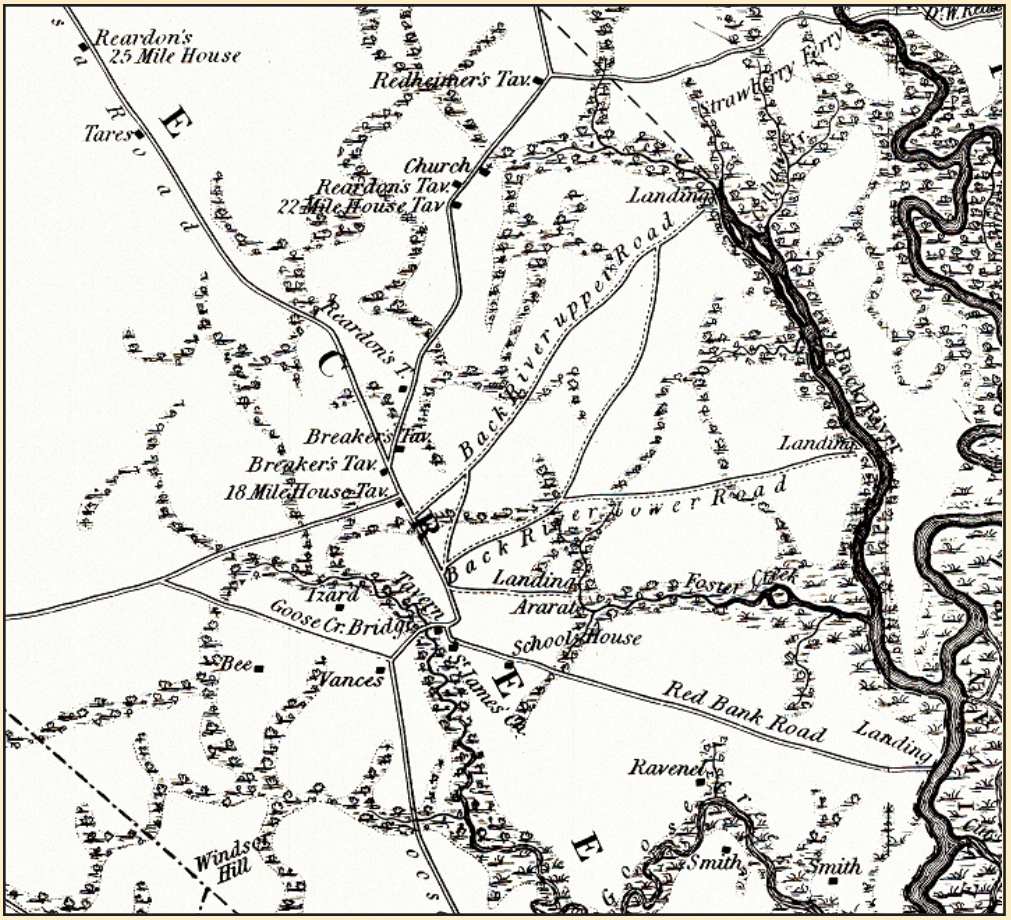
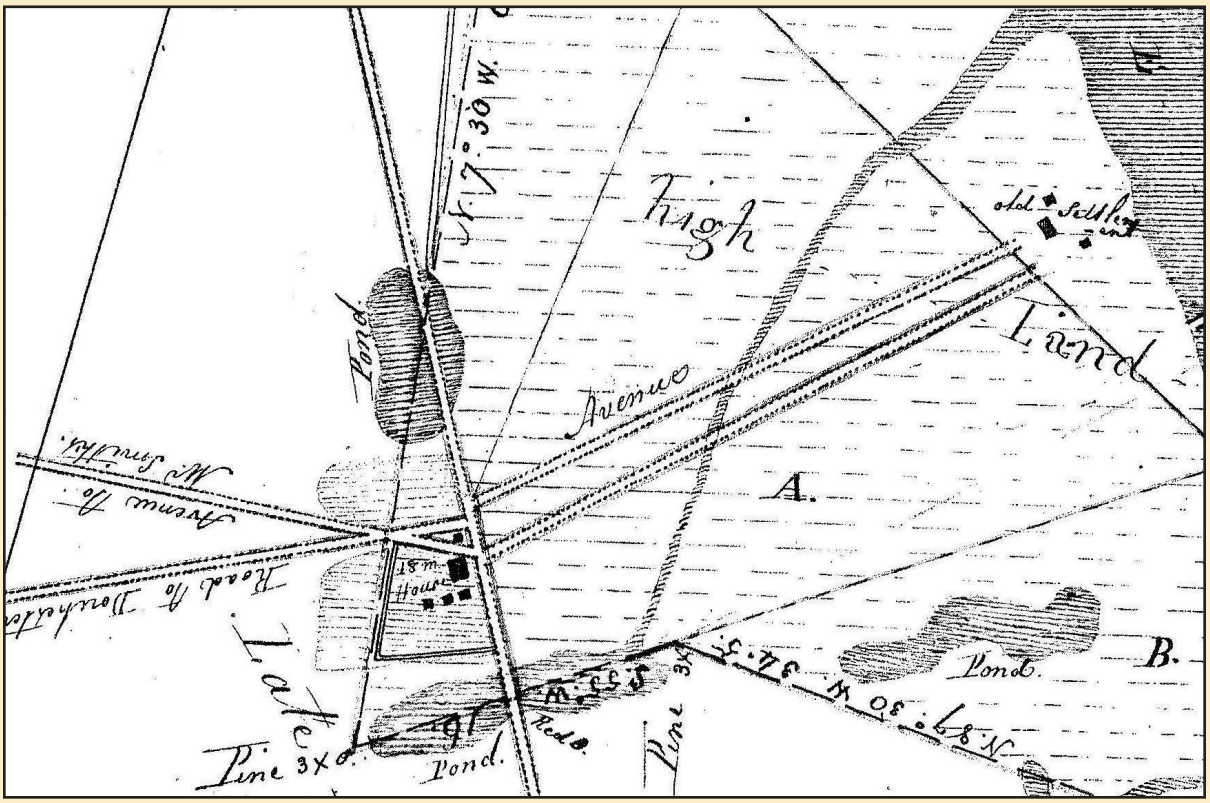


A detail of the Charleston District, South Carolina, Surveyed by Charles Vignoles and Henry Ravenel 1820, for the improved Mill's Atlas, 1825, shows the confluence of roads near the "18 Mile House Tav." "Vances," tavern is indicated near the Goose Creek Bridge. A "Tavern" is indicated near the St. James, Goose Creek Church as well as two "Breaker's Tav." Also indicated are two "Reardon's, T.," and the "22 Mile House Tav." on the Road from Goose Creek to Moncks Corner.



A detail of the John Diamond 1805 plat shows the convergence of plantation avenues at the "18 m House" (Eighteen-Mile House) intersection. Inexplicably, two parallel avenues lead to the "old settlement" at the site of the Button Hall main house. The Eighteen-Mile House Tavern is indicated with four auxiliary structures. The large pasture and ponds near the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern attracted travelers who wished to graze and water horses. The plat is among the collections of the S.C. Historical Society.

Below are seven Goose Creek Tavern Keepers, according to the Directory of White Inhabitants of the Charleston District 1802, as well as supplemental information from the 1810 census.[66]

Name	Occupation	Mile Marker/Road	Family Members	Slaves
John Hinds	*Tavern Keeper/ Deputy Sheriff*	*17/State Road*	*N/A*	*N/A*
Lewis Breaker	*Tavern Keeper*	*18/State Road*	*9*	*7*
Jacob Breaker	*Blacksmith*	*19/State Road*	*10*	*7*
Mary Brown	*Tavern Keeper*	*20/State Road*	*0*	*5*
Mary Bell	*Tavern Keeper*	*22/Moncks Corner Road*	*1*	*16*
M. Jackson	*Tavern Keeper/ Deputy Sheriff*	*23/Moncks Corner Road*	*N/A*	*N/A*
James Reardon	*Tavern Keeper*	*23/Moncks Corner Road*	*6*	*1*

Tavern," at the intersection of the old Moncks Corner Road less than one mile from his father's home and business. [62]

The Breakers traveled five miles on Sundays to worship at the Bethlehem Baptist Church near the 22-mile tavern[63]and they steadily expanded their holdings. Jacob Breaker oversaw a large household of family members, freedmen and seven slaves in 1810; the family increased to 17 slaves a decade hence and 39 bound workers by 1830.[64]

The nascent State of South Carolina undertook an ambitious road project to connect farms to markets and mitigate financial losses resulting from the Revolutionary War. The State Road (South Carolina Highway 176) was originally built as a toll road. On March 2, 1786, a petition to the State House requested turnpikes and tolls on the old Goose Creek Road from Charleston to Wassamassaw, but the project continued until it reached the Greenville District.[65]

In 1823, the State Legislature took possession of the State Road and initiated a toll system along its entire course. Travelers used the roadway frequently and paid the tolls from Goose Creek to Charleston because there were no other ways to pass through that low and wet section. Taverns served the public along the way.

By the first quarter of the 19th century, many of the neighborhoods along the Goose Creek Road from Charleston to the Goose Creek Bridge were well inhabited. Many of the larger tracts subdivided into midsized farms and businesses with families who depended on a well-maintained roadway.

A petition to the State Judiciary Committee attested to the heavy use of the byway because in 1822 a petition was presented to a state committee to prohibit private households from selling liquor without a license along that section of roadway. Samuel Prioleau, chairman of the committee, reported that the road was heavily used and that the private families were "too near the public highway to avoid entertaining travelers and too poor to do so gratis."[67] Consequently, the petition to prohibit was denied and taverns continued to serve various libations every couple of miles or so from Charleston, across the Goose Creek Bridge to Moncks Corner.

