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OLD CHARLES TOWN AND ITS VICINITY, ACCABEE
AND WAPPOO WHERE INDIGO WAS FIRST CULTI-
VATED, WITH SOME ADJOINING PLACES IN OLD
ST. ANDREWS PARISH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The original settlement by the English in South Carolina was at a point on the Southwest side of the Ashley river, at the place now known as Old Town plantation. At that place a creek makes in from the river running first generally to the Southwest, and then turning Northwest and forming a neck of land bounded Northeast by the marshes of Ashley river Southeast, South, and Southwest by this creek and its marshes, and Northwest by a narrow extent of high land capable then of easy defence. The river, as far at least as that point, was called by the native Indians by a name spelled by the settlers variously as Keyawah, Kyawah, Kayawah, Chyawhaw, Kiwaha, Kywaha, Keywaha, and Kiawah^ which last, viz., Kiawah, became later the accepted form; pronounced Kee-a-wah.

As early as 1666 Robert Sanford in his exploration of the coast

named the river "that leadeth into the country of Kywaha" the River Ashley ^'from the right Hon^^® Anthony Lord Ashley."^ Sandford appears to have alluded to the inlet that forms Charleston Harbour as he does not seem to have entered in far enough

1 Co//^« Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, pp. 68, 80, 166, 169, 173, 186.

2 Ibid., p. 80.

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to be aware that the inlet was divided into two rivers by the peninsula now the site of the city of Charleston.

Sometime early in April, 1670 (according to Carteret's relation^ the first ship with Governor Sayle reached Kiawah and selected the place just described for the settlement. The neck of land so settled upon they called 'Albemarle Point.'"^ On 20 Sept^ ■ 1670, Florence O'Sullivan wrote to Lord Ashley, "We build our towne upon a point of land called Albemarle point seated upon the River that leads in from the sea called by us Ashley river,"^ and William Owen also writing to Lord Ashley on 15 Sepf, 1670, says, 'We have made choise for y® better having pitcht on a pointe defended by y® maine river with a brooke on y® one side, and inaccessible Marshe one y® other w*'^ att high tides is ever overflowne: ioying itself to y® mainland in a small neck not exceeding fiftie yards which now is pallizadoed, and with a verye small charg might be made impregnable.'"^

On 1^{*} Novr, 1670, Lord Ashley writing to Joseph West in Carolina informs him, "you are to take notice that the River was by Captain Sandford long since named Ashley River and still is to be called soe, and the Towne you are now planted on we have named and you are to call Charles Towne. "[^]

Notwithstanding this notice (or perhaps because it was not sooner received) the town continued to be called "Albemarle Point" as late as March 1670/P but according to a memo, in the handwriting of John Locke made about August, 1671, he notes, [^]'The towne cald Charlestowne"[^] and Joseph West writing on 3[^] Sept[^] 1671, dates his letter, "Charles Towne upon Ashley River."ⁱ«

At that time some construction was under way in the town, for the Council in a letter to the Proprietors dated 21 March 1671/2 say, "We have with much adoe, our people being weake by reason of scarcity of provisions, pallasadoed about 9 acres of land, being a point, whereon we first set downe for our better security and mounted seaven great Gunns;" and "when we arrived here, we thought it most conducing to our safety to build

3 Coll'[^] Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol 5, p. 168. ' Ibid., p. 211.

4 Ibid., pp. 173, 174. 8 Ibid., pp. 275, 287, 309.

5 Ibid., p. 188. 9 Ibid., p. 350.

eibid., p. 196. 10 Ibid., p. 389.

a town, where we are now settled, it being a point with a very convenient landing, and safely fortified, being almost surrounded with a large Marsh and Creek. ^^

The minutes of the first meeting of the Grand Council as now known to us records the meeting held 25 August, 1671, with Col. Joseph West as Governor and notes the meeting as held "at Charles Towne upon Ashley River" and the name Albemarle Point as applied to this first settlement seems to have ceased between March and August, 1671.

There has been some confusion with regard to the application of the name "Albemarle Point." Governor William Sayle who died in the Province 4*^ March, 1670/1, left a will dated 30 Sepf 1670 whereby he devised to his son Nathaniel Sayle, "all that my Mansion House and Town Lot on Albemarle Point in the said Province of Carolina"^^ and on some old map on a very small scale, apparently this mansion house was placed as on the point where Wappoo creek enters Ashley river opposite the present City of Charleston which point was marked as Albemarle Point. The present writer was with others so misled.^^ Data which has later been made accessible proves this to be incorrect. Albemarle Point was the point or neck of land selected as the place of first settlement and the mansion house of Governor Sayle referred to in his will was almost without doubt in the town first known as Albemarle Point and later as Charles Town. The point of land at the junction of Wappoo creek and Ashley river was taken up first by Sir John Yeamans the Governor 1672-1674 who there had a house or "mansion" and some mixing as to the two governors and the dating of Sayle's letters from Albemarle Point doubtless caused the mistake.

A town with lots and streets was laid out as soon as the settlers landed. Govth Sayle as we have seen on Septth. 1670 devises his "Town Lot." The Grand Council write the Proprietors in March, 1670/1 that they had granted town lots containing eleven poles or thereabouts, with ten acre lots to plant. The ten-acre lots being laid out about the town from the South Westward to the North, which model they had been forced to exercise at first for

w Coth Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, pp. 283, 284.

thRivers' Sketch, p. 385.

13 S. C. Hist, b- Gen. Mag., Vol. 1, p. 325.

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better defence and speedy concourse to the Town.th This model may not have pleased the Proprietors for on 1 May, 1671, they enclose to the Governor and Council a model plan for a town to be followed.th The Proprietors altered their minds for Lord Ashley writing later (15 Decth, 1671) to Governor Yeamans –
* ' Wee have in Favour of the first Planters altered our minds about the Port Towne on the River Ashley as you will find by our Generall Letter which through the little care was taken to lay it out into Convenient Streets at theire first comeing it cannot be made soe exactly regular and beautiful as Wee wish yet wee desire you would use your Endeavour to have the Streets layd out as large orderly and convenient as possibly may be."th This suggestion was acted upon. At the meeting of the Grand Coun-

cil held 22 July, 1672, it is recorded that "'The persons here-under named came this day before the Grand Council and for the better Modell of Charles Towne according to the annexed Scheme did surrender all their lands in the said Towne and agreed to possess only the severall lots as hereafter is menconed that is to say.'"^' Then follows a list of the settlers with the lots assigned to each. The lots aggregate 62 and the list of names is valuable as an authentic list of actual settlers at that early date. According to an old letter among the Shaftsbury papers dated about March 1671 the size of the town is given viz., "Our towne called Albemarle Point is scituate on a point w^ is almost encompassed w*^ a large Marsh & may easily be fortified w*^ a broad trench, it contains about 80 acres of Land."^^

There is in existence, known to the writer, no copy of the plan or model of the town: of either the original or the revised model. All that exists is the plan on Culpeppers map of Ashley river (the frontispiece to Vol. 5 of the Coll^^ of the Historical Society of So. Ca.) and that it evidently meant to indicate only the general location and is not any exact plan of the town.

The town so founded continued as the seat of the government until 1680 when the government was removed to the "Oyster

14 ColV^^ Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 284.

15 Ibid., p. 323.

i« Ibid., p. 360.

1^ Printed Journal gJ Grand Council, p. 40.

" Coll^^ Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 309.

