

## Chapter 1 : Romantic Getaways in SC: The Cottages on Charleston Harbor

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester. As of the U. Census, the metropolitan statistical area had a total population of , people. North Charleston is the second-largest city in the Charleston–North Charleston–Summerville Metropolitan Statistical Area and ranks as the third-largest city in the state; Mount Pleasant and Summerville are the next-largest cities. These cities combined with other incorporated and unincorporated areas along with the city of Charleston form the Charleston–North Charleston Urban Area with a population of , as of [update]. The traditional parish system persisted until the Reconstruction Era, when counties were imposed. When the city of Charleston was formed, it was defined by the limits of the Parish of St. Michael, now also includes parts of St. History[ edit ] The Pink House, the oldest stone building in Charleston, was built of Bermudian limestone at 17 Chalmers Street, between and Main articles: It took seven years before the group arranged for settlement expeditions. In , Governor William Sayle brought over several shiploads of settlers from Bermuda, which lies due east of Charleston although closer to Cape Hatteras in North Carolina. These settlers established Charles Town at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River a few miles northwest of the present-day city center. The British Crown did not approve the one attempt to do so in the s. The settlers declared war on them in October. The Charlestonians initially allied with the Westo, a slaving northern tribe that had grown powerful trading for guns with the colonists in Virginia. The Westo had made enemies of nearly every other tribe in the region, however, and the English turned on them in . Destroying the Westo by , the settlers were able to use their improved relations with the Cusabo and other tribes to trade, recapture runaway slaves, and engage in slaving raids of Spanish-allied areas. Not only was this location more defensible, but it also offered access to a fine natural harbor, which accommodated trade with the West Indies. The new town was the 5th-largest in North America by . A smallpox outbreak hit in , followed by an earthquake in February whose ensuing fire destroyed about a third of the town. Charles Town suffered between 5 and 8 major yellow fever outbreaks over the first half of the 18th century. It developed a deserved reputation as one of the least healthy locations in British North America for whites, although mistaken observations over the period led some doctors to think that blacks had a natural immunity to the disease. Charles Town was fortified according to a plan developed in under Governor Nathaniel Johnson. The early settlement was often subject to attack from sea and land. Native Americans and pirates both raided it, though the Yamasee War of the s did not quite reach it. Charles Town was besieged by the pirate "Blackbeard" for several days in May; his pirates plundered merchant ships and seized the passengers and crew of the *Crowley*. Blackbeard released his hostages and left in exchange for a chest of medicine from Governor Robert Johnson. Charlestown was a center for inland colonization of South Carolina, but remained the southernmost point of English settlement on the American mainland until the Province of Georgia was established in . The first settlers primarily came from England and its colonies on Barbados and Bermuda. The latter planters brought African slaves with them who had been purchased in the islands. Early immigrants to the city included Protestant French, Scottish, Irish, and Germans, as well as hundreds of Jews, predominately Sephardi from England and the Netherlands. Catholic emancipation did not proceed in earnest until after the onset of the American Revolution. They had been brought to Charlestown on the Middle Passage, first as "servants" and then as slaves. Many slaves were sold from here. At the foundation of the town, the principal items of commerce were pine timber and pitch for ships and tobacco. Records show an average annual export of 54, skins for the years from to . At the same time, Indians were used to enslave one another. From to , approximately 40, native men, women, and children were sold through the port, principally to the West Indies but also to Boston and other cities in British North America. The profitability of growing rice led the planters to pay premiums for slaves from the "Rice Coast" who knew its cultivation; their descendants make up the Gullah. Within three years, British subsidies and high demand had already made it a leading export. The white

community had recently been decimated by a malaria outbreak and the rebels killed about 25 white people before being stopped by the colonial militia; the rebellion resulted in whites killing 35 to 50 black people. The Negro Act also tightened controls, requiring one white for every ten blacks on any plantation and banning slaves from assembling together, growing their own food, earning money, or learning to read. By the mid-18th century, Charlestown, described as "the Jerusalem of American slavery, its capital and center of faith", [34]: The plantations and the economy based on them made this the wealthiest city in British North America [47] and the largest in population south of Philadelphia.