Minus the sections sold to Lewis and Jacob Breaker, Button Hall contained only 387 acres when William Laughton Smith's widow sold the settlement and acreage in 1821 for $2,710.[68] Subsequently, the family sold the remnant of the colonial era settlement with the rice lands into and out of the family more times until all that remained reverted to J.J. Screven Smith and Thomas Smith, two grandsons of Charlotte Wragg and William Laughton Smith.[69]

These two grandsons kept the remnants of Button Hall through the middle years of the 19th century but conveyed the last of it to Charles P. Shier in 1858.[70] After these sales the Button Hall manor and boundaries dissolved to never reconstitute and the ancient settlement and its long >

avenue that connected to the Eighteen-Mile Tavern reverted to forests and old fields.

As the old Button Hall Avenue faded, slave families clustered in small homes near its intersection with the State Road on Eighteen-Mile House property. These remnant workers of the obsolete plantation system eked meager existence from nearby fields carved from the overgrown and defunct rice lands and the landowners sought opportunities to "hire out" slaves to work the public roads and bridges.

However, soon after Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1791, the world desire for the versatile fiber placed increasingly greater demands upon slave labor and steadily expanded the slave culture from South Carolina across Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, northern Florida, and Louisiana, and on to western Tennessee, eastern Arkansas, and Texas.

Slave traders marched their bound workers to the new cotton fields, and the slave families who remained at the Eighteen-Mile House clung desperately to the tenants of the Deep South with their white masters until liberators arrived to eradicate the dominating culture that the Goose Creek Men implanted centuries before.[71]

As strife over slavery stiffened during the years leading to Civil War, Southerners more overtly heralded the ancient mores brought from Barbados a century before. Learned men of that era reaffirmed the belief that white southerners were members of the master race, who arrived in Charleston to rule the south, and naturally must persist to properly dominate as the true aristocrats with "Pride of caste and color and privilege…"[72] Consequently, many rejected "Yankees" as descendants of Saxon serfs, a subservient race, "…from the cold and marshy regions of northern England, where man is little more than a cold-blooded amphibious biped."[73]

Nevertheless, by mid-century, the deep-south expansion ceased and political dominance shifted in favor of the north even as stalwart southerners, such as Carsten Vose at the Eighteen-Mile Tavern, held firmly to the familiar past.

Carsten Vose

A German immigrant, Carston Vose was born in 1806 in Wolsdorf, Hannover, Germany, and immigrated to New York in 1826.

He arrived in Charleston five years later where he operated a small grocery store and later purchased the 717-acre Oaks Plantation in Goose Creek.[74]

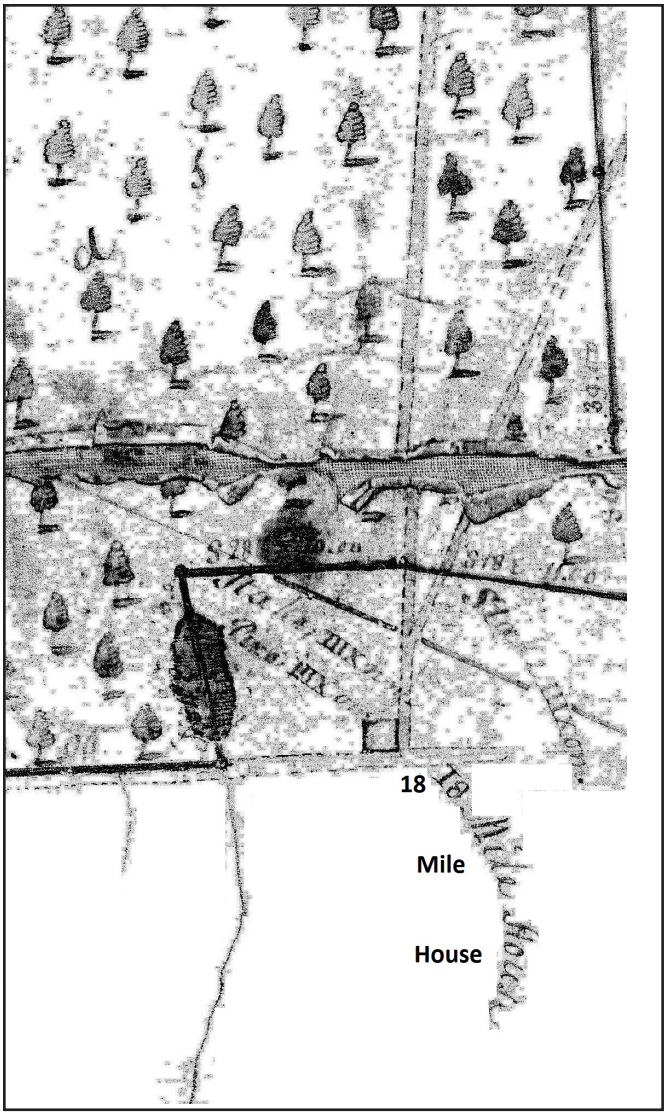
When he wed Jane Hester Dorem Brickman, widow of Adolf Brinkman, proprietor of the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern, Vose joined his Oaks properties with her sections of the Seventeen, Eighteen and Nineteen-Mile House tracts,[75] and assumed ownership of the tavern and eight valuable slaves.[76]

The Vose household flourished with five children: Carsten, Margaret Ann, Catherine Evelyn, Frederica Oliver [Olivia] and John George. The Vose enterprise expanded by 1850 to include three free workers: Thomas Heyward, a mechanic, and two laborers, James Johnson and John Wilson.

A 58-year-old woman resided with the household and 22 slaves, including Alec, a close childhood companion to John George Vose. The household raised hundreds of cows and great harvests of corn, but no cotton or rice on 1,350 acres worth $6,000 in 1850.[77]

Carsten Vose prospered from the ideal location of his tavern at the ancient intersection. A contemporary explained, "…being on the highway from Columbia to Charleston, and one day's travel to the City, the drovers with cattle and hogs would stop there over night and sometimes dispose of their stock to him." Also, "…he had a large share of 'the milk of human kindness,' …the footsore traveler on the State Road could always find rest under his roof…"[78]

The Vose family lived in Charleston during the summer months until 1852, when Carsten Vose acquired a house and store in Summerville where he lived and helped to establish the Summerville Presbyterian Church.[79] The family remained in nearby Summerville during the unhealthy summer months and relied upon Moses Gibson, their overseer, to manage the rural Goose Creek properties in their >



absence. The family always returned to their Eighteen-Mile house after the first frost to enjoy the winter holidays, repair the sheds, barns and fences and prepare their Goose Creek fields for spring planting.[80]

The old tavern served as a polling place for many years and Carsten Vose, poll official, traveled to Columbia in 1856 to give testimony in a disputed election.[81]

The family downsized somewhat in 1859 when Vose kept his largest section with the tavern but conveyed 353 acres with the main Oaks Plantation house and settlement to Edward R. Miles for $2,450.[82] A year hence, the Vose family house and tavern stood at the center of activity when South Carolina seceded from the United States of America.

A detail of a plat drawn by C.S. Dwight places the "18 Mile House" site at the intersection of the State Road and the Road to Dorchester. Carsten Vose owned and resided with his family at the Eighteen-Mile House in the years leading to Civil War. The Bloomfield Avenue is drawn diverting from the Road to Dorchester near the tavern on this 1859 plat. The house/tavern lot is drawn contiguous to both the State Road and the Road to Dorchester. The bold manuscript "18 Mile House" was added to this publication for clarity.

First Flag of the Confederacy

Late in 1860, when the "Black Republican Party," as labeled in the south, nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, South Carolina promised to withdraw from the United States of America.

When the news of the Republican victory arrived, the South Carolina General Assembly called a convention to write an Ordinance of Secession. The delegates assembled in the State Capital on Dec. 17, 1860, but due to rumors of small pox in Columbia, the convention adjourned to reconvene three days later in St. Andrews Hall on Broad Street in Charleston.

There, "precisely at seven minutes after one o'clock [afternoon]," on Dec. 20, a roll call vote commenced during which the delegates unanimously approved the Ordinance of Secession 15 minutes later.[83]

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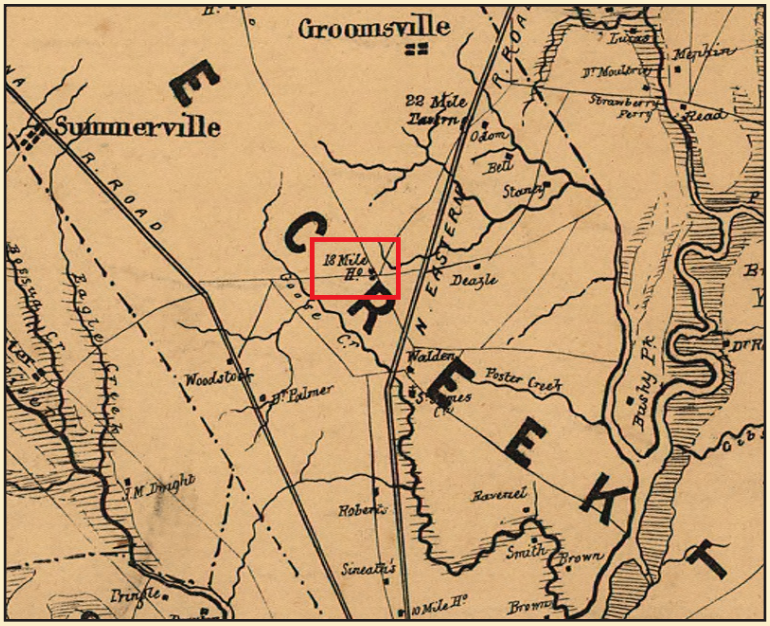
Barbara McGowin drew this image of John George Vose returning from Furman College to his home at the Eighteen-Mile House. He found his family staying up late on Dec. 20, 1860 making a first flag of the confederacy. A flaming hearth illuminates the family room where Patriarch Carsten Vose holds his rifle and his wife, Jane and his two daughters finish the flag of the Southern Republic.



