MOUNT HOLLY



GOOSE CREEK WINDOW TO THE WORLD

A GOOSE CREEK HISTORICAL BOOKLET BY MICHAEL J. HEITZLER, ED. D.

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Foreword

Tourism and marketing studies consistently find that heritage and history attract visitors, homebuyers and investors to growing communities. History impacts the self-perceptions of a place, as well as drives the dominant interests of tourists. Thus when the Chicora Foundation conducted a comprehensive study in 1992 for the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, they found that the most important criteria for visitors was interests in architecture and history.

Most communities miss opportunities to tell its story to residents, and sadly, few understand the long muted story of Goose Creek, South Carolina. Thus, Goose Creek leaders should employ strategies to take advantage of their untapped historic resources. The establishment of a commission to oversee an historic web page and other media releases, and create virtual tours for each historic marker to reveal legacies of varying sections of the City are cost effective ways to improve public relations, emphasize conservation and protect ancient resources. Also, initiatives to share and explain the community's long and rich heritage could be a way of finding a marketable brand and with it appreciating the local history and reaping the benefits from it.

Thus, this "History in Your Own Back Yard" story entitled, "Mount Holly, Goose Creek Window to the World," is one of many initiatives needed to help understand, appreciate and benefit from the community's compelling past. With this in mind, I hope this rendering will make our communal story more complete, keep residents and visitors better informed, and inspire those who build and protect this place today and tomorrow. But, mostly this work is a labor of love.

Michael J. Heitzler Ed.D. Goose Creek, South Carolina, September 21, 2019

Relevant Historic Markers

The author collaborated with the City of Goose Creek and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History to erect historic markers at relevant locations. The following list gives the titles and locations of the markers pertaining to Mount Holly, Goose Creek Window to the World.

Springfield Plantation: The marker stands on the front lawn of Boulder Bluff Elementary School at 400 Judy Drive in the Boulder Bluff Neighborhood of the City of Goose Creek.

Thorogood / Mount Holly Plantation: The marker stands aside the Alcoa Mount Holly Aluminum Plant eastern entrance road, one hundred yards from its intersection with James Rozier Boulevard (South Carolina State Highway 52), Goose Creek, South Carolina.

Liberty Hall Plantation: The marker stands at 100 Adler Drive near its intersection with Liberty Hall Road, Goose Creek, South Carolina.

Casey (Caice/Cayce): The historic marker stands on the front lawn of the Goose Creek branch of the Berkeley County Library, 325 Old Moncks Corner Road, Goose Creek, South Carolina.

Mount Holly Station: The marker stands aside North Goose Creek Boulevard near the entrance to the Goose Creek Community Center north of the Marguerite H. Brown Municipal Center, 519 North Goose Creek Boulevard, Goose Creek, South Carolina.

MOUNT HOLLY: WINDOW TO THE WORLD

The Mount Holly Community traces its origin to two colonial era plantations in the obsolete Saint James, Goose Creek Parish near Charleston, South Carolina. The wet and fertile Thorogood and Springfield Plantations comprised large agricultural tracts later jointly referred to as "Mount Holly."

There, planters reaped fortunes selling rice, indigo and naval stores to the British Empire until the Revolutionary War ended the profitable business relationship. Post war competition in the world markets, soil exhaustion, malaria and the travails of absentee management reversed many prosperities during the antebellum chapter causing Thorogood and Springfield to sub-divide into small farms subsisting on corn, cotton and a few head of cattle. The Northeastern Rail Road traversed those old plantation lands prior to the Civil War, establishing the important Mount Holly Train Depot at the center of the rural community. The rail station brought investors to manage large tracts of property for logging and share-cropping, and projected the "Mount Holly" moniker westward to Carnes Crossroads and north to Cypress Gardens Road. The Mount Holly train station, post office, and general stores emerged as communication hubs that provided a "window to the world" far into the 20th century for hundreds of white and black families.

Today, Mount Holly Century Aluminum, Mount Holly Industrial Park, and more than a dozen old and new residential, commercial and industrial neighborhoods comprise the modern Mount Holly Community that is rapidly expanding within and beyond the northern boundaries of the City of Goose Creek, a burgeoning sun-belt municipality.

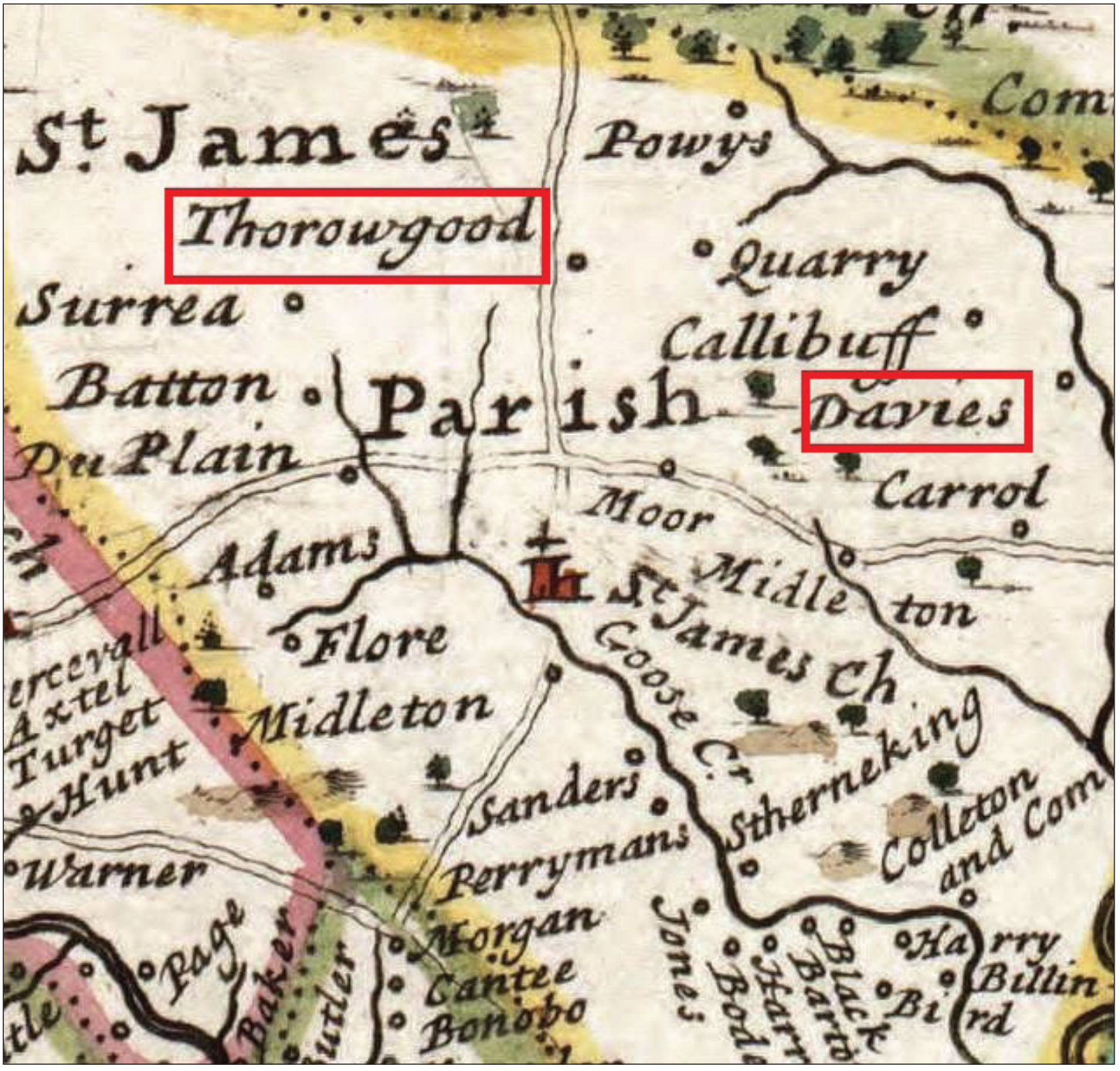
Thorogood Plantation: Rice and Riches

Thorogood Plantation, one of two estates that later composed the modern Mount Holly Community, was an early rice plantation.[1] Impatient Joseph Thorogood cleared a swathe of the land before the Governor awarded a 3,000-acre proprietary land grant to him in 1682.[2] The award cited the tract as, "near the head of a branch of a creek which runneth [sic] into Medway [Back] River, and called Oola-Coll."[3] This Native American title probably referred to the thousands of freshwater rivulets that seep slowly into Back River before emptying into the Cooper River above Charleston Harbor.

An opportunity to own land lured Europeans to suffer the voyage to America and brave an uncertain future, but Joseph and Jane Thorogood with a small cadre of enslaved Africans, native hunters, and a few cows, prepared fields for corn, and cleared the highest knoll for a settlement on which they erected a sturdy clay chinked log cabin.

Frontier life promised a bounty for those hearty enough to survive, but the adventure was wrought with perils and Joseph Thorogood died merely two years after taking ownership of his promising forest. Jane, his stoic widow traveled the day-long trek to the relative safety of Charleston where she settled her husband's debts and conveyed all of her plantation property to James Moore.[5] Remarkably, notwithstanding their brief three year tenure, the "Thorogood" name remained attached to the land for the next 250 years.

Little is known about James Moore, the next owner, and he kept the land merely a year before he sold it to Jasper and Susanna Ashworth. That couple farmed the



"Thorowgood" and "Davies" are indicated within red boxes for this publication on the detail of the map that Herman Moll drew, and published in 1717. David Davis (Davies) owned the Springfield Plantation lands before they conveyed to the Mazyck family.[4] Thorogood and Springfield Plantations comprised the bulk of latter day Mount Holly.

grounds for two decades, and built large herds of free ranging cattle and sheep. The animals fattened quickly on the lush flora and supplied the market place when horsemen drove the beasts to Charleston. However, Thorogood Plantation was also well suited for inland rice production, and the Ashworths began the arduous task of shaping the spanning wet lands.

Sheeting surface waters naturally irrigated the forest floors and deposited organic matter that fertilized the dark soils, promising great profits for industrious owners. But, rice planters needed a sufficient number of laborers to transform the wetlands into profitable



The author took this photograph of a section of the Back River watershed March 22, 2017. Water slowly sheeted across the land until it flowed into innumerable rivulets and streams that out fell into Back River.

grounds. Thus, Andrew Allen and William Gibbon formed a partnership and jointly purchased the plantation from the aging Ashworths. The conveyance included the entire plantation as well as, "all Negro, Mulatto, Indian and other slaves; all livestock, goods and chattel; all lands, tenements, [and] goods…"[6] Soon after, the investors marched dozens more slaves to the transitioning plantation to shape the expanding rice lands.

Andrew Allen assumed full ownership of the 3,000 acres when his partner died a year after they purchased Thorogood. With his overseers and slaves, Andrew Allen determinedly converted the slow moving shallow swamps into expansive rice fields and invested some of his rice profits into Charleston markets. Additionally, he took advantage of his strategic location by cutting two avenues from his central manor to each of the public roads that bordered his estate. He maintained the original avenue from the Road to Moncks Corner near its intersection with the Road to Charles Town. This intersection was at the center of the busy Goose Creek community where tree-lined manor avenues converged near the 18 Mile House trading center. He cut a second avenue east to the Road to Moncks Corner near its intersection with the Road to Strawberry Ferry (today Cypress Garden Road), another busy trading zone. Thus, the avenues accessed two of the most important intersections in the Charleston interior. Allen took advantage of his strategic location by investing in pack trains that tracked ever deeper into the back country with manufactured trade items to exchange with Native Americans for animal peltries for the European market.

Andrew Allen fathered seven children with his first wife, Elizabeth Mackpherson. When she died, he married Sarah Lewis and continued planting and trading



A detail of the Henry Mouzon Map of 1775 shows principal features of South Carolina including the significant landowners. "Deas" is indicated where his Thorogood Plantation sat along the State Road. A red arrow added for this publication indicates the location of Thorogood Plantation owned by John Deas.

until he devised his well-developed Thorogood estate to his son, William in 1740.[7]

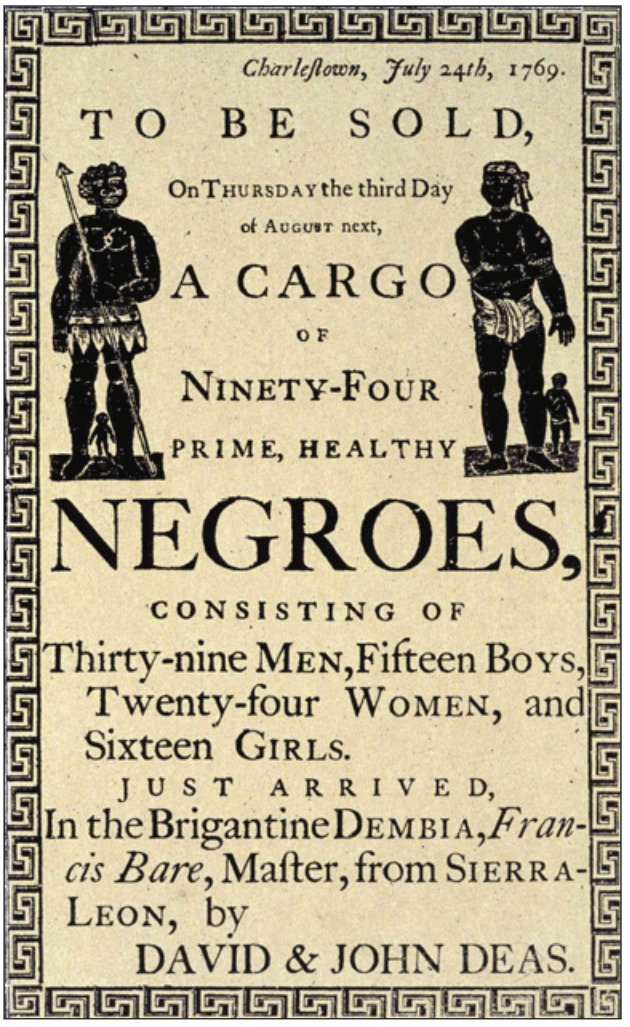
William Allen, a youthful well-to-do planter, frequently galloped his swift steed to visit friends at the Cooper River plantations. He also commuted to Charleston by way of Back River where he kept a fast sloop, and with fair tides and wind, arrived in the harbor in less than two hours. He also frequented the "Friendly" or "River Club" where the members met monthly at the 23 Mile House Tavern near the eastern avenue to Thorogood, to enjoy drinking, eating and playing cards. William's neighbor, Benjamin Mazyck of Springfield Plantation long served as the secretary of that club and listed Allen and seventeen other prosperous merchant-planters among the membership in 1741.[8] There, William Allen met the charming Mary Keating, whose father owned the lively tavern at the 23-mile marker where the club members assembled.

Soon after Mary Keating came of age, she and William Allen wed before the altar of the St. James, Goose Creek Parish Church seven miles south of her father's tavern. The Anglican Church was the seat of wealth and political power during the colonial era, and it was difficult to be successful without close ties to its membership. Within that context, William Allen and his family remained active parishioners throughout their lives, and he was generous with his money and time. He made three £25 contributions to the Ludlam School Fund for the education of poor children of the St. James, Goose Creek Church and represented his parish and a neighboring parish three times in the Royal Assembly.[9]

William Allen devised his plantation to his daughter Elizabeth, but she did not immediately assume ownership after his death because Mary, the widow survived him and kept control of the property.[10] When widow Mary wed George Seaman, a wealthy merchant and planter, he added Thorogood to his inventory while she continued to enjoy her exalted lifestyle.[11]

Thorogood was the third plantation acquired by George Seaman and his combined wealth deemed him one of the richest merchants in Carolina. He worked hundreds of servants on his three estates, keeping 81 workers at Thorogood and 32 bound souls at his Town House near Charleston Harbor. He and Mary reared no children together and when he died much of his wealth, including Thorogood Plantation and 141 slaves, descended to William Allen's daughter, Elizabeth.[12]

Daughter, Elizabeth Allen married John Deas ten years before Seaman's death adding her fortune to his. John Deas immigrated to Charleston in 1749 to join his brother David, who arrived ten years before.[13] The Deas brothers traded Native and African slaves[14] and accumulated sufficient capital to form their own successful trading company. He was already a wealthy



At right, David and John Deas circulated this advertisement in Charleston, July 24, 1769 for the sale of "Prime Healthy Negroes" from Sierra Leon.

Below, the author took this photograph of a canal in the Back River watershed March 20, 2015. Planters floated their products in flat bottom boats along the canals to navigable Back River.





The author took this photograph of an 18th century bridge crossing Chapel Creek near Spring Grove Plantation in March 2017. The owners of Thorogood, Spring Grove, Pine Grove, Medway, Springfield Plantations and more, sought public works dollars to keep the roads, bridges and canals passable for the transport of plantation products.

man when he acquired Thorogood Plantation through his marriage to Elizabeth.

Deas continued to grow rice, but he also employed the latest industrial methodologies to extract naval stores and indigo dye for the ever expanding British markets. By 1720 and until the Revolutionary War, both naval stores and indigo production received generous bounties from the British government to keep the colonial industries competitive in the world marketplaces. Both indigo and naval store production was labor-intensive, and transportation of the finished product was costly. Heavy barrels laden with sluggish naval stores, dried dye or cleaned rice were rolled up inclines to wagon bottoms and loaded onto sloops and schooners at Back River. The crates and barrels required sturdy wagon transport to traverse miles of soft roads to navigable waterways.

John Deas and his son Seaman, jointly owned a 30-ton schooner named Thorogood, which they registered at Charleston Harbor.[15] They skillfully sailed their



The author took this photograph of Back River August 22, 2017 near its original confluence with the Cooper River. Today, Bushy Park Landing on a man-made dike separates Back River from the Cooper River.

two-masted sea worthy cargo carrier on the Cooper and Back River to close within two linear miles of Thorogood wetlands. These men dreamed of completing the water route by digging a canal through the swamps from their rice fields to Chapel Creek, and along that creek to its confluence with Back River. Such a straight and shallow waterway could float small barges laden with plantation products to sea worthy transports and farther to world markets. A request to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1796 to fund the project failed to gain support when John Ball of Back River Plantation protested that such an endeavor would damage his land.[16] Another attempt for the same project failed to gain traction 16 years later. This time a lottery was proposed to raise the needed public dollars, but political support faltered.[17]

John and Elizabeth Deas reared eleven children in their two story country home on high ground near the center of the tract.[18] They resided in a typical country-seat with four rooms on each floor, two brick fireplaces and chimneys, a cypress shingled roof and high brick footings. The family enjoyed a front and back porch, a formal parlor, bed chambers, and an accessible garret where the children slept.[19] Clay was molded and baked on site to construct a formidable manor settlement that included a brick-lined well near the back door, a brick floor in the detached kitchen, and brick chimneys in some of the overseer's cabins.[20]

The Deas family was wealthy and the patriarch held numerous local offices including, Justice of the Peace, Vestryman and Churchwarden. John Deas also contributed as a Road Commissioner and enjoyed numerous social and cultural positions such as membership in the Charleston Library Society. A wide contingency of neighbors and business associates knew and respected John Deas and he and most of his associates were quick to commit to the patriot cause when the winds of revolution stirred.[21]

Springfield Plantation: Country Comfort

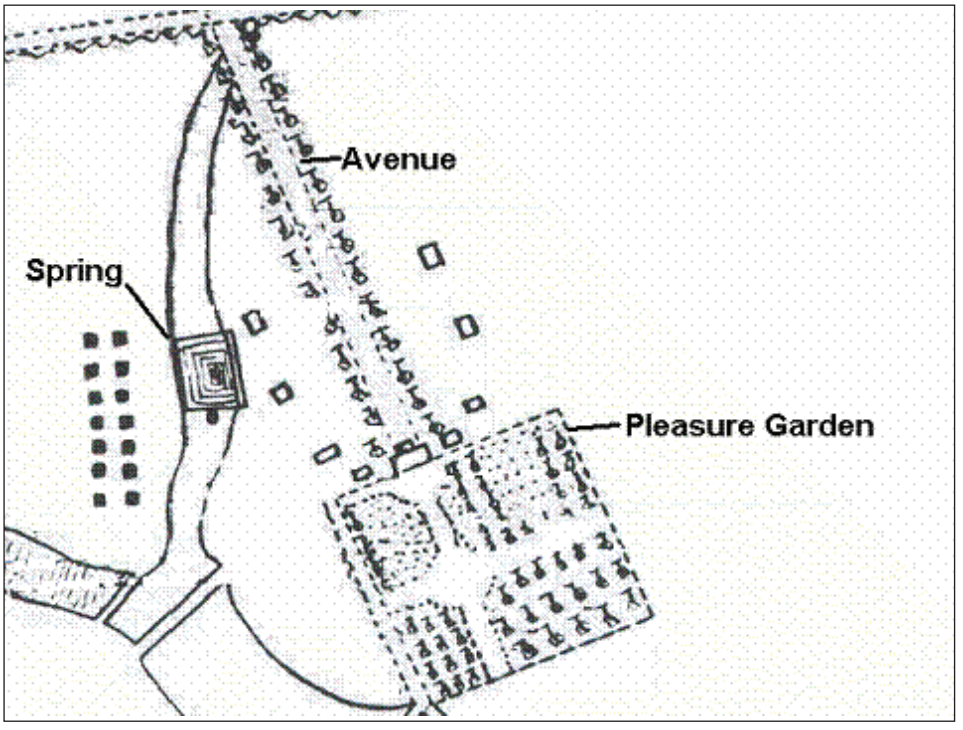
Springfield was a prosperous plantation contiguous to the east of Thorogood, where a French family and dozens of Africans resided. James Moore received the original Proprietary land grant as early as 1680, but his son sold much of the tract to Captain David Davis in 1705, who conveyed his section to his son a decade later when he relocated to North Carolina.[22] Twenty years hence, the Mazyck family acquired the property and built their Springfield settlement upon that bountiful tract.

Isaac Mazyck, a French Protestant Huguenot sailed to South Carolina in 1686 to escape religious persecution. He and his three sons established successful mercantile businesses in Charleston before acquiring property in Goose Creek. The Mazycks built town houses near the harbor and erected several working settlements in the heartland, but the main house at Springfield emerged the family's elegant country resort.[23]

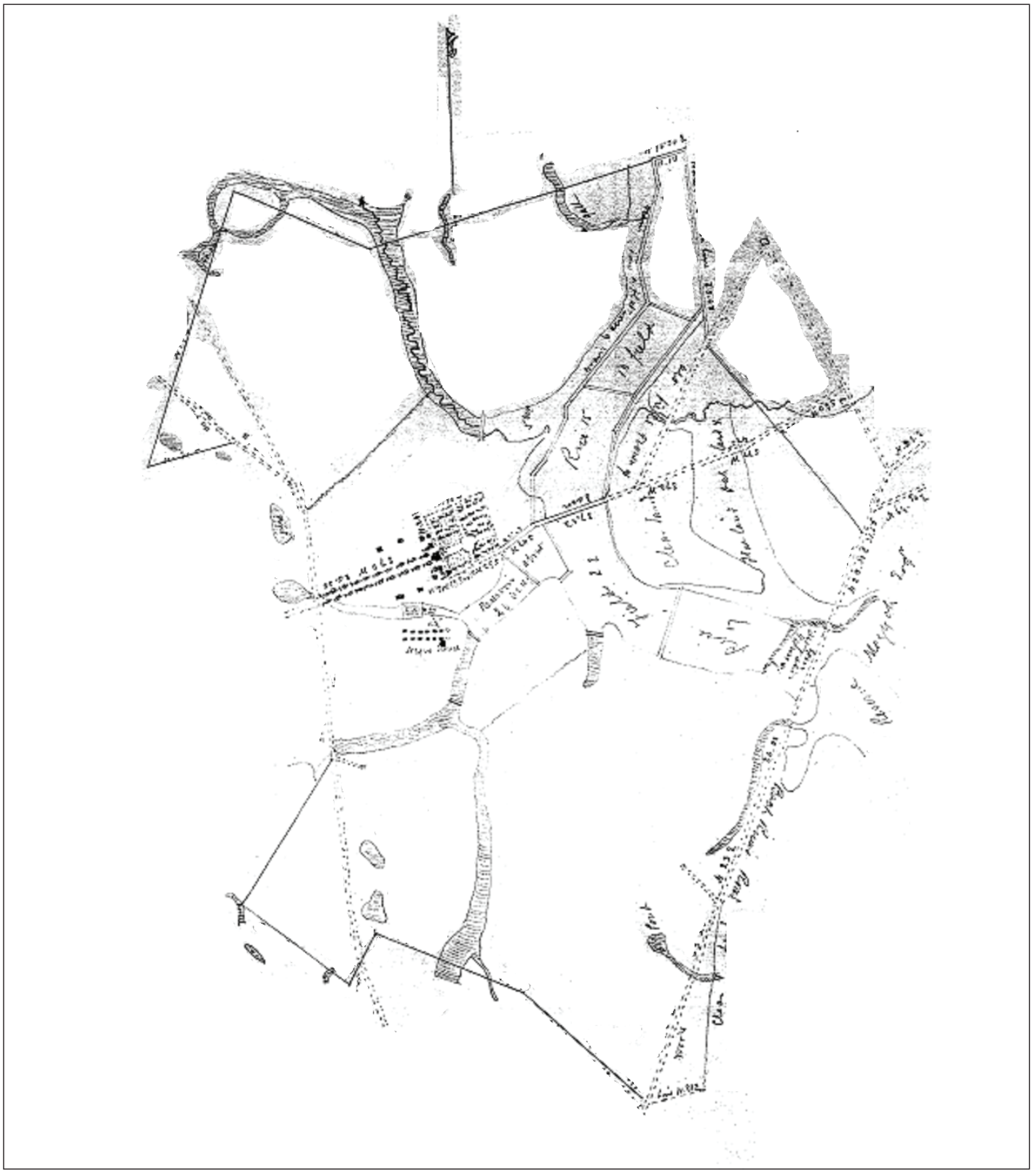
Paul Mazyck, son of the immigrant, purchased tracts of land from John Davis, son of David Davis and his wife, Anne in 1728. He also purchased from Benjamin Smith and his wife, Anne in 1741 a section later named Liberty Hall Plantation. He combined the two sections into a single piece where he worked more than 40 slaves shaping rice fields and an elegant and spacious manor home he named Springfield.[24]

The Springfield settlement stood upon the freshwater swamps at the head of Foster Creek, a tributary to Back River. The settlement consisted of a large home with expansive ornamental gardens and several significant outbuildings. A tree-lined avenue diverted from the Road to Moncks Corner and approached the plantation settlement from the west to terminate near the main house.

