

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Palmetto State



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Early South Carolina

The Province of South Carolina is located along the Atlantic Ocean, bordering Georgia to the south and North Carolina to the north. When first settled, it was part of the Province of Carolina. It was named by King Charles II of England to honor his father, Charles I (Carolus is Latin for Charles.)

Gov. Joseph West and Chief Shadoo, a Kiowa 1930 • Scott 683

In 1666 Captain Robert Sanford took possession of Carolina for England. Just three years later Captain Joseph West set sail from England, along with 100 colonists, to set up a town in Carolina. In the spring of 1670 they chose an area on the shore of the Ashley River to be where they would build their colony — an area they named Charles Town. The colonists were met by Chief Shadoo, the Kiowa leader who invited them to settle along the shores of what is now Charleston harbor.

Carolina Charter 1963 • Scott 1230

As a reward for helping him regain the throne of England, in 1663 King Charles II gave eight of his supporters — the “Lords Proprietors” — all rights to a vast tract of land in the New World. The Lord’s Proprietors became the ruling body for this land, which extended roughly from Virginia in the north to Florida in the south, including what are today the states of North and South Carolina.

In 1712, disagreement over the establishment of the Anglican Church, along with the Tuscarora War and the Yamasee War, led to separate governments for North and South Carolina. Seven years later a rebellion broke out against the Lord’s Proprietors so England appointed a royal governor for South Carolina.

In 1729, seven of the eight Lords Proprietors sold their shares of South Carolina to the crown. South Carolina thereby became a royal colony, and remained so until the American Revolution.

South Carolina Settlement 1970 • Scott 1407

In August 1669 three ships sailed from England, named Carolina, Port Royal, and Albemarle. On the journey to the new world, one of the ships sank and another was adrift for six weeks.

Finally, on March 15, 1670, the remaining colonists reached Port Royal, where they were met by the Edisto Indians.

The settlers soon moved farther north along the coast, and settled near the Kiawah Indians who protected them from the other Indian tribes. There they founded Charles Town — later to become Charleston, South Carolina

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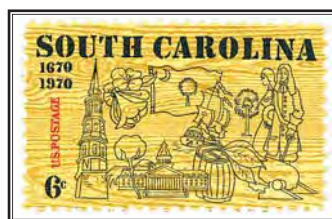
Early South Carolina



Gov. Joseph West and Chief Shadoo,
a Kiowa
1930 • Scott 683



Carolina Charter
1963 • Scott 1230



South Carolina Settlement
1970 • Scott 1407

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South Carolina in the American Revolution

“Swamp Fox” Francis Marion

c.1732–1795

1982 • UX94

Francis Marion began his military career in 1757 when he served in the French and Indian War. Following this war, he became an advocate for the rights of American colonists against the British policies. With the outbreak of the war in 1775, Marion was commissioned captain in the Second South Carolina Regiment. By 1778, he had advanced to commander of the Regiment.

After the loss in Charleston, Marion organized a small force of men who raided the British in a series of nighttime guerilla-style attacks. The British did not like the raids, and attempted to track Marion who was able to avoid them by traveling along swamp paths, thus earning the name “old swamp fox.”

Following the Revolutionary War, Marion served in the South Carolina Senate and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention.

Francis Marion was born in Winyah, South Carolina.

Battle of Kings Mountain

1980 • UX85

When the American Revolutionary War broke out, some Americans (Patriots) fought for independence, while others remained loyal to England (often referred to as Loyalists or Tories.) In October 1780, near Blacksburg, South Carolina, a battle between the Patriots and Loyalists was fought on the rocky, forested slopes of Kings Mountain.

The Loyalists were retreating toward Charlotte, North Carolina. While on Kings Mountain, they were surrounded by the Patriot army. The Patriots crept up the hill and fired upon the Loyalists. The Loyalists charged the Patriots with their bayonets, and the Loyalists retreated. The Patriots regrouped and charged the mountain, only to retreat again. This pattern continued from around the mountain until the Loyalists surrendered.

Kings Mountain was an important battle of the American Revolution — the first major patriot victory after the British invasion of Charleston, South Carolina — and a real boost to the morale of the Patriot army.



South Carolina in the American Revolution



"Swamp Fox" Francis Marion, 1782

© USPS 1982

"Swamp Fox" Francis Marion
1982 • UX94



Battle of Kings Mountain, 1780

© USPS 1980

Battle of Kings Mountain
1980 • UX85



South Carolina in the American Revolution

Battle of Cowpens

1981 • UX87

The Battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, took place on a frontier pastureland just northeast of Spartanburg, South Carolina. The British had just claimed several victories in the Southern campaign of the American Revolutionary War.

At the Cowpens, the backwoods Continental militia won a decisive victory over the battle-hardened forces of British regular army. The Battle of Cowpens became known as the turning point of the Revolutionary War in the South, and part of a chain of events that eventually led to the defeat of the British in America.

Arrival of Marquis de Lafayette

1757–1834

1952 • Scott 1010

When Marquis de Lafayette was orphaned at the age of 13 he inherited a great fortune. After studying at the Military Academy at Versailles, in 1777 Lafayette purchased a ship and sailed for America to aid in the move for independence.

On June 13, 1777, he arrived near Charleston, South Carolina, and immediately volunteered his services with the American troops.

Lafayette spent the winter of 1777–78 with George Washington at Valley Forge, and fought with distinction at several battles during the American Revolutionary War. Marquis de Lafayette is a hero in America as well as France.