A detail of the Evans and Cogswell Map of South Carolina shows the eastern section of the St. James, Goose Creek Parish in 1861. The communities of Summerville and Groomsville are indicated. A red box added for this publication identifies the "18 Mile Ho" near the Northeastern Railroad track at the center of the image.

The conventioneers voted behind closed doors, but adjourned immediately after the roll-call, allowing news of secession to erupt with shouts of joy, cannon fire and runners plastering the Mercury Newspaper broadside, "THE UNION IS DISSOLVED" along the streets of Charleston.

Before the delegates reassembled at 7 o'clock that evening to affix the State Seal and allow each delegate to sign the ordinance,[84] telegraph messengers clicked the news beyond the State boundaries, outward bound trains delivered hurriedly-penned mail to post offices throughout the State, bands played "popular airs, …flags of many novel designs were displayed in the streets…"[85] and couriers on horseback galloped into the countryside to shout the exciting news.

Sixteen-year-old John George Vose returned from Furman College at 9 o'clock that evening to find his house awake and full of excitement.

He recalled, "I … found the whole family making a flag with a Palmetto tree and the words 'Southern Republic' sewed on under the tree."[86] The next morning "…someone hung it from a pole across the road from Pa's store." John George Vose suspected that it was "…one of the first flags of the Confederate States."[87]

That same morning someone hoisted the "secession banner" over the Custom House in Charleston and many homemade flags, pennants, and standards of various types flew in the days and weeks that followed, but the Vose family banner that unfurled at the Eighteen-Mile House on the morning of December 21, 1860, briefly waved as the only flag of the infant Republic of South Carolina.[88]

On Jan. 28, 1861, more than a month after the Vose flag unfurled, the South Carolina General Assembly, on behalf of the new Republic of South Carolina, adopted the first official standard for the newly created nation.

The Assembly adopted a simple blue field featuring a palmetto tree in the center and a crescent moon tilted slightly with the points (horns) pointed toward the right shoulder.[89] The Vose family hoisted their flag of the "Southern Republic" at the Eighteen-mile House Tavern in Goose Creek more than a month before any sanctioned standard. Their palmetto flag rose merely hours after the roll call vote for secession and briefly flew as the first flag of the Southern Republic of South Carolina; the first state of the nascent Confederacy.

Civil War Takes its Toll

When all able-bodied white males rushed to volunteer for Confederate service, Carsten Vose, Captain of the Goose Creek Company attached to the 18th Regiment, was no exception.

As a popular proprietor, Vose heard all of the prevailing political arguments and intended to enlist in the Confederate Army until he learned that his advanced age disqualified him. Not deterred, the 59-year-old warrior patrolled with the home guard for the duration of the war, while his son John George Vose and his son's slave companion Alex marched off with the "Rebs."[90]

Philip Johnstone Porcher, owner of Otranto and Captain of the Goose Creek Militia, commonly known as the "home guard," commanded 40 men who were too old, too young, too feeble or otherwise excused from the front lines. Except for a "preacher" and a railroad repairman, all were substantial property owners in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish.[91]

Road traffic along the State Road increased significantly during the war years (1861-1865) as the declining Confederacy consumed more of the resources of the countryside, and warring fronts on >

land and sea shifted closer to Charleston. Authorities diverted locomotives and train cars to support the resistance, requiring more military suppliers and private entrepreneurs to use transport wagons and the State Road to deliver products to Charleston. Daily train service stopped temporarily in early December 1864, as the shifting fronts in Georgia required more railcars,[92] and regular service ceased entirely near Christmas when Confederate forces turned away from Savannah.[93]

As the southern cause faded precipitously during the waning days of 1864, Confederate General William Joseph Hardee ordered retreat from the southern regions of South Carolina. In compliance, Confederate Brigadier General Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard immediately directed the evacuation of Charleston. Within hours, the 18-mile crossroads jammed with traffic.

John George Vose traveled on one of the last evacuating Northeastern Railroad cars through Goose Creek with orders to depart Charleston and reassemble in Florence, SC.

Packed with soldiers, the train paused at Porcher Station (Otranto), crossed the long trestle over Goose Creek, and immediately skirted the old 18-mile house lands. From the train window, Vose saw his boyhood home, and later recalled:

> I was sent to Charleston and there took a train on the Northeastern Road for Florence. This road passed through our old home for about two miles and in sight of the house. I could not resist the temptation, and with a friend, when the train stopped at Mt. Holly, a station about two miles from home …we jumped off walked two miles back and spent the night with ma and pa, washed up and continued the journey the next day.[94]

Other Confederate units hiked the State Road past the Eighteen-Mile Tavern through the long St. James, Goose Creek Parish while Columbia smoldered in the wake of William Tecumseh Sherman's army, more than 100 miles north. The Vose family evacuated in February 1865, when the home guard under the command of Philip Porcher of nearby Otranto Plantation and his militia marched to Summerville to shore up the coastal defense. More orders joined the home guard to the greater exodus, leaving the parish devoid of healthy adult males.

Evacuating Confederate soldiers soon crowded the State Road. At first, there were only a few gray cavalrymen passing the old tavern, but the lines thickened until men persistently passed for 10 consecutive days.[95] Dozens of soldiers in unkempt woolen buff gray or butternut uniforms with night rolls of all descriptions camped nightly at the ancient packhorse campground, and on the porch of the Eighteen-Mile House.

The last Confederate soldiers to pass over the 220-foot long and covered Goose Creek Bridge, set it ablaze to thwart the Union advance.

Merely hours behind the last retreating confederates, Union General John Porter Hatch sent advanced units commanded by General E. E. Potter to Goose Creek to capture stragglers and suppress resistance.[96] Throughout the following days, a steady stream of Union soldiers disembarked at Otranto Railroad Station, waded across the waterway and persisted along the road to the barns, sheds, porticos and front doors of the plantation homes.[97]

Within days, the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth Volunteers, a proud group of young African- American men with European-American commanders, arrived at the Eighteen-Mile intersection to impart the laws of the United States of America upon that section of the south.

John Poppenheim met the invaders at the abandoned Eighteen-Mile House to surrender the St. James, Goose Creek Parish. Too old for the front lines, Poppenheim served in the home guard, but did not retreat with his unit when the Union army arrived in Goose Creek. Instead, as the chairman of the parish road commission, he stood as the lone civilian authority in Goose Creek to meet Union General Edward E. Potter at the Eighteen-Mile House.[98]

Within that stunning context, on Feb. 28, 1865 and during the days that followed, black soldiers liberated the Eighteen-Mile "Negro Yard" and followed the diverging pathways to slave rows of all of the nearby plantations.

During the first week of March, 1865, young black soldiers pitched field tents and hunkered around feeble campfires at the old packhorse camp, while others slept on the floor of the Eighteen-Mile House near the roaring hearth, as a freezing rain chilled that section of the fading Confederacy.[99]

During the confusion of retreat and occupation, someone thoroughly ransacked the old house and tavern for firewood, doors, window glass and sashes. Moreover, long neglect allowed the intersecting >

Road to Dorchester to overgrow until it was barely discernable. Nevertheless, the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern was alive again. Youthful boys in blue cooked, ate, slept, and shouted orders from the meetinghouse to small clusters of obedient, barefoot, and liberated souls mulling about.

Long ago, that place resounded with talk of deerskins, furs, horses, rice, thrashing machines and politics. Much more recently it flew a palmetto tree banner against the "northern fanatics." Now it sheltered young black men in blue witnessing the passing of an era from that ancient cross roads. And, until their dying days, those men harbored dream images of liberated souls rejoicing in the cradle of the Deep South.

Late that winter, after the train ride and hundreds of miles hiking, John George Vose and a fellow warrior named Samples (no first name is known) inexplicably found themselves in Union-controlled territory in North Carolina 30 days before the surrender at Appomattox Court House. Samples and Vose walked stealthily, and one afternoon when it was time to "hunt a place to sleep and something to eat" they stopped at a farm gate.

Vose later testified:

> Samples, doing the talking asked if we could get lodging for the night. [The farmer retorted] no, had no place to put us. I thought that was the end of it but Samples kept talking. Finally, the farmer opened the gate; we went in and were given a fine supper, bed and breakfast. The same thing occurred several times while we were in that section. I found out that Samples was a Mason, hence the change of front! [100]

During the days following the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, and prior to the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston to General Sherman on April 18, young John George Vose and his childhood slave companion, Alex returned home.