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Point" thereafter known as Charles Town and the site of the present city of Charleston. The advantages of this last site were so manifest that at the very first settlement Governor Sayle directed that about 600 acres between the Ashley and Wando (Cooper) rivers be left vacant for a town and fort.^

It appears that the new settlement on the Oyster Point had for some time been receiving inhabitants at the expense of the old, the only reason for occupying which in the beginning had been its better defensive position for a weak settlement. After the transfer of the government the old town seems to have rapidly decayed. It was probably abandoned as a town almost immediately and the name Charles Town was finally transferred to the new town. In the minutes of the Grand Council for 1«* June 1680 held "att Charles Towne" directions are given that certain Indians held in bondage be brought before the Grand Council "at Kaiawah sometimes called Charles Towne."2o There was nothing in the way of any permanent construction to restrain abandonment. The fortifications were trenches or moats and banks with "palisadoes" of fresh cut wood of very temporary existence. The houses and "mansions" were almost certainly of that original colonial American architecture which consisted of logs squared, or round, built in square pens, one, or more connected together; with the interstices or "chinks" well filled with clay, and roofed with shingles, and in the cases of greater opulence ceiled or lined inside with boards called "clapboards," i.e., split and not sawed from logs. The chimneys at first were sun dried clay mixed with straw or pine needles although the

burning of clay into bricks seems very early to have been introduced into the colony. When the present writer was a boy the only apparent relic of the old town was a shallow depression running from the marsh on the river to the creek on the West which was said to be the line of the old defensive trench or moat.

After 1680 the name Charles Town was understood to refer to the town on the Oyster Point.^ The very lot owners at old Charles Town seem to have simply abandoned their lots and grants, which were later taken up by and granted to other persons Coll'^ Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 378.

20 Printed Journal of Grand Council, p. 84.

21 S. C. Hist, b' Gen. Mag., Vol. 9, p. 11.

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sons. Between 1694 and 1697 the following grants were made to one James Le Sad or as more commonly spelled Le Sade, viz. r^^

i

Acres

15 May, 1694 70

24 Febry, 1696 65

24 Febry, 1696 285

19 Sept^ 1696 240

8 Sept^ 1697 100

760

The writer has never found anything upon the records as to Le Sade's nativity although he apparently was a French Hugue-not immigrant. He may have come via Ireland as he had a sister whose married name was Neale but as two persons named Neale took out grants not far from Le Sade, about the same time he obtained his own, she may have married after her arrival in Carolina.

The grants to Le Sade included all the high land on which Albemarle Point or Old Charles Town had been situated together with much more to the West and North and his plantation included in these grants, was in his time, as it has been ever since, known as "Old Town Plantation." The record does not show why these lands so formerly laid out to others were now regranted to Le Sade. There was probably another grant of 200 acres to James Le Sade for by a deed of his nephew Peter Le Sade it is stated that his uncle's Old Town plantation contained 960 acres. James Le Sade left a Will dated 3 Novr 1703 whereby after a life estate to his wife Elizabeth he devised his lands to his brother Peter Le Sade and his sister Mary Neale each one half but if neither his sister nor any child of hers appeared and claimed within three years after his death then the whole was to go to his brother Peter. No claim having been made the whole vested in Peter who by his will dated 9 August, 1716, devised the Old Town plantation after the death of his own

wife Ann to his son Peter except 250 acres which he devised to his daughter Ann then the wife of John Girardeau^^ and who after Girardeau's death married Andrew Deveaux. The writer has not

22 0/. Hist. Com^ Bk., 1701-1712, pp, 27, 28, 31, 32.

^^Prob. Ct. Charleston Bk., 1714-1717, p. 526.

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found on the record how or when the plantation passed from this last Peter Le Sade but on 15 February 1734 Daniel Cartwright conveyed to John Beresford the Old Town plantation containing by estimation 710 acres which "was lately in the possession of Peter Le Sad planter. "24 a few days later -20 Febr'y 1734- John Beresford conveyed the 710 acres to William Branford.^^ The deed states that although conveyed for 710 acres but 525 were found. The William Branford to whom the property was so conveyed was the son of a William Branford who as early as 11 July, 1694, had procured a grant for 150 acres on Ashley river next Southeast to the plantations of William Bull.^^ In the memorial of his son this 150 acres is described as "upon Ashley river called or known by the Indian name of Panthetion plantation and also one Httle Island called Panthetion Island, "bounding Westward upon "Panthetion creek." The creek separating Branford's grant from Bull's plantation was "Panthetion creek." To this grant of 150 acres the first William Branford added 41 acres granted him 5 Deer 1696, 50 acres granted him 2 January, 1697, 72 acres granted him 23 July, 1711, and 10 acres originally granted 28 October, 1676 to George Cantey and purchased by Branford, all of which aggregating 3,23 acres William Branford

by his will dated 30 July 1717 devised to his son William Branford ;^{2^} who added to it 91 acres purchased 26 Jany, 1732, from John Brown part of 100 acres originally granted 8 July, 1696, to Thomas Clarke, and then the 710 (or 525) acres of old Town plantation acquired from John Beresford, and later on 20 Novr, 1747, 73i acres part of Accabee plantation purchased from Francis Rose.²⁸

The record does not show where the first William Branford came from. There was a John Branford who also appeared in the Province at the same time and settled among the settlers of Dorchester on Ashley river. The Dorchester settlers came principally from Massachusetts and were Congregationalists and John Branford from contiguity and association seems to have

24 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, p. 189.

25 Off. Hist. Comm'' Memorial Bk. 7, p. 495.

2« Grant Bk, Vol. 38, p. 146.

27 Memorial Bk, Vol. 3, p. 22.

^^ Memorial Bk, Vol. 7, p. 495.

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been one of them but there is nothing the writer has found on the record showing precisely whence he came. William Branford also acquired and held for some time a tract of land -in the Dorchester settlement near John Branford but the writer has found nothing to show the exact connection between them.

The lands near Old Town so acquired by the second William Branford aggregating about 1012[^] acres seem in his possession to have been generally known as Old Town plantation although the Northeastern part retained the name of "'Accabee." William Branford left the lands to his son a third William Branford who died about 1772 and these lands passed to his two daughters, Ann Branford who married Thomas Horry and Elizabeth Branford who married EKas Horry Jun"" – two brothers marrying two sisters. The lands were partitioned between the two sisters the Old Town part as containing 519 acres being allotted to Elizabeth Horry and the Accabee part containing 489| acres to Ann Horry who with her husband Thomas Horry on 22 November, 1774, conveyed it to Elias Horry thus reuniting the whole tract in EHas and Elizabeth Horry .^^ To the tract additions were made by grants of adjoining marsh and of 96 acres of high land to the Northwest purchased from Sarah Gray the heir at law of John Samways,^^ and the whole continued in the descendants of Elias Horry until 8 April, 1833, when the whole plantation under the name of Old Town as containing 1530J acres was sold to Anthony Barbot.^^ The land granted to the first William Branford in 1694 thus continued in his descendants until 1833 a period of near 140 years. Anthony Barbot in 1835 conveyed to Jonathan Lucas whose Executors in 1850 conveyed to the late W'" McKenzie Parker from whose estate it was transferred some time subsequent to the War of 1861-1865.

North of Old Charles Town or Albemarle Point on the South bank of the Ashley river was a point of land formed by a change of course in the river where after running nearly Northwest from Albemarle Point it turns at near a right angle to the Westward.

The tract of land contained within this elbow was called "Ickerby", "Ickerbe", 'Tckabee",^^ ''Acabe" and "Accabee" and

29 Memorial Bk., Vol. 2, p. 429.

30 M. C. O. Charleston Bk. Z, N°. 5, p. 382.

3^ Ibid., Bk F, N°. 10, p. 349.

32 Printed Journal of Grand Cmincil, pp. 36, 67, 73.

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seems to have settled in spelling to the form "Accabee." In the grant to Jacob Neale 3 July, 1696, for 72 acres on the south side of Ashley river it is described as "joining to Acabee land."^^ By later deeds and maps the name seems also to have been given to the land on Charleston Neck on the North side of Ashley river opposite the land so termed on the South side. The writer has never been able to satisfy himself whether the Indian designation originally applied to the banks on both sides the river at that point, or to the "reach" of the river itself, or perchance to some small tribe or tribal remnant of Indians occupying the river banks there. However that may be the plantation on the South bank at the river bend in question long owned by the Rose family, and the plantation nearly opposite long owned by the Elliott family, were both known by the name of "Accabee."

