

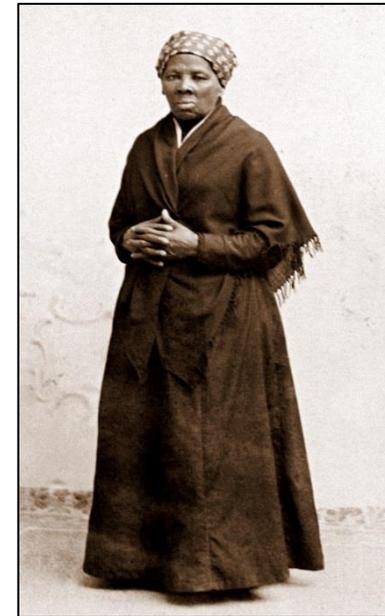
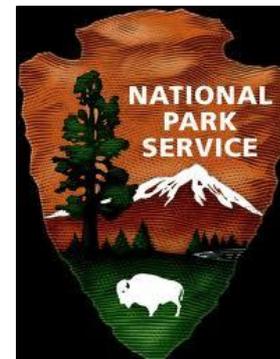


Colleton County Connections

Its people and the events they inspired



Presented by
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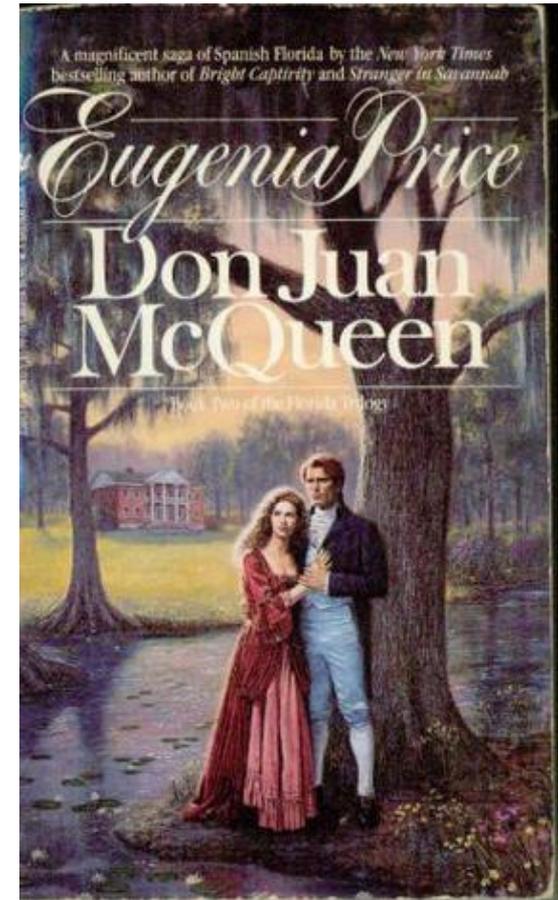


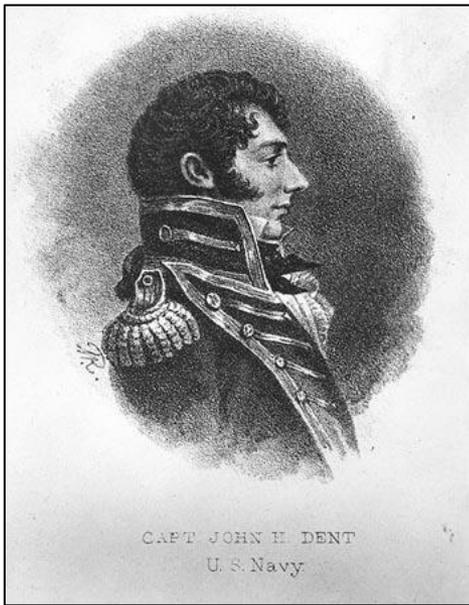
Thomas and Lucretia Radcliffe

In the late eighteenth century the Radcliffe's built a 3,000-acre complex of plantations centered at Almondbury Hill on Cuckhold's Creek. They also developed a tract of land above Calhoun Street in Charleston called appropriately "Radcliffeborough." With no heirs and her husband dead, Lucretia led a very "nouveau riche" lifestyle in Charleston, apparently impressing many but gaining the distain of the older, local families.



Don Juan McQueen (1751-1807) John McQueen and his brother Alexander inherited a sizable estate in Colleton County on Godfrey's Savanna. Post-war economic activities left him bankrupt. Facing debtors prison, he fled South Carolina and Georgia for Spanish East Florida in 1789. His wife and family stayed in South Carolina though he lost his lands along Godfrey's Savanna.





