Daufuskie Island Historical Timeline		1860 1861-1865	Eleven plantations on Daufuskie at eve of Civil War.	1913	Beaufort County built White Schoolhouse for white students.
		1001-1003	Island occupied by Union Troops.	1917	Boll weevil infestation ended
ca. 7,000 B.C.	Oldest dated arrowhead found on the island.	1865	Freed slaves return to Daufuskie as small		cotton farming.
1520's	Spaniards first Europeans to explore Daufuskie Island.		landowners or tenant farmers.	1919	Oyster shucking factory opened on island.
		1873	Haig's Point Lighthouse commissioned	1919	Brothers & Sisters Oyster
1707	First English land grant on Daufuskie Island.		(decommissioned in 1924).		Union Society founded. (meeting hall restored by DIHF in 2012).
1715	Skirmishes between Native Americans & Colonists gave	1881	First Union African Baptist		
	Bloody Point its name.	1001	Church founded (current building built in 1884 after	1920	County Dock built.
1768	Oakley Hall at Bloody Point Plantation built (torn down in 1938).		first building destroyed by fire).	1934	Mary Fields School built for African-American children (their first public school
1776-1783	Island mostly Tory during War of Independence.	1882	Bloody Point Lighthouse commissioned (decommissioned in 1922).	1940	building.) Jane Hamilton School
1790's	Sea Island cotton replaced indigo as island's commercial crop.	1893	Powerful hurricane destroyed much of the island.		opened for African- American children on north end of island.
1805	Public road built north to south on the island.	1893-1903	Maggioni & Co. operated oyster cannery on the island.	1941	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No.2 built (became Billie Burn Museum in 2002).
1820	Melrose Plantation Mansion built (burned down in 1912).	1901	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church No.1 built (destroyed by hurricane in 1940).	1950	Jane Hamilton School closed (children "bussed" to Mary Fields School).
1838	Haig's Point Plantation Mansion built (torn down for lumber by Union troops in 1862).	1910-1915	Harvested lumber transported via narrow gauge railroad to rafts.	1951	Electrification of island begun (completed in 1953).

1959	Savannah River pollution closed island's oyster beds to harvesting.
1962	School segregation ended with graduation of last white student at White School House.
1969	Island midwife delivered last born-on-the-island baby.
1972	Telephone service came to Daufuskie.
1980	Island's population reduced to 50-60 due to lack of employment opportunities.
1982	Daufuskie Island accepted to National Register of Historical Places.
1984	International Paper bought Haig's Point and began developing Haig Point Club.
1985	Melrose Company opened Melrose Club.
1991	Melrose Company opened Bloody Point Club.
1995	Beaufort County built current Daufuskie Island Elementary School (Mary Fields School closed).

2001	Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation founded.
2009	Gullah Learning Center opened in Jane Hamilton School by DIHF.
2011	Rob Kennedy Trail inaugurated

Rob Kennedy Trail inaugurated by DIHF as self-guided historical tour of the island.

Haig Point restored 2014 Haig's Point tabby ruins.

2014 Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation initiated program to preserve Gullah homes.

Midwife's carriage restored 2015 by DIHF.

DAUFUSKIE ISLAND HISTORICAL TIMELINE

From pre-historic settlements - to exploration by the Spanish, French and English - to the glory of plantation days and its agony of slavery - to its days of cotton farms - to oyster harvesting and processing - to its decline and rebirth in the late 20th Century, Daufuskie Island has enjoyed a rich and unique history.



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Also on yelp & tribadvisor



