

AN INDEX

TO

HILTON HEAD ISLAND NAMES

(Before The Contemporary Development)

By

Rev. Robert E. H. Peeples

Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

1972

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Preface

So many wonderfully astonishing things are happening on beautiful Hilton Head Island that were one to undertake a study of its nomenclature as of any arbitrarily chosen current date, obsolescence would quickly ensue. This study, therefore, records and identifies briefly names of interest and significance during the long eras between Pedro de Quexos' 18 August 1521 exciting discovery of Hilton Head, the feast day of St. Helena, mother of the Roman Emperor Constantine, and the sale of most of the Island by Thorne and Loomis to a group of Georgians who quickly recognized, for the first time since its initial flowering during the plantation era which ended on 7 November 1861, its vast potential.

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ASH PLANTATION. The 30 May 1775 Map by R. Sayer and J. Bennett shows an Ash family living on a plantation on the public road on the south side of Broad Creek on Hilton Head Island. John Ash and Samuel Ash both were married in St. Helena's Parish in 1785. George Barksdale of Christ Church Parish married a daughter of the Island Ash family and settled here.

BALDWIN PLANTATION. Isaac Baldwin (1752-1826) and his wife, Martha (1771-1826) planted 290-acre Baldwin Plantation and at their deaths were buried in Zion Chapel Cemetery beside their daughter, Sarah (1789-1806). Their daughter, Mary (1793-1851) married James Kirk (1780-1850) of Cherry Hill Plantation, selling Baldwin Plantation to Thomas Henry Barksdale.

BALINCLOUGH HEAD. Balinclough Head was an early designation for the promontory overlooking Port Royal Sound which became generally known as Dolphin Head. The name was apparently for the Irish residence to Landgrave John Bayley of Balinclough although it has been proved conclusively that this property never was a part of Bayley's Barony.

BARKSDALE. George Barksdale of Christ Church Parish was apparently the first of this family to settle on Hilton Head. Thomas Henry Barksdale, born 1795, son of George and Anne Agnes (Bona) Barksdale, was the family's most prominent representative, owning 2600-acre Scull Creek Plantation, <sup>in right of his wife who inherited it</sup> 1820-acre Calibogia Plantation and <sup>Sarah (1807-1880),</sup> 290-acre Baldwin Plantation. He married Martha, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Mosse) Stoney, but dying childless in August 1832, was buried in Zion Chapel Cemetery. A handsome miniature of him is extant.

BARNWELL. <sup>10 Dec</sup> On 1711 Col. John ("Tuscarora Jack") Barnwell, immigrant founder of the prominent family of this name, received <sup>three</sup> ~~two~~ 500-acre grants <sup>on</sup> ~~under which he claimed~~ ~~the entire~~ Port Royal Sound <sup>and</sup> ~~land frontage, from the Atlantic Ocean westward to~~ Scull Creek. Neither he, nor any of his children, ever lived on Hilton Head Island. In his 1724 will he left the 500 acres at the junction of Scull Creek and Port Royal Sound

to his daughter, Bridget, who married circa 1728 Capt. Robert Sams of Wadmalaw Island. <sup>Another</sup> ~~The other~~ 500 acres, running eastward along Port Royal Sound <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ the Atlantic Ocean, he left to his daughter, Katherine, who married in January 1734 Hugh Bryan, Vestryman of St. Helena's Parish and a member of the Commons House of Assembly. This couple became friends of Rev. George Whitefield, founder of Bethesda, who was frequently a guest in their home and persuaded them to start a school for Negroes which caused quite a sensation among the planters. Katherine died childless on 7 Oct. 1740 "being filled with the full assurance of faith in Christ, and a joyful hope of eternal salvation through His merits and mediation", as Hugh wrote. ~~Her property on Port Royal Sound was sold to Edmund Ellis and Thomas Green.~~

BASS HEAD. The headland fronting on the Atlantic Ocean near the line between Leamington and Shipyard Plantations is designated on most of the old maps of Hilton Head Island as Bass Head, apparently honoring the well-known perch-like fish so esteemed for food and frequently caught here. It has had no other recorded name.

BAYLEY'S BARONY. (Bailey) On 16 Aug. 1698 John Bayley of Ballingclough, County Tipperary, Ireland, Landgrave and Caccique of Carolina, was granted by the Lords Proprietors a barony (12,000 acres) which included most of Hilton Head Island other than land fronting on Port Royal Sound and on Skull Creek. Neither he, nor any of his family, ever visited Hilton Head Island. His son and heir, John Bayley, early in the eighteenth century appointed Alexander Trench as his agent for selling the property. Trench did make several sales of plantations, notably to Captain John Gascoigne and to Roger Moore. But the bulk of the Barony remained in the Bayley family until after the Revolutionary War. In 1783 Dr. George Mosse surveyed the Bayley holdings which then consisted of 47 tracts totalling 14,924 acres.

BAYNARD RUINS. Two Baynard brothers of Edisto Island, Thomas and William, bought adjoining Spanish Wells Plantation in 1790 and Muddy Creek Plantation in 1792 respectively. William Baynard died ~~childless~~ in 1802 and eventually both plantations



<sup>acquired</sup>  
 were ~~inherited~~ by Thomas' son, William Eddings Baynard (1800-1849) who married in 1829 Catherine Adelaide Scott of the Grasslawn Plantation family. Local tradition credits William Baynard's poker-playing proclivities with winning for himself the deed to 1000-acre Braddock's Point Plantation circa 1840. Concurrently he purchased the handsome Davenport House, now a museum, in Savannah and erected the imposing granite Baynard Mausoleum which still stands at the site of Zion Chapel of Ease (Episcopal) at the head of Broad Creek. The extensive tabby ruins, known as the "Baynard Ruins", are the remains of the Braddock's Point Plantation House apparently built by the Stoneys before 1830, *c. 1796*.

BEAR CREEK. The tidal creek stretching southward from Skull Creek around the high land known as Bobbs Island on Elliott's Myrtle Bank Plantation has long been known as Bear Creek. Perhaps this is a faint reminder of the fact that the entire island was known in the early seventeenth century as the Island of the Bears.

BERWICK PLANTATION. J. Berwick apparently acquired a 312-acre plantation circa 1783, lands formerly leased by planter Daniel DeSaussure, as indicated by D r. Mosse's Survey. On the Ocean side of the public road on the south side of Broad Creek, this would probably fall into contemporary Shipyard Plantation.

BIG BLOW. The devastating hurricane of 1893 claimed an estimated two thousand lives on St. Helena's and Hilton Head Islands and has ever since been referred to as "The Big Blow".

BIG GATE. Because of the necessity for controlling the movement of valuable cattle and other livestock, the public road between the various plantations was blocked by heavy wooden gates which swung on iron hinges. Travellers on horseback or on foot opened the gate just wide enough to pass through then closed it behind them. Coaches and buggies required someone to open the gate across the entire road and then close it behind the vehicle. Big Gate was the strategic site near the head of Broad Creek and the Island's Zion Chapel-of-Ease, separating Folly Field and Marshlands Plantations. It was here that the Revolutionary hero, Charles Davant, and his riding companion, John Andrews, were ambushed by the Royal Militia in December 1781.



BLAKEWAY PLANTATION. As early as 1 January 1725 William Blakeway of Charles Town purchased/a plantation of 200 acres in the Skull Creek area, land apparently sold to John Bull before 1763. Blakeway was thus among the earliest owners of Hilton Head Island property although his name is no longer represented here.

BLAND PLANTATION. Lancelot Bland and Richard Bland leased portions of Lots 17, 18 and 21 of Bayley's Barony as shown on Dr. Mosse's 1783 Survey. When Richard Bland in March 1769 married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fendin of St. Helena's Island, he placed 1600 pounds currency and six slaves in trust for Elizabeth with John Cheney and Benjamin Parmenter as Trustees. Richard Bland sold 600-acre Grass Lawn Plantation to William Pope, Sr. who willed it to his son, Richard R. Pope. Richard's widow married secondly, Charles Davant, the Revolutionary hero, and thirdly, Christian Rankin. Richard's will of 1 September 1775 was proved 10 May 1776. Lancelot Bland's will of 15 December 1777 left 2/3 of his estate to Elizabeth Read, daughter of his brother George Bland, and the remainder to his brother Richard's two children, Richard and Elizabeth Bland.