*calendrierdelascience.com Stories of Charleston Harbor [database on-line]. Provo, UT: calendrierdelascience.com Operations Inc,*

Visit Website Did you know? The only Union deaths came during the evacuation: One soldier was killed and another mortally wounded in an accidental explosion during a planned gun salute. Construction of Fort Sumter first began in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, on a manmade island built from thousands of tons of granite. Building ground to a halt in the s amid a dispute over ownership of the stretch of the harbor, and did not resume until Like many Third System fortifications, Fort Sumter proved a costly endeavor, and construction slowed again in due to lack of funding. Commanded by Major Robert Anderson , these companies were stationed at Fort Moultrie, a dilapidated fortification facing the coastline. Recognizing that Fort Moultrie was vulnerable to a land assault, Anderson elected to abandon it for the more easily defensible Fort Sumter on December 26, . A standoff ensued until January 9, , when a ship called the Star of the West arrived in Charleston with over U. South Carolina militia batteries fired upon the vessel as it neared Charleston Harbor, forcing it to turn back to sea. Major Anderson refused repeated calls to abandon Fort Sumter, and by March there were over 3, militia troops besieging his garrison. A number of other U. With the inauguration of President Abraham Lincoln in March , the situation soon escalated. Knowing that Anderson and his men were running out of supplies, Lincoln announced his intention to send three unarmed ships to relieve Fort Sumter. Having already declared that any attempt to resupply the fort would be seen as an act of aggression, South Carolina militia forces soon scrambled to respond. On April 11, militia commander P. Beauregard demanded that Anderson surrender the fort, but Anderson again refused. In response Beauregard opened fire on Fort Sumter shortly after 4: Captain Abner Doubleday â€”later famous for the myth that he invented baseballâ€”ordered the first shots in defense of the fort a few hours later. With his stores of ammunition depleted, Anderson was forced to surrender the fort shortly after 2 p. No Union troops had been killed during the bombardment, but two men died the following day in an explosion that occurred during an artillery salute held before the U. The bombardment of Fort Sumter would play a major part in triggering the Civil War. In the days following the assault, Lincoln issued a call for Union volunteers to quash the rebellion, while more Southern states including Virginia , North Carolina and Tennessee cast their lot with the Confederacy. Once it was completed and better armed, Fort Sumter allowed the Confederates to create a valuable hole in the Union blockade of the Atlantic seaboard. While Du Pont had hoped to recapture Fort Sumterâ€”by then a symbol of the Confederate rebellionâ€”his attack was poorly coordinated and met with unfavorable weather conditions. In collaboration with Fort Sumter, Confederate batteries commanded by P. Only one Union soldier was killed during the battle, but one of the ironclads, the Keokuk, sank the next day. Five Confederates were killed during the attack, but the damage to Fort Sumter was soon repaired and its defenses improved. After being met with heavy fire from Fort Sumter, Union General Quincy Adams Gillmore turned his guns on the fort and unleashed a devastating seven-day bombardment. On September 8 a force of nearly Union troops attempted to land at Fort Sumter and capture the post by force. Union Rear Admiral John Dahlgren mistakenly believed the fort was manned by a skeleton crew, but the landing party was met by over Confederate infantry, who easily repulsed the assault. Following the failed infantry attack, Union forces on Morris Island recommenced their bombing campaign on Fort Sumter. Over the next 15 months, Union artillery effectively leveled Fort Sumter, eventually firing nearly 50, projectiles at the fort between September and February . Despite suffering over casualties from the Union bombardments, the beleaguered Confederate garrison managed to retain control of the fort until February . Only when Union General William T. Sherman was poised to capture Charleston did the Confederates finally evacuate. Union forces would reclaim Fort Sumter on February 22, . Anderson and Abner Doubleday, the two commanding officers from the original siege of Fort Sumter, would both return to the fortress on April 14, , for a flag raising ceremony. It would see little use during the s and s and was eventually reduced to serving as a lighthouse station for Charleston Harbor. With the start of the Spanish-American War , the fortress was

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rearmed and once again used as a coastal defense installation. In Fort Sumter was decommissioned as a military post and turned over to the National Park Service. It now attracts over , visitors every year.

