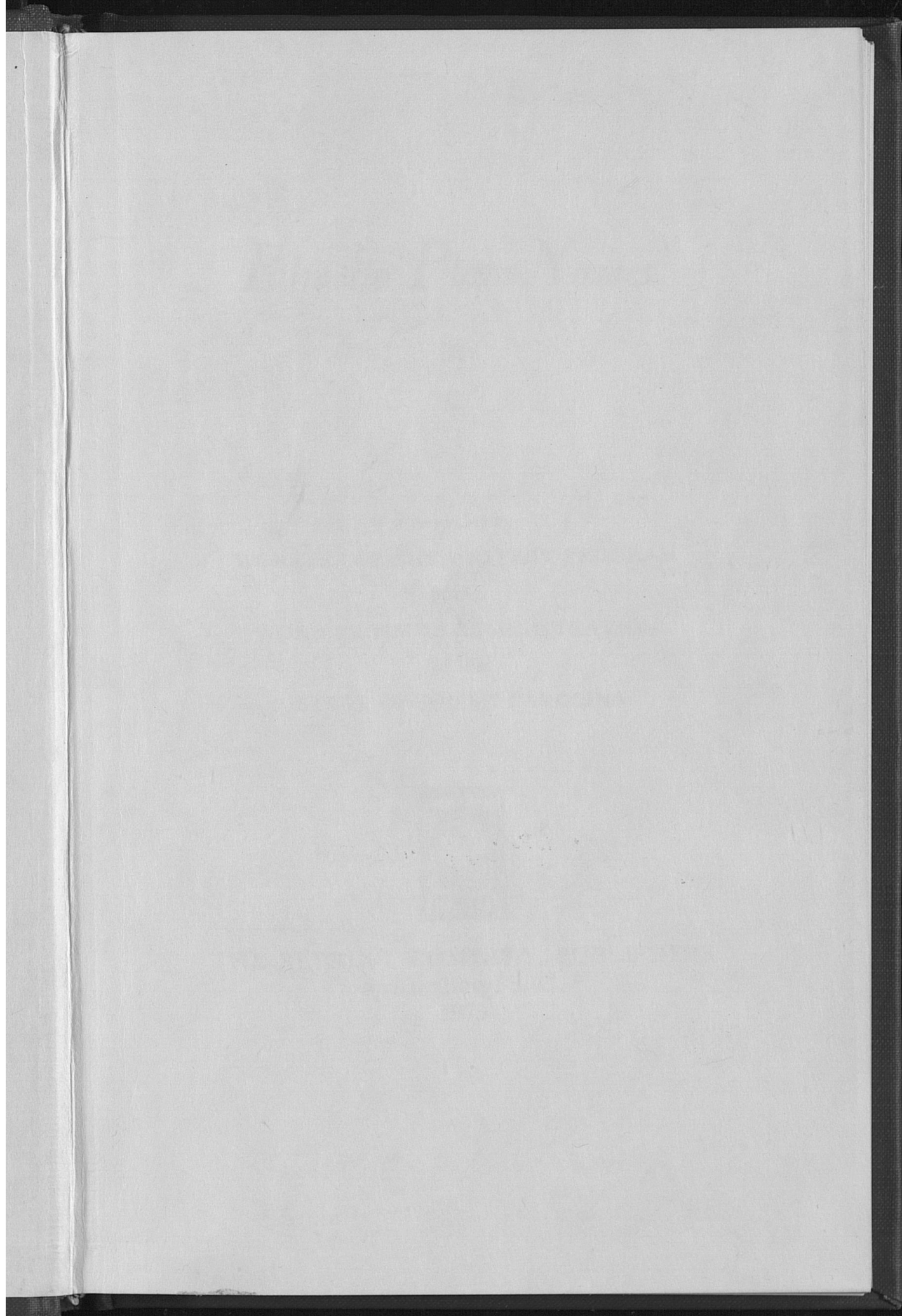


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Palmetto Place Names

THEIR ORIGINS AND MEANINGS

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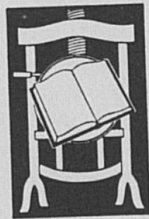




Palmetto Place Names



Compiled by
WORKERS OF THE WRITERS' PROGRAM
of the
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
in the
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



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Palmetto Place Names

in honor of a man who has been a
to the state of South Carolina
and the people of the state

6

The South Carolina
and the people of the state
and the people of the state

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FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
JOHN M. CARMODY, Administrator
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION



HOWARD O. HUNTER
Acting Commissioner



FLORENCE KERR
Assistant Commissioner



LAWRENCE M. PINCKNEY
State Administrator

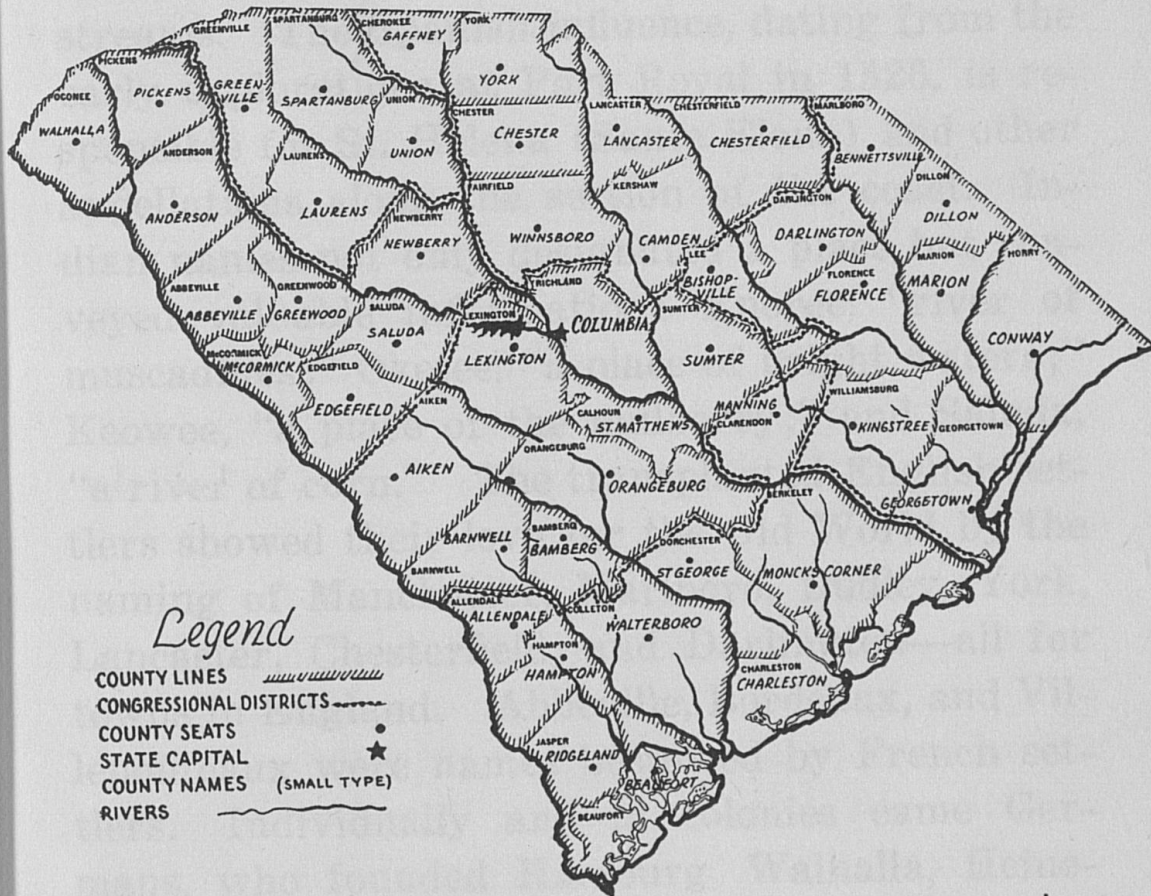
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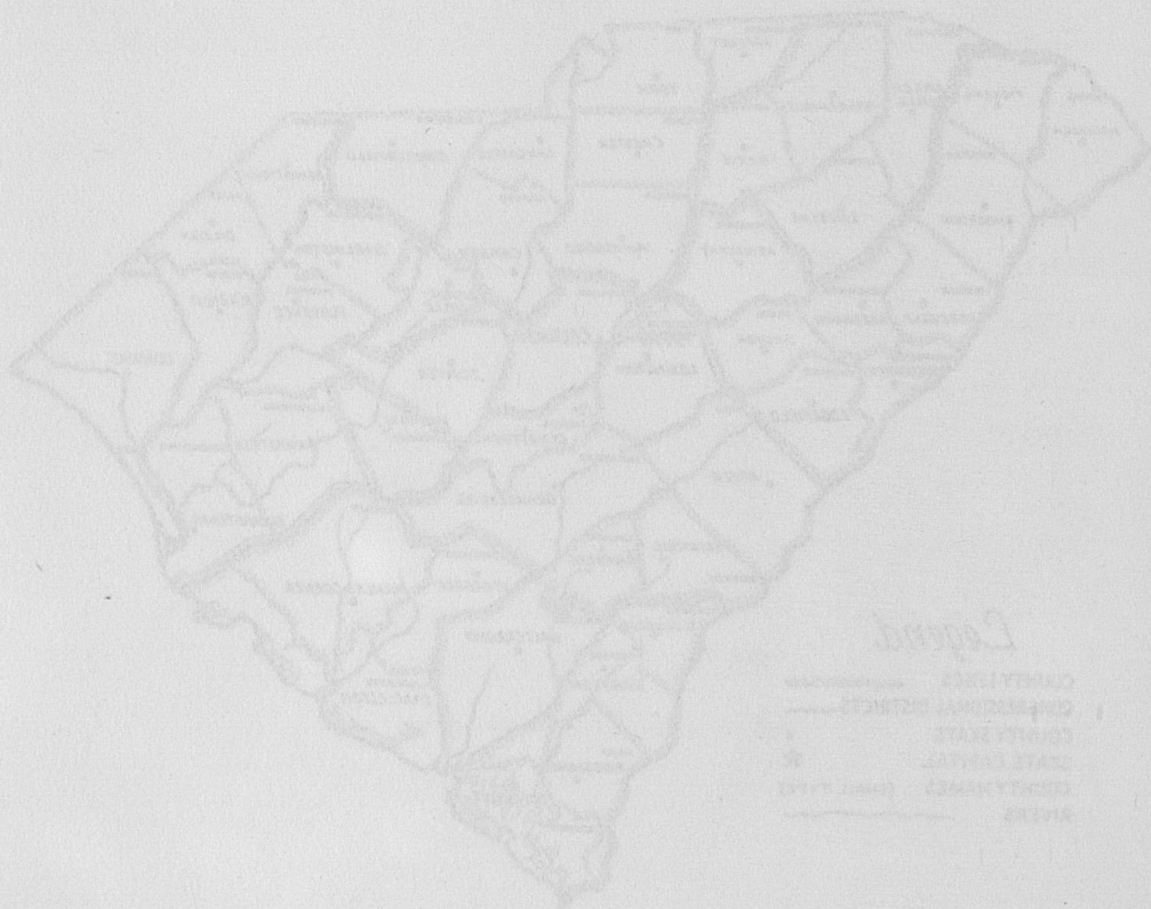
LAWRENCE M. PINCKNEY
State Administrator

South Carolina



The Palmetto State

South Carolina



The Palmetto State

FOREWORD

Many peoples and diverse factors have entered into the making of South Carolina and have left their imprint on its place names, giving wide variety and strong individuality to the titles of cities, towns, plantations, islands, mountains, and streams. The Spanish influence, dating from the early explorations at Port Royal in 1526, is responsible for St. Helena (Santa Elena) and other appellations along the section of the coast. Indian names not only designated a place but conveyed valuable information: Enoree, "river of muscadines;" Oketee, "a place of bright waters;" Keowee, "a place of the mulberry;" and Saluda, "a river of corn." The transplanted English settlers showed their love for the Old World by the naming of Manchester, Marlboro, Dudley, York, Lancaster, Chesterfield, and Darlington—all for towns in England. Abbeville, Bordeaux, and Villeponteaux were names bestowed by French settlers. Individually and in colonies came Germans, who founded Hamburg, Walhalla, Heine-man, and Bouknight.

One Mile Branch, Ten Mile Creek, and Ninety Six were mile posts to early travelers and possessed the practical value of a modern highway map. Fruit Hill, Strawberry Hill, Berry Hill, Mulberry Hill, indicate that fruit and berries ex-

isted in abundance in those localities, while Turkey Creek, Beaver Dam, Buzzards' Roost, Buffalo Lick Springs suggest that the streams so named were chosen habitations of these animals and birds.

Some names honor families of importance, usefulness, and wealth from the earliest days of the Province until the present time. Others carry a spirit of whimsey, of commemoration, or of practicality, as Meeting Street, Mount Willing, Ora (formerly Scuffletown), Devil's Dining Room Swamp, Scape O'er Swamp. By combining the adjective "fair" with nouns, the settlers aptly described Fairview, Fairforest, Fairfield, Fairmont. Logical reasons exist for such downright, sometimes amusing, terms as Round O, Hell Hole Swamp, Devil's Woodyard, and Granny's Quarter Creek.

Information has been gleaned from printed sources, tradition, and accommodating individuals. In spite of every effort to check the data, errors have no doubt crept in, and the correction of them will be appreciated. Where varying accounts occur, they have all been included, and the reader may accept the most reasonable or the unlikely, according to his desire. The list is in no sense completé. However, it is hoped that all South Carolinians may be sufficiently interested to assist in preparing a future compilation containing origins of additional names.

This booklet partially records the mores of an individualistic people; therefore, a careful study of it should unfold the history of South Carolina as told through place names.

MABEL MONTGOMERY,
State Supervisor
South Carolina Writers' Project

LOUISE J. DUBOSE,
Assistant State Supervisor
South Carolina Writers' Project

COUNTIES

ABBEVILLE COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Abbeville. The county takes its name from the town, which in turn was named by Dr. John de la Howe, an early Huguenot settler, for his former home in Abbeville, France. (12)

AIKEN COUNTY—Organized in 1871. County seat: Aiken. Named in honor of William Aiken, first president of the South Carolina Railroad, and father of William Aiken, governor 1844-46. This county was formed from parts of Edgefield, Barnwell, Lexington, and Orangeburg, all of which were at one time in old Edgefield and Barnwell Districts. (47)

ALLENDALE COUNTY—Created in 1919. County seat: Allendale. County took name of town, which received its name from the older Paul H. Allen, the first postmaster, and dates back to 1840, although not incorporated until 1873. (47)

ANDERSON COUNTY—Created in 1826. County seat: Anderson. Named for General Robert Anderson, of Revolutionary War fame. Anderson and Pickens Counties were carved from Old Pendleton District. (43)

BAMBERG COUNTY—Created in 1897. County seat: Bamberg. Derived its name from

the Bamberg family, founders of the county seat. This county was carved from Barnwell. (15)
(47)

BARNWELL COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Barnwell. Named in honor of General John Barnwell, Revolutionary leader. Barnwell County was originally "Winton District" and embraced all that territory from Savannah River on the west almost to the Atlantic Ocean. (44)
(47)

BEAUFORT COUNTY—Organized in 1768. County seat: Beaufort. County derived its name from the town of Beaufort, which was founded in 1710 and named in honor of the Duke of Beaufort, one of the later Lords Proprietors. (47)

BERKELEY COUNTY—Established in 1882. County seat: Monck's Corner. Berkeley embraces part of the county which was established on May 10, 1682, and named in honor of two original Lords Proprietors, John and William Berkeley. One of the three counties formed from the Province of Carolina in 1682. (47)

CALHOUN COUNTY. Formed in 1908. County seat: St. Matthews. Named for John C. Calhoun, South Carolina statesman. This county was carved from Lexington and Orangeburg Counties. (47)

CHARLESTON COUNTY—Created in 1785.

County seat: Charleston. Named for King Charles II of England. (47) (49) (52)

CHEROKEE COUNTY—Created in 1897. County seat: Gaffney. Name derived from a powerful Indian nation, the Cherokee. This county was carved from Union, York, and Spartanburg Counties. (49)

CHESTER COUNTY—Created in 1785. County seat: Chester. Named by early settlers from Chester, Pennsylvania, which in turn had been named for Chester, England. (47)

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Chesterfield. Settled by English, Welsh and Scotch. Named for Earl of Chesterfield. (32)

CLARENDON COUNTY—Organized in 1855. County seat: Manning. Named in honor of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, one of the original Lords Proprietors, who had previously been High Chancellor of England. (47)

COLLETON COUNTY — Organized in 1798. County seat: Walterboro. Named in honor of Sir John Colleton, one of the original Lords Proprietors. Created in 1682, when the Province of Carolina was divided into three counties. (47)

DARLINGTON COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Darlington. Tradition says it was named for the town of Darlington, England, but

the reason for this is not known. Another version is that the name may have honored Colonel Darlington of the Revolutionary War. (47) (59)

DILLON COUNTY—Founded in 1910. County seat: Dillon. The county took its name from the town, which in turn was named for J. W. Dillon, an Irishman who settled there, prospered, and headed the local movement which resulted in building the Wilson Short Cut Railroad (now the Atlantic Coast Line). Dillon was carved from Marion County. (47)

DORCHESTER COUNTY — Established in 1897. County seat: St. George. In 1697 settlers from Dorchester, Massachusetts, under Joseph Lord, came to South Carolina and founded the town of Dorchester. The county was carved from Colleton and Berkeley and retained the name of the town. (47)

EDGEFIELD COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Edgefield. Name is said to have been given because the old district of Edgefield was bordered by the Savannah River and also by the Indian lands, thus was the edge of South Carolina. (1) (47)

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Winnsboro. In 1780, due to work of Judge Pendleton under the County Court Act, Fairfield County was cut off from Craven County,

then a province of South Carolina, and later part of Camden District. At the time of its organization Judge Pendleton, recalling the exclamation of Lord Cornwallis when his army first encamped there, "What fair fields!" named the county Fairfield. (47) (51)

FLORENCE COUNTY—Formed in 1888. County seat: Florence. Named for Miss Florence Harlee, daughter of W. W. Harlee, first president of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. (47)

GEORGETOWN COUNTY—Organized in 1768. County seat: Georgetown. Named in honor of King George II. Prior to its organization, it was settled by Englishmen who received grants from the Lords Proprietors about 1700. (10)

GREENVILLE COUNTY—Created by legislative acts of 1786 and 1798. Two traditions exist concerning the name. The first claims that the name honors General Nathaniel Greene, Revolutionary War hero. The second, and probably the less authentic, is that the name derives from the remarkably verdant appearance of the region. (47)

GREENWOOD COUNTY—Organized in 1897. County Seat: Greenwood. Greenwood County takes its name from the town, which in turn was

named for "Greenwood," the near-by home of Judge John McGehee. Woodville was the first post office, but was changed to Greenwood in July, 1850. (47)

HAMPTON COUNTY—Formed in 1878. County seat: Hampton. Named for Wade Hampton, governor 1876-79. Carved from Old Beaufort District. (47)

HORRY COUNTY—Organized in 1801. County seat: Conway. Named in honor of General Peter Horry of Revolutionary fame. This county was a part of the All Saints Parish and was settled originally in 1735 by Irish immigrants. (60)

JASPER COUNTY—Formed in 1912. County seat: Ridgeland. Named in honor of Sergeant William Jasper of Revolutionary War fame, who was mortally wounded in the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779. This county was carved from Beaufort and Hampton Counties. (47) (49)

KERSHAW COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Camden. Named in honor of Colonel Joseph Kershaw, Revolutionary leader and founder of Camden. Formed from old Craven County. (47)

LANCASTER COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Lancaster. Named by early settlers

for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from whence a great many of them had come. (47) (61)