BOBBS ISLAND. The island cut off by Bear Creek at the point of Skull Creek and Port Royal Sound has long been designated as Bobbs Island, although the only nomenclature for the area on the 1775 Sayre and Bennett Map is Elizabeth Point. Bridget Barnwell, wife of Captain Robert Sams, owned this property from 1724; it passed to their son, Robert Sams, in 1760. After he died the same year, it was sold to William and Phoebe (Jenkins) Waight. The island was probably named for Captain Bob Sams. On one map it is designated Skull Island.

BONA. St. Helena's Parish Register records that "Jacob Bona, Carpenter, a Swisser", was in the Parish by 1737 when the first of his five locally born children arrived. His son, Lewis Bona, married on Hilton Head in June 1774 the widow Sarah Parmenter; he was a member of the Revolutionary war party, the Bloody Legion in 1781 and holder of Lots 4 and 22 of Bayley's Barony in the Mosse Survey in 1783, lands later incorporated into Folly Field and Marshlands Plantations.



Lot # 46 - 397A

20 Apr. 1785 & 16 Oct. 1787

£600 John Mark Verdier

"Peter Bayley of C.T. late of Ireland" former owner.

Lot # 42 - 350A

Lot # 45 - 391 A

bought for £651/5

17 Oct. 1787

(£4558/15 Local)  
Currency

\* John Mark Verdier bought  
from Commissioners for Forfeited Estates:

Commissioners

John Ewing Calhoun

John Berwick

J.J. Quinck

Thomas Waring

Surely Lots 42, 45 & 46 were quickly acquired by Capt. Jack Stoney.  
Nos. 46 & 47 became known as Braddock's Point Plantation and there he  
built c.1796 the mansion house now in ruins.



Bunnay's (Boney's) Ditch, near Long Island, may have been named for him.

BRADDOCK'S POINT. <sup>David</sup>~~Daniel~~ Cutler Braddock, Captain of the Scout Boat maintained

by the Colony of South Carolina as a lookout against the Spaniards from 1740 until the 1763 Treaty of Paris, lent his name both to the promontory at the junction of Calibogue Sound and the Atlantic Ocean and to the 1000-acre

Braddock's Point Plantation which was composed of Lots 46 and 47 of Bayley's

Barony on the Mosse Survey described as "lands formerly leased by John <sup>owner</sup> Gambol (and) James Gray". <sup>Lot 46 of 397 acres was bought 20 Apr. 1785 for £ 600 by John Mark Verdier, former Peter Bayley.</sup> It was purchased by the Stoney family who held it

until <sup>1845</sup>1840 when it was acquired by William Eddings Baynard.

BRAM'S POINT. William Gerard DeBrahm, German surveyor-cartographer, interim Surveyor General of South Carolina, Surveyor General of the Southern District of North America, presented his two-volume report to King George III in 1773.

Entitled "Report of the General Survey in the Southern District of North America", it was the first scientific survey of present day South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The point of land between Calibogue Sound and Broad Creek honors his memory.

BROAD CREEK. At the point where Chaplin, Folly Field and Marshlands Plantations meet is the head of a wide and impressive tidal estuary known as Broad Creek. It runs roughly parallel with the Atlantic Ocean and empties into Calibogue Sound at the southern end of Long Island.

BROWN. In April 1876 "Carpetbagger" W. D. Brown bought from the federal government 500-acre Folly Field Plantation for \$110, the 465 acres of Fickling's Possum Point Plantation between the public road and the Ocean, and for \$400 the 400 acres of Kirk's Cherry Hill Plantation. Shortly thereafter at Four Corners he opened a general store which in 1907 became the Island Post Office, with his wife, Mrs. Lulie Brown as Postmaster. Their two daughters, Helen and Fannie, married and settled on the mainland. The Browns lived in an apartment above the store. There



on the evening of 4 July 1923 they were murdered by two Negro men who were duly apprehended in Charleston shortly thereafter, one boldly wearing a watch with his victim's name engraved on the cover. Both murderers were executed.

BUCK ISLAND. Off the tip of Brams Point between Broad Creek and Calibogue Sound lies a small island, inaccessible at high tide. As a refuge for the white-tailed deer it early acquired the name of Buck Island. Indeed, Brams Point was formerly called Buck Point.

BULL PLANTATION. St. Helena's Parish Register records the Christmas Day 1757 burial on Hilton Head Island of Island planter Arthur Bull. The 1783 Mosse Survey shows planter Thomas Bull as principal holder of Lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Bayley's Barony, constituting the bulk of what became Stoney's 944-acre Otterburn (later Otter Hall and Otter Hole) Plantation on the north side of Broad Creek.

CALIBOGIA PLANTATION. The name used by Martha Sarah Stoney Barksdale Lawton for her 1820-acre plantation, composed of Lots 40-44 of Bayley's Barony, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to Broad Creek, was Calibogia Plantation. There she and her second husband (and first cousin), Rev. Joseph Alexander Lawton, built a home as well as a short-lived Baptist Church. Details of the plantation's operations may be found in The Lawton Papers in the South Caroliniana Library. It was inherited by their son, Samuel<sup>George</sup> Lawton, who was forced to mortgage it in order to redeem it under the Redemption Act. In 1889 when he sold it at public auction to satisfy its mortgage holder, his wife, Harriet Brooks Lawton, bought it, eventually selling it to William Clyde at a profit.

CALIBOGUE SOUND. The deep channel between Hilton Head and Daufuskie Islands has long been known as Calibogue Sound, the word "calibogue" being much like the Creek Indian word for "deep spring", "calaobe". It has variously been spelled Calibogie, Caleboco, etc., probably referring to the fresh-water spring or well on the bluff overlooking the Sound.

CALIBOGUE POINT. This was an early appellation for the southern tip of Hilton Head Island; the name Braddock's Point prevailed.

CAPERS PLANTATION. The well-known St. Helena's Island family of Capers was represented on Hilton Head by Richard Capers who held a 266-acre plantation, Lot 2 of Bayley's Barony as indicated on the 1783 Mosse Survey, land ultimately incorporated into Grass Lawn Plantation.

CHAPLIN PLANTATION. John Chaplin arrived in Carolina in April 1672, Chaplin Creek near the confluence of Stono and Kiawah Rivers marking the area of his residence. His son, John Chaplin, Jr., married Phoebe, daughter of John Ladsen, and settled on St. Helena's Island before 1716. Their grandson, William Fripp Chaplin (1767-1830) in 1820 owned 400-acre Chaplin Plantation on the Atlantic between Mathew's Folly Field and Pope's Leamington Plantations. Shortly thereafter he purchased 400-acre Marshlands Plantation from the Estate of Thomas Webb. He married (1) Catherine Toomer by whom he had fifteen children and (2) Harriet Martinangel by whom he had an additional <sup>ten</sup> children. Both estates were entirely lost to the Chaplin family at the confiscation; the name Chaplin Plantation still endures.

CHERRY HILL PLANTATION. Cherry Hill Plantation lay to the north of Folly Field and Grass Lawn Plantations and south of Pope's Fish Haul Plantation. It included the 258 acres of Lot 1 of Bayley's Barony plus additional acreage. It was probably once called Baldwin Plantation, later becoming the Island seat of the Kirk family from whom it was confiscated in 1861. W. D. Brown bought its 400 acres in 1876 for \$400, selling one acre each to

Negro Baptists and Methodists for their churches, land still so held.

CLYDE. An army private stationed on Hilton Head Island during the War of the Northern Aggression was so smitten with its natural beauty, sunny skies and mild winters that he could never forget it. After New Englander William P. Clyde made a fortune with his Clyde Steamship Lines, he began buying Island property circa 1886, accumulating almost ten thousand acres. He rebuilt the house at Honey Horn Plantation, making it his headquarters for hunting vacations, with J. E. Lawrence as his superintendent and Henry Padgett as gamekeeper. Most of his Island holdings were eventually acquired by Roy Rainey who sold to Thorne and Loomis.

COGGINS POINT. (Colginse Point) The valuable 800-acre Coggins

Point Plantation at the northeastern corner of the Island was ~~part of an original Royal grant dated 7 May 1762 (SC Arch. Ms. Royal Land Grants Vol X p. 220)~~  
~~part of the original grant to John Barnwell, later sold by his~~

~~daughter's heirs~~ jointly to Edmund Ellis and Samuel Green. <sup>Edmund Ellis took Fish Haul which he + wife Eliz.</sup> ~~The~~  
<sup>Sold to Samuel Green (321 acres) in April 1763, who made it his place of residence, (will 24 Feb 1767)</sup> ~~Ellis heirs sold their interest and~~ Samuel Green left Colginse

Point Plantation to his daughters, Sarah and Susannah Green, in his will of 24 February 1767. Sarah Green, named for her mother, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Norton, married (1) Thomas Tucker and (2) William Pope, Sr., carrying to him her Coggins Point Plantation which became a principal seat of the Pope family until confiscation. Reporters of the Battle of Port Royal Sound in 1861 described "a rich old plantation mansion", the home William Pope, Jr., the redoubtable "Squire Pope", built in 1806 when he married Ann Scott of the Grass Lawn Plantation family. Colginse Point may have been named for a promontory in Virginia where the Pope family earlier resided.

