



Old Charles Town and Its Vicinity, Accabee and Wappoo Where Indigo Was First Cultivated, with Some Adjoining Places in Old St. Andrews Parish (Continued)

Author(s): Henry A. M. Smith

Source: *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Apr., 1915), pp. 49-67

Published by: [South Carolina Historical Society](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27569358>

Accessed: 05/09/2013 12:46

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



South Carolina Historical Society is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVI

APRIL, 1915

No. 2

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

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, wth roots you are to carry planted in a tubb of earth, y^t 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 selfe & yo^r Servants, making them warm & tyte As soon as yo^r houses are built you are to sett yo^r

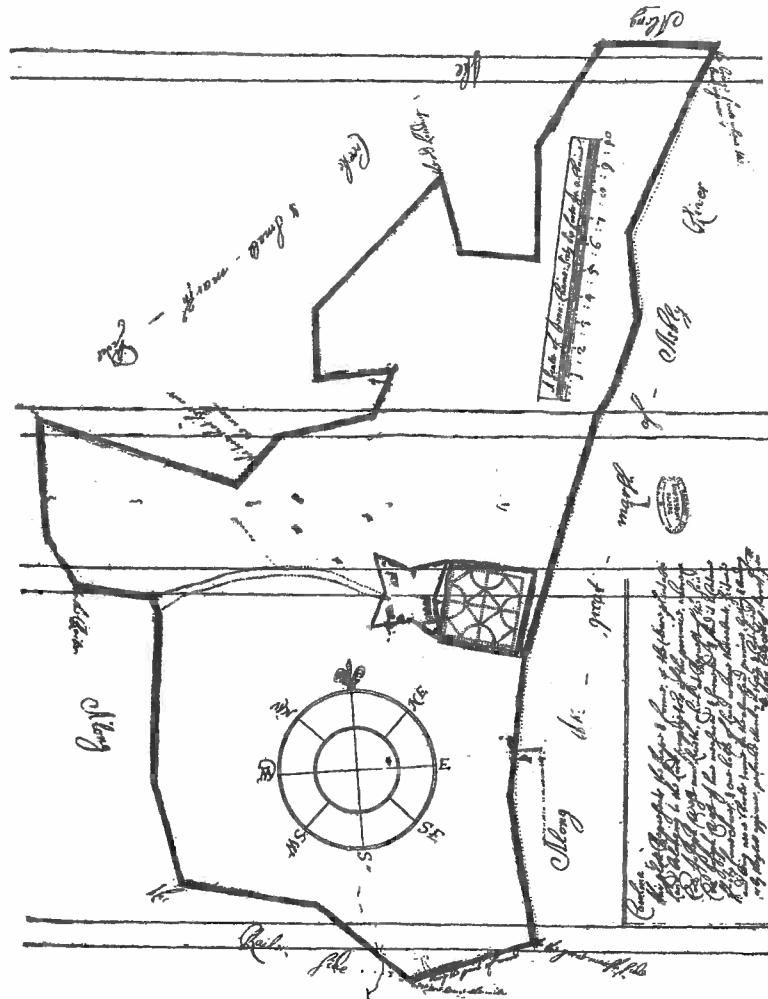
people to falling and clearing yo^r land. . . . planting Indian Corne, Beanes, Pease, Turnipps, Carretts, & Potatoes for Provisions. . . . you are never to thinke of making any Comodity yo^r business further than for experiance sake & to have yo^r stock of it for planting encrease till yo^u have sufficiently provided for y^e belly by planting store of provisions wth 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 44¹/₂ acres being the “Plott of the Lords Prop^{rs} plant.” representing the “cleare Land belonging to the Lords proprietors of this Province

⁶⁶ *Col^lps Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 125.



MAP OF THE PROPRIETORS' CLEARED LAND

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^t of yo^r owne Plantacon. 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 wth Pallisa-does wth doth containe betweene 6 & 700 foote and have soe placed them y^t one Angle shall clear another soe y^t wee doe not feare all y^e Indians y^t shall attempt us. . . . one Capt. Godfrey arrived here from Barbadoes to manage Sr 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 9th Sept^r 1675 it is spoken of as "the Lords proprie^{rs} 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

⁶⁷ *Coll^{ns} Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 421. ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 297.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁷⁰ Printed Council, *Journal*, p. 76.

"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 Albemarle 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 1712—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^{rs} 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-

⁷¹ *Coll^{ns} Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, pp. 393, 409, 415.

⁷² *Coll^{ns} Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 467.

⁷³ Printed *Journal of Grand Council*, p. 76.

duct the enterprise was appointed after Governor West's retirement, 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 Culpepper's map of 1671. A copy of Culpepper's 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 Culpepper's 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 Shaftesbury 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. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 11, p. 75.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 371.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 193.

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 river⁸⁰ on the East side of that river and one for 300 acres "near Charles Town" dated 24 Oct^r. 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 1691⁸² 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 *Off. Hist. Commⁿ*, Bk. G., p. 72.