LAURENS COUNTY—Formed in 1798. County seat: Laurens. Named in honor of Henry Laurens, member of Continental Congress, statesman, and Revolutionary War hero. This county was originally a part of the Old Ninety Six District. (64)

LEE COUNTY—Formed in 1902. County seat: Bishopville. Named in honor of General Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army. Carved from Darlington, Sumter, and Kershaw Counties. (47)

LEXINGTON COUNTY—Organized in 1785. County seat: Lexington. Its name honors the Battle of Lexington, the first fought in the Revolutionary War. (47)

MARION COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Marion. Originally Liberty County. Name changed to Marion in 1800 in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution. (28)

MARLBORO COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Bennettsville. Named for the English Duke of Marlborough. (47)

McCORMICK COUNTY—Formed in 1917. County seat: McCormick. Named for Cyrus W. McCormick, inventor of the reaper which bears

his name. At one time he owned thousands of acres of land in and around the present county seat. This county was carved from Edgefield, Greenwood, and Abbeville. (47)

NEWBERRY COUNTY—Created in 1789
County seat: Newberry. The name is said to honor Captain John Newberry of General Sumter's Revolutionary troops. The county was carved out of the Ninety Six District under an ordinance passed in 1783. (47)

OCONEE COUNTY—Created in 1868. County seat: Walhalla. The name Oconee is derived from the Indian word, Uk-oo-na, meaning "The Water Eyes of the Hills" or "The Place of Springs." This county was a part of the Old Pickens District. (1) (47)

ORANGEBURG COUNTY—Organized in 1768. County seat: Orangeburg. Named in honor of William, Prince of Orange, son-in-law of George II. (47)

PICKENS COUNTY—Created in 1826, out of Old Pendleton District. County seat: Pickens. Named in honor of General Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary War fame. (43) (47)

RICHLAND COUNTY—Organized in 1799. County seat: Columbia. Name of Richland chosen probably on account of the rich lands lying along its rivers. (47)

SALUDA COUNTY—Formed in 1895. County seat: Saluda. Named for a tribe of Indians who inhabited the banks of the river to which they gave the name. The meaning of Saluda—or Saluta—in the Indian is “river of corn.” Saluda County was carved from Edgefield County. (47)

SPARTANBURG COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Spartanburg. Name derived from the Spartan Regiment, a body of militia which was formed in this area in 1776, and fought with distinction throughout the Revolution. (1) (82)

SUMTER COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: Sumter. Named for General Thomas Sumter, the “Gamecock” of the Revolution, whose home was at Stateburg. (47)

UNION COUNTY—Formed in 1798. County seat: Union. Name derived from old Union Church, which was erected in 1765 for the benefit of several denominations. (47)

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY—Organized in 1804. County seat: Kingstree. Named in honor of Prince William, son-in-law of George II. (47)

YORK COUNTY—Organized in 1798. County seat: York. Named by early settlers from York, Pennsylvania, which in turn had been named for York, England. Formerly known as New Acquisition. (47)

CITIES AND TOWNS

ABBEVILLE, County Seat of Abbeville County—(See Abbeville County.)

ADGER, Fairfield County—Founded 1850. Named for local family when Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was being constructed. (1)

AIKEN, County Seat of Aiken County—Incorporated 1835. (See Aiken County.)

AIRLINE JUNCTION, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Hayne.)

AIRY HALL, Colleton County—Named for near-by plantation. (1)

ALCOLU, Clarendon County—Founded in 1890. Name made by Mr. Alderman, a lumberman who located here at that time, by using the first two letters of the three following names of his family: Alderman, Coleman, and Lula. (1)

ALCOTT, Lee County—Founded about 1900. Named by J. A. Hearon, postmaster, for Louisa M. Alcott. Her books were beloved by his daughters, who suggested the name. (1)

ALLENDALE, County Seat of Allendale County. (See Allendale County.)

ALLIANCE, Fairfield County—Founded 1890. Named for Farmers' Alliance, an organization widespread over the United States. (1)

ALLSBROOK, Horry County—Former name,

Sanford. Renamed for two brothers, N. B. Allsbrook and J. R. Allsbrook, who built the first two houses and the post office there. (1)

ALONE, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Enola)

ALSTON, Fairfield County—Named for family of Joseph Alston, governor 1812-14. (1)

ANDERSON, County Seat of Anderson County—Founded 1828. (See Anderson County.)

ANDREWS, Georgetown County—First named Rosemary; renamed Andrews in honor of W. H. Andrews, prominent local lumberman. (1)

ANSEL, Greenville County—Named in honor of Martin F. Ansel, governor 1907-11. (1)

ANTREVILLE, Abbeville County—Formerly Centreville, owes its later name to poor handwriting of a postmaster, whose "Ce" was interpreted as "A." (1)

APALACHE, Spartanburg County—Formerly known as Arlington, when post office was established there in 1892. Seat of Cedar Hill cotton factory established in 1839 by Thomas Hutchings. Owes its present name to the view of Appalachian Mountains, but retains early spelling of name of Indian tribe. (14)

APPLETON, Allendale County—Established 1872. Named for one of the railroad officials

when the Augusta and Port Royal Railroad was built. (1)

ARCADIA, Spartanburg County—Established 1902. So named because the surrounding scenery suggested the classical Arcadia. (1)

ARDEN, Richland County—So named because the lovely trees on its site brought to mind the Forest of Arden, made famous by Shakespeare's *As You Like It*. (1)

ARLINGTON, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Apalache.)

BACHELORS' RETREAT, Oconee County—(Renamed; see Retreat.)

BAILEY ISLAND, Charleston County—Named for the Bailey family. Dr. Ephraim Bailey was once owner of this island, and founder of this family in Charleston County. (1)

BALLENTINE, Richland County—Named for the Ballentine family, who have been prominent in the community since the Colonial period, and still reside there. (1)

BAMBERG, County Seat of Bamberg County—(See Bamberg County.)

BARKSDALE, Laurens County—Named for a family of early settlers. (1) (64)

BARNWELL, County Seat of Barnwell County—(See Barnwell County.)

BARRELVILLE, Charleston County—So

named because the village is built around a barrel and vegetable crate factory. (1)

THE BARROWS, Berkeley County—A pine-land summer resort village, so called because of Indian barrows or burial mounds thereby. Called Raccoon before it was known that the mounds were of Indian origin. (1)

BASCOMVILLE, Chester County—Said to have been named for Bishop Bascom, a noted southern teacher and bishop of the M. E. Church, 1842-50. (1)

BATESBURG, Lexington County—Named for Captain Tom Bates, a prominent citizen of the community and a captain in the War between the States. (23)

BATESVILLE, Greenville County—Named for William Bates, who in 1833 bought a site in the Greenville District on which, prior to 1837, he built "The Rocky Creek Factory," the later Batesville. (49)

BATH, Aiken County—Said to be named for the city of Bath, Somersetshire, England. (1)

BATONROUGE, Chester County—Named by French colonists from a red boundary mark (red stick), which separated their lands from the area of the Indians. (1)

BEAUFORT, County Seat of Beaufort County—(See Beaufort County.)

BECCA, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Roebuck.)

BEECH ISLAND, Aiken County—First called Beech Highland, because of its altitude overlooking the river. When some settlers came, whose "H" was silent, it became Beech Island. (1)
(16) (41)

BELAIR, Lancaster County—Once a stagecoach stop, with a tavern. A bell hung in front of the tavern and announced the arrival of the stagecoach, thus suggesting the name. (1)

BELFAST, Laurens County—Named for Belfast, Ireland, by Captain John Simpson, who had emigrated from Ireland. (64)

BELL, Saluda County—Named for Captain Benjamin Bell a pioneer who raised a company of both Whigs and Loyalists in his expedition against the Cherokee. (1) (41)

BELTON, Anderson County—Named for Judge John Belton O'Neill, early railroad president, lawyer, and historian. (43)

BELVEDERE, Aiken County — Named by Lawrence Dore, a prominent first settler, because of its beautiful site on the ridge along the valley of the Savannah River. (1)

BENBOW, Clarendon County—Named for Benbow family, early residents. Shown on Mills' Atlas (1825). (1)

BENNETTSVILLE, County Seat of Marlboro County—Formerly Carlisle, where first district courthouse was established in 1785. Renamed for Thomas Bennett, governor of South Carolina 1820-22. (47)

BERRESFORD Berkeley County—Perpetuates the name of Richard Berresford, founder of the Berresford Bounty, a legacy of 6,500 pounds left by him for a school fund before 1700. The fund is still operating. (50)

BERRY HILL, Charleston County—So named because fields in neighborhood once produced quantities of huckleberries. (1)

BETHANY, York County—Community named for Associate Reformed Presbyterian church organized there in 1797. (61)

BETHEL, York County—Name of community centering around Bethel Presbyterian church, organized in 1764. (1) (62)

BETHERA, Berkeley County—In this community stands a Methodist church named Berea, and a Baptist church named Bethel. G. B. Davis combined the two names into Betherera. Its railroad name is Herberta. (1)

BETHUNE, Kershaw County—Named by official of Seaboard Air Line Railway for a prominent citizen, 1899. Prior name, Lizenby. (1)

BEULAH, Florence County—(Renamed; see Olanta.)

BIRCH, Florence County—Said to have gotten its name from some large birch trees near by. (1)

BISHOPVILLE, County Seat of Lee County—First called Singleton's Cross Roads, for an old woman who kept a "Tippling Shop" there. Later Dr. Jacob Bishop moved to the community, bought lands and Negroes and opened a store. Renamed Bishopville in his honor. (1)

BLACKFIELDS, Charleston County—Named for the dark soil in the vicinity. (1)

BLACKSBURG, Cherokee County—First named Stark's Folly, for an early settler who was scorned by his contemporaries because of the large amount of land he bought. Renamed Black's Station, and later Blacksburg, for the Black family, prominent settlers and large landowners. Thomas Black was a member of Congress and Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee at the time of the Mexican War. (3)

BLACKSTOCK, Fairfield and Chester Counties—Named for Edward Blackstock, first postmaster. (1)

BLACKVILLE, Barnwell County—Named for Alexander Black, who secured the legislative enactment in 1827 that created the old South Carolina Railroad. (65)

BLAIR (Blairs), Fairfield County—Named for the Blair family, who settled there in 1798, and whose descendants still live in the community. (1)

BLAIRSVILLE, York County — N a m e d i n honor of the Blair family, whose descendants reside in the community. (1)

BLANEY, Kershaw County—Named by road officials of Seaboard Air Line Railway for a stockholder. (1)

BLENHEIM, Marlboro County—Named for Castle Blenheim, home of the Duke of Marlborough. (36)

BLUFFTON, Beaufort County—Derives its name from its location on the river May ("le Belle Riviere de la Mai"). (88)

BLYTHEWOOD, Richland County—Formerly called Doko, for an Indian chief, according to one version. Others say that the name was given the village by an African slave who operated the village pump; when one would ask for water he would point to the pump and say "doko." Some time after the War Between the States it was named Blythewood at the suggestion of Mary Johnston, principal of the Blythewood Academy. The name of the academy was presumably a fanciful personification of the spirit of the surrounding forests. (13)

BOILING SPRINGS, Spartanburg County—Name derived from a spring, now comparatively quiet, which is said to have formerly spouted to a height of four feet. There is a story that a vengeful father, whose child was nearly drowned in its waters, tried to choke the mouth of the spring with large rocks. (14)

BONNEAU, Berkeley County—Named for the Bonneau family, Huguenot ancestors of Mrs. John C. Calhoun. (1) (72)

BOOKMAN, Richland County—Named for Carroll Bookman, who established a store there. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad adopted the name for its station. (1)

BORDEAUX, McCormick County—Formerly New Bordeaux. Settled in 1764. Named by Huguenot settlers for Bordeaux, France. (50)

BOWMAN, Orangeburg County—Named by Samuel Dibble for the Bowman family, large land-owners of the community. (1)

BOYKIN, Kershaw County—Named for John Boykin, on whose land the first post office was established in 1849. (73)

BRADLEY, Greenwood County—Named for family of Patrick Bradley, an Irish pioneer. (1)

BRANCHVILLE, Orangeburg County—Derives its name from the fact that the branch of

the South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Columbia was begun at this point. (24)

BREEDEN, Marlboro County—Named for a family of planters who owned farms for four miles along the Bennettsville-Adamsville road. (36)

BRIGHTSVILLE, Marlboro County, Named for Charles Bright, who came from North Carolina in 1796 and settled on Crooked River. (36)

BROWNSVILLE, Anderson County — (Renamed; see Townville.)

BRUCE, Lancaster County—Named for the Scottish king, Robert Bruce. (1)

BUCK HEAD, Fairfield County—So named by first postmaster, Daniel H. Kerr, because the surrounding country was so full of deer. (1)

BUCKSVILLE, Horry County—Named for Henry Buck, founder of the present family of that name, who in 1830 came from Maine and began a large shipbuilding and lumber business. (15)

BUFFALO, Union County—Takes name of near-by Buffalo Lick Springs. According to tradition, herds of buffalo in the early days frequented the near-by rock, which covered a quarter of an acre, to lick it for its saline properties. (17)

BUFORD, Lancaster County—Named in memory of Colonel Buford, whose Virginia regiment

was massacred there by "Bloody" Tarleton, May 10, 1780. (1)

BULL POINT, Beaufort County—Named for the prominent Bull family of Colonial days, who had large land holdings in this section of the state. (1)

CADES, Williamsburg County—Formerly Camp Ridge, so named because General Marion had a recuperation camp there during the Revolution. Name changed in 1887 to Cades, honoring C. W. Cades, local postmaster. (39)

CAINHOY, Berkeley County—There are two versions of the naming of this historic little village, once a summer resort for the planters along Cooper River. 1. Local tradition says that Cain was a boatman who ferried passengers across the Wando River from the little settlement. When a passenger wished to cross he called to the boatman, "Cain Ahoy!" 2. Another theory is that it is of Indian origin. (15)

CALHOUN, Pickens County—Named for John C. Calhoun, noted statesman. (1)

CALHOUN FALLS, Abbeville County—Former name, Terryville. Renamed in honor of the Calhoun family, specifically Colonel J. E. Calhoun. (1)

CAMDEN, County Seat of Kershaw County—First settlement, 1733, named Fredericksburg by

the Royal Council for Frederick, Prince of Wales. In 1750 a colony of Quakers settled there and called the place Pine Tree Hill. Later renamed for Lord Camden (Charles Pratt) in recognition of his defense of the Colonies before Parliament. Chartered 1769; incorporated 1791. (73)

CAMERON, Calhoun County—A Scotch clan name. (75)

CAMPBELL'S BRIDGE, Dillon County—An old community that takes its name from a Campbell family who lived in the vicinity. (1)

CAMP HILL, Spartanburg County—Site of Colonel Patrick Ferguson's encampment, on plantation of John Winsmith which was scene of daily plunderings of Tories. Winsmith therefore, named his place *Camp Hill*, from whence the name is derived. (86)

CAMPOBELLO, Spartanburg County—Formed 1840. Originally named *Campa Bella* (Beautiful Fields) by Mrs. Hosea Dean, wife of the owner of the fields on which the settlement was made. Incorporated in 1881. (1)

CANTEY, Kershaw County—Named for a family who settled on Pine Tree Hill in 1758. (73)

CARLISLE, Union County—First called Fish Dam. Renamed in 1890 for Reverend Coleman Carlisle, a Methodist preacher. (25)

CARTERSVILLE, Florence County—Settled about 1736. Named for a prominent family of Carters who were among the first inhabitants. (1)

CASH, Chesterfield County—Named for Colonel E. B. Cash, who later in July 1880, engaged Colonel W. M. Shannon in the last duel fought in South Carolina, in which Colonel Shannon was killed. (49)

CATAWBA, York County—So named because of nearness to the Catawba Indian reservation or to the Catawba River. (See Catawba River.)

CAYCE, Lexington County—Named for John Cayce, owner of the Cayce House, historic in Revolutionary incidents. (53)

CEDAR SPRING, Spartanburg County—Organized 1787. Community developed around Cedar Spring Baptist Church, which derived its name from large cedar trees that grew near the church and near-by spring. (1)

CENTENARY, Marion County—Named for Centenary Methodist Church which was organized about 1839, following a celebration in that section of the one hundredth anniversary of founding of Methodism in England (1729). (1)

CENTERVILLE, Charleston County—So

named because it is situated near the center of the northern coast of James Island. (1)

CENTRAL, Pickens County—Originally Center, renamed Central, both names due to its central location between Atlanta and Charlotte on the Southern Railway. (1)

CENTREVILLE, Abbeville County — (Renamed; see Antreville.)

CHAPIN, Lexington County—Named for Tom Chapin, who came from Virginia and was an early settler. (23)

CHAPPELLS, Newberry County—Takes its name from the Chappell family, early settlers. (54)

CHARLESTON, County Seat of Charleston County—Settled 1670. Originally called Charles Town; name changed to Charleston in 1783. Capital of South Carolina until 1786. Oldest and largest city in the state. (See Charleston County.)

CHERAW, Chesterfield County—Settled about 1752. First known as Cheraw Hill. Changed in 1766 to Chatham. Incorporated in 1821 and renamed Cheraw for the tribe of Indians who formerly occupied the district. Cheraw, Cherah, or Chera, in Indian language means "fire." (32) (59)

CHERAW HILL, Chesterfield County—(Renamed; see Cheraw.)

CHEROKEE, Charleston County—An Indian name, probably meaning "sun fire brave men." (57) (83)

CHEROKEE FALLS, Cherokee County—Named for the Cherokee Indians, whose hunting grounds included this section of the state. (1)

CHEROKEE SPRINGS, Spartanburg County—Probably a base for Cherokee Indians when the territory was used for hunting grounds. Noted mineral springs and popular Up Country resort in middle of 19th century. (1)

CHESNEE, Spartanburg County—Named by J. B. Cleveland in honor of the Chesney family, pioneers, who had land grants here in 1750 and who remained Loyalists throughout the Revolution. (1)

CHESTER, County Seat of Chester County. (See Chester County.)

CHESTERFIELD, County Seat of Chesterfield County. (See Chesterfield County.)

CHICK SPRINGS, Greenville County—Settled 1825. Named in honor of Dr. Burrell Chick, who came originally from Virginia to Newberry and from there moved to Greenville County, settling at this place about 1840. (1)

CHOPPEE, Georgetown County—The name of

this small settlement on Choppee Creek is believed to have been derived from that of an Indian tribe.

(1)

CLAREMONT, Sumter County — Formerly name of Sumter County. There are two versions concerning the name. One dates back to France and England, where many of the castles of antiquity bore the name; and the other refers to the clear view obtained from the hills in the vicinity. (1) (55)

CLARK'S HILL, McCormick County—Named for a pre-Revolutionary blacksmith whose forge and farm were southward of the present day settlement. (1)

CLEAR SPRINGS, Greenville County — So named because a spring here was clear at all times. (1)

CLEARWATER, Aiken County — Took its name from a textile plant established on Little Horse Creek in the 80's or 90's. A Mr. Barrett, promoter of the mill, was so impressed with the crystal clearness of the Valley Creek that he named the plant the Clearwater Mill. (1)

CLEMENTIA, Charleston County—Named for Moultrie Clement who owned the land on which the village was built. Former name, Clementia Springs, for mineral springs which were discovered after the earthquake in 1886. (1)

CLEMSON, Oconee County—Took its name from Clemson College, which was named for Thomas G. Clemson, its founder. (1) (49)

CLEORA, Edgefield County—Named for Cleora Brunson, whose father established the post office. When Mr. Brunson carried the petition to the postmaster at Edgefield, the postmaster said, "Art, what have you named your baby?" "Cleora," replied the father. When the official order arrived from Washington it was found that the post office bore that name. (1)

CLEVELAND, Greenville County—Named for Harvey Cleveland of Greenville County. (1)

CLIFTON No. 1, Spartanburg County—Established 1880. Exact origin of name uncertain, probably for many cliffs in the vicinity. (1)

CLIFTON No. 2, Spartanburg County—Established 1881. (See Clifton No. 1.)