Army Issues

Nathanael Greene

1742–1786

1936 • Scott 785

Nathanael Greene was a commander in the colonial militia during the American Revolution. By the summer of 1780 the commanders in the South had lost Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston and Camden, South Carolina.

Congress then approved Greene as the commander of all the troops from Delaware to Georgia. Greene moved south, using key men and southern ports to move men and supplies into the interior of North and South Carolina.

By the summer of 1781 Nathanael Greene had begun the reconquest of inner South Carolina.

American Bicentennial Souvenir Sheet

Benjamin Lincoln

1733–1810

1976 • Scott 1686b

Benjamin Lincoln was a major general in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. After taking part in the attack on Savannah, he retreated to Charleston, South Carolina.

Lincoln asked the South Carolina legislature to arm 1,000 African American slaves to help defend the city. However, the legislature felt that negotiations with the British to allow them to pass through the state would prevent an attack on the state.

Benjamin Lincoln surrendered at the Siege of Charleston on May 12, 1780.

American Bicentennial Souvenir Sheet

John Laurens

1754–1782

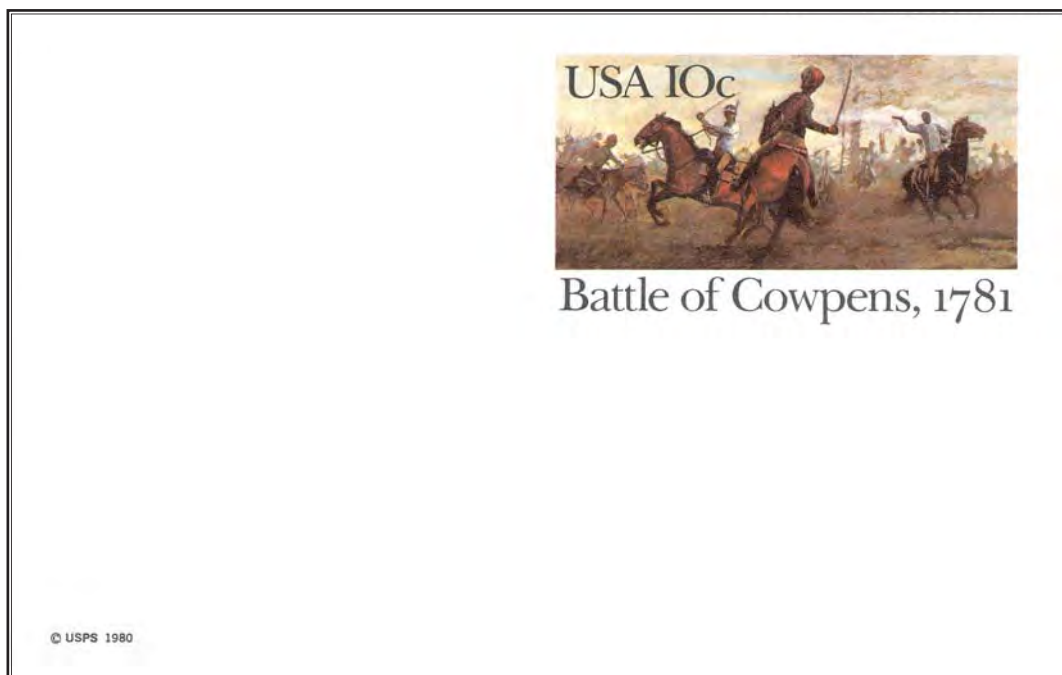
1976 • Scott 1686e

John Laurens was born in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1777, Laurens joined the Continental Army, and within a month was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in General George Washington's camp. In 1779 he was sent south where he established a regiment of black soldiers. When Charleston fell, Laurens was captured and sent to Philadelphia.

After his release he once again returned to South Carolina. In 1782, only a few weeks before the British withdrew from Charleston, John Laurens was killed in the Battle of the Combahee River.



South Carolina in the American Revolution



Battle of Cowpens
1981 • UX87



Arrival of Marquis de Lafayette
1952 • Scott 1010



Army Issues
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Benjamin Lincoln
1976 • Scott 1686b



American Bicentennial Souvenir Sheet
John Laurens
1976 • Scott 1686e



South Carolina after the American Revolution

Andrew Jackson

1767–1845

1967 • Scott 1286

Andrew Jackson was born in the Waxhaws region of South Carolina. At the age of 13 he began serving in the American Revolutionary War. In the War of 1812, Jackson served as a general, gaining the nickname of “Old Hickory” because of his tough demeanor.

In the election of 1824, Jackson won the popular vote for President, but the winner was determined in the House of Representatives because no one candidate had received a majority vote. They chose John Quincy Adams.

In 1828 Andrew Jackson won the Presidential election in a landslide victory. As President, Jackson brought many changes to the U.S. government and its presidential election process.

Historic Flags

Ft. Moultrie Flag, 1776

1968 • Scott 1345

The Moultrie Flag was first flown over Fort Sullivan, near Charleston, South Carolina, as they battled a British invasion. Known as the flag of the South Carolina Minute Men, the crescent moon reflects the silver crescent on their caps emblazoned with “Liberty or Death.”

Variations of the Moultrie Flag were used throughout the Revolutionary War. One can see the influence of this flag in the current South Carolina flag.

Oliver Hazard Perry

1785–1819

1890 • Scott 229

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry first served during the Quasi-War with France.