CONYERS PLANTATION. During the mid-eighteenth century a gentleman named Conyers, claiming to be a descendant of Sir John Conyers, Commander of the Tower of London during the reign of King Charles I, had a plantation on Scull Creek adjoining that of his Ladsen son-in-law. Conyers and Ladsen jointed the purchase of a cargo of African slaves brought directly to the Island by a Boston-based ship and reputedly did very well on the venture. But Conyers was accidentally drowned while fishing, the spot long-known locally as "Conyers Hole". At the death of his widow, his plantation was inherited by their granddaughter, Mary Ann Ladsen, wife of Captain John Talbird.

Cotton Hope Plantation. When Island planter Thomas Henry Barksdale died childless in August 1832, leaving his widow, Martha Sarah Stoney Barksdale of the Otterburn Plantation family, as sole heiress, several of his relatives brought court action against the widow and won handsome cash settlements which necessitated the sale of Barksdale's 2600-acre Scull Creek Plantation. Squire Pope bought 1000 acres lying north of Fairfield Plantation along Scull Creek, including the handsome Scull ~~Point~~<sup>Creek</sup> Plantation House with its double avenue of Magnolia Grandiflora marching down to the Creek landing. Squire Pope not only renamed it Cotton Hope Plantation but made it his Island seat, his son, William John Pope and his family being then installed at Coggins Point. Scull Creek Plantation House was built by Thomas Henry Barksdale shortly after August 1813 when the British landed in force and burned most of the Island residences. It stood two storeys above a tabby foundation basement floor, the ruins of which are extant.

COWEN PLANTATION. A representative of the St. Helena's Island family of John Cowen (died July 1752) and his wife, Dorothy, a



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### **COWEN PLANTATION**

A representative of the St. Helena's Island family of John Cowen (died July 1752) and his wife, Dorothy, daughter of immigrant, John Norton (died 1705), probably Thomas or Jacob Cowen, held two plantations, Lots 34 (232 acres) and 36 (314 acres) of the Mosse Survey. These were eventually incorporated into Shipyard and Possum Point Plantations.

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### **CROOKED CREEK**

The Crooked Creek, a tidal estuary stretching from Calibogue Sound along the northern shore of Jenkins Island and Fairfield Plantations, forming the northwestern boundary of Honey Horn Plantation and twisting diagonally through Cotton Hope Plantation, was consistently designated as Crooked Creek by all cartographers until the beginning of the present century. It is now known as Jarvis Creek.

### **CURRELL'S SINK**

The 1766 map drawn by James Cook has a marginal note that twenty-five families were living on Hilton Head Island in that year. Among them was a family of Currell which gave its name to a natural depression in the Scull Creek area which eventually became Seabrook Plantation. Census records show Thomas Currell still living there in 1820

### **DAVANT**

A comprehensive, fascinating and informative history of the family of John Davant, a cabinet maker, No. 310 on General Oglethorpe's list of the settlers of Georgia, appears in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, Nos. 74 and 75, Charleston, 1969 and 1970. Written by Hardin Davant Hanahan, it traces John Davant's son, John, from Tybee to Edisto Island a "look-out" under Captain Lardent, marrying Isabella, widow of planter Joseph Watson. Their four sons: John, Isaac, James and Charles settled on Hilton Head in the pre-Revolutionary period, variously owning Point Comfort, Gardener's (Two Oaks), Folly Field, Marshland and other plantations. Charles and James were Revolutionary patriots, members of the Bloody Legion, Charles dying a hero's death in December 1781 when ambushed at Big Gate.

### **DAWFUSKIE RIVER**

The island south of Hilton Head is known by its Indian name of Dawfuskie Island, variously spelled Dewfoskey, D'Awfoskie, Dawfuskie, etc.; the deep channel between the two islands is designated as Dawfuskie River and as Daufuskie Sound on several early maps. It is now called Calibogue Sound.

### **DeSAUSSURE PLANTATION**

During the pre-Revolutionary era a 312-acre plantation, Lot 35 of Bayley's Barony, was held by Daniel DeSaussure, son of the French Huguenot immigrants, Henri and Magda Brabant DeSaussure of Lausanne who settled in Beaufort District in 1731. It was later sold to J. Berwick and passed into contemporary Shipyard Plantation.

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DeSAUSSURE PLANTATION. During the pre-Revolutionary era a 312-acre plantation, Lot 35 of Bayley's Barony, was held by Daniel DeSaussure, son of the French Huguenot immigrants, Henri and Magdale<sup>(Brabant)</sup> DeSaussure of Lausanne who settled in Beaufort District in 1736. It was later sold to J. Berwick and passed into contemporary Shipyard Plantation.

DOHARTY. Circa 1740 subaltern James Doharty married Mary, daughter of an officer of his company, by whom he had two children: a son later known as Captain James Doharty of Hilton Head, and a daughter who married <sup>Edward</sup> ~~John~~ LeCraft and became the mother of Captain John Leacraft, Commander of the Bloody Legion. James Doharty, Sr. was dead by 1750 when his widow married Henry Talbird (Talbot) and became the ancestress of the Talbird family. In 1783, <sup>the Estate of</sup> Captain James Doharty owned a plantation on Scull Creek adjoining that of his half-brother, Captain John Talbird.

DOLPHIN HEAD. The promontory in Elliott's Myrtle Bank Plantation overlooking Port Royal Sound has long been designated Dolphin Head, honoring the dolphin which continues to abound in the Sound. One early cartographer chose to designate it as Balinclough Head.

DRAYTON. Contrary to popular opinion, the Draytons were not an Island family. Their chief seats were on Ashley River. Percival Drayton, Captain of the sloop-of-war Pocahontas in November 1861, was not "of Fish Hall Plantation, Hilton Head" as has been claimed

elsewhere. His brother, General Thomas Fenwick Drayton, did marry in 1832 Emma Catherine, daughter of John Edward and Mary Baynard (Edings) Pope, owners of Fish Hall, but neither Gen. Drayton nor his wife ever owned the plantation. Gen. Drayton did use Fish Hall as well as Coggins Point as his headquarters during his defense of the Island in 1861. The often-told "brother against brother" story was true enough that year but they did not live unreconciled thereafter. Percival Drayton, a bachelor, eventually died leaving a will naming Thomas Drayton as his heir.

EDEN PLANTATION. A 1777 map of the Island shows a plantation named "Eden" covering the area along Scull Creek later known as Fairfield Plantation. This was apparently then the plantation residence of William Eden, widower, who married in May 1753 Marseil Margaret, daughter of Philip and Eleanor Delegall.

ELIZA TREE. When Sarah Black married William Baynard in 1791 and moved to 850-acre Muddy Creek Plantation which he purchased in 1792, she brought along a handsome and spirited personal slave, as well as some reputedly handsome jewelry. Different versions of the story of Eliza vary as to the details of what happened, but a dish of devilled crabs gone bad, possibly poisoned wine, <sup>and</sup> missing jewels ~~and the fact that Sarah never presented William with any offspring,~~ led to Eliza's being accused of poisoning her mistress. She tried to escape, was apprehended and hanged on a giant live oak at Big Gate. Innocent or guilty, her ghost is wont to revisit the scene of her agonizing death, keeping alive her memory in the tree that bears her name.

ELIZABETH POINT. The Sayre and Bennett Map of 1775 designates the point at the junction of Scull Creek and Port Royal Sound as Elizabeth Point. Other maps mark it Elizabeth Island or Scull Point. But the name Bobbs Island persists.



ELLIOTT PLANTATION. In 1787 William Elliott married Phoebe Waight, the charming, vivacious and beautiful heiress of 1000-acre Myrtle Bank Plantation on Port Royal Sound and there in 1790 successfully developed and grew the famous long-stapled Sea Island cotton which quickly supplanted rice as the basis of the fortunes of the ante bellum southern planters. He died en route from Hilton Head to Beaufort in 1808 and their remarkable son, William Elliott, III, planter of no less than nine great plantations, Phi Beta Kappa, recipient of an honorary degree from Harvard, M. A. from Cambridge, legislator, senator, poet, sportsman, agriculturist, author, playwright and Intendent of Beaufort, in which capacity he entertained the Marquis de Lafayette in 1825, became the owner of Myrtle Bank. The plantation was redeemed after the confiscation and remained in the family until 1934 when Thorne and Loomis bought it. The ruins of Myrtle Banks House with its massive tabby foundations and chimneys are still visible at low tide, having fallen victim to erosion.