CLINTON, Laurens County—Established 1850. Named for Colonel Henry Clinton Young, a prominent lawyer in the county. (1) (5)

CLIO, Marlboro County—First known as Ivy's Cross Roads for Joe Ivy who settled it. Renamed Clio by placing together initials of circulars signed consecutively by Addison in the *Spectator*: Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office to which they were sent. (36)

CLOVER, York County—Named by early set-

tlers for white clover found growing in that section. (1)

COGBURN, Edgefield County—Named for the many residents who had that name and who have long resided there. (1)

COLD POINT, Laurens County—Originally called High Point by railway engineers, because it was the highest point on the C. & W. C. Railway between Augusta and Spartanburg. Later renamed Cold Point to distinguish it from High Point, North Carolina. (1)

COLD SPRING, Edgefield County — Name originated from a spring of cold water, around which the first settlers built their homes. (1)

COLERAIN, Union County—Named by Daniel McCloghlin, first settler, for his former home in Coleraine, Ireland. (1)

COLLETON, Colleton County—(See Colleton County.)

COLUMBIA, Capital of South Carolina and County Seat of Richland County—Founded 1786 as capital of South Carolina; became the county seat of Richland County in 1799. The name Columbia, a patriotic derivation, was suggested by John Lewis Gervais, a State Senator. (42) (49)

CONEROSS, Oconee County—Name of Indian origin, meaning, "The Place Where the Duck Fell Off." (1)

CONVERSE (Clifton No. 3), Spartanburg County—Organized in 1882, when the textile mill was built, and named in honor of D. E. Converse, president of the mill. (See Clifton No. 1 and No. 2.)

CONWAY, County Seat of Horry County—Established in 1801. First called Kingston, then in 1801 renamed Conwayborough, in honor of General Robert Conway of Revolutionary fame. In 1881 the suffix was dropped and the town has ever since been known as Conway. (15)

COOL SPRINGS, Kershaw County—Settled 1767. Named for springs of cold water on the estate originally granted by the King of England to Sarah Nesbit. (73)

COOSAW, Beaufort County—(See Coosaw Island.)

COOSAWHATCHIE, Jasper County—Organized in 1788. Seat of government of Beaufort District to 1840. Origin of name Indian, meaning, "City of Refuge." (58)

CORDESVILLE, Berkeley County—Settled in 1686. Named for the family of Dr. Anthony Cordes, who was responsible for the establishment of a colony of Huguenots on Cooper River at this place. (1) (72)

CORDOVA, Orangeburg County—First called Smoaks. Renamed Cordova by an official of the

Atlantic Coast Line when the railroad was built.
(1)

CORONACA, Greenwood County—A corruption of the original Indian name Quo-ran-he-qua, meaning, "the place of the very big white oaks."
(83)

COTTAGEVILLE, Colleton County—Derives its name from the building of a cottage by the community for Mrs. H. H. Durant, the widow of a Methodist minister. (1)

COWPENS, Spartanburg County—Town chartered 1900. Name derived from pre-Revolutionary War cattle-raising industry. Later became one of the overnight stopping places for cattle drovers. Hanna's cow pens were here. (90)

CRAIGS, Lancaster County—Named in honor of the Craig family, early Scotch settlers in the county. (1)

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Fairmont.)

CRESTON, Calhoun County—Creston is a combination of the words *crest*, meaning the summit of a hill, and *ton*, meaning town. Hence Creston means the town at the summit of the hill.
(75)

CROFT, Aiken County—Named for George W. Croft, prominent in the early affairs of Aiken County. (1)

CROSS, Berkeley County—Settled 1806. John McCants, Jim Droze, and William Eagleston came here at this time. Later, in 1844, John Cross made his home at this place and gave it the name Cross. (1)

CROSS ANCHOR, Spartanburg County—Two Englishmen, sailors, the captain and purser, were traveling through this section. The captain built a house here, which was used as a tavern. The insignia was an anchor and the inn was known as "the sign of the cross anchor." Settlement takes its name from the house. (1)

CROSS KEYS, Union County—The brother of the ship's captain, who built the Cross Anchor house, built one similar to it at Cross Keys, just a few miles distant. This house became known as the Cross Keys house, two crossed keys being placed in the gables. Section takes its name from that of the house. (25)

DALZELL, Sumter County—Named for a church in Dalziel, Lanarkshire, Scotland. (1)

DARLINGTON, County Seat of Darlington County—(See Darlington County.)

DATHA, Beaufort County—Named for a chief of the Cusabo Indians, Datha meaning "green wood." (85)

DeKALB, Kershaw County—Named for Baron Johann DeKalb, a French officer of German ori-

gin, who was mortally wounded while bravely fighting in the Battle of Camden for the American cause. (73)

DENMARK, Bamberg County—Prior name, Graham's Turnout. Renamed for the Denmark family, railroad promoters. (1)

DENTSVILLE, Richland County—Named for Hezekiah Dent, who settled there in 1800. Post office name is Dentsville and railroad station name is Dents. (42)

THE DEVIL'S WOODYARD, Darlington County—(Renamed; see Lamar.)

DILLON, County Seat of Dillon County—Established in 1887. (See Dillon County).

DINBER, Chester County—Composite name of Mr. Hardin and his wife, Miss Barber (1)

DINKINS, Clarendon County—Named for the Dinkins family, a residence of which is shown on Mills' Atlas (1825). Joshua Dinkins was on the pay roll of a "Pay Bill of Artificers & Labourers," employed in erecting the works for the defense of the magazine at Camden in 1780. (73)

DIXIE, Lancaster County—A rural community so named because of its location in the South. (1)

DONORA, Barnwell County—(Renamed, Kendall.)

DORCHESTER, Dorchester County—(See Dorchester County.)

DORROH'S, Laurens County—(Renamed; see Gray Court.)

DRAINAGE, Charleston County—Name suggested by the drainage work done in the immediate vicinity. (1)

DRAYTON, Spartanburg County—Named for Drayton Mills, established in 1902. (1)

DRAYTONVILLE, Cherokee County—Named for William H. Drayton, who owned extensive properties in the vicinity (Drayton Mountain). William Henry Drayton was one of the distinguished Charleston patriots of the Revolution. (1)

DUDLEY, Chesterfield County—Named for a local family, immigrants from Worcester, England. (1)

DUE WEST, Abbeville County—Formerly Duett's or DeWitt's Corner, an old trading center, of which Due West is a corruption. (1) (49)

DUNBARTON, Barnwell County—Named for Roberson Dunbar, who founded it. (1)

DUNCAN, Spartanburg County—Called Vernonsville, for the Vernon family, until 1876. Renamed Duncan's Cross Roads, later Duncan. Incorporated in 1890. (11)

DUNCAN'S CROSS ROADS, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Duncan.)

DURANT, Clarendon County—Named for the

Durant family. On Mills' Atlas on a road just south of Lynch's Creek in this neighborhood is indicated a residence named "Durant." (1)

EARLY BRANCH, Hampton County—There are two versions as to the derivation of the name Early. 1. The name was in honor of General Early who camped with his soldiers at a near-by branch in 1861. 2. It originated in 1806 when a surveyor named Early surveyed the land for the State. (1)

EASLEY, Pickens County—Named for William K. Easley, a prominent lawyer and railroad attorney. (1)

EAU CLAIRE, Richland County—French words meaning "clear water." Name suggested by a spring of clear water on the site. (7)

EDGEFIELD, County Seat of Edgefield County. (See Edgefield County.)

EDISTO ISLAND, Charleston County—Named for a small Indian tribe which at one time inhabited the island. It was once called Locke Island, for John Locke, author of "The Fundamental Constitutions," which he wrote for the Lords Proprietors. In 1562, when Laudonniere came from France with Ribaut, Adusta was king of the section of what is now Edisto Island. The name Adusta meant "watersprinkler." When his warriors were preparing to take the warpath, the

ceremony included the lifting of water from the river, and as Adusta sprinkled it abroad he chanted "may you thus sprinkle the blood of your enemies." It is suggested that the name Edisto may have had its origin with Adusta and his tribe. (1) (15)

ELGIN, Lancaster County—Formerly St. Luke, from St. Luke's Methodist church, organized in 1881, around which the community grew up. When the railroad came the officials named the station Elgin and the post office also became Elgin in 1895. (22)

ELKO, Barnwell County—The post office was once called Ninety Six, that being the distance from Charleston. As there was another Ninety Six in the state, it was suggested that a name be found to include both the settlement and the post office. About this time an Englishman bought a plantation near-by and called it Elko. This suggested the name for the village. (1)

ELLERBE, Sumter County—Named for a local family, of which Thomas Ellerbe, a wealthy citizen who came to South Carolina about 1740, was one of the first slaveholders on the upper Pee Dee River. (37) (59)

ELLIOTT, Lee County—Originally named Laws' Cross Road, for a family of Laws who settled there about 1780. Later named Elliott, hon-

oring Ellen Elliott, who was highly esteemed by her neighbors. (1)

ELLOREE, Orangeburg County—First named Popular Post Office by William J. Snyder, local Baptist preacher and merchant, who founded the town in 1887. It was later named Elloree by Mr. Snyder's wife, which in the Indian tongue means "The home I love." (1)

ENGLISH, Richland County—Named for Joshua English, who settled on Spear's and Raglin Creeks in 1784 and operated a plantation. (42)

ENOLA, Spartanburg County—Formerly called Alone. Name was changed by citizens, who reversed the letters. (1)

ENOREE, Spartanburg County—Named for near-by Enoree River; name derived from Indian word meaning "river of muscadines." Origin of town dates back to the 1830's; then called Mountain Shoals. (1) (45)

ENTERPRISE, Charleston County—Some 60 years ago, when sea island cotton flourished, two men established a cotton ginnery at the village site and built a wharf and warehouse. In consideration of their business enterprise the partners named the place Enterprise. (1)

ESTILL, Hampton County—Named in honor

of Colonel R. H. Estill, editor of the Savannah Morning News. (1)

ETTA (Etta Jane), Cherokee County—Formerly called Etta Jane and named for the wife of first postmaster, J. L. Strain. Later shortened to Etta. (3)

EUTAWVILLE, Orangeburg County—Takes its name from Eutaw Springs, which were named for an Indian tribe who inhabited this community. Tradition says that an Indian, offered a bottle of "fire-water," swam through the passage connecting the two springs. When offered a string of beads to repeat the performance, he failed to make his reappearance and was never seen again. (24) (51)

FAIRFAX, Allendale County—Settled in 1872, on completion of the Augusta and Port Royal Railroad, and named Sanders for the original property owner who gave free artesian water to the residents. In 1891 the Seaboard Railway crossed the former tracks here and renamed the station Campbellton, in honor of one of its railroad officials. Incorporated in 1892, both names were discarded and Fairfax became the name of the station and post office, reputedly named for Lord Fairfax, the Virginia colonial. (1)

FAIRFOREST, Spartanburg County—Name derived from a party of pioneers, who exclaimed,

"What a fair forest is here!" Incorporated January 4, 1894. (35) (61)

FAIRMONT, Spartanburg County — Named Crawfordsville, in honor of John C. Crawford, an early settler, by Dr. James Bivings, who operated a cotton factory there in the middle of the 19th century. Crawfordsville later became Fairmont. (11)

FAIR PLAY, Oconee County—Name originated from the cry of "Fair Play" made during a fight between two men at this place in old muster days. (1)

FAIRVIEW, Greenville County—So named because of its general location, and the wide view. Settled in 1785. (1)

FEASTER, (Feasterville), Fairfield County—Established in 1841, and named for family whose name is a corruption of the Swiss name Pfeaster. (1)

FINGERVILLE, Spartanburg County—Named in honor of Joseph Finger, who moved there in 1839, built a factory and founded the town. (15)

FISH DAM, Union County—(Renamed; see Carlisle.)

FLAT ROCK, Kershaw County—A high plateau and hillside of granite gave the name. The surface of the rock is pitted with circular basins,

where millstones were cut prior to the Revolution. These basins suggested the tradition that when the American army was in flight after the Battle of Camden, barrels of liquor were emptied into the bowls to attract the fugitives to rally there. But after a hasty dram they kept on with even greater speed. (1) (73)

FLETCHER, Marlboro County—Named for a family who settled there in 1815. (36)

FLORENCE, County Seat of Florence County—(See Florence County.)

FLOYD DALE, Dillon County—Named for a family of Floyds who have lived in the community for several generations, though the town is of recent origin. (1)

FORT FREMONT, Beaufort County—A fort erected during the Spanish-American War, and supposedly named for John C. Fremont, Republican presidential candidate and general in the U. S. Army. (1)

FORT MILL, York County—Name is due to the establishment of a fort (about 1796) for the Catawba Indians near Spratt's Mill, located here. (1)

FORT MOTTE, Calhoun County—Formerly called Mount Joseph. Name changed to Fort Motte during or after the Revolution, the house of Rebecca Brewton Motte (widow of Jacob

Motte) having been seized and used as a fort in 1781. (79)

FOUNTAIN INN, Greenville County—This community was a stop-over in stagecoach days, and derived its name from a *fountain* near the *inn*. (1)

FOXVILLE, Sumter County—Formerly Camden Junction. Name recently changed to Foxville because it is in a fox-hunting section of the Wateree Swamp. (1)

FREEDMAN'S VILLAGE, Charleston County—So named because the village was settled by newly freed slaves of Edisto Island shortly after the War between the States. (1)

FROG LEVEL, Newberry County—(Renamed; see Prosperity.)

FROGMORE, Beaufort County—Apparently named after near-by Frogmore Plantation, the property of William John Grayson, a writer well known before the War between the States. (1)

FRUIT HILL, Saluda County—So named because of its elevation and from the large amount of fruit grown in that section. (1)

FURMAN, Hampton County—Established in 1901, it bears the name of an old Negro woman, "Mum Lizzie Furman," and is distinctive in being the only town in Hampton County named for a Negro. (1)

GAFFNEY, County Seat of Cherokee County—Settled 1804. Named in honor of Captain Michael Gaffney, the first settler, who came to the section in 1804. Formerly known as Gaffney's Old Field, and later Gaffney's Cross Roads. (1) (3)

GARDEN'S CORNER, Beaufort County—A cross roads so called after Colonel Benjamin Garden, who once owned a large plantation at this point. (49)

GARNETT, Hampton County — Established 1891. Named for John K. Garnett, who is said to be the first man to form hunting clubs in South Carolina for wealthy sportsmen from the north. (1)

GARY, Newberry County—Named for the prominent Gary family of the vicinity, among whom have been statesmen, soldiers, jurists, and physicians. (1)

GEORGETOWN, County Seat of Georgetown County—Incorporated 1805. (See Georgetown County.)

GIBSONIA, Charleston County—Derives its name from the Gibson family, who owned the village site and whose descendants still live there. (1)

GILESBOROUGH, Marion County—(Renamed; see Marion County.)

GILLISONVILLE, Jasper County—The seat of

government during 1840-68 for Beaufort District. Now a picturesque village without even a post office, it is named after the Gillison family. (71)

GIVHANS, Dorchester County—Named for Captain Philip Givhan, Revolutionary soldier and road commissioner; name also given near-by State Park and ferry over the Edisto River. (1)

GLADDENS, Fairfield County—An old mill pond and gristmill bearing this name indicate it was named for a Gladden family in this section. (1)

GLASSY, Greenville County—Named for Glassy Mountain, the name may have been suggested by appearance of mica crystals on the mountain slopes. (1)

GLENDALE, Spartanburg County—Named Bivingsville by Dr. James Bivings, who in 1830 established a factory here on the site of Wofford's Iron Works. Renamed Glendale by D. E. Converse when he, in 1880, acquired control of the Bivingsville factory. (66)

GLENN SPRINGS, Spartanburg County—Named for former owner, John B. Glenn. One of South Carolina's watering places and mineral springs since 1825. Recognized by Indians as having healing and curative qualities; and Revolutionary soldiers later claimed that bathing in its waters would cure the itch. (35)

GOLDVILLE, Laurens County—Named thus on account of appearance and fertility of the land. (1)

GOOSE CREEK, Berkeley County—So called by the wealthy Barbadian planters who settled along this small tributary of the Cooper River, the winding course of which reminded them of a curve of a goose's neck. (77)

GOUGH, Berkeley County—Settled 1707. Named for the Gough family, the first of whom, John Gough, together with two other Irishmen, purchased Cypress Barony from Landgrave Peter Colleton. Their property became known as "Mr. Gough and Company's Barony." (1) (76)

GOURDIN, Williamsburg County—Settled prior to 1744. Named for the family of Peter Gourdin, who were among the first settlers. (39)

GRACE, Lancaster County—Named by Colonel Leroy Springs, late owner of the railroad on which the station is located, in honor of his first wife, Mrs. Grace White Springs. (1)

GRAMLING, Spartanburg County—Named in honor of Ben Gramling, local citizen who pioneered in the modern Spartanburg County peach industry. (1)

GRANITEVILLE, Aiken County—Founded 1846 by William Gregg, pioneer of S. C. textile industries. Named for the underlying layer of

blue granite of which the Graniteville Mill was built. (16)

GRASSY POND, Cherokee County—So named because of a large pond surrounded by pasture lands that formerly existed in this section. (1)

GRAY COURT, Laurens County—Formerly called Dorrah's for early family of the section; later named Gray Court for the Gray family, plantation owners. (1)

GREAT FALLS, Chester County—Named for a Catawba River waterfall. (1)

GREELEYVILLE, Williamsburg County — Named for Horace Greeley, according to local tradition. (1)

GREEN POND, Colleton County — Probably derived its name from its location, in the low swampy region of the county. (1)

GREEN SEA, Horry County—So named because it is situated near a bay in which grow many evergreens, shrubs, and soaring pine trees. (1)

GREENVILLE, County Seat of Greenville County—(See Greenville County.)

GREENWOOD, County Seat of Greenwood County—Established 1850. Formerly Woodville. (See Greenwood County.)

GREER, Greenville County—Incorporated 1875. Believed to have been named for a local family. (40)

GRESHAM, Marion County—Named for a lo-

cal Baptist preacher, who was a leader in the organization of the village. (1)

GRINDAL SHOALS, Union County—Named for John Grindal, who built a grist mill here in the early days. (17)

GROCE, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Lyman.)

GROVER, Dorchester County—Incorporated 1892. Named in honor of President Grover Cleveland. (1)

HAGOOD, Sumter County—Named in honor of General Johnson Hagood, who, as colonel, commanded the first South Carolina regiment in the War between the States and was later governor of the state, 1880-82. Settled in the eighteenth century, according to the record of a deed of land made in 1774 to a family of Sanders, whose descendants still live in the community. (1)

HAILE GOLD MINE, Lancaster County—Named for an early owner, Colonel Benjamin Haile of Revolutionary fame. Gold discovered 1827. (1)

HAMBURG, Aiken County—Named by its founder, Henry Schultz, for his native town, Hamburg, Germany. (41)

HAMER, Dillon County—Named for R. P. Hamer, Jr., an influential citizen and prosperous farmer of the community. (37)

HAMPTON, County Seat of Hampton County—Established 1878. (See Hampton County.)

HANAHAN, Berkeley County—Named for J. Ross Hanahan, business man of Charleston, who gave the land to the city to be used as the site of the Charleston Waterworks. (1)

HANGING ROCK, Lancaster County—Named for the peculiar formation of overhanging rocks near by. Here August 7, 1780, was fought the Battle of Hanging Rock between the militiamen under General Thomas Sumter and British troops under Major Garden. (22)

HARLLEESVILLE, Dillon County—(Renamed; see Little Rock.)