A well-planned ornamental garden resplendent with varying trees, shrubs, vines and flowering plants, spanned from the back of the house. The so-called "pleasure garden" was approached by way of a formal path that led from the rear of the family abode and culminated in a central mall where four walkways radiated from a circular greensward to five parterres. The typical pleasure garden of the colonial era featured sculptured lawn ornaments presented upon earthen



This detail of a plat copied in 1858 from the original McCrady Plat drawn in 1791 shows the main house, outbuildings, avenue, spring and ornamental gardens of Springfield Plantation. The author duplicated this plat from microfilm among the collections of South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina number L10005, Reel 0009, Plat 05025. Also see L 10005, Reel 0002, plat 01329.



This "plan of Springfield Plantation" is among the plat collections of H.A.M. Smith, South Carolina Historical Society Charleston, South Carolina. John Percival surveyed the land and drew the plat in September 1791. The drawing is among the collections of Charleston County Office Building, Charleston, South Carolina.

mounds, and footpaths paved with imported crushed gravel.

The settlement contained two stables (sixty by thirty and sixty by twenty feet each), as well as coach houses, stock barns, sheep stables and slave quarters. The Springfield main house was a large brick structures with columns and expensive masonry work and a slate roof similar to neighboring plantation homes at the Elms, Bloomsfield and Crowfield.[25] One of the many outbuildings served as a kitchen, and a smoke house stood nearby. Coops and sheds protected livestock and barns provided dry space to store fodder and rough rice. Other outbuildings harbored workshops for carpenters and craftsmen, such as coopers who steadily fashioned wooden staves for the banded rice barrels. There were also blacksmiths who forged horse, mule and oxen shoes, plow points, wagon and cartwheel rims and many types of hinges and fasteners.

Brick making was an important industry that lent its influence to the names of neighboring, "Brick Barn Plantation" and "Brick Bound Swamp," both sprawling east of the Springfield manor. Slaves at Springfield mined, chopped, mixed, molded and baked the clay for bricks to construct footings and chimneys at the settlement, but the heavy and bulky blocks were not transported far by road. In this area, bricks baked for a distant market were commonly worked at sites near the deeper Foster Creek waters where brick sloops floated the heavy loafs to Charleston.

Set apart from the main house and gardens and separated by shallow water stood fourteen slave houses that sheltered as many as 100 workers.[26] The Springfield slave residences were "pole" houses, featuring side by side vertical logs with clay chinking.[27] Slaves used a communal fire pit for cooking and some cabin fireplaces were erected out of homemade brick or clay chinked battens. Cooking pots were swung over the flame on iron hooks and hangers. But, most of the slaves' limited leisure time was spent at the communal cooking fire and most slept near the fire except during the harshest weather when they sought the protection of the cabin.

The versatile 940-acre estate consisted of 643 acres of forest and pastureland where horses, sheep, cattle, mules, oxen and other livestock grazed freely, 208 acres of cleared highlands where corn and other food crops flourished, 78 acres of low rice lands and an 11-acre water reserve.[28] The Mazycks converted the nearby freshwater swamps into productive rice fields using dikes, dams, drains and water gates to manage the hydrology of the prepared rice lands. They dammed a 20-acre reserve pond to hold irrigation water for five distinct rice fields, each of which they banked, separated by a dam and ranged in size from 10 to 22 acres. A "spring," for drinking water flowed between the main house and the slave cabins.[29] The spring employed five nested rectangles adjacent to an outbuilding. This nested rendition relied upon a wide cistern excavated sufficiently deep to access fresh water. The brick-lined cistern was reached by broad brick stair steps descending to the fresh water. Similar applications were common in Goose Creek. A brick lined pond served nearby Bloomfield Plantation[30] and the local Elms estate featured a brick stairway that descended to freshwater near the family home.

Many slaves tended the houses, gardens, outbuildings, forest and fields, and built and repaired the earthen networks at Springfield. The focus on rice production supported by slave labor resulted in an African-American majority in Goose Creek early in the 18th century and by the end of that era, 80% of the Goose Creek population was in bondage. Many of the bound souls labored in the humid fields where fatal malaria spread by the incessant mosquitoes, as well as other illnesses and infections resulted in brief life spans, but some workers lived long lives in relative comfort and security.

Slave Sylvia lived many years with the Mazyck family and Isaac Mazyck II granted her freedom by way of his last will and testament. He also devised £300 so that sufficient interest would support Sylvia during her senior years. Stephen Mazyck wrote in 1776 that the "faithful old servant Sylvia now lives at Goose Creek with cousin, Alexander Mazyck [at Springfield]. Both he and Mrs. Mazyck are so kind to her that she says she lives far happier…" [31]

Paul Mazyck, son of Isaac the immigrant and founder of Springfield was elected twice to the Royal Assembly, but although he declined to serve on both occasions, he was a charitable man who contributed to the St. James, Goose Creek Church Ludlam School Fund in 1744 and to the French Protestant Church for the relief of the poor. He and his wife Catherine Chastaigner reared five children: Charlotte, Mary,

Alexander, Mary Anne and Catherine.[32] When Paul Mayzck died in 1749 he bequeathed all of his Foster Creek properties to his only son, Alexander.[33]

Paul ordered in his will that his executors "not clear any land whatsoever on my Plantation on Foster's Creek or cut any timber or trees, more than is barely required for fencing and making barrels for the use of the [rice?] crop…"[34] He intended to preserve the value of the marketable timber and firewood for his only son, Alexander who held all of his father's land for a quarter of a century before selling the 1,205-acre Liberty Hall tract for £17,955 to his uncle Benjamin Mazyck in 1773.[35]

Alexander Mazyck retained Springfield Plantation with the family home and gardens and resided there as a typical merchant-planter of his day. He owned a townhouse and several lots in Mazyckborough, a Charleston neighborhood where other members of his extended family kept town residences. He lived the warm months near the harbor breezes in Charleston for comfort and to avoid the "unhealthy air" (malaria) near the rice fields. He returned to the country plantation after the first frost to enjoy the winter holidays, to assess the work of his overseers and to reestablish dominion over his rural retreat. As a wealthy planter-merchant, he lived well and purchased pricey items from Thomas Elfe, a renowned furniture maker. His account book reveals that Mazyck acquired the finest home furnishings of that era.[36] Notwithstanding his lofty lifestyle, he expressed grave concern as local craftsmen and merchants grumbled about taxation without representation and angry townspeople assembled to protest the distant British policy makers.

Our Hometown's History



Are you a history buff? Dr. Heitzer's Goose Creek History Books and Booklets are available to purchase at Goose Creek City Hall and the Goose Creek Community Center. All proceeds go to the City.

Thorogood and Springfield Plantations: War and Revolution

As the winds of revolution stirred, two gentlemen visited John Deas at his Thorogood Plantation to learn more about his successful agricultural experiments. Dr. Alexander Garden of Otranto Plantation and John Bartram, a renowned botanist from Charleston found rows of corn spaced ten feet apart, with indigo growing between and learned that Deas harvested two indigo crops annually, a striking departure from common practice. The two friends also noted that Deas kept an elaborate "kitchen garden" with arbors heavy with grapes and a plethora of "every kind" of produce. Also, he converted a "worn-out" rice field into a reflection pond, to attract wading ibis, stork and heron for his simple enjoyment.[37]

The Deas family benefited greatly from the bounties offered by the British government for agricultural products, and notwithstanding his friendly association with ardent loyalists, Alexander Garden and John Bartram, Deas was a patriot long before the outcome of the struggle could be confidently predicted.

Although John Deas was a prosperous and well connected personality, he volunteered to serve as a mere private in a militia company defending Charleston when the British threatened in 1778. He recalled, "I march[ed] to town & mounted the lines where I lived on rations and slept on the land…"[38] The following year he loaned the rebellious South Carolina State Government £17,800, and provided valuable supplies to the militia and the Continental Line throughout the struggle.[39]

Thorogood was debilitated during the years of armed conflict due to neglect and raids by the invading British, as well as foraging patriots. John Deas complained that both the Patriot and British armies "made use of every article of stock and provision they had a mind to."[40] On one occasion, all of his horses and three of his male slaves were stolen. Consequently, he finally acquiesced to the British when he believed that the rebellion was lost and amends were warranted on both sides. Thus, as a member of the Lower House of the South Carolina Assembly when Charleston and Goose Creek fell in 1780, he accepted British protection and formal capitulation.

As the war years hastened, Alexander Mazyck of Springfield Plantation served as a commissioner for the St. James, Goose Creek Church, otherwise he did not officially participate in civic affairs. Nevertheless, in March and April of 1780, when patriot Daniel Horry's Regiment of Light Dragoons encamped on the Goose Creek Road, Alexander Mazyck sent food for both the men and their horses, as well as three oxen with wagons packed with 383 sheaves of rough rice.[41]

The Mazyck family used Springfield as the family retreat when the British occupied Charleston and soon after the patriots signed the Declaration of Independence, Stephen Mazyck departed his Charleston townhouse to reside with his cousin Alexander at Springfield. He wrote from the country sanctuary in February 1776, "I am now at Cousin Alexander Mazyck's house at Goose Creek…I pass my time more agreeably than I can in Charleston, which now has the most melancholy appearance…"[42] The bulk of the population retreated into the countryside and the, "whole province is in such a melancholy disturbed situation that there is no peace, satisfaction or happiness to be enjoyed in it…"[43]

It was during these bitter days when two British officers arrived at the front door of the Thorogood house. One soldier was sufferably ill, and out of common decency the Deas family nursed the young soldier for several days until he could travel again. The following year two English officers appeared before their door, but asked merely for friendly conversation. After staying for almost two hours, the two departed with appreciation and noted to John Deas that they were the same strangers from the previous year, and were repaying a debt by remaining at Thorogood while the British army retreated down the Road to Moncks Corner to Charleston. The Deas family was thankful for they knew what damage passing armies reigned upon the defenseless.[44]

As the battle engagements stuttered towards a halt,

John Deas Sr. divided the Thorogood property in half along the Road to Moncks Corner. Of the two parcels, he awarded his oldest son, John Deas Jr. the large eastern segment called Mount Holly. Immediately, the family set out to trace a formal avenue from the Road to Moncks Corner to a two story wooden house on a slight rise near the Springfield western boundary. Interestingly, it was not customary to subdivide property and typically the oldest son inherited all of it, but those were trying times and the division of Thorogood into two plantations, Thorogood and Mount Holly, was likely an attempt to circumvent debilitating post war penalties charged against John Deas Sr. for perceived disloyalties. As a result of his shifting allegiance during those dangerous times, the prevailing State Government fined John Deas Sr. twelve percent (12%) of the value of his estate. However, his son, John Deas Jr. was not fined and consequently, the financial penalty was effectively reduced by 50%.[45] Regardless of these strategic legal maneuvers and his wavering loyalties, John Deas remained a well-respected planter who kept friendly relations with loyalists and patriots alike.[46] One friend recalled, "The gentlemanly deportment and cordiality of Mr. Deas… [and] he was singularly agreeable."[47]



This section of the Abernathie and Walker Map published in 1787, shows the main avenue to "Deas Junr. Esqr." (Mount Holly Plantation main house) intersecting the Road to Moncks Corner near the convergence of the avenue to Thorogood Plantation, owned by John Deas Esqr. The "Mazyck, Esqr." Settlement is shown under a copse of trees at the terminus of an avenue diverting from the Road to Moncks Corner.

Thorogood, Springfield, Mount Holly: In the Young Republic

After the Revolutionary War, the extended Deas family occupied two contiguous plantation settlements and a neighbor commented that he scarcely traveled the Goose Creek Road without encountering a member of the Deas family. The Deas family kept a good sense of humor and countered that the patriarch fathered nine sons, and each son had a sister. The gentleman did not appreciate the play on words and was astonished when he supposed that there were eighteen children in the Deas family, but the Deas daughter, was a cherished sister to each of his nine sons.[48] John Deas died in 1788[49]and was buried at the Saint James, Goose Creek Chapel of Ease, where unfortunately, his stone grave marker was stolen decades later and reportedly used as a hearth stone in a tenant farmer's cabin. The marker was never recovered but Pierre Henri painted an excellent miniature of his image.[50]

John Deas Jr., the oldest son, was 27 years old when he inherited his father's land. His combined estate included Thorogood, Mount Holly and several smaller plantations nearby.[51] Thus, John Deas Jr. was a wealthy landowner when he married Maria Smith, the girl next door and the daughter of influential William Laughton Smith and Elizabeth Inglis of Button Hall Plantation.[52] John Deas Jr. worked 170 slaves on his Mount Holly lands, but he with his bride, resettled into his father's larger and more comfortable manor at Thorogood.

As the 19th century dawned, the Deas family continued to pursue wealth from their Goose Creek properties, but the aftermath of the Revolutionary War presented steep challenges to their business enterprises. Without British subsidies, the agricultural and industrial ventures no longer competed successfully in world markets, and as the new century approached, less expensive rice culture on tidal influenced river plantations replaced obsolete inland production requiring the Deas family to seek diversified sources of wealth. Nonetheless, his fortunes allowed him time to serve in many civil capacities.

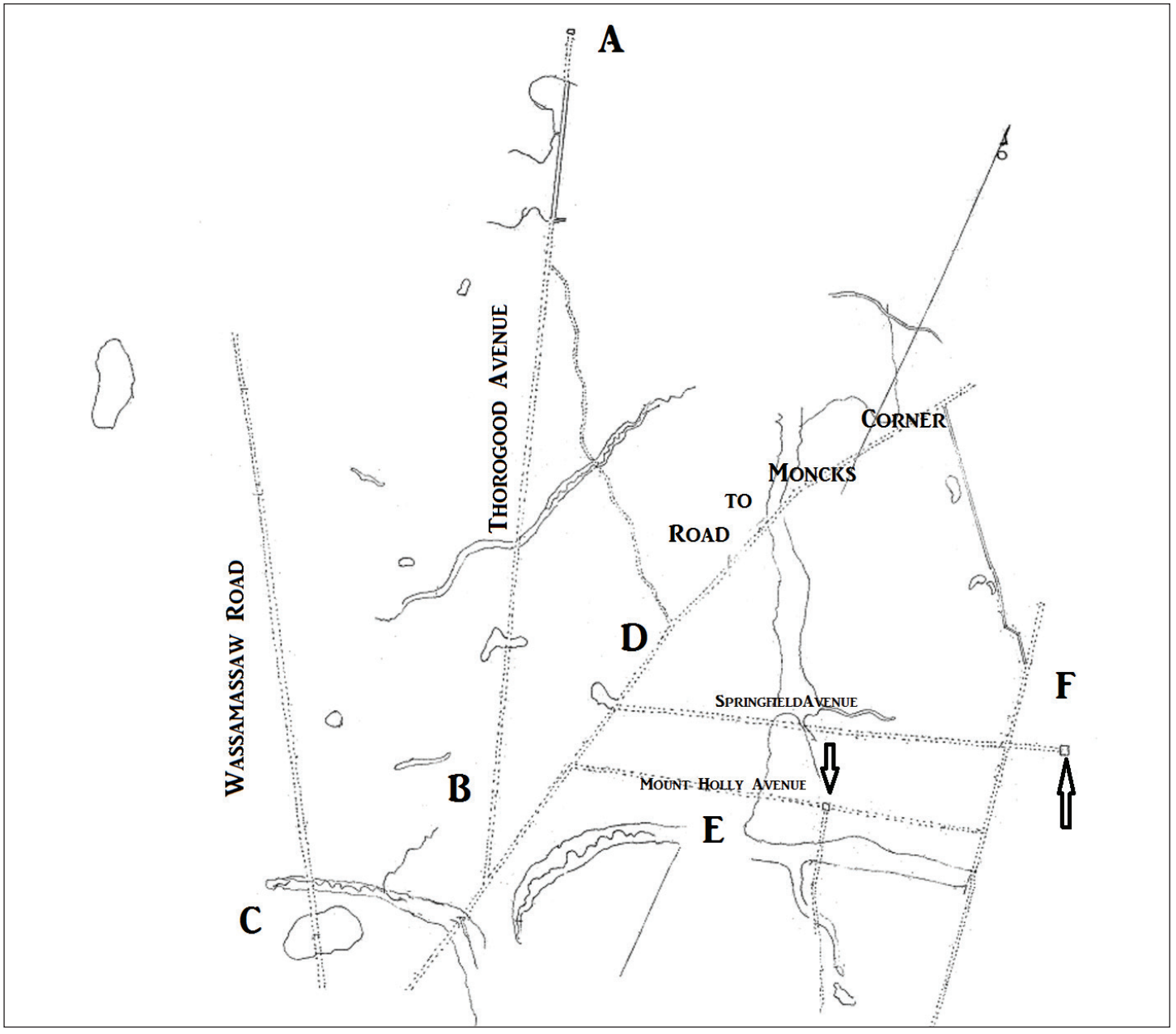
John Deas Jr. served as tax inquirer and collector, as well as a Representative for the St. James, Goose Creek Parish in the 7th and 8th General Assemblies, and he attended the South Carolina State Convention in 1788 to vote in favor of the new Federal Constitution. Two years later, he served as a delegate to the South Carolina State Constitutional Convention, but his tenure as the family patriarch was unmercifully short. He died in 1790, at the age of 29, merely two years after his father's demise.[53]

When John Deas Jr. died, Thorogood, Mount Holly, and his other tracts conveyed to his brother, William



A native of Scotland, John Deas immigrated to Carolina in 1749 and became a successful merchant and planter. In 1759 he married Elizabeth Allen. Pierre Henri painted his likeness, probably in 1791, the year of Deas' death. The miniature demonstrates most of Henri's signature features, including the variegated background and curled mouth and eyes.

Allen Deas who also owned a Charleston house, as well as the 650-acre plantation, "Oaks Plantation" once called "Steepbrook,"[54] William Allen Deas and Anne Izard reared five children in their Charleston town house, but he retained the Thorogood/ Mount Holly lands with his brother, David and later in a three-way partnership with their other sibling, Henry. The trio shared the ownership of three large contiguous tracts: William Allen Deas kept Mount Holly on the eastern boundary, David Deas owned the 573-acre Tom's Hill Plantation on the northern border, and Hen-



Lewis Simons drew this plat of Thorogood/Mount Holly Plantation in 1852, three years before the railroad severed the properties, (Book 4, p. 173, Charleston County Office Building). A copy is among the H.A.M. Smith collections at the South Carolina Historical Society. The author added manuscript letters and arrows for clarification. A: Thorogood Main House. B: Thorogood Main Avenue near its intersection with the Road to Moncks Corner close to the Berkeley County Library today. C: The Road to Wassamassaw (today St. James Avenue/Federal Highway 176), passing near a large pond that is Foxborough Lake today. D: The Road to Moncks Corner. E: the avenue to Mount Holly Main House. An arrow inserted for this publication indicates the site of the Mount Holly House. The Mount Holly main house stood on a bluff that overlooks Dennis Baseball Park today. F: The Avenue from the Road to Moncks Corner to the Springfield Plantation main house.

ry Deas acquired the 1748-acre "Old Barn Plantation" on the western line that reached to Carnes Crossroads. He obtained the expansive Old Barn tract through his marriage to Margaret Horry, as a gift from his father-in-law to the bride.

During the early decades of the 19th century, none of the Deas nor Mazyck brothers resided year around in the countryside, but relied upon overseers. Such arrangements granted wide liberties to those land owners. In 1790, William Allen Deas was a delegate to the Constitution Convention in Philadelphia. The following year, he shot Alexander Inglis the husband of his cousin Mary Deas during a duel.[56] Nevertheless, he was elected to represent Goose Creek in the House of Representatives and later accompanied Thomas Pinckney, Minister to the Court of St. James, to England where he served as his private secretary.[57] Again, he represented Goose Creek in the General Assembly and eventually served in the Senate. This busy man employed Archibald McKelphin as his full time plantation overseer freeing Deas for his many duties.[58]

David Deas distinguished himself as an attorney and State Senator and employed Andrew Dehay as his assistant. Henry Deas, merchant and skilled orator in the South Carolina House of Representatives, relied upon John Burbridge to oversee his country properties.[59] Each of the three brothers shared the risks and returns from agriculture and stock-raising for a few years but, William Allen and Henry eventually abandoned their rural interests, and sold their lands and slaves.[60] In 1810, David Deas with 200 slaves, was the only Deas brother with land and servants in Goose Creek.[61]

David Deas eventually assumed full ownership of Thorogood/Mount Holly Plantation, but in 1821, he conveyed the remaining 1200-acre tract to Henry Charles and Thomas Deas, grandsons and trustees of the estate.[62] Three years hence, the Thorogood/Mount Holly Estate, then controlled by Mary Deas, conveyed to the State Bank. That year (1824), David Deas retained Tom's Hill Plantation, but Mount Holly and Old Barn were no longer in the family. Mount Holly sold to Dr. Matthew Irvine for $2,142.75,[63] and William Vance purchased Old Barn Plantation as an investment.