⁷⁹ Printed *Journal of Grand Council*, p. 3.

⁸⁰ *Grant Bk.*, Vol. 38, p. 50.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁸² *Coll^{ns} Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 229.

| | Acres |
|---|-------|
| 13 April 1694 ⁸³ (formerly granted to Oliver Spencer)..... | 40 |
| 11 May 1699 ⁸⁴ | 974 |
| 11 Jany 1700 ⁸⁵ | 40 |
| 6 Novr 1704 ⁸⁶ | 300 |
| 6 Octr 1704 ⁸⁷ | 370 |
| add granted to his father | |
| 17 April 1676 ⁸⁸ | 100 |
| 2 April 1679 ⁸⁹ | 300 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 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 acres⁹¹ "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 acres⁹² 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.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 371.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 390.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 457.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁹² *Ibid.*, p. 319.

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^o 1 to Benjamin Godfrey.
Lot N^o 2 to Elizabeth Hill.
Lot N^o 3 to John Godfrey.
Lot N^o 4 to Jane Stanyarne.
Lot N^o 5 to Richard Godfrey.
Lot N^o 6 to Mary Cattell.
Lot N^o 7 to Sarah Whitaker.

Lot N^o 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 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

Dr 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 name¹⁰¹ 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

⁹⁷ *Memorial Bk.*, N°. 5, p. 220.

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

⁹⁹ *Off. Hist. Commr Bk. marked Mortgages, 1709—1719*, p. 107.

¹⁰⁰ *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. Bowen 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, 193½ 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^{rs} Woodward was the friend of that name referred to in the life of Eliza Lucas by M^{rs} 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^{rs} 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.

law. Richard Godfrey had already purchased from his sister Jane Stanyarne 200 acres of lot N° 4 which fell to her and on 19 Sept^r 1752 he conveyed to Dr John Lining 200 acres of N° 3 and 106 acres of N° 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 Dr 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 Accabee¹⁰⁴ 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 granddaughters 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 Smith¹⁰⁵ whose representatives Ann Smith and Benjamin John Smith on 4th Febr^y 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 Godfrey¹⁰⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁶ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk., B.², p. 20.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. Z, p. 476.

been changed from "Silk Hope" to "Sylcope." From lot 6 Richard Godfrey sold 106 acres to Dr John Lining¹⁰⁸ 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 "Godfreys" or "Quartermans" and later as "Geddes Hall" 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 Mrs 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 Will¹¹¹ and indeed acquired it only after the date of his will. It may have been disposed of during his life (he died in 1674¹¹²) or passed as

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

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. L, No. 10, p. 73.

¹¹⁰ *Col¹⁰⁸ Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 3, p. 337.

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

¹¹² *Ibid.*, p. 116.

undevised 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^r 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 Wappoe plantacon now deserted and lying vacant and uninhabited" 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 Gibbs and the Gibbs family has been published in this magazine.¹¹⁴

Under this warrant a grant was on 1st 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 seittuate upon the West side of Ashley river."¹¹⁵

On 16 July, 1703 another grant was made to Robert Gibbs for 400 (or 200) acres adjoining the grant for 214 acres. These two tracts aggregating 414 acres were by Robert Gibbs about 1710 donated to his son William Gibbs 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."¹¹⁶

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 Gibbs 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. Comⁿ of S. C.*, Bk. G, p. 161.

¹¹⁶ *Prob. Ct. Bk. "Miscellanies,"* 1722-1726, p. 198.

¹¹⁷ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. Z. Z., p. 316.

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 12th 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.¹²⁰

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."¹²¹ The tract included in this grant lay South of Colleton Creek running thence South along Wappoe creek to a point beyond the "cut" from the head of Wappoe 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 Wappoe Creek

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

¹¹⁹ Vol. 14, p. 1.

¹²⁰ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E, N^o. 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 M^{rs} 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—sterling¹²⁵ 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.

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 noces*, 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 Dr^r Henry Purcell but both tracts were subsequently reunited in Edward Sebring who in November 1861 sold to John Thomson¹²⁹ 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.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. R, N^o. 3, p. 243.

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

¹²⁹ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I, N^o. 14, p. 128.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. A, N^o. 32, p. 147.

It was composed of 400 acres granted to Stephen Bull 28 Oct^r 1676¹³¹ (but which had evidently been taken up and settled by him prior to that date) and 100 acres adjoining granted in January 1694/5.¹³² 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 1763¹³⁴ 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, 1696.¹³⁷

A Benjamin Pierpont was a minister of the Congregational

¹³¹ *Grant Bk.*, Vol. 38, p. 4.

¹³² *Ibid.*, p. 266.

¹³³ *Off. Hist. Com^r., Bk. F*, p. 44.

¹³⁴ *Memorial Bk.*, N^o. 6, p. 155.

¹³⁵ *Off. Hist. Com^r., Bk. G*, p. 436.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 439.

¹³⁷ *Grants*, Vol. 38, p. 309.

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 1698.¹³⁸ 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 Dr. 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. & Gen. Mag.*, Vol. 12, p. 26.