ELLIS PLANTATION. After the death of Katherine Barnwell Bryan in 1740 her 500-acre (sic) plantation, stretching eastward along Port Royal Sound from Myrtle Bank <sup>toward</sup> the Atlantic, was sold jointly to Edmund Ellis and Samuel Green as 900 acres. Edmund Ellis in his will of 5 January 1775 left his 685-acre Island plantation to be divided between his sons Thomas and Edmund. They eventually sold their entire Island holdings and settled on inland plantations which eventually were incorporated into present Chelsea Plantation. Katherine Bryan's "500-acre plantation" eventually proved to contain nearly 2000 acres, *including her brother John Barnwell, Jr.'s 500 acre Fish Hall.*

FAIRFIELD PLANTATION. The 350-acre plantation stretching from Skull Creek to Jarvis Creek and from Cotton Hope to Jenkins Island, was



apparently part of the original Bayley's Barony, sold first to Captain John Gascoigne and once owned by William Eden. In the 1783 Survey by Dr. Mosse it was held by Benjamin Guerard<sup>then Governor of S.C.</sup>. Soon thereafter it was purchased by Captain Jack Stoney whose family held it until confiscation.

FENDIN. The family of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Fendin of St. Helena's Island definitely played a role in Hilton Head's history. Their daughter Mary (1746-1804) married Captain Charles Floyd, planter of Walnut Grove Plantation on Hilton Head. Their daughter Elizabeth, born 1751, married three Island planters: (1) Richard Bland, (2) Charles Davant, the Revolutionary<sup>martyr</sup> hero, and (3) Christian Rankin. Their son John Fendin, born 1754, in 1781 joined The Bloody Legion to avenge the death of his brother-in-law, Charles Davant.

FENWICK PLANTATION. John Fenwick is shown on the 1783 Mosse Survey to have been the holder of part of Lot 27 of Bayley's Barony, a 445-acre plantation later incorporated into Leamington.

FERGUSON PLANTATION. In 1783 Mr. Ferguson, apparently a son of John and Mary Ferguson of St. Helena's Island, acquired a 316-acre plantation on the south side of Broad Creek, Lot 28 of Bayley's Barony, formerly leased by Estall Laurence and eventually incorporated into Shipyard Plantation.

FERRY POINT LANDING. For many decades during the colonial, Revolutionary, ante bellum and subsequent eras, one of the principal docks and landing places for Hilton Head was on the western side of Jenkins Island on Calibogue Sound. A public road led across Jenkins Island, through Fairfield to join other Island roads. The site is so marked on many maps.

FICKLING PLANTATION. As early as 1798 William and Samuel Fickling

were Hilton Head planters, owning both Possum Point and Shipyard Plantations, more than 2000 acres, stretching from Broad Creek to the Atlantic between Point Comfort and Leamington. Samuel Fickling married Elizabeth Davant (1775-1808), daughter of John and Lydia (Page) Davant, heiress of a 310-acre ocean-front plantation, Lot 38 of Bayley's Barony.

FLOYD PLANTATION. Captain Charles Floyd, planter of Walnut Hill Plantation, Hilton Head, son of Samuel and Susan (Dixon) Floyd, was born in Northampton County, Virginia in 1747, married in St. Helena's Church, Beaufort 1768 Mary Fendin. Their son, John Floyd, was born on Hilton Head 3 October 1769. Charles was a Revolutionary hero, member of The Bloody Legion which avenged the 1781 death of his brother-in-law, Charles Davant. He sold Walnut Hill to William Pope, Sr. circa 1797 and moved to Camden County, Georgia with his son, John, later Maj. Gen. John Floyd of Fairfield Plantation, for whom Floyd County, Georgia is named, who married in 1793 Isabella Maria Hazzard by whom he was father of Gen. Charles Rinaldo Floyd of Bellevue Plantation.

FISH CREEK. A small tidal creek, noted for its fine flounders, shrimp and crabs, drains Chaplin Plantation directly into the Atlantic Ocean, cutting through the sand dunes and across the sandy beach. During the 1893 hurricane it is reported that ocean waves flooded Fish Creek, spilling wildly into Broad Creek and cutting the Island assunder.

FISH HAUL CREEK. The broad, meandering tidal creek which drains Springfield Plantation into Port Royal Sound has usually been known as Fish Haul Creek although it was briefly known as Mitchelville Creek. The name apparently derives from the Angolan word "gaul",



meaning a "bay"; "fish gaul" is rough and difficult of pronunciation, easily becoming "fish haul". As early as the 1767 will of Samuel Green who lived on its west shore, it was called "Fish Hall Creek".  
*So-called by John Barnwell, Jr. when he sold it in 1760,*  
 Fish Hall Plantation, a principal seat of the Pope family who inherited it from Samuel Green, stretches westward from the creek's marshes to Myrtle Bank.

<sup>Mitchel</sup>  
FORT GILMORE. In mid-1862 a 5.3-acre earthen fort was laid out on a bluff overlooking Skull Creek by former Captain Quincy A. Gilmore as part of a complicated system of fortifications stretching across the Island from Fort Sherman on Coggins Point Plantation to Skull Creek. For his successful part in the capture of Fort Pulaski on 11 April 1862, Gilmore, "a quick-speaking, quick-moving" dark-haired, bearded veteran of the Corps of Engineers, was promoted to brigadier general and later to major general. Fort Gilmore, on former Talbird, then Seabrook property, was named for him, despite the inconsistency of the spelling. *It was quickly re-named Fort Mitchel.*

<sup>Howell</sup>  
FORT MITCHELL. Currently on State Highway 334, 1.1 mi. from its intersection with Highway 278, lie the 4 acres of Fort Mitchell, a unit of the 1862-built fortifications, protecting the main army depot at Coggins Point from surprise landside attack across Fish Haul Creek. It was named in honor of Major General Ormsby M. Mitchell who arrived on Hilton Head 22 September 1862 via the transport steamer Arago as commander of the department. *Then re-named Fort Howell for Gen. Joshua Blackwood Howell after he was killed at Petersburg, Virginia.*  
FORT SHERMAN. So odious remains the name and reputation of William T. Sherman that it is necessary to remind Island visitors that Fort Sherman, a 15-acre earthenwork fortification begun in 1861 on Coggins Point Plantation, was not named for him, but for ~~his brother~~, Brig. Gen. Thomas West Sherman, whose lack of determination, indecision and poor judgment have caused him to be designated one of the worst



general officers ever commissioned by the United States. He arrived on Hilton Head 7 Nov. 1861 as first commander of the Department of the South.

FORT WALKER. Following May 1861 recommendations of Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, Capt. Francis D. Lee of the Confederate States Engineer Corps began construction of fortifications on Hilton Head in July, chiefly a battery located on Coggins Point Plantation near the entrance to Port Royal Sound. It was christened Fort Walker in honor of Confederate Secretary of War, L. P. Walker. Slave labor was used for cutting, hauling and placing palmetto logs, digging trenches, constructing gun emplacements and a powder magazine. Unfortunately, almost no heavy-caliber armament could be secured to furnish it. Col. William C. Heyward, Eleventh Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, was in command with Gen. Thomas F. Drayton in charge of the overall defense of Port Royal Sound. When the most formidable expeditionary fleet ever assembled up to that time arrived to attack Hilton Head, the 24 guns of Fort Walker were quickly put out of commission and Gen. Drayton ordered its evacuation 7 November 1861.

FORT WELLES. The name of Fort Walker was officially changed by the *General orders No. 29, Hdqrs, Expeditionary Corps, Hilton Head, S.C. 15 Nov. 1861* invaders in November 1861 to Fort Welles, honoring Gideon Welles, *by order of Brig. Gen. T.W. Sherman* U. S. Secretary of the Navy. The Welles name rapidly disappeared from usage.

FOUR CORNERS. The chief Island public roads from Ferry Point Landing to Coggins Point and from Seabrook Landing via Zion Chapel to Braddock's Point crossed where Sand Hill and Cherry Hill Plantations touched. On the northeast corner stood the Negro Methodist Church; on the northwest corner stood W. D. Brown's general store, which also housed the Island Post Office, with living quarters of the



Browns on the floor above. This was the Island chief crossroads in 1923 when the Browns were murdered and their store burned. The road to Seabrook Landing no longer exists; the crossroad is now Highway 334; Four Corners is practically lost.