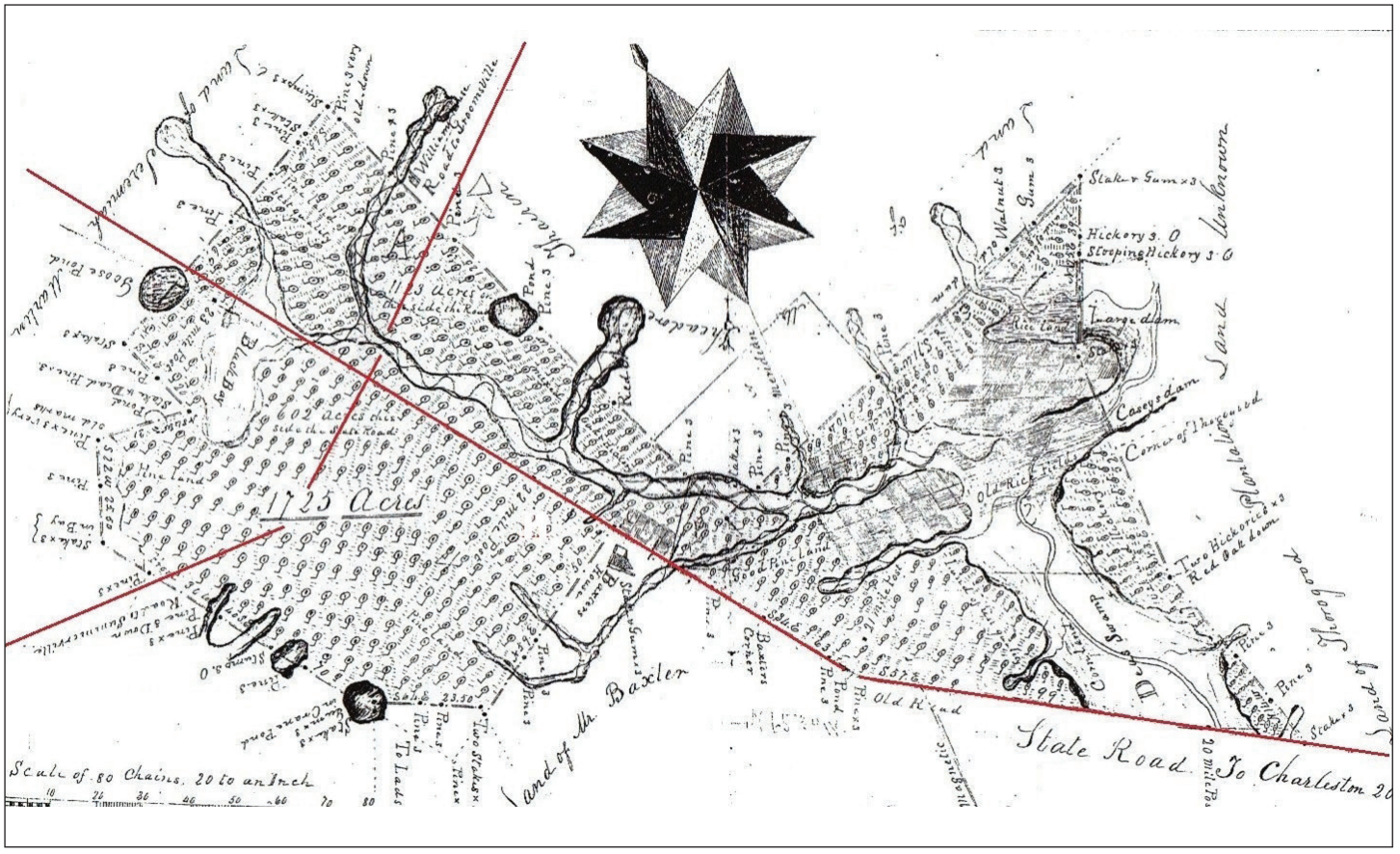
Alexander Mazyck lived three years after the Treaty of Paris ended the revolutionary struggle. He died at his Mazyckborough townhouse in March 1786 after a short illness and only a few days after dictating his last will and testament.[64] He bequeathed a town lot to his wife Elizabeth Charlotte Mazyck and ordered that a "neat single two story house," be built upon that lot for his widow. He also bequeathed to his widow £1500 sterling, all household items and goods, his riding chair, selected horses and favored slaves including: "yellow Lizette" and her sons, Pollydore and Matthew. He also bequeathed slaves, Dinah, Lucy, Sally, Sampson, Clarissa, "black Lizette" and her children Glauster, Isaac and Marion, to his widow as well as the future children of the "females." He bequeathed his remaining lots and wealth to his sons, Alexander Jr., Paul and Nathaniel and his daughters Mary, Catherine, and Charlotte. His principal dwelling at Springfield was kept for his widow and he ordered that it not be sold until her demise.[65]

Within ten years Springfield was again combined with the contiguous lands of Benjamin Mazyck, Alexander's uncle. Benjamin Mazyck purchased Springfield and worked the rice lands along with his contiguous property, later named Liberty Hall until his death when he devised the Springfield lands to his son Stephen.[66]

The family was wealthy and the inventory taken of Stephen Mazyck's estate reveals that his residences were nicely furnished with mahogany tables and chairs, carpets, silver, glass china and much more.[67] After Stephen died, 600 acres of land that contained the Springfield house and gardens devised to his son Benjamin. The will of Stephen Mazyck described the Springfield land as that tract which was "made of so much of my Brick Barn plantation purchased by my father from Alexander Mazyck as lies south of Back River Road…" [68]

During the early decades of the 19th century Stephen worked 47 slaves in his Goose Creek rice fields, but realized diminishing returns from the labor in the low humid wetlands.[69] As a result, the third generation of Mazyck rice planters was less successful than their fathers even as they attempted to diversify the uses of the property to include the cultivation of cotton. As the years passed, the family wealth persistently declined, the lands overgrew and aged into "old fields," until the whole plantation fell into disuse.[70]

Matthew Irvine combined Mount Holly with Springfield Plantation on the eastern boundary,[71] and



The plat describes Old Barn Plantation spanning along the State Road to and beyond Carnes Cross Roads. The author drew red lines to trace the State Road and the footpath that was the Road to Moncks Corner/Summerville intersecting State Road (later Carnes Crossroads).[55]

conveyed the property within the Irvine family by bequests and marriages for more than a generation, until a grandson on the mother's side, Matthew Irvine Keith, sold his interest to Benjamin D. Heriot in 1831. By then, sections transferred and the plantation contained only 500 acres. More of Mount Holly sold to Lewis Cannon, who conveyed a parcel to Benjamin Donnelly in 1853. Soon after, the last of extant Thorogood conveyed to Edward Simms when he purchased 359 acres in 1858.[72]

During the pre-civil war years, some poorer Euro-American families remained on their farms, but found it increasingly difficult to support local institutions. For example, Benjamin Donnelly reported only $1600 value of real and personal property in 1860 and owned only two slaves, both of who were elderly.[73] He was a typical member of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, which served a dwindling Euro-American community at Strawberry and later relocated to Groomsville, a small Euro-American neighborhood near the northern border of Thorogood. There the Thorogood School operated briefly, funded by the legacy of Reverend Ludlam, the 18th century St. James, Goose Creek church minister. In 1860, the school instructed 19 scholars, but it succumbed to the social upheavals of the civil war and never reopened after that session. Sadly, schools failed to return for almost 100 years because of the racial distrust that permeated the families in the post war countryside.

The Springfield settlement passed out of the Mazyck family and Dr. Matthew Irvine owned the land by 1846.[74] Twelve years later Dr. J. Keith Furman purchased the tract (1858).[75] When he bought the property the house and gardens were still useful but the depressed economy greatly affected profits. Finally, the emancipation of the slaves, a mere seven years after Furman purchased Springfield, eliminated the last vestiges of the grand home and gardens.

Antebellum Mount Holly Window to the World

As Civil War approached, slavery, states rights and secession plied the minds of most as bitter lines were drawn leading to conflict. However, a labor crisis, symptomatic of the anachronistic slave system, erupted near Mount Holly in 1855, and temporally shifted attention away from the raging "States Rights" debates.

During the first half of the 19th century rice production faltered and paid labor steadily replaced the anemic slave system that shifted away from the failed inland rice fields to western cotton plantations. Consequently, work crews consisting largely of Irish immigrants received a daily wage to lay wooden ties and rails for the new train line reaching out of Charleston into the countryside.[76] The crews labored in ten-hour shifts, six days a week, and boarded in company quarters for a year without incident. Near the 18-mile rail marker, the long-idle rice fields of Button Hall Plantation spanned defunct, flooded and overgrown with water oaks and willows, sprawled menacingly across soft ground along the intended route. More than 300 yards of trestle work was required to traverse those wetlands and there, within one mile of the unfinished Mount Holly Depot, the laborers stopped working in the first railroad strike in South Carolina.[77]

The angry workers protested against the low wages and poor living conditions, but when they complained and refused to work, the company countered by employing replacements and rushing them to the scene. A melee erupted when the workers refused to give way to the substitute laborers. Consequently, company officials appealed to civil authorities for armed assistance. In response, the South Carolina Attorney General issued a special endorsement that authorized the sheriff to execute warrants for the arrests of thirty-three identified workers, but when the sheriff, accompanied by Northeastern officials, attempted to incarcerate the Irishmen, they were met with bludgeons and pistols. One worker declared he would not be "taken alive," but thankfully, cooler heads prevailed when the sheriff retreated from the scene.[78]

The infuriated Irishmen followed the retreating sheriff on foot. They walked eleven miles toward Charleston while brandishing their weapons and alarming the general population until they stopped the following day at the seven-mile-pump house station. There the sheriff confronted the strikers with overwhelming force consisting of the Washington Artillery, Washington Light Infantry, Charleston Riflemen, and the Charleston Light Dragoons. The sheriff arrested thirty three protesters and housed them in the Charleston jail to await trial. With little public support for the outnumbered strikers, more laborers reported to duty the next day and work commenced to build a three-hundred yard trestle through the defunct Button Hall wetlands.

The rail line traversed the overgrown rice fields at Button Hall, crossed the Mount Holly Plantation Avenue, and continued slightly more than one fourth of a mile to the new depot. Understandably, they named the rail stop, "Mount Holly" after the well-known plantation, and as more families arrived, they commonly referred to the broader neighborhood by the same name.

The Northeastern Rail Road Company completed its full length without further labor strife and commenced its maiden run in 1857. After departing Charleston, the rail road paused at the Ten Mile Hill and soon after at Porcher's (sometimes Otranto) Stations before stopping approximately nineteen miles from Charleston at Mount Holly Station, a small structure with a squat loading platform. The completed rail line connected Charleston with Florence in the northeastern section of the state. From Florence the Wilmington & Manchester line reached north and west.[79]

Rail lines were essential during the 19th century to carry products from the fields to the market places and return fertilizer for the depleted soils; keeping most farms sufficiently productive to sustain small groups of families and businesses near the rail stops. Mount Holly farms produced cows, horses, a few oxen, pigs,

corn, rice, a little cotton and hay.[80] Mount Holly was a "flag stop" that required the station manager to wave a banner at the approaching engine, signaling the presence of waiting passengers or cargo. Without the signal flag, the chugging, steaming behemoth sped onward toward Strawberry Station, four miles north of Mount Holly or home to Charleston.

Undoubtedly, Mount Holly Station granted an essential connection to the marketplaces along its route, but it also provided an important social center where people met for mail, business, civic chatter and gossip. For the people of Mount Holly, the small structure was their "window to the world."

During the antebellum decades the Mount Holly tract subdivided as did most of the neighboring properties. Farms became smaller, less self-sufficient, and more dependent on the wider community for support. Consequently, the farm families increasingly relied upon Mount Holly Station and its emerging commercial neighborhood to purchase necessities, use the mills and smiths, send out whatever they could sell, and keep in touch with the wider world. After Civil War erupted, the little rail station became crucial to local defense, and carried many Mount Holly sons to battle.

Mount Holly Goes to War: Soldiers and Supplies

Confederate General, R.S. Ripley ordered the erection of harbor defenses late in 1861, and directed William Bell to secure sufficient labor for the Herculean task. Bell, assigned to the Charleston Light Dragoons, undertook the task by first requisitioning ¼ of the enslaved labor force on his and his father's Back River Plantations, at Pine Grove and Spring Grove, north of Mount Holly Station.[81] His unselfish lead-action encouraged the cooperation of his neighbors who soon marched labor gangs to the depot, from where train loads of workers rolled to Charleston. Bell's success was repeated throughout the Charleston heartland and thousands of slaves reported in 30 day cycles to erect harbor defenses. Two years later, the rail cars delivered workers to the Charleston peninsular neck to erect breast works in anticipation of a land invasion.[82]

As Charleston braced for invasion, and the Union blockade tightened, all commodities became increasingly scarce. Production efficiency persistently slowed with family heads and strong sons absent at war. Many necessities became difficult to find, and some completely unattainable due to the lack of production and transport. As military commanders reassigned more rail cars to deliver supplies to the warring fronts, shipments of food and firewood from depots close to Charleston steadily increased. Thus, workers at Porcher, Mount Holly and Strawberry Depots remained busy loading food and firewood on boxcars shuttling to town every day, but the spike in sales from the St. James, Goose Creek Parish plantations provided little solace to love ones whose hearty husbands and sons languished on distant fronts. Furthermore, the business boom ended when available food and fuel dwindled, and costs spiraled beyond the reach of most. Charleston City Councilmen called for donations of food and firewood from the countryside, and by late 1863, train cars rumbled to town from Mount Holly with donated cords of firewood to warm chilled families hunkering in the bombarded City. In addition to procuring slaves, food and firewood for the city, Goose Creek men such as Charles Graves and John Earnest served on the Board of Soldiers Relief disbursing increasingly meager support to ninety destitute families (26% of the families) in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish. In March of 1863, T.C. Warnock, Chairman of the Board of Soldiers Relief reported that the support for the

"pressing needs" of the families was "too small." His written report exposed a steady increase in the number of hungry people and a decreasing amount of available dollars with a correlating reduction of assistance per household.[83]

William Bell unexpectedly returned from combat on a 60 day parole in the fall of 1863. He rode out with the Charleston Light Dragoons, but fell wounded, declared unfit for service and released on parole from Savannah, Georgia where the war shifted in expectation of Union General William T. Sherman's push to the sea. In mid October, Bell found his way to Charleston and walked across the city to a Northeastern mail car that carried him to Mount Holly Station. There he surprised his wife who was waiting for the mail.[84]

After a few glorious days with his family, he rode the train to Florence, transferred to Columbia and reported to Confederate General M.C. Butler. Surprisingly, the general advised Bell to return to Mount Holly immediately and relocate his family in advance of the planned evacuation of Charleston. It was near Christmas, the Union army was approaching the Savannah River, when Bell arrived at Pine Grove to pack his wife, children and "white nurse," and hurry them to Mount Holly Station where they departed on one of the last north bound trains.

The daily train service was suspended temporally in December as the shifting fronts in Georgia required more rail cars,[85] and regular service ceased completely soon after, when the Confederate defenders began retreating from Charleston.[86] Near mid-February, tired and hungry men in grey uniforms appeared in Goose Creek marching toward Moncks Corner. For eleven days soldiers streamed along the Goose Creek and Moncks Corner Roads toward distant rendezvous, and on the 11th day their rear Confederate guard crossed the Goose Creek Bridge mere hours ahead of the enemy.

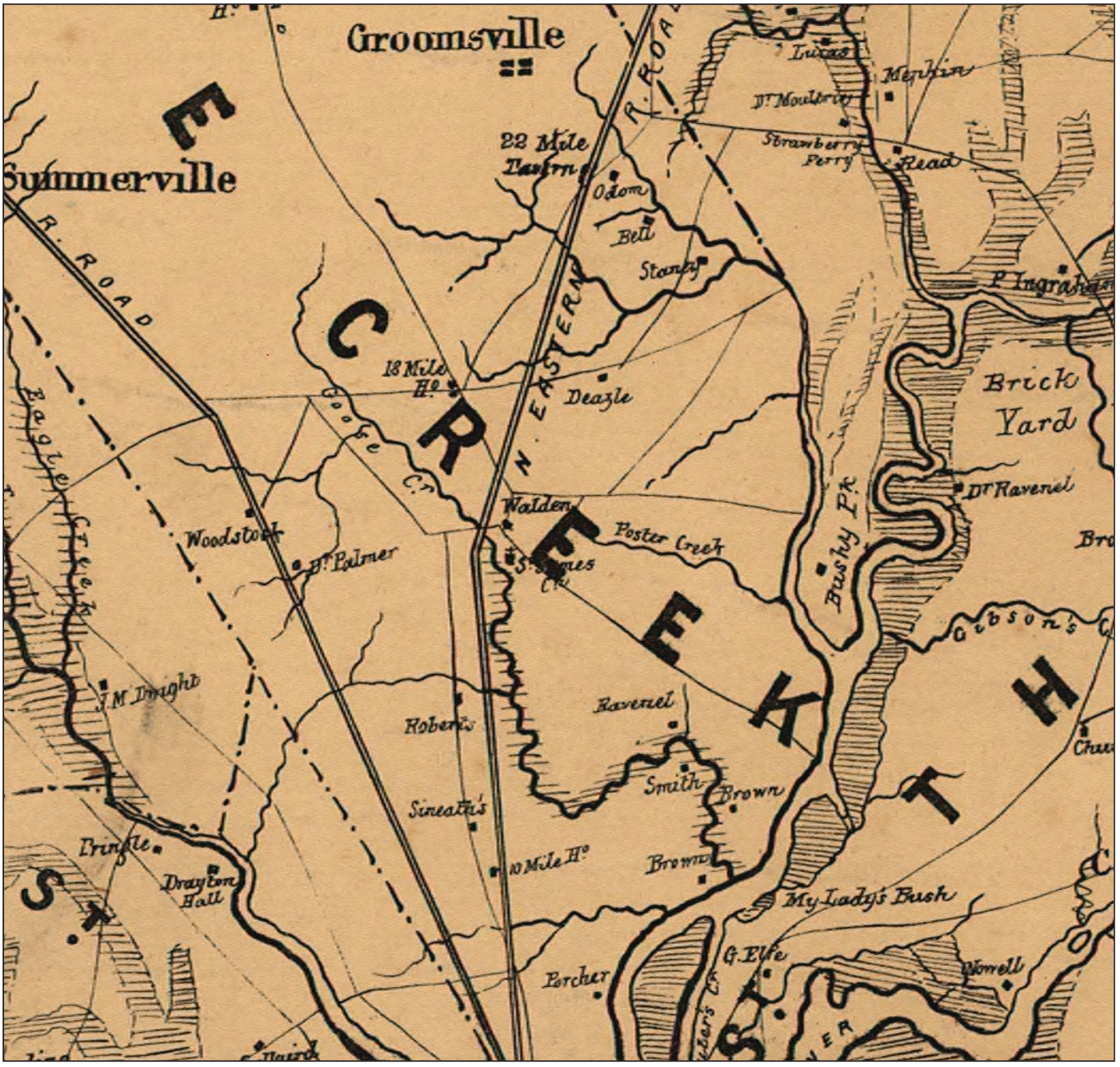
During the third week of February, John George Vose traveled on one of the last evacuating Northeastern Railroad cars through Goose Creek with orders to depart Charleston and reassemble in Florence, South Carolina. With Vose and as many riders as possible, the train paused at Porcher Station, crossed the long trestle over Goose Creek, and immediately passed within sight of the Eighteen-Mile-House Store, his boyhood home. The temptation was too great. John George Vose disembarked at Mount Holly Station and walked back two miles to surprise his father, Carsten Vose and stepmother. He relished a home-cooked meal, a warm bed and recalled, "[I] spent the night with ma and pa, washed up and continued the journey the next day."[87] Years later he recalled that he did not eat that well again for many months.

As the Union Army approached Goose Creek, the last defenders burned the Goose Creek Bridge[88] and ripped up the nearby rail and trestlework forcing the invaders to disembark at Porcher's Station near Otranto Plantation, less than ¼ mile from the burned-out road bridge. The last engine from Mount Holly carried the Confederate defenders twenty six more miles to the assembly point at St. Stephen's Depot.

Young African-American Union Troops with equally youthful white officers commandeered an available steam engine to shuttle rail cars laden with men and supplies from Line Street in Charleston. The engine was not sabotaged, but was so poorly maintained that the usual forty minute trek to Porcher's Station at Otranto required most of a day, with frequent delays for repairs.

The Northeastern Rail Road made the short run from Charleston to Florence for only four years when the conflict began, but by 1864, the moving stock was so overworked, poorly kept and cannibalized that the remaining two engines could barely muster sufficient steam to pull cars.[89] Nonetheless, the men with their horses eventually assembled at Otranto, where engineers disembarked and cut loblolly pines with which they erected a temporary bridge over shallow Goose Creek. The men in blue slugged across the bridge, along the Moncks Corner Road to occupy Mount Holly Station and points nearer Moncks Corner.

Liberated slave communities swelled Mount Holly Station in pursuit of Charleston and freedom. The emancipated humanity shuttled to feeding centers in increasingly overwhelmed Charleston, and as sentries kept the loading platform clear, an absurd mountain of bedclothes and luggage rolled from blankets, quilts, curtains and homespun cloth flanked the little station house and lined the tracks in both directions. Exhausted men, women, and children excitedly milled about, watching carloads of soldiers stream by seeking Florence and points beyond on cars of all descriptions, behind engines brought up from Savannah, Georgia.



A detail of a map entitled, "Map of the Seat of War, South Carolina and Georgia," shows the Northeastern rail line bisecting the Saint James, Goose Creek Parish. Evans and Cogswell Printers, 3 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina published the map in 1861. Inexplicably, railroad stations are not indicated.

Within a year, most of the local African-Americans who assembled at the Mount Holly Station during those exciting days returned to the plantation lands they knew and some of Union Soldiers disembarked a few years hence at the same depot to take up the task of "reconstructing," the recalcitrant South.

As the chaos of war ebbed and as liberated workers dispersed from the slave communities, Mount Holly Station became a sanctuary destination for the worried European-Americans, who few in number, possessed scant options except to group together for mutual support. From their tiny rail station perspective they jointly embraced a strikingly different post-war world.

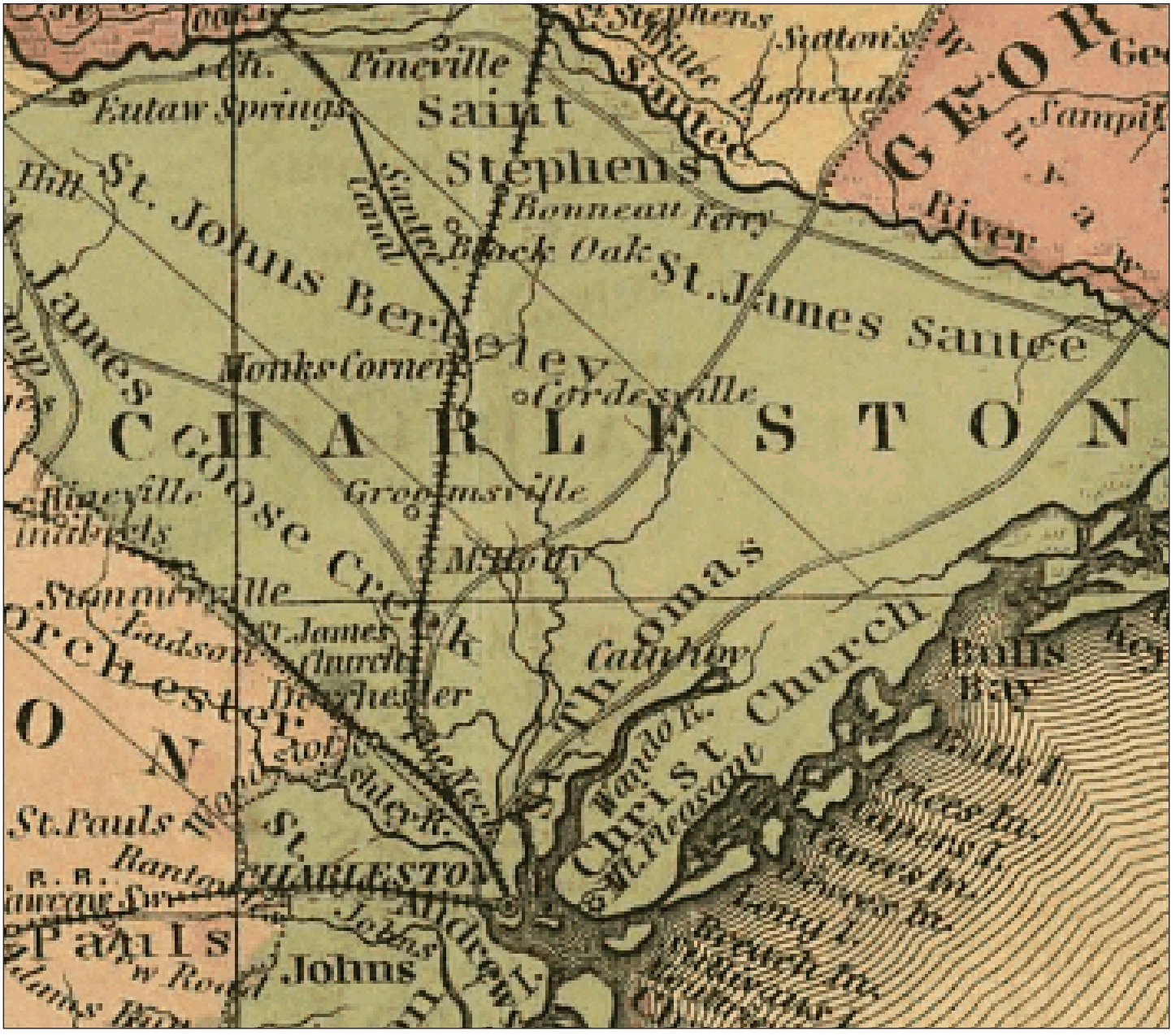
Within this context, the Mount Holly Railroad Station became the loci of the most important white community in the antiquated Saint James, Goose

Florence to Charleston Rail Stops

The chart information is taken from a section of the Hill & Swayze's Confederate States Railroad & Steam-boat Guide, giving the stops for the Northeastern Rail Road in 1862.