On 22 October, 1681, a grant of 190 acres on the South side of Ashley river at "Accabee" was made to Stephen Bull and Maurice Mathewes who seem to have abandoned it for on 1 June,

1709 the same tract was granted for 180 acres to Charles Clifford^{^*} whose representatives Benjamin Clifford with his wife Sarah, John Bulloch and his wife Mary and Stephen Clifford on 10 Sept' 1718, conveyed it to Thomas Rose. 156 acres adjoining was on 9^{***} June, 1709, granted to James Bryan^{^^} which was on 1 November, 1718 conveyed by James and Catherine Sameways to Thomas Rose. Eighty-nine acres additional were conveyed to Thomas Rose 22 Aug., 1721 by Ephraim Mikell and Mary his wife which seems to have included 80 acres taken up by Joseph Dalton in 1672 and which on 26 December, 1674, he surrendered up to the Grand Council^{F^} and the Grand Council directed to be granted equally between Anthony Churne and John Chambers to whom grants for 36 acres each were accordingly issued 21 April, 1677^{^7} and for which another grant was made to Jacob Neale on 3 July, 1696,^{^^} through whom apparently Ephraim Mikell and his wife claimed. Thomas Rose finally purchased on 27 July, 1723, from Peter Le Sade 42 acres part of 100 acres granted James Le Sade 8 Sept', 1697, and forming part of Old Town plantation. By these purchases Thomas Rose acquired 477 acres covering a large •

33 Grants, Vol. 38, p. 180. 36 printed Journal, p. 73.

[^]Of. Hist. Com'' Bk F, p. 123. ^{^7} Q[^]ant Bk., Vol. 38, pp. 11, 16.

^{^''} Grant Bk, 2,9, ^{^.}d>2. 38 *ibid.*, p, 180.

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part of the area on the South side of the Ashley river called Ickerby or Accabee.^{2^}

Exactly when and whence this Thomas Rose came to the Province the writer has never been able to determine. From quite an early period there seem to have been several apparently entirely disconnected families named Rose in the Province. There was a Thomas Rose who as early as April, 1677, received a warrant for 500 acres for which a grant was made 16 June, 1677,[^] on 10 March, 1681, lot N° 64 in Charles Town was granted Thomas Rose Sen''^{^^} and 6 July, 1680, a lot was granted to Thomas Rose^{^^} which on 10 June, 1689 seems to have been regranted to Thomas Smith.⁴³

On 10 April, 1684, a warrant was issued to lay off 330 acres to Thomas Rose as remaining due to him on record under the Proprietors' offers to settlers for the arrival in the Province of himself and several servants.[^] The writer has found no further notice of him on the record until Febry 24, 1692, when Thomas Rose appears as surety on a bond in the Ordinary's court^{^^} and thereafter he is mentioned in a number of cases as on bonds or papers in the Ordinary's court.^{^^}

On 12 June, 1694, town lot N° 228 in Charles Town was granted to Thomas Rose Jun^{^^^} and this lot 228 was on 8 Aug., 1710, conveyed by Thomas Rose ^'cordwinder" to Henry Samways, the deed reciting that this lot had been granted to Thomas Rose dec^{**}. Gentleman and was conveyed by Thomas Rose his son and heir.^{^^} On 24 February, 1701, Francis Fidling conveyed to a Thomas Rose a tract of 38 acres near Ashley Ferry on the South side of Ashley river*[^] and this is apparently the land referred to in the Act of 23 Deer., 1703, as then owned by "Thomas

40 Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 43.

« Ibid., p. 56.

^ Ibid., p. 65.

« Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 210.

44Ibid., p. 154.

« S. C. Hist. &- Gen. Mag., Vol. 8, p. 170.

46 Ibid., p. 172. Vol. 10, pp. 11, 15, 17, 86, 138, 142.

47 Ibid., Vol. 9, p. 22.

« M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. 1, p. 658.

49Ibid., Bk. 0, p. 128.

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Rose, Planter. "^^^ The writer has never been able to connect any of these Thomas Roses with Thomas Rose who in 1718 acquired Accabee; although it is likely he was the same to whom Francis Fidling conveyed 38 acres in 1703.

According to a memorial filed by one Henrietta Rose on 26 May, 1733^^ her "late father" Thomas Rose had died previously leaving her sole heir at law whereas Thomas Rose of Accabee would appear by St. Andrews Register to have died in December,

1733.

There is a statement which seems authentically to point to him, to be found in Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry or Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland published in 1838, vol. 4, p. 218 under the head of Rose-Cleland of Rath-Gael, referring to the family of Rose of Abingdon Berks, and to Richard Rose of Abingdon who died 19 April, 1719, leaving among other children

"4. Thomas Rose of Charlestown South Carohna America settled there about the year 1700 he m. first 1704 Elizabeth only

child of Bennet of A. K. B. [Accabee?] plantation

situated between Ashley & Cooper rivers near Charlestown (he was a physician and came from Thame in Oxfordshire and was descended from Hugo Bennet high Sheriff for Oxfordshire in the region of King Henry VI and ancestor of Lord Tankerville). By this lady M[^]. Rose had issue.

"1. Richard b. 10[^] October 1705 as hereafter.

*'2. Thomas m. Elizabeth and had issue Thomas

and Elizabeth.

"1. Sabina m. to Robert Ladson: she d. 6[^] December 1741 leaving four children.

"2. Margaret.

"3. Elizabeth m. Samuel Stocks leaving a son Samuel Stocks.

"He m. secondly and had a son Francis who left three sons and a daughter. M"" Rose (whose will is dated 20 October 1733) died the 5*^ December following and was s. by his son.

"Richard Rose of Abington who being adopted as heir to his Uncle Richard Rose of Abington come from Charlestown in the year 1714 to reside with him, the rest of the family remained in

^0 S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., Vol. 10, p. 24.

51 Memorial Bk., Vol. 5, p. 118.

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Ameri'^a where some of their descendants are still living in great respectability."

This account was doubtless written for Burke by some descendant of this last Richard Rose and whether or not it be reliable as to the accounts of the family given for the early periods in England yet as to the family in America shows that the writer must have had access to writings and family data of the period for his statements are substantially confirmed as to Thomas Rose and his children by the records here. The will of Thomas Rose is not now to be found here of record. Many of the records in the Probate Court of that date disappeared during the late war. According to the record here Thomas Rose sen"" (of St. Andrews Parish as the record is that Parish Register) was buried 3 Deer., 1733, a Thomas Rose (probably his son) married Eliza-

beth Coppin 6 March, 1725/26. Sabina Rose married Robert Ladson. Margaret Rose married Henry Williamson and Elizabeth Rose married first James Samways and then Samuel Stocks, and on 23 March, 1721/22, Francis Rose the son of Thomas Rose was baptised. The writer has found no record here showing that Thomas Rose married here Elizabeth Bennet or that Francis was the son of a second wife but records of that early date are woefully deficient.

At the death of Thomas Rose in 1733 the Accabee plantation seems to have passed to his son Francis for on 20 Novr, 1747, Francis Rose conveyed 73j acres off this Accabee plantation to William Branford.^{^^} Francis Rose on 23 Febry, 1743, married Mary Ann Elliott daughter of Joseph Elliott.^{^^} She died March, 1756, and in February, 1759, he married Sarah Balentine.^{^^} She died January, 1767, and in July, 1767, he married Elizabeth Ann Lining daughter of D'. John Lining.^{^^} She died April, 1768, and in April, 1771, he married Sarah Backer.^{^^} He seems to have had three sons who lived to maturity Richard, Robert, and Thomas all of whom predeceased him and two daughters who survived him Elizabeth who married Abram Ladson and Sarah

52 Memorial BL, Vol. 7, p. 495.

53 S. C. Hist. ^ Gen. Mag., Vol. 11, p. 62.

5" Ibid., Vol. 14, pp. 155,214.

55 Ibid., Vol. 15, pp. 44, 47.

56Ibid.,pp. 50, 97.