HARTSVILLE, Darlington County—Named for family of Hart the first of whom was Captain Thos. E. Hart, who settled in the Pee Dee section of South Carolina. Hartsville was incorporated in December, 1891. (59)

HATTIESVILLE, Barnwell County—An engineer who laid off the Charleston and Western Carolina roadbed named the stations for the children of Roberson Dunbar, in whose home he was entertained. This station honored Hattie. (1)

HAYNE, Spartanburg County—Named Air-line Junction, in 1879, because it was the junction point of the Spartanburg-Asheville and the Air-

line Railroads (both today Southern lines). Renamed Hayne in recent years in memory of Robert Y. Hayne (1791-1839), noted South Carolina statesman, and the leading advocate of the so-called French-Broad route from Charleston to the West in the 1830's. (1)

HAYNESWORTH, Sumter County—Named for a prominent local family, a member of which, George E. Haynesworth, fired the first gun on the *Star of the West* at the beginning of the War between the States. (31) (55)

HEALING SPRINGS, Barnwell County—So named because the waters of the springs were believed to have healing properties. A recuperative camp for Confederate soldiers was located here. (1)

HEATH SPRINGS, Lancaster County—First known as Heath's Spring, for the mineral spring near by. The name was changed from Heath's Spring to Heath Springs in 1910 to honor Mr. B. D. Heath and Colonel Leroy Springs. (22)

HELENA, Newberry County—Named in honor of Mrs. Helena O'Neill, wife of Judge John Belton O'Neill. (1)

HEMINGWAY, Williamsburg County—Prior name Lamberts. Renamed in 1908 for Hemingway family, early English planters prominent in the community. (56)

HEMLOCK, Chester County—Named for the many hemlock trees that once grew in the neighborhood. (1)

HERBERTA, Berkeley County—(Renamed; see Bethera.)

HICKORY GROVE, York County—So named because many hickory-nut trees were found in the community. (1)

HIGH POINT, Laurens County—(Renamed; see Cold Point.)

HILL'S IRON WORKS, York County—Old community center where Colonel William Hill produced wrought and cast iron farm and home utensils, and military equipment for patriots in the Revolution. Iron works were destroyed in June, 1780, by the British under Captain Huck. (91)

HILTON HEAD, Beaufort County—Named for Captain William Hilton, who had been commissioned by a party of merchants of the Barbados to seek a suitable location for establishing a colony. Aboard his ship *Adventure*, he first sighted the headland, now known as Hilton Head, September 3, 1663. The island on which the village stands was known at one time as Trenches Island, but it is now called Hilton Head Island. (78)

HOLLY HILL, Orangeburg County—Took its

name from a small hill and the large number of holly trees that grew in the community. (24)

HOLLYWOOD, Charleston County — Prior name was Cross Roads. Renamed Hollywood by Miss Abbie La Roche, who once owned the land comprising the village site, because she was fond of the holly trees that grew on the place. (1)

HONEA PATH, Anderson County — Many legends have developed around this unusual name. However, it is of Indian origin. The Indians, to make a word emphatic, repeated it. As the Indian word "path" was pronounced very much as the word "honey," the Indians in speaking of their great road which traversed this point, naturally said, "Path Path," or "Honea Honea," the English combining the two. (26)

HONEY HILL, Berkeley County — This little village was named by I. N. Wilson, Sr., who came to South Carolina from Birmingham, Ala. He purchased a tract of fifty acres for a summer home, and paid for it with strained honey. He therefore named the village Honey Hill. (1)

HOPKINS, Richland County — Named for John Hopkins, who came from Virginia and settled near the site of the village before the Revolutionary War. (42)

HORRELL HILL, Richland County — Named for Thomas Horrell, ante-bellum plantation

owner; formerly known as Meyer's Hill, for the Meyer family who lived near by. Tradition has it that Meyer's Hill was the county seat of Richland County before Columbia was chosen in 1799. (42)

HORSE POND, Charleston County—So named because pond in village was used as a watering place for horses and other animals. (1)

INMAN, Spartanburg County—Derived name from Southern Railway official, Samuel Martin Inman, of Atlanta. (1)

IRMO, Lexington County—Named for a German by the name of Iremonger, an early settler. (1)

ISLANDTON, Colleton County—Its location in swampy land between the Salkehatchie and Little Salkehatchie Rivers suggested its name. (1)

IVA, Anderson County—Named for Iva Cook, daughter of a pioneer citizen. (26)

IVY'S CROSS ROADS, Marlboro County—(Renamed; see Clio.)

JACKSONBORO, Colleton County—Near the old colonial town which was named for John Jackson, to whom the original grant had been given. (15)

JACKSONHAM, Lancaster County—Named in honor of the Jackson family as it is near the birthplace of President Andrew Jackson. (1)

JALAPA, Newberry County—Named in honor of the Newberry County soldiers who fought in the Battle of Jalapa, in Mexican War. (54)

JAMESTOWN, Berkeley County—Named after an earlier Huguenot settlement on the Santee. First settlement honored King James of England, Protestant protector of victims of Revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685. (1) (72)

JEDBURG, Dorchester County—Named for its first postmaster, Jed Selicks. (1)

JEFFERSON, Chesterfield County—Named for Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and author of Declaration of Independence. (1)

JENKINSVILLE, Fairfield County—Named for a family prominent in this section from the earliest settlement. (1)

JENNINGS, Fairfield County—Named for R. H. Jennings, State Treasurer 1901-13. (1)

JOCASSEE, Oconee County—Named for the daughter of Attakullakulla, Chief of the Oconee tribe of Indians. Meaning, "The Place of the Lost One." (1)

JOHNSTON, Edgefield County—Named in honor of W. P. Johnston, of Charlotte, N. C., president of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad (now Southern). (8)

JONESVILLE, Union County—Named for Charlie Jones, an early settler. (1)

KENDALL, Barnwell County—Named for owner of large cotton mills. Also formerly called Donora, the reason not being known. (1)

KENT, Georgetown County—A railroad station named in honor of C. F. Kent, who came to Georgetown from Tennessee and was a bookkeeper for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Co. (1)

KENTYRE, Dillon County—An abbreviated form of McIntyre, a local Scotch family name, many of whom live in the old community settled by Scotchmen. A church of the same name is near by. (1)

KEOWEE, Oconee County—Named by the Indians, the name meaning "The Place of the Mulberry." (1)

KERSHAW, Lancaster and Kershaw Counties—Originally Welch's. Changed to Kershaw in 1888, when the railroad was built through the community, honoring the Kershaw family, descendants of Colonel Joseph Kershaw, a Revolutionary leader. (See Kershaw County.)

KILLIAN, Richland County—Named for Eli Killian, by the Southern Railway, because the site of its station was purchased from him. (1)

KINARDS, Newberry County — Named in

honor of Captain Martin Kinard, first settler and large landowner. (1)

KING'S CREEK, Cherokee County—Named for an early settler by the name of King, who lived on a creek bearing his name. (87)

KINGSTREE, County Seat of Williamsburg County—Took its name from a large white pine on the banks of Black River that had been marked by an early explorer with an arrow as reserving it for the exclusive use in the King's navy or sailing vessels, as was customary in those days. The tree so marked became known as the King's tree, and could not be used for other purposes. (39)

KIRKLAND, Horry County—(Renamed; see Cool Springs.)

KITCHING'S MILL, Aiken County—Named for the Kitching family. Matthew Kitching received a grant of several thousand acres from the Crown. Philip Kitching owned a mill and store, located on the grounds of the present Kitching's Mill Club House. (9)

KRESS, Hampton County—Named for C. W. Kress, owner of near-by Buckfield plantation and stores bearing his name. Two hundred acres of Buckfield are devoted to the culture of narcissi, yielding twelve million bulbs annually, for sale in Kress stores all over the country. (1) (47)

LA FRANCE, Anderson County—Formerly

Autun, formed from the names of Colonel Sitton, owner of the mill, and the maiden name of his wife, Aull. Name of the town was changed to La France, when the La France Manufacturing Company bought the mill. (43)

LAKE CITY, Florence County—May have been so named because of its nearness to the head waters of Lake Swamp; or from the Lake family, early settlers, whose descendants are still prominent in the community. (19)

LAKE VIEW, Dillon County—First called Page's Mill, because the first building was a grist mill owned by Joseph N. Page. The mill's motor power was furnished by an artificial lake, from which fact the name was changed to Lake View. (29)

LAMAR, Darlington County—This settlement has borne three names. It was first known as the Devil's Woodyard. Later renamed Mims' Crossroads, for a prominent merchant there. Its present name, bestowed in 1880, is for J. Q. C. Lamar, a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. (21)

LANCASTER, County Seat of Lancaster County—(See Lancaster County.)

LANDO, Chester County—Named by Calvinists who settled there in 1787, from Bavaria, Germany, in memory of Landau, from whence came the carriages called landaus. (1)

LANDRUM, Spartanburg County—Named in honor of Reverend John G. Landrum, Baptist minister, who built the first house still standing in the village. (1) (35)

LANDRUMVILLE, Edgefield County—Named for its founder, Dr. Abner Landrum, scientist. This village, formerly called Pottersville, was once entirely supported by the manufacture of stoneware and pottery carried on by Doctor Landrum. (51)

LANGLEY, Aiken County—Centers around the Langley cotton mills built about 1870 and named for W. H. Langley, their founder. (1)

LAROCHE, Charleston County—Named for a family long prominent on the South Carolina sea islands and who own the village site. (1)

LATTA, Dillon County—Named for an official when the old Wilson Short Cut Railroad, now Atlantic Coast Line, was being built through Marion County. Had its beginning in 1888, when W. W. George erected a store and a dwelling on this site. (29)

LAURENS, County Seat of Laurens County—(See Laurens County.)

LEESVILLE, Lexington County—Named for Colonel John W. Lee, a prominent resident of the community. (1)

LEGAREVILLE, Charleston County—Named

for prominent South Carolina family of French descent who owned the place. The village which bears the family name was settled originally as a summer retreat. (1)

LEVER, Richland County—Named for J. W. Lever, first settler of 1747, who had the grant of land from King George. (1)

LEWISVILLE, Chester County—Named for the Lewis family, prominent there for more than 100 years. (1)

LEXINGTON, County Seat of Lexington County—(See Lexington County.)

LIBERTY, Pickens County—Formerly called Salubrity. Tradition says that while the people were worshiping in a brush arbor the news came that the Liberty Bell had rung, announcing National Independence, so the rejoicing congregation decided to change the name of the settlement to Liberty. (1)

LIBERTY HILL, Kershaw County—Colonial settlement owes its name to the patriotic spirit of its citizens during the Revolutionary War. (73)

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, Cherokee County—Formerly called Nesbitt Springs. Because of limestone deposits in the water, name changed to Limestone in 1835 upon the erection of a large hotel which became highly popular, especially with Low Country horse racing men, and flour-

ished for about ten years. It is the present site of Limestone College for Women, established in 1845. (34)

LINCOLNVILLE, Charleston County—Named in honor of President Lincoln by Negroes who settled the community. (1)

LINDSAY, Lancaster County—(Renamed; see Riverside.)

LISBON, Richland County—Named by Portuguese immigrants who settled there and called the village Lisbon in memory of their old home in Portugal. (1)

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, Newberry County—Takes its name from the adjacent monadnock known as Little Mountain. (1)

LITTLE RIVER, Horry County—English translation of Indian name, Minneola, which means "little river." (1)

LITTLE ROCK, Dillon County—Organized before 1876. Derived its name from a large rock there, unusual in that level country. Formerly called Harlleesville for Colonel Thomas H. Harlee, a delegate to the State Nullification Convention in 1832, who had come from Virginia and built a store at Harlleeville Bridge. Present site of the town was selected just before the War between the States. (29)

LITTLETON, Richland County—Named by

the Southern Railway for Marcus Littleton, from whom the corporation bought the site for its station. (1)

LIVINGSTON, Orangeburg County—Named in honor of Mrs. Lavinia Livingston, who gave land for the depot. (1)

LIZENBY, Kershaw County—(Renamed; see Bethune.)

LOBECO, Beaufort County—Name is a combination of the names of a packing firm in this section—Long, Bellamy, and Company. Center for truck growing and shipping activities. (1)

LOCKHART, Union County—There are two traditions. 1. Named for a miller of the same name who established the first gristmill about six miles up the Broad River from the present Lockhart. 2. Horns found there of two deer locked together, these animals evidently having perished in a fight. (1) (25)

LODGE, Colleton County—Derived its name from the Hope Masonic Lodge No. 122. (1)

LONE STAR, Calhoun County—Possibly named after nickname of Texas. (1)

LONGRIDGE, Berkeley County—So called because of local topography. (1)

LONGTOWN, Fairfield County—Early settlers built a succession of log houses, calling the com-

munity Logtown. Later acquired name of Longtown. (1)

LORIS, Horry County—According to tradition a lady from Baltimore, while on a visit to the Chadbourns near Conway, suggested that the village growing up around the Chadbourn Lumber Company be named after her pet dog, Lollise. When the townspeople were told that the settlement had been named for a dog they demanded the new name. (6)

LOVE'S FORD, Union County—Takes the name of the Love family, early settlers. (1)

LOWRYS, Chester County—Formerly Lowryville. Named for the Lowry family, who came with Scotch-Irish settlers from Pennsylvania in the 1750's. The Lowry home, now called the Erwin place, is said to be haunted by ghost of Parson J. G. Lowry, an ante-bellum divine. (1)

LUGOFF, Kershaw County—When the Seaboard Air Line Railway was built through this section, 1899, this stop was named for one of the officials. (1)

LURAY, Hampton County—Established in 1893. Named by Captain Charles R. Fitts for the Luray Caverns in Virginia. (1)

LYKESLAND, Richland County—Named for the Lykes family, long residents of vicinity. At-

lantic Coast Line Railroad station is Lykes; post office, Lykesland. (1)

LYMAN, Spartanburg County—Formerly called Groce for an early family. Textile mills established in 1927, and the village which grew up around the mills was named Lyman for Arthur Lyman, who was a director and large stockholder in the mill. (1)

LYNCHBURG, Lee County—From Revolutionary days until 1848 the post office was called Willow Grove because of the thick grove of willow trees in the community. In 1853, when the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was being built about a mile from the post office, there sprang up around the depot a new village named Lynchburg, because of its location near Lynch's River. (1) (33)

MACBETH, Berkeley County—Named for Charles Macbeth, mayor of Charleston (1860-68), who owned timber lands in that section. (1)

MADISON, Oconee County—Named for Fort Madison, a block house located nearby and used as a protection against Indian uprisings. (1)

MAGNOLIA, Charleston County—So named because of the large magnolia trees growing in the village. (1)

MANNING, County Seat of Clarendon

County—Named in honor of Richard I. Manning, governor 1824-26. (47)

MARION, County Seat of Marion County—Founded in 1800. Originally called Gilesborough, for Colonel Hugh Giles, a Revolutionary officer, who built a log house on his plantation for the first courthouse. (See Marion County.)

MARLBORO, Marlboro County—(See Marlboro County.)

MARS BLUFF, Florence County—Named for an early settler by the name of Maers, pronounced Mars. (59)

MARTINTOWN, Edgefield County—Named for a family of Martins of Revolutionary fame. There were seven brothers, all of whom were active in the cause of American Independence. (1) (41)

MARYVILLE, Charleston County—Named in honor of Mary Taft daughter of Dr. Robert Taft of Charleston. (1)

MAYBINTON, Newberry County—Derived its name from Colonel Benjamin Maybin, son of William Maybin, who settled here soon after the year 1771, and Benjamin Maybin who was born in 1775. (54)

McBEE, Chesterfield County—When the Seaboard Air Line Railway built the main line from New York to Tampa, in 1900, the railway officials,

in honor of Bunch McBee, bestowed his name on this station. (1)

McCLELLANVILLE, Charleston County—Named for the McClellan family, prominent landowners. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Archibald J. McClellan had colonial grants in Colleton County and in St. James Santee Parish, Charleston County, near the Santee River. His will divided up his plantation, which comprised the southern part of what is now the town of McClellanville. During the War between the States Captain Gaillard's Battery was established on the west bank of Jeremy Creek, and it was he who designated the place as McClellanville. It was formerly known as McClellan's Landing. (1)

McCOLL, Marlboro County—Named for D. D. McColl, president of the C. F. and Y. V. Railroads. Settled by Tristram Thomas in 1759. (36)

McCORMICK, County Seat of McCormick County. (See McCormick County.)

McMAKINS, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Valley Falls.)

McPHERSONVILLE, Hampton County—Named for the McPherson family, a prominent member of which was John McPherson. (1)

MEETING STREET, Edgefield County—When slave owners resided in this community the slaves, when allowed a few hours of freedom by their

masters, formed the habit of meeting their friends at the point known as Meeting Street. The slaves gave the place the name of Meeting Street. (4)

MEGETT, Charleston County—Named for William Meggett, the first owner of the town site, and a prosperous sea island cotton planter. (1)

MERCER, Cherokee County—Named for a Scotch engineer who came to the section and ran the old Cherokee Iron Works for a time. (3)

MERIWETHER, McCormick County—Named for a prominent family. Young McKie Meriweather was killed in the Hamburg Riot, July, 1876, during the early demonstrations of the Red Shirts in South Carolina. (16)

MIDDENDORF, Chesterfield County—Name is German, meaning "middletown," because it is approximately the middle point between Camden and the North Carolina line. (1) (75)

MIDWAY, Bamberg County—Named on account of its location being half way between Charleston and Bamberg on the Charleston and Bamberg Railroad. (1)

MILEY, Hampton County—Named in 1891 for D. E. Miley, a farmer. At that time Mr. Miley occupied the only house in the community, which was also used for the railroad station. (1)

MILTON, Laurens County—Formerly called

"Mill Town," where one of the first mills in this section was built by Thomas Wadsworth about 1800. The name was later shortened to Milton. (5)

MODOC, McCormick County—Said to have been named for the Modoc Indian tribe of Oregon, which was causing considerable trouble at the time the railroad line was put through this section. On account of trouble with landowners over property rights, railroad engineers named the station Modoc. (1)

MONCK'S CORNER, County Seat of Berkeley County—Perpetuates the name of old Monck's Corner, a town of commercial importance before the Revolution because of its favorable location on two important thoroughfares. The point at which these two roads crossed was part of "Mitton," or "Milton" plantation, purchased by Thomas Monck, "English Gentleman," in 1735, and from him the village took its name. (1)

MONETTA, Saluda County—Founded about 1888. Said to be named for an Indian princess who is buried beneath a store beside the railroad there. (1)

MONIE, Barnwell County—(Renamed; see Walker.)

MONTICELLO, Fairfield County—So called for a school named for the home of Thomas Jeffer-

son, President of the United States at the time of its establishment. Jefferson contributed to the support of school. (1)

MONTMORENCI, Aiken County—Origin of name not definitely known. It is said that Henry Dibble, coming south for his health, bought several thousand acres of land and established a dairy farm, calling it the Vale of Montmorenci. Later the vale was dropped, and it became known as Montmorenci. This is also the name of an old distinguished French family, one member of whom fought in the American Revolution. (1)

MOORE, Spartanburg County—Named for the prominent Moore family, who received grants of land in the vicinity in 1761. (1)

MOSS, Edgefield County—Named for the Moss family of Revolutionary fame; one of whom, it is claimed, obtained from a mine on Doolittle Creek all the lead from which he cast the balls used in his rifle during the war. (1) (89)

MOULTRIEVILLE, Charleston County—Named for General William Moultrie of Revolutionary War. (1)

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Enoree.)