During the War of 1812 he was given command of the U.S. naval forces on Lake Erie. Although his flagship, the USS *Lawrence*, was severely damaged, Perry ordered final rounds be fired at the British. The men then transferred from the *Lawrence* onto the USS *Niagara*. From the *Niagara*, Perry was able to defeat the British fleet, earning the title “Hero of Lake Erie.”

Oliver Perry spent his childhood in South Carolina, learning to sail in Charleston Harbor.

Declaration of Independence

Edward Rutledge

1749–1800

1976 • Scott 1694

Edward Rutledge was the youngest signer of the United States Declaration of Independence. Originally he was against breaking away from England, fearing an American Revolution would change the social structure of the South.

Rutledge was a member on the South Carolina Assembly, served as captain of the South Carolina militia’s artillery, and fought at the Battle of Beaufort. He was held prisoner following the fall of Charleston until 1781.

Following his release he returned to the state assembly. In 1798 Edward Rutledge was elected as the 39th Governor of South Carolina.

Rutledge is shown standing on the far right of this stamp.

Ratification of the Constitution

South Carolina

1988 • Scott 2343

The Spanish first explored the region of America, now known as South Carolina, as early as 1521. The first permanent settlement, Charleston, was founded in 1670. In 1776 South Carolina declared its independence from the British Empire, and on May 23, 1788 they ratified the Constitution to become the 8th state of the United States of America.

The Alamo

1956 • Scott 1043

The Battle of the Alamo has become a legend in Texas history. The Mexican army surrounded the Alamo on February 23, 1836. Thirteen days later, on March 6, they stormed the Alamo, killing all the Americans who were inside the fort.

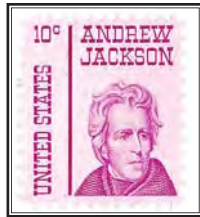
Two soldiers from South Carolina were among those killed.

William Barret Travis (1809–1836) was a lieutenant colonel of the Legion of Cavalry and the chief recruiting officer for the Texan army. Travis arrived at the Alamo just twenty days before the Mexican attack, where he became the official commander of the Alamo garrison. William Travis was born in Saluda County, South Carolina.

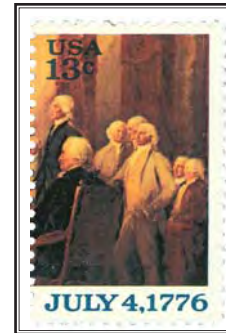
James Butler Bonham (1807–1836) had volunteered his services for Texas, declining all pay, lands, or rations. On March 3 he broke through the Mexican army lines with a letter assuring Travis that help was on its way. Bonham, who was born near Red Bank, South Carolina, was among those killed at the Alamo.



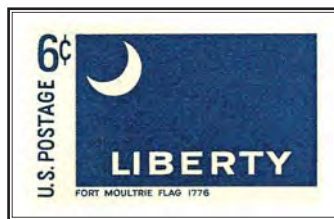
South Carolina after the American Revolution



Andrew Jackson
1967 • Scott 1286



Declaration of Independence
Edward Rutledge
1976 • Scott 1694



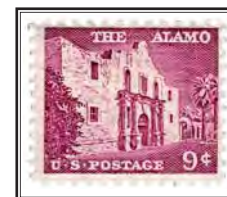
Historic Flags
Ft. Moultrie Flag, 1776
1968 • Scott 1345



Ratification of the Constitution
South Carolina
1988 • Scott 2343



Oliver Hazard Perry
1890 • Scott 229



The Alamo
1956 • Scott 1043



South Carolina in the American Civil War

Civil War Issues
Joseph E. Johnston
1807–1891
1995 • Scott 2975m

Joseph E. Johnston was one of the most senior of the Confederate generals during the American Civil War. Johnston fought General Sherman in an attempt to defend South Carolina. After learning of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Johnston surrendered his army to Sherman.

Civil War Issues
Clara Barton
1821–1912
1995 • Scott 2975c

Clarissa "Clara" Barton was an American nurse and humanitarian. She is probably best known for organizing the American Red Cross, becoming President of the American branch when it was founded in 1881.

However, Barton is also known for her work helping wounded soldiers during the Civil War. In 1863 she arrived at Hilton Head, South Carolina, to prepare for the anticipated skirmish in Charleston. While there, she helped to establish field hospitals and distribute supplies to soldiers.

It was also while in South Carolina that Clara Barton developed her interest in equal rights for women and black Americans.

United Confederate Veterans Final Reunion
1951 • Scott 998

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces attacked the Union installation at Fort Sumter. By the time it ended, approximately 23% of South Carolina's male white population of fighting age had participated in the war.

In 1889 former Confederate soldiers of the American Civil War joined together to form the United Confederate Veterans. This organization had as its primary goal to provide for widows and orphans of former Confederate soldiers; care for disabled former soldiers; preserve relics, momentos, and a record of the service of its members; and to organize fraternal reunions. The UCV held its final reunion in Virginia in 1951.

William T. Sherman
1820–1891
1893 • Scott 225

After Union General William T. Sherman's March to the Sea, he turned north through the Carolinas destroying everything of military value along the way. His goal was to suppress the South Carolina morale, as they were the first state to secede from the Union. His troops captured South Carolina's capital, Columbia, burning most of the city to the ground.

He then traveled on through North Carolina, and eventually into Virginia.

Fort Sumter
1961 • Scott 1178

Fort Sumter was one of a series of forts built along the southern U.S. coast. The fort, a five-sided brick structure with walls five feet thick, was built in the entrance to Charleston harbor.