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who married Butler. Francis Rose died in 1783. By

his will he devised his plantation at Accabee on which he usually lived containing about 407 acres to his wife Sarah Rose for life and after her death to his grandson Francis Rose son of his son Robert Rose. His son Richard seems to have died without issue. Robert left two children Francis and Mary Ann, and Thomas left two daughters Elizabeth Sanders Rose who married D[^] Edward Lynah and left issue and Mary Ann Blake Rose who married Capt. William Miles and left issue. On 11 September, 1802, this last Francis Rose conveyed to Richard Yeadon the plantation known by the name of Accabee containing 407 acres[^] and so far as the record shows the name of Rose of this family seems then to have disappeared. Yeadon on 8 May, 1818, conveyed to Copeland Stiles from whom it passed in 1827 to Christian Staley from whom it passed in 1836 to Edward C. Perronneau. During the ownership of Perronneau the name of the plantation was changed to "'Orange Grove" and it was on 1 January, 1850, conveyed by Perronneau to the late W^m McKenzie Parker^{^^} as the plantation called "Orange Grove," with 1202 acres of marsh attached granted by a late grant. The plantation has since been known as Orange Grove and on the late maps the creek from the river through the marsh to the plantation high land originally called Ickerby or Accabee creek is now styled Orange Grove creek.

Adjoining the Old Town plantation as granted to James Le Sade and to the Southwest of it was a tract of 200 acres granted 8 Sept[^], 1697, to Francis Blanshaw on the West side of Old Town creek bounding South on Capt. John Godfrey .^{^^} In the grant to

Capt. Godfrey^^ the locality to the North is styled "Wespanee." This would appear to have been the Indian name of the locality. It is the first time it appears by name on the record. The name Wespanee if correctly so given in Godfreys grant was soon modified to "Westpenny." From Francis Blanshaw the 200 acres passed to Peter Le Sade (brother of James) who later received by devise the Old Town plantation from his brother James. By

" M. C. 0. Charleston, Bk. N, N°. 7, p. 84.

68 Ibid., Bk. F, N°. 12, p. 148.

59 Grant Bk., 38, p. 364.

6° Ibid., p. 457.

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the will of Peter Le Sade dated 9 Aug., 1716, he devised to his daughter Ann Girardeau the plantation containing 200 acres formerly belonging to Francis Blanshaw commonly called "Westpenny" on the West side of the head of Old Town creek and also 250 acres to be taken off the Old Town plantation adjoining the Westpenny^^ tract and beginning at the "creek of Westpenny." This his son Peter Le Sade confirmed by a deed to his sister Ann who had since married Andrew Deveaux settling and defining the lines of the 250 acres taken off Old Town plantation .^^ This deed states that his sister at his father's death was the wife of John Girardeau who had since died and his widow had married Deveaux. Andrew Deveaux and his wife on 21 Sept' convey Westpenny (450 acres) to John Garnier who with his wife Magdalen immediately reconveyed to Andrew Deveaux.^^ It seems to have been owned by M'" Deveaux for many years. It

was this M^{rs} Deveaux who was the friend and neighbor of Miss Eliza Lucas and who is so frequently mentioned in the life of Miss Lucas by her descendant the late M^{rs} St. Julien Ravenel. The distance between Westpenny and Miss Lucas' home on Wappoo was but a few miles. Andrew Deveaux died 1754 for in that year a partition of certain of his property was had between his three sons Andrew, James, and John. How the plantation passed from Andrew Deveaux to Alexander Perronneau J^r does not appear on the record but in 1772 the latter appears as the owner on the partition map of Old Town plantation between Ann and Elizabeth Horry and in December, 1774, the property is sold as late the property of Alexander Perronneau J^r deceased for 424 acres to Isaac Peace^{sr} who on 20 November, 1776, conveyed it to M^{rs} Elizabeth Branford in trust for Ann Horry wife of Thomas Horry for life and after her death to her heirs.^{^^}

During the ownership of the Horrys sometime later than its purchase in 1776 the name of the place was changed from Westpanee or Westpenny to Fairfield. In 1785 Thomas Horry added to it 24 acres adjoining originally part of "Tiger Swamp" pur-

^{^^}Proh. a. Charleston Bk., 1714-1717, p. 526.

62 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, p. 97.

63 Ibid., pp. 262-268.

64 Ibid, Bk. P, N^o 4, p. 60.

65 Ibid., Bk. A, N^o 5, p. 279.

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chased from Thomas Godfrey and he also purchased from Charles Lining a space for a family burying ground on the small island in the marsh to the North of "Hillsborough," where the Linings also had a family burying ground.

After the death of Thomas Horry and his wife the plantations passed first to their son the late Elias Horry and after his death to his daughter Harriet the wife of the late Judge Edward Frost in whose descendants the place continued until 1904 when it was sold having been in Ann Horry and her descendants since 1776.

{To be continued)

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By Henry A. M. Smith.

{Continued from the last number.)

Lying to the Southeast of Albemarle Point, across the creek and marsh, was another point or tract of land which was taken up by the Lords Proprietors for a farm or plantation to be cultivated at their expense, and for their own personal profit, or loss, as the case might be. Their first agent for that purpose was Joseph West afterwards Governor and Landgrave. When the expedition to settle the Province was about to sail instructions were issued to West to furnish himself with " Cotton seed, Indigo Seed, Ginger Roots, w oh roots you are to carry planted in a tubb of earth, y* they may not dye before yo r arrivall att Port-Royall; alsoe you may in another tubb carry some Canes planted for a tryall – alsoe of y e several sorts of vines of that Island & some Ollive setts."

On arrival he was to take up as much land for the Proprietors, uses as would come to at 150 acres per head of 30 servants.

"On this Land you are to Cause to be erected convenient housing for Yo r self e & yo r Servants, making them warm & tye

As soon as yo r houses are built you are to sett yo*

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people. to falling and, clearing yo r land. . . . planting Indian Come, Beanes, Pease, Turnipps, Carretts, & Potatoes for Provisions. . . . you are never to thinke of making any Comod-

ity yo r business further than for experience sake & to have yo r stock of it for planting encrease till yo u have sufficiently provided for y e belly by planting store of provisions W* must in all your contrivances be looked upon by yo u as y e foundation of yo r plantacon. Iff yo u have time yo u may fence in a small peece of ground for ye reception of ye Cattle we shall cause to be brought from Virginia, and to putt them in all night. " 66

It was evidently the intention of the Proprietors that this "experimental farm" (preceding by over two centuries those which the State of South Carolina has of late initiated) was for three purposes, viz: for helping to provide food for the infant settlement, then as a means of furnishing seeds and stock for sale to intending settlers wherewith to begin their own agricultural operations, as well as for the ascertaining for the common benefit the proper crops suitable to the climate and soil and the right seasons for planting and cultivating in this new region. Perhaps also for the profit in the planting enterprise itself in the sale of its products. The profit apparently really looked forward to by the Lords Proprietors in incurring the great expense of planting and supporting a colony to take up the lands in this new country was to arise from the inducing settlers to come who would purchase or lease the lands and develop the Province.

Upon the arrival of the expedition at Albemarle Point, West seems to have at once followed his instructions. The place selected by him lay across the creek and marsh from Albermarle Point to the Southeast. It was the same place known in later years as "Hillsborough" plantation and is now in large part the site of a negro village or settlement called "Maryville. "

According to the general plan made by Culpepper in 1671 there

was taken up at that place for the purposes of a plantation for the Proprietors 420 acres, the houses and cleared land were upon the high land at the junction of the creek and the river. There is another map made by Culpepper, 7 March, 1672/3 showing 44§ acres being the "Plott of the Lords Prop" plant." representing the "cleare Land belonging to the Lords proprietors of this Province

66 ColP* Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 125.

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MAP OF THE PROPRIETORS' CLEARED LAND

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wherein Colo. Joseph West now Liveth." 67 This map shows a rail fence around, with the buildings and gardens in front towards the river.