MOUNT CROGAN, Chesterfield County—Named by a French major in the Revolutionary War, whose name was pronounced Croan. On his

way to western North Carolina to intercept Cornwallis' army moving from Camden to Virginia, Major Crogan camped at the foot of the large and beautiful hill just east of the present village and named the place Mount Crogan. The village was a post office and voting precinct in 1809. (1)

MOUNT DEARBORN, Chester County—Named in 1803 for Henry Dearborn, when, as Secretary of War in President Jefferson's Cabinet, he went there to lay the cornerstone of an arsenal for what was then planned as a southern military academy, similar to West Point. Congress failed to act, and the project was abandoned in 1825. (49)

MOUNT PLEASANT, Charleston County—Formerly Haddrell's Point, the name of Jacob Motte's adjoining plantation. Renamed Mount Pleasant because of its pleasant situation and slight elevation in the flat coastal section. (1)

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Marlboro County—(Renamed; see Tatum.)

MOUNT WILLING, Saluda County—First settled by Jacob Smith, who had the old English custom of naming every farm and separate place he owned. Just before the Revolutionary War he built a tavern on Richland Creek, at which place a number of men met on business. Having completed the business, the chairman of the meeting

called out, "Let's mount!"—to which was replied, "Willing." Mr. Smith caught the words and applied them to the name of the community. (41)

MOUZON, Williamsburg County—This community was named for the first Mouzon, Henry, who settled here and died in 1749. (39)

MULLETT HALL, Charleston County—So named because quantities of mullet are caught in a creek flowing by the village. (1)

MULLINS, Marion County—Incorporated in 1872. Named for Colonel William S. Mullins, president of the Wilmington Railroad, now the Atlantic Coast Line, completed through Mullins in 1854. (28)

MURRAY, Saluda County—Adopted from the county of Moray, Scotland. (75)

MURRELL'S INLET, Georgetown County—There is a dispute over this name. Some say it was named for a pirate by the name of Murrell who used to prey on the Atlantic coast shipping and had his headquarters in this inlet. Others say it should be Morrall's, for the Morrall family who now live in Beaufort. (1)

MYRTLE BEACH, Horry County—Named for the myrtle bushes which grow in abundance along its seven-and-a-half mile strand. (1)

NEECES, Orangeburg County—In 1889 J. W. Neece, while on a fishing trip on Black Creek, in

Lexington County, fell asleep and dreamed of a town to be called Neece. In 1890 Mr. Neece made his dream come true. (24)

NESMITH, Williamsburg County—Settled in 1725. Name honors John Nesmith, progenitor of all the Nesmiths in this section, who was born on the shores of the river Bann in the north of Ireland in 1670. He came to this place and settled on Black Mingo, dying in Williamsburg in 1750. (39)

NEWBERRY, County Seat of Newberry County—(See Newberry County.)

NEW PROSPECT, Spartanburg County—Said to have been so named by gold miners who settled there while looking for a "new prospect." (1)

NEWROAD, Charleston County—Settled around 1862. During the War between the States, a new road was built to haul cannon and supplies from Willtown, near Adams Run, to the railroad. When a village sprang up in the vicinity, it was named Newroad. (1)

NEWRY, Oconee County—Named for Newry, Ireland, the ancestral home of the late Captain W. A. Courtenay, mayor of Charleston in the 1880's, who owned the near-by Courtenay plantation. (1)

NEW SPUR, Richland County—So named be-

cause it is on a side road, leading to a state highway. (1)

NICHOLS, Marion County—Named for A. B. Nichols, a successful business man who promoted the development of the community after the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad established a depot at this point in 1854. (37)

NINETY-SIX, Greenwood County — Established in 1730. At this time Captain John Francis was conducting a trading post there, one of the oldest in the country. Legend says that Cateechee, an Indian princess, rode to the post from Keowee to warn her white lover, Francis' son, Allen, of an impending Indian attack—96 miles from Keowee. Named by the traders going to and from Charleston to Keowee. (1)

NITROLEE, Chester County—Formed in 1917. Named for W. S. Lee, who came to this place in 1917 with a machine which he hoped would take nitrogen from air. The experiment failed, but a power plant was erected and the village grew around it. Combining the word, nitrogen, with that of Mr. Lee, the inhabitants called the place Nitrolee. (1)

NORRIS, Pickens County—Takes its name from Norris Cotton Mill, around which it grew. (1)

NORTH, Orangeburg County—Named in honor of Captain John F. North, one of the early settlers and a big landowner who contributed the major part of the land for the town site. (1)

OAK, Georgetown County—Name derived from the number of large oak trees on the place. (1)

OAKHURST, Lancaster County—So named because of a large grove of oaks in the community. (1)

OCEDA, Georgetown County—Believed to be a corruption of "cedar," derived from near-by Cedar Creek. (1)

O. K., Lancaster County—Name believed to have been given the community in commemoration of Andrew Jackson's interpretation and use of the Choctaw Indian word, Okeh, in writing his approval to official papers. (1)

OKEETEE, Beaufort County—Originally a Yamasee town in former Indian lands; the name means "Place of Bright Waters." (83)

OLANTA, Florence County—Settlement was first named Beulah, for near-by Presbyterian church founded in 1867. Renamed Olanda in 1909 when chartered as a town to conform to name of post office given by U. S. Government officials. (62)

OLD PICKENS, Oconee County—Named for the Revolutionary general, Andrew Pickens. (1)

OLD POINT, York County—Established 1886. First known as Indian Land because it was located in the heart of the Catawba Nation. Here the seceders from the Church of Scotland established a church prior to the American Revolution and named it Ebenezer, in honor, probably, of their leader, Ebenezer Erskine. When the railroad was built in 1886, the name was changed to Old Point because of its age and because another post office by the name of Ebenezer existed in the state. (1)

OLD STORE, Chesterfield County—(Renamed; see Pageland.)

OLD TOWN (Saluda Oldtown), Newberry County—So named because an old Indian town had formerly been located here. (54)

OLIN, Georgetown County—Named for Dr. Olin Sawyer, physician for Atlantic Coast Lumber Company during its entire operation in Georgetown. (1)

OLYMPIA MILLS, Richland County—Established 1900. Named for Mount Olympus, Greece, by W. B. S. Whaley, who built and operated the plant until 1916. This mill was said to be at that time the largest under one roof in the world. (1)

ORA, Laurens County—Formerly known as

Scuffletown, a name derived from the scuffling matches of various sorts which were practiced as a pastime at the old "cross roads" store and post office, situated on the old post road from Spartanburg to Laurens. The frequent spirited contests often drew large crowds from the community, which was known as Scuffletown as early as the Revolution. Renamed Ora about 1885, when the C. & W. C. Railroad was built through that section. A surveyor of the road is said to have become infatuated with a beautiful girl of the community, whose name was "Ora," and through his influence Scuffletown became Ora. (1)

ORANGEBURG, County Seat of Orangeburg County—Settled 1735. (See Orangeburg County.)

OSCEOLA, Lancaster County—Named for the famous Seminole chief, Osceola. (22)

PACOLET, Spartanburg County—Named for the Pacolet River, on which this manufacturing village grew up. Tradition gives four possible explanations: 1. An early explorer bore this name. 2. A character in an old French ballad bore the name. 3. The word was derived from the French and meant "swift runner." 4. It is supposed to be the adaptation of an Indian name which means "running horse." (1) (11)

PAGELAND, Chesterfield County — Established 1904. Formerly called Old Store. When Cheraw and Lancaster placed a depot here the name was changed to Pageland for its first president. (1)

PAGE'S MILL, Dillon County—(Renamed; see Lake View.)

PALMETTO, Darlington County—Established 1871. Named by Captain Augustus Fulton Edwards, Confederate officer, for a swamp of palmetto trees growing near the railroad depot. (1)

PARKER'S FERRY, Charleston County—So named because the ferry, now discontinued, was operated by a man named Parker. (1)

PARKSVILLE, McCormick County—Settled 1758. Named for Anthony Park, an Indian trader. (1)

PARODA JUNCTION, Clarendon County—Established by a Mr. Alderman, who named the place for his three sons by using the first two letters of their names: *Paul*, *Robert*, and *David*. (1)

PARR, Fairfield County—Named for family who owned the land on which station and power plant were built. (1)

PARRIS ISLAND, Beaufort County — The United States Government, which owns the island,

calls it Parris after Alexander Parris, who, at one time, owned part of the island and who was treasurer of the province, 1733. (78)

PATRICK, Chesterfield County—Established 1902. Formerly McQueen's Tavern. Renamed in honor of John T. Patrick, industrial agent, when the Seaboard Air Line Railway was built. (1)

PAULINE, Spartanburg County—First called Philadelphia, for Philadelphia Church, which means "brotherly love;" later Stribling's for the postmaster by that name; then still later changed to Pauline, for a daughter of a former postmaster, Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster. (1)

PAWLEY'S ISLAND, Georgetown County—A beach resort near Georgetown, named for George Pawley, one of the early founders of the county. (52)

PEAK, Newberry County—Named in honor of H. T. Peak, first superintendent of the Columbia and Greenville (now Southern) Railway. (1) (54)

PEE DEE, Marion County—Named for the near-by Pee Dee River. Two theories exist as to the origin of the name Pee Dee: 1. That it came from the name of a tribe of Indians. 2. That it came from the letters P. D., the initials, cut on the trees in that region by an early explorer, Patrick Daly. (1) (59)

PELZER, Anderson County—Named in honor of its founder, Francis J. Pelzer. (26)

PENDLETON, Anderson County—Founded 1790. Named for Judge Henry Pendleton, noted jurist who moved from Virginia to the village which bears his name. (43)

PERSHING, Charleston County—Established during the World War. Named in honor of General John J. Pershing, of World War fame. (1)

PHILADELPHIA, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Pauline.)

PICKENS, County Seat of Pickens County—(See Pickens County.)

PIEDMONT, Greenville County—Derived its name from the Piedmont section in which it is situated. (1)

PINCKNEYVILLE, Union County—Settled prior to the Revolution. District seat of the old Pinckney District. Named in honor of Charles Pinckney, governor of South Carolina in the early 1790's. (17)

PINDER TOWN, Aiken County—Named by Tarleton Brown, a Revolutionary soldier. When Tarleton and his men were stationed at Cracker's Neck, the soldiers would go into the back swamp to frolic with the inhabitants, who gave the soldiers so many pinders (peanuts) to eat, they

called it Pinder Town, and this name still clings.
(16)

PINE GROVE, Berkeley County—Takes its name from near-by Pine Grove Plantation. (1)

PINEVILLE, Berkeley County—Established 1794. Originally a summer resort. So named because of its location among the pine trees in the Pine Belt. (1) (51)

PINEWOOD, Sumter County—Received its name from the large number of pine trees in the vicinity. (1)

PINOPOLIS, Berkeley County—Derives its name from the pine belt in which it is located. (1) (67)

PLANTERSVILLE, Georgetown County—So named because of the rice planters who used it as a summer resort. (15)

PLEASANT, Richland County—So named because of the pleasant, shady location. (1)

PLEASANT Hill, Lancaster County—Named after township of that name. Its elevation is said to be the highest between Rock Hill and Camden. (22)

PLEASANT LANE, Edgefield County—This post office has been kept by F. L. Timmerman for fifty years. His grandfather, Ransom Timmerman, his great uncle, Jesse Timmerman, and Nancy Blocker were the trio who named the post

office Pleasant Lane, because of the lane which led to the post office and the pleasant environment. (1)

POCOTALIGO, Beaufort County—Settled 1685. Name given by the Yamasee Indians, it being their chief town after they had settled the Indian Lands in South Carolina. There is also a tradition that "cooters" were so numerous in the swamp lands that they made travel difficult and the Negroes gave this advice to the hunters: "Poke 'e tail, 'e go." (49) (71)

POMARIA, Newberry County—Named by William Summer, noted horticulturist, who lived there. The name is of Latin derivation (pomum-fruit). (54)

PON PON, Charleston County—An Indian name of obscure origin. (1)

PONTIAC, Richland County—So named for a famous Indian chief, noted for his courage. (1)

POPLAR SPRING, Fairfield County—Organized 1800. Takes its name from a Baptist church around which the community grew. This church was in a grove of poplar trees near a large spring. (1)

PORT ROYAL Beaufort County—Named by Jean Ribaut, 1562, whose French Huguenot colony existed for a few months. The name expresses Ribaut's admiration for the wide sound and har-

bor. In his report to France he said: "It is one of the greatest and fairest havens of the world, where without danger all the ships of the world might be harbored." (78)

POTTERSVILLE, Edgefield County — (Renamed; see Landrumville.)

POVERTY HILL, Edgefield County—Settled during the Revolutionary War. Said to have been given its name by some Revolutionary soldiers, who called there for something to eat, and failing to get it, dubbed the place Poverty Hill. (41)

PREGNALL, Dorchester County—A well known family name of early landowners in Dorchester and Charleston Counties. (1)

PROSPERITY, Newberry County — Established in 1873. Formerly Frog Level, later given the present name of a local church by a petition of a majority of its citizens to the legislature. (54)

PUMPKINTOWN, Pickens County—So named because of a very large pumpkin which was once grown there. (1)

PURRYSBURG, Jasper County—Settled between 1732 and 1738. Named for Jean Pierre Purry of Neufchatel, Switzerland, promoter and professional colonizer, who secured from the Crown 48,000 acres quit-rent for ten years on condition that he settle at a place to serve the

safety of the province 600 Swiss Protestant men, women, and children. Listed as a village in Mills' *Statistics*, 1826. (49) (51)

QUARANTINE, Charleston County—So named because village is built around a quarantine station. (1)

QUIGLEY, Charleston County—Named in honor of a well beloved Roman Catholic priest, who once lived in the community. (1)

QUININE HILL, Richland County—On the country estate of Senator James H. Hammond, near Columbia, and named for a bitter spring that gushes from its base. Locality is said to be as health giving as a dose of quinine. (1)

RAINS, Marion County—So named because rain fell almost continuously during the time the Seaboard Air Line Railway track was being built through the community in 1914. (1)

RANTOWLES, Charleston County—As to the origin of this name, there are two versions: 1. The village is situated near the junction of Rantowle's Creek and Wallace River. Prior to 1880, a Mr. Wilkie operated a ferry across the river and collected toll from the people who came that way. Because he "ran toll" the settlement was given the name "Rantoll." Later it was corrupted to "Rantowles." 2. Named for the Ravenel and Towles families, who once owned the land. (1)

RED BANK, Lexington County—Named for Sheriff Amos Redbank of Lexington. (1)

RED RIVER, York County—First known as Carhartt, in honor of Hamilton Carhartt, textile manufacturer. The red muddy water in Catawba River, caused by soil erosion at this point, suggested the present name. (1)

RED TOP, Charleston County—So named because of a large red store that stands in the village. (1)

REIDSTOWN, Union County—Founded and named in 1792 by an Englishman, Joseph Reid, whose large brick home still stands. (17)

REIDVILLE, Spartanburg County—Named in honor of Reverend R. H. Reid, Presbyterian minister and founder of Reidville male and female high schools (established in 1857). (35)

REMBERT, Sumter County—Settled many years prior to 1801, and named for near-by Rembert's Church. The community, one of the oldest settlements in the state, was built up around Rembert Hall, the plantation home of the Remberts. (1)

RETREAT, Oconee County—Formerly "Bachelors' Retreat." So named because it was the home of a number of bachelors. Later, the first part of the name was dropped. (1)

RICE HOPE, Berkeley County—Named for

Rice Hope Plantation, where rice was once extensively cultivated. In the earlier days Rice Hope Plantation was the center of social life among the Cooper River plantations and the property of Daniel Huger, first of that distinguished Huguenot line in America. Arriving in this country in 1694, he soon became one of the wealthiest of the Cooper River planters. (1) (76) (80)

RICH, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Whitestone.)

RICHBURG, Chester County—Named, it is said, for the fertile soil in the vicinity. (1)

RICH HILL, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Whitestone.)

RICHLAND, Oconee County—Named for nearby Richland Creek. (1)

RICHTEX, Fairfield County—A trade name, made by combining a syllable of *Richland* County and of *texture* of brick made there. (1)

RIDGELAND, County Seat of Jasper County—Appears to have derived its name from its topographical character, as it is situated on a neck or ridge of high land surrounded by the Great Swamp. (1)

RIDGE SPRING, Saluda County—Named for the ridged section in which it is situated and the unfailing spring found in the center of the town. (1)

RIDGEVILLE, Dorchester County—Formerly called Timothy Creek from near-by stream. Renamed Ridgeville in 1842, because of its situation on a pine ridge. (1)

RIDGEWAY, Fairfield County—Its situation on a watershed in Fairfield County, the waters on the east flowing into the Wateree River, those on the west into the Broad River, gave the town its name. (1) (27)

RIMINI, Clarendon County—Originally Yorkville. Renamed Rimini when it was made a camp for a logging crew, the name being taken from a seaport town in Italy. (1)

RION, Fairfield County—Named for Colonel James H. Rion (1828-86), prominent attorney and owner of a granite quarry located there. (1)

RITTER, Colleton County—Known as Fish Pond prior to the War between the States. Renamed Ritter about 1889, honoring Henry Ritter, who operated a local store. (1)

RIVERSIDE, Lancaster County—Lindsay was the first name of the post office, though Riverside has always been the name of the station. About 1910 the name Lindsay ceased being used and the post office took the name of the station. (22)

ROBBINS, Barnwell County—Named by a construction engineer of the C. & W. C. Railroad,

for one of the children of Roberson Dunbar, in whose home he was entertained. (1)

ROBERTVILLE, Jasper County—Named for family of Henry Martyn Robert (1837-1923), one of the foremost military engineers of his day, Union soldier, and author of Robert's *Rules of Order*, an authoritative book on parliamentary procedure. (1)

ROCK BRIDGE, Greenwood County—A name applied to a church and school near Clinton, both of which derived their names from a natural rock bridge near by. This point appeared on Mills' Atlas (1825). (62)

ROCK HILL, York County—Called The Rocky Hill, prior to 1850, because the railroad builders found that the rock had to be blasted from the cut that now divides the city into two zones; and, too, because this point is higher than any other on the road between Charlotte, N. C., and Augusta, Ga. Some time later the name was shortened to Rock Hill. (92)

ROCKTON, Fairfield County—Station so named because here rock from Rion quarry is transferred from a spur to main line of Southern Railway. (1)

ROCKVILLE, Charleston County—So named because of deposit resembling rock, found along banks of Bohicket River. (1)

RODDY, York County—First known as Coate's Tavern, used by travelers from the Up Country to Charleston, and as an arsenal during Reconstruction period. Renamed Roddy in 1887, in honor of Squire John Roddy, prominent landlord of the village. (1)

ROEBUCK, Spartanburg County—Formerly called Becca. Renamed by J. B. Cleveland in honor of Colonel Benjamin Roebuck, commander of First Spartan Regiment during the last months of the Revolution. (1) (86)

ROGERS, Saluda County—Sometimes called Minecreek. This community was named for the pioneers, "Uncle Billy and Aunt Mary Rogers." Every one of the 130 inhabitants bears the name of Rogers, descendants of the above. (1)

ROPERS, Edgefield County—Roper was the name of many prominent pioneer families of the county, from whence the name originated. (1)

ROSELAND, Aiken County—So named because of the profusion of wild roses found growing in the community. (1)

ROSEMARY, Georgetown County—(Renamed; see Andrews.)

ROSEMARY, Barnwell County—So named because nothing but rosemary would grow in the poor soil. (1)

ROSINVILLE, Dorchester County—So named

because it is a shipping point for the products of the pine tree, including rosin. (1)

ROSSVILLE, Chester County—Named for an early Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister, who established a church there.