Station	Distance from Florence	Station	Distance from Florence
Florence	NA	St. Stephen's	57
Effingham	9	Bonneau's	65
Coward's	16	Monck's Corner	73
Graham's	23	Strawberry	79
Cade's	30	Mt. Holly	83
Kingstree	38	Porcher's	88
Salter's	44	8 Mile Turn Out	94
Lane's	49	Charleston	102
Gourdin's	52		

Creek Parish. The station carried mail, brought commerce to the stores, smiths, grist and sawmills, and connected the fragile farm families to the markets. A racially segregated village of white families consisting of more than a dozen homes emerged proximate to the station and persisted as the only place in the parish with a widely recognized name, "Mount Holly." Consequently, Charleston newspapers soon referenced much of the eastern section of the St. James, Goose Creek Parish as "Mount Holly," and that moniker attached to the official records as well, ignoring well populated nearby African American neighborhoods such as "Casey," "Howe Hall," "Grove Hall," "Bowen's Corner," "Liberty Hall," and others. Consequently, the minority white population kept the majority black demography sequestered, dependent, and as much out of mind as possible, although the majority black race represented nearly ninety percent of the population in most sections, and more than seventy percent across the whole parish. Within this fragile context, both races carefully complied with the new prevailing rules of segregation, and tentatively co-existed as the old order of plantation settlements with forced labor, dissolved into little segregated clusters of rural clans.



The map shows Berkeley County in the 1895 South Carolina Atlas published by the Rand McNally Company. The Atlantic Coastline (previously Northeastern) Rail Road is shown bisecting the map as well as Mt. Holly Station.

Rail stops in the St. James, Goose Creek Parish according to the 1895 Mills Atlas.

Name of Place	Population	Has Post Office?	Has Railroad Stop?	Has Express Office
Ten Mile Hill	0	Yes	No	No
Woodstock	0	No	Yes	Yes
Strawberry	12	No	Yes	Yes
Otranto	0	No	Yes	Yes
Mount Holly	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ladson	388	No	Yes	Yes
Oakley	96	Yes	Yes	Yes

'Casey, Is Where I Go Home'[90]

Casey was an African American neighborhood spanning both sides of Thorogood Avenue in the Mount Holly Census Zone. Oral history claims that the little place was first settled during the Reconstruction Era, when a freedman, named "Casey," pitched a tent where he preached the gospel.[91] The new "preacher" may have been an emancipated slave who borrowed his owner's "Casey" name and simply walked to the Mount Holly vicinity. The "Casey's Dam" stood nearby, approximately one mile north of the 20-Mile post on the State Road.[92] The dam may expound the name of a neighborhood family from which the new preacher acquired his name. Although the source of the name may never be satisfactorily determined, enough consistent worshippers gathered near his tent to give resonance to the "Casey" settlement shortly after the end of the Civil War.

Oral history purports that Casey soon replaced his tent with a sturdy log and clay chinked cabin as the first permanent church structure there, and it was around that small sanctuary that a strong, self-reliant community emerged during the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877). Eventually the home-place featured dozens of clapboard dwellings, encouraging the residents to build a larger house of worship.

T.W Lewis, on behalf of the trustees of the congregation, purchased 25 acres of farm land from Lewis Cannon for $125 in 1866. Two years hence, this land sale became the site of the Casey United Methodist Church, the religious center of the bustling community of liberated African-Americans on Old Moncks Corner Road, one-half mile from its intersection with the State Road.[93]

The Casey United Methodist Church emerged a stately white, wooden sanctuary. It was a large structure with stained glass windows, a chorus loft, and a ministry platform.[94] Soon after its occupancy it was not unusual to find more than a hundred worshippers in the congregation on Sunday mornings, including Elizabeth Salley, C.J. Bryant, Pauline Gourdine, Wilford Johnson, Frank and Willie Mae Cohens, Frank Sass, Sr., Janie Mae Bryant Jefferson and their families.

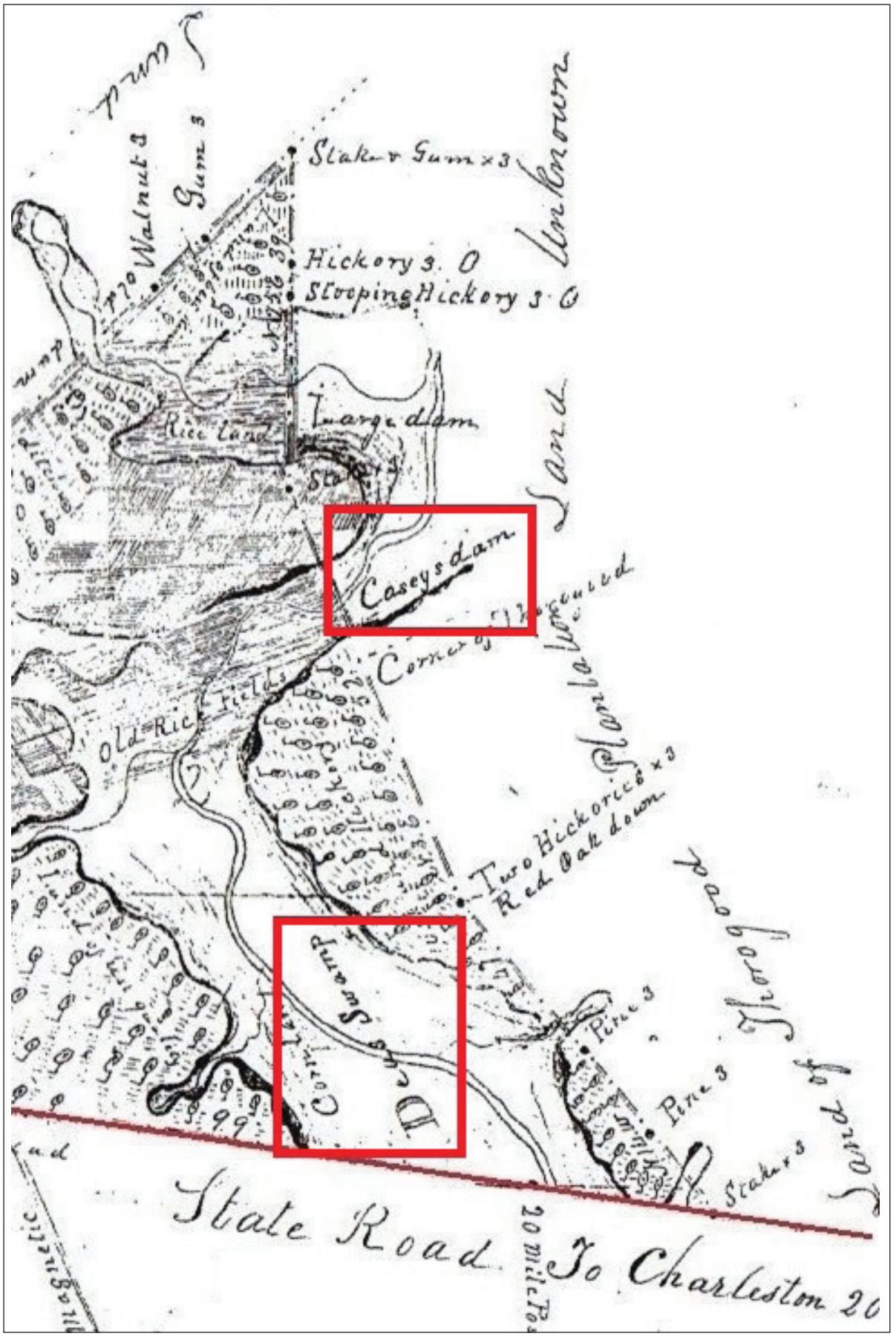
The congregants eagerly anticipated Sunday church services and sometimes the worship assembly lasted all day, with morning and evening meetings attended by dozens who, prior to the late 1940s, arrived by horse and buggy and on foot. The residents wore their best clothes and behavior for this favorite day of the week. Children's Day at Casey occurred the second Sunday in June. On that special morning, boys and girls arrived from as far as Grove Hall and St. Paul Churches, many on wagons lined with boards for bench seats. The typical Sunday picnic was made special with plenty of lemonade, cookies, cakes, and covered dishes. Mothers cooked meals over a wood-burning stove in the Friendship Hall across the road from the church.

The Casey Cemetery, contiguous on the southern side of the sanctuary, contains dozens of silent reminders of the people of bygone days, one of which is a stone monument to Reverend William Evans. He diligently led as minister of the Casey United Methodist Church until his demise in 1887. His marble monument states:

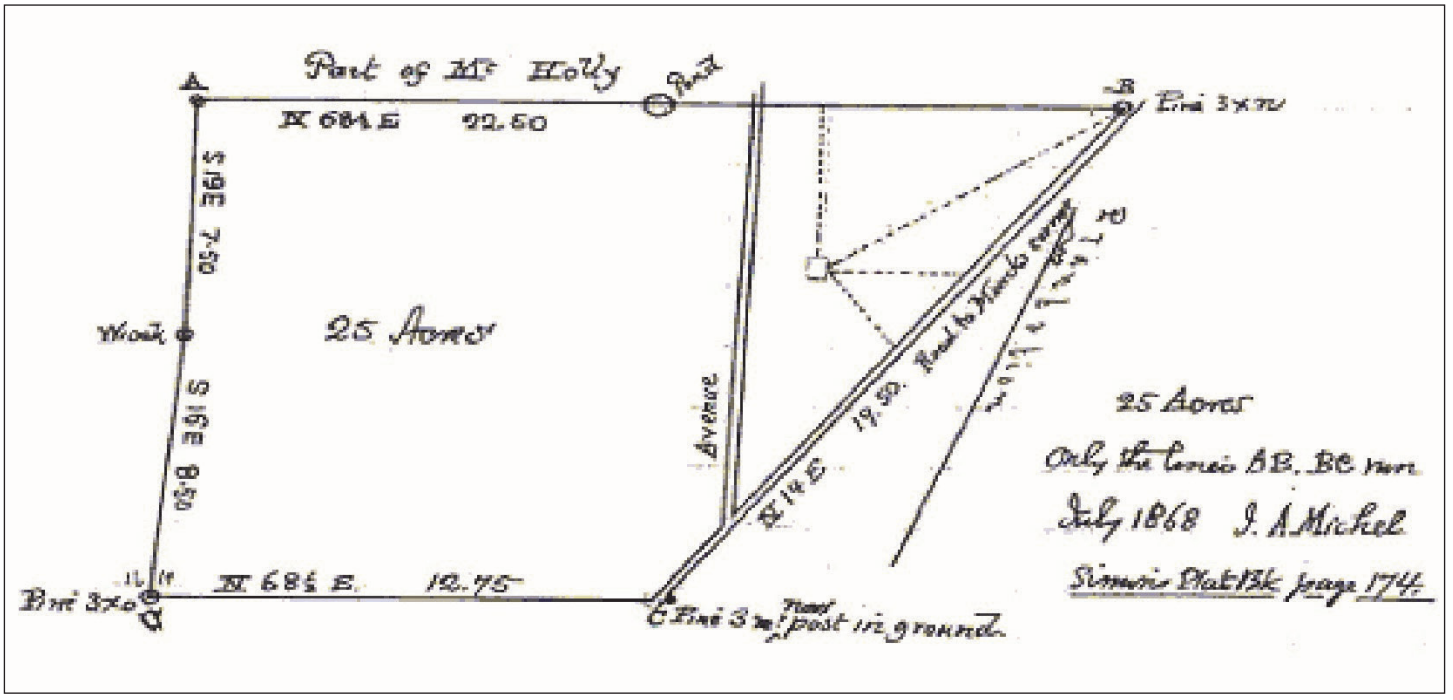
In Loving Remembrance / Our Dearly Beloved Pastor / Reverend Wm. Evans / The Founder of Caice [Casey] Church / Born in 1822. / Died in 1887 / Aged 65 years. / Servant of God well Done / Thy Glorious Warfare is Past / The Battle Fought, The Race is Won / And Thou Art Crowned at Last.

Reverend Hayward from Sumter served as a stalwart, full-time minister to the Casey Church. He arrived at Mount Holly by train and led the assembly for twelve years during the 1930's and 1940's. Reverend C.J. Mack followed Reverend Hayward and was in turn succeeded by Reverend Pyatt.[95]

The Casey schoolhouse stood next to the Casey United Methodist Church. This wooden classroom was built in the 1930s, and was the sole source of local education for black scholars during the many decades of segregation. Thirty-three boys and girls attended Casey School during the 1934-1935 scholastic year and a similar number attended subsequent sessions.[96] The school closed in 1965 when it and three other "negro schools" consolidated at the new brick Howe Hall Elementary School on Howe Hall Road.[97] Sadly the



A detail of a plat of Old Barn plantation indicates "Casey's dam" and "Deas Swamp." The author added red boxes to indicate the specific locales. Deas Swamp is referred to as "Daisy Swamp" today.



This partial plat shows twenty-five acres purchased by United Methodist Church at Cayce [Casey]. The location of the church on the tract is indicated by a square with four radiating lines between [Thorogood] Avenue and the Road to Moncks Corner. J.A. Mitchell drew the plat from a survey in 1868. The plat is among the Cheves Papers in the South Carolina Historical Society.

little Casey School burned down in 1966, but its brick chimney remained until it was demolished to accommodate the construction of the Goose Creek branch of the Berkeley County Library.

The Casey School served as an important local institution of formal education and opened two months before and two months after Christmas. So many children walked to the Casey School from the Mount Holly areas that overcrowding required extra classes to gather in a nearby meeting hall. Mrs. Sadie Franklin, Mrs. Nathalie Chisolm and Mrs. Earlene Jefferson ably taught many of the boys and girls. These professionals remained well-respected teachers in the Goose Creek area public schools for many decades. Mrs. Earlene Jefferson, now retired, still resides within sight of her church and school house grounds.

The schools in these communities were the product of cooperative efforts, and the teachers were expected to deliver many social services from the schoolhouse door. Men such as Reverend James Harris, supervisory principal at Casey, directed the entire social service program for the sprawling community, and the teachers were second in community importance only to the church minister. Educators worked to improve citizen health, road and drainage conditions and joined with family leaders to organize the local ministry and its programs.[98]

Near the church stood the Casey Fellowship Hall. Many group decisions were made here following lively debates and from time to time "Sanctified people" held revivals upon payment of an appropriate fee.[99] Scattered within a short walking distance of the church were several dozen homes where the people of Casey reared their families.

Two Charleston businessmen, Henry A. M. Smith and Langdon Cheves owned and managed thousands of acres of land in Goose Creek. Langdon Cheves regularly debarked the train at Otranto or Mount Holly Station to inspect his properties. One day while walking to Casey he noted that someone nailed a wooden sign to a thick pine tree at the intersection of State Road with the Road to Moncks Corner.[100] The sign indicated the way to Mount Holly Station via the Old Moncks Corner Road, due north, one and one-half mile distant.

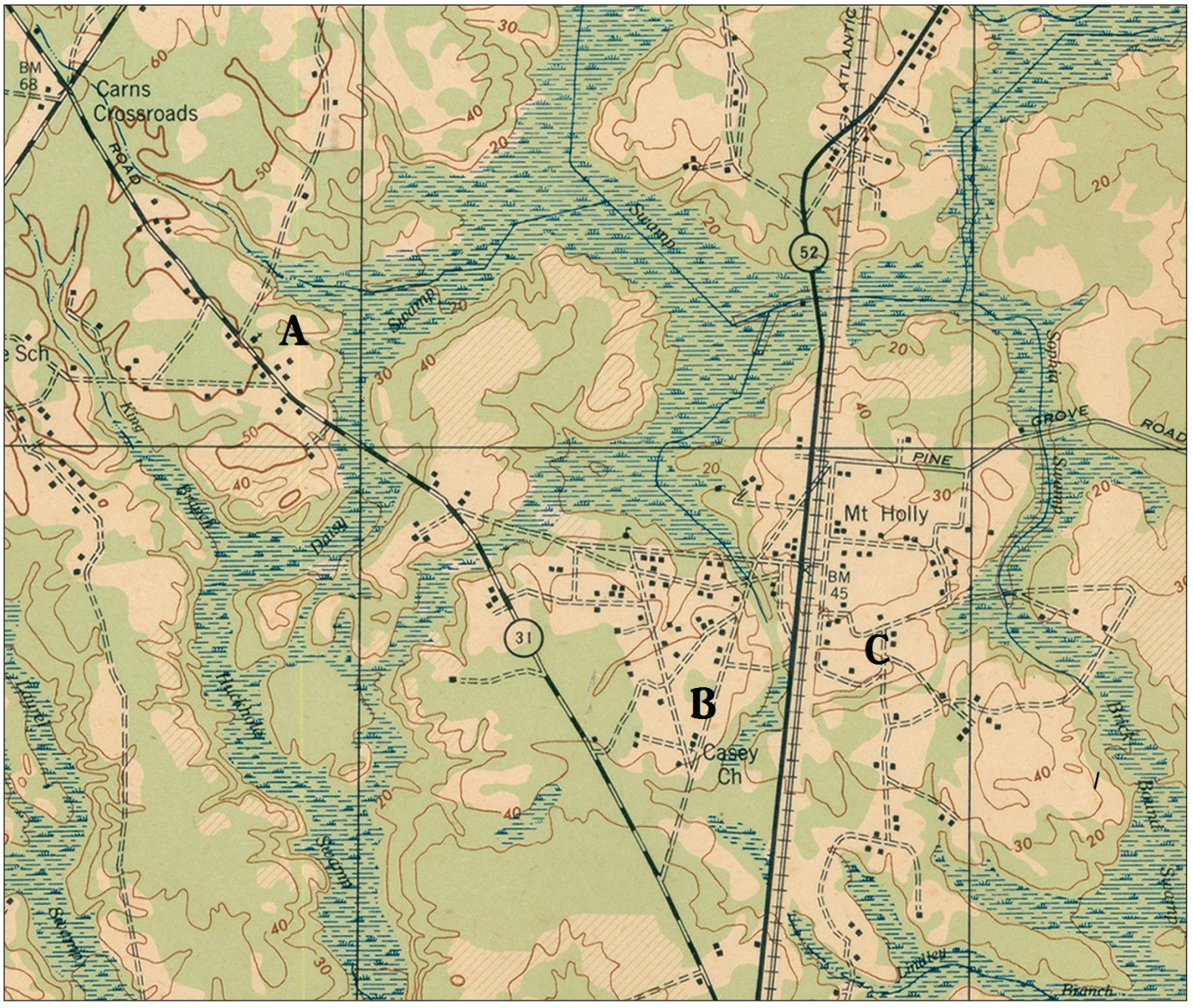
Mount Holly was an important locale for all of the



The photograph shows the eastern elevation and front door and windows of Casey United Methodist Church, erected circa 1870, on the Road to Moncks Corner, one mile west of the Mount Holly Railroad Station. The author took these photographs in 1977 after someone removed the windows and doors and eleven days before it burned to the ground. The photographs are in the private collection of the author.



The image shows the interior of the church in 1977. Today a copse of trees between the Casey Cemetery and the Goose Creek Branch of the Berkeley County Library mark the worship site.



The Casey Community situated between the Road to Wassamassaw (Federal Highway 176 today and shown as State Highway 31 on this 1944 map) and Old Moncks Corner Road. This 1944 South Carolina Highway Map indicates dozens of homes scattered near the Casey Church. Manuscript letters are added to this publication for clarity. A-indicates Grove Hall Church. B-indicates Casey Church. C-indicates St. Paul's Church.

Casey families for many reasons. Families carried their dried corn there when a sufficient amount justified the trip. At Mount Holly, the miller took one or two scoops of grain out as payment for his services, crushed or minced the remaining kernels, bagged them, traded some to the grocer and loaded the rest on train cars bound for merchants in Charleston. Cracked or minced corn was preferred feed for chickens and when mixed with slop, satisfied hungry pigs. Moreover, it was the base for a delicious corn flour for bread, cereals, delicious soups and fried coatings.

Landowner, Langdon Cheves noted that he regularly "stepped the lands" [101] along Old Moncks Corner Road in route to his rented properties on the obsolete Springfield Plantation tract. He walked from the State Road along Old Moncks Corner Road until it intersected with Gibbes Path.[102] This foot path reached from Bloomfield Plantation, once owned by Benjamin Gibbes, to the old Springfield Plantation Avenue that diverted east from the Road to Moncks Corner. By



A broken and tattered grave stone marker for Reverend William Evans lays among fallen leaves at the Casey Cemetery. The author placed the broken pieces together and took this photograph in 1977. The image is among his collections.

the time Cheves visited his tenant farmers early in the twentieth century, the ancient Gibbes Path devolved to a soft walking trail barely sufficiently stable to support a wagon. Nonetheless, Cheves dutifully walked along the old path after it diverted from the Old Moncks Corner Road until he crossed over the rail road tracks, in pursuit of his renters at Springfield. There, he inspected his lands, made certain the fields were tilled properly and when appropriate, collected the rents.[103] Two of the farmers, John Jenkins and John Knight rented farm land and served as agents for the landlord by collecting rents and reporting on conditions to the owners. However, most tenants merely farmed, including Robert Barnwell, Lee Bennett, Morris Boden, Adam Bonaparte, Henry Brown, Abraham Sr., Abraham Jr., Richard, Bill, and Ben Bryant, Albert Daniel, Phillip Driggers (white farmer), Abraham and Mary Fraser, Mac Jamison, Julius and Washington Myers, James and John Henry Nelson, Jack Stevens, Henry Amos Pinckney, and H.E. Shepherd. These farmers typically rented five acres for $3.00 annually, and supported large extended families including nephews, nieces, parents and grandchildren.