On Abraham Lincoln's first day as president, he was informed that the Union troops occupying Fort Sumter were running low on supplies. He promised supplies to the troops; however, the South Carolina governor would not allow supplies into the barracks, and subsequently ordered the Union troops to leave.

On April 12, 1861, shots were fired toward Fort Sumter by the South, marking the beginning of the Civil War.

Fort Sumter was named for General Thomas Sumter, the "Gamecock of the Revolution."

Civil War Issues
Mary Chestnut
1823–1886
1995 • Scott 2975o

Mary Boykin Chesnut was born in Stateburg, South Carolina. She married James Chesnut Jr. — a lawyer and politician, and Chief of the Department of Military of South Carolina and brigadier general in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War.

Mary began a diary on February 18, 1861 and ended it on June 26, 1865. She wrote about witnessing the first shots fired in Charleston and many other historic events of the Civil War as she accompanied her husband to significant locales.

In the diary, she analyzed the changing South, being forthright about many situations related to slavery — including the problem of white men fathering children with enslaved women.

Civil War Issues: Phoebe Pember
1823–1913
1995 • Scott 2975r

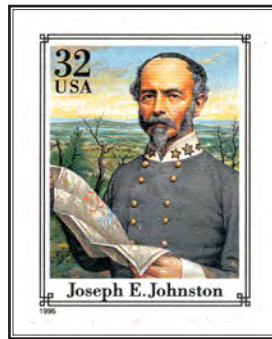
Phoebe Yates Levy Pember was a nurse at the Chimborazo Military Hospital — the largest military hospital in the world at that time — during the Civil War. In addition to her duties of administering medication and assisting surgeons, she often spent time with those who were dying — writing letters, reading, praying, talking, or just holding hands.

After the war, Pember wrote *A Southern Woman's Story*, her memoirs of the hard life she lived and of her experiences at the Chimborazo Military Hospital. The book also describes the difficulties she encountered as one of the first women to enter the all male nursing profession.

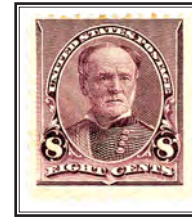
Phoebe Pember was born and raised in Charleston, South Carolina.



South Carolina in the American Civil War



Civil War Issue
Joseph E. Johnston
1995 • Scott 2975m



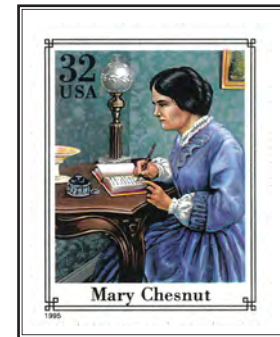
William T. Sherman
1893 • Scott 225



Civil War Issue
Clara Barton
1995 • Scott 2975c



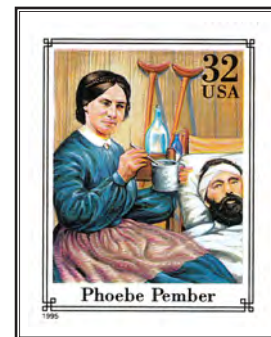
Fort Sumter
1961 • Scott 1178



Civil War Issue
Mary Chestnut
1995 • Scott 2975o



United Confederate Veterans Final Reunion
1951 • Scott 998



Civil War Issue
Phoebe Pember
1995 • Scott 2975r



South Carolina People

Black Heritage

Ernest E. Just
1883–1941
1996 • Scott 3058

Dr. Ernest E. Just received international acclaim for his experiments studying the fertilization of the marine mammal cell, hydration, cell division, dehydration in living cells, and the effect of ultra violet rays on chromosome numbers. He founded the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, served on the board of the Marine Biological Laboratory in Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, and received the first ever Spingarn Medal (awarded annually by the NAACP for outstanding achievement.) Dr. Just was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

Black Heritage Series

Mary McLeod Bethune
1975–1955
1985 • Scott 2137

Mary McLeod Bethune was an American educator and civil rights leader. She started a school for black girls that eventually became Bethune-Cookman University, where she was president from 1923–1942 and again from 1946–1947.

Bethune was active in many public offices. She was president of the National Association of Colored Women when it became the first black-controlled organization to be represented in Washington, D.C., the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, she founded the National Council of Negro Women in New York City, and served on Franklin D. Roosevelt's Black Cabinet.

Mary McLeod Bethune was born near Mayesville, South Carolina.

The Gadsden Purchase

1953 • Scott 1028

The Gadsden Purchase is a 29,670-square-mile area of land in southwestern United States. This area was purchased from Mexico for \$10 million to peacefully settle a boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico following the Mexican War.

The land, which stretches from Las Cruces, New Mexico to Yuma, Arizona, was important to the U.S. as it was needed to provide a southern rail route to the Pacific Coast.

The Gadsden Purchase was negotiated by James Gadsden, the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Gadsden was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

Washington Monument

1985 • Scott 2149

Robert Mills (1781–1855) is considered to be the first native-born American to become a professional architect. He designed the campus of the University of South Carolina, court houses, the Fireproof Building in Charleston, and several of the federal buildings in Washington, D.C.

In 1846 the Washington National Monument Society announced a competition for the design of a memorial honoring George Washington. Robert Mills' won the competition with his design of the Washington Monument.

Mills was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

Panama Canal

1939 • Scott 856

The Panama Canal is located in the Gaillard Cut, an artificial valley that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The French began construction on the canal in 1881. United States obtained the project in 1904, and the canal was completed in 1914.