FYLER PLANTATION. Dr. Samuel Fyler (1782-1821), son of Ulysses and Abigail Fyler of Torrington, Conn., moved to Hilton Head, bought a plantation adjoining that of John and Mary Ann (Ladson) Talbird and commenced the practice of medicine. He married Ann, daughter of his Talbird neighbors, circa 1808. Their first two children, Mary Ann and Aurelia, died in 1815 and 1813 respectively as their plantation tombstones show. Their son, John Samuel Fyler, born 1814 on Hilton Head, accompanied his mother to Connecticut after the 1821 death of his father, the widow Fyler having married Dr. Luman Wakefield of Winchester, Conn. in her father's Beaufort townhouse in 1822. The Fyler Plantation was sold that same year to Thomas Henry Barksdale at whose 1832 death it went to William Seabrook.

GARDEN'S PLANTATION. In 1783 Lot 11 of Bayley's Barony, 270 acres lying along the southern shore of Crooked Creek was "commonly called Garden's Plantation", having been formerly held by Benjamin Garden. This constituted the nucleus of ante bellum Honey Horn Plantation.

GARDNER. Gabriel P. Gardner, a black man, acquired Charles Davant's vast 1424-acre Two Oaks Plantation after the confiscation and held part of it. He became Island Postmaster in 1882 and was succeeded by his daughter, Sarah Gardner Heyward in 1886. Both the land and the chief Island road on the north side of Broad Creek are still known as Gardner's although his grandchildren allowed the land to be sold for delinquent taxes.

GASCOIGNE. English sea Captain John Gascoigne bought from Bayley's agent, Alexander Trench, a 500-acre plantation on Hilton Head in

June 1729 which included present Jenkins Island which was long labelled "John's Island". He also owned a May River plantation which still bears his name. Several of his daughters, including Dorothy who married William Ferrebee of Bethany Plantation in 1779, married in Carolina and left descendants. Gascoigne returned to England, making a map of Hilton Head circa 1750 which was widely copied. On 26 July 1765 William Gascoigne, Esq. of St. James Parish, Westminster, Co. Middlesex, England, eldest son and heir of Admiral John Gascoigne, deceased, sold to Thomas Smith for 125 pounds a 500-acre plantation "known as Apps", granted to Col. Alex. Trench by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina "on the south part of Trenches Island, formerly known as Hilton Head Island". This has not been identified unless it was the same John's Island which later belonged to Talbird, then Jenkins, then Pope.

GASKIN BANK. As early as the 1775 Sayre and Bennett Map the triangular-shaped area from Braddock's Point to Scarborough Head and extending outward into the Atlantic approximately 15 miles to a point roughly half-way between those headlands, was designated Gaskin Bank. It represents a vast underwater bank which effectively mitigates the violence of oceanic storms and protects the Island's wide, sandy beaches from undue erosion. Gaskin is apparently a simplification of Gascoigne (pronounced "gas'-co'-ny"), for Captain John Gascoigne.

GRAHAM. At least two ~~unrelated~~ planters of this name are associated with Hilton Head. William J. Graham, planter of Grahamville, who <sup>inherited in right of his wife</sup> bought Honey Horn Plantation from <sup>Dr. George Massie grandfather</sup> the Stoney, who had bought it in 1805 from the estate of John Hanahan, began construction of a residence there in 1861 which he did not complete before confiscation.

At the time he had an Island residence on Skull Creek adjacent to Fairfield.

The Rev. William Eastwick Graham was sent by the Bishop of London to be Rector of Prince William Parish in 1775. Following the destruction of his elegant Church by Gen. Augustine Prevost in May 1779 he espoused the American cause and was frequently associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. George Mosse, in supplying provisions for the patriots. He owned a Hilton Head plantation adjacent to his nephew, William Pope, Sr., and performed his religious duties throughout the area. In 1798 he was elected Rector of St. Helena's Church, Beaufort and died 4 Oct. 1800, survived only by his widow.

GRASS LAWN PLANTATION. Grass Lawn has enjoyed a continuous existence since 1791 when William Pope, Sr. sold 365 acres of his Coggins Point Plantation, which he held in right of his wife, Sarah Green, to his cousin, William Scott, son of Sarah Pope Scott. The Scott family held Grass Lawn until the confiscation. William Wilson bought 400-acre Grass Lawn from the government for \$90 in 1876; 25 acres of it recently was sold for \$1,250,000.

GRAY. James and John Gray appear on the 1783 Mosse Survey as having "formerly leased" Lots 43, 44, 45 and 47 of Bayley's Barony, plantations totalling almost 1600 acres. John's birth and James' marriage are recorded in St. Helena's Parish Register. John Gray witnessed the 1767 will of Island planter Samuel Green.

Green. Samuel Green, planter of Fish Hall and Colginse Point Plantations, in his will of 24 Feb. 1767 left his property to his three children by his first wife, Sarah (1734-1765), daughter of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Chaplin) Norton: Samuel, Sarah and Susannah. Sarah Green was sole heiress after Samuel and Susannah died young. She married (1) Thomas Tucker and (2) William Pope, Sr. to whom she

carried all the valuable Green inheritance. Samuel's will, proved 1770, also left a bequest to his nephew, William, son of his brother, Josiah Green.

GUERARD. During the post-Revolutionary era Benjamin Guerard rose to the eminence of one of the Island's largest planters, owning Fairfield Plantation and leasing Lot 19, plus parts of Lots 18 and 22 of Bayley's Barony in 1783. After his death circa 1789 his estate was dispersed.

HANAHAN. From his Edisto Island seat a successful planter, John Hanahan, began acquiring Hilton Head property in 1789 by purchasing Lot 29, a 445-acre plantation formerly held by Dr. Powell and John Fenwick. To this he added 403 acres of the late Benjamin Guerard. In 1792 he bought Lot 11, the 270-acre Garden's Plantation between Old House and Crooked Creeks. When his estate was settled in 1805, most of his property was sold to Captain John Stoney.

HERON POND. A favorite nesting place of the Island's still prolific herons was long appropriately known as Heron Pond. It lay parallel with the main public road on the south side of Broad Creek, between the road and the Ocean, south of Pope Avenue on Point Comfort Plantation.

HILTON HEAD. The celebrated headland which gave its name to the entire island was named for Captain William Hilton as a result of the publication of his account of his exploratory visit here in September 1663 in his ship, The Adventure. It stood on the eastern side of the mouth of Fish Haul Creek and was the site of Fort Walker. It has since suffered greatly from erosion.

HOGG ISLAND. The 1733 advertisement of Captain John Gascoigne, offering his Hilton Head Island plantation for sale, calls it "Hog Island", apparently referring to the whole of what is now Jenkins Island. The tiny island at its northern tip retained the name until

recently, now being called largely Blue Heron Point. The "hogg" spelling was doubtlessly an attempted similar upgrading of less lovely "hog". No Hogg family ever owned it.

ISLA DE LOS OSOS. Spanish maps antedating 1663 generally designate the entire island as Isla de Los Osos - Island of the Bears. No other name could be given by the Indians when the first Europeans arrived in the sixteenth century.

JARVIS CREEK. Like Melchisedec, Jarvis enters history without known antecedents or descendants. Yet tradition insists that "a man named Jarvis" was found dead (drowned? murdered?) on a small island in Crooked Creek which runs along the northern boundary of Honey Horn Plantation and empties into Calibogue Sound. Thenceforth, Crooked Creek has been Jarvis Creek; a man had to die in order to achieve immortality.

JENKINS ISLAND. Denominated "Hog Island" in 1733 and later "John's Island, on the 1783 Mosse Survey it is "Talbird Island" while the 1873 Navy Map marks it "Pope's Island". The 315-acre plantation between Skull and Crooked Creeks was owned by Isaac Rippon Jenkins, son of Richard Jenkins and Martha Rippon Jenkins Hanahan, widow of Thomas Hanahan, Isaac Rippon Jenkins married 17 Jan. 1793 Hannah Scott (1777-1800), daughter of Joseph James Scott of Grass Lawn Plantation and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Adams. The 1800 Census shows Isaac Jenkins planting Jenkins Island with the assistance of 100 slaves. Isaac and Hannah were parents of two daughters: Sarah Jenkins who married Joseph James Pope and Catherine Adams Jenkins who married Dr. George Mosse Stoney of Otterburn. Isaac Jenkins died circa 1803 and Jenkins Island was bought by his brother-in-law, William Pope, Sr. who left it to his son, Joseph Adams Pope, in his

will of 18 March 1823. Jenkins Island it remains.