John George recalled, "Alex and I were in dilapidated condition…but we soon washed up…"

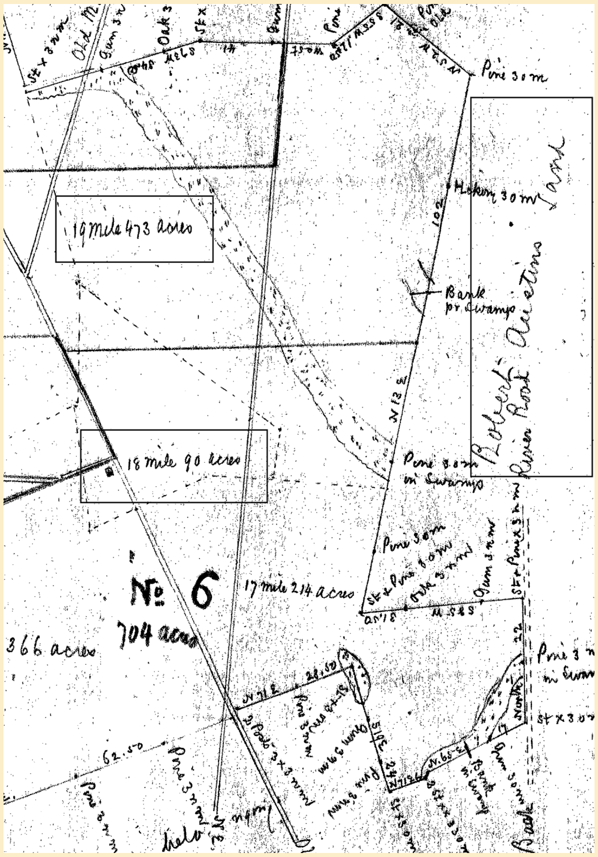
He continued, "…we [he and Alex] loved each other…he had every chance to go to the Yanks; but no, he returned home with me and remained quite a while as if he didn't know he was free…" [101]

Reconstruction and Beyond

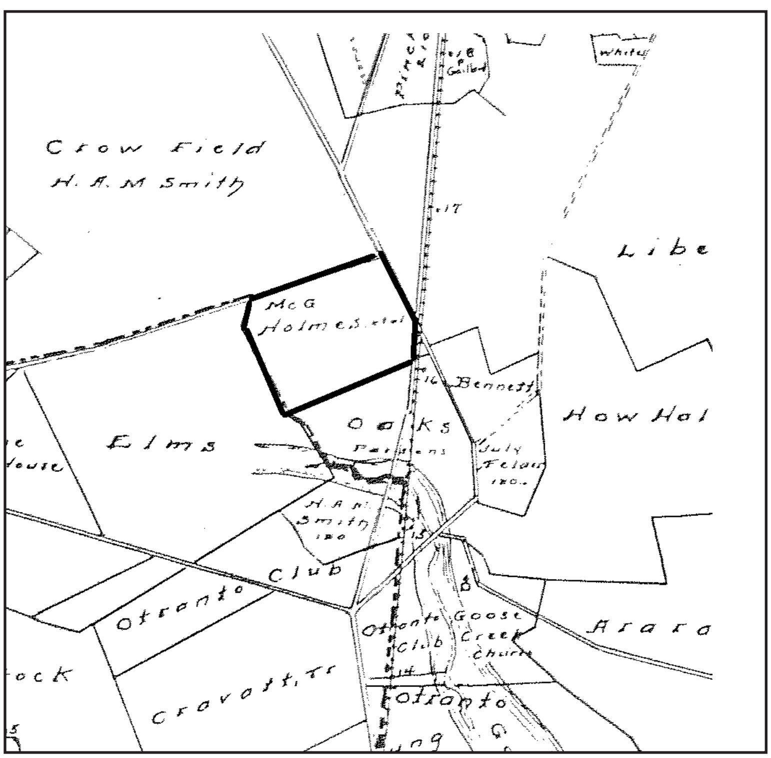
After the Civil War, no one cleared the old Road to Dorchester nor did anyone re-harness the surfaced storm waters, allowing the floods to sheet wantonly across the old plantation grounds. No one rebuilt the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern, and no Goose Creek families harbor optimism for any reconstruction.

Nonetheless, in "consideration of love and affection," Carsten Vose devised a trust in 1870 to three of his children of 1,111 acres containing all of his Goose Creek land, including the Eighteen-Mile Tract "on which he heretofore resided." [102]

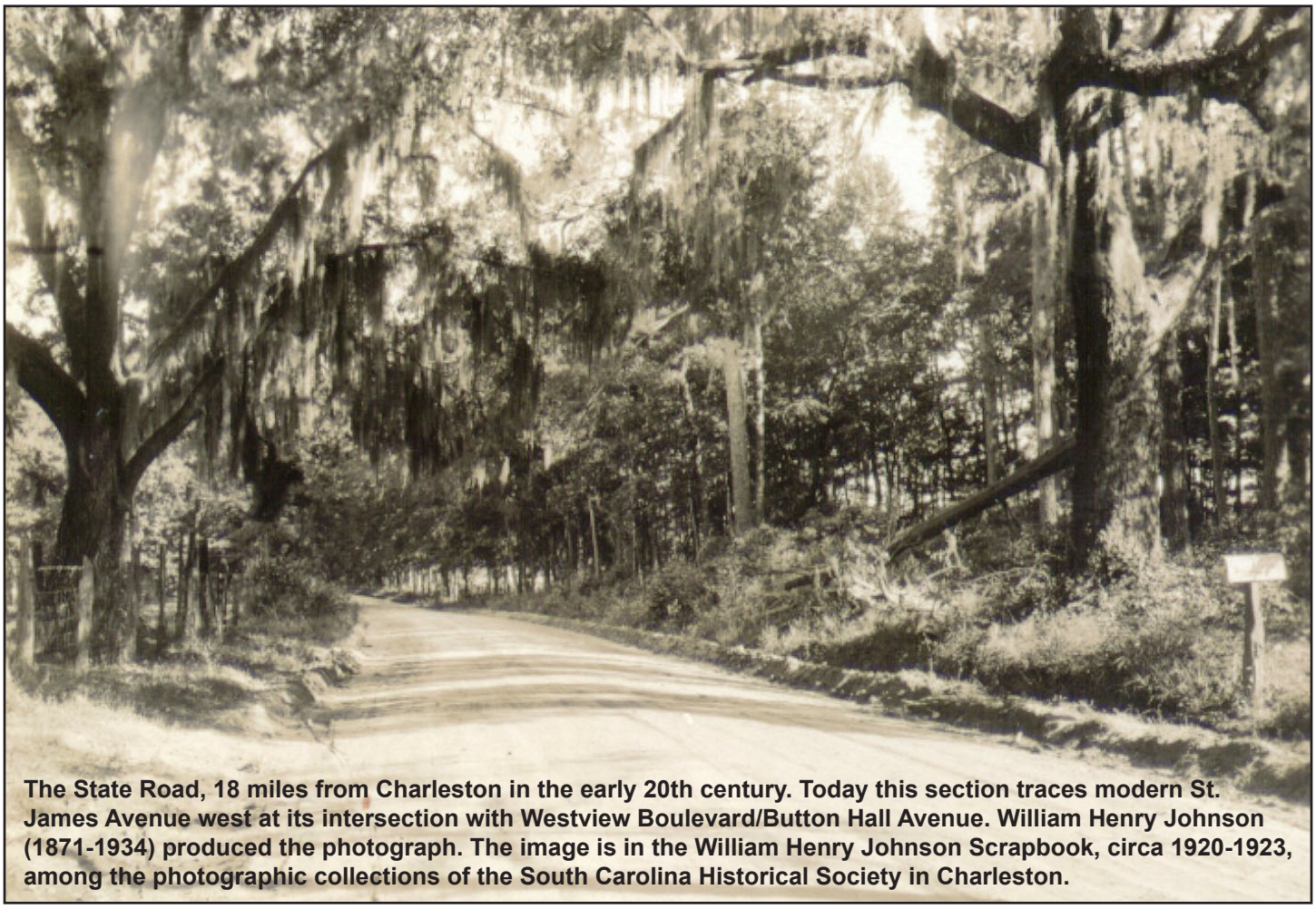
These heirs sold all of the Vose acreage the following year for $4,800 to Henry A. Middleton, descendent of the ancient settlers at the nearby Crowfield Plantation.[103] Middleton and his heirs joined the Vose properties with the old Crowfield lands and converted all of it into tenant farms during the closing decade of the nineteenth century. At the turn of the new century, two Middleton descendents, Henry Smith and Langdon Cheves assumed the landlord responsibilities, managing dozens of little homesteads for impoverished black and white families.



A detail of a plat shows the “19 Mile 493 acres” tract at the juncture of the Road to Moncks Corner and the State Road. The “18-Mile 90 acres” tract at the intersection of the State Road and the Road to Dorchester, and the “17 mile 214 acres” tract are noted at the intersection of the “Old State Road” with the Northeaster Railroad Track. The plat is among the records of Langdon Cheves.



A detail of the Gaillard Map describes tracts of land in the vicinity of the Eighteen-Mile intersection during the early decades of the 20th century. The tract identified as “Mr. G. Holmes et. al.” indicated near the center of the plat contained the sight of the old tavern. Jack Etling purchased the tract and subdivided it into Pine View Subdivision near mid-century. The bold outline of that tract was added for this publication.



The State Road, 18 miles from Charleston in the early 20th century. Today this section traces modern St. James Avenue west at its intersection with Westview Boulevard/Button Hall Avenue. William Henry Johnson (1871-1934) produced the photograph. The image is in the William Henry Johnson Scrapbook, circa 1920-1923, among the photographic collections of the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston.

Langdon Cheves

Langdon Cheves, a Charleston attorney and businessman, reigned as the most influential landowner in Goose Creek during the first three decades of the 20th century.[104]

He managed singularly or in partnership, more than 4,000 acres of land including the Eighteen and Nineteen-Mile-House tracts.[105] He and his brother-in-law, Henry A.M. Smith, employed two men to manage the tenants and collect rents.

