Highly condensed history and is 13 feet Macdonough Monument: The monument was erected in 1834 to commemorate the victory of Commodore Thomas Macdonough over the British and American casualties Riverview Cemetery and Post. The monument is 39 feet by 10 feet and includes a ceramic mural that covers 35 square feet. The mural is created from local school districts, created more than 1,000 separate figures, Champain Quadrant Main Street. The mural features a stone and bronze statue of Fort Brown, Mission San Juan, and the American flag during the Battle of Parris Island. The statue depicts three figures, including a soldier, a sailor, and a civilian. The soldier is holding a rifle, the sailor is holding a flag, and the civilian is holding a map. The mural also features a large stone tablet, inscribed with the names of those who served in the battle. The monument is located at the corner of Parris Island Drive and Main Street. 

The Battle of Parris Island was a significant event in the War of 1812, fought on the island of Parris Island, off the coast of South Carolina. The battle was fought between the United States Navy and the British Royal Navy. The United States Navy was commanded by Commodore Thomas Macdonough, while the British were commanded by Rear Admiral John Jervis. The battle lasted for several hours, with both sides suffering heavy losses. In the end, the United States Navy emerged victorious, and Macdonough was declared the hero of the battle. The monument was erected to commemorate the victory of Commodore Macdonough and the casualties of the battle. Today, the monument serves as a reminder of the sacrifice made by those who served in the War of 1812.