David du Bose Gaillard (1859–1913) was the U.S. Army engineer who headed the construction of the Panama Canal. Gaillard was born in Manning, South Carolina.

Edgar Allan Poe

1809–1849
2009 • Scott 4377

Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer during the American Romantic Movement. He was one of the first to write short stories, and also one of the first to write detective-fiction.

In Poe's short story "The Gold-Bug," William Legrand is bitten by a gold-colored bug. His servant is afraid that Legrand is going insane, and brings an old friend into the plot. The three adventurers decipher a secret message that will lead to buried treasure. The story is set on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina.

Holiday Celebrations: Holiday Poinsettia

1964 • Scott 1256

Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779–1851) was a botanist, physician, and American statesman. As a statesman, he was the first United States Minister to Mexico where he saw the brilliant red blooms on the cuetlaxochitl. Poinsett sent some of these plants to his Greenville, South Carolina, plantation where he grew the plants and began sending them to friends. This beautiful plant, named for Poinsett, is now known as the poinsettia.



South Carolina People



Black Heritage Series
Ernest E. Just
1996 • Scott 3058



Black Heritage Series
Mary McLeod Bethune
1985 • Scott 2137



The Gadsden Purchase
1953 • Scott 1028



Washington Monument
1985 • Scott 2149



Panama Canal
1939 • Scott 856



Edgar Allan Poe
2009 • Scott 4377



Holiday Celebrations: Holiday
Poinsettia
1964 • Scott 1256



South Carolina Signs and Symbols

American Bicentennial State Flags South Carolina 1976 • Scott 1640

At the beginning of the American Revolutionary War, American forces raised a blue flag with a white crescent showing their anti-British stance. The blue represented the blue uniforms worn by the soldiers, and the white represented the crescent badges on the caps of the fort's patriot guards. The fort they were defending, later to be named Fort Moultrie, was protected by palmetto logs (the British cannonballs would bounce off the logs.)

In 1861, South Carolina adopted the blue flag with a white crescent and a golden palmetto surrounded by a white oval. Just two days later the oval was omitted and the palmetto changed to white.

Greetings from America South Carolina 2002 • Scott 3600

The Greetings from America stamp series features retro tourist postcards of the 1930s and 40s. The South Carolina stamp features beachgoers sitting beneath a row of identical blue-and-yellow umbrellas on the sands of Myrtle Beach. In the background is Rainbow Row, a row of multicolored buildings located in Charleston.

State Birds & Flowers Carolina Wren & Carolina Jessamine 1982 • Scott 1992

In 1924 the Carolina jessamine (also known as yellow jessamine, trumpet vine, or evening trumpet flower) was adopted as the South Carolina state flower. This native evergreen vine climbs latticework, fences, and trees across the state. This fast growing plant blooms in late winter or early spring, indicating the beginning of warm weather.

Although the Carolina jessamine's funnel-shaped blossoms are gorgeous and sweet smelling, they are quite poisonous. Just touching them can cause an allergic reaction, and eating them can be fatal.

The Carolina wren can be found along the east coast, from Canada to Florida, and as far west as Texas. These small birds often build their nests in holes in trees or posts, or in the eaves of buildings. However, it is not unusual to find a wren nest in a flower pot, or in a box, bag, or shoe that has been left outside.

The male Carolina Wren sings loudly to attract a mate. The pair will then remain together for life. This wren can be identified by a white stripe that runs above each eye and a distinctive "tail-up" posture. South Carolina adopted the Carolina Wren as its state bird in 1948, replacing the mockingbird.

Wild Turkey 1956 • Scott 1077

The Wild Turkey has been designated as South Carolina's state wild game bird. This native bird is a social animal, often forming groups of 30 or more birds.

The male turkey, called a gobbler or tom, usually has a beard formed by a tuft of feathers sticking out from its chest. The female turkey, or hen, is smaller than the male.

The hens make their nests on the ground where they will lay 10 to 14 eggs. Once the poults (baby turkeys) hatch they will leave the nest within a day or two. However, they will stay with the mother hen for months.

The diet of the wild turkey includes grass, nuts, berries, grasshoppers, and other small insects.

North American Wildlife White-tailed Deer 1987 • Scott 2317

The White-tailed Deer can be seen throughout South Carolina, with their white tails showing as they run through fields and forest. The male (buck) and the female (doe) have white tails and are white under their necks. The young deer (fawns) are born with white spots to help camouflage themselves until they are better able to ward off predators. Adult buck grow a new set of antlers every year.

Deer eat only vegetation. They can adapt to the plants that grows around them, which can vary by season and by the area where they live.

In 1972 the White-tailed Deer was named the official state animal of South Carolina.



South Carolina Signs and Symbols



American Bicentennial State Flags
South Carolina
1976 • Scott 1640



State Birds & Flowers
Carolina Wren & Carolina Jessamine
1982 • Scott 1992



Greetings from America
South Carolina
2002 • Scott 3600



Wild Turkey
1956 • Scott 1077



North American Wildlife
White-tailed Deer
1987 • Scott 2317



South Carolina Signs and Symbols

Nature of America Series Longleaf Pine Forest 2002 • Scott 3611

When the first colonists arrived in South Carolina, vast forests of Longleaf Pine were found along the coastline. The pines were the source of resin, timber, and turpentine used in the shipbuilding industry.