West wrote in 1670 that some live cattle had been brought from Virginia of which he kept some for the plantation, and that the

corn and other things planted at their first coming were thriving well but that the garden seeds were not good. 68 The next spring viz: 21 March 1670/1 West wrote to Lord Ashley:

" Now I shall give yo r Honn r a briefe Acco*of yo r ownePlantacon. I have taken up for present planting about 300 Akers of ground. I have cleared this yeare about 30 Akers and built convenient Houses for ourselves & serv ts and Inclosed the Houses w* 11 Pallisades w ch doth containe betweene 6 & 700 f oote and have soe placed them y* one Angle shall clear another soe y* wee doe not feare all y e Indians y* shall attempt us one Capt. Godfrey

arrived here from Barbadoes to manage S r Peter Colletons interest in yo r Partnerships, who I believe to be a very honest man and a good Planter, I am very glad of his assistance. . . . Wee intend to plant most of our ground this yeare with provisions, it being the Life of a new settlement to provide in the first place for the belly. . . . Our stock doth thrive very well especially Hoggs." 69

The house – the chief house – on this plantation was occupied by West who seems to have continued to occupy it after he became Governor in the spring of 1671, and whilst he was Governor during his first two administrations and perhaps until his retirement in 1682. In the minutes of the Grand Council for 9 th Sept r 1675 it is spoken of as "the Lords proprieto 18 plantation where the Governor now resides" and again in the minutes of 11 Sept r , 1675 as "the Lords proprietors plantation whereon the Governor now dwells." 70

West was the agent of the Lords Proprietors, managing their

planting enterprise at the same time that he was the Governor of the Colony. His occupancy may have been in the first capacity. But the residence thereon whilst the seat of government continued at Old Charles Town was so identified with the governorship that the point on which the house was located was called

« 7 Coll" 3 Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 421. •» Ibid., p. 297.

68 Ibid., p. 203. "> Printed Council, Journal, p. 76.

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"Governor's Point," the creek between it and the Town was called "Governor's Creek," and on the maps of the period the house is marked and designated as " Governor's House. "

To provide for ready communication between the Proprietors plantation and the Town on Albemarle Point a bridge at the public expense was proposed and seems to have been built across the creek and marsh. Quite an undertaking even, for a much older and more assured settlement than that at Albermarle Point in 1672. 71 It was probably a simple bridge of the "squared foot log" kind supported on stilts or braces over the marsh.

When the seat of government was transferred to Charles Town on the Oyster Point the Governor's residence at the plantation of the Proprietors probably ceased. It was in all respects more desirable for him to reside in the new town . Much later – in 171 2 – the General Assembly of the Province purchased a piece of land and constructed a mansion for the Governor at the site of the

present Country Club just above Magnolia Cemetery which was known as the Governor's house and in 1721 was sold to Governor Robert Johnson. The planting enterprise of the Lords Proprietors does not seem to have been profitable. In June, 1675 the Earl of Shaftsbury writing to the Governor and Council says, "I make this faire proposall to you that if you and the people there undertake to pay what is owing from us to Coll. West and cleare those debts which have been contracted by yourselves and charged upon us in Carolina or elsewhere I doubt not but to prevail with the rest of the L ds Prop™ to forgive you all the debts you owe us, and for a part of satisfaction to Coll. West to throw in our private plantacon too, that he ,hath hitherto managed for us and therewith put an End to our Bargain with him as our Store-Keeper or Agent." 72

This offer the Governor and Council seem to have declined. 73

What was subsequently done for some years about the plantation does not appear upon the record. The Shaftsbury papers terminate in date about 1675. The Province seems soon to have become self supporting so far as provision "for y e belly" was concerned and there is nothing to show that any Agent to con-

« ColP B Hist. Soc. ofS. C, Vol. 5, pp. 393, 409, 415.

!J ColP* Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 467.

73 Printed Journal of Grand Council, p. 76.

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duct the enterprise was appointed after Governor West's retire-

ment, which appears to have been about 1682. The next thing that appears upon the now accessible record with regard to the area taken up for the Proprietors plantation is a grant to John Godfrey for 518 acres made 14 July 1696/7. ⁷⁴ This grant according to its boundaries took up the entire area (and more) covered by the lines of the Proprietors plantation as shown on Culpeppers map of 1671. A copy of Culpeppers map is the frontispiece to the fifth volume of the Collections of the Historical Society of South Carolina. The frontispiece to the Year Book of the City of Charleston for 1883 is a map of the vicinity of the City of Charleston with the lines of settlements and lands taken up, laid down according to the lines given on Culpeppers map.

On 11 May, 1699 another grant was made to John Godfrey for 974 acres. ⁷⁵

This grant according to its boundaries covered the same land included in the prior grant for 518 acres with a very large addition. It seems to have included not only the Proprietors' private plantation but also the lands marked on Culpepper's map as having been laid out for Thomas Finden, Teague, Oliver Spencer, Joseph Dowden, Capt. Giles Hall, Samuel Boswood and others and John Maverick & Company. Why the private plantation of the Lords Proprietors was thus turned over to John Godfrey the records we have do not disclose. As has been seen its operation does not appear to have been profitable. The Earl of Shaftsbury the most active of the Proprietors in forwarding the colony had as early as 1675 settled for himself a seignory of 12,000 acres near the head of Ashley river and was engaged in its development. ⁷⁶

Sir Peter Colleton, another active Proprietor, had a seignory of 12,000 acres laid out for himself at Fairlawn near the head of

Cooper river. 77 None of the other proprietors seem to have taken any very active interest in the working of this private plantation, and as we have seen in 1675, they were willing to turn it over with its houses and improvements to Coll. West in part satisfaction of his claims. It is possible that the lands like the lots at Albemarle Point were given up in order to be regranted: or it may be there was some debt due to John Godfrey or his father in consideration

74 Grants, Vol. 38, p. 327. 76 S. C. gist. &• Gen. Mag., Vol. 11, p. 75.

75 Ibid., p. 371. "Ibid., p. 193.

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of which he was allowed to take out a grant of the property. In 1671 Col. John* Godfrey, the father of the new grantee, had been sent out to the Colony to look after Sir Peter Colleton's interest in the management of the plantation and there may have been some claim on his part which was recognized for his son. The houses and improvements were probably not of any great value.

The first mention of the first John Godfrey the writer has found on the record in South Carolina, shows him as in 1665 living in All Saints Parish in Barbadoes in possession of a plantation and negroes and carrying on a sugar manufacturing business in copartnership with Thomas Dowden. 78 He is then styled "Captain." He came to the Province about May, 1671 as the representative of Sir Peter Colleton and to assist Governor West in the management of the Proprietors private plantation.

On his coming to the Province, he is styled " Capt. John Godfrey" 79 in the minutes of the Grand Council in which he sat as a deputy and so continues to be styled until the minutes of 6 July, 1672 when he is styled "Major" until the minutes of 22 July, 1672 when he is styled "Lieut. Coll.," but to what his advancement in rank was due does not appear. He took a very active part in the affairs of the Province and was evidently a capable man. He received several grants one for 330 acres on Wando river 80 on the East side of that river and one for 300 acres "near Charles Town" dated 24 Oct'. 1677. 81 As in 1677 "Charles Town" meant the town at Albemarle Point it must have been located on the South side of the Ashley river although the location is not stated definitely in the grant. Lt. Col. John Godfrey died about 1691 82 leaving a son generally styled "Capt. John Godfrey" and it was to this last that the abovementioned grant for 974 acres was made. A number of grants were made to him in the same vicinity about that time, viz:

78 Of. Hist. Comm n , Bk. G., p. 72.

79 Printed Journal of Grand Council, p. 3.

80 Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 50.