JOHN'S ISLAND. After Captain John Gascoigne bought Hog Island in 1729 from the Bayley heirs, it was known as John's Island until acquired by Captain John Talbird in the Revolutionary era.

JONESVILLE. The area around the head of Old House (Muddy) Creek became known as Jonesville after a family of Negroes of that name secured the property and settled there following the 1861 confiscation.

JOYNER'S BANK. The underwater sand bar, exposed at low tide, which extends outward into the Atlantic from the northeastern corner of Hilton Head, has long been designated Joyner Bank in honor of Sea Captain John Joyner who died 9 March 1796 at his plantation near Beaufort. He had moved to Carolina from Frederica, Georgia in 1750 and was in command of a Scout Boat from 1754 until the boats were no longer necessary at which time he became a planter. St. Helena's Parish Register records that his wife Phebe (from England) died of "poison" in July 1754 and that he married in January 1755 Anne, daughter of Capt. Richard and Anne Wigg; she predeceased him by two days. Although he had several sons and daughters, he left only one grandchild, John Joyner Smith, by a daughter Margaret who married Archibald Smith in 1789 and died in 1795. John Joyner Smith married in 1813 Mary Gibbes Barnwell, eldest daughter of Col. Edward Barnwell, and built a magnificent home on the Bay which remains one of Beaufort's treasures; they died childless. A map drawn by James Cook in 1766 notes that it was "approved by Mr. Joiner (sic), twenty years a pilot in that place".

LADSON. The Rev. Henry Talbird wrote in 1889 that his grandfather Ladson, who owned a mid-eighteenth century Scull Creek plantation, "was an Englishman, the only one of his family in America". Possibly he was not a descendant of the brothers John and Francis Ladson



whose families have flourished in South Carolina since the 1670s. At any rate, he married the daughter of his neighbor Conyers and their daughter, Mary Ann, inherited both the Conyers and LadsOn plantations, marrying a neighboring planter, Captain John Talbird. Two other LadsOn daughters married officers of the British army, one of whom burned his sister-in-law's Island home <sup>1904 1781</sup> ~~in 1779~~ on orders of his superior officer.

LAURENCE PATH. Estall Laurence is revealed by the 1783 Mosse Survey to have been a planter of some magnitude, operating a total of six plantations with more than 1600 acres. He laid out the road from the main north-south Island public road on the south side of Broad Creek to the Atlantic, which later came to be known as Pope Avenue, separating Point Comfort and Possum Point Plantations. Laurence's Path, now Pope Avenue, has become the Island's main business thoroughfare.

LAWTON. As was and is their wont, the Lawtons came to Hilton Head in style when Rev. Joseph Alexander Lawton married in 1836 his first cousin, Martha Sarah Stoney, widow of Thomas Henry Barksdale and heiress to his 2600-acre Scull Creek Plantation, 1820-acre Calibogia Plantation worked by 156 slaves and 290-acre Baldwin Plantation. They made Calibogia their chief Island seat so that eventually it became known simply as Lawton's. His uncle, the Rev. Winborn Asa Lawton, frequently assisted him in ministering to the Island's Baptists in the chapel they built on Calibogia. Some of the other ramifications of this alliance are discussed in my Tales of Ante Bellum Hilton Head Island Families.

Lawton Avenue. Several maps show Lawton Avenue paralleling Pope Avenue to the south and alongside Lawton Ditch, from the Lawton home directly to the Atlantic. It no longer exists as such.

LAWTON CREEK. The tidal creek winding around the north end of Long Island, now Calibogue Cay, and back to the Lawton residence on Calibogue Plantation is still known as Lawton Creek. It empties northward into Broad Creek.

LAWTON POND. Lawton Pond was a vast rice field lake traversed by Lawton Avenue at one point and is marked as such on several maps. It has since been mostly drained in the magnificent alteration of the topography which has taken place during the development of Sea Pines Plantation, the Plantation Club now looking out over what was Lawton Pond.

LEAMINGTON. With three miles of beautiful ocean beach and two miles of frontage on Broad Creek, vast 2000-acre Leamington Plantation was assembled from Lots 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34 of Bayley's Barony, once chiefly Davant-held property. At confiscation it was owned by Joseph Pope, ~~although~~ It was not among the extensive Island properties left by William Pope in his 1823 will. Later it was acquired by the Beaufort Gun Club which sold it to a group of North Carolina sportsmen who preserved it intact until its recent acquisition by Palmetto Dunes for development.

LIGHTHOUSE LANDING. The federal government retained enough acreage of confiscated Leamington on which to erect a lighthouse in 1881. On Broad Creek, at the point where Shipyard and Leamington met, a dock was built in order to land supplies for the maintenance of the lighthouse and for World War II Camp McDougal which flourished only briefly. The dock has since burned.

LONG ISLAND. The long, narrow island lying along the southern shore of Broad Creek as it empties into Calibogue Sound was called Long Island as early as the 1783 Mosse Survey, being parts of Lots 43 and 44 of Bayley's Barony. The name has now been changed to Calibogue Cay.



MCCULLOUGH'S FIELD. What was once a regularly-cultivated and productive field on Pope's Pine Land Plantation has now reverted to forest. But for decades various maps kept alive this memory of eighteenth-century Island planter James McCullough. He was probably a member of the family of Andrew McCullough whom the 1790 Census shows as planting in the area with the assistance of eleven slaves.

MARABUOY PLANTATION. One of the three plantations on Skull Creek shown on Capt. Gascoigne's map was Marabuoy. The name has disappeared but possibly it was the Island home of the Conyers or Ladsen families known to have been living in that area at the time.

MARSHLANDS PLANTATION. When James Davant died in 1803 his will left Lot 31 of Bayley's Barony, well-known as Possum Point, to his daughter Lydia. But the heiress had already been married on 18 Jan. 1798 by their neighbor, Rev. William Graham, to Island planter Thomas Webb and they preferred to make their home on Lot 22 at the head of Broad Creek, next door to her sister Rebecca, calling it Marshlands Plantation. Following the 1816 death of Thomas Webb, Lydia and her eldest son, Samuel, operated the plantation until after 1820 when their neighbor, William Fripp Chaplin of Chaplin Plantation, added the 400 acres of Marshlands to his holdings. At the confiscation by the federal government, both plantations were distributed to ex-slaves and were not redeemable.

MASONIC HALL. A Masonic Lodge was organized and a building erected between the public road and Broad Creek on the northern edge of Leamington Plantation. Captain John Stoney was Master of the Lodge for many years until his accidental death in 1821.

MATHEWS. Rebecca Davant (1793-1859) inherited 314-acre Lot 21 of Bayley's Barony in 1803 and after she married Episcopal priest and

planter, Rev. Philip Mathews, they enlarged it to 600 acres, calling it Sand Hill Plantation and making their home there. As Rector of Zion Chapel as well as the Church on St. Helena's Island, Fr. Mathews attended the Conventions of the Diocese of South Carolina regularly, reporting in detail on the spiritual condition of his two Churches. The Mathews family also owned 500-acre ocean-front Folly Field Plantation which together with Sand Hill were often simply called "Mathews". Both were confiscated by the federal government and only 200 acres were redeemable by their three children: Sarah L., wife of Winborn Benjamin Lawton; Mary E., wife of Rev. Joseph George and Dr. Theodore Dehon Mathews' widow, Mary Elizabeth Lawton, all of whom agreed to sell their remaining lands to Will Clyde.

MITCHELVILLE. After the 7 Nov. 1861 fall of the Island to federal forces, several thousand Negro ex-slaves gathered around the military base to be taken care of. Government sawmills turned out vast quantities of lumber, cut from confiscated Island timber, with which long, low, barracks-like structures were ordered built by Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell to house these blacks, communal kitchens and wash-houses being separate. These buildings were erected between Fort Mitchell and Fish Haul Creek which led to the area's being called Mitchelville. Even Fish Haul Creek was known for several decades as Mitchelville Creek. After the eventual departure of the military, the Mitchelville buildings were gradually pulled down board-by-board, as were all the buildings of the military depot and Zion Chapel, and burned for fuel by the resident blacks.