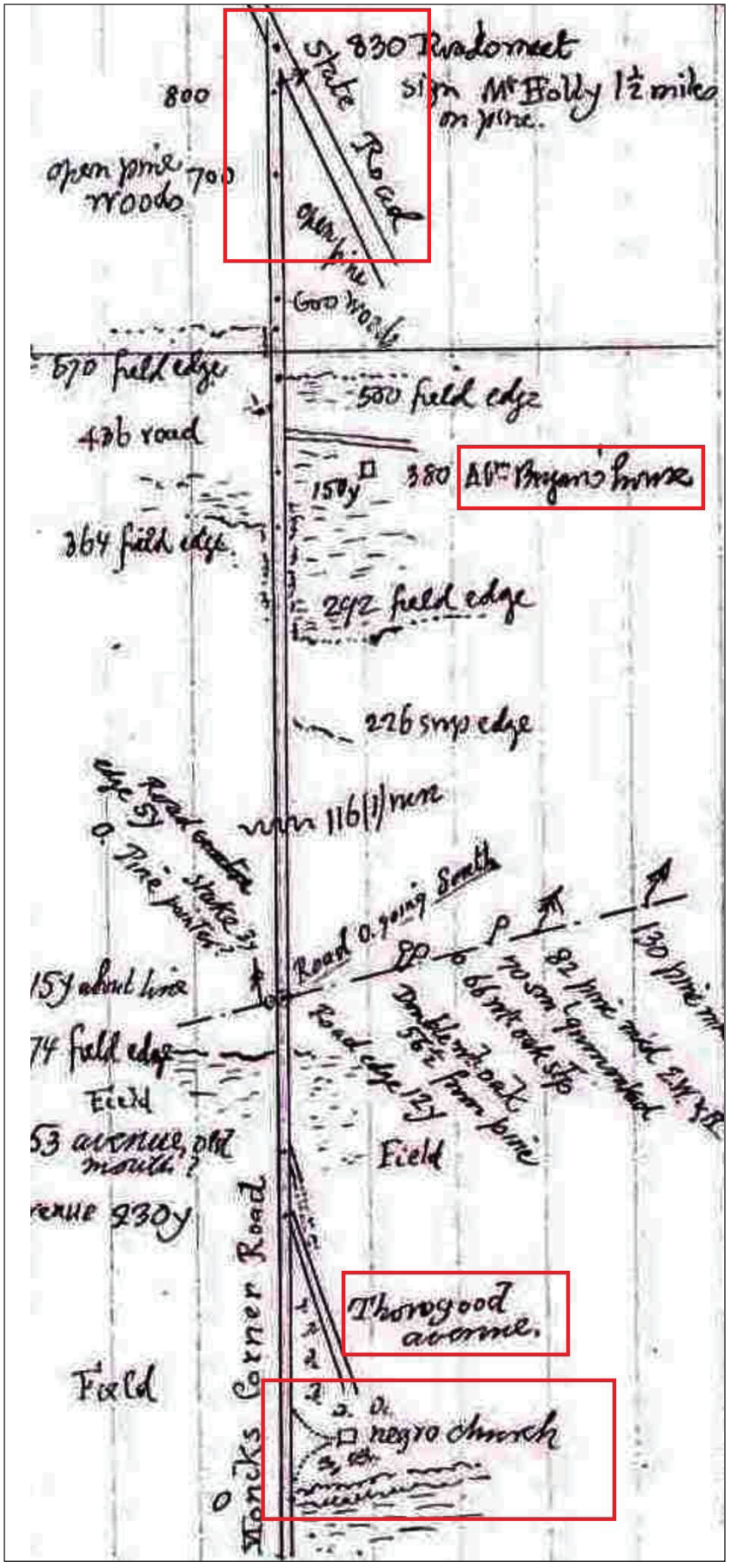
Families often leased the same properties for generations.[105] Prior to the 20th century, the Myers, Stephens, Bryant, Sumpter, Pinckney and Green families farmed in the Casey/Mount Holly neighborhood. Beginning in 1886, Washington Myers rented land from Langdon Cheves at the 18-mile tract where the Shannon Park Shopping Center stands today. During



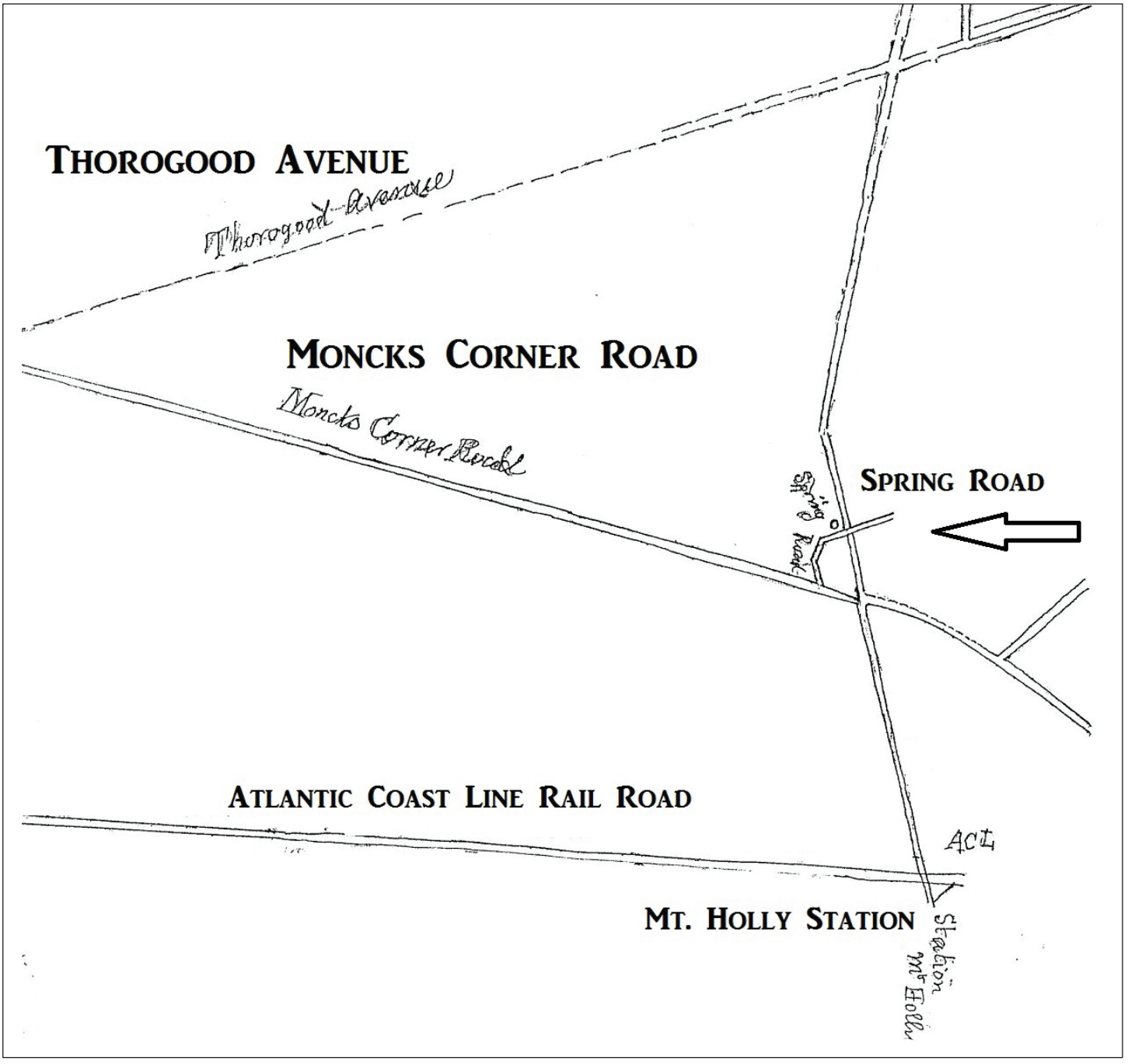
Early 20th century farms at Casey/Mount Holly typically featured a cluster of clapboard structures including houses, barns and sheds. Small farms and clapboard structures characterized the Mount Holly District after the Civil War and far into the 20th century. The image is among the collections of the Library of Congress.

this period, Washington's niece Alice, and her husband John Knight, lived on The Oaks Tract, where Pineview Subdivision stands today. Julius Myers moved into Alice Sumpter's house at the 17-mile tract when she married. Their farm stood near the Robert Road intersection with Red Bank Road today. Nearby were the farms of William Myers, Jack Stephens, and Florence Green, who lived on a parcel once owned by July Myers.

The Byrants composed a longtime and extended Casey family. Alice Sumpter married Abraham Bryant and lived at Casey. By 1920, this 72 and 66-years-old couple were residing next to their oldest son, 42-year-old Abraham Bryant, and his 35-year-old wife and



Landowner, Langdon Cheves drew this map of a section of Casey in 1913. The hand drawn map depicts his observations as he walked along Old Moncks Corner Road after it diverted from the State Road near A.G. Bryant's farm house. He noted the divergence of Thorogood Avenue from Old Moncks Corner Road, near the "Negro [Casey] Church." He turned east along Gibbes Path after passing the Church. Gibbes Path traced the obsolete Avenue to Springfield Plantation. The author added the red boxes for clarity.[104]



"Spring Road" accesses a dependable source of water for the Casey families residing along Thorogood Avenue and Old Mount Holly Road. The reliable spring flowed near the intersection of Moncks Corner Road with Old Mount Holly Road.

their five children.[106] Foxborough Road intersects Old Moncks Corner Road today, about 150 yards from the site of Abraham Bryant's farmhouse. Nearby were Ben and Daisey Bryant's house where they raised their children, Herman and Jennie Mae.

The next generation of Bryants remained at Casey. Sampson Bryant, Sr. made caskets and tombstones in the 1930s and 1940s. He also shod horses, assembled wagon wheels, and fashioned metal into hinges and hardware.[107] Like most farmers, he worked a few acres

of land to put corn, potatoes and vegetables on the table. His brother, Joseph Bryant was the "week-end butcher" who traveled from home to home weekly to deliver meat.[108]

More Mt. Holly land transferred to black ownership during this period. P.J. Pinckney was an African American who owned twenty-five acres in Mt. Holly, as well as Thomas Pinckney, a forty-five-year-old black farmer who owned sixty-five acres there two years after the Civil War ended. In the 1870s and later, two black farmers, Sampson Bryant, and Frank Brown, owned twelve-and thirty seven-acre farms in Mt. Holly respectively. Both of their families kept land well into the twentieth century and some Bryant family members continue to own Goose Creek property today.[109]

Also in the vicinity by 1920, was the family home of 30-year-old Cornelius Gourdine and his 27-year-old wife, Ida, who reared Ethel, Ernestine, James, Florence, Albertha, Lawrence and John. Today, the City of Goose Creek's public works building and elevated water tank is situated near the corner of the property farmed by Rachel and Henry Pinckney, who took over the old Myers farm and house. Nearby was the residence of Lee Bennett who resided in a small house east of Old State Road. Today, Red Bank Road intersects the rail line near the site of the Bennett farm, and Bushy Park Terrace subdivision occupies the plowed fields. Some of the lands in the vicinity of Casey and Mount Holly are labeled Bryan[t], Brown, Fowler, Chisolm and Pinckney. Other lands in the Mount Holly area are labeled C. Mappus, Cunningham, Black, Gaillard, White and Bryan. The Bennett property is indicated, as well as July Felder's contiguous farm.

Mrs. Loretta Parsons spent almost all of her life on a small farm in Casey. She arrived there in 1930 at the age of nine. Her favorite memories are of the Old Moncks Corner Road, the cool spring, and the places where she played. Old Moncks Corner Road once featured a natural green median between the carriage ruts and a dense tunnel of foliage overhead that kept the dirt roadway "cool and breezy in the summer."[110] Approximately 100 yards from the western side of the road near its intersection with the Mount Holly Road was a natural spring, which fed a land-locked pond. The pond was a favorite fishing spot, and the spring water was brought to the church and homes daily. The pond is now owned by the City of Goose Creek and graces the west grounds of the Margarite Brown Municipal Center. The spring is located two hundred yards west of the intersection of Old Moncks Corner and Old Mount Holly Roads. Today that location is near the small bridge on Old Mount Holly Road.[111] A low wet area with dense forest and under-brush characterizes the spring location today.

Some visitors mistook the jangling junk arranged in the trees overhanging the shallow spring, as some type of African incantation, not surmising that the locals hung those strips of tin and glass to twist and clink in the breeze, frighten away animals, and deter the beasts from fouling the precious water source. The little freshwater spring was the principal potable water supply for the Casey Community. It provided tannic, slightly bitter tasting water for dozens of clustered families who also employed the downstream ponds to wash, as well as enjoy the hot summer afternoons fishing and swimming.

Stay in the loop!
www.CityofGooseCreek.com

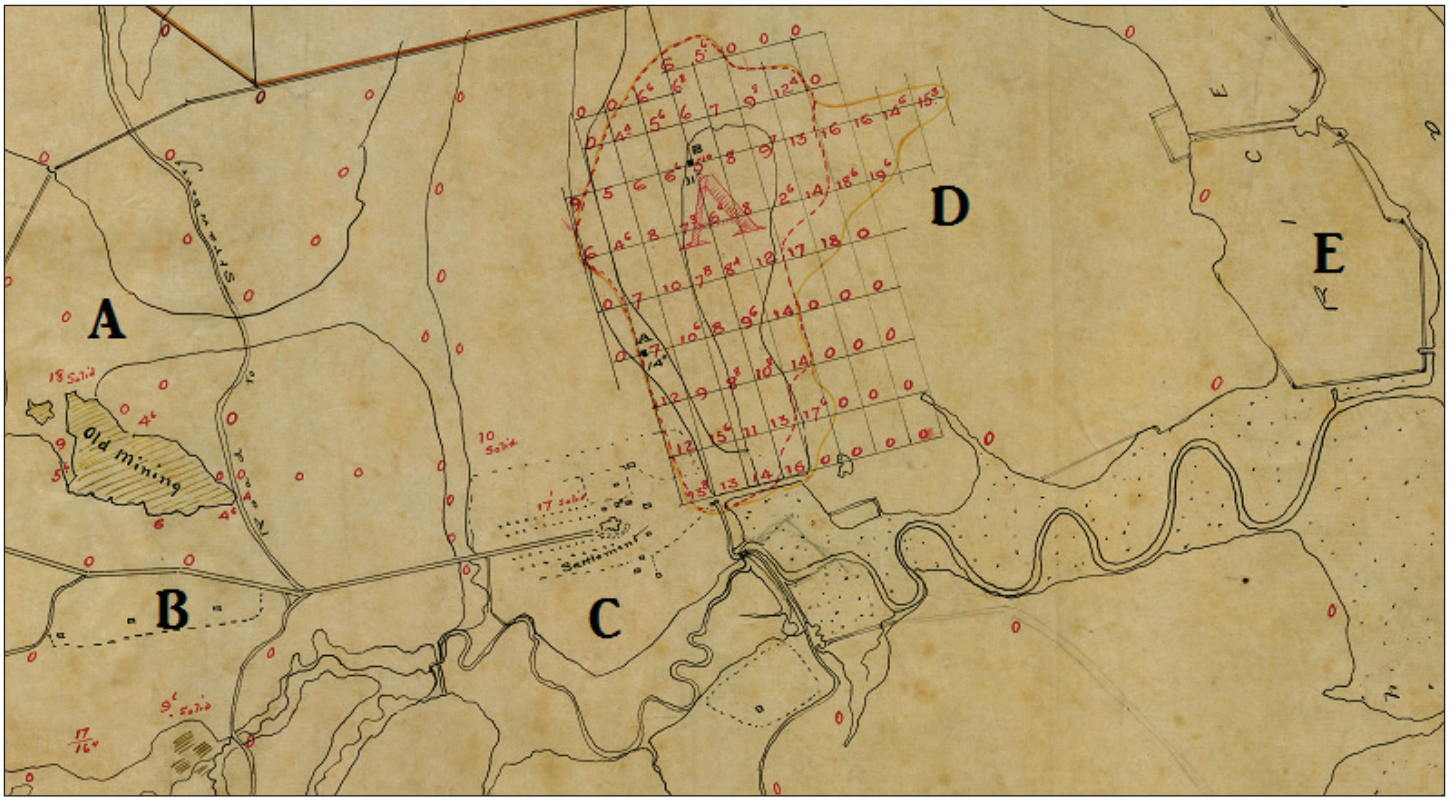
Reconstruction and Beyond

The races of the post-war republic segregated for many reasons including resentment and fear, but the rail stations and the commercial centers occasioned the need for white and black interactions. African-Americans such as Sampson Bryant and Frank Brown farmed successfully at Casey, but remained dependent upon the white controlled rail stop at Mount Holly for everything not available on their small plot of land. Clearly, the great percentage of racial interaction remained cordial and both races successfully made the incredible adjustments required after the great majority of the population became free, but predictably, problems occurred from time to time and during the years of Reconstruction (1865-1877), civil disorder erupted, contributing to a legacy of failed justice in the post-war south.

April 30, 1866, Ely Faulk, a white man, entered into a heated quarrel with Peter Marang, a black man, at the Mount Holly Railroad Station. The dispute centered upon two missing barrels of turpentine that belonged to Faulk's employer. As the black man ran from the scene, Faulk fired two shots, missing the target but garnering the attention of a federal peace officer. The federal official brought charges against



William Henry Johnson took this photograph circa 1930. Border notations State, "oaks at site of residence @ 'Thoroughgood' St. Jas. Goose Creek Par. SC."



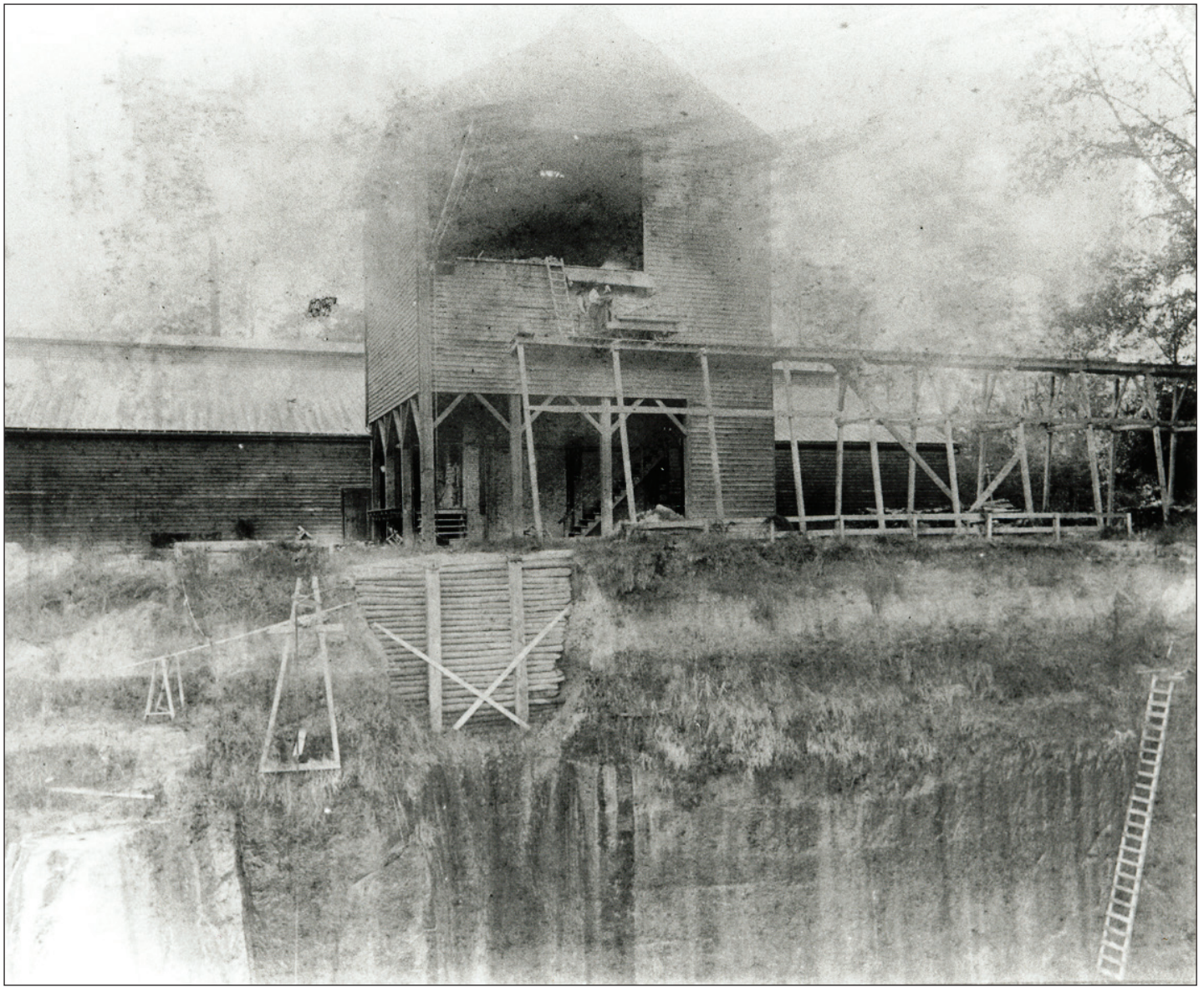
A detail of a plat entitled, "Tracing of a Map of Back River showing result of an examination of some Phosphate Rock made in December 1908 by James O'Hear, Certified Engineer and Surveyor." This map shows a section of Medway Plantation after it was examined for phosphate mining. Alpha letters added for this publication indicate. A: Site noted as "Old Mining." B: Medway Avenue from Mount Holly Station to the Medway main house and settlement. C: Medway settlement with manor house and outbuildings. D: Examined sections noting phosphate at varying depths. E: Old rice fields along Back River.

Faulk for discharging the weapon and appealed to the magistrate for enforcement. The magistrate set a $500 bail until trial, but released Faulk upon the promise of his employer to pay the fine. Faulk left the area, the employer refused to pay, and the case never came to trial.[112]

As estates shrank, more farms failed, and tenant and share-crop farmers eked ever-more tenuous livings. In 1880, the State of South Carolina seized many of the small farms in Mount Holly due to tax indebtedness.[113] By the turn of the 20th century, few made sufficient incomes to maintain large tracts leaving evidence of grander days in the form of overgrown embankments and drains and long abandoned rice fields transforming back to Cyprus swamps. Some large swaths of old plantation lands retained their former names, such as Howe Hall, Liberty Hall and Springfield even after the tracts subdivided for tenants or used by hunting clubs. David Deas, a relic of a much earlier era, remained the owner of a medium sized Thorogood partial as late as 1872,[114] but by the turn of the next century, no Deas family member possessed parish lands and the ancient Thorogood manor was long vanished.

The livery near Mount Holly Station stood conveniently in sight of Mount Holly Road (Old Mount Holly Road), diverging from the Road to Moncks Corner (Old Moncks Corner Road) two hundred yards west of the Mount Holly Depot. No black Goose Creeker owned or worked in a general store in Mount Holly during this period,[115] but black farmers depended on the white establishments to buy and sell.[116] Furthermore, the general store was the only semblance of a bank where a farmer could borrow against his crops.

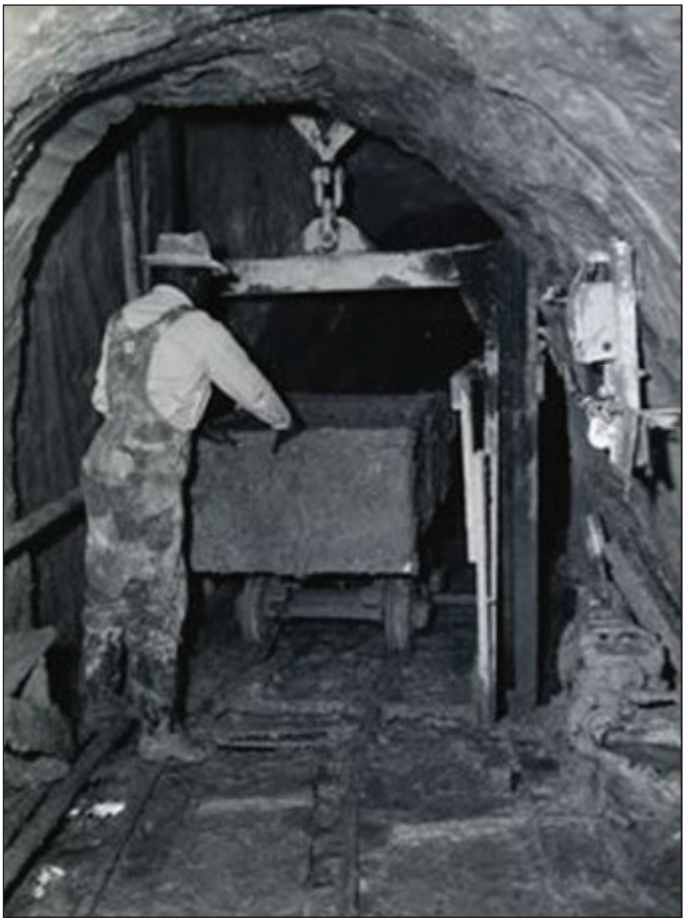
July Myers was an African-American farmer who borrowed $633.00 from the Mount Holly Mercantile Company near the rail station. He secured the loan with the mortgage of his farm at 8% interest. He made payments when due, and secured the furtherance of the



The undated image shows the Woodstock Industrial plant. A long latter accesses the deep pit in the forefront. A multi-story wooden structure is aligned with long warehouses. The image is courtesy South Carolina Historical Society.

loan with the attachment of his two mules, one mower, one broken wagon, and 25 acres of land. A year later, Myers paid $481.00 toward the debt, but was obligated six years hence to pay off the remaining portion by giving the company two bales of cotton and all his cotton seed on account. This was a successful, albeit expensive business experience for the minority farmer, and one of many considerations, including politics that brought the races together.[117]

General Wade Hampton offered his services as Democratic candidate for governor in 1871. He and many of his supporters from Goose Creek attended a rally in Bonneau in October of that year. Goose Creek Democrats boarded the train at Mount Holly including dozens of African-American men from Casey, Liberty Hall and Howe Hall who accompanied the predominantly white Republican group on the noisy train ride. They all wore red ribbons, red shirts or red pieces of cloth to signify unity and to bolster their presence in a parish that was overwhelmingly Republican. After departing Mount Holly they soon stopped at Strawberry Station to embark club president, Dr. O.C. Rhame and members of the Strawberry Democratic Club for a cheering ride to the Bonneau rally.



Many Mount Holly residents worked for the Charleston Water Commissioners. Men and boys loaded carts, drove oxen and moved tons of marl and clay to dig the last leg of a twenty-two mile long tunnel, seven feet high, from the Edisto River to the new Goose Creek reservoir and treatment plant, later named "Hanahan," after the manager of the treatment plant.

The raucous and sometimes threatening political era immediately following the reconstruction period was tempered by the post war phosphate "boom" that helped the segregated neighborhoods look to the future rather than disputing the unsettled past.[118] Phosphate was an inexpensive local source of fertilizer sought for the depleted soils. It became an important export lifting the mining business as a profitable substitute for the failed plantation system. Most of the expanding phosphate mines and fertilizer-manufacturing companies were locally owned and sought plant managers from among the newly idle planters and brick manufacturers. Most mines located near navigable rivers to serve as affordable transport to Charleston Harbor and beyond but the E. Boddington and Company emerged at Mount Holly to use the Northeastern Railroad for bulk transport of the mined ore brought to the station on tram lines.[119]

Many unskilled men and boys resided in barracks near the phosphate mines for weeks or months at a time, digging innumerable tons of the mucky ore, then loading and pushing it in trams, and dumping it into open railcars that the railroad company fashioned specifically for that purpose. The men who worked with the Mount Holly Phosphate Mining Company (later the Berkeley Phosphate Company) built a three-foot-wide gauge tramway and used a Porter locomotive, familiarly named "William," to pull nearly 20,000 tons of ore each year to the spur line near Mount Holly Station. From there, cars hauled the cleaned rock to processing plants at Meadville Mines (later Keowa Phosphate Works) on the old Palmetto and Oakland Plantations near the mouth of Goose Creek.[120] At those phosphate works, men used steam-powered machines to extract, haul, crush, wash, and package the crumbly rock before loading the finished fertilizer onto conveyors and bagging it for markets.