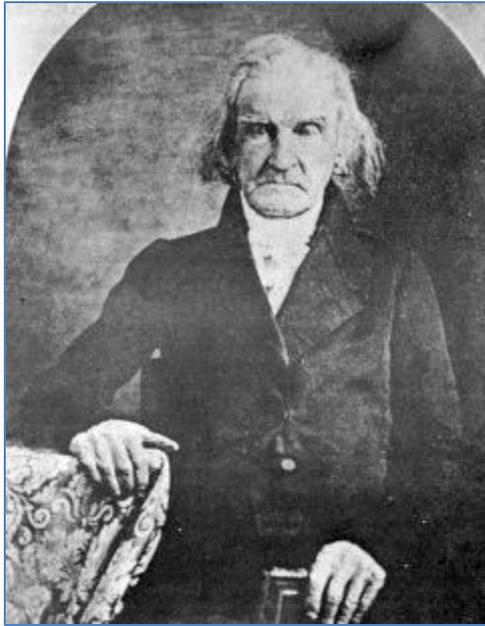
John Herbert Dent (1783-1823) was a US Navy Captain in the early American Republic . He served in the Navy during three early American Wars. It was his activities during the Tripolitan Campaign of 1804-05 that linked his name forever with a famous American military hymn.



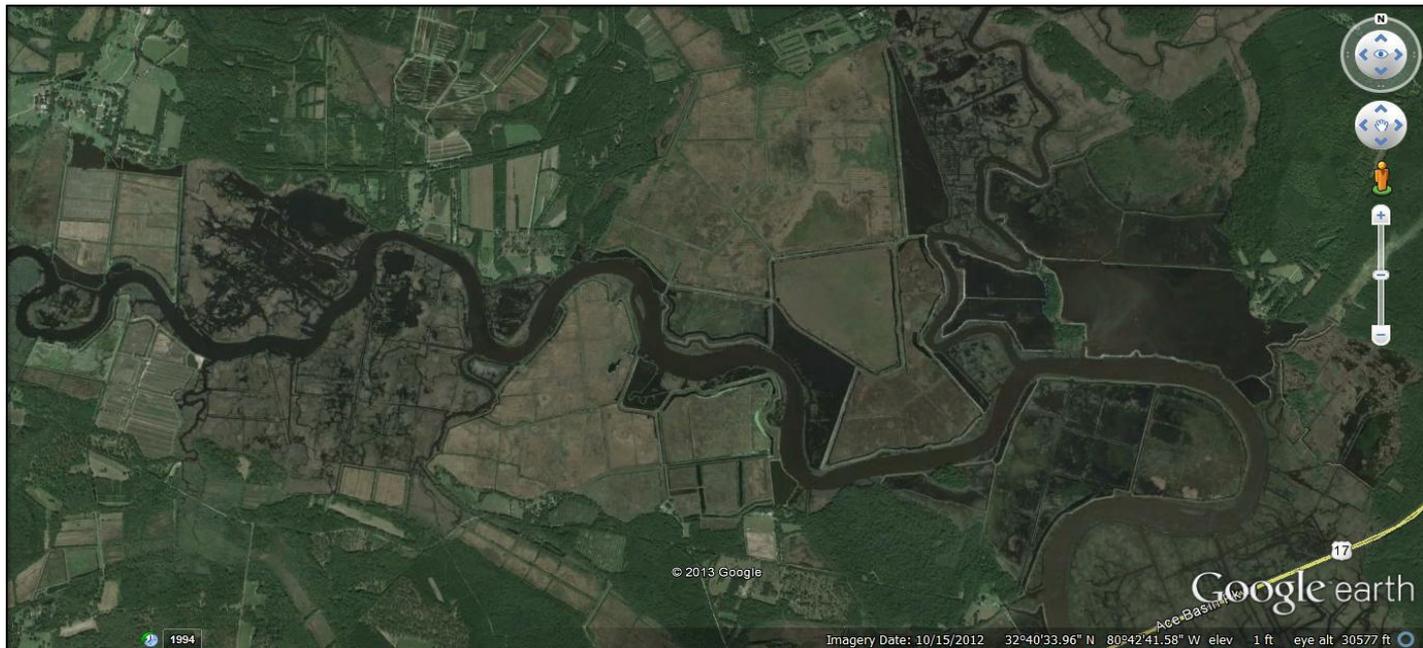
Marines Hymn

From the [Halls of Montezuma](#),
To the [shores of Tripoli](#);
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land, and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean:
We are proud to claim the title
Of United States Marine.
Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far-off Northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes;
You will find us always on the job
The United States Marines.
Here's health to you and to our Corps
Which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for life
And never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes;
They will find the streets are guarded
By United States Marines.