81 Ibid., p. 34.

82 ColF* Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 5, p. 229.

Acres

13 April 1694 88 (formerly granted to Oliver Spencer) 40

11 May 1699" 974

1 1 Jany 1700 86 40

6 Novr 1704 88 300

6 Octr 1704 87 370

add granted to his father

17 April 1676 s *. 100

2 April 1679 89 300

2124

The grant made 6 Octr, 1704 for 370 acres is a good illustration of how at that date grants were made and abandoned and the lands then regranted. On 27 Sept r , 1677 a grant was made to Sir Peter Colleton, and his two brothers of 373 acres described as "near unto Ashley River commonly called by the natives by the name of Waheawah." 90 The Colletons took possession and no doubt Occupied it for it apparently lay on the small creek that runs into Wappoo creek from the North and which has ever since been known as Colleton Creek or Mill Creek. They apparently abandoned it and on 2 April, 1679 a grant was made to John Stephens of 370 acres 91 "upon a marsh being a branch of Wappoe

Creek" which apparently was the same as the Colleton grant. Whether by abandonment or sale, Stephens seems to have given it up and on 28 Oct r 1696 a grant was made to Col. Robert Gibbes of 370 acres 92 near Ashley river on the North side of Wappoo Creek bounding North on "Yantee" plantation, apparently the Indian name for the Proprietors private plantation on which the Colleton grant should originally have bounded to the North and which this Gibbes grant seems to have succeeded.

Gibbes in turn abandoned or sold for on 6 Oct r , 1704 a grant is made to Capt. John Godfrey for 370 acres on a marsh of Wappoo Creek which as near as can be computed by comparing other grants must have occupied the position of the original Colleton grant of Waheawah.

83 Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 100. 85 Ibid., p. 22.

84 Ibid., p. 371. 89 Ibid., p. 34.

86 Ibid., p. 390. «• Ibid., p. 6.

86 Ibid.,p.457. "Ibid., p. 34.

87 Ibid. « Ibid., p. 319.

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Capt. John Godfrey died about 1717 leaving a will whereby he devised 500 acres from his lands on Ashley river to his oldest son the third John Godfrey and the remainder to his widow for life and at her marriage or death to go to his surviving children to be

equally divided among them. 93 The will was not executed in proper form to be valid to devise his lands which accordingly descended to his eldest son and heir the third John Godfrey. This last to carry out his fathers will nevertheless had the lands surveyed out and after setting off the 500 acres devised to himself had the remainder divided out in seven equal shares of 224 acres each and allotted them one to each of his father's surviving children viz to John Godfrey himself, to his brothers Richard Godfrey, and Benjamin Godfrey, and to his four sisters, Jane who married first James Stanyarne and secondly – Monger, Mary who married William Cattell, Elizabeth who married first Charles Hill a Chief Justice of the Province and second Samuel Quincy; and Sarah who married Benjamin Whitaker also a Chief Justice of the Province. A copy of the plat showing the subdivisions is recorded in the Mesne Conveyance office for Charleston County. 94 Of the 500 acres for himself under his fathers Will there was set aside to John Woodward (a grandson of Lt. Col. John Godfrey and first cousin of John Godfrey 3 d) 350 acres under some arrangement or sale between them. 95 The 1568 acres divided between the surviving children of Capt. John Godfrey were allotted as follows:

Lot N° 1 to Benjamin Godfrey.

Lot N° 2 to Elizabeth Hill.

Lot N° 3 to John Godfrey.

Lot N° 4 to Jane Stanyarne.

Lot N° 5 to Richard Godfrey.

Lot N° 6 to Mary Cattell.

Lot N° 7 to Sarah Whitaker.

Lot N° 2 which fell to Elizabeth Hill was by John Godfrey her brother conveyed to Charles Hill her husband 15 August 1719. 96 Hill also purchased from John Woodward 70½ acres of that part of the 350 acres which John Godfrey had conveyed to Woodward

93 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M. M., p. 30.

94 Bk.M.M., supra.

95 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 173.

96 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 282.

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being the part covering the "Governors Point." He also purchased from Benjamin Godfrey 6 acres, a small triangle, off lot N° 1 which had fallen to Benjamin Godfrey. 97 The part so acquired by Hill aggregating some 300½ acres was occupied by Hill during his life and then acquired the name of "Hillsborough" and included " Governor's Point," – and the greater part of the Proprietors original private plantation. After the death of Charles Hill about 17 – his widow acquired the rest of Benjamin Godfreys lot N° 1 and the plantation at her death passed to her daughter Sarah Hill who married Dr John Lining. 98 Charles Hill was the Chief Justice of the Province 1722-1724, just after the revolution which overthrew the Proprietary Government. He

was long a prominent citizen in the Province. On 29 December, 1710 there was executed a mortgage from Charles Hill of Kingston in Jamaica appointing his wife "Jone Hill now at Hillgrove plantation neare Charles Towne in South Carolina "to manage "my plantation Called Hillgrove near Charles Towne in South Carolina." 99 Whether this was the same Charles Hill and "Jone " his then wife the writer has not been able to determine. He married Elizabeth Godfrey in January, 1714. 100

D r John Lining who married Sarah Hill was a physician of high standing in Charlestown, and the ancestor of the family of that name in lower Carolina. A sketch of his life and accomplishments will be found in Ramsay's Hist, of So. Ca., Vol. 2, pp. 111-481, and in McCrady's Hist, of S. C. under the Royal Government, p. 414.

The Hillsborough plantation continued in the Lining family until 1 January, 1834 when it was sold by the Executrix of Charles Lining the last owner of the name 101 who up to his death had still occupied it as his residence and home. From the first grant in 1699 to 1834 it had been in John Godfrey and his descendants. The family burial place of the Linings (and it may be of the Hills and Godfreys) was on a small island in the marsh just north of the plantation on which there was a large vault. This vault was broken open according to report by a marauding party of the

" Memorial Bk., N°. 5, p. 220.

98 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P. P., p. 165.

<"Off. Hist. Comm" Bk. marked Mortgages, 1709-1719, p. 107.

103 Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk., 1751-1754, p. 68.

101 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, N°. 10, p. 539.

enemy after the evacuation of Charleston in 1865 and the contents rifled and desecrated. It presented in the present writer's early years a most melancholy sight and became so the scene of irreverent and spoliating visits that some years ago as the writer was informed a member of the Lining family had the contents all securely buried and the walls of the vault levelled.

It was on this Island that Charles Lining in 1801 sold to Thomas Horry the then occupier of the "Fairfield" or "Westpenny" plantation a family burial place.

By the Executrix of Charles Lining the Hillsborough plantation was sold to Edward B. Fishburne who sold to Elisha McBurney and after some intermediate conveyances the plantation became the property of the late Alexander H. Brown of Charleston. From him it passed to C . C . B owen sometime Sheriff of Charleston County during the Carpet-bag or Republican (in its obnoxious party meaning in the South between 1868-1876) ascendancy by whose widow it was in large part divided up and sold out to negroes and the private plantation of the Lords Proprietors has thus become the site of a negro settlement or village generally now called "Maryville." Of the 350 acres so conveyed to John Woodward he conveyed on 11 May, 1723, 193J acres to Richard Woodward at whose death in April, 1725 it passed under his will to his daughter Mary Woodward, but his widow Mrs. Sarah Woodward, who was the guardian and Trustee of her daughter resided on the place. 102

This plantation immediately adjoined the plantation of Col. George Lucas on Wappoo where his daughter Miss Eliza Lucas then resided with her mother and this M^rB Woodward was the friend of that name referred to in the life of Eliza Lucas by M^M Ravenel.

This place was subsequently acquired by William Harvey passed under his will about 1783 to Charles Elliott and a large part of it was purchased before the late war by the late William Ravenel of Charleston. The place where the house now stands would appear from the old maps to be the place where it stood in M^M Woodward's time.

Lot N^o 3 fell to John Godfrey whose eldest son John (John Godfrey 4th) died intestate without children so that his lands including lot N^o 3 went to his uncle Richard Godfrey as heir at

102 Memorial Bk., N^o. 5, p. 329.

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law. Richard Godfrey had already purchased from his sister Jane Stanyarne 200 acres of lot N^o 4 which fell to her and on 19 Sept' 1752 he conveyed to D^r John Lining 200 acres of N^o 3 and 106 acres of N^o 4. 103 The plantation so conveyed of 306 acres was ever after (and no doubt before) known as "Tiger Swamp" plantation or as spelled on the old plats "Tyger Swamp " probably a relic of the days when the cougar locally called "tiger" still hung around the settlement. By D^r John Lining's Will "Tiger

Swamp" passed to his wife Sarah Lining. On 19 May, 1761 Mrs Sarah Lining conveyed "Tiger Swamp" to Francis Rose of Accabee 104 who seems to have turned it over to his son Thomas Rose in his life time and in his will devises it to his two grand-daughters Elizabeth Clark Saunders Rose and Mary Ann Blake Rose the daughters of his son Thomas Rose as his land in St. Andrews Parish 307 acres whereon his son Thomas usually resided. It seems to have been allotted in some way to Elizabeth Saunders Rose who married Dr Edward Lynah for on 1 March 1799 Dr Lynah and his wife conveyed it to Peter Smith 105 whose representatives Ann Smith and Benjamin John Smith on 4 th Febry 1828 conveyed it to Edward Moodie from whom it passed on 18 March 1834 to Gilbert Geddes.