## Chapter 3 : History of Charleston - Wikipedia

*This Charleston ghost cruise brings you to the city's spooky sites that can't be reached on foot. Board a foot catamaran and set sail on the Charleston Harbor, passing by the sites of pirate attacks, naval battles, and more.*

On an unseasonably hot afternoon in Charleston, S. Cough suppressant topical analgesic. So we figured a coating of chest rub a. Stepping past a rat carcass or two was a far greater challenge. Only 10 bold souls decided to go to the island fortressâ€”which exists merely as a curiosity for most Charleston sightseers and boaters. To access the historic property, which is not open to the public, special permission was secured in advance from its current owners: Scores of photographs were taken at the fort during the Civil War, so our main aim was to identify present-day sites of those images. Of course, for us history nerds, an opportunity to explore the seldom-seen site was too tantalizing to pass up. Constructed in to replace an earlier log-and-earth fort, the brick-and-mortar Castle Pinckney, named after South Carolina politician Charles Pinckney, guarded Charleston Harbor during the War of Army maintained a limited presence there. Then came the winter of â€” War fever was intense. On December 20, , South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union. Pettigrew gathered on the green at The Citadel in Charleston. The soldiers, most of whom were unaware of their destination, boarded the steamer Nina, which immediately headed for Castle Pinckney. The Federal bastion was manned by a commanding officer, an ordnance sergeant, four mechanics, and 30 laborers. Reported a Charleston newspaper on December 28, This was said to have been the Riot Act. Riot Act or not, the bare-bones garrison relinquished the installation, eventually withdrawing to Fort Sumter, nearly three miles farther out into the harbor. Meade, the commanding officer, refused parole and joined the Union garrison in Fort Sumter. But with the secession of Virginia, he would resign and join the Confederacy. Meanwhile, a Northern newspaper soon speculated how Castle Pinckney might be returned to the Union fold. Perhaps, however, a broadside from one of our new frigates of weighty armament might suffice for the business. Three months later, the fort served as a prison for more than Union soldiers who had been captured at the First Battle of Bull Run Manassas. Meade refused parole and joined the Union garrison on nearby Fort Sumter. At night, they were confined to cells in the fort. After six weeks, the castle proved to be inadequate for permanent confinement, and prisoners were transferred back to Charleston. On December 12, , the POWs were hauled back to Castle Pinckney because a massive fire had destroyed a vast swath of the city, including the jail where the Federals were held. Of course, for Yankee prisoners, Castle Pinckney was more or less unappealing. If you hear of anyone getting the Southern Rights Fever as strongly as I had it, just show them this, and if it does not cure him, nothing will. In its short existence as a Civil War prison, Castle Pinckney boasted a Zouave presence in both its Confederate garrison, which included the Charleston Zouave Cadets, and a contingent of prisoners captured at First Bull Run: According to the 3rd Rhode Island Heavy Artillery regimental history, gunners on Morris Islandâ€”a little more than three miles awayâ€”targeted Pinckney with a pound Parrott on June 29, We dropped our shells into Charleston whenever we pleased; but the size of the castle made it the smallest armed target that we had selected; and its occupants, feeling that they were exempt from our regards, and safe, were sitting and strolling about on the work. Our magnificent shots produced among them an indescribable excitement. From that hour the work began to undergo a change, and soon, by sand-bags and timbers, it became transformed into quite a solid earthwork. Yet it was never regarded as a point of vital military importance. Union troops finally reoccupied the fort after the Confederates abandoned it on February 18, Fittingly perhaps, Castle Pinckney drifted into obscurity after the Civil War. For a short time, it was used as a prison, housing vagrants and other civilian prisoners. Security bordered on nonchalant. Prisoners were permitted to roam about the fort during the day, and were restricted to their cells only at night. Army and Navy personnel. It is intended as a sort of social and patriotic peace offering. The people of the birthplace of the rebellion want to take part in the new era of National sentiment that pervades the country. Wooden casks had somehow been set ablaze, threatening to ignite a nearby oil house that held 15, gallons of kerosene. The keeper and his family rolled the casks into the harbor, saving themselves and 12 sleeping inhabitants. It lost its august designation in Nevertheless, in it was added to the National Register of Historic