Langdon Cheves rented a farmhouse and eight acres to James Nelson, farmer and family man. The Nelson house stood on the site of the razed Eighteen Mile House Tavern close to the western shoulder of State Road, one half mile from the rail crossing where a semblance of a rural center appeared.[106]

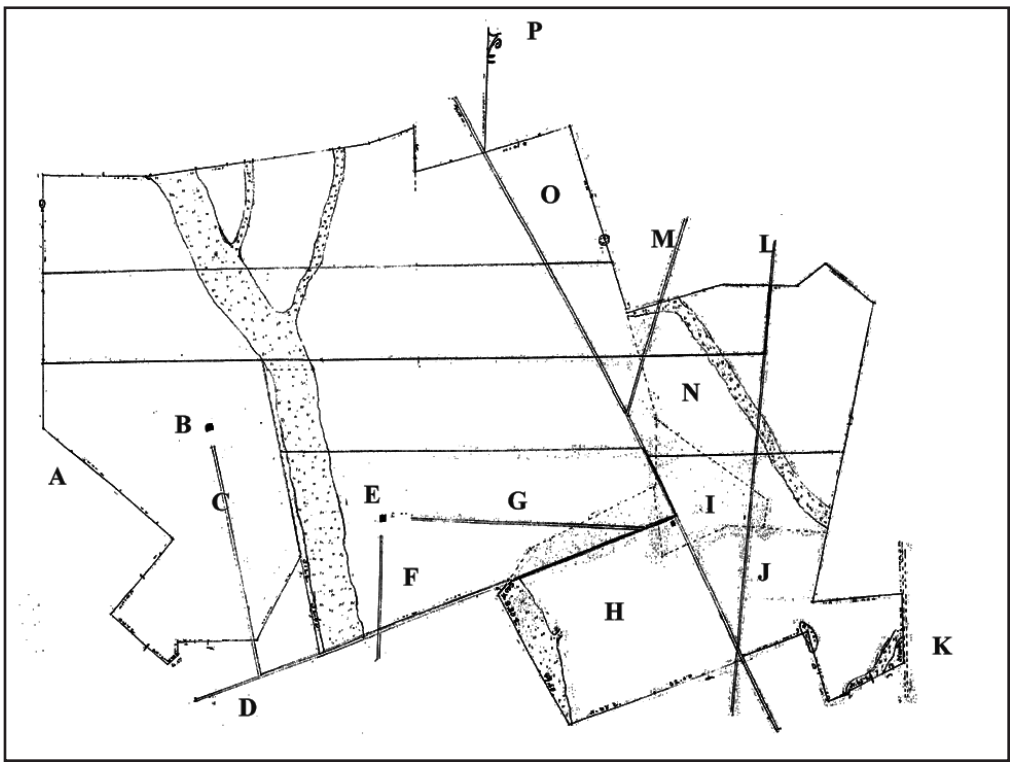
One manager, J.P. Clarke, collected $10 annually from James Nelson – farmer and family man. Nelson enjoyed the convenience of the small ponds near his home that once refreshed ponies loaded with frontier trade essentials, but now watered his plow mules and milk cows.[107]

By way of his rental agreement with Langdon Cheves, Nelson promised to pay eight dollars a year for the right to occupy and farm the land. The lease agreement also obliged Nelson to pay Cheves by way of a lien on all crops grown on the property. The agreement directed any ginner or factor who received his crops to deliver sufficient money to Langdon Cheves.

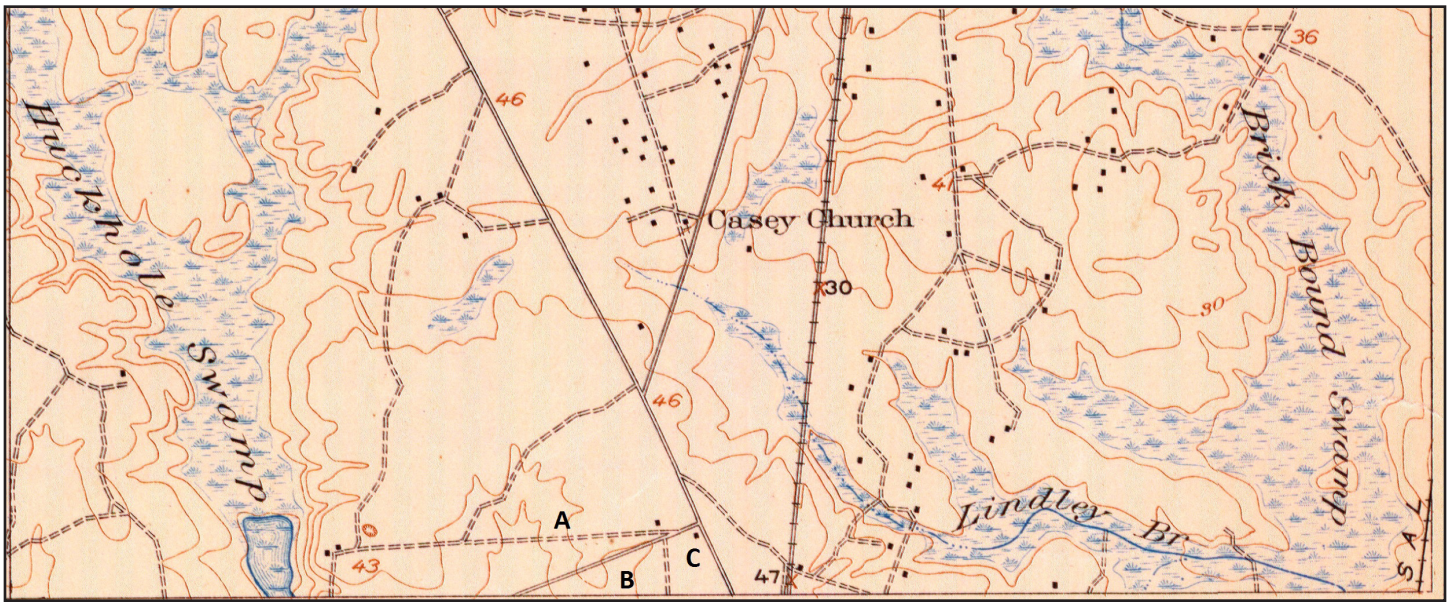
Thus, a tight network of renter, landlord and intermediary merchants protected Cheves from default.[108]

Langdon Cheves sold the tract containing the Nelson home and 26 small farms ranging from 10 to 20 acres each to George S. Holmes for $5,400 in 1916.[109] Holmes sold it and 360 acres of the Eighteen-Mile Tract the same year to Edwin Parsons of the Oaks.[110]

The photograph shows the State Road at the Eighteen-Mile Intersection in the early twentieth century. A notation on the photograph states that the clump of trees marks the defunct intersection of the "Road to Dorchester." William Henry Johnson (1871-1934) produced the photograph. The image is in the William Henry Johnson Scrapbook, circa 1920-1923, among the photographic collections of the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston.



The above plat shows lands Henry A. Middleton owned and recorded May, 1872 in Book C, p. 550 at the Charleston County Office Building, Charleston, South Carolina. T.J. Mellard surveyed and drew the plat describing 3971 acres in 1872. Langdon Cheves inherited and managed these properties for more than forty years in partnership with others. The Crowfield tract consisting of 1,464 acres was purchased from John Middleton on February 5, 1840. The Bloomfield tract consisting of 1364 acres was purchased from Arthur Gibbes in 1855. The north-western section of the Oaks and all of the 17, 18 and 19-mile tracts consisting of 1143 acres were purchased from Captain Carsten Vose on May 18, 1871. The original plat was recorded April 1873 in plat book B, p. 40. Manuscript letters were added for this publication to illuminate the description: A- De La Plaine's Main House, B- Crowfield Main House, C- Crowfield Avenue, D. Road to Dorchester, E- Bloomfield Main House, F- Bloomfield Main Avenue, G- Bloomfield Second Avenue, H - The Oakes Plantation, I – Eighteen-Mile House Tract, J – Seventeen-Mile House Tract, K – Back River Upper Road, L – Northeastern Railroad, M - Road to Moncks Corner, N – Nineteen –Mile House Tract, O – State Road (Road to Wassamassaw), P – Compass Rose indicating north. Henry A.M. Smith traced the plat. The tracing is among the Smith papers with the collections of the South Carolina Historical Association, Charleston, South Carolina.



John Barton Payne, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior directed the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers to produce the Summerville, quadrant topographical map in 1920. This detail of the map shows the Northeaster Railroad bisecting the image. "Casey Church" is indicated on The Road to Moncks Corner that diverges from the State Road. Three alpha letters added for this publication indicate: A- Avenue to Bloomfield Plantation house site. B- Defunct Road to Dorchester. C- Nelson farm house.

The City of Goose Creek

The South Carolina Highway Commissioners laid out a new state road (SC 52) in 1922 and paved all of it by the advent of the middle decades (1940-1960), sparking the attention of wealthy investors and causing the agricultural interests of the old southern families, such as the Smiths and Cheves, to give way to large investment conglomerates, such as the United States Department of Defense.

By 1950, the population of the greater Charleston Area, including southern Berkeley County, exploded to 225,000 people.[111]

As more civil servants found employment at the nearby defense facilities, newly arrived families sought homes within easy commutes. In response, Jack Etling purchased the old tavern lands as two dozen small farms that Langdon Cheves rented for two decades.[112]

Thirty-year-old Jack Etling arrived in Goose Creek in 1934 to work a small chicken farm with his father on the old 18-mile site. Jack Etling received an insurance payment as a result of an automobile accident injury and used the money to purchase additional farm land that traced the lines of the old Holmes properties.[113] He subdivided the two dozen, 10- to 19-acre farms[114] in 1953 into single residential lots and commenced building two- and three-bedroom block, brick, or wood-sided houses.[115]

"I laid out the first lots in October 1953," Etling recalled. His modest, well-constructed homes sold quickly.[116]

Residential and commercial development continued until the countryside transformed into modest suburbia and Jack Etling and others envisioned essential institutions. Etling worked to establish the first Baptist Church in 1957 and, in subsequent years, worked to arrange the first Goose Creek voting precinct and magistrate court, and coordinated with others to incorporate a section of the rising suburbia into the Town of Goose Creek.

Etling and other leading men pooled their dollars to advertise in the Charleston newspaper for an incorporation election that occurred Tuesday, >

March 14, 1961. On that day, almost 500 citizens joined the municipality. They elected Hilton Waring Bunch mayor and chose "Goose Creek" as the name of the newest town in South Carolina.[117]

Etling sold a small building to Town Council for the first City Hall and Fire/Police Department and sat on the first two terms of Town Council (1961-64).

The energetic visionary organized and helped construct a Masonic Lodge for brotherly commiserations, but the ancient caste system prevailed in South Carolina and as the civil rights movement gathered nationwide relevancy, racial unrest challenged the all-white municipal leadership during their earliest years.

