Wednesday, April 6
McLeod Plantation
325 Country Club Drive
Charleston (James Island), SC 29464 Tel. No. 843-762-9514

Cost: $15.00 per person

Arrival time: **You must arrive by 10:00 a.m.** – A guided walking tour will begin promptly at 10:30 a.m. for about 45 minutes. The Plantation house and other facilities are open and will be available on a self-guided basis.

Driving Directions: Folly Road to Highway 171 (Maybank Highway) to 325 Country Club Drive. It is a **LEFT** turn from Folly Road. Follow signs. It is past Country Club of Charleston. Parking is available at the site.

You can learn more at [www.ccprc.com/1447/McLeod-Plantation-Historic-Site](http://www.ccprc.com/1447/McLeod-Plantation-Historic-Site)

Established in 1851, McLeod Plantation is an important 37-acre Gullah/Geechee heritage site that has been carefully preserved in recognition of its cultural and historical significance. The grounds include a riverside outdoor pavilion, a sweeping oak allée, and the McLeod Oak, which is thought to be more than 600 years old.

McLeod Plantation was built on the riches of sea island cotton - and on the backs of enslaved people whose work and culture are embedded in the Lowcountry’s very foundation. It is a living tribute to the men and women and their descendants that persevered in their efforts to achieve freedom, equality, and justice.

McLeod Plantation Historic Site invites visitors to embark upon an in-depth exploration of the lives of those people whose stories are essential to understanding Charleston’s complex past and helped shape who we, as a nation, are today.

Tour the homes and compare the McLeod family home with those built for enslaved families; learn about daily life and the relationships among the men, women, and children who lived and worked here before and after slavery; study the cultivation and importance of sea island cotton; gain insight into the plantation’s strategic importance during the Civil War and the role of the free black Massachusetts 55th Volunteer Infantry in emancipating enslaved people; examine the influence of the Freedmen’s Bureau at McLeod Plantation; trace the emergence of Gullah Culture in the Lowcountry; explore worship and spirituality in the lives of McLeod Plantation’s residents; draw parallels between the changing relationships among McLeod Plantation’s residents and in American society during the 20th century; see how people dramatically changed the natural history of the plantation’s landscape through time.