

34-1 Battle of Blue Savannah

Intersection of US 501 and SC 41

One fourth mile south of this site General Francis Marion defeated a band of Tories under Captain Barfield on August 13, 1780, by feigning retreat and drawing them into a trap.

Erected by Blue Savannah Chapter, D.A.R., Mullins, S.C.-1955

34-2 Confederate Navy Yard

US 76, about 8 miles W of Marion at Pee Dee River Bridge

The Confederacy established a navy yard 1/4 mile NW about 1853 on the banks of the Great Pee Dee River. Here, under the command of Lt. Van Renssalaer Morgan, a wooden gunboat, the C.S.S. Pee Dee, was built. Launched by November 1864, it was burned to prevent its capture by Federal Forces in March 1865. Erected by the U.D.C. Pee Dee District-1968

34-3

US 378 near its intersection with SC 908, at Britton's Neck

(Front) Britton's Neck

One of the oldest settlements in Marion County, Britton's Neck lay between the Great and Little Pee Dee Rivers extending northward from the mouth of the Little Pee Dee. It was named for Francis, Timothy, Daniel, Moses, Joseph and Philip Britton, who settled in the neck about 1735-36. They were the sons of Francis Britton, who was in Carolina in 1697.

(Reverse) Britton's Ferry

Six miles south of here was the site of Britton's Ferry, on Great Pee Dee River at the junction of Williamsburg, Georgetown, and Marion County lines. The ferry was established by Francis Britton and two other commissioners under an Act of 1747.

Britton's Neck was the center of patriot sympathy during the American Revolution, making the ferry important to both sides. Erected by Dr. Henry Woodward Chapter, S.C. Society Daughters of the American Colonists-1971

34-4 Snow's Island

US 378 at its intersection with Dunham's Bluff Road

During the winter of 1780-1781, General Francis Marion established his camp 1 1/2 miles south of here on Snow's Island. Named for early settlers James and William Snow, the island forms the southeast corner of present Florence County and is bounded by Pee Dee River, Lynch's River, and Clark's Creek. Snow's Island was the site of a battle fought in March 1781. Erected by Snow's Island Chapter Children of the American Revolution, Mullins, S.C.-1972

34-5

In front of Marion County Courthouse, Marion

(Front) Marion County

Originally part of colonial Craven County and Georgetown District of 1769, Marion was created as Liberty County by an Act of the General Assembly in 1785. The name was changed to Marion District in 1798 and to Marion County in 1868. The present lines were established by the withdrawal of Florence County in 1888 and Dillon County in

1910. The area is 480 square miles.

(Reverse) Marion Courthouse

Erected in 1853 at a cost of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, this is the third structure built on this site to house the court. Restored in 1970, the original iron work remains and each step bears the name and address of the metal worker, "Hayward Bartlett, Baltimore." Erected by Marion County Historical Society-1972

34-6 Moody Cemetery

US 501, 5 miles N of Marion

Named for the Moody family, members of whom were buried here from 1883 to 1903. Among others interred here are John Smith, Sr., Revolutionary War veteran who owned an adjacent plantation, and Enos Tart, Jr., who served Marion District as sheriff, S.C. representative and senator, clerk of Court, and contractor for the district's 1823 courthouse. Erected by Blue Savannah Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution-1976

34-7

Corner of S Main and Presbyterian Streets, Marion

(Front) Marion Presbyterian Church

David E. Frierson of Harmony Presbytery first preached here at Marion Courthouse in 1841. The church was organized in Feb. 1852 with six charter members: Archibald and Margaret Carmichael of Little Pee Dee Church, Rebecca E. Frierson of Great Pee Dee Church, Sophia E. McIntyre of Hopewell Church, Duncan J. McDonald from Smyrna, N.C., and David Gibson from Dalry, Scotland.

(Reverse) Marion Presbyterian Church

This house of worship, dedicated in February 1852, stands on land given by Archibald McIntyre. In 1913 Sunday School rooms were added on the west end of the original structure and new pews were purchased. The bell dates from 1911 and the organ from 1919. During the early 1970s, the church was renovated to include an enlarged sanctuary, new choir room and rear entrance. It was rededicated in April 1975. Erected by The Congregation-1977

34-8 Bowling Green

About 5.2 miles N of Marion on US 501

On this site, located about 1/2 mile northeast, at least five hundred Loyalists under the command of Major Micajah Ganey laid down their arms in accordance with a previous agreement made between Francis Marion and Ganey. This treaty, signed June 8, 1782, at Burch's Mill on the Pee Dee River, ended the partisan warfare in the area. Erected by Marion County Historical Society-1978

34-9

On Main Street between North and South Fronts Streets, Mullins

(Front) Mullins Depot

The town of Mullins, first known as Mullins Depot, grew up as a result of the opening of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad in 1854. Land for the railroad's buildings and for right-of-way was given here by Wm. S. Mullins (1824-1878) who was elected

Wilmington and Manchester president in 1857. A frame railroad depot, constructed here in 1901, was remodeled in 1931 as it is today.

(Reverse) Mullins

The town of Mullins was incorporated March 4, 1872 by an act of the S.C. General Assembly which set town limits "half a mile north, one-quarter of a mile east and west, and one-third of a mile south" from a stake here. Dr. Rudolph Vampill was elected first intendant and A. E. Gilchrist, D. W. Ketchum, James Norton, and Stephen Smith, wardens. Smith was also the community's first postmaster, appointed in 1855. Erected by Marion County Historical Society-1981

34-10

Corner of West Court Street and Godbold Street, Marion

(Front) Old Town Hall and Opera House

This brick building is a fine vernacular interpretation of the Classic Revival style. Completed in 1892, the construction was financed through a \$10,000 bond issue; this included an artesian well nearby. The lower floor contained a council room, market, guard rooms and, after 1910, sleeping rooms for the fire department. The council room also provided the setting for many social occasions.

(Reverse) Old Town Hall and Opera House

The second floor of this building contained a 525-seat auditorium that was used for traveling road shows, graduations, and other Marion events for many years. In 1920 the property was sold and converted to commercial use. The city of Marion purchased the historic building in 1980, and with guidance from Mayor T. C. Atkinson, Jr., renovated it for civic use. Erected by Marion County Historical Society-1983

34-11 Ebenezer Church*

Near Marion-Dillon county line about 1.5 miles off US 501 at intersection of Roads 197 and 22

According to local tradition three Methodist meeting houses of this area united c.1835 to form Ebenezer. An early church building burned in 1855 and was replaced in 1856 by this present building, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. William Haselden Ellerbe, governor of S.C. from 1897-1899, was once a member of Ebenezer. Erected by Ebenezer Memorial and Historical Association-1982

34-12 Marion Academy*

In front of the Museum of Marion County, 101 Willcox Ave., Marion

This building, the first public school in Marion County, was built in 1886 by the Marion Academy Society, chartered in 1811. The Society, which had operated a private school here for almost seventy-five years, then turned the school over to the Marion School District as the new public school. The Marion Graded School, which closed in 1976 after ninety years' continuous service to the community, now houses the Museum of Marion County. Erected by the Marion County Historical Society and the Pee Dee Committee, Colonial Dames of America, South Carolina-1996

34-13 Mt. Olive Baptist Church

At the corner of Church and Mullins Sts., Mullins

This church was founded in 1882 by 16 charter members, all former slaves or the children of former slaves. It held services in a brush arbor and a cotton gin before building its first sanctuary in 1886 at Main and Marion Streets. The present sanctuary, designed by Negro architect Wade Alston Ford and built by members of the congregation in 1922-26, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.
Erected by the Congregation, 2002