ROUND O, Colleton County—The trade name of the Indian Chief, Ocanastota, was a round "O" painted on his chest. The camping ground of this warrior became known as "Round O" and the village goes by that name today. (15)

ROWESVILLE, Orangeburg County—Named for the Rowe family who settled in Orangeburg Township about 1740. (44)

RUBY, Chesterfield County—Settled about 1875. First called Flint Hill, but, when the post office was being established about 1890, another name was wanted and residents were asked to submit names. Out of these, Ruby, submitted by Cliff Edgeworth, a school teacher, was chosen. (1)

RUFFIN, Colleton County—Settled 1894. Believed to have been named for the Virginian, Edmond Ruffin (1794-1865), a noted scientific agriculturist. He wrote an agricultural survey of South Carolina, joined a Charleston military company, and on account of his distinction and his being the oldest member of the company, was selected by his comrades to fire the first shot from

his battery at Fort Sumter from Morris Island batteries. Ruffin committed suicide because the South lost the War between the States. (1)

ST. ANDREWS, Richland County—Established in 1835. A settlement built around and named for St. Andrews Lutheran Church. (69)

ST. GEORGE, County Seat of Dorchester County—There are two theories concerning the origin of the name: 1. In colonial times the section was included in the Parish of St. George, Dorchester. 2. The town was built on land belonging to James George, the first settler, who had a log store opposite the site of the present depot. Prior names: George's Turnout, George's Station. When the town was incorporated the name was given as St. George. (15)

ST. MATTHEWS, County Seat of Calhoun County—Established in 1764. Originally known as Lewisburg, in honor of the Lewis family who owned a race track there. Later renamed St. Matthews for St. Matthew's Parish. (44) (47)

ST. PAUL, Clarendon County—Takes its name from St. Paul Methodist Church, formerly located there. The church has been torn down, but the cemetery is still used. (1)

ST. STEPHEN, Berkeley County—Takes its name from the parish in which it was located. (1)

SALKEHATCHIE, Colleton County—An Indian name. Prior name, Sadkeche. Was one of the ten Yamasee towns. (85)

SALLEY, Aiken County—Named for D. H. Salley, prominent in the early history of the county. (1)

SALUDA, County Seat of Saluda County—(See Saluda County.)

SAMKING, Charleston County—Settled prior to the War between the States. Probably derived from two names—Sam and King, as the King family is well known in the region, having been cotton and rice planters. (1)

SAMPIT, Georgetown County—A small settlement on the river of the same name; also an Indian name meaning "short river." (1)

SANDRIDGE, Berkeley County—So called because of its location on a high and sandy ridge. (1)

SANDY FLATS, Greenville County—Named on account of the general topography of the land. (1)

SANDY RUN, Calhoun County—Run is an old name for a creek or branch, hence the meaning is a sandy creek. (1)

SANDY SPRINGS, Anderson County—Named for the beautiful white sandy springs in its midst. (1)

SANTEE, Charleston County — Named for Santee River. Said to be an Indian word, meaning "safety," "protection," "haven of rest." (1)

SANTUC, Union County — Formerly Sand Tuck—because of the character of the soil, and Tuck, an English word meaning "nook" or "cove." Later became Santuc, either for euphony's sake or through bad spelling. (25)

SARDINIA, Clarendon County—Named for the Isle of Sardinia, by Ely McFaddin. (1)

SAXON, Spartanburg County—Established in 1900. Named for Saxon Mills, around which the village was built. (1)

SCOTIA, Hampton County—Established in 1891. Named for Scotia Tison, of the firm of Stubbs, Tison and Co., Savannah, Ga. (1)

SCUFFLETOWN, Laurens County—(Renamed; see Ora.)

SELLERS, Marion County—Named for John C. Sellers, a prominent farmer of the community. (37)

SELOC, Clarendon County—Named for Coles family who lived near New Zion. Seloc is Coles spelled backwards. (1)

SENECA, Oconee County—Named for Sinica, an old town of Cherokee nation, which probably derived from the Esseneca, a tribe of this locality. Another less acceptable theory is that the name

survives from Seneca Indians from New York who came to South Carolina at various times in the 17th century. On account of their custom of decorating their faces with red paint, the early Dutch traders called them Sinibars (from cinna-bar, red paint). (1) (38)

SHAMOKIN, Kershaw County—Name derived from the Indian Lenape shumo kenk, and means "Where horns or antlers are plentiful." (84)

SHARON, York County—So named for Sharon Church, center of community here. (1)

SHARP, Richland County—Named for John C. Sharp, who sold the station site to the Southern Railway. (42)

SHELDON, Beaufort County — Named for Sheldon Hall, ancestral home of the Bull family of Carolina. (81) (85)

SHELTON, Fairfield County—Named for Captain M. A. Shelton of the Confederate Army, a native of Connecticut, who settled here before the War between the States. (1)

SIEGLING, Allendale County—Established in 1901. Named by the founder, Henry Moody, in honor of Rudolph Siegling, of Siegling Music House, Charleston, S. C. (1)

SILVER BLUFF, Aiken County—The silvery appearance of the mica scales in that section of the county gave the name Silver Bluff. (78)

SILVERSTREET, Newberry County—Name derived from the appearance of the country in the early days when a profusion of silvery-looking plants bordered the road. (54)

SIMPSON, Fairfield County — N a m e d b y Thomas Woodward, the Regulator (movement organized 1768), for his mother, whose maiden name was Simpson. (1)

SIMS, Richland County—Named for Benjamin Sims, also spelled Simms, who settled in the district before the Revolutionary War. (42)

SINGLETON'S CROSSROADS, Marlboro County—(Renamed; see Bishopville.)

SISTRUNK, Orangeburg County—Named for the early settlers, Serstrunk or Sistrunk, whose family helped to care for the Acadians who came to South Carolina. (44)

SIX MILE, Charleston County—So named because the village is six miles from Charleston. (1)

SIX MILE, Pickens County—Takes name of Six Mile Creek, which, according to tradition, was bestowed by the Indian maiden, Cateechee, on her famous ride from Keowee to Ninety-Six. A more likely explanation is that the creek was named by traders. (See Ninety Six.)

SKULL SHOALS, Cherokee County—Local tradition says that a skull of a Cherokee Indian

was found near the place selected for the site of a church. The church was named Skull Shoal on account of the skull and the shoals at the historic crossing on Pacolet River, below Gowdeysville. (1) (86)

SMALLWOOD, Fairfield County—Named for Captain Smallwood, ancestor of DesPortes families living near here. (1)

SMITH'S TURN OUT, York County—Named in honor of Robert and William Smith, early settlers in the district. (91)

SMOAK'S, Orangeburg County—(Renamed; see Cordova.)

SMYRNA, York County—Named for near-by Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church organized in community in 1843. (63)

SOCIETY HILL, Darlington County—First known as Long Bluff. Name changed in 1785 to Greenville, for General Nathaniel Greene. Later, the settlement of Welsh Baptists, for health's sake, moved from its location near the river to an elevation which, because the St. David's Society had founded an academy thereon in 1778, was called Society Hill. The settlement then took this name. (59)

SPARTANBURG, County Seat of Spartanburg County—(See Spartanburg County.)

SPEAR, Richland County—Named for Spear's

Creek in the vicinity, which name was given to the creek by colonists before the Revolutionary War. (1)

SPRINGFIELD, Orangeburg County—Settled by Irish immigrants in 1756. The present town was surveyed by Captain John G. Guignard, January, 1787. Each landowner wanted the new town named for his family. During a lull in the heated argument Captain Guignard suggested that, as the town was being built in "Spring's old field," it be named Springfield. (24)

STAR FARM, Cherokee County—So named because many years ago the prize, or star, farm of Captain James Jefferies was located here. (1)

STARR, Anderson County—Named in honor of an official of the C. & W. C. Railroad, which was built through the village. (26)

STATEBURG, Sumter County — Settled in 1750 by a colony from Virginia. The town was laid off in 1783 by Revolutionary General Thomas Sumter and his associates to be the capital of South Carolina. Believed to have received its name from this fact. (1) (42) (55)

STATE PARK, Richland County—Named by legislative act in 1914, when an appropriation was made for a state hospital for treatment of tuberculosis to be located here. (1)

STEEN CITY, Cherokee County—Community

founded and named for Colonel James Steen, Revolutionary War hero. (1)

STONO, Charleston County—So named because it is situated near the Stono River, which in turn was named for an Indian tribe. (38)

STRAWBERRY, Berkeley County—Takes its name from near-by Strawberry Plantation, a small tract owned by the Ball family. Prior name Childsbury, for James Childs, its founder. Childsbury itself has long since disappeared, but Strawberry Chapel and Strawberry Ferry remain from that early settlement. (76)

STRIBLING'S, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Pauline.)

SUMMERTON, Clarendon County—Before the War between the States, Summerton was a summer resort or summer town because planters for miles around came here with their families and stayed during the warm weather for their health, returning to their plantations in the fall, hence the name. (62)

SUMMERVILLE, Dorchester County—So named for its use as an early summer resort for planters. Now known as the "Flower Town in the Pines." (1)

SUMTER, County Seat of Sumter County—Settled in 1800. Formerly called Sumterville. (See Sumter County.)

SUMTERVILLE, Sumter County—(Renamed; see Sumter,)

SWANSEA, Lexington County—Name said to be a corruption of Zwanzig (German, twenty)—20 miles from Columbia. Another theory is that it is named for a city of the same name at the mouth of the Towe River on the English Channel in South Wales. (1)

SYCAMORE, Allendale County—Named for the sycamore or plane tree that grows abundantly in the woodlands and marshes of this section. (1)

TALATHA, Aiken County—This name has created a great deal of curiosity as to its origin. While no authentic account of the name exists, tradition has it that an Indian village, "Talatha," was located in this neighborhood. This seems a plausible story, as many Indian flint arrows have been found in the community. (9)

TAMASSEE, Oconee County—An Indian name, meaning "The Place of the Sunlight of God." (1)

TATUM, Marlboro County—First known as Mount Washington. Name changed to Tatum for a settler. (1) (36)

THICKETTY, Cherokee County—Originally Thicket. So named because of the thick growth of willows and other trees along the creek and in the swamp near by. (1)

TILLMAN, Jasper County—Named for B. R. (Pitchfork Ben) Tillman, governor of South Carolina 1890-94. (1)

TIMMONSVILLE, Florence County—Named for a family of Timmons who were early settlers in the community and whose descendants still live there. (1)

TIRZAH, York County—Name taken from a near-by Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, organized about 1800. The name refers to the Biblical city of Tirzah. (1) (63)

TOMOTLEY, Beaufort County—Originally a town of the Yamasee Indians, the name meaning "Hewed Timber Town." (57)

TOWNVILLE, Anderson County—Formerly named Brownsville in honor of its founder, Samuel Brown. Later, when a post office was to be established there, it was found that the state already had a post office by that name. In order to avoid confusion the change was made by the U. S. Post Office officials. (43)

TRADESVILLE, Lancaster County—So named because it was a trading post in its early days. (1)

TRAVELLER'S REST, Greenville County—An old stagecoach stop on the road to the mountains, and so named because the place was a resting point for weary travelers. (40)

TRAVIS, Saluda County—Gets its name from a prominent pioneer family, among whom was Colonel William B. Travis, a commander and hero of the Alamo in the Texas-Mexico War, 1836. (1) (41)

TRENTON, Edgefield County—Formerly Pine House. Renamed Trenton by a railroad official for the city of Trenton, N. J. (1)

TROUGH SHOALS, Cherokee County—In the Pacolet River at this point is a rock formation which closely resembles a watering trough, hence the name. Formerly called Troft. (1)

TRUCKLAND, Charleston County—Noted for its fine truck crops, hence the name. (1)

TUCAPAU, Spartanburg County—Tucapau Mill village (now Sartex Company) derived its name from an Indian word meaning "strong cloth." (1)

TUGALOO, Oconee County—The name is of Indian origin, meaning "two." (1)

TUMBLING SHOALS, Laurens County—This community is so named because of the "tumbling" shoals in the Reedy River. (1)

TUNNEL HILL, Oconee County—Takes name from the uncompleted Blue Ridge Railway tunnel cut into Stump House Mountain. (1)

TYGER, Greenville County—Named for the Tyger River. There are two traditions concern-

ing the name: 1. After a French trader, Tygert, who settled in "Patter-Rack" and was a fur trader with the Cherokee. 2. The word was formerly spelled Tiger because a legend says that a tiger (wild cat) and a bear had a fight on the bank and the tiger won. The Cherokee called the river Arroyes-Cheek and Oudalee. (1)

UNION, County Seat of Union County—(See Union County.)

VALLEY FALLS, Spartanburg County—First called McMakin's, where James McMakin founded a factory. The local topography accounts for the present name. (1) (70)

VAN WYCK, Lancaster County—Originally called Heath's. When the Seaboard Railway was built through the village, General Hoke, an official of the company, renamed it Van Wyck, for his wife, formerly a Miss Van Wyck of New York. (22)

VARNVILLE, Hampton County—Founded in 1873, and named for the Reverend Berry Varn, a Methodist minister. (1)

VAUCLUSE, Aiken County—Named for the town of Vacluse, France. (1)

VEGETABLE, Charleston County—So named because it is a shipping point for vegetables. (1)

VERNONSVILLE, Spartanburg County—(Renamed; see Duncan.)

WACHESAW, Georgetown County—An Indian name meaning “burying ground.” This name is substantiated by the fact that thirteen Indian skulls and many Indian relics were found in 1931 in an ancient Indian burying ground here. (1)
(15)

WAGENER, Aiken County—Named for C. G. Wagener, a prominent pioneer in the community. (1)

WALHALLA, County Seat of Oconee County—Named by the German Colonization Society, headed by John A. Wagener, 1850. Valhalla, in Norse mythology, was the beautiful garden of immortal heroes. Another possible meaning is “The Garden of the Gods.” (93)

WALKER, Barnwell County—First called Monie for a daughter of W. T. Walker, but the citizens insisted on calling it Walker. (1)

WALLACEVILLE, Fairfield County—Named for Dr. John Wallace, about 1890. (1)

WALTERBORO, County Seat of Colleton County—Originally named Ireland Creek. Later, each of two citizens, Walter and Smith, claimed the honor of having the town named for him. The dispute ended when Walter won a tree-felling contest. (1)

WANDO, Berkeley County—Derives its name

from the Indian tribe that once occupied the land along the Wando River. (60)

WARD, Saluda County—Named for Captain Clinton Ward and his father, Major Richard Ward, who emigrated from England in 1819. Major Ward operated a stagecoach line between Augusta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. (4)

WARRENVILLE, Aiken County—Named for Charles Warren Davis, who promoted and built the local cotton mill. (1)

WATEREE, Richland County—Named for the Wateree River, which in turn takes its name from an Indian tribe of early colonial times. (1)

WEDDELL, Richland County—Named for Count Weddell, a German settler, who operated a plantation there from 1890 to 1917. He sold the site of the station to the Seaboard Air Line Railway. (1)

WEDGEFIELD, Sumter County—Received its name from the fact that it forms a wedge-like approach to the High Hills of the Santee. (1)

WELCH'S, Lancaster County—(Renamed; see Kershaw.)

WELLFORD, Spartanburg County—Incorporated in 1882. Named in honor of P. A. Wellford, a director of the Southern Railway. (2)

WEST COLUMBIA, Lexington County—Formerly Brookland, because, according to local

tradition, a prominent early settler pictured a future setting between the two towns, the one on the west side of the Congaree, and Columbia on the east side, similar to that of Brooklyn on the east side of the East River, and New York on the west, their growths and interests unified by a connecting bridge. By act of the city council the name was changed from Brookland to West Columbia early in 1938. Former name of the post office was New Brookland. (1)

WESTMINSTER, Oconee County—Named for Westminster Union Church. (1)

WESTON, Richland County—Named for William Weston, who built his home near the present village in 1750. (42)

WEST UNION, Oconee County—Named by Colonel Joseph Gresham, noted temperance leader, and the meaning is "West of the first Temperance Union." (1)

WHIG HILL, Cherokee County—So named because the Nucolls family, first settlers, were staunch patriots in the Revolution. (1)

WHITEHALL, Colleton County—Derives its name from White Hall Plantation, where it is located. (1)

WHITE OAK, Fairfield County—Named for a large white oak, near which the village was started. (1)

WHITE ROCK, Richland County—Name suggested by outcropping of white flint. (1)

WHITESTONE, Spartanburg County—First named Rich Hill, because of the hilly nature and fertility of soil; called Rich (1904-06) to avoid confusing name with Rock Hill; since 1906 it has been called Whitestone, on account of the appearance of native rock. (1)

WHITMIRE, Newberry County—George Frederick Whitmire, ancestor of William Randolph Hearst, publisher, built a trading post which became a town with the name of its founder. (1)
(54)

WHITNEY, Spartanburg County—The name of this textile mill village, organized in 1888, was suggested by John B. Cleveland in honor of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. (1)

WIDEAWAKE, Charleston County—Some 75 years ago a Jewish immigrant opened a store at the village site. He told every one that he was always wide awake to business opportunities; hence the origin of the village name. (1)

WILDWOOD PARK, Greenville County—So named because of the beautiful wooded surroundings in the foothills of Hog Back Mountain. (1)

WILKSBURG, Chester County—Named for Major John Wilks, an old settler and a noted Baptist preacher. (1)

WILLIAMSTON, Anderson County — Chartered in 1852. Named in honor of West Allen Williams, its founder. Noted for its fine mineral spring. (43)

WINDSOR, Aiken County—Named by John Stuart, pre-Revolutionary agent of Indian affairs, for New Windsor, which was a town where Hamburg now stands. (41)

WINNSBORO, County Seat of Fairfield County—Established about 1755; incorporated 1785, and named for Colonel Richard Winn, officer in the Revolutionary War. (27)

WINONA, Florence County—Formerly Gibson. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad had another place by same name, and freight and mail were sometimes mixed up, therefore the late N. S. Gibson changed the name to Winona, an Indian name popularized in Longfellow's *Hiawatha*. (1)

WISACKY, Lee County—First called Crane's Cross Roads, then Cootleborough. According to tradition, the latter name was given the settlement about 1813, because it was a favorite gathering place for tipplers, many of whom, after drinking, were forced to crawl home like cooters. Later, called Wisacky, said to be named for the Wisack Indians, members of the Cherokee Nation. (1) (33)

WOODRUFF, Spartanburg County—Incorpor-

ated in 1870 as Woodruff's. Name changed in 1892 to Woodruff, honoring Thomas Woodruff, first settler. (14)

WOODWARD, Fairfield County — Formerly Yonquesville. Renamed for Captain W. B. Woodward, who gave land for station and post office, when the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad (now Southern) came through. (1)

YAUHANNAH, Georgetown County—Named for Yauhannah Creek, on which the town is situated, and that in turn derives from an Indian word, Euhanie, said to mean "Long River." (1)

YENOME, Barnwell County—There is a legend that a group of settlers coming to a large wood, and afraid to enter it because it was growing dark, pitched camp. The next morning Indians entered the camp, giving the war whoop. One brave white man shouted: "You know me!" The chief took this as a friendly greeting and invited the whites onto the land. "You know me" became the name of the settlement, later shortened to Unome, now spelled Yenome. (1)

YOUNGUESVILLE, Fairfield County—(Renamed; see Woodward.)

YORK, County Seat of York County—Established 1786. First known as Ferguson's Cross Roads. (See York County.)

YORKVILLE, York County—(Renamed; see York.)