Many African- American men near Mount Holly found employment as laborers at the E. Boddington and Company phosphate plant near the Cooper River where barges floated the fertilizer to markets and trams carried rock to Boddington property at the rail



A Mount Holly family returns home. Horse and wagons were in common use at Mount Holly until well into the twentieth century. This photograph is among the Lin Brady Atwell Collection.

lines near Mount Holly Station.[121]

Toward the end of the 19th century, the phosphate boom slowed and many sought work at the Mount Holly Clay Products Company where brick and tile were shaped and baked, or on the Atlantic Coastal Rail Road that replaced the previous transport company. Additionally, hundreds were employed by the Charleston Water Commissioners to load carts, drive oxen and move tons of marl and clay to dig the last leg of a twenty-two mile long tunnel, seven feet high, from the Edisto River to the new Goose Creek reservoir and treatment plant (today called Hanahan). Scant employment opportunities availed locally, but as roads and transportation improved, longer commutes became feasible.[122]

At Thorogood/Casey/Mount Holly, African American tenant farmers eked out meager livings, resided in clapboard houses, and kept generally sequestered and disenfranchised with little access to the wider world.[123] As the European and African American racial groups struggled to co-exist, the races separated into homogenous neighborhoods with the dominant African American families farming throughout, and the minority European American families clustering near Mount Holly Station.

Liberty Hall spanned south of Casey. This area was an important African American community since Reconstruction, and by the turn of the twentieth century, African Americans owned much of the property with some of it controlled by real estate societies. Most of the "society" farms ranged from 10 to 25 acres, but in one instance, a 46-acre tract surveyed in 1906 was owned by two societies and divided into 28 lots of approximately 1.6 acres each.[124]These small farm parcels typically featured wooden clapboard houses with cedar roof shingles, and shuttered windows.

Liberty Hall Road remained an unpaved wagon trail running the length of the Liberty Hall Community. Cato Jefferson and his family owned one of the largest farms. He shared his intersection of Liberty Hall and Back River Road to connect to more than a dozen families including: Peter Way, Peter Bennett,

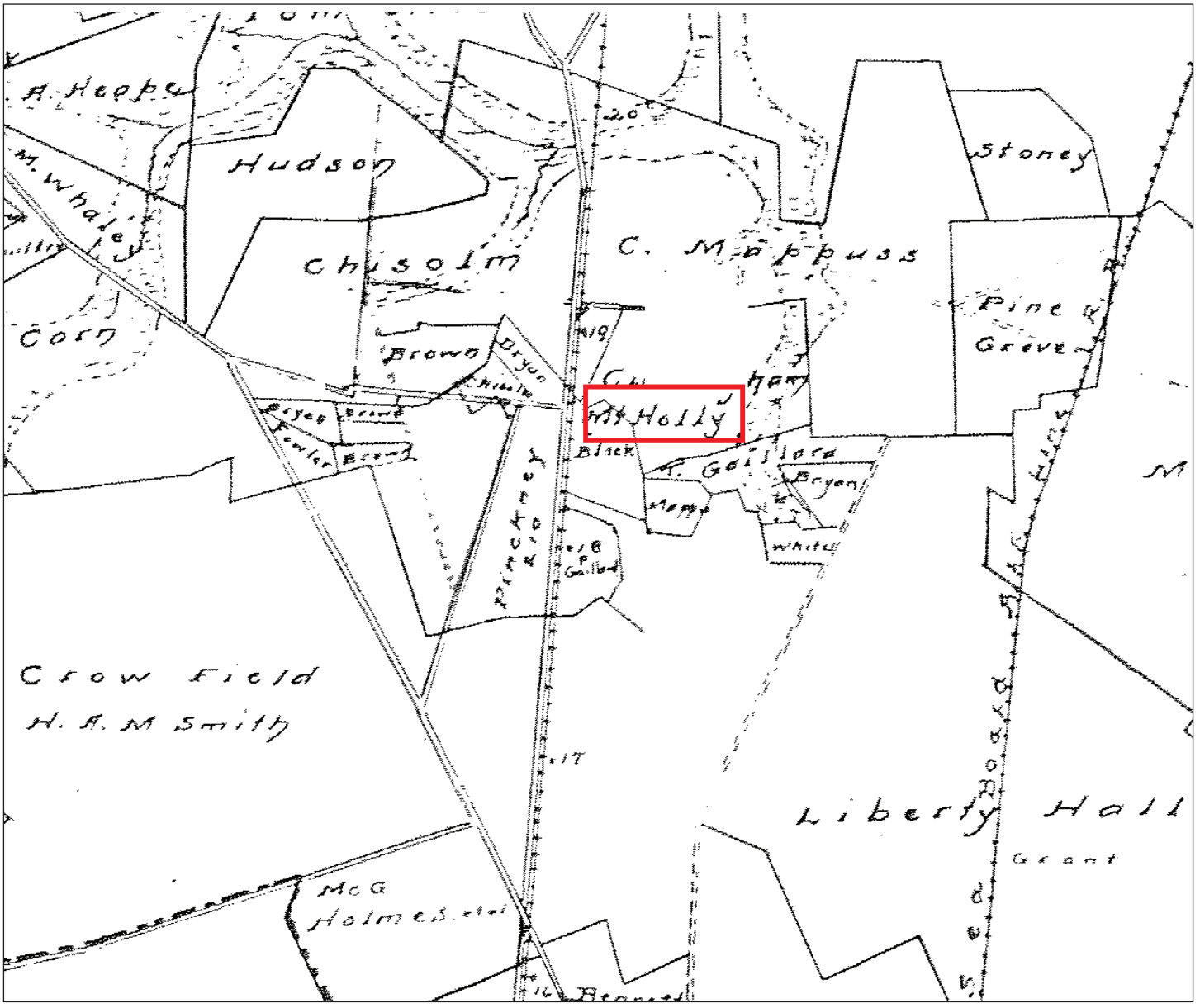
Christmas Leftenant, Peter Leftenant, Aaron Rivers, Ella Smalls, Gabriella Rivers, Mary Richards, Dinah and Frederick Mitchell, William Jefferson, Timothy and Mattie Leftenant, Mary Simpson, Lucinda Brown and Tillie Grant.[125] Also nearby were the families of Richard Roberson, Dolly Leftenant, Alexander Grant, Richard Mitchell, Edmund Reese, Prince Jones and W.M. Thomas.[126] In addition, the Alstons, Holmes, Smalls, Thompsons, Rollins, Baylocks, Jeffersons, Myers and other families lived near Liberty Hall Road.[127]

The isolated families depended upon the rail stops for contact with the outside world, for mail, and for all necessities not available in the countryside including seed and fertilizer. Early in the twentieth century the Atlantic Seaboard Rail Line replaced the Northeastern Company but continued to pause at the Mount Holly Station. That stopping place continued to be a reliable commercial and social center for many isolated families.[128] A post office, general store, saw and grist mills, fertilizer dealer, and clusters of white owned homes emerged at Mount Holly near the turn of the twentieth century and the "Mount Holly" moniker referred to a steadily expanding neighborhood. White families controlled the rail stops, while black families carefully maneuvered within the strict customs of that day. Families of all complexions with names such as: Furman, Varner, Carn, Whaley, Heape, Hud(t)son, Gadsden, Baxter, Thrower, Donnelly, Hud(t)son, Chisolm, Brown, Bryan, Cunningham, Gaillard, and Fowler,[129] found sufficient sustenance to live simple lives in a place that changed little until well into the 20th century.

The New Century

By 1930, more workers commuted to jobs in Charleston County, but farming persisted as a fragile source of income for many,[130] and land speculators continued to divide larger tracts into smaller parcels. For example, James S. Simmons purchased a tract near the Mount Holly Train Station for $3,400 in 1905 and soon after resold 200 acres next to the rail line in small parcels for rural homesteads.[131] But, others consolidated lands into larger holdings. Langdon Cheves, a Charleston Businessman held more than 2000 acres in partnership with Henry A.M. Smith and Louise Cheves Logan.[132] He leased the subdivided Springfield plots to tenant farmers during the waning decades of the 19th century and well into the 20th. Tenant farmers such as J.H. Harmon, W.H. Bell, J.G. Harmon, Joel Huff and Joseph J. Driggers paid $2.00 an acre annually as well as small landowners such as Toney (Tony) Gilliard and Josiah Green who eked meager livings from worn soils nearby.[133] The families produced vegetables, corn, peas, beans, and sweet potatoes to feed themselves. Hay, corn stalks and corn nourished their horses, cows, pigs and chickens.[134]

Struggling families leased or share-cropped small plots during the years the automobile and truck increasingly displaced rail service. Thus, in 1922, Cheves insisted that the 75-foot right-of-way requested by the Berkeley County Highway Commissioners for a new gravel roadway (today's Federal Highway 52) be laid contiguous to the rail line from "Goose Creek to the Mount Holly Depot." He argued that the proposed road right-of-way would negatively impact his tenant farm lands.



A detail section of the 1936 Gaillard Map shows the boundaries of small farms and the names of owners in the Mount Holly area. The Atlantic Coastline Rail Road line is shown left of center and the Mount Holly Railroad Station is indicated near the center of the map.

He wrote that the new road ...

1. Will take almost 100 acres of his farm lands
2. Will require extra fencing along roadway
3. Will destroy valuable timber lands
4. Will cut land in two requiring extra fencing of split farms
5. Will cut off lands from railroad
6. Will increase trespassing leading to cutting wood, hollies and flowering trees
7. Will increase taxes [135]

The Berkeley County highway commissioners complied and finally acquired the needed roadway in 1922 that ran parallel to the rail road tracks from, "Mr. Parson's place [The Oaks Plantation] to the Mt. Holly tract, for the purpose of the coastal highway."[136] Other investors, such as P. O. Mead, Henry G. Roosevelt and H. Smith Richardson purchased large tracts at and near Mount Holly to harvest timber.



The photograph shows two people on the porch, one person on the steps and one person walking on the front lawn of a house located on State Highway 31 (Today Federal Highway 176) between Mount Holly and Carnes Crossroads on September 29, 1927. Reportedly, the gentleman on the lawn is H. Smith Richardson, who began purchasing land in this vicinity near that time. The image is in the William Henry Johnson Scrapbook, volume I, among the collections of the SC Historical Society, Charleston.

H. Smith Richardson

H. Smith Richardson reconstituted several of the subdivided tracts of the ancient Thorogood, Springfield and Mount Holly Plantations into a single grand holding. Richardson was a resident of Green Farms, Connecticut, where he began his career as a salesman for his father who invented Vicks Vaporub ®. As a successful entrepreneur, he greatly increased his family fortunes and recognized the investment potential in purchasing greatly undervalued properties in the south. He amassed 7,910 acres, including all of Thorogood, Tom Hill, much of Old Barn and most of the old Mount Holly Plantation, with his largest transaction occurring in 1937, when he purchased 5,874 acres for $27,000. This large transaction consisted of a tract that was near the Mount Holly railroad station and extended north and west of the Atlantic Seaboard Coastline right-of-way. He named his combined tract, "Mount Holly Plantation," projecting that moniker north to Groomsville.

H. Smith Richardson used most of his land to grow tobacco and hunt turkey and deer, but he also sold pine and hardwood timber and released some parcels to tenant farmers. One of the farmers reported, "he kept a direct interest in people …there was a rich complexity to him that impressed everyone who knew him." Neighbors regarded him highly and it seems that he was especially well respected by the African American farm families who worked his tracts in the first half of the 20th century. The families of Loretta Parsons and C.J. Bryant farmed small plots of his properties during the 1930s, 40s and 50s, and spoke of him warmly and respectfully.



Mount Holly Station stood as the "window to the world" for hundreds of white and black families. This image shows Walter and Irene Dangerfield standing at the loading platform near the stairs of Mount Holly Station. The style of the roof supports appear to be the architectural standard for that era.[137]

The white families formed quasi-institutions, such as the 4H Club and the Mount Holly Home Demonstration Club, where the lady members participated in arts and crafts, chair caning, rug making, and exchanging recipes with preserving techniques.[138] Their clubhouse remained standing until it was demolished for its lumber in 1979.

The club meetings were welcome social gatherings and along with the train arrivals, a rare source of information and entertainment. As late as 1930, no one in Mount Holly possessed a radio,[139] and news and entertainment were broadcast by whatever gossip could be spread from the depot, to the general store and then to the ladies social circles. Understandably, when a local radio receiver arrived it was tuned for the first time at the general store, and subsequently, when the first television debuted twenty years later, the event occurred at Gowder's General Store, where "the entire community," gathered to witness the newest phenomenon.[140]

George and Eloise Gowder purchased the Morning Star Grocery from Tom Addison in 1946 and managed it for ten years.[141] Best customers included two teachers at Casey School who purchased food with which to prepare hot school lunches.



Above, from left to right, Big Bubba, Lucy and Walter pose atop their automobile with hunting dog and dead deer. Big Bubba is sporting an Al Capone style hat as he cradles the deer carcass. The photograph was taken August 4, 1938 and is among the Lin Brady Atwell Collection.



At left, Walter Dangerfield owned this general store in Mount Holly. His wife Irene Matilda Sims, daughter of Leo Sims and Rebecca Ward posed aside a brick column. The photograph is among the Lin Brady Atwell Collection.



Irene “Reenee” Dangerfield, eats watermelon at Mount Holly. Bare feet and summer dresses offered rare reprieve from the long summer days.



Carrie and Mack Kodama grew up at Mount Holly and attended Smyrna Church in Groomsville. Mack Kodama served in the United States Army.



Herb Allen and Walter Dangerfield pause for a Sunday photograph. Walter Dangerfield preferred Jodhpurs breeches and boots, popular among horseback deer hunters.

The Kodamas

The Kodamas rose as prominent citizens of Mount Holly after they retired from rice farming at their Cooper River plantation. This Japanese family lived on Red Bank Plantation for many years before it became part of the Naval Weapons Station (Joint Base Charleston).[142] In 1941, the U.S. Government purchased all of Kodama property at the Naval Weapons Station. The Kodama family relocated to Mount Holly.[143] The Kadoma family owned and operated a thriving general store in Mount Holly. Tokio Kodama and his family lived on the second floor over their store located near the Morning Star Grocery.[144] The attack on Pearl Harbor late in 1941 and the horrid war that followed brought cruel racial reprisals to the Japanese family in Mount Holly, but the Kodamas endured those difficult war years and persistently made valuable contributions to their community.[145]

George and Eloise Gowder purchased the Morning Star Grocery from Tom Addison in 1946 and managed the exchange for ten years.[146] Another store operated for a while at the Mount Holly Post Office under the management of Mrs. Hilma Watkins. Later, a third store opened aside the Mount Holly Post Office under the same management until C.B. (Calvin Bass) Linder assumed the duties. Calvin Bass Linder farmed near the depot beginning in the late 1880's but acquired the duties of post master and ran the attached store during the "war years."[147] His store was the "A and P" (At-



A diesel locomotive races past Mount Holly Station. The train offered commuter service until after World War Two.



Gertrude Legende (left), matriarch of the grand Medway Plantation, waits at Mount Holly Station for a train ride north. James Broughton stands with Ms. Legende to load the luggage while his two sons, David and Walter pause nearby.



“Sidney Legende, May [19]42, off to Washington.” The Chapel of Our Savior stands in the background.



Left to right-Irene Dangerfield, Lucy Black and an unidentified rider pause at Tom Hill during World War II. The three lady equestrians posing as “Rosie the Riveter,” was altering the expectations of femininity during the disturbing years of world-wide conflict.

lantic and Pacific ®) of Mount Holly, offering everything from work shoes and pants to bags of oatmeal.[148] Typically, general stores provided a wide selection of canned and boxed items not available from the farm. Canned sardines, bottles of oil and bags of sugar sold fast.[149]

By 1950 many of the little private farms were garnered into larger holdings and used primarily for timber, and hunting and more of the smaller farmsteads merely supplemented the incomes of civil servants at the naval facilities in Charleston County. Notwithstanding the impact of the expanded Naval facilities in northern Charleston and southern Berkeley Counties, Mount Holly persisted as the commercial center of the eastern part of the old parish as mid-century approached. Mount Holly was the most significant white Goose Creek neighborhood of the era and appeared on early maps as a station on the Atlantic Coastline Railroad. As late as 1940, it featured a railroad station, a post office, a sawmill, grits mill, sugar cane mill, a fertilizer merchant, casket maker, two stores and five houses. The surrounding community was composed of two large holdings referred to as "plantations" (Mount Holly and Montague) and dozens of small farms owned, rented and worked by white families.

Bethlehem, Smyrna & St. Paul Churches

Notwithstanding the surge of minority land ownership after the Civil War, European-American families retained control of the rail depots and all of the businesses within walking distances to the stations. White entrepreneurs in Mount Holly, as well as Groomsville, a small village near the Strawberry Railway station four miles north of the Mount Holly Station, owned all of the small stores and mills. Margaret Dickey, Charles Lice, and Magnus Shiver managed grocery stores, steam-powered sawmills, and post offices near the Strawberry rail depot.[150] White farmers sought arable properties closer to the convenience of the depot neighborhood, and many rural families kept two residences, one near the wetlands where they farmed and spent the winter months, and another in pine forests where they spent the hot summers away from unhealthy malaria laden mosquitos.

Although the white community was well entrenched, their numbers were too few and scattered to consistently support churches or schools. By the twentieth century the old St. James, Goose Creek Church held service only once a year, and although some white churches assembled from time to time, only one persisted more than a few years. The Chapel of Our Savior was open for worship for a short time in the 1930s near the Mt. Holly Station, but no reference to this church can be found after 1945. The Smryna Methodist Church in Groomsville appears to have been the most popular house of worship for Mt. Holly white families. It survives as a viable institution with many Goose Creekers buried in the church grounds. Some European American families traveled to Summerville, Moncks Corner, Deer Town (now Deer Park) or the north area of Charleston for religious services, and most white children attended schools in Moncks Corner.

Groomsville attracted summertime residents escaping the low lands, as well as others seeking the convenience of the village. Thus, Groomsville enjoyed a period of economic expansion with the construction

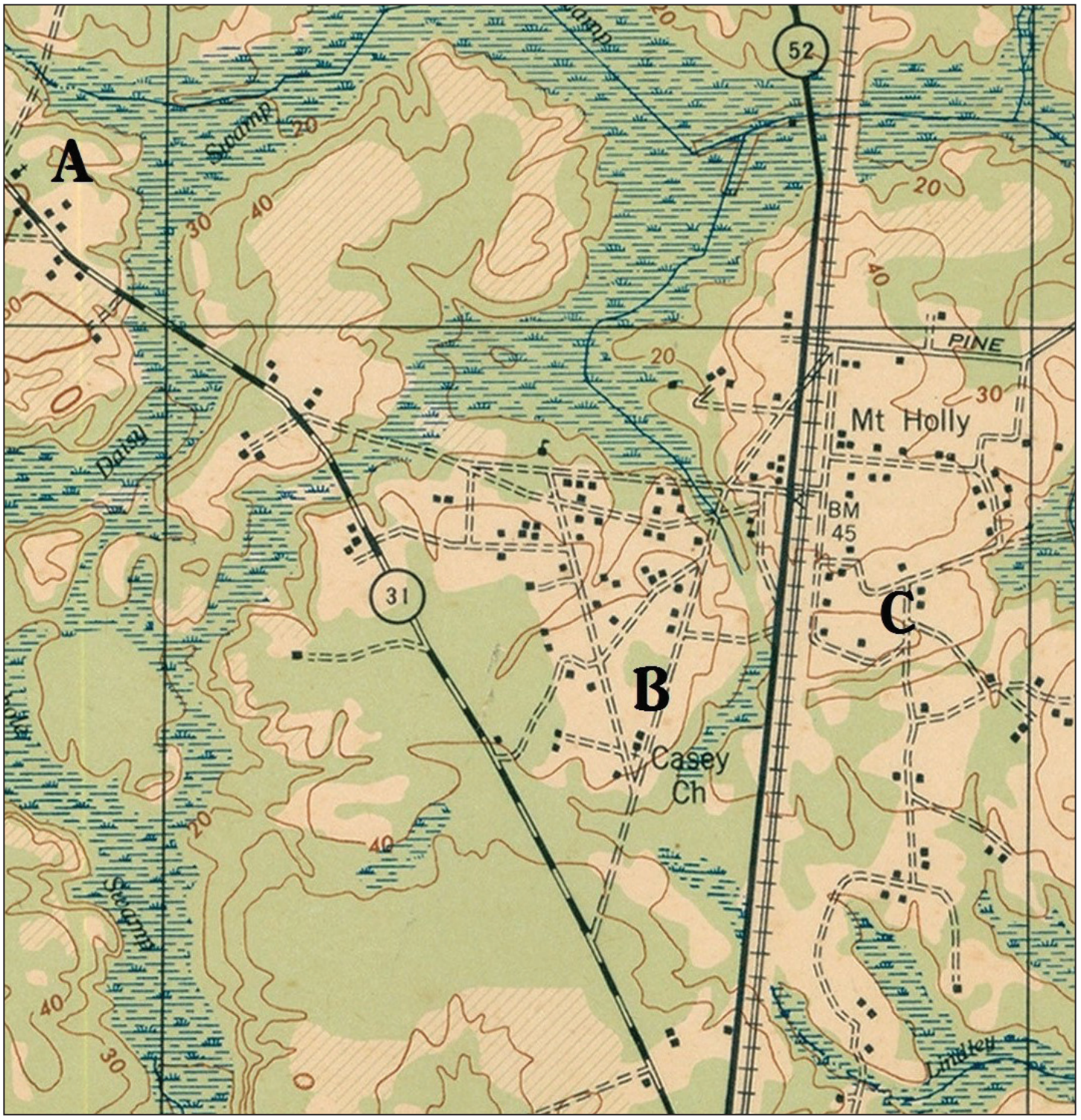


Smyrna Methodist Church stands on Cypress Gardens Road across from Groomsville Road.

of a school, sawmill and general store. Additionally, as a practical means to support their congregation, William Bun owned the Groomsville General Store and Emil Withers clerked there during the 1880s and 1890s, while Jonathan Brogdon labored as an engineer and J. Douglas Bun served as trial justice in a tiny clapboard office aside the train-loading platform.[151] For convenience, the Baptist minister, deacons and leading "brethren" often worshipped at the Groomsville schoolhouse and "Mr. Grooms" bequeathed partly cleared land to the congregation in 1882 where they relocated their aging Bethlehem Baptist Church and renamed the reconstituted sanctuary, "Groomsville Baptist Church."[152] Similarly, Methodist families typically built prayer camps for congregants to worship under the "healthy" pine trees as they wiled away the summer. Thus Groomsville emerged as a tiny resort accessible by road or rail and suitable for Christian worship. Near mid-century, a few white families of Mount Holly continued to represent the most significant European-American community in Goose Creek, but the well-entrenched community was too few to consistently support a church or school.[153]

During the greater part of the twentieth century, a robust African American community resided within walking distances to churches and schools. Families assembled at a one room school house and Grove Hall Church on the State Road. Another one room school served black boys and girls at Casey where a United Methodist Church thrived and other minority families walked to St. Paul AME Church near the Springfield Plantation Avenue.

St. Paul Church, a humble clapboard structure, sat upon a gentle rise aside the ancient plantation avenue that once provided front-door access to Mount Holly Plantation. The early twentieth century structure



A detail of a Summerville Quadrangle Map surveyed in 1919, up dated by aerial photographs in 1944, shows the new Highway 52 running parallel to the rail road tracks through Mount Holly. Landowner, Langston Cheves insisted that the 75-foot right-of-way planned by the Berkeley County Highway Commissioners for a new gravel roadway (today's Federal Highway 52) be built contiguous to the rail line from "Goose Creek to the Mount Holly Depot," to reduce the impact upon his farm lands. The map was produced by the Chief of Engineers U.S. Army. Annual Church Assemblies brought gatherings from several nearby churches. Alpha indicators added for this publication identify: A-Grove Hall Church, B-Casey Church and C-St. Paul Church.

lacked electricity, running water or plumbing, but nonetheless provided an indispensable spiritual assembly place for dozens of African American families residing nearby.[154]

Pastor James Richburg and his wife Estelle, brought their three sons and as many worshippers they could squeeze into their car to Sunday church service. Most families simply hiked the distance to worship, pray, glorify the presence of God and sing favorite songs of worship such as, "Holy, Holy, Holy," "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," and "Old Rugged Cross;" all expressed joyously without an organ or other instrumental accompaniment. A favorite call and response praise melody sent "A Charge to Keep I Have" loudly beyond the white washed clapboards to resonate throughout the surrounding wetlands.[155]

Several men of the group crafted wooden benches to rest upon, and kerosene lamps lit the front steps of the church to mark the destination for evening evangelical meetings. Abraham and Earlene Walker looked forward to such assemblies and brought their daughter, Beatrice with them from their home in Tom Hill. "In 1955 we moved to a house with a rope and bucket well on the Aichele Florist grounds where my father worked as a delivery truck driver."[156] Son, Allen Walker was born a year hence and Mr. Walker, with flashlight in hand and "a walking stick to ward off snakes," led his growing family on a one mile hike to the church for evening evangelical assemblies.

