

Fort Motte History

Fort Motte (Fort Motte Station) was built as Mt. Joseph Plantation; it was commandeered by the British and fortified as a temporary military outpost in what is now [South Carolina](#) during the [American Revolutionary War](#).^[2] It was significant for its military use as a depot for their convoys between [Camden](#) and [Charleston](#), which they occupied.^[2] It is roughly 90–95 miles from Charleston by 21st-century roadways.^[3] During the Patriot [Siege of Fort Motte](#), the plantation mansion was set on fire. The British surrendered at this site.

After the war, this site was considered for the capital for the newly formed state of South Carolina, before [Columbia](#) was chosen. Today Fort Motte is the name of an unincorporated village at the nearby crossroads of SH 419 and State Road S-9-13.^[2]

The former area of the plantation house and grounds is known as the Fort Motte Battlefield Site. Privately owned, it was listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1972.^[2]

The [Cherokee Path](#) is nearby, long used by [indigenous peoples](#) for trading and travel. The first Anglo-European colonists in the area were Scots and English traders, who established trading posts with various Native American tribes. Some were fortified as early forts in the colonial period. [Amelia Town](#) was established in this area about 1735.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Motte

For the full history regarding click here on [Rebecca Brewton Motte](#) which Fort Motte was named after.