MONGIN'S BLUFF. In 1725 David Mongin and his younger brother, Francis, at the behest of their French Huguenot father who later died of torture when he refused to renounce his faith, hired a fishing boat and fled across the English Channel from France and



thence to London. In SOHO Square on 4 Sept. 1726 David MONGIN married Persille Dair who died 6 Aug. 1747 and was buried in Westminster Abbey Cemetery beside four of their children. The same month David MONGIN and his two surviving children sailed from Liverpool, arriving in New Jersey 10 Nov., proceeded to Princeton, then overland to South Carolina where David had a 680-acre grant for land at Purysburg in Granville County. He chose instead to accept acreage <sup>north</sup> of Daufuskie Island which he named Walnut Grove Plantation and returned to Princeton to marry on 23 Dec. 1749 Elizabeth, the 15-year old daughter of Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758). They had four children born <sup>at Walnut Grove Plantation (now part of Palmetto Bluff across May River from Bluffton)</sup> ~~on Daufuskie~~ before her death 8 Dec. 1759, after which David married a third time in 1765 in Charles Town where he died 23 Nov. 1770 at the age of eighty, being buried in St. Michael's Churchyard.

David's eldest son, David John MONGIN, born in London 4 March 1739, was a member of the Bloody Legion which avenged the death of Charles Davant in 1781, as was his son, John David MONGIN (1763-1833) of Walnut Grove <sup>and</sup> Daufuskie. The 1775 Sayer and Bennett Map shows the vast bluff overlooking Calibogue Sound from Old House Creek to Buck Point with the name "MONGIN'S BLUFF". By 1790 the MONGINS had sold this property, <sup>now</sup> a Spanish Wells Plantation, to Thomas Baynard. However, Daniel MONGIN and his bride settled elsewhere on Hilton Head in 1798 and were still planting here in 1820 according to the Census.

MOSSE. Dr. George Mosse (1742-1808) arrived in Carolina by 1767, in 1771 marrying <sup>(2)</sup> Dorothy Phoebe, daughter of Jonathan Norton, Vestryman of St. Helena's Parish. He practised medicine, operated an extensive tannery and leather business, planted grapes from which he made sugar and wines, cane from which he made sugar and rum,



indigo and benne (or sesame, prized for the valuable oil pressed from its seed). He served as surgeon at the Battle of Camden, was captured and imprisoned by the British aboard the Prison Ships Torbay and Pack Horse in Charleston harbor. After the War he survived <sup>in 1783</sup> what remained of Bayley's Barony for <sup>re-sale by the S.C. Commission for America</sup> ~~for further development by Benjamin Bayley as agent for Henry Bayley,~~ <sup>Properties which had seized all the former Bayley property,</sup> dividing its 14,924 acres into 47 land lots or plantations. Shortly after 1790 he moved his wife and seven daughters to a spacious home on the southeast corner of Broughton and West Broad Streets in Savannah where <sup>practised medicine. His daughter, Hester Mosse McKenzie,</sup> he conducted a school for young ladies for several years. He was ~~the~~ founding deacon of Savannah's First Baptist Church in 1795. In 1807 he <sup>moved to a</sup> ~~bought~~ a plantation at Robertville where several of his daughters lived and there both he and his wife died and were buried in 1808. An oil <sup>miniature</sup> portrait of him is extant.

MOUNT PLEASANT. One of the three Skull Creek plantations shown on John Gascoigne's map was Mount Pleasant, possibly the Island residence of the Conyers or Ladsen family. The name has disappeared.

MUDDY CREEK. Stretching from Broad to Muddy (Old House) Creek, between Otterburn and Spanish Wells Plantations, was 850-acre Muddy Creek Plantation, owned by Daniel Savage in 1783, bought by William Baynard in 1798 <sup>it was acquired by his nephew</sup> ~~who left it to his nephew,~~ William Edings Baynard <sup>who</sup> ~~in 1802.~~ <sup>49</sup> He died in 1856, leaving Muddy Creek to his sons; after the confiscation it was not redeemable. William P. Clyde acquired most of it by 1894.

Muddy Creek, a tidal creek emptying into Calibogue Sound, runs along the southern boundary of Lot 11 of Bayley's Barony, Honey Horn Plantation, and is called both Sandy Creek and Old House Creek in old maps and deeds.



MYRTLE BANK PLANTATION. The site of the successful development of long-stapled Sea Island cotton by planter William Elliott in 1790 was 1000-acre Myrtle Bank Plantation at the Island's northwest corner, named for the handsome indigenous evergreen tree, the wax-leaved myrtle, which flourishes here. Originally granted in 1717 to Col. Tuscarora Jack Barnwell who bequeathed it to his daughter Bridget, wife of Captain Robert Sams, their son, Robert Sams, Jr., inherited it in 1760 dying childless. It was sold to William and Phoebe (Jenkins) Waight whose beautiful brunette daughter inherited it and in 1787 married William Elliott. The Plantation was a favorite seat of several generations of the Elliotts and their heirs until 1934 when it was sold to Thorne and Loomis.

OAK GROVE CHURCH. On the foundations of Zion Episcopal Chapel at the head of Broad Creek, amidst a magnificent grove of ancient live oaks, Island Negroes built their own Oak Grove Baptist Church circa 1885 and there continued the worship of Almighty God. The Church has since moved across the public road <sup>now Mathew's Drive</sup> some two hundred yards nearer Big Gate.

OLD HOUSE CREEK. Old House Creek is the tidal creek stretching eastward from Calibogue Sound along the northern edge of Spanish Wells and Muddy Creek Plantations, separating them from Honey Horn Plantation. It is also called Muddy Creek and Sandy Creek.

OLD WOMAN'S FOLLY. This densely wooded swamp on Lawton's Calibogia Plantation is now lost as well as densely inhabited, but formerly was marked on Island maps for many decades. It did not denominate the site of any elderly female's indiscretion but was probably the site of an old woman who liked her own company and chose to live alone in the woods.

OTTERBURN PLANTATION. (Otter Hall, Otter Hole) The 900-acre plantation bearing the appellation of Otterburn, then Otter Hall and presently Otter Hole, was part of Bayley's Barony, Lots 12-15 of the Mosse Survey which shows it as chiefly held by planters Thomas Bull and Jeremiah Sayre. By 1793 when he married Elizabeth, sixteen year old daughter of Dr. George Mosse at her father's home in Savannah, Otterburn was owned by James Stoney, son of Captain John Stoney. Only two of their fifteen children survived to maturity, their son, Dr. George Mosse Stoney, born 1795, inheriting Otterburn which he planted while also practicing medicine on the Island and in Beaufort where he built the large mansion which was known for years as the Sea Island Hotel. After his death in 1854 his daughter Emma married Middleton Stuart in 1855 and inherited Otterburn. The Direct Tax Commission sold it in 1865 for unpaid extortionate federal taxes; the Sea Island Cotton Company sold it in 1888 to the United States Cotton Company which went bankrupt in 1896 at which time W. J. Verdier bought it, later selling to F. E. Wilder who sold to W. L. Hurley whence it went to Thorne and Loomis as Otter Hole.

PARMENTER. Peter and Anne Parmenter's daughter, Anne, was baptized in St. Helena's in Feb. 1725, Martha in 1727. Joseph Parmenter married here in 1733 as did another Anne Parmenter, spinster. The family was well-established on Hilton Head by 1767 when wealthy planter Samuel Green, in his will entrusted his two daughters, Sarah and Susannah, their mother having died in 1765, to the care of Mrs. Martha Parmenter for their education and upbringing "till they come of age", and his only son, Samuel, to "Mr. Benjamin Parmenter, Jr." for the same purpose. The widow Sarah Parmenter



also of Hilton Head, married Lewis Bona in June 1774 and they were still planting part of Lot 4 (Folly Field Plantation) in 1783.

Lady planter Martha Parmenter planted the remainder of Lot 4 and the 286 acres of adjoining Lot 3. On the north side of Broad Creek Mrs. Dorothy Parmenter was holder of part of Lot 16. The Parmenter men were effective in making widows of their wives; their name is no longer known on Hilton Head.

POINT COMFORT PLANTATION. The size of Point Comfort Plantation has varied greatly through the years as has the size of most others. The beautiful bluff overlooking Broad Creek was called Point Comfort as early as 1783 when it had only 267 acres formerly planted by Walcott & Cowen, bought from Bayley heirs by Crouch for resale to Island planter James Davant (1744-1803) who added to it Lots 38 and 39 formerly held by Estall Laurence. At one point it included so much of adjoining Calibogue Plantation that it was so called and may have reached a maximum of 1750 acres. Davant's will left it by Lot numbers to several of his children, all of whom sold to that indefatigable buyer of Island land, Squire William Pope, circa 1824. At the confiscation Point Comfort contained 1000 acres and was redeemed by Sarah Lovinia, widow of Squire Pope, in 1872. She willed it to her daughter, Eliza, wife of Rev. Alsop Park Woodward, who sold Point Comfort to Will Clyde in 1889.