All eagerly anticipated the Annual Children Day assembly that typically rotated from St. Paul, Grove Hall, Casey and Bethel Churches in the immediate vicinity. On those special occasions, young parishioners memorized parts of Holy Scripture to recite for the glowing assembly. Another annual treat featured, Missionary Jackson, a white traveling spiritualist who spread the holy word throughout the wider church communities. For these annual events, all enjoyed special dinners and treats typically purchased with money raised with fish fries and donations from all of the enthusiasts.



The photograph taken by the author in 1995 shows St. Paul's Church when it was no longer in service. The church no longer stands where it once did on the corner of Amy and Stephanie Streets west of Boulder Bluff Elementary School.

Window to the World

During the first 50 years of the 20th century, Mount Holly defined the once prosperous St. James, Goose Creek Parish and the rail station persisted as its "window to the world." Its moniker identified an important farming community and the "Mount Holly District" designated a census zone during the 1960s, but the installation of military bases on the worn planting grounds near the Cooper River and the economic boom that followed, brought residents, investments, and new businesses that closed the rail stop and altered the landscape forever.

World War II brought defense related businesses to the Greater Charleston area employing 72,000 workers and the greater area, including southern Berkeley County, exploded to 225,000 people.[157] The influx of families to the southern-most part of Berkeley County resulted in a small section near Mount Holly to incorporate into a municipality in 1961. "Mount Holly" was offered to the electorate as one of several name options for the new municipality because the Goose Creek Post Office, then located in the Cannon General Store near the Oaks Residential Subdivision, was not included in the new town.[158] Nevertheless, the boundaries of the new "Town of Goose Creek" rapidly expanded to include much of the Mount Holly farm lands and the entire commercial area near the old flag stop and post office.

The Mount Holly Clay Products enterprise stood east of the railroad tracks one mile south of the depot. The entrepreneurs mined clay nearby, shaped and baked the damp loaves in thick kilns, and loaded the finished bricks on trucks destined to the rising home sites in North Charleston near the Navy Base and Ship Yard. Saint Elmo (Speedy) Felkel bought that site as well as 90 acres nearby to begin the construction of the Beverly Hills Residential Subdivision.[159] He convinced the CSX Railroad to install permanently blinking crossing lights at the one lane roadway across the tracks to Beverly Hills and Boulder Bluff. He dug two sewer aeration ponds to service the new Boulder Bluff families. One pond lay near the rail road tracks and the other received sewage at the lowest spot one mile east of the tracks above Sophia Swamp.[160]

Above Sophia Swamp, at the terminus of a single lane road diverting from the post office, stood the Montague Plantation house. Never a true "plantation," Samuel Montague (died 1929), built an impressive two story brick home circa 1890 long after the era of slavery-based plantations ended. A grand two story porch graced the front of the home, and two grand granite chimneys supported both ends of the facade. The house featured a tin roof, cypress shacked exterior walls and plastered interior partitions. The front door opened to a grand foyer with matching winding stairways that terminated at a band stand projecting halfway up the wall. A large dance floor reached from two granite fire places anchoring each end of the grand room. Four bedrooms upstairs and one below was cared for by the permanent maid who resided in separate interior quarters. Several families passed through that residence including Speedy Felkel until 1974 and the Wade family resided there until it burned to the ground in 1980. The heart pine interior walls caught fire and spread rapidly. The home site as well as a brick "Hunting Dog" crypt has vanished beneath new construction.[162] Scant remains can be found under large oaks east of the Boulder Bluff subdivision.

In 1964 Boulder Bluff Elementary School opened on the ancient Springfield lands with 560 students and Mr. Harry Calvert as the first principal. Karen Humphries rode a small school van from Dogwood Avenue in Pineview Subdivision to attend Boulder Bluff Elementary School.[163] She remembers her excitement at the new school, the smell of fresh paint and her smiling teachers. Karen Humphries and her school principal enjoyed long and distinguished careers with the Berkeley School District. They were all part of the wave of immigration resulting from the expansion of nearby military bases that needed civilian workers, schools to serve their families and a water and sewer system to support the new residential subdivisions. An annexation election added the Boulder Bluff Subdivision of Mount Holly to the City of Goose Creek in 1977.

H. Smith Richardson died in 1972, the same year he sold 660 acres to John White for residential development, but Richardson's son sold more of the estate to Persimmon Hill Investors (John H. White, princi-

Year	South Carolina Population	Berkeley County Population	St. James Goose Creek Parish Population	Parish Percent of State	Parish Percent of County
1950	2,117,027	30,251	6,715	.3%	22%
Year	**South Carolina Population**	**Berkeley County Population**	**Mount Holly District***	**Mount Holly District Percent of State**	**Mount Holly District Percent of County**
1960	2,382,594	38,196	11,573	.5%	30%
Year	**South Carolina Population**	**Berkeley County Population**	**City of Goose Creek Population**	**City Percent of State**	**City Percent of County**
1970	2,590,713	56,199	3,656	.1%	7%
1980	3,120,729	94,727	17,899	.6%	19%
1990	3,486,703	128,776	24,692	.7%	19%
2000	4,012,012	142,651	29,208	.7%	21%
2015	4,636,000	198,205	42,000	.9%	21%

The table shows census tracts for selected years. St. James, Goose Creek Parish census tract was not used after 1950. Instead, the census tract was divided into divisions, with most of the St. James, Goose Creek Parish included in the Mount Holly Division. The 1960 Mount Holly Division included all of Berkeley County west of the Cooper River and south of Moncks Corner.

pal) for $585,000 in 1983.[164] Alumax and later Alcoa bought most of the Mount Holly property in two transactions in 1978 and 1979 from H. Smith Richardson Jr. who acted as trustee for his father. More recently, Alcoa Mount Holly created the Mount Holly Commerce Park in its northern sector as a showcase for modern industry. Century Aluminum owns much of that property today.

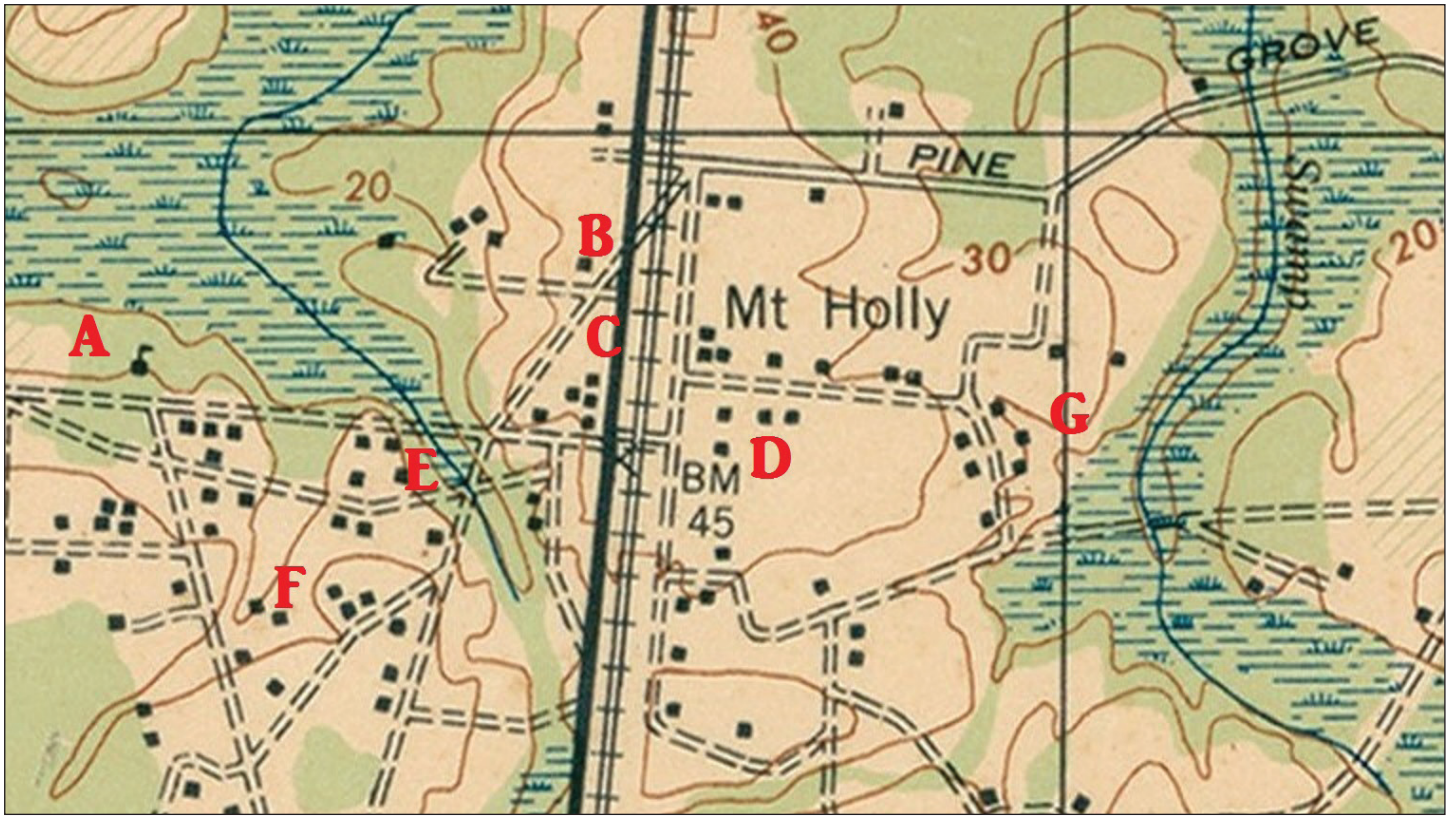
Community leaders such as William "Bill" Crosby stepped up to provide unmatched recreational opportunities in the 1970's. The Greater Goose Creek Recreation Commission established in 1970 and skillfully offered wide ranging recreational opportunities. In 1978, with the help of volunteers and committed tax dollars the commission erected the Goose Creek (later Casey) Recreation Center on Old Moncks Corner Road.[167]

No trains stopped in Goose Creek during the second half of the 20th century, the last general store at Mount Holly closed in 1988, and soon after, the post office was supplanted by the Goose Creek Regional Postal Center. All of the stores and houses that once composed the center of Mount Holly are razed leaving scant remnants of the old community to tell of the dynamic little place that was "the window to the world."

Today, ancient oaks are evident in the residential community in the vicinity of Boulder Bluff Elementary School. These old trees shaded the country avenues that led to the elegant Springfield home and gardens[168] and later cooled the rural lanes that connected the little homes of farm families who planted the subdivided Springfield Estate. Sadly, no physical evidence of the once elegant country home and pleasure grounds remain, but the low lying swampy grounds that once produced an abundance of inland rice for a wealthy few, remain discernable in aerial photographs.



The C.B. (Calvin Baines) Linder family resided aside the Mount Holly Post Office. After C.B. Linder retired as Post Master, his daughter, Hilma Watkins, assumed the duties, until her son, Herbert Watkins assumed the operational responsibilities.



A detail of the 1944 Highway Map describes Mount Holly. Manuscript letters were added to this publication to identify specific features of the community. A- H. Smith Richardson's residence. B-Kodama Store. C-Dangerfield Store. D-Railroad Station, Post Office and Watkins Store. E-Spring. F-Casey Family Homes. G-Springfield farms and residences including Montague Plantation.

Above, stalwart oaks line the center of Montague Plantation Road in the City of Goose Creek. The oaks delineate the entrance avenue to the 20th century Montague Plantation.



At right, Saint Elmo "Speedy" Felkel developed large sections of Mount Holly into residential zones including Beverly Hills Subdivision. He acquired a questionable business reputation when he claimed 75 to 100 different corporations in the course of his real estate business to avoid lien creditors and evade taxes.[171]



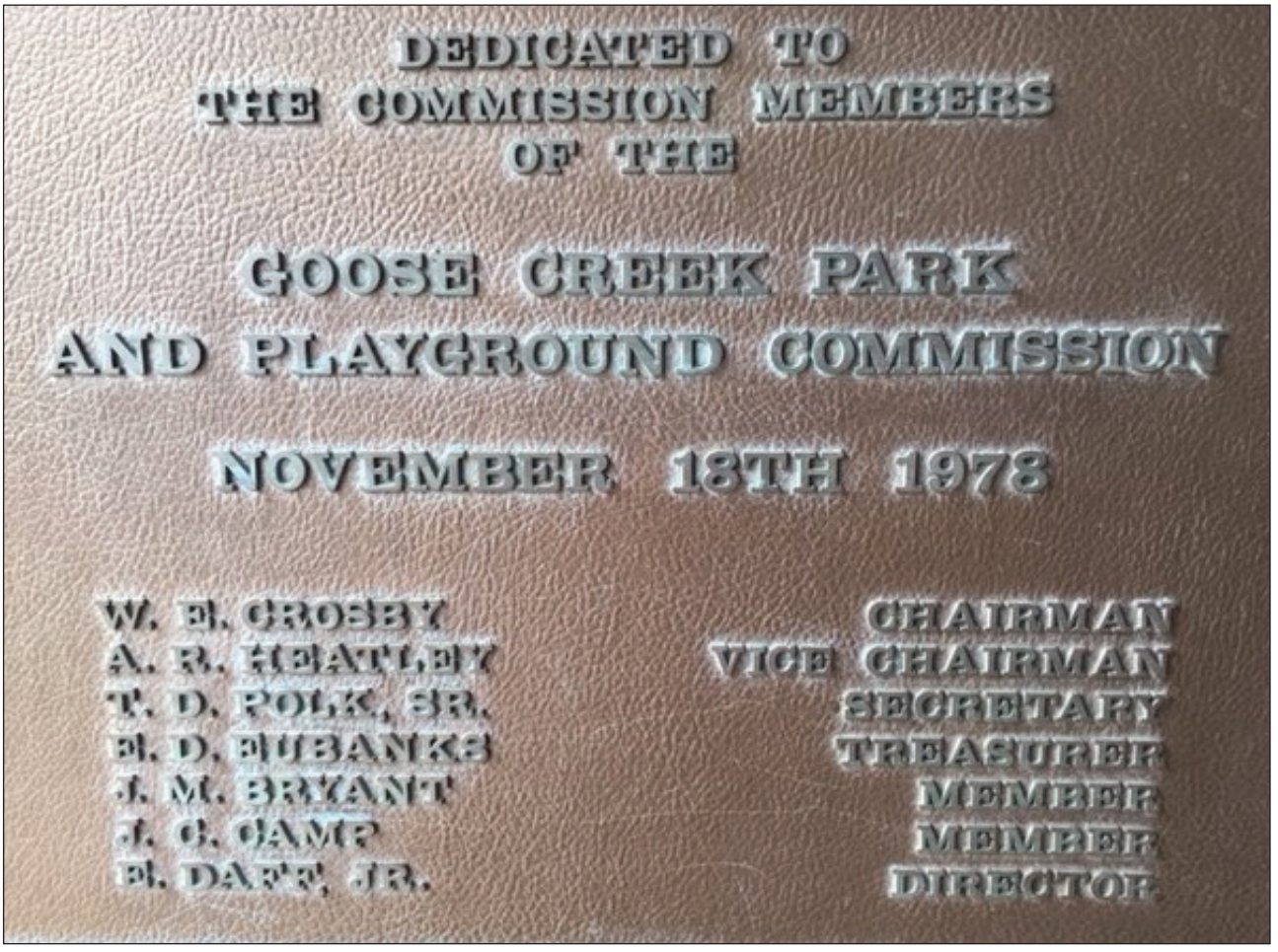
Remnants of a tractor shed calls back to the era of small farms that cluttered Mount Holly during the first half of the twentieth century. The author took this picture in Mount Holly, September 14, 1999.



The Williams family resided here and operated the last Mount Holly General Store, they called “Hoggly Woggly.” It closed in 1988 and the vibrant Victory Church worships in the store structure today.



The Casey Recreation Center was dedicated to the Commission Members of the Goose Creek Recreation Commission in 1978. The structure aptly accommodated the growing community until it was replaced by a new gymnastic center in 2018. The image taken May 20, 2018 is among the collections of the author. Below, the bronze plate near the entrance to the Casey Center emblazed the names of the Goose Creek Recreation Commissioners in 1978. The author took this photograph on May 20, 2018. It is among his collections.





A lone oak tree shades a home in Woodland Lakes Residential Subdivision. Undoubtedly the ancient tree is a survivor of the Mount Holly Avenue of oaks that reached from the Moncks Corner Road to the Mount Holly Manor.



Large oaks shade the Mount Holly manor site to this day. The Mount Holly Plantation house rested on a slight rise above wetlands less than one mile east of the Road to Moncks Corner. Today the Dennis Base Ball Field occupies the plantation house site.

Thorogood vanished as an identifiable place during the second half of the 19th century, and its moniker faded from common usage along with the "Deas" name. "Deas's Swamp," remained on land records, but the derivative "Daisey Swamp," was common vernacular. "Daisey Swamp" eventually became the legal name of the wetlands that are easily observed today between Persimmon Hill and Devon Forest Subdivisions on Federal Highway 176, near the western entrance to Century Aluminum, Mount Holly.



The Marguerite H. Brown Municipal Center composed of the City Hall, Municipal Court and Police Station stands at the heart of the historic Mount Holly Neighborhood.

Into the Future...

Lewis Cannon held the larger part of the old Mount Holly Plantation until 1868,[169] when he and later, Benjamin Donnelly, transferred the last of it to subsistence farmers. Some farmers such as Lewis Cannon and his neighbors worked their shrinking estates at Mount Holly for a few more years, but he eventually conveyed 200 of the remaining acres for $700 to John R. Pinckney, an African-American farmer, who soon after sold 65 acres to his brother, Thomas. One hundred years later, the bulk of that conveyance converted to Woodland Lakes Subdivision, the Marguerite H. Brown Municipal Center and the Michael J. Heitzler Recreation Complex.

Goose Creek City Councilman, Kevin Condon recalls playing American Legion baseball at Dennis Park in the 1980's. As an all-star pitcher, he recalled, "…giving up my first Legion home run," when a batter sent a long arching sphere beyond the center field fence into a sprawling oak tree that once shaded the Mount Holly Plantation House. Today the City of Goose Creek envisions centering an inviting fifty-acre park at and beyond that ball field to accommodate a steadily growing residential population in the Mount Holly section of the City of Goose Creek. Although scant evidence endures, the place that was "Mount Holly" is re-emerging as a modern, commercial and residential neighborhood in the burgeoning City of Goose Creek.

Today, almost fifty thousand residents come home to the City of Goose Creek. The neighborhoods are safe, attractive, and near the amenities of Charleston, as well as the beckoning Berkeley County countryside. Since incorporation as a municipality almost sixty years ago, the City boundaries absorbed the old neighborhoods near the rail stops and the name "Goose Creek" displaced the Mount Holly name as well as numerous other local monikers to assume the identity of much of south Berkeley.

No trains stopped at the Mount Holly railroad station during the second half of the 20th century, and



The Michael J. Heitzler Recreation Complex stands boldly in contemporary Goose Creek within the center of the old Mount Holly neighborhood where the Rail Depot, Post Office and General Store long provided a window to the world. The image taken May 15, 2018 is among the collections of the author.

after 1986, the locomotives that slowed every day to snatch the mailbag off its hook at the tiny Mount Holly Post Office ceased that duty when a regional mail delivery complex in the center of the City, supplanted the Mount Holly office. Soon the last general stores at the depot closed too and most surviving structures vanished when locals salvaged the wood and by that erased scant remnants of the old community that was "the window to the world."

The people of Goose Creek surged into the twenty first century with resilient optimism. Ten thousand newcomers joined the municipality during the first decade of the new millennium. Some filled in well-established neighborhoods, others joined their unincorporated satellite communities to the corporate limits, and more built along new streets and cul-de-sacs until the City limits reached sixteen miles from the Cooper River to Carnes Crossroads and beyond. During this era of steady expansion, the City identified its unique context as a touted show-place, featuring a highly esteemed eighteen-hole golf course, pool and tennis courts, large and well equipped community and activity centers, miles of pedestrian trails, rising commercial centers and a clear appreciation for the citizens who arrive daily and who came before.

Dynamic Mount Holly persists on the northern frontier of the rapidly expanding City of Goose Creek with every indication that dozens more residential and shopping meccas will emerge among the thick forest and ancient farm lands of decades past.

The industrial giant, Century Aluminum is competing with Santee Cooper to purchase electrical power.[174] Century CEO Mike Bless called the higher rates an "existential threat" to the Mount Holly Business, adding the company cannot afford to operate the site under the current rate structure.[173] Century Aluminum wishes to contract with the City of Goose Creek to purchase huge amounts of electricity. The City citizens approved by referendum the creation of a so called "Power City." Century Aluminum leadership believes that a city-run utility will purchase electrical power at a much lower rate than it currently pays state run Santee-Cooper for the same service. In turn the City leaders hope to annex the large industrial tract into the City. The utility promises to pay for all expenses required to transmit the huge amounts of power to the aluminum industry.[175]

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END NOTES

1 Multiple spellings for "Thorogood" appear in the records including Thorough-good, Thorrowgood, and Thurgood. Sometimes Mount Holly appears as "Mt. Holly."

2 S.C. Archives Series L10005, Reel 8, Plat 4254. A Joseph Thorowgood is issued a warrant for 640 acres of property in 1683, in anticipation of his arrival in Charleston. He may have been a son of Joseph the earlier grant recipient, but the connection between the two men is not documented. See South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine (SCGHM), vol. 18, p. 5.

3 Smith Papers, Number 1102, p. 379. The papers of Henry A.M. Smith are on deposit at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

4 A.S. Salley, Editor, Warrants for Land in South Carolina 1672-1711, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina, 1973, p. 652, "Capt. David Davis had a warrant for 440 acres of land in Berkeley County lying between Foster Creek and Back River dated November 23, 1709.

5 Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriot Cheves Leland, Proprietary Records of South Carolina (The History Press, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005), v. I, pp.84, 90, 91.

6 Charleston County Deed Book B, p. 39, 10 & 11, August 1720.

7 Walter B. Edgar and N. Louise Bailey, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1974), v.II: 31-32.

8 SCHGM V. 27: p.188.

9 Edgar, v. II: p. 34.

10 Edgar, v.II: p.35.The will of William Allen proved February 9, 1749 devised 1270 acres of Thorogood to Mary and after her demise to daughter Elizabeth. See SCHGM 22:31, 27:188 and 37:149.

11 The last will and testament of William Allen stated that Thorogood consisted of only 1270 acres. See wills in Probate Court of Charleston.

12 Edgar, v. II, p. 35

13 George Seaman, Charleston merchant was a native of Leith, Scotland, which was also the home of David and John Deas, SCHGM, viii, pp. 211-216; ix, p. 157; xxiv, p. 18.

14 An advertisement appeared July 27, 1769 in the South Carolina Gazette announcing that David and John Deas offered for sale 94 "Prime, healthy negroes," from Sierra Leon.

15 SCHGM, 1907, vol. 8, p. 215. Seaman Deas sold his half of "Schooner Thorough-Good, with her boat, tackle and apparel and …my mulatto boy named Joseph."

16 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, General Assembly Reports, S165015, Year 1796, Item 15, S165005, Year 1797, Item 107 and S165029, Year 1798, Item 2. Also see General Assembly Report S165005, report concerning the opening of canal from Chapel Bridge to Back River. Evidence of efforts to dig a canal remains discernable today, with old canals visible on the ancient properties.

17 Ibid. S165015, Year 1812, Item 79.

18 Brockington and Associates, Inc. Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Persimmon Hill Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina (Charleston, South Carolina, 2002), p. 23.