Nathaniel Heyward (1766-1851) “The Rice King” was born of a moderately wealthy family. He enlisted in the Colonial artillery at 14 and served in the siege of Charleston in 1780. After the war, he established himself at a plantation left him by his father; the Bluff on the Combahee. His wealth grew over the years and he amassed more than 25,000 acres and nearly 2,500 slaves on at least 17 different rice plantations. He was one of the wealthiest men in the United States and one of the few millionaires in the South at the time of his death.





Robert Mills (1781-1855)

Mills was the first native-born American to become a professional architect. He was associated with other famous architects such as James Hoban and Benjamin Latrobe. Among his many works are the St. Johns Episcopal Church in Baltimore, the Octagon Church for Unitarians in Philadelphia, numerous county courthouses throughout the South and the Washington Monument in Washington DC.





Colleton County Court House built 1820 in Greek Revival style as designed by Robert Mills.

Harriett Tubman (1820-1913)

An abolitionist after escaping slavery as an adult in 1849, she was a primary contact along the Underground Railroad that smuggled slaves out of the South and often to Canada. She helped John Brown recruit supporters for his raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859 and established a home in Auburn, New York.

During the Civil War she served as a cook, nurse and a spy for federal troops. She quickly developed connections and even carried weapons during her activities. It was in June 1863 that she achieved her most successful foray on the Combahee River.

After the war she continued her efforts to help newly freedmen and women attain their rights and adapt to their new found freedoms.





The Combahee River Raid of June 1-3, 1863 was the largest single slave raid of the Civil War. Led by Harriett Tubman, Union gunboats attacked up the Combahee River sacking plantations and freeing nearly 700 slaves who fled to the ships anchored in the river.





William Robertson Coe (1868-1955).

Coe was a financial wizard and wealthy entrepreneur by the turn of the twentieth century. He married into the family of one of the owners of Standard Oil Company. Using his sharp business acumen, he made a fortune in the insurance business. He even managed to gain the envy of every insurance broker in New York in 1912 when he landed the account for the structure of the “unsinkable” ship, Titanic.



After he married Caroline Graham Slaughter in 1926, the Coes' purchased the former Blake lands along the Combahee and added other lands to make a 14,000-acre hunting retreat. They built a 31-room mansion house, outbuildings and ancillary hunting facilities, they called Cherokee Plantation. It was named for the wild rose that grows in the area. Caroline sold it in the 1950s after her husband's death





Robert Beverly Evans (1906-1998)

Evans was an automotive industrialist, entrepreneur, sports enthusiast and Chairman of the Board of American Motors. Evans bought Cherokee Plantation in 1969 to use for quail hunting. During his years as a director of American Motors, the company introduced their modernized version of the Jeep Waggoner, the new Jeep Cherokee. The auto, so the story goes, was named by Evans for his beloved South Carolina hunting retreat in Colleton County—Cherokee Plantation.



Edward Francis Hutton 1875-1962

E.F. Hutton



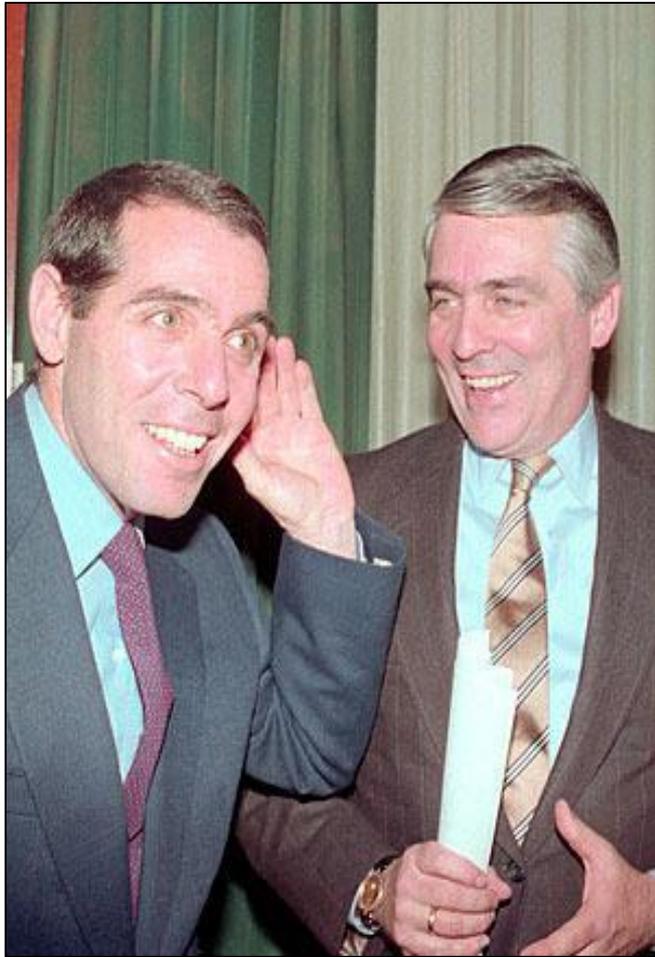
How he made it: Despite a hardscrabble upbringing — including the early death of his father — Edward Francis Hutton went on to be one of the greatest names in the brokerage business. Early in his career, Hutton worked his way up the ladder at railroads, mostly in auditing. He also worked in the mailroom of a securities firm. He eventually set up the brokerage bearing his name in 1904. His partners in the venture were brother Franklyn Laws Hutton and Gerald M. Loeb. Loeb did okay for himself, too.