Places. In , another fire on the island destroyed an old, wooden structure associated with the lighthouse. Vacant for years, it had been a frequent target of vandals. Various plans to restore the fort hit dead ends, and it was sold by the state to the Fort Sumter Camp No. The historic fort was constructed in on the Charleston Harbor island Shutes Folly and now provides a view of the Arthur Ravenel Jr. Bridge spanning the Cooper River facing page. The entranceway shown top right is the original, but the ruins shown above are postwar. By the time of the Civil War, the fort was adequately defended with 28 cannons, including 14 pounders, four pounders, and four 8-inch howitzers. Photo by John Banks Motivated by buried treasure of a sort, Middleton wants to someday excavate the fort. A pile of bricks, perhaps some dating to the Civil War, lay near its massive, exterior wall. Nimbleness was required to make our way through the narrow brick gateway, up a steep hill and into the foreboding castle. Near that entrance, we identified the location of a postwar image of a young African-American, a thrill for some of us. In the far distance, the majestic Arthur Ravenel Jr. Bridge gleamed in the sunlight. At least one of us imagined from our amazing vantage point the arc of Union cannon fire in Charleston Harbor during the siege. Given vast changes since the Civil War, we speculated about sites of wartime images taken inside the fort. Pointing to an exterior wall, one of our group surmised he had found where the young Charleston Zouave Cadets had posed in Thankfully, scores of pelicans seemed largely unmoved by our presence. Some of us wondered what else might lie beneath tons of sand and debris dumped at Castle Pinckney long ago. The remains of the prison for Union POWs? He thanks Craig Swain for his contributions to this story.

## Chapter 4 : History of Charleston, South Carolina

*The Harbor Tour is run by Charleston Harbor Tours, which is the oldest harbor tour company in Charleston, tracing its roots to Boone Hall Plantation is one of America's oldest working plantations, having been established over years ago.*

It lies primarily between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The harbor of Charleston has given the city a major role in the naval history of the United States, and particularly the Civil War. When Charles II was restored to the throne of England, he was unable to reward everyone to whom he was indebted with cash. In 1683, he provided eight former generals, who became known as the Lords Proprietors, the title to Carolina. In 1670, settlers arrived at the Ashley River and established a settlement on its west bank, which they named Charles Town in honor of Charles II. The following year, to provide for better defense, they transferred themselves across the river and rebuilt at the tip of the peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. In 1672, the town authorized the first taxpayer-supported public library in America, which remained open for more than ten years. The British Crown wanted greater control over the colony and in 1733, reorganized it as a Crown Colony. In 1733, the proprietors were completely bought out by King George. Growth continued under the new regime. In 1735, the city struck a bargain with the Choctaw Indians, exchanging trading rights for an agreement by the Choctaws to attack the French. The Charleston Library Society was organized in 1733. It organized the Charleston Museum in 1783, the oldest such museum in America. The College of Charleston gave its first classes in 1733, making it the oldest municipal college in America. Charles Town played an important role during the American Revolution. His plantation, Middleton Place, was home to three more generations of prominent South Carolina politicians and is now a carefully preserved National Historic Landmark. Two years later, the city was made the state capital. In that same year, the British sent a fleet against the city, but were repulsed. They tried again in February 1780, with a siege that lasted 40 days and resulted in the capitulation by the city on May 28. The British occupation lasted until December 14, 1780. In August of the following year, the city was chartered and took the name Charleston. The state capital was moved to Columbia in 1786. During that year, the Medical College of South Carolina was opened. It later became the Medical University of South Carolina. It admitted its first woman cadet in 1838. Roper Hospital, the first community hospital in the Carolinas, was founded in 1858. Reaction to the election of Abraham Lincoln in November 1860 was not long coming. On December 20, a convention meeting in Charleston declared South Carolina to be an independent commonwealth, the first act of secession by any state. Towards the end of the year, Union forces began a blockade of Charleston. The Hunley itself sank while returning to port. The war in Charleston came to an official end on April 14, 1865, when the Union flag was raised over Fort Sumter on the fourth anniversary of its surrender. Although Charleston is in the Deep South and Jim Crow laws were put in place after Reconstruction, the city took a moderate approach by local standards. A Charleston judge, J. Waties Waring, dissented from a Federal District Court decision upholding the "separate but equal" doctrine in *Briggs v. Elliott*. His dissenting opinion was cited by the U. Supreme Court when it ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