Long established racial apartheid, persisting from the Barbadian culture, required that blacks and whites use separate facilities such as water fountains and restrooms, and socializing, dating and marriage were vehemently prohibited.

In the year of the incorporation of the Town of Goose Creek, Hampton Varner Jr., a non-white residing four miles west of the 18-mile intersection, died at the age of 35. He succumbed to head trauma at the Shady Forest Bar in the Midland Park section of North Charleston, when he and his wife Emma Kirton Clark, a "white lady," visited the bar on a Saturday evening.

A heated argument ensued resulting from Hamp's association with his Caucasian wife and the exchange escalated until five men "stomped Hamp to death" on the dance floor.[118]

Goose Creek City Council directed the improvement of Button Hall Avenue in 2013. A power line easement parallels the current Button Hall Avenue. It traces the footprint of the original entranceway reach from the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern to the colonial era main house, and traces the footprint of the Road to Dorchester to the west.

Welcome signs for the City of Goose Creek display logos for professional and civic associations that currently meet within the municipal limits, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (upper left) as well as the Sons of Confederacy (lower right). Both associations meet regularly in the City of Goose Creek to perpetuate the best elements of their legacies.

Peace Prevails

The Masonic Lodge 401 Ancient Free Masons (AFM), emerged on the footprint of the ancient tavern as a beacon to the founders of modern Goose Creek, and a telltale to antiquity.[119] Elmer W. Etling (Jack) donated the lot upon which the Masonic lodge ascended and gave time, money and his personal labor to the construction of the two-story cinder block building.[120]

The Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina established the new lodge in September 1962 with Worshipful Grand Master John Lawrence Flynn presiding.

Undoubtedly, the most dynamic leaders of that day served the Masonic Lodge, including Mayor Hilton Waring Bunch, Municipal Judge Carl Barrs, Police Chief Leonard C. Turner, Fire Chief Dellie R. Truelove, and Town Council Members Edgar Binnar and Jack Etling. These men sought a sane path forward during troubled seasons of racial divide.

In 1963, two years after the founding of the Town of Goose Creek and the bar room murder of Hamp Varner, Native-American and racially mixed children commuted to the new Goose Creek Elementary School on Red Bank Road, (today a wing of Goose Creek High School) as a measured step toward school integration.

Peace prevailed for a time but when black boys and girls arrived at Goose Creek Elementary two years later,[121] hateful resistance erupted again. A Ku Klux Klan rally on the Pine Ridge School grounds, two miles west of the intersection, rattled the neighborhood and inexplicably the old school, built 27 years prior "for white children only"[122] burned to the ground before dawn the following day.[123]

By 1965, the schools in Goose Creek were partially integrated but many persistently railed against racial tolerance. The KKK rallied during the period from 1972 to 1975 in an attempt to spew violence into the community. The pro-segregation organization "lit crosses" to "light the way" on three occasions approximate to the 18-mile intersection. Each time, dozens of hooded members of the invisible empire attended.[124]

Nevertheless, the great majority of the residents of the young Town of Goose Creek rejected violence and hate.[125] Black and white Goose Creekers refused to succumb to the vehement and inflexible positions preached by the Klan and showed more tolerance and flexibility in the "cradle of the Deep South" than state leaders expected.[126]

>

The majority of both races respected law and order and neither were inclined to damage the local community they both claimed, nor did the ever-increasing numbers of newcomers from across the nation embrace the message brought by hooded orators preaching hate.

Whites and blacks coexisted in Goose Creek for centuries resulting in a long history of familiarity that continues into the 21st century. Today, African-Americans in Goose Creek organize to safeguard hard wrought liberties and "deep-southerners" of that ancient place continue to display symbols of the Confederacy; and by extension, the essential elements of their prideful heritage.[127]

The Goose Creek Masonic Lodge stands near the eighteen-mile intersection on St. James Avenue in 2014. There, the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern once served as a threshold to the Carolina frontier and as the cradle of the Deep South.

Eighteen Miles from Charleston

Today, almost 40,000 residents come home to the City of Goose Creek, the 12th most populated municipality in South Carolina.[128] A reliable municipal foundation underpins the community where families thrive within a unique historic context.[129]

Now, a busy commercial intersection sprawls across the ancient Eighteen-Mile House Tavern site where adventurers conjugated during more than three centuries. There, the Goose Creek Men implanted a dynamic and durable culture that spread relentlessly, until it characterized all of the Deep South and shaped the demography and politics of America unto modern times.

At the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern planters, warriors, inventors, political scientists, scholars, and national leaders conferred and justified rebellion from the burdensome British Parliament and later hoisted a first flag of the Confederacy in blatant defiance of the United States Congress. In defeat, the principles of the Deep South faded grudgingly into an impoverished landscape, humbled by a superior Union Army and a loftier ideology of equality that persists into the 21st century.

Today, gentlemen of the New South meet regularly at the Goose Creek Masonic Lodge, erected upon the footprint of the old tavern. The members of the Masonic Lodge regularly hoist the United States of America flag, and below it they raise the indigo-blue South Carolina banner, bearing a sturdy Palmetto Tree and the iconic crescent.

The tilted crescent moon icon recalls the Norman knights of old England and their younger sons who imprinted a durable culture that shaped Carolina for three centuries. Beneath those banners, from their unique perspective, the Masons witness the City of Goose Creek rising resolutely from the cradle of the Deep South, 18 road miles from Charleston, South Carolina.

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End Notes

1 John Culpeper, Draught of Ashley River, 1671, notes "A Broad Stately Creeke [sic] That Runs many miles into the Country," a map among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. 5. Charleston, South Carolina.

2 Today, a power line easement parallels Westview Boulevard and traces the route of the obsolete "Road to Dorchester" that reached from the Eighteen-mile intersection to the ruins of Fort Dorchester on the Ashley River.

3 The Road from Charleston became the "High Road" in Goose Creek and later the State Road/St. James Avenue/South Carolina 176.

4 Although there were only a handful of Barbadians in the first fleet, over the next two years approximately half of the white settlers and more than half of the enslaved blacks came from Barbados in the Caribbean. Between 1670 and 1690 about 54 percent of the whites who immigrated to South Carolina came from Barbados and many emigrated from other islands in the English West Indies.

5 Colin Woodward, American Nations, A History of the Eleven Rival Cultures of North America, Penguin Books, Hudson Street, New York, p. 82.

6 Woodward, p.82. During the 1650s, over 100,000 Irish children between the ages of 10 and 14 were sold as slaves in the West Indies, Virginia and New England, of which almost half were sold to Barbadian planters. Also see: Handler, J. "Unshackled Spaces: Fugitives from Slavery and Maroon Communities in America." Yale University: The Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance and Abolition, 12/6-7/ 2002. O'Callaghan, S. To Hell or Barbados. Brandon Books Pub. Ltd., 2001, Vaughan,A. Roots of American Racism. Oxford University Press. 1995.

7 Kinloch Bull, Barbadian Settlers in Early Carolina: Historiographical Notes, South Carolina Historical Magazine, Volume 96, Number 4, October 1995. Kinloch Bull examines attempts by significant scholars to determine origins of early settlers in Carolina and exposes some significant errors, but he does not challenge the significant influence of Barbados on the Carolina culture.

8 Benjamin Middleton, one of the most successful sugar planters in Barbados conveyed his land to his oldest son Benjamin. When younger brothers, Edward and Arthur failed to establish new plantations in Antigua, they sailed to Carolina. On June 28, 1680 a Warrant for Carolina land for Arthur & Edward Middleton was issued. The English Sugar Islands and the Founding of S.C. Chapter 72, pp. 84-85 South Carolina Historical Magazine. Also

see Walter Edgar, South Carolina a History, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina, 1998, pp.48,49.

9 Richard S. Dunn, Sugar and Slaves (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1972), p.112 and 112n.

10 Klingberg, Frank J. The Carolina Chronicle of Dr. Francis LeJau, 1706-1717. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1956, p. 94.

11 "Custom forms us all: Our thoughts, our morals, our most fixed beliefs…" South Carolina and Barbados Connections, Selections from the South Carolina Historical Society, Home House Press, Charleston, South Carolina, 2012, p. 17.

12 Michael J. Heitzler, "Boochawee: Plantation Land and Legacy in Goose Creek," The South Carolina Historical Magazine, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC, Vol. 111, Nos. 1-2 (January-April 2010, pp. 34-70.

13 Denise L. Bossy, Godin and Company: Charleston Merchants and the Indian Trade, 1674-1715, South Carolina Historical magazine, SCGM, Vol. 114, No. 2 (April 2013), p. 110.

14 Bossy, p. 110.

15 SCHGM, vol. XV, p. 64. John Berringer perished in April 1704.

16 Alan Galay, The Indian Slave Trade: The Rise of the English Empire in the American South, 1670-1717 (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2002), 136-161. Bossy, 110.

17 Sons and grandsons of the original Goose Creek Men implanted the Barbadian (West Indies) style system of slavery in the south-eastern section of North Carolina. See Woodard, "The American Nations Today," map after the frontispiece.

18 Journal of the Common House of the Assembly, April 2, May 14, December 3, 1712.

19 Richard Waterhouse, A New World Gentry: The Making of a Merchant and Planter Class in South Carolina, 1670-1770 (New York: Garland 1989), pp. 16-17.

20 John Herbert, Surveyor, Plat of Goose Creek Plantation, 1716, among the collections of SCHS, 47-07-05.

21 Shelley E. Smith, The Plantations of Colonial Carolina: Transmission and Transformation in Provincial Culture, UMI Dissertation Services, A Bell and Howell Company, Ann Arbor Michigan, 1999, pp. 6-8.

22 Peter A. Coclanis, The Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country, 1670-1920, New York: Oxford University Press, 1989, pp. 22-23, 203-4.