19 Charleston County Library Film JR 4380 Charleston City Inventories Book B, 1787-1793. Item 359, May 30, 1791.

20 Brockington, p. 23. Crude brick rubble with remnants of clay mortar can be found today at the home site.

21 Edgar, 1974, v. III: p. 179.

22 South Carolina Genealogies, a collection of Articles from the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, (Spartanburg, South Carolina, The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1983), volume III, pp. 189, 191.

23 Michael Trinkley, Benjamin Mazyck, The Mystery Man of Goose Creek, (Columbia, South Carolina, Chicora Foundation, Inc.), p.1.

24 The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, A Profile of a Mid-Eighteenth Century South Carolina Parish: The Tax Return of Saint James', Goose Creek, Edited by Philip D. Morgan, (Charleston, South Carolina), volume, 81, p.65 and South Carolina Department of History and Archives, Columbia, South Carolina: Paul Mazyck, Memorial for six tracts containing 1,880 acres in St. James, Goose Creek and St. James, Santee

Parishes, S111001, volume 0003, page 00446, item 1 and memorial for 325 acres, chain of title, series S111001, Volume 0007, Page 00464, Item 2.

25 The South Carolina Gazette, February 2, 1734.

26 1790 Census reported 100 slaves at Mazyck's Goose Creek Plantation.

27 Archaeological findings at nearby Liberty Hall Plantation owned by a Mazyck relative indicate that the wooden slave cabins were of "pole" design.

28 Paul Mazyck, General Advertisement for strayed or stolen cattle in the South Carolina Gazette, (Charleston, South Carolina), 2-2-1734.

29 Alexander Mazyck, Plan of a Plantation called Springfield, containing 940 acres in St. James Goose Creek, Charleston, surveyed at the request of J. Keith Furman by C. Rutledge Parker (B.6, P.40). The plat is among the collections of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, Series L10005, Reel 0003, plat 01646 and Series L10005, reel 0009, plat 05025.

30 Langdon Cheves observed ruins of a "fine brick spring," at Bloomfield Plantation near the turn of the 20th century. This notation is among the Cheves Papers, at the South Carolina Historical Society, 12/182/9.

31 Mazyck Papers on deposit with The South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina. p.11/389/20.

32 Walter B. Edgar, and N. Louise Bailey, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, (Columbia, South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina), volume II, p.448.

33 Alexander Mazyck, Plan of a Plantation called Springfield, containing 940 acres…1791/09 and 1858/10/18, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, B.6, P.40 and C.293.

34 Will Book, number 6, p.208.

35 Charleston County RMC, Deed Book P, p. 302.

36 The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Mabel Louise Webber, editor, The Thomas Elfe Account Book, The Williams and Wilkins Co. Baltimore, 1935, Volume, XXXVI, p. 60 and 1936, Volume, XXXVII, p.115.

37 Johnson, p. 381.

38 SCHGM, v. 24, p.21.

39 Edgar, 1974, v. III: p. 179.

40 Peter Wilson Coldham, American Loyalist Claims (Washington, D.C. National Geological Society, 1980), p. 118.

41 Debbie Hacker and Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina, Benjamin Mazyck, The Mystery Man of Goose Creek, and S.C. Archives: Accounts Growing out of the American Revolution, audited accounts, file number 4867 and 4868. Transcription of receipt: Received 3rd December from Mr. Benjamin Mazyck five bushels clean rice-for the use of the guard under my command at Goose Creek, John Garden, certified by Francis Marion. The complete audited account for Mr. Mazyck amounted to £34.17.2. Another receipt amounted to £428.5.5. Debbie Hacker and Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.Benjamin Mazyck, The Mystery Man of Goose Creek, Chicora Foundation Inc.

42 Mazyck Papers among the collections of The South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, folders 11/389/20 and 21.

43 Mazyck Papers.

44 Joseph Johnson, Traditions and Reminiscences, Chiefly of the American Revolution, Walker and Evans, Charleston, SC, 1851, pp.380,381.

45 S.C. Archives S165015, 1783, Item 179.

46 John Ball, an ardent loyalist owned Back River Plantation near Thorogood.

47 William Johnson, Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution in the South (The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina), 1972.

48 Johnson, p. 381.

49 A eulogy is printed in the City Gazette and Advertiser, October 2, 1790; The Gazette is on microfilm at the Charleston County Library, Charleston South Carolina.

50 Anna Wells Rutledge, Artists in the Life of Charleston (American Philosophical Association, Philadelphia, Penn. 1949), p. 178.

51 S.C. Archives Plat Series L10005 Reel 3, Plat 1, 547 and Reel 8, Plat 4261.

52 McCrady Plat 1547 is among the collections of the S.C. Archives. It shows a path leading from the main house at Mount Holly Plantation to Button Hall Plantation. Maria Smith did indeed reside next door. The main house for Button Hall stood where the Headquarter Fire Station stands today near State Highway 52 in Goose Creek.

53 Joan Schreiner Reynolds Faunt, Robert E.

Rector and David K. Bowden, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Volume I, sessions 1692-1973, Walter B. Edgar Editor, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina, p.180.

54 William Allen Deas owned Oaks Plantation near the 12-mile marker on the Goose Creek Road. It was not associated with The Oaks Plantation owned by the renowned Middleton family near the Goose Creek Bridge.

55 South Carolina, Pursuant to the request of George P. Whaley Esq. "I have admeasured …1725 acres…called 'Old Barns.'" Among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society.

56 Alexander Inglis Papers, 1782-1811, Alexander Inglis, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina. Number 129700.

57 Edgar 1974, V.3: p. 152.

58 Richard Hrabowski, Directory for the District of Charleston Comprising the Places of Residence and Occupation of the White Inhabitants of the Following Parishes to wit…St. James, Goose Creek (Printed by John Hobb, no. 6b Broad St. Charleston, South Carolina, 1809). The directory is among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

59 Richard Hrabowski. Henry Deas attended Princeton University as a junior (1795) and senior (1796) but did not graduate. Letter from Grace P. Butterworth, Office of the Secretary, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, February 17, 1959 to Colonel Alston Deas, Box 186, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

60 Elizabeth Deas, Exix. of John Deas, Bill of Sale of 20 slaves to Sarah Smith, 6-30-1836. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, S213003

61 United States Census, 1810 Slave Schedule for St. James, Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina. The census is available on microfilm at the Berkeley County Library, Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

62 Book K #9 p. 353 and H.A.M. Smith Papers, 1102, p. 381.

63 Smith Papers, 1102, p. 381 and MCO Book X 312: p. 79.

64 The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Mabel Louise Webber, editor, Marriages and Death Notices from the Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser, 1919, Volume, XX, p. 53.

65 Will Book 21, pp.823-826 at the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Library, Charleston, South Carolina.

66 Will Book 28, p. 79 at the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Library, Charleston, South Carolina.

67 Charleston County Inventories, Book E, p.4 at the Charleston County Library, Charleston, South Carolina.

68 WPA Wills, volume 31, p.150.

69 Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation Inc, Liberty Hall, A Small Eighteenth Century Rice Plantation In Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina, (Columbia, South Carolina), p. 54

70 Ibid.

71 McCrady Plat 4261

72 S.C. Archives, L10005, Reel 4, Plat 2309 and Reel 8, plat 04268.

73 United States Census Enumeration Census and Slave Schedule, 1860, for Mount Holly, St. James, Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina.

74 The Plan shows the shape and size of a plantation called Mt. Holly. The plat is among the collections of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, plat 4261.

75 Alexander Mazyck, Plan of a Plantation called Springfield, containing 940 acres in St. James Goose Creek, Charleston, surveyed at the request of J. Keith Furman by C. Rutledge Parker (B.6, P.40). The plat is among the collections of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, Series L10005, Reel 0003, plat 01646.

76 The rail road was chartered in 1851, construction began in 1854 and completed in 1857. The Northeastern rail lines reached from Charleston to Florence where it connected to the Wilmington & Manchester lines.

77 "Rail Road Troubles," Charleston Mercury March 9, 1855. "…some disturbances on the North-Eastern Rail Road line, about eighteen miles from the city…"

78 Charleston Mercury, March 9, 10, 12, 1855. The newspaper expressed no sympathy for the workers, touting the long experience of the rail road managers and listing the "liberal supply," of beef, pork, fish, flour, coffee, tea and molasses

available for the Irish laborers.
79 Charleston Courier, March 9, 10, 12, 1855. The legislature of South Carolina, allowed the incorporation of the Northeastern Railroad Company in 1851 and four years later granted tax exemption status to it.
80 United States Census, 1860, Products of Agriculture in St. James, Goose Creek Parish, Mount Holly Post Office.
81 Paul Gervais Bell, Jr. Editor, William Bell, Company K, 4th South Carolina Calvary, Charleston Light Dragoons, Houston, Texas, 2007, p. 11. William Bell owned Pine Grove Plantation and his father owned contiguous Spring Grove Plantation, Both relied upon Mount Holly Station.
82 Charleston Mercury, April 6, May 6 and July 14, 1863
83 Records of the Board of Soldiers Relief, 1863, SCHS, and SCDAH, Miscellaneous Communications, Number 3. Also see Charleston Mercury, 10-21- 1864, "…we would remind the planters on the immediate lines of our railroads that donations of wood will be very acceptable…" Also, see Charleston Mercury, 5-6-1863 and Charleston Courier, 7-14, 1863.
84 Paul Gervais Bell, Jr. Editor, William Bell, Company K, 4th South Carolina Calvary, Charleston Light Dragoons, Houston, Texas, 2007, p. 11.
85 Charleston Courier Newspaper, Charleston, South Carolina, November 13, 1863 and December 12, 1863. The North Eastern Rail Road delivered 400 cords of firewood on November 12 but halted regular service the following month. Charleston Courier reported on December 12, 1863 that the Northeastern Rail Road daily run was suspended until further notice. Telegraph message from Charleston to Major F.W. Sims, December 15, 1863 explains that the rail cars are to be diverted to service in Georgia.
86 Confederate States of America, Quarter Master General Office, Richmond Virginia, letter from A. Myers, OM General to A.F. Ravenel, President of the North Eastern Rail Road, Charleston, South Carolina, January, 12, 1863, requires that troops be transported at two cents per mile, per man.
87 Roland Dordal Family Papers, among the private collection of the Dordal family, 204 Easy Street, Goose Creek, South Carolina, 7. Carsten's mother, Jane H. R. Vose was born in Goose Creek in 1813 and died at the Eighteen-Mile-House at the age of thirty-eight. Hereinafter cited as Dordal.
88 Personal letter written by Marion (Marianne) Porcher to her cousin, Clelia dated May 25th 1865 from Otranto Plantation. The letter is with the Porcher family papers among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.
89 A boiler, cannibalized from a Northeastern Rail Road engine was successfully converted to the torpedo boat "Little David." The engine was taken from an old locomotive. This war-time vessel was the forerunner of the naval submarine and torpedo. Robert S. Solomon, M.D. The CSS David, The Story of the First Successful Torpedo Boat, The R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia, South Carolina, 1970, pp. 6, 7, 19.
90 Interview with Loretta Parsons, resident of Casey, South Carolina, at Westview Elementary School, Goose Creek, South Carolina, 11-11-1972. Ms. Parsons said, "Casey is where I go home!"
91 Interview with Bertha Middleton, resident of Casey, South Carolina at Westview Elementary School, Goose Creek, South Carolina, 1-21-1972. "Thomas Casey" appears on a land record in the eastern Goose Creek Parish in 1733 and a "Casey" farm family resided west of Wassamasaw near the State Road prior to the Civil War. S.C. Archives S111001, V.5, Page 34, Record 1. A plat made from a survey conducted in 1850 shows "Casey's Dam" in Daisey Swamp on the boundary between Old Barn and Thorogood Plantations.
92 Edward L. Hutchinson. Edward L. Hutchinson Papers 1800-1855. The papers are among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.
93 MCO Book L. no.15: pp. 411, 467.
94 Parson Interview.
95 Author interview with Loretta Parsons. Reverend Pyatt's ministry was tainted by a fund-raising scandal, which may have been little more than a bookkeeping error. Nonetheless, some contended that all of the money raised for the rehabilitation of the church was not spent in the proper manner. Regardless, the congregation successfully renovated the sanctuary during his tenure.
96 State of South Carolina, County of Berkeley. "School Budget for the Scholastic Year 1941-1942, 1943-1944 etc."
97 Michael J. Heitzler, Goose Creek, A Definitive History, volume II, p. 156. Public School Atten-

dance-Negro, Berkeley School District: Bowens Corner, Casey, Grove Hall and Howe Hall Schools consolidated in 1965 at Howe Hall School on Howe Hall Road.

98 Interview with Gertrude Trescott, Educator, at Westview Elementary School, Goose Creek, South Carolina, 4-15-1972.

99 Parson interview.

100 Cheves Papers, 34/0320.

101 Cheves Papers, Langdon Cheves noted his observations and drew land features when he "stepped the lands," that he supervised.

102 Cheves Papers, 34/0320. "…it was a public road, that he (Myers) used it to go to the mill and Mr. Hanahan had used it when he mined phos. [Phosphate]…remarks as to this 'Gibbes Path' its origin…with lack of any evidence…"

103 Langdon Cheves, 1848-1940, Miscellaneous land papers, 1735-1932, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, 34/0320. Renters of Springfield Lands: J.G. Harmon, Joel Huff, Joseph Driggers et.al.

104 Langdon Cheves.

105 Nine of the 34 farmers renting land from Henry Smith in the early 1900s were black women. Remarkably, these women: Celia Clinton, Emma Drayton, Martha McGill, Alice Sumpter, Catherine and Carolina Whaley, and Martha McKelvey represented more than 30% of the tenant farmers in this section. These women typically supported extended families. For example, Martha McKelvey, supported five sons and one daughter on five acres of plowed ground.

106 1920, Enumeration Census.

107 Interview with C.J. Bryant at his residence in Mount Holly, South Carolina, 8-8-1976.

108 Parsons interview.

109 SC Archives Series L10005, Reel 3, plats 1597, 1685, and reel 8, plats 4265, 4270, 1880 Enumeration Census.

110 Author interview of Loretta Parsons at Westview Elementary School March 22, 1977.

111 "1222.5 acres at Mount Holly Bought by Midlands Timber Company," among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. A "Spring," is identified on the plat at the intersection of Old Mount Holly and Old Moncks Corner roads.

112 BRFAL Reports of murders and outrages, Lieutenant F.W. Liedtke, Mount Holly, 5-31-1867, Report of outrages committed by whites on blacks and blacks on whites.

113 Elias Ball Bull Papers, Poor White Farmers, St. James, Goose Creek. 376.02 (H)01.01.01-17 and Forfeited lands List, Sinking Fund Commission (Columbia, South Carolina, W.B. McDaniel, General Book and Job Printers, 69 Main St.), 376.02 (H)01.01.01.18. Both Documents are among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

114 Plat of Mount Holly, number 33-40-59, 1872, among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina also Joyner, Samuel W. Surveyor, Plat of Thorogood, 1852, number 33-75-06, among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

115 Freedmen's Bureau Reports of murders and outrages, October 1865-1868 in South Carolina, Records of the Assistant Commissioner, for the State of South Carolina, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870, National Archives Microfilm Publication M869, Roll 34, Reports of Murders and Outrages October 1865-November 1868, April 30, 1866, see F. W. Liedtke, Captain Vet. Res. Corps, Sub. Asst. Commissioner, for Districts of St. Jas. Goose Creek, St. John Berkley, St. Stephens to Major H. W. Smith, Asst. Adjt. General Hd. Qrs. Asst. Comr. Bureau R. F. And A. L. Charleston S. C. July 10, 1867 for kicking and abusive language at Mount Holly Station. Census Reports, 1900-1930.

116 Cheves Papers.

117 Cheves Papers, July Myers to Mt. Holly Mercantile Co. February 23, 1918, October 29, 1918, October 14, 1919.

118 Robert P. Stockton, "Historians: 'Phosphate Boom' Helped Slaves and the Elite," The News and Courier, Friday April 24, 1981.

119 E. Willis, "Crude Phosphates," A summary of the industry published in the News and Courier, Charleston March 10, 1881.

120 News and Courier, Industrial Issue 1888. The Keowa Phosphate Works used 4000 acres with four miles of rail and employed one locomotive and thirty cars to carry the rock to the drying kiln and farther to distributors.

121 S.C. Archives Series L10005 Reel 3 Plat 1653 and E. Boddington and Company Report, 1882.

122 United States Census, St. James, Goose

Creek Parish, 1930, Enumeration Census and Interview with Loretta Parsons.

123 Brockington, p. 15.

124 S.C. Archives L10005, Reel 3, Plat 1643.

125 Henry A.M. Smith Papers, 1902 Plat.

126 Smith Papers, 1102, Plat of 1903 on microfilm.

127 1930, Enumeration Census.

128 Plat of Mount Holly, among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, 33-40-85. The plat shows Thorogood Avenue, Old Mount Holly Road, the ACL (Atlantic Coastline) rail road right-of-way and the Mount Holly Rail Stop.

129 J. Palmer Gaillard. Gaillard Map 1936. The map is available for viewing at the Berkeley County Office Building, Moncks Corner, South Carolina.

130 Langdon Cheves, Cheves Papers, among the collection of the South Carolina Historical Society, in the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

131 Berkeley County Deed Book C #13 p. 7.

132 Berkeley County Tax Records 1927, 1928, 1929 etc. Berkeley County Office Building, Moncks Corner, South Carolina and Cheves Papers, among the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society.

133 Plat of Property dated 1874 showing Richard Myers and Toney Galliard lands and a letter from J.H. Knight to HAM Smith and Langdon Cheves dated March 2, 1910 among the papers of Langdon Cheves. Also see Schedule of Tenants, February 21, 1910. The miscellaneous land papers 1735-1932, 1167.01.07.03 are among the collections of The South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

134 United States Census, 1880, Agricultural Census, Mount Holly District, Productions of Agriculture, St. James, Goose Creek, Schedule 4, p.4.

135 Langdon Cheves, letter to Berkeley County Highway Commissioners, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, February 15, 16, 1922, and letter from unknown author to William H. Dennis, February 21, 1922 among the Cheves Papers in the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

136 Letter from W.H. Dennis, Office of County Highway Commissioners, Berkeley County, to Langdon Cheves Esq. #61 South Battery, Charleston, S.C., February 15, 1922.

137 Another image of the Mount Holly Station is available in the Medway Plantation Photograph Album 1949, image number 49 among the South Carolina Historical Society photographic collections. The white painted two section building with vertical board walls featured wood framed windows and screen doors.

138 Berkeley Democrat 11-24-38.

139 United States Enumeration Census, 1930 Mount Holly District.

140 Gowder interview and author interview with Mr. Eugene Bryant at his home in Strawberry on 6-7-05.

141 Gowder interview.

142 Larimer, Terrence: Private papers in his possession at the Naval Weapons Station Charleston, Goose Creek, South Carolina. The papers include notes from his interview with Ida Kodama. John Frederick Poppenheim owned Red Bank Plantation and devised 542 acres to his daughter Ida Kodama "Poppenheim." Ida was not their natural daughter, but the child of the Kodama family. Nonetheless, the Poppenheims raised Ida as their own and devised the bulk to her and divided the rest among the remaining family members.

143 Berkeley Democrat, September 14, 1932.

144 Author telephone interview with Henry Eugene Kodama, August 3, 2017.

145 Author telephone interview with Virgil Linder, September 4, 2017.

146 Gowder interview.

147 Telephone interview with James (Jim) Linder, grandson of C.B. Linder via telephone October 6, 2017.

148 Perusal of "Day Book," among the C.B. Linder collections.

149 Dangerfield General Store records of sales and payments. The "Day Book" is among the Lin Brady Atwell Collection.

150 United States Enumeration Census, Census of Agriculture, Social Census and Census of Industry, St. James, Goose Creek Parish, 1870, 1880, 1890.

151 The Baptist leadership met in October 1870 at the "school house." By 1877, there were only twenty-one members of the St. James Baptist Church (Bethlehem Baptist Church) on the covenant roll. The church leaders met at Foxbank Plantation on 1-14-1888 and agreed to "take down," the old church building and move it to the new

location. See the Church Book of the Covenant. Pastors serving the church during the post-war period included, J.M. Kirtin, Samuel Lynes, Wesley Bishop, and R. E. Gibson. See the Last Will and Testament of George Grooms, 9- 4-1848, Will Book K, 1845-1851, 220.

152 The Baptist vestry purchased lots for a school including the "largest section" from Dr. O. C. Rhame. See the Church Book for minutes of the meeting held (no day or month given) in 1875. SCDAH L10005, Reel 8, Plat 4268. Also the congregation dedicated the new house of worship on the "…first Lord's Day in October of 1888." Rev. John R. Hyatt "preached that day from Luke: 16:5, "How much owes thou my Lord." See the Church Book. Also see the assignment of "J.R. Hyot (Hyatt)" in the Minutes of the Wassamassaw Baptist Church, Second Sunday of October, 1894 in Ballentine, 109.

153 South Carolina General Highway and Transportation Map, 1940, State of South Carolina Government Printing Office, Columbia, South Carolina.

154 Author interview with Beatrice Walker Brown, daughter of Abraham and Earlene Walker, at Goose Creek Community Center, 9-16-16.

155 Author interview with Beatrice Walker Brown, City of Goose Creek Community Center, 9-16-16, "I Loved 'Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross.'"

156 Author interview with Beatrice Walker Brown, 7-14-2017 at Goose Creek Community Center. "Our home was at the entrance to Braemore Subdivision." "It was a white wooden house with a tin roof."

157 Edgar, 1998, p. 57.

158 NFN Pertuit, Staff Photographer, Charleston News and Courier, "Young Town of Goose Creek Has a Suburban Post Office." March 12, 1962.

159 Author interview with S.E. Felkel via telephone October 9, 2017. Mr. Felkel recalled that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation sold the derelict industrial and mining site to P.O. Mead, who in turn conveyed it to S.E. Speedy Felkel. Felkel purchased an additional 90 acres from Sam King where he began to construct homes. Mr. Felkel contends that the old kilns remain buried on the obsolete industrial site. Author interview with Mr. Felkel via telephone to his hospital room at 5:10 pm, May 1, 2018. Mr. Felkel promised to call back as soon as he "gets out of this hospital."

160 The obsolete and absent Springfield Plantation settlement employed that low site as the reliable water source for the colonial era home.

161 S.E. Felkel, A/K/A Saint Elmo (Speedy) Felkel, individually and as Alter Ego-Nominee Agent of Angel Oak Corporation and Shonley Realty Company v. United States of America City of Charleston, a Municipal Corporation, 61 F.3d 899 (4th Cir. 1995), United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit Filed: July 26th, 1995, Precedential Status: Non-Precedential Citations: 61 F.3d 899 Docket Number: 94-1750.

162 Author interview with S.E. Felkel at the VFW Club, December 2, 2017. Mr. Felkel resided at the Montague House from 1967 to 1974.

163 Author interview with Karen Humphries Martin, 3-22-2001 at Westview Elementary School, Goose Creek, South Carolina.

164 Berkeley County Deed Book A335:14.

165 Berkeley County Deed Book A390:86.

166 Berkeley County Deed Book A590:221.

167 Author interview with Representation William Crosby at Hardee's Restaurant in Goose Creek on 12-23-2017.

168 John Deas Jr., Plan of 781 acres of land called Mount Holly situated in St. James, Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, surveyed by Richard H. Bacott. (B.6, p. 13) among the collections of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series L10005, Reel 0003, plat 01547.

169 S.C. Archives L10005, Reel 8, Plat 4268.

170 Author interview with Goose Creek City Councilman Kevin Condon via telephone, July 19, 2017.

171 S.E. Felkel recalls the remnants of a "deep basement with plastered brick walls" outlining the colonial era Mount Holly Plantation home under the grand oaks at Dennis Baseball Park.

172 David Wren, "Judge to Dismiss Century Lawsuit, Santee Cooper a 'legal; Monopoly,' The Post and Courier, Charleston, South Carolina, September 2, 2017.

173 The Post and Courier, September 2, 2017.

174 Century CEO, Mike Bless called the higher rates an "existential threat" to the Mount Holly Business, adding the company cannot afford to operate the site under the current rate structure.

175 Andrew Brown, The Post and Courier, Charleston, SC January 30, 2020.



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About the Author

Michael James Heitzler served as Mayor of Goose Creek, SC, from 1978 to 2018. 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; *The Goose Creek Bridge, Gateway to Sacred Places,* published by Author House in 2013; and *The Chicken Trilogy* published by Author House in 2017. 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 Cover Image shows a giant oak tree standing aside a six foot wooden fence in the back yard at 402 Annette Street in Boulder Bluff Residential Subdivision. This giant tree once shaded the entrance avenue to Springfield Plantation in old Mount Holly.