ISLANDS AND STREAMS

ALLIGATOR CREEK, Chesterfield County—So named because in the early days of the settlement many alligators were seen in the creek. (1)

ALLISON CREEK, York County—So named in honor of the family of Dr. John A. Allison, who married the oldest daughter of Colonel William Hill, founder of Hill's Iron Works on Allison's Creek. (1)

ASHLEY RIVER, Charleston County—First known by the Indian name of Kiawah, for the tribe of Indians who once occupied the land along its banks, the river was rechristened in honor of Anthony Ashley Cooper, one of the original Lords Proprietors. (45)

ASHEPOLE SWAMP, Dillon County—So named because it was once famous for its abundance of ash timber. (1)

BALLAST CREEK, Beaufort County—Formerly Pilot Creek, mentioned in detail in Rene de Laudonniere's account of Jean Ribaut's expedition to Port Royal in 1562, indicates the nautical activities of this section. (49)

BARNWELL ISLAND, Beaufort County—The name commemorates an early colonial hero, Colonel John Barnwell, originally from Ireland, who was a notable Indian fighter and later known as "Tuscarora Jack." (49)

BASS CREEK, Charleston County—So named because quantities of bass have been caught in the stream. (1)

BEAR CREEK, Clarendon County—Named for bears, once numerous in this section. (1)

BEAR CREEK, Lancaster County—So named because of the bears found ranging along the course of this stream. (1)

BEAUFORT RIVER, Beaufort County—Formerly called Chenandean River, by Jean Ribaut. (See Beaufort County.)

BEAVER CREEK, Fairfield County—Named for beavers that built dams along the creek. Noted as place of first white settlement in Fairfield District. (1)

BEAVER DAM CREEK, Edgefield County—The Indians called the beaver keenta, then combined the word ooka, meaning "water," and honea, meaning "path," which forms the very expressive appellation keenta-ooka-honea—"the beaver's path over the water," or "beaver dam." (89)

BEECH CREEK, Sumter County—So named because of the abundance of beech trees on its bank. (1)

BEN'S CREEK, Spartanburg County—Tradition says that before 1760 a Baptist preacher by the name of Benjamin Peck, who had a still, attempted to settle on this creek. The first white

settlers were told by Indian traders that he disappeared mysteriously. (11)

BERMUDA ISLAND, Beaufort County—Many of the early settlers of St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, came from Bermuda. They named the island for their former home. (71)

BIG DAM SWAMP, Georgetown County—One explanation is that it was said by a fisherman to be a "dam big swamp;" this didn't sound well so was changed around. Another version is, that at one time there was a big dam in this swamp. (1)

BIG HORSE CREEK, Aiken County—There were two creeks, Big Horse and Little Horse, which were so named because horses of varying sizes could ford them at all times. (1)

BIG PINE TREE CREEK, Kershaw County—So named as early as 1733 because a large pine log was used as a foot bridge across the stream by travelers on the Old Catawba path. (73)

BIRD BANK ISLAND, Charleston County—So named because it is a mecca for sea birds. (1)

BLACK CREEK, Florence and Darlington Counties—At first named Big Red Creek because of the hue its waters acquired from the red hills through which it passed. Later, refuse from mills along its banks turned the water black and the name changed to Black Creek. (30)

BLACK RIVER, Clarendon and Williamsburg

Counties—Named Black River on account of the dark color of its waters. The Indian name was Wynee. (51)

BLACK MINGO RIVER, Williamsburg and Georgetown Counties—Black is derived from the color of the water and Mingo was the name of one of the Indian tribes who used to live on the Black River. (1) (59)

BLIND CREEK, Charleston County—So named because it is difficult for boatmen to find, the mouth being hidden. (1)

BOTANY ISLAND, Charleston County—Named after a British penal colony in Australia. The late John F. Townsend of Edisto Island, former owner of Botany, made it a practice to send all of his fractious cattle to the barrier island. He used to say when his Negro foreman complained about the conduct of one of the bulls: "I will send him over to Botany if he won't behave himself." (1)

BREWINGTON LAKE, Clarendon County—First named Brewton because one thousand acres of land around this lake were given to Miles Brewton by Colonial grant. The name changed from Brewton to Brewerton and finally to Brewington. (1) (39)

BROAD RIVER—So named on account of its width. The Indian name was Eswan Happedaw,

meaning line river, dividing the lands of the Catawbas and Cherokees. (1) (51)

BROAD RIVER, Beaufort County—So called because it is the widest of the several confluent of Port Royal Sound. (1)

BUCKHOLTZ CREEK, Darlington County—Named for Peter and Jacob Buckholtz, early German settlers on the Pee Dee River. (59)

BUCK SWAMP, Dillon County—Supposedly took its name from the buck of the deer family. (1)

BUFFALO LICK SPRINGS, Union County—(See town of Buffalo.)

BULL ISLAND, Beaufort County—So named because of the prominence of the Bull family in colonial affairs and the further fact that the Bull grants extended from the Savannah to the Combahee Rivers. (81) (85)

BUZZARDS ISLAND, Beaufort County—Evidently named from the fact that buzzards roost in the trees here. (1)

CALFPEN BAY, Jasper County—This name is reminiscent of the cattle raising occupations of pioneers on the frontiers of Carolina. Early settlers were stock raisers, and many of the place names of today recall this industry. (74)

CAMP BAY, Georgetown County—So named

because it was once a popular camping ground.
(1)

CAMPBELL CREEK, Fairfield County—
Named for Robert Campbell, who settled there in
1786. (1)

CANE ISLANDS, Georgetown County—So
named because of the heavy growth of canes. (1)

CANTEY'S BAY SWAMP, Clarendon
County—Named for the Cantey family, early col-
onial settlers. (1)

CAT ISLAND, Georgetown County—Probably
so named because formerly a habitat of wildcats.
(1)

CATAWBA (Wateree) RIVER—The upper
part was named for the Catawba Indians; the
lower part for the Waterees. Wateran in the Ca-
tawba tongue means "to float on the water." In-
dians referred to the upper part of the river as
Katapa, which, in the Cherokee language, meant
divided, as it was the dividing line between the
tribes. (51)

CATFISH (Canal) CREEK, Marion County—
So named because of the abundance of catfish in
its stream. The Indian name is said to have been
Withlacoochee. (1)

CAWCAW RIVER, Hampton County—The
name probably originated as a descriptive word
imitating the call of the crow. (1)

CEDAR SWAMP, Georgetown County—So named because of the cedar trees that surround it. Streams of the same name and origin occur in several other counties, indicating the virgin growth of cedars in the early days. (1)

CHAPLINS ISLAND, Beaufort County—The Chaplins were planting on St. Helena as early as 1725, and were still registered among the Beaufort District residents in 1790. Members of the family have been from time to time large landholders in this section. (71)

CHATTOOGA RIVER, Oconee County—The name is of Indian origin and means "rocky water." (1)

CHAUGA RIVER, Oconee County—This name was given to the stream by the Indians who formerly lived in that area, and means "high, lifted-up river." (1)

CHECHESEE (Cheেকেসে, Chichesse, Chec-hessa) RIVER, Beaufort County—A river flowing into Port Royal Sound. Chechesee is from the Cusabo Indian language and means "Sun-bright Savannah." (57) (83) (85)

CHEHAW RIVER, Colleton County—An Indian name, probably referring to the Chiaha tribe. (85)

CHICKEN CREEK, Berkeley County—Probably named for the Chicken family, prominent

among whom was George Chicken, Captain of the Goose Creek militia and commissioner of Indian trade. (52)

CHINQUAPIN CREEK, northern boundary of Aiken County—Named for the chinquapin bushes which were formerly numerous along its banks. (1)

CHISOLM ISLAND, Beaufort County—Named for Dr. Robert Chisholm, who successfully grew and shipped olives from the island from about 1830 until the War between the States. Federal soldiers destroyed the trees, using them for firewood. (88)

CLOUDS CREEK, Saluda County—Bears the name of an early settler who lived on its banks. (41)

COFFIN CREEK, Beaufort County—Named for the Coffin family, who came to St. Helena Island after 1760. (71)

COLLETON RIVER, Beaufort County—(See Colleton County.)

COMBAHEE RIVER (pronounced Cum-be)—Derives its name from a tribe of Cusabo Indians who lived on the river. (85) (88)

CONCH CREEK, Charleston County—Large quantities of conchs have been found on the banks of this stream, hence its name. (1)

CONGAREE RIVER—Derives its name from

the Congaree Indians, whose lands extended along its banks. (42)

CONGAREE SWAMP, Richland County—
(See Congaree River.)

COOPER RIVER, Berkeley County—Called by the Indians the "Etiwan," and sometimes the "Wando," the Cooper River was given its present name in honor of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, later Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the original Lords Proprietors of the province of South Carolina. (48)

COOPER RIVER, Beaufort County—Like the river with the identical name further to the north, this river was also named for Anthony Ashley Cooper, one of the original Lords Proprietors. (1)

COOSAW ISLAND, Beaufort County—An Indian name meaning "Old Creek." (57)

COOSAW RIVER, Beaufort County—(See Coosaw Island.)

COOSAWHATCHIE RIVER, Hampton County. (See town of Coosawhatchie.)

COOTER CREEK, Georgetown County—So named because of the large "cooters" caught here. (1)

COUTURIER LAKE, Berkeley County—Named for an old Huguenot family whose name appears early in Berkeley history. (72)

COWAN CREEK, Beaufort County—Named for John Cowan, to whom a tract of land had been granted in 1706-7 on St. Helena Island. (71)

COW PEN SWAMP, Lee County—So named because pens where cows were herded were built along the stream. (1)

CRANE CREEK, Richland County—So named because of the large number of cranes along its waters in 1701, as recorded by a hunter. (42)

CRANE ISLAND, Beaufort County—So called because of the abundance of these birds. (1)

CROOKED CREEK, Fairfield County—Received its name from its crooked course. (1)

CROOKED CREEK, Marlboro County—So named because the course is extremely crooked. (1)

CROW BAY, Clarendon County—Doubtless took its name because crows were plentiful in that section. (60)

CRUMPTON CREEK, Fairfield County—Named for Joseph C. Crumpton, who settled there prior to the Revolution. (1)

CYPRESS CREEK, Marion County—So named because of the heavy growth of cypress trees along its banks. (1)

DANIEL ISLAND Berkeley County—Named for Robert Daniel, sometimes spelled Daniell,

Deputy Governor of the Province of South Carolina 1716-17. (76)

DAUFUSKIE (Dawfuskee) ISLAND, Beaufort County—Probably a Muskhogean Indian name. (85)

DAVIS CREEK, Aiken County—Named for Ben Davis, a Confederate veteran. (1)

DAWTAW (Datha, Dathaw)) ISLAND, Beaufort County—Gets its name from a more or less legendary chief or king of the Cusabo Indians. (85)

DEAN SWAMP, Aiken County—The scene of an important skirmish with the Tories during the Revolutionary War, and named for one of the patriots of that section. (1) (16)

DEVIL'S DINING ROOM SWAMP, Georgetown County—A number of planters and hunters, who had a cabin here, would gather at the cabin to drink, eat, and gamble, and thus the swamp received its name. (1)

DIAL'S SWAMP, Clarendon County—Named for the Dial family, who were among the original settlers in Williamsburg Township. (1)

DISTANT ISLAND, Beaufort County—This island is cut off from Warsaw Island. (See Warsaw Island.)

DOGWOOD SPRING, Cherokee County—So

named because of the profuse growth of dogwood trees in the vicinity. (1)

DUNCAN'S CREEK, Laurens County—Derived its name from John Duncan, probably the first settler in this section. A native of Aberdeen, Scotland, Duncan emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled on the creek about 1752. (61)

DU TART CREEK, Berkeley County—Called after a French family of this name, one branch of which (spelled Dutartre) became notorious for its fanatical religious delusions, which resulted in the killing of a captain of militia, and the execution of three members of the Dutartre family. (1) (49)

ENOREE RIVER, Spartanburg County—(See town of Enoree.)

EUTAW SPRINGS, Orangeburg County—(See town of Eutawville.)

FENWICK ISLAND, Beaufort County—So named for the Fenwicks, a prominent Dissenter family in the early days of the province. (49)

FISHING CREEK, Chester and York Counties—So named by colonists before the Revolution because of its abundance of fish. (1)

FLAG CREEK, Berkeley County—Although the name is shown on the map as Flag Creek, it is doubtless named for the Flagg family, whose

name appears in early South Carolina history.
(1)

FLAT CREEK, Lancaster County—Name was suggested by the huge masses of almost level rocks and gravel cemented together near the surface. (1)

FORT SUMTER ISLAND, Charleston County—So named because of the historic fort there, which was named for General Thomas Sumter, the "Game Cock" of the Revolution. (1)

FOUR HOLE SWAMP, Berkeley, Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties—Derives its name from four large pits which alternately suck in and expel the waters of the swamp. From the discharging holes the water boils over like a mighty well, and into the receiving holes it plunges with considerable noise. (60)

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK, Lexington County—The name comes from the estimated length of the creek's main current. (1)

FRENCH QUARTER CREEK, Berkeley County—Variously known as Wisboo, Wishboo-e, and Lynch's Creek, this stream received its present name from the settlement of French Protestants in its vicinity. (76) (80)

FRIPP'S ISLAND, Beaufort County—So named for the Fripp family, who were planting on St. Helena as early as 1725, and whose names

have been left on an inlet as well as this island.
(71)

GAILLARD ISLAND, Berkeley County—
Named for the Gaillards, who first appeared in
Berkeley County records on October 10, 1685,
when a land warrant for six hundred acres was
issued to Joachim Gaillard of James town Pre-
cinct. From that time the Gaillards have been
large and influential landowners. (1) (72)

GARFISH CREEK, Georgetown County—So
named because garfish are caught here in large
quantities. (1)

GAYDENS CREEK, Fairfield County—Named
for an early Scotch settler. (1)

GILLESPIE MILL POND, Marlboro County—
Named for an early Scotch settler, "Galespy,"
who brought the first boat up to Cheraw in 1743.
(36)

GILLIS CREEK, Kershaw County—An arti-
ficial canal, cut by a Mr. Gillis to drain his rice
lands, and named for him. (1)

GILL'S CREEK, Lancaster County—Said to
have gotten its name from the Gill family, early
settlers in the district. (1)

GILL'S CREEK, Richland County—Known as
Jackson Creek in 1744; later changed to Patrick's
Creek, and before the Revolutionary War again

changed to Gill's Creek, honoring James Gill, who settled on the creek about 1760. (42)

GOOSE CREEK, Berkeley County—Once called Yeaman's Creek. (See town of Goose Creek.)

GRANNY'S QUARTER CREEK, Kershaw County—It is said that the Negro quarters were along this stream, and that it was named for an old midwife who "grannied" the babies. (1)

GREAT SWAMP, Jasper and Beaufort Counties—Derives its name from its extent. (20)

GUM SWAMP, Dillon County—This swamp was and still is covered with a dense growth of gum trees, and it is supposed that the locality took its name from these trees. (1)

GUM SWAMP OR GREEN SWAMP—Kershaw County—So named from the mangum trees, probably shortened to "gum," which surround this elevated spot in an area of marshy streams. On the elevation the Battle of Camden was fought, August 15, 1780. (73)

HAGIN'S PRONG CREEK, Marlboro County—Named for Hagin, who lived on its banks. (1)

HAGOOD'S MILL POND, Barnwell County—Named for General Johnson Hagood, Confederate officer, and governor 1880-82, who built a mill there. (1)

HALFWAY SWAMP CREEK, Calhoun County—The creek is halfway between Ellore and St. Matthews, hence the name. (1)

HALL ISLAND, Beaufort County—So named for the Hall family, who lived on St. Helena Island prior to 1860. (71)

HANGING ROCK CREEK, Lancaster County—(See town of Hanging Rock.)

HANKINSON HOLLOW CREEK, Aiken County—Named for Luther Hankinson, a pioneer of the community. (1)

HARBOR RIVER, Beaufort County—Derives its name from its characteristics, similar to those of a harbor, and its relations to the adjacent St. Helena and Port Royal Sounds and Islands. (20)

HATCHERS POND, Edgefield County—Owned by a family of Hatchers, hence the name. (1)

HELL HOLE SWAMP, Berkeley County—So named because it is said to be a hide-out of desperate criminals, fugitives from justice. (1)

HERMITAGE MILL POND, Kershaw County—Formed by impounding the water of Town Creek; also the site of Hermitage Mill, hence the name. (73)

HERNDON BRANCH, Marlboro County—Named for a local family. (1)

HIGGINS FERRY, Saluda County—Named

for the former owner, Frances Higgins, though present owner sometimes calls it Kinards Ferry. (41)

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, Beaufort County—
(See town of Hilton Head.)

HOG FORK CREEK, Fairfield County—
Named by Daniel Hall, owner of land on both sides of the stream. (1)

HOG ISLAND, Beaufort County—Name is reminiscent of the stockraising industry of pioneers of early Carolina. Such names are found in many counties. (74)

HORSE CREEK, Edgefield County—Big and Little Horse Creeks were so named because horses of varying sizes could ford them at all times. (1)

HORSE ISLAND, Beaufort County—So named because it was the place where the early English planters bred swift and beautiful animals by crossing the horses which they imported from England with the Chickasaw breed which had been introduced to this country by the Spaniards. (74)

HORSE PEN CREEK, Lexington County—
The tradition is that the creek got its name from a pioneer custom of building pens in that region with one side open and food placed therein to catch wild horses and cattle. (1)

HORSE SHOE LAKE, Georgetown County—
So named because of its shape. (1)

HOUGH MILL POND, Kershaw County—
Named for owner of mill site. (1)

HUNTING ISLAND, Beaufort County—The
name is a testimonial to the favorite pastime of
hunting and fishing. Now the site of the Hunting
Island State Park. (51) (71)

JACK'S CREEK, Clarendon County—Probably
took its name from an Indian guide, Santee Jack,
who was with the early traveler, John Lawson,
around 1700, when he visited the Santee and
fished in the water thereabouts. (67)

JACKSON CREEK, Fairfield County—Prob-
ably so named for General Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States. (1)

JEFFREYS CREEK, Florence County—
Named for a family of Jeffreys, early settlers in
that section. (1)

JENKINS ISLAND, Beaufort County—The
Jenkins family were among the early settlers who
had plantations on St. Helena Island by 1760, and
their descendants have remained generation after
generation in the same locality. (71)

JOHNSON CREEK, Fairfield County—So
named in honor of Samuel Johnson, who settled
there about 1808. (1)

JUMPING GULLY CREEK, Kershaw County—It was here that Daniel McGirtt and his Tory companion rode (1775-80) into an ambush. Retreat being cut off, McGirtt forced his horse to leap a twenty-foot gully and he escaped. This feat gave the place its name. (73)

KING'S CREEK—Named for an early settler who lived on the creek near the foot of King's Mountain. (87)

KIRKLAND MILL POND, Kershaw County—Named for a man who had a mill on an arm of Little Lynch's Creek. (1)

LADIES ISLAND, Beaufort County — The name survives from "Our Lady's Island," given by the Spaniards during their occupation. (1)
(20)

LAWSON'S FORK, Spartanburg County—Believed to have been named for an early explorer, but no record establishes this fact. (1)

LEONARD MILL POND, Kershaw County—Named for the man who owns it. (1)

LITTLE BARNWELL ISLAND, Beaufort County—(See Barnwell Island.)

LITTLE HORSE CREEK, Aiken County—(See Big Horse Creek.)