POPE. William Pope crossed Port Royal Sound from St. Helena's in 1785 to marry the heiress of Fish Hall and Coggins Point Plantations, Sarah Green, widow of Thomas Tucker. William eagerly plunged into what became a life-long career for both himself and their son, William, Jr., buying and selling lands which they planted. He bought Lot 4 of Bayley's Barony and in 1791 sold 365 acres (then

called Grass Lawn Plantation) of his wife's Coggins Point lands to his cousin, William Scott; from the estate of his brother-in-law he bought Jenkins Island; from Richard Bland he bought adjoining acreage which he continued to call Grass Lawn; from Charles Floyd he bought Walnut Hill and from John Kean, Esq. he bought Springfield. When Sarah Green Tucker Pope died he married (2) in Jan. 1798 Sarah, daughter of his cousin, Joseph James Scott, by whom he had a second set of children. She brought him a fine plantation on Euhaw Creek known as Republican Hall which he sold to Henry McNish whose relative, Mary Catherine McNish, had married his brother-in-law, Joseph Adams Scott. In later years he moved to a plantation on May River where he made his will in 1823; he also owned several other mainland plantations including Rethium and Crescent. Meanwhile, his son William, Jr., known as Squire Pope, continued the Pope acquisitions, buying 1000-acre Point Comfort in 1823-24 and from the estate of Thomas Henry Barksdale 1000-acre Cotton Hope in 1832. At the confiscation in 1861 he personally owned: 1000-acre Point Comfort, 400-acre Cotton Hope, 1100-acre Haighs Point (on Daufuskie Island), 1000-acre Pine Lands and 900-acre Coggins Point and Springfield Plantations. His ~~half~~-brother, <sup>John</sup> Edward, <sup>and a cousin, Joseph, both</sup> owned Fish Hall and 2000-acre Leamington Plantations.

POPE AVENUE. Called Laurence's Path as early as 1783, the road from the public road on the south side of Broad Creek running straight out to the Atlantic and separating Point Comfort and Possum Point Plantations, was called Pope Avenue after William Pope bought Point Comfort in 1824. It is today U. S. Highway 278, the Island's chief business street with St. Luke's Episcopal Church as well as Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches, the Island's Post Office, The Peoples Bank, The Bank of Beaufort and the Medical Center.



PORT ROYAL SOUND. In 1562 a white-sailed ship filled with French Huguenot colonists and commanded by Jean Ribaut, nosed between St. Helena's Island and the bold headland which more than a century later would first be called Hilton Head, into the capacious mouth of Broad River and promptly christened it PORT ROYALE "because of the largeness and fairness thereof". The name has endured. Many books have been written to recount its history; many more will be. Hilton Head itself was known officially as "Port Royal, South Carolina" during the federal occupation 1861-1872.

POSSUM POINT PLANTATION. As early as 1783 the 323 acres of Lot 31 of Bayley's Barony were known as Possum Point Plantation, taking the name of the natural bluff overlooking Broad Creek. It had been leased by planter Robert Richards but was purchased by planter James Davant (1744-1803) who willed it to his daughter, Lydia (1780-1824) who in 1798 had married planter Thomas Webb (1769-1816). She sold Possum Point to Samuel Fickling, husband of her sister, Elizabeth Davant, who had inherited adjoining Lot 38.

RANKIN. Christian (Christopher Poor) Rankin was not only a member of the Revolutionary war party, the Bloody Legion, which avenged the 1781 death of Charles Davant, he married Davant's widow, Elizabeth Fendin Bland Davant. He was born on Hilton Head, son of planter John and Mary Rankin, 25 July 1756, the same year Elizabeth was born. They had one daughter who married a Cook.

REYNOLDS PLANTATION. Island planter Benjamin Reynolds bought two plantations totaling 632 acres in 1783, Lots 34 and 36 of Bayley's Barony, land formerly held by Cowen and later incorporated into Possum Point and Shipyard Plantations.

RICH. William and Meredith Rich, Island planters, sons of William and Martha (Meredith) Rich who were married in St. Helena's in 1735, held parts of Lots 12, 13 and 17 of Bayley's Barony in 1783. Meredith Rich was a member of the Revolutionary war party, the Bloody Legion.

RUSSELL. George Russell held a 335-acre plantation on the south side of Broad Creek, Lot 30 of Bayley's Barony, in 1783, land later added to Shipyard Plantation. George Russell, son of Stephen and Judith Russell of James Island, had married in 1754

Sarah Delebere, widow of Edward Morris, Captain of the Port Royal Scout Boat who had died in Dec. 1753.

SAND HILL PLANTATION. The home of Rev. Philip Mathews, Rector of Zion Chapel, and his wife, Rebecca Davant (1793-1859), daughter of James and Lydia Davant, was 600-acre Sand Hill Plantation, the basic portion of which, 314-acre Lot 21 of Bayley's Barony, land formerly held by Richard Bland and by her uncle, Charles Davant, was inherited by Rebecca from her father.

SANTA HELENA. In the interest of historical accuracy it must be pointed out that the original Spanish discovery by Pedro de Quexos on 18 August 1521 of the "punta" or "cabo", the point or cape, of St. Helena was truly Hilton Head itself, rather than the island presently known as St. Helena's.

SAVAGE'S PLANTATION. Daniel Savage married in 1736 Mary Wells, their son Daniel, Jr. being born in 1739 on Hilton Head; Mary Wells Savage died at their Muddy Creek Plantation home in 1754. Daniel Savage married in July 1754 Jane McKee. The 850-acre plantation between Otterburn and Spanish Wells was still their home in 1783 as recorded by D r. Mosse. The 1790 Census shows Daniel Savage still planting Muddy Creek with the help of twenty slaves. He apparently died or moved away shortly thereafter, for in 1792 his plantation was sold to William Baynard. Daniel Savage was a member of the Revolutionary war party, the Bloody Legion.

SAYRE PLANTATION. During the colonial period a Sayre family settled on a plantation on the north side of Broad Creek, land ultimately merged into Otterburn. Jeremiah Sayre and Elizabeth Greene were married in 1770; the 1786 birth of a daughter, Sarah Bell, is recorded in St. Helena's Register. An interesting map of the area was drawn by R. Sayre and J. Bennett in 1775. Jeremiah Sayre held parts of Lots 14, 15 and 16 of Bayley's Barony in 1783.

SCARBOROUGH HEAD. The promontory approximately one mile south of Hilton Head itself has been designated on various maps since 1735 as Scarborough Head; it marks the point where Port Royal Sound and the Atlantic Ocean meet. Like the name Hilton Head, Scarborough Head does not derive from any settler or plantation family, but rather



from things nautical. It was named for H.M.S. Scarborough, a man-of-war, which patrolled the Carolina coast as early as February 1726 when records show that "a young Gentleman belonging to the Scarborough Man of War" was buried in St. Andrew's Parish. The ships officers were still using Scarborough Head as a landmark as late as November 1758 when Governor Lyttelton wrote from Charles Towne, "Capt. (Isaac) Colcock arrived here the 2nd Instant in the Scarborough Man of War". The name persists.

SCOTT PLANTATION. The plantation family of Scott, closely allied with the great plantation families of Pope, Norton, Chaplin, Jenkins and Baynard, was represented on Hilton Head as early as 1781 when William Scott was a member of the Revolutionary war party, the Bloody Legion. In 1791 he bought 365 acres of Coggins Point Plantation, known since as Grass Lawn Plantation, from his cousin, William Pope. By 1799 ocean-front Grass Lawn, eventually enlarged to 600 acres, was the seat of William's elder brother, Joseph James Scott (1754-1804) who had acquired The Mount Plantation (or less elegantly, "Scott's Hump") on St. Helena's only five years earlier. The 1798 Bible of Joseph James and Catherine (Adams) Scott is extant, showing in detail the ramifications of the family's numerous marital alliances. After confiscation by the federal government in 1861, 400 acres of Grass Lawn was sold to William Wilson for \$90 in 1876; he sold to R. C. McIntire whose heirs sold to Will Clyde in 1895.

SCULL POINT. The northwestern corner of the Island, at the juncture of Skull Creek and Port Royal Sound, is designated Scull Point on many maps, Elizabeth Point on at least one map and Bobbs Island on most.

SEABROOK PLANTATION. The rich farm lands along Skull Creek were divided into as many as ten or twelve plantations during the eighteenth century with Conyers, Ladson, Talbird, Fyler, Currell, Wallis, Greene, Waight, Eden, Elliott, Stoney and other families enjoying their bounty.

Then Thomas Henry Barksdale (1795