23 Woodward, p. 84.

24 Smith, p. 156, Shelley, p. 156.

25 The Goose Creek Bridge, one mile south of the Eighteen-Mile-House-Tavern was the only bridge crossing between the eastern half of South Carolina and Charleston. Thus, the crossing concentrated the greatest number of land travelers. The Eighteen-Mile intersection was the busiest crossroads in South Carolina during the colonial period.

26 South Carolina Gazette, August 4, 1733.

27 The South Carolina Gazette sales advertisement states that no building was older than 13 years. South Carolina Gazette, February 9, 1733 and February, 23, 1734. The Gazette is available on microfilm at the Charleston County Library, Charleston, South Carolina.

28 South Carolina Gazette, August 4, 1733.

29 South Carolina Gazette, August 4, 1733.

30 South Carolina Gazette, August 4, 1733.

31 Arthur Henry Hirsch, Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina (London: Archon Books, 1962, p.12.

32 Robert Howe and William Beard from Goose Creek also relocated to North Carolina at that time. See map showing southeastern section of North Carolina in the "deep-south" in Woodard, frontispiece section.

33 Woodard, p. 9.

34 Woodard, pp.9, 10.

35 SCHGM, Volume 4, p. 41.

36 Savelle, p. 191.

37 M. Eugene Sermons, "The Legal Status of the Slave in South Carolina 1670-1740," Journal of Southern

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38 Thomas J. Little, The South Carolina Slave Laws Reconsidered, 1670-1700, South Carolina Historical Magazine, Volume 94, No. 2, April 1993.

39 Deas-Alston Collection: The papers are deposited with The South Carolina Historical Society. Charleston, South Carolina, numbers 43/0014 and 43/0015.

40 SCHGM V. 27: p.188.

41 SCHM, Volume 34, p. 149.

42 Duke William (Wliiam the Conqueror, of Normandy France) invaded England and joined it with Normandy. After his death his domain divided. His oldest son Robert received Normandy. His second son, William received England, thus originating the vaulted bloodline of the second son.

43 The crescent is sometimes used as a heraldic symbol. Some trace the introduction of the crescent in European heraldry to returning crusaders from the Fertile Crescent land of Islam. In English heraldry, a crescent is the cadence mark of a second son.

44 David Hackett Fischer, Liberty and Freedom: A Visual History of America's Founding Ideas, Oxford University Press, 2005, pp. 70-71.

45 Peter Wilson Coldham, American Loyalist Claims, (Washington, D.C. National Geological Society, 1980), p.17.

46 SCHGM V.57: p. 24.

47 Gibbes, V.3: p. 225.

48 Gibbes, V.2: pp. 215, 216.

49 The South Carolina Commons House authorized the formation of a regiment with a crescent moon helmet badge in 1760. Capt. William Moultrie and Lt. Francis Marion were two of the officers who commanded the regiments. Later, another regiment formed, composed entirely of "gentlemen of character and very considerable property who propose to go as volunteers with Middleton's Regiment." These men, as well as riders in other units. wore the crescent insignia as a cap badge during the American Revolution.

50 "Hon. William Bull to Daniel Tharin, "An elaborate original plat of this plantation certified 9 March, 1778 by John Fenwich, Surveyor represents 950 acres of land held by William Bull Esq... " The plat is among the Cheves Papers.

51 MCO Book C 5, pp.159-161, November 1778.

52 South Carolina Deed Abstracts 1783-1788, p. 76.

53 Edgar, 1974, V. 3: p. 675. "Married last Monday in Goose Creek…" The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser, May 5, 1786.

54 William Laughton Smith purchased Button Hall from Lewis Lestergette in 1784. "Lewis Lestergette and wife to William Smith," in the Wragg Family Papers 1722-1859, SCHS 11/467/11 and MCO Book N -5 pp. 544-545.

55 Friday, 5-23-1788 Gabriel Manigault assented to ratify the Constitution of the United States along with Goose Creek representatives, Ralph Izard, Peter Smith, Benjamin Smith, William Smith, John Parker, Jun., and John Deas, Jun.

56 Walter B. Edgar and N. Louise Bailey, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1974), 3: 471, 472.

57 Susannah Breaker, daughter of Jacob and Susannah Breaker of the Nineteen-Mile House, and granddaughter of Lewis Breaker, proprietor of the Eighteen-Mile House, died of "country fever" in 1807. SCHS Magazine 46: 77.

58 Samuel David Dubose and Frederick A. Porcher, A Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina (New York, New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1887. Columbia, South Carolina: Reprinted from the Original, The R.L. Bryan Company, 1972), p. 8.

59 MCO Book M-5, pp. 330, 331.

60 S.C. Archives S165015 Year 1788 Item 29 and the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine (SCHGM) V. 70: p. 221.

61 Plat of 87 acres of land purchased by Lewis Breaker and Jacob Breaker from William Laughton Smith, South

Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

62 "…a bill for erecting and establishing a turnpike across the road leading from Charleston…to keep in good repair to the 23 Mile House on the Goose Creek Road…" Journals of the House of Representatives 1785-1786, Lark Emerson Adams editor, Rosa Stoney Lumpkin, Assistant Editor, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina, March 2, 1786, p. 481.

63 John Jacob Breaker, son of Jacob, died on December 6, 1830 at the age of 24. At the time of his death he was the head of the family and owned 39 slaves. Nine years later, his mother, Mrs. Susan (Susannah) Breaker, widow of Jacob (father of John Jacob Breaker), died at the age of 63. She was a forty-year tenured member of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, four miles north of their farm and tavern.

64 United States Census, St. James, Goose Creek, 1810, 1820 and 1830.

65 Edgar, 1999, p. 283.

66 Directory of the White Inhabitants of the Charleston District, 1802. Among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina. The number of family members and slaves are derived from 1810 census.

67 S.C. Archives, S165015, 1822, Number 27.

68 Charlotte Wragg Smith to Thomas J. Smith, MCO Book G. #9 p. 335.

69 William Laughton Smith married Charlotte Izard in 1786 and after her demise wed Charlotte Wragg.

70 J.J. Screven Smith and Landgrave Thomas Smith to David Traxler and C.P. Shier, MCO Book R. #13, p. 24.

71 Fred A. Ross, Slavery Ordained by God, Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1857, pp. 5, 29-30.

72 James Dunwoody Brownson Debow "The Message, The Constitution and the Times," Debow's Review, Vol. 30, Issue 2, February 1861, pp. 162, 164.

73 Woodard, p .203 and Debow.

74 United States Census, Charleston District, St. James, Goose Creek Parish, 1830 and see Charleston County Deed Books, Book R. 13, Page 209. Dated January 1, 1852, Recorded April 30, 1856. Consideration $1700.

75 Carsten Vose to J. Hamilton Freer Trustee, MCO Book O, #15, p. 144. Carsten Vose to C. Vose Trustee, MCO Book H, #15, p. 605.

76 Carsten Vose to J. Hamilton Freer Trustee, MCO Book O, #15, p. 144. Carsten Vose to C. Vose Trustee, MCO Book H, #15, p. 605.

77 United States Census, St. James, Goose Creek Enumeration Census 1840 and 1850, Slave Schedule 1850 and Agricultural Census, St. James, Goose Creek Parish, 1860.

78 Copy of a newspaper clip when the family acquired the Eighteen-Mile House. The news clip is with the papers of Mary Vose Visser, and John George Vose, August 1922, among the collections of the Dordal family, Goose Creek, South Carolina.

79 Series: S165015, 1859, item 20, Petition to Incorporate the Summerville Presbyterian Church by members of the church, Carsten Vose among the signees.

80 Series: S165015, Item 02696, 1846, Petition Requesting Exemption from State Road toll noting that due to health and educational facilities the signees reside in Charleston much of the time," Carsten Vose signature among others. The petition is among the collections of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

81 The Committee on Claims, South Carolina House of Representatives, December 11, 1856, General Assembly Report, Number 103, South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Carsten Vose was reimbursed $16.20 for traveling to and spending three days in Columbia to testify.

82 C.S. Dwight drew a plat with accompanying notations explaining the conveyance of Vose Property in 1859, "At the request of C. Vose, I have this day cut off…353 acres …conveyed to Edward Miles Esq. (Oaks)… December 5, 1859." The plat is among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

83 Charleston Mercury, December 20, 1860. Walter Edgar, South Carolina, A History, University of South Carolina Press, 1998, p. 352.

84 Charleston Mercury, December 20, 1860.

85 Otto Eisenschiml and Ralph Newman, The Civil War, the American Iliad, Mallard Press, New York, 1956, p.1.

86 Roland, Dordal, Dordal Family Papers, among the private collection of the Dordal family, 204 Easy Street, Goose Creek, South Carolina, p.5.

87 Roland Dordal Family Papers, p. 5.

88 A banner called the "South Carolina Secession Flag" flew atop the custom house in Charleston the day after South Carolina seceded.

89 In 1776, the South Carolina Revolutionary Council of Safety asked Colonel William Moultrie to design a banner for the use of South Carolina troops. He chose a simple design of a lone crescent on a blue field. His flag recalls the royal blue color of the soldier's uniforms and the crescent on the upper corner of the flag replicated the gorget insignia Moultrie's men pinned on their caps. Many attributed the palmetto tree as instrumental in Colonel Moultrie's defense of Sullivan's Island when British cannonballs fired at the fort failed to breach the thick mounds of sand encased with resilient palmetto logs.

90 Dordal Family Papers, p. 9.

91 Return of Men Liable Under the Recent Call for each of the four-militia companies in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish on September 1864. The records describing the 18th Regiment of South Carolina Militia are among the papers of the Adjutant and Inspector General Office, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

92 Charleston Courier Newspaper, Charleston, South Carolina, the newspaper reported on December 12, 1864 that the Northeastern Railroad Company suspended its daily run until further notice. Telegraph message from Charleston to Major F.W. Sims, December 15, 1864 explained that the rail cars were diverted to Georgia.