LITTLE RIVER, Laurens County—Probably so named by the first settlers because of the size. It formed a line separating militia regiments in

the Revolutionary War, and gave its name to the Little River Regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams, hero of King's Mountain. (82)

LOWER THREE RUNS, Allendale County—So named because of the three branches or "runs" which converge and form this deep and winding stream. (1)

LUMBER RIVER, Horry County—Formerly Lumbee, presumably an Indian name, which has in the course of time become known as Lumber River. (1)

LYONS CREEK, Calhoun County—Originally known as Ox Creek, but the name was changed when Joseph Lyons settled there in the early 1700's. (1)

MAHAM LAKE, Berkeley County—Probably named for the Maham family, an outstanding member of which was Hezekiah Maham, colonel in the American cavalry during the Revolution. He became famous for the plan by which he successfully reduced fortified places which did not mount artillery, first put into operation at Fort Watson. (68)

MARSH ISLAND, Georgetown County—So named because of its marshy land. (1)

MAY RIVER, Beaufort County—So named because in the month of May, 1562, Jean Ribaut landed at the mouth of this river, where he offered

thanksgiving for having been safely conducted to this pleasant land. (1) (78)

McCLURE'S CREEK Fairfield County—So named for Captain McClure of Revolutionary fame. (1)

McINTOSH MILL POND, Darlington County—Gets its name from the McIntosh family, first owners. (1)

McRAE'S OLD MILL POND, Kershaw County—Named for McRae, who settled there early in the history of the county. (73)

MIDDLE CREEK, Georgetown County—So named because of its geographical position in the county. (1)

MIDDLE PEN BRANCH, Orangeburg County—In the early history of the state, cattle being driven through the country to market, at night were penned to prevent their running wild. One of these pens was situated upon the present Middle Pen Creek and was the middle pen. Hence the name. (1)

MILL CREEK, Fairfield County—So named because of the many gristmills along the stream. (1)

MILL CREEK, Richland County—First known as Raiford Creek, from Philip Raiford who settled on it. William Hay built a mill on this creek between 1748 and 1750 and it was then called

Hay's Mill Creek. About 1800 Hay was dropped and it became simply Mill Creek. (42)

MILL DAM SWAMP, Georgetown County—Many years ago there was a water mill on this creek, hence its name. (1)

MINE CREEK, Saluda County—Named by the comrades of Benjamin Bell, because a short time before Bell's death he had been digging for silver on the south fork of Little Saluda River. His comrades, returning from an expedition against some Cherokee Indians and learning of their friend's death, called it Mine Creek, which name it still bears. (41)

MOLASSES CREEK, Charleston County—So named because local people imagined that the stream flowed at a slower rate than others in the region, molasses being a synonym for slowness. (1)

MORGAN RIVER, Beaufort County—The Morgan family lived on St. Helena Island prior to 1860, and it is possible that the river was named after them. (71)

MOSQUITO CREEK, Charleston County—So named because mosquitoes have plagued local anglers while fishing in this stream. (1)

MUDDY CREEK, Marlboro County—Name describes its muddy waters. (1)

MUD RIVER, Beaufort County—Undoubtedly

derives its name from the nature of its bottom and banks. (1)

MUD SWAMP, Charleston County—Derives its name from the muddy waters. (1)

MURRAY LAKE, Lexington County—Named for William S. Murray, engineer and promoter. The artificial lake, 41 miles long and 14 miles wide at one point, has a shore line of 520 miles and an area of 78 square miles. The dam is one of the largest earthen dams for power purposes in the world. (13)

MURRELL'S INLET, Georgetown County—(See town of Murrell's Inlet.)

MY LADY'S BUSH ISLAND, Berkeley County—This small island, near the mouth of the Cooper River, was once a place of refuge to a lady who was journeying on the river from one plantation to another in a hollowed-out river boat. Suddenly taken ill, she was set ashore in the shelter of a thick clump of bushes, where she gave birth to a sturdy infant. From this old legend the tiny island, now almost washed away, received its name. (76)

NINETY-NINE ISLANDS, Cherokee County—So named because of the large number of small islands and mud flats in Broad River at this point. (1)

NITROLEE LAKE, Lancaster County—(See town of Nitrolee.)

OPOSSUM CREEK, Fairfield County—So named by men and boys who, when hunting, caught many opossums on the banks of this creek. (1)

PACOLET RIVER, Spartanburg County—(See town of Pacolet.)

PARRIS ISLAND, Beaufort County—(See town of Parris Island.)

PAWLEY'S ISLAND, Georgetown County—(See town of Pawley's Island.)

PEE DEE RIVER—(See town of Pee Dee.)

PEN CREEK, Barnwell County—So named for the trap set near the stream by early settlers to catch wild horses. (36)

PLEASANT CREEK, Georgetown County—This name was given by an early settler because it was such a pleasant stream for fishing. (1)

POCOTALIGO RIVER, Sumter County—(See town of Pocotaligo.)

PONTEAUX BRANCH, Berkeley County—Named for Villeponteaux family, early Huguenot settlers. (1) (72)

POPPENHEIM SWAMP, Berkeley County—Named for the Poppenhiem family, large land-owners in the vicinity. (1) (76)

PORT ROYAL SOUND, Beaufort County—
(See town of Port Royal.)

POTATO CREEK, Clarendon County—It is said that Potato Creek derived its name from the quality and quantity of potatoes raised there since the early days. (74)

PRESSWOOD LAKE, Darlington County—It is said that the pressing and pulping of wood suggested the name because its 400 acres of water in the lake furnishes water for the pulp mill at Hartsville. (1) (21)

PRITCHARDS ISLAND, Beaufort County—Named for the Pritchards who came to St. Helena shortly after 1760 and left their name on an island and an inlet. (71)

PRIVATEER CREEK, Charleston County—A creek off the North Edisto River once frequented by boats of the privateer type. (1)

PUDDING (Puddin') SWAMP, Clarendon County—Most of the swamps and creeks had grist mills and "pudding" probably derived its name from that industry, meaning a pudding of Indian corn. (1)

PUSH AND GO CREEK, Georgetown County—Named by lumbermen who, in logging on this stream, would have to "push and go." (1)

QUINBY CREEK, Berkeley County—First called Ashby's Creek. Quinby takes its name

from the plantation through which it runs and the plantation was named for Quinby Hall, ancestral English home of the Ashbys. (80)

RAFTING CREEK, Sumter County—Received its name from the number of timber rafts that were floated down the stream. (1)

READY'S CREEK, Fairfield County—Probably named for Thomas Jefferson Ready of the Confederate States Army, under General Johnson. (49)

RED BANK CREEK, Lexington County—(See town of Red Bank.)

REEDY CREEK, Dillon County—The assumption is that the creek took its name from the canes or reeds along its banks. (1)

REYNOLDS ISLAND, Beaufort County—So named for the Reynolds family, who were among the earliest settlers on St. Helena Island. (71)

ROCHELLE CREEK, Fairfield County—A French Huguenot of this name owned the land, about 1840, through which the creek passes. (1)

ROCKS CREEK, Berkeley County—So named because of the deposits of soft marl which enriched the plantation and inspired the naming of it, "The Rocks." The creek took its name from the plantation. (15)

ROCKY BLUFF SWAMP, Sumter County—So

named because of the high, rocky banks of the stream. (1)

ROCKY CREEK, Chester County—Name comes from the rocky foundations of its course. (1)

ST. HELENA ISLAND, Beaufort County—In 1526 Pedro de Quexos, pilot of Ayllon's two caravels, sailing northward a hundred leagues from Florida, suddenly came upon a neck of land jutting into the sea. Quexos, in prayerful gratitude to his saint, Elena, for having led him into such good fortune as coming upon a land so fair, when other of his countrymen had met only with tempests and disaster in these waters, christened the headland Punta de Santa Elena in the name of Spain and in honor of the saint. The name St. Helena derives from these early Spaniards. (71)

ST. HELENA SOUND, Beaufort County — (See St. Helena Island.)

ST. PIERRES CREEK, Charleston County—Named after St. Peter, patron saint of the Jesuit Order. The Spanish Jesuits once had a mission near the stream. (1)

SALKEHATCHIE RIVER, Hampton County—(See town of Salkehatchie.)

SALUDA RIVER—(See Saluda County.)

SAMPIT RIVER, Georgetown County—(See town of Sampit.)

SANDERS CREEK, Kershaw County—Received its name from a prominent local family of Sanders. (1)

SAND ISLAND, Jasper County—So named from the composition of its soil. (1) (20)

SANDY ISLAND, Georgetown County—So named because of its sandy soil. (1)

SANDY RIVER, Chester County—Named by colonists from the sandy soil through which it runs. (1)

SANTEE CANAL, Berkeley County—(See town of Santee.)

SANTEE RIVER—(See town of Santee.)

SAWNEY'S CREEK, Fairfield County—There are two theories concerning the origin of the name. 1. It was for the Shawnee or Suwanee Indians. 2. It was named for a Sawney family who settled there about 1800. (1)

SCAPE O'ER SWAMP, Lee County—On Mouzon's map, published in London in 1775, it is listed as Scape Whore and it has been suggested that O'er was substituted as a less repulsive word. There is a tradition that Cornwallis kept some women in or near the swamp and one, running away, "escaped o'er" it. Another version is that the name is derived from the Indian name of the stream, skibboo, the suffix boo — sometimes

written bou—in Indian language meaning a “running stream.” (1)

SCOTT’S LAKE, Clarendon County—Settled 1732-37. Named for the Scott family, early settlers in this section. (1) (39)

SEVEN REACHES CREEK, Charleston County—So named because there are seven long reaches in this stream. (1)

SHINGLE CREEK, Charleston County—Given this name because parts of the stream are so shallow that only a shingle will float. (1)

SOL LEGARE ISLAND, Charleston County—Named for a little settlement, the site of which was owned by a man by the name of Solomon Legare. (1)

SOUTH ISLAND, Georgetown County—Named because of its location, south of the mouth of Santee River. (1)

SOUTH WIMBEE CREEK, Beaufort County—Named for the Wimbee or Wimbehe, a tribe of Cusabo Indians which seems to have been located between the Combahee and Broad Rivers. (85)

SPARROW SWAMP, Lee County—So named because of the many sparrows that live in the swamp. (1)

SPRING GULLY, Georgetown County—Named for a spring that formed the gully. (1)

SPUR BRANCH, Barnwell County—Rises east of Elko in northeast Barnwell County. So named because of the number of sand spurs that grow there and in the surrounding neighborhood. (1)

SQUIRREL SWAMP, Georgetown County—So named because the squirrels were plentiful here. (1)

STEAMBOAT CREEK, Charleton County—So named because it was navigable to steamboats that plied between Beaufort and Charleston. (1)

STEPHENS CREEK, Edgefield County—Named for a family of Stephens who were among the early pioneer families. (1)

STONO RIVER, Charleston County—(See town of Stono.)

STORE CREEK, Charleston County—So named because a large store stood near its headwaters. (1)

SUGAR CREEK, Union County—So named by the first settlers because of the sugarberries that grew along the stream. (1)

TANK BRANCH, Cherokee County—So named because the Southern Railway once had a large water tank on this stream. Also known as Tench and Tunk. (1)

TEARCOAT (Tarcoat) SWAMP, Clarendon County—Said to have received this name because:
1. a certain hunter lost the tail of his coat while

hunting in the swamp, which is full of thickets and brambles and rough on clothes; 2. a rascal was given a coat of tar for his misdeeds. (1)

THE TEE, Berkeley County—So named because of its likeness to the letter "T," being the point where the East and West Branches of the Cooper River meet. (76)

TERRIBLE CREEK, Fairfield County—Because of the rapid current after rains, those living near by called it "Terrible Creek." (1)

THOMPSON'S CREEK, Chesterfield County—Named for the Thompson family, early settlers of the county. (1)

THORNTREE CREEK, Fairfield County—So named because of the many thorn trees growing along its banks. (1)

THREE CREEKS, Marlboro County—Three rills form the creek; hence its name. (18)

THREE RUNS CREEK, Barnwell County—One of three creeks: Three Runs, Lower Three Runs, and Upper Three Runs. (1)

TOWN CREEK, Georgetown County—So named because of its proximity to Georgetown. (1)

TOWN CREEK, Kershaw County—Derives its name from the fact that it was the southern boundary of the early town of Fredericksburg in 1733-73. (See Camden.)

TOWNSEND RIVER, Charleston County—Named for the Townsend family, who once owned over 2,000 acres on Edisto Island. Here at Bleak Hall Plantation, the late John F. Townsend grew such fine sea island cotton that for ten years he received one dollar a pound for his staple. The river borders the plantation on the southeast. (1)

TRUE BLUE CREEK, Calhoun County—True Blue Plantation, through which the stream ran, gave it the name. Matthew Singleton, owner, so called his home in pre-Revolutionary days from the fact that it was once an indigo plantation, and produced true-blue coloring. (1)

TRUE LOVE CREEK, Calhoun County—So named because its course is far from straight, and thus is similar to the alleged trials of true love. (1)

TUGALOO RIVER, O c o n e e County—(See town of Tugaloo.)

TULLIFINNEY RIVER, Jasper County—This seems to be an Anglicized spelling of the Indian name, Tulufina, the name of a Guale town. Guale, pronounced "Wallie," referred to the area which is now coastal Georgia and its environs. Tulufina appears to have been a place or tribe of importance intimately connected with the interior Indians. (85)

TURKEY CREEK, Barnwell C o u n t y—So

named because of the large number of wild turkeys feeding there in olden times. Same name and origin occur in several other counties. (1)

TWELVE MILE CREEK, Lexington County—Named for its estimated length of twelve miles. (1) (53)

TWENTY-FIVE MILE CREEK, Kershaw County—So named because the stream was navigable for a distance of twenty-five miles. (1)

TYGER RIVER—(See town of Tyger.)

UPPER THREE RUNS CREEK, Barnwell County—(See Three Runs Creek.)

VILLEPONTEAUX BRANCH, Berkeley County—Named for Zachariah Villeponteaux, a wealthy Huguenot vestryman of Goose Creek Church who became celebrated for the brick which he made on his Parnassus plantation on the Black River. He supplied the brick for the now famous old St. Michael's Church in Charleston, and his initials may still be seen on the door of Pompion Hill Chapel. (See Ponteaux Branch.)

WACCAMAW RIVER, Horry County—Named for the Waccamaw Indians, the name Waccamaw meaning "milky water." (1) (51)

WADBOO SWAMP, Berkeley County—The Indians gave this name to the region about the swamp and it has been spelled Wattboo, Watboo,

and Watt-boo-e. Also known as Fairforest Swamp. (1) (80)

WANDO RIVER, Berkeley County—(See town of Wando.)

WARSAW ISLAND, Beaufort County—This seems to be decadent form of the word Wassaw, seemingly an Indian word. The Indian derivation of Wausau is from Ojibway or Menomini, Wasa, meaning "far" or "distant." (85)

WASSAMASSAW SWAMP, Berkeley County—So named for the Indian tribe of the same name that once occupied this territory. The Indian meaning of the word Wassamassaw is "connecting water." (60) (83)

WATERHOLE SWAMP, Georgetown County—Derives its name from an early water-hole that never went dry. (1)

WAXHAW CREEK, Lancaster County—Named for the Waxhaw Indians, who once lived in the vicinity. (1)

WESTFIELD CREEK, Chesterfield County—Named for John Westfield, an early settler who lived on the west side of the Pee Dee above Cheraw. (59)

WHALE BRANCH, Beaufort County—Supposed to have received its name from the fact that a whale found its way into the stream years ago during high water and was unable to get out. (1)

WHISKINBOO (Wiskinboo) CREEK, Berkeley County—A Cusabo Indian name given to one of the streams of Wadboo Swamp. (1) (80)

WHITE OAK BAY, Georgetown County—So named because of the white oak trees in it. (1)

WHOOPING ISLAND, Charleston County—The island was given this name because a ferry was located there, and it was often necessary for the traveler on the mainland side to whoop for the ferryman on the other side. (1)

WIMBEE CREEK, Beaufort County—The Wimbee or Wimbehe were a tribe of Cusabo Indians, and appear to have been located between the Combahee and Broad Rivers. (20) (85)

WINDY CREEK, Barnwell County—So named because of its course through a wind-swept area known as Windy Hill. (1)

WINYAH BAY, Georgetown County—An Indian name signifying "people of the bend." (1)

Y A U H A N N A H C R E E K, Georgetown County—(See town of Yauhannah.)

YONGES ISLAND, Charleston County—Named after a Mr. Yonge, who bought the island shortly after the War Between the States. (1)

ZIGZAG BRANCH, Beaufort County—Derives its name from its crooked course. (1)

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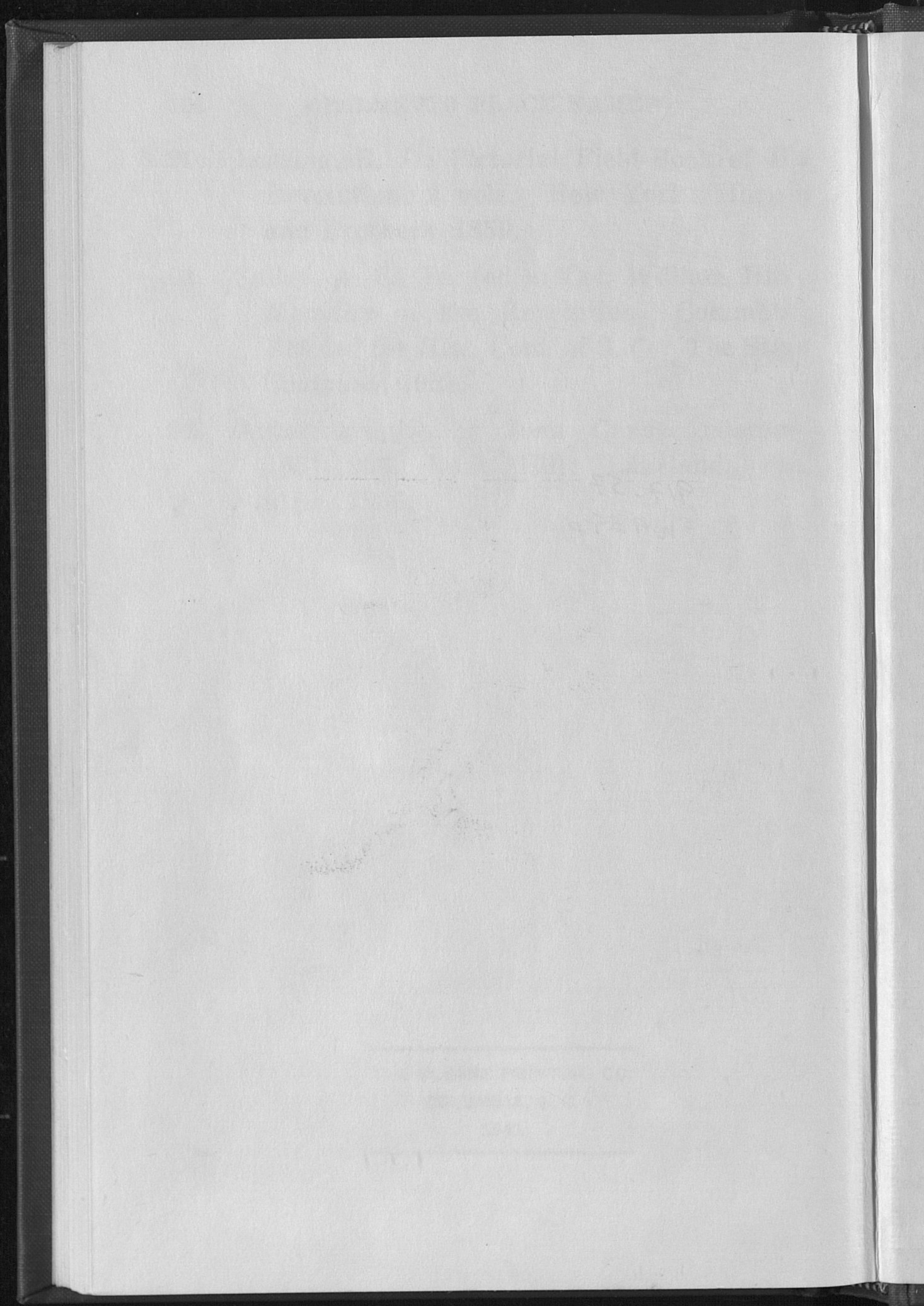
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