Forgotten facts: Both Huttons married well and produced famous offspring. E.F.'s second wife was Marjorie Merriweather Post, the General Foods

heiress. Their only child was actress Dina Merrill (born Nedenia Marjorie Hutton), who for years served as the only female board member of the brokerage. Franklyn Hutton followed a similar pattern. He married Edna Woolworth, the dime store heiress. His daughter? Movie actress Barbara Hutton

After his wife Blanche Horton Hutton died in the Spanish flu epidemic of 1917-1919, E. F. Hutton married Marjorie Meriwether Post, the General Foods heiress. They bought several former rice plantations along the Combahee to use as recreational hunting camps. Hutton and his wife were simultaneously finishing their new Palm Beach Home, Mar-a-lago. They used their Colleton County land for hunting and entertaining. Laurel Springs was a combination of more than 5,000 acres of five former rice plantations that included White Hall, Rose Hill, Oakland, and Cypress. They kept the plantation until World War II when they sold most of the lands to the Lightseys.





E. F. Hutton Brokerage Company was initiated in 1905 by Edward Francis, brother Franklyn and another investor. The company continued long after E. F. Hutton's death in 1962. In the 1970s it became internationally famous with its advertisement that ended with, "When E. F. Hutton speaks, people listen." Unfortunately, it was blighted in a series of financial scandals in the 1980s and in 1988 it was merged with Shearson-Lehman Bros. and passed out of existence—no one was listening any more!





Tuskegee Airmen 1943-1945

The Tuskegee Airman was the popular name of the African-American group of US Army Air Corps pilots that formed the 332nd Fighter Group and 477th Bombardment Group. They fought in the North African, Italian, and Northern European campaigns from 1943-1945.

When they painted their P-51 Mustang Fighter tails red to distinguish them in combat, they gained the sobriquet "Red Tails." The unit trained at several bases across the US including the Walterboro Army Airfield.

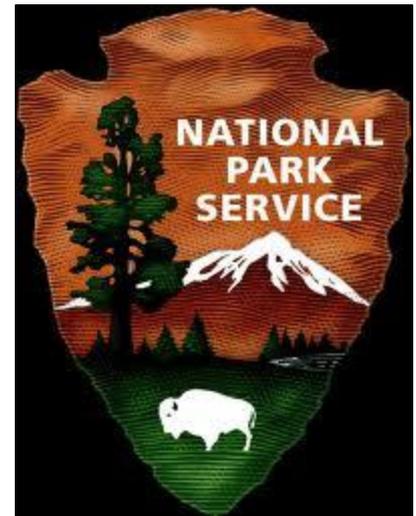
John Emil Peurifoy (1907-1955) He was a Walterboro native, American Diplomat and Ambassador to Greece, Thailand, and Guatemala. After several jobs, he joined the US State Department in 1938 in the Roosevelt Administration and was in charge of the arrangements for the first UN Conference in San Francisco in 1945. He was a life-long Democrat but served the Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower Administrations as a “trouble shooter” where Communists threatened to take over US-backed regimes. In 1954, he helped engineer the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz’s government in Guatemala. He and a son were killed in an auto accident in Thailand in 1955.





George Hartzog (1920-2008)

George Hartzog was a farmer's son from Smoaks who became the Director of the National Park Service from 1964-1972. During his tenure, he supported Interior Director Stewart Udall's efforts to bring the parks to the cities. During the Nixon Administration, he lobbied for the country's first two National Parks within the city limits of a major urban area: Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco.





J. Peter Grace (1913-1995)

Grace was a multimillionaire industrialist who became CEO of W. R. Grace and Company, a world-wide chemical enterprise started by his grandfather. His forceful personality in fighting waste in business earned him a Commission during the Reagan Administration to find and eliminate Federal Government waste. The Commission became known as the “Grace Commission.”

Robert Edward “Ted” Turner (1938-)

Media Mogul, Ted Turner, bought Hope Plantation, a 5000+ acre tract that includes some 10 different plantations near Jacksonboro that he uses for hunting and support for environmental issues including helping to initiate the ACE Basin program.