93 A. Myers, Quarter Master General, Confederate States of America, Quarter Master General Office, Richmond Virginia, letter to A.F. Ravenel, President of the North Eastern Railroad, Charleston, South Carolina, January 12, 1864, stating that troops were to be transported at two cents per mile, per man.

94 Dordal Family Papers, p. 7.

95 Arthur Peronneau and Marianne (ne Porcher) Johnstone Ford (hereinafter Ford), Life in the Confederate Army: Being Personal Experiences of a Private Soldier in the Confederate Army; Some Experiences and Sketches of a Southern Life, (New York and Washington: Neale Publishing Company, 1905), 106.

96 Marianne Porcher letters, Otranto February 20, 1865 and Ford, p. 108. The lead rider quickly circled the house to prevent escape.

97 Marianne Porcher Letter to Clelia, Otranto, March 14, 1865, among the Porcher letters.

98 Porcher family Papers, 1793-1960, Charleston, South Carolina: South Carolina Historical Society.

99 Henry Orlando Marcy, Diary of a Surgeon, US Army, 1864-1892, November 25, 1864 to March 3, 1865. The Diary is among the collections of the SCHS.

100 Dordal Papers, p.8.

101 Dordal Papers, p.9.

102 Charleston County Deed Books, Book H. 15, page 605, deed dated August 26, 1868. Recorded March 2, 1870.

103 Charleston County Deed Books Book X. 15, page 216, May 18, 1871. Also see plat of tract (260 acres on Back River Road) in St. James, Goose Creek Parish "property of Mr. Beiling [Behling] now C. Vose to be conveyed, minus fifty indicated acres sold to "Huff," to Henry A. Middleton, 1871. Among the plat collections of the South Carolina Historical Society.

104 Langdon Cheves, Berkeley County Tax Records for the years, 1927, 1928, 1929 etc, Berkeley County Office Building, Moncks Corner, South Carolina and Cheves Papers, among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, SCHS. Isabella Cheves Will, Charleston County Will Book X. page 363, June 11, 1909, Probated December 4, 1912.

105 Langdon Cheves, 1848-1939, Cheves property papers, 1844-1935. The Cheves papers, 1167.01.07.02 are among the collections of SCHS. Hereinafter this work cites it as Cheves Papers. Memorandum of Agreement (lease), 1-1-1913 between Langdon Cheves and James Nelson.

106 Michael J. Heitzler, Goose Creek, A Definitive History, Volume Two Rebellion, Reconstruction and Beyond, the History Press, 2006, Appendix XVI, Tenant Farmers, 256, 257.

107 Charleston, S.C. 4-10-1905, Statement of rents collected by J.P. Clarke for the year 1903-1904 for Langdon Cheves, Charleston, S.C. among the Cheves Papers. Langdon Cheves, Berkeley County Tax Records for the years, 1927, 1928, 1929 etc, Berkeley County Office Building, Moncks Corner, South Carolina and Cheves Papers, among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, SCHS.

108 Memorandum of Agreement (lease), 1-1-1913 between Langdon Cheves and James Nelson. See Michael J. Heitzler, Goose Creek, A Definitive History, Volume Two Rebellion, Reconstruction and Beyond, the History Press, 2006, Appendix XVI, Tenant Farmers, 256, 257. Also see "Map of Small farms Situate in Berkeley County, South Carolina near Otranto and ACL Railroad, April 1916, Michael C. Rhett, Surveyor," Among the private papers of the author.

109 Map of Small farms Situate in Berkeley County, South Carolina near Otranto and ACL Railroad, April 1916, Michael C. Rhett, Surveyor," Among the private papers of the author.

110 Berkeley County Deed Book A. 43, page 89, dated December 29, 1915. Berkeley County Deed Book A. 44, page 134, May 22, 1916.

111 Edgar, 1998, 57.

112 Map of Small farms Situate in Berkeley County, South Carolina near Otranto and ACL Railroad, April 1916, Michael C. Rhett, Surveyor," The platted farms range from ten to nineteen acres. Among the private papers of the author.

113 "Mr. G. Holmes et. al." appears on the Gaillard Map.

114 Map of Small farm…

115 Charleston Post and Courier, February 21, 1990 and the Charleston Evening Post, February 21, 1990, Charleston, South Carolina.

116 Jack Etling interview with the author at the Etling residence in Pineview Subdivision, 10-12-1982 and Goose Creek Gazette, 8-29-84.

117 Berkeley Democrat 3-22-1961.

118 Charleston News and Courier, 1961 and Lisa Leach Collins E-mail to author May 10, 2013. Hamp (Hampton) Varner worked at a nursery in the North Area and frequented the saloon also known as the "Bloody Bucket."

119 Minute Book, Masonic Lodge 401 AFM, Goose Creek, South Carolina, among the records of the Secretary of the Lodge, Goose Creek, South Carolina.

120 Minute Book, Masonic Lodge 401 AFM, November 11, 1966.

121 Berkeley Democrat, 8-17-56.

122 Rueben Harmon against J.J. Driggers, Case 10630, Harmon verse Driggers, Et. Al., 107 S. E. 923, Reports of Cases Heard and Determined by the Supreme Court of South Carolina..., Volume 116.

123 Esse Dangerfield recalled the KKK rally and morning fire during an interview with the author at Goose Creek City Hall 2013.

124 The KKK rallied with lit crosses on a vacant lot near the entrance to Boulder Bluff Subdivision, on land near the entrance to today's Braemore Subdivision and in 1975, on a vacant lot at the entrance to Forest Lawn Subdivision. In 1975 the rally featured speaker R.E. Scoggin, the KKK Grand Dragon for South Carolina.

125 News and Courier November 30, 1955.

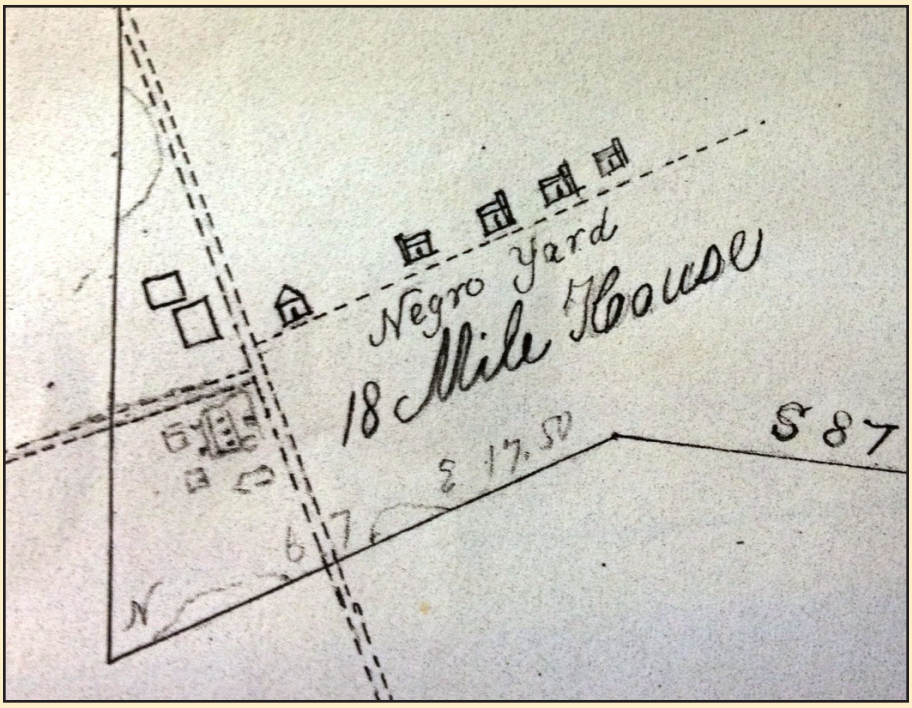
126 Edgar, 1998, p. 540.

127 Prentiss Findley, "NAACP, Sons of Confederacy Veterans, Share Goose Creek Welcome Sign," Charleston Post and Courier, Charleston, South Carolina, August 4, 2014. Woodard, p. 277.

128 "Boom Town, Once –tiny Goose Creek tries to cope with extraordinary growth," The News and Courier/The Evening Post, Charleston, South Carolina, November 20, 1983.

129 Bloomberg Businessweek Magazine, is a weekly magazine published by Bloomberg L.P. Founded in 1929, and headquartered in New York. The magazine provides business information and interpretation of emerging investment data.

On the Cover



W.K. Mellard drew the cover plat describing the Eighteen-Mile House tract in the 1840s. The image shows a detail of the Mellard plat depicting the convergence of roads and a cluster of buildings at the vicinity of the Eighteen Mile House. A two-story structure with two chimneys and three second floor windows depicts the Eighteen-Mile House Tavern where the Road to Dorchester diverges from the State Road. Smaller structures with single chimneys are aligned along a lesser avenue in an area labeled "Negro Yard." The image is among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

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Michael James Heitzler has served as Mayor of Goose Creek, SC, since 1978. He earned a Doctor of Education Degree from the University of South Carolina, and is a Fulbright Scholar and a retired school administrator of the Berkeley (SC) School District. Heitzler is the author of *Historic Goose Creek, South Carolina, 1670-1980,* published in 1983 by Southern Historical Press, Easley, SC; *Goose Creek, a Definitive History*, Volume I published in 2005 and Volume II published in 2006, by the History Press, Charleston, SC; and *The Goose Creek Bridge, Gateway to Sacred Places,* published by Author House in 2013. The Berkeley Chamber of Commerce published his work, *George Chicken, Carolina Man of the Ages* in 2011, and the City of Goose Creek and the South Carolina Historical Society published many of his articles and booklets featuring the St. James Goose Creek Parish and the City of Goose Creek.

“The Deep South culture was conceived in England, born in the Caribbean, and reared from its cradle in Goose Creek, South Carolina to spread throughout the Southern states and resonate to this day.”

Michael J. Heitzler

8-15-15