Before the arrival of these colonists, forest fires burned unchecked. Throughout the years the longleaf pine adapted to survive fire. The open areas left behind by the fires gave the longleaf pine seedling the open ground they need to start growing.

This “forest built by fire” still supports many species, including the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. Today only about 3% of the longleaf pine forests remain. However, programs are under way to preserve remaining stands of longleaf and restore them where they have been replaced.



LONGLEAF PINE FOREST

FOURTH IN A SERIES



N A T U R E A M E R I C A

Nature of America Series
Longleaf Pine Forest
2002 • Scott 3611a-j



South Carolina Signs and Symbols

Peach

1995 • Scott 2487

Peaches were first brought to America in the 1500s by Spanish explorers. When the first colonists arrived in South Carolina, they found many peach trees, which led them to believe that peaches were native to the land.

By the 1850s farmers in South Carolina were commercially growing peaches. However, peach production soared when farmers needed to look for a new crop after the boll weevil destroyed the cotton.

In 1984 the South Carolina Legislature made the peach their official state fruit.

Mineral Heritage: Amethyst

1974 • Scott 1540

Amethysts are a variety of quartz, found in elongated clusters protruding from a geode base. Ancient Greeks and Romans believed amethyst could prevent intoxication, while royalty considered the gems to be more valuable than diamonds due to their purple color.

Several world-class amethysts have been discovered west of Columbia, South Carolina. And, in 2008 a 118-pound stone with crystals measuring up to 14 inches long — the biggest cluster of pure amethyst crystals ever found in the state — was found just 10 miles from the first discovery.

Prospecting for amethysts, the official South Carolina gemstone, continues today.

State Birds & Flowers: Goldenrod

1982 • Scott 1969

In 2003 South Carolina chose the tall Goldenrod to become the state's official wildflower. The plant can be seen growing naturally along fencerows and roadsides.

South Carolina's Native Americans would cook the leaves and flowers of the goldenrod, making a mixture that helped heal cuts and wounds or boil the leaves to make a tea that was used to ease the pain of stomach cramps.

Even today weavers use the goldenrod's flower to dye yarn, producing either a golden yellow or a dark olive-green color.

South Carolina's state wildflower is the state flower of Kentucky and Nebraska.

Legends of American Music: Broadway Musicals

Porgy & Bess

1993 • Scott 2768

The first opera performed in America, "Flora," debuted on February 18, 1735 in Charleston, South Carolina.

However, in 2001, *Porgy and Bess* was designated as the official Opera of South Carolina. This opera deals with African American life in the 1920s — a crippled beggar, the obstinate woman he loves, and the community where they live. George Gershwin (1898–1937) insisted the artists in the cast of *Porgy and Bess* be African American, despite the racist views of the era.

North American Wildlife

Tiger Swallowtail

1987 • Scott 2300

Butterflies have two larger fore wings and two smaller hind wings. The Tiger Swallowtail was named because its fore wings have four black stripes that resemble the stripes of a tiger and the long portion of the hind wings resemble a swallow's tail feathers.

The female lays her small, round eggs on the leaves of a host tree. The larva that has been growing inside the egg, eats through the shell, and dines on the leaves of the host tree.

Eventually the larva will wrap itself into a leaf, secured by silk, called a cocoon. After several weeks, the beautiful Tiger Swallowtail will emerge.

The Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, with a wingspan of 3–6 inches, was adopted as the South Carolina state butterfly in 1994.

American Dance

Square Dance

1978 • Scott 1751

Square dancing was designated as South Carolina's official folk dance in 1994.

Early settlers would gather in barns or town halls to play music and enjoy dancing. Eventually, the dances of their native countries were interwoven and the square dance was created.

Square dancing is most often done by couples in groups of two or four, but can include many more participants. The uniqueness of a square dance can be seen as the dance begins and ends with each set of couples returning to a square formation.

American Folk Art: Pennsylvania Toleware

Tea Caddy

1979 • Scott 1776

In 1995, South Carolina declared tea to be the "world's most popular beverage" (number two to water) making it the state's hospitality beverage.

The Charleston Tea Plantation — America's Only Tea Garden — where more than 320 varieties of tea are grown is located on Wadmalaw Island, just south of Charleston.

This stamp illustrates a tea caddy, such as would be used to store South Carolina's hospitality beverage.



South Carolina Signs and Symbols



Peach
1995 • Scott 2487



North American Wildlife
Tiger Swallowtail
1987 • Scott 2300



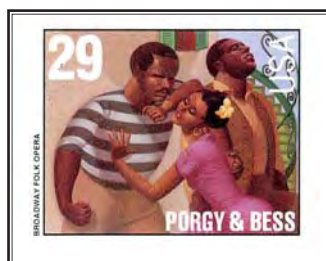
Mineral Heritage
Amethyst
1974 • Scott 1540



State Birds & Flowers
Goldenrod
1982 • Scott 1969



American Dance
Square Dance
1978 • Scott 1751



Legends of American Music:
Broadway Musicals
Porgy & Bess
1993 • Scott 2768



American Folk Art:
Pennsylvania Toileware
Tea Caddy
1979 • Scott 1776



South Carolina: Land of Firsts

American Dance: Theatre 1978 • Scott 1750

The first building designed specifically to house theatrical productions was the Dock Street Theatre. Located in the historic French Quarter neighborhood of downtown Charleston, South Carolina, the theatre opened in 1736 with the play “The Recruiting Officer.”