Richard Godfrey to whom lot N° 5 fell apparently acquired lot N° 6 from his sister Mary Cattell and lot N° 7 which fell to Sarah Whitaker had been on 2 July, 1722 transferred to her brother John Godfrey 106 at the death of whose son John without issue it apparently went to his uncle Richard Godfrey as heir at law so that Richard thus became possessed of lots 5, 6, and 7 aggregating 672 acres. 107 Lot 7 was apparently disposed of by him or his descendants intact as 224 acres for as such it was owned at the close of the eighteenth century by Jane Elizabeth Dill under the name of "Silk Hope. " By her it was sold to George Rivers who sold to Benjamin Stiles who in 1822 sold to Edward B. Lining and it has been since transferred to different successive owners. By some curious transmutation the name on the latest deeds has

103 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M. M., p. 30.

104 Ibid., Bk. W. W., p. 708.

105 Ibid., Bk. C, N°. 7, p. 190.

,06 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk., B. 3 , p. 20.

»° 7 Ibid.,Bk.Z,p.476.

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been changed from "Silk Hope" to "Sylcope." From lot 6 Richard Godfrey sold 106 acres to D r John Lining 108 which thereafter formed a part of Tiger Swamp plantation and the remainder of lot 6 with lot 5 became later subdivided into two plantations the Westernmost known as Littlebury and the Easternmost as " God-freys" or "Quartermans" and later as "GeddesHall" after both of them together with Tiger Swamp became in the first quarter of the nineteenth century the property of John Geddes.

The tract of 350 acres conveyed to John Woodward by John Godfrey or that part of it which was not embraced in the conveyance to Richard Woodward, being the part on Ashley River together with the adjoining 150 acres reserved by John Godfrey passed later to William Harvey and from him to Thomas Elliott and then apparently shortly before or after 1800 to John Hume who in 1823 gave it to his daughter Ann Simons wife of Sedgwick Lewis Simons. 109 M ra Simons in 1851 conveyed it to the late J. E. Moore Mitchell who in 1852 sold to Miss Martha Prioleau. The place was long the residence of William Harvey. There is nothing now left on the site of the old house but a foundation of "tabby" or "tapia" work; but 40 years ago there could still be seen the remnants of a considerable garden and settlement. It is the intervening house site between the old residence of the late

George I. Crafts just North of the public road to the bridge and the Hillsborough house site.

The point of land on the North side of Wappoo Creek at its junction with Ashley river before referred to in this article as erroneously at one time confused with Albemarle Point was according to Culpepper's map of 1671 designated as held by Sir John Yeamans to the extent of 70 acres. There Sir John Yeamans, who was Governor of the Province 1672-1674 had a "Countrey house" palisaded and garrisoned by his negroes. 110 What disposition was made by Sir John Yeamans of this property does not appear upon the record. He makes no mention of it in his Will 111 and indeed acquired it only after the date of his will. It may have been disposed of during his life (he died in 1674 112) or passed as

108 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M. M., p. 30.

109 Ibid., Bk. L, N°. 10, p. 73.

1,9 ColP* Hist. Soc. of S. C, Vol. 3, p. 337.

111 S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., Vol. 11, p. 112.

112 Ibid., p. 116.

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undevise'd land to his eldest son Sir William Yeamans. Either by the latter or some subsequent holder it would appear to have been abandoned for on 6 Oct* 1681 a warrant was issued reciting that "upon consideracon had of the Petition of M r Robert Gibbs the 2 d day of June, 1681 exhibited to the Governo r and Councill

it was thereupon ordered that the s d M r Gibbs may be admitted to plant, settle, cultivate and possess that tract of land called Wappooe plantacon now deserted and lying vacant and uninhabitted" and directing the Surveyor General "to cause to be admeasured unto the s d M r Robert Gibbs the said tract of land called Wappoh plantacon." 113 An account of Robert Gibbes and the Gibbes family has been published in this magazine.' 14

Under this warrant a grant was on 1 st March 1681/2 issued to "Robert Gibbs, Gentleman" for "a plantation conteyning two hundred and fourteen acres of land english measure now in the possession of the said Robert Gibbs seituete upon the West side of Ashley river. " m

On 16 July, 1703 another grant was made to Robert Gibbes for 400 (or 200) acres adjoining the grant for 214 acres. These two tracts aggregating 414 acres were by Robert Gibbes about 1710 donated to his son William Gibbes who in 8 Aug. 1716 transferred them by way of marriage settlement (upon his marriage to Alice Culcheth) to Robert White, William Gibbon, and Thomas Broughton, all of whom on 22 June 1725 joined in a conveyance of the 414 acres to "William Harvey of Charles Town Butcher. " U6

On William Harveys death under his will the property passed to his sons Benjamin and Arnold Harvey who later conveyed to their brother John Harvey to whom his father had devised an adjoining 200 acres purchased from the estate of Benjamin Godfrey so that John Harvey held the 414 acres formerly of Robert Gibbes and 200 acres formerly of Benjamin Godfrey. 117 How long John Harvey held these lands the writer has not ascertained certainly as late as 1762 when he mortgaged them to his brother William Harvey but they passed to Edward Fenwicke sometime

113 Printed Warrant Bk., 1680-1692, p. 46-47.

114 Vol. 12, p. 78.

115 Off. Hist. Com 11 of S. C, Bk. G, p. 161.

™Prob. Ct. Bk. "Miscellanies," 1722-1726, p. 198.

117 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z. Z., p. 216.

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prior to March, 1780. The deed does not appear on record but the land had been in Fenwicke's ownership long enough prior to the siege of Charleston in 1780 for the point to be known as "Fenwicke's Point " by which name it was known when the British on 12 th March 1780 constructed a battery on "Fenwicke's Point." 118

An account of this Edward Fenwicke and his descendants has been given in a former number of this Magazine. 119 Fenwicke seems to have owned about 1007 acres including the 414 acres granted to Gibbes and 200 acres or more part of the Godfrey lands with considerable marsh land.

In 1811, M rs Martha Gadsden, a daughter of Edward Fenwicke, instituted proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas for a partition of these lands among the heirs of Fenwicke and the 1007 acres was laid out in a large number of subdivided tracts, over 20 in number and sold out on 3 d March, 1812 to different purchasers.' 20

Several of the subdivisions were purchased by William Crafts,

the eminent lawyer and orator of his day, and appear to have formed his country seat, which passed to his son the late George I. Crafts who possessed it for many years. The house was in a grove of live oaks on the side of the marsh of Ashley river just North of the public road leading to the bridge.

The same Robert Gibbes had, shortly before obtaining this grant for 214 acres, obtained a grant on 5 October, 1681 for a tract of 547 acres "upon Wappoe commonly called the Bluff bank or Cowpen plantation. " m The tract included in this grant lay South of Colleton Creek running thence South along Wappoo creek to a point beyond the "cut" from the head of Wappoo into Stono river. How and when this tract of 547 acres passed from Robert Gibbes or his heir the writer has not been able to find upon the record but the tract next appears in the ownership of John Lucas of the Island of Antigua who seemes to have owned it as early as May 1713. 122 John Lucas had quite extended landed interests in Carolina, viz., a plantation of 1500 acres on Combahee river, called Garden City, this Bluff plantation on Wappoo Creek

118 McCrady, Hist, of S. C. 1775-1780, p. 446.

119 Vol. 14, p. 1.

120 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, N°. 8, p. 155, and City Gazette and Commercial Advertiser for 3 March, 1812.