**Chapter 5 : Historic Forts: Heroic Tales from Charleston, South Carolina**

*Charleston was a very important seaside city in the early s, with many merchant ships coming in and out of our harbor. But these ships, which carried valuable trading commodities along with gold and silver, attracted pirates.*

It took seven years before the Lords could arrange for settlement, the first being that of "Charles Town," the original name for the city. The community was established in by English colonists from Bermuda , under the first Governor of South Carolina , William Sayle , on the west bank of the Ashley River a few miles northwest of the present city. It was soon designated by Anthony Ashley Cooper , leader of the Lords Proprietor, to become a "great port town", a destiny which the city fulfilled. By , the settlement had grown, joined by settlers from England , Barbados , and Virginia ; and it was moved to the current peninsular location. As the capital of the Carolina colony , Charles Town was a base for colonial expansion and was the southernmost point of English settlement during the late 17th century. The settlement was often subject to attack from sea and from land. Two buildings remain from the Walled City: Over time, it became known as the Four Corners of the Law, referring to the various arms of governmental and religious law presiding over the square and the growing city. His pirates plundered merchant ships and seized the passengers and crew of the Crowley while demanding a chest of medicine from Governor Robert Johnson. Receiving it, they released their nearly naked hostages and sailed up the coast for North Carolina. The following year, the capitol of the colony was erected across the square. By , Charleston had become a bustling trade center, the hub of the Atlantic trade for the southern colonies, and the wealthiest and largest city south of Philadelphia. By , it was the fourth largest port in the colonies, after only Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with a population of 11., slightly more than half of that slaves. Cotton , rice and indigo were successfully cultivated by Gullah people who survived the Middle Passage as enslaved planters. They were captured from the Congo-Angola border and rice -producing regions of West Africa , like the "Rice Coast," the "Windward Coast," the "Gambia," and "Sierra-Leon", and forced to work in the surrounding coastal low-country. Cotton, rice, indigo and naval stores were exported in an extremely profitable shipping industry. It was the cultural and economic center of the South. On Monday, May 4, , a large tornado temporarily emptied the Ashley River and sank five warships lying offshore. In colonial times, Boston, Massachusetts , and Charleston were sister cities, and people of means spent summers in Boston and winters in Charleston. There was a great deal of trade with Bermuda and the Caribbean , and some people came to live in Charleston from these areas. French , Scots-Irish , Scottish , Irish , and Germans migrated to the developing seacoast town, representing numerous Protestant denominations, as well as Roman Catholicism and Judaism. Sephardic Jews migrated to the city in such numbers that Charleston eventually was home to, by the beginning of the 19th century and until about , the largest and wealthiest Jewish community in North America [9] [10] The Jewish Coming Street Cemetery , first established in , attests to their long-standing presence in the community. The first Anglican church, St. Church stems from a religious group organized solely by African Americans, free and slave, in It is the oldest A. The first American museum opened to the public on January 12, in Charleston. From the midth century a large amount of immigration was taking place in the upcountry of the Carolinas , some of it coming from abroad through Charleston, but also much of it a southward movement from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania , until the upcountry population was larger than the coastal population. The upcountry people were viewed by Charlestonians as being unpolished in many ways,[ citation needed ] and had different interests, setting the stage for several generations of conflicts between the upcountry and the Charleston elite. The Charleston Library Society was established in by some wealthy Charlestonians who wished to keep up with the scientific and philosophical issues of the day. This group also helped establish the College of Charleston in , the oldest college in South Carolina, the oldest municipal college in the United States, and the 13th oldest college in the United States. During the early 17th century , it was difficult to acquire enslaved Africans north of the Caribbean. To meet labor needs, European colonists had practiced Indian slavery for some time. The Carolinians transformed the Indian slave trade during the late 17th and early 18th centuries by treating slaves as a trade commodity to be exported, mainly to the West Indies. Alan Gally estimates that between and , between 24, and 51, Native

Americans were captured and sold, from South Carolina — many more than the number of African slaves imported into the colonies of the future United States during the same period. The colony was settled mainly by planters from the overpopulated sugar island colony of Barbados , who brought relatively large numbers of African slaves from that island. In protest of the Tea Act of , which embodied the concept of taxation without representation , Charlestonians confiscated tea and stored it in the Exchange and Custom House. Representatives from all over the colony came to the Exchange in to elect delegates to the Continental Congress , the group responsible for drafting the Declaration of Independence ; and South Carolina declared its independence from the crown on the steps of the Exchange. Soon, the church steeples of Charleston, especially St. It was thrice the target of British attacks. The same practices, however, did win the allegiance of thousands of Black Loyalists. On June 28, , General Henry Clinton, with men and a naval squadron, tried to seize Charleston, hoping for a simultaneous Loyalist uprising in South Carolina. It seemed a cheap way of waging the war, but it failed as the naval force was defeated by the Continental Army, specifically, the 2nd South Carolina Regiment at Fort Moultrie under the command of William Moultrie. Additionally, no local Loyalists attacked the town from behind as the British had hoped. The Loyalists were too poorly organized to be effected, but as late as , senior officials in London, misled by Loyalist exiles, placed their confidence in their rising. Moultrie had been forced to ignore the order to retreat from his general, Charles Lee , under commands from his president John Rutledge. In the end, the spongy palmetto-and-sand defenses completely neutralized the British naval bombardment and gave the Royal Navy its first defeat in a century. Following the capture of Savannah in the closing days of , forces under Brig. The same year, the French frigate Amazone captured the post ship Ariel off Charlestown on September Clinton returned in with 14, soldiers. American General Benjamin Lincoln was trapped and surrendered his entire men force after a long fight, and the Siege of Charleston was the greatest American defeat of the war see Henry Clinton "Commander in Chief" section for more. Making the capture of Charlestown their chief priority, the British sent Gen. Clinton south from New England in October Lincoln was aware of the attack and set about fortifying the city, but an outbreak of smallpox over the winter was used by local slaveholders to excuse themselves from sending men to assist the effort. Clinton approached the town via James Island and began his siege on April 1, , with about 14, troops and 90 ships. Bombardment began on March De Laumoy advised Gen. Charles Cornwallis in Charleston with around troops to consolidate British control and then move north against Virginia. These militias used hit-and-run tactics and targeted solitary Loyalists. Clinton returned to New York, leaving Charles Cornwallis with men to rally Loyalists, build forts across the state, and demand oaths of allegiance to the King. Many of these forts were taken over by the Patriot militias. The occupation forces exaggerated the power of the Loyalists and the willingness of the people to obey Royal authority. British rule was undermined by its inconsistent and arbitrary policies, together with disputes between military and civilian officials, authorities and the unwillingness of British officials to restore full civil government. Commerce and expansion[ edit ] City Market, now occupied by the Daughters of the Confederacy. By , Carolinians were meeting at the Capitol building for the Constitutional Ratification Convention, and while there was support for the Federal Government, division arose over the location of the new state capitol. A suspicious fire broke out in the Capitol building during the Convention, after which the delegates relocated to the Exchange and decreed Columbia the new state capitol. By , the Capitol had been rebuilt and became the Charleston County Courthouse. Upon its completion, the city possessed all the public buildings necessary to be transformed from a colonial capitol to the center of the antebellum South. The grandeur and number of buildings erected in the following century reflect the optimism, pride, and civic destiny that many Charlestonians felt for their community. Charleston became more prosperous in the plantation -dominated economy of the post-Revolutionary years. Cotton plantations relied heavily on slave labor. Slaves were also the primary labor force within the city, working as domestics, artisans, market workers or laborers. In , the Charleston Market was founded. It soon became a hub for the African-American community, with many slaves and free people of color staffing stalls. When a massive slave revolt planned by Denmark Vesey , a free black, was discovered in , such hysteria ensued amidst white Charlestonians and Carolinians that the activities of free blacks and slaves were severely restricted. Hundreds of blacks, free and slave, and some white supporters involved in the

planned uprising were held in the Old Jail. It also was the impetus for the construction of a new State Arsenal in Charleston. Recently, research published by historian Michael P. The Bank of South Carolina, the second oldest building constructed as a bank in the nation, was established in While the First Bank was converted to City Hall by , the Second Bank proved to be a vital part of the community as it was the only bank in the city equipped to handle the international transactions so crucial to the export trade. By , the Market Hall and Sheds, where fresh meat and produce were brought daily, became the commercial hub of the city. The slave trade also depended on the port of Charleston, where ships could be unloaded and the slaves sold at markets. Contrary to popular belief, slaves were never traded at the Market Hall areas. During this period over 90 percent of Federal funding was generated from import duties, collected by custom houses such as the one in Charleston. In , South Carolina passed an ordinance of nullification , a procedure in which a state could in effect repeal a Federal law, directed against the most recent tariff acts. Charleston remained one of the busiest port cities in the country, and the construction of a new, larger United States Custom House began in , but its construction was interrupted by the events of the Civil War. Prior to the election , the National Democratic Convention convened in Charleston. Hibernian Hall served as the headquarters for the delegates supporting Stephen A. Douglas , who it was hoped would bridge the gap between the northern and southern delegates on the issue of extending slavery to the territories. The convention disintegrated when delegates were unable to summon a two-thirds majority for any candidate. This divisiveness resulted in a split in the Democratic Party, and the election of Abraham Lincoln , the Republican candidate. Charleston, South Carolina, in the Civil War The Mills House Hotel and nearby ruined buildings in Charleston, with a shell-damaged carriage and the remains of a brick chimney in the foreground. On April 12, , shore batteries under the command of General Pierre G. Beauregard opened fire on the Union-held Fort Sumter in the harbor. After a hour bombardment, Major Robert Anderson surrendered the fort. Officers and cadets from The Citadel were assigned to various Confederate batteries during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Although The Citadel continued to operate as an academy during the Civil War, cadets were made a part of the South Carolina military department along with the cadets from the Arsenal Academy in Columbia, to form the Battalion of State Cadets. Cadets from both institutions continued to aid the Confederate army by helping drill recruits, manufacture ammunition, protect arms depots, and guard Union prisoners. In December , Citadel and Arsenal cadets were ordered to join Confederate forces at Tullifinny Creek, South Carolina, where they engaged in pitched battles with advancing units of General W. In all, The Citadel Corps of Cadets earned eight battle streamers and one service streamer for its service to South Carolina during the war.

### Chapter 6 : Charleston Waterfront Pass

*The Charleston District is working with the Charleston Harbor Pilots on the final design of the Charleston Harbor Post 45 Deepening Project. The Harbor Pilots are the only ones authorized to guide a container ship into the harbor, so their input is integral to the process.*

### Chapter 7 : Stories of Charleston Harbor

*Charleston, the county seat of Charleston County, is South Carolina's second largest metropolitan area. It lies primarily between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The harbor of Charleston has given the city a major role in the naval history of the United States, and particularly the Civil War.*

### Chapter 8 : Charleston, South Carolina - Wikipedia

*Charleston's cobblestone streets, Old Slave Mart, and remnants of Fort Sumter prove it has a rich history. The Holy City was founded by a colonial expedition of English settlers when they sailed to the Charleston Harbor in*

### Chapter 9 : Fort Sumter - HISTORY

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*Enjoy a fun and challenging game of golf on this hole course overlooking Charleston Harbor, located at the foot of the Arthur Ravenel Jr. Bridge just miles from our resort. Amenities at Patriots Point include a lighted driving range with PGA instruction, a southern-style clubhouse, and a golfers' grill and patio.*