Renovations to the 464-seat theatre have recently been completed. The Dock Street Theatre now has elevators to make the facility wheelchair accessible, improved amenities for the audience, and is resistant to seismic activity and hurricane-force winds.

America’s Libraries 1982 • Scott 2015

The first publicly supported library in America was established in Charles Town, South Carolina, in 1698. The journals of the Common House of Assembly of South Carolina from 1698 reference the appropriation of 53 pounds to be paid in London for “Bookes Belonging to ye Library of Charles Towne in Carolina” that were not already in the card catalogue.

The colonial government placed the incumbent of the church in Charles Town in charge of the library. He was to keep seven copies of a catalogue listing every book in the library, and every year on November 5th he needed to complete an inventory of the books.

Higher Education 1962 • Scott 1206

Located in historic Charleston, South Carolina, the College of Charleston (C of C) became the first municipal college in the United States. The college was founded in 1770, but not chartered until 1785 because of the American Revolution.

In 1837 C of C became the nation’s first municipal college — a city-supported institution of higher learning. In the 1950s the College of Charleston again became a private school.

Recreational Sports: Golf 1995 • Scott 2965

In 1743 the first shipment of golf clubs came to America through Charleston, South Carolina, when one of the city’s merchants received 432 golf balls and 96 clubs from Scotland.

At first golfers in this country did not have greens, teeing areas, or a set number of holes. The first organized golf in America was played on Harleston Green in Charleston. They formed the first golf club (organization) in 1786 — the South Carolina Golf Club.

Electric Light’s Golden Jubilee 1929 • Scott 654

Anderson, South Carolina, was the first city in the United States to have a continuous supply of electric power. In 1891, William Whitner developed a technique that allowed high voltages of electricity to be conducted over long distances by wire. By 1897 the first cotton gin being powered by electric power in the world was being run in Anderson. The electric was generated from a water mill located miles away in the high shoals area of the Rocky River.

Locomotives: Best Friend of Charleston 1987 • Scott 2363

On December 25, 1830, the “Best Friend of Charleston” made its debut run. This steam-powered locomotive was the first locomotive to be built entirely within the United States. Built by the West Point Foundry of New York, the locomotive was disassembled and shipped by packet boat to Charleston where it was reassembled. The Best Friend became the first train to run regular passenger service in the U.S.

Unfortunately, the Best Friend of Charleston also produced the first locomotive boiler explosion in the U.S. A careless fireman is said to have either blocked or tied down the steam pressure release valve to stop the whistling noise caused by the escaping steam. The blocked valve allowed excessive pressure to build within the boiler causing it to explode.

In 1928 a replica of the Best Friend was built from the original plans to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company.

Religious Freedom 1957 • Scott 1099

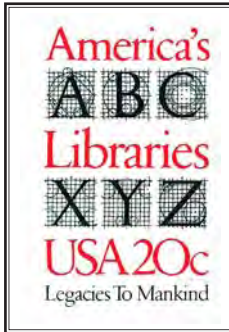
South Carolina has demonstrated many first in the sphere of religious freedom. The first Jewish person elected to public office was Francis Salvador, who was elected to South Carolina’s General Assembly in 1774.

In 1824 the first Reformed Society of Israelites in the United States was created in Charleston, South Carolina. This group was originally part of Beth Elohim, also in Charleston. In 1841, Beth Elohim became the first synagogue in the U.S. to acquire a pipe organ.

Although there were Negro Baptists throughout the colonies, the first separate black congregation in the Americas was the Silver Bluff Baptist Church. Located in Aiken County, South Carolina, Silver Bluff was founded by enslaved African Americans between 1773–1775.



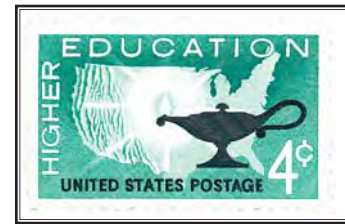
South Carolina: Land of Firsts



America's Libraries
1982 • Scott 2015



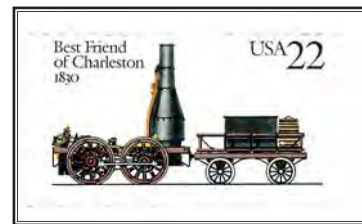
American Dance
Theatre
1978 • Scott 1750



Higher Education
1962 • Scott 1206



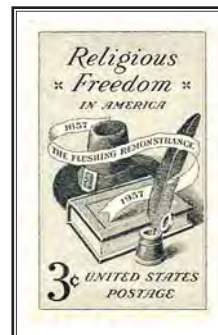
Recreational Sports
Golf
1995 • Scott 2965



Locomotives
Best Friend of Charleston
1987 • Scott 2363



Electric Light's Golden Jubilee
1929 • Scott 654



Religious Freedom
1957 • Scott 1099



Visit South Carolina

Southeastern Lighthouses

Morris Island Lighthouse

2003 • Scott 3789

2003 • UX397

The first navigational aid on Morris Island was a “fier” ball of oakum and pitch that was elevated in an iron basket. Almost 100 years later, in 1767, the first Morris Island Lighthouse was built — a 102-foot tower.

During the Civil War, the light in the Lighthouse was extinguished, and the tower became an observation tower. Before the end of the war, the Morris Island Lighthouse was destroyed.

In 1873 a new tower was constructed, with more than two hundred piles driven fifty feet into the sand, topped by an eight-foot thick concrete foundation. The Fresnel lens of the new 150-foot lighthouse was activated on October 1, 1876.