121 Grant Book, Vol. 38, p. 32.

122 Off. Hist. Com Bk. marked "Secretarys bonds," p. 90.

estimated at 600 acres and 2950 acres on Waccamaw river all of which at his death seem to have passed to his son George Lucas afterwards the "Honorable Lieut. Col. George Lucas Lieut. Governor of the Island of Antigua" 123 who in 1746 owned all these lands together with 86 slaves in Carolina.

The historical interest of the plantation on Wappoo is that upon it, Col. Lucas' daughter, Miss Eliza Lucas, made the experiments in the cultivation of indigo which assisted largely in the development of its cultivation in the Province. Miss Lucas was not the first person in the Province by any means to attempt the cultivation of indigo but her crops planted under the supervision of a skilled cultivator showed how it could be grown to best results. It was on this plantation on Wappoo creek that Miss Lucas and her mother lived in Carolina and the account of her life upon it and of her labours in its cultivation are given in her letters to be found in her life written by her descendant the late MTM St. Julien Ravenel published in 1896.

The exact site of the house she lived in is difficult to place with certainty as it doubtless disappeared long ago but on the oldest map of the plantation found by the writer (viz., the plat annexed to the deed to John Drayton in 1770) there is a spot marked "old house" which is designated on the map accompanying this Article and which in all probability was the site of the Lucas dwelling. The fields around it were the scenes of her agricultural labours and experiments.

Col. Lucas had upon his Wappoo plantation according to a

mortgage from him to Charles Dunbar in 1738, 124 20 slaves – 12 able bodied men and 8 able bodied women. It was whilst Miss Lucas was living in Carolina that the charming episode of her marriage took place to Charles Pinckney sometime Chief Justice of the Province. Col. Lucas desired to settle on his daughter as her dowry the Wappoo plantation and 20 "working slaves" subject to a mortgage debt of £350 – sterling 125 but unfortunately he seems to have been too heavily embarrassed financially and the property all apparently went to his creditors, his daughter's contemplated dowry with the rest. Happily the merit of the

123 M. C. O. Charleston, Bks. S, p. 403 and C. C, p. 175.

124 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, p. 403.

125 Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1746-1749, p. 198.

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lady was such as to render to her husband the addition of a dowry quite immaterial whilst she herself gave to her country in the services of her distinguished sons a donation beyond price.

In 1746 Col. Lucas had mortgaged to Charles Alexander of the Island of Antigua all his lands in Carolina with his 86 slaves there and 20 slaves in Antigua. 126 Under this mortgage the Wappoo plantation must have passed to the mortgage creditor for on 12 April, 1770 Charles Alexander conveyed to John Drayton the plantation on Wappoo which "formerly belonged unto George Lucas deceased and is now Legally Vested in the said Charles

Alexander." 127 At the death of John Drayton his Executors under the directions of his Will to sell his plantation at Wappoo "formerly Col. Lucas' " sold to William Harvey one hundred and forty-eight acres of the Eastern part and the remainder of 446 acres including the house site was on 6th November 1775 sold to Thomas Rose and thereafter passed into the ownership of Edward Blake whose daughter Miss Mary (commonly designated as Polly) Blake, Thomas Rose had married, en second nocces, and by whom he had one daughter, Mary Ann Blake Rose who married Capt. William Miles of St. Andrews Parish.

Edward Blake had played quite a prominent part in the revolutionary war in South Carolina. He was first Commissioner of the Board of Naval Commissioners and as such had greatly the control of the Navy of South Carolina in the War. 128 At Blake's death the plantation i.e. the 446 acres was divided into two between two of his children his son John Blake and daughter Sarah wife of the Rev d D r Henry Purcell but both tracts were subsequently reunited in Edward Sebring who in November 1861 sold to John Thomson 129 who in 1888, conveyed to John N. Voorhees. 130 Northwest of "Old Town" plantation, or rather Northwest of the grant to William Branford of 150 acres in 1694 lay the plantation of the original Stephen Bull who came out in the very first ship and settled on the Ashley river.

126 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. C, p. 178.

"Ibid., Bk. R, N°. 3, p. 243.

128 Printed Journal of Commissioners of the Navy of Smith Carolina, printed in 1912.

119 M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, N°. 14, p. 128.

li0 Ibid., Bk. A,N°.32,p. 147.

66 SO. CA. HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

It was composed of 400 acres granted to Stephen Bull 28 Oct* 1676 131 (but which had evidently been taken up and settled by him prior to that date) and 100 acres adjoining granted in January 1694/5. m These lands passed to his son William Bull who added an adjoining tract of 580 acres granted to him 14 May 1707. 133 From William Bull the plantation passed under his Will to his son the second William Bull. A full account of the Bull family and of the prominent positions held in and the services performed for the Province by the three first of the name will be found in a former number of this Magazine (Vol. 1, p. 76). From the last named William Bull the property passed under his will to his nephew William Bull and from him it passed to his son, William Stephen Bull, and from him to his son, the late William Izard Bull in whose possession it continued until after 1870. Then in consequence of the losses inflicted on him by the war of 1861-1865 the plantation was sold away having continued in the male line of the Bull family without a break from the first settlement of the Province for a period of 200 years.

This Bull estate has been always known as "Ashly Hall." It is mentioned by that name in the Memorial of William Bull dated 12 July 1763 134 and doubtless was so known at a much earlier date.

Northwest of the Bull place or Ashley Hall and separated from it by a creek originally known by the Indian name of Weepoolaw or Wappalaw creek, was a tract of 510 acres originally granted

to George Bedon (or Beadon) on 23 February, 1677, who on the 26 December, 1683 conveyed it to George Hewes, whose Executor John Stevens on 16 May, 1694 conveyed it to Henry Symonds or Symond. 135 Symonds died shortly after and his widow Frances Symonds on 8 June 1695 conveyed it to "Benjamin Pierpont, Gentleman. " 136 There is no grant on record to George Bedon but a new grant for the 510 acres was made to Benjamin Pierpont on the 14 October, 1696.1"

A Benjamin Pierpont was a minister of the Congregational

131 Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 4.

133 Ibid., p. 266.

133 Off. Hist. ConP., Bk. F, p. 44.

134 Memorial Bk., N°. 6, p. 155.

135 Off. Hist. Cornn?-, Bk. G, p. 436.

136 Ibid., p. 439.

137 Grants, Vol. 38, p. 309.

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Church in Charlestown who is stated to have come to the Province from New England in 1691. If he was the grantee of the 510 acres on the Ashley river then he enjoyed the property for a very brief time for it is said he died in 1698. 188 Nevertheless his name

survived as the name of the plantation which is still known as "Pierponts. " It is therefore probable that after his death the property continued in some descendant or member of his family of the same name as for many years in the boundaries of adjoining lands in old deeds and on old plats, the tract is described as "Pierponts" land. The writer has not ascertained on the record how and when the property passed from Benjamin Pierpont or his descendants but in 1789 it was owned by Thomas Fuller of St. Andrews Parish who by his will made in that year devised it to his son Christopher Fuller. At Christopher Fuller's death the property was in 1824 sold to Simon Magwood and thereafter contrary to the usual course of country property in lower Carolina, changed hands in quick successions. By Simon Magwood it was in 1827 given to his son James H. Magwood who in 1847 conveyed to Ralph Izard Middleton, the elder, from whom in 1850 it passed to D r T. L. Ogier, who in 1853 conveyed it to Joseph Prevost, who in 1855 conveyed to Charles Kerrison who about 188- conveyed it to the late Robert N. Gourdin, Esq., of Charleston.

The general map published with this article is all based on old plats of the properties. The division of the Godfrey property made by the third John Godfrey in 1721 being among the earliest.

The map of the enclosed part of the Proprietors private plantation is a reduced copy of Culpepper's map of 1671.

138 S. C. Hist. Is- Gen. Mag., Vol. 12, p. 26.