When constructed, the Morris Island Lighthouse was 2,700 feet inland. By 1938 it was at the ocean’s edge. The lighthouse lens was replaced with a modern optic and all the outbuildings were torn down.

In 1962 a new tower on nearby Sullivan’s Island was completed and the Morris Island Lighthouse was darkened.

Today the Morris Island Lighthouse is an island of its own, approximately 1,600 feet offshore.

Marine Corps Training Depot — Parris Island, South Carolina

1966 • Scott 1315

The Parris Island Marine Corps Depot, located south of Beaufort, South Carolina, is where the majority of marines receive their basic training. About 16,000 Marine recruits — all the male recruits east of the Mississippi River and all female recruits from across the U.S. — are trained at Parris Island each year.

The United States Marine Corps is known for its distinguished service, being the first to fight in many of the major wars fought by the U.S.

Celebrate the Century 1950s

Stock Car Racing

1999 • Scott 3187n

Each year on Mother’s Day Weekend, stock car racing comes to Darlington, South Carolina. The National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) brings the Southern 500 to this track that has a unique egg-shape due to a local landowner who wished that his minnow pond be undisturbed during construction.



Visit South Carolina



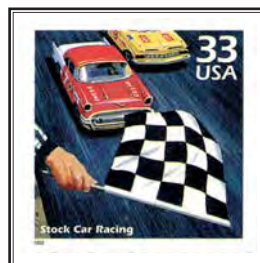
Southeastern Lighthouses
Morris Island Lighthouse
2003 • UX397



Southeastern Lighthouses
Morris Island Lighthouse
2003 • Scott 3789



Marine Corps Training Depot
Parris Island, South Carolina
1966 • Scott 1315



Celebrate the Century 1950s
Stock Car Racing
1999 • Scott 3187n



More South Carolina

University of South Carolina

2001 • UX362

In 1801 the University of South Carolina was founded as the South Carolina College in an effort to promote harmony between the people of the state's lowcountry (coastal regions) and those of the backcountry (area west of the coastal area.)

USC offers more than 350 programs of study, including law, medicine and pharmacy, business, and engineering, to 28,000 plus students. The main campus of this public, co-educational research university covers 359 acres in downtown Columbia, South Carolina.

The University has received a Top-10 ranking from *U.S. News & World Report* for being "most promising and innovative," has been recognized by the Carnegie Foundation for its research, and has received annual recognition for its prestigious undergraduate and graduate International Business programs.

Celebrate the Century 1920s

Flappers do the Charleston

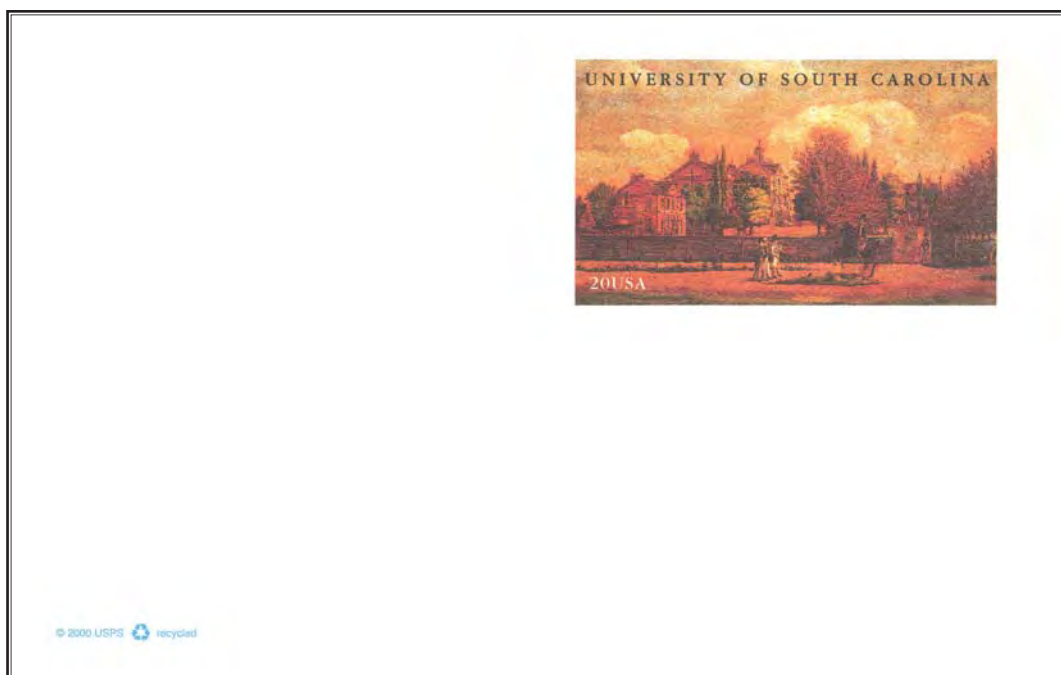
1998 • Scott 3184h

The Charleston dance is believed to have originated in a black community near Charleston, South Carolina. The dance became popular when James P. Johnson released his tune "The Charleston" in 1923.

The Charleston was popular among Flappers (young women known for wearing short dresses, bobbing their hair, and listening to jazz music.) All of this was considered scandalous in the 1920s, as the dance is done with loose motions as the right arm swings forward as the left leg goes back, followed by the left arm loosely swinging forward as the right leg swings back.



More South Carolina



University of South Carolina
2001 • UX362



Celebrate the Century 1920s
Flappers do the Charleston
1998 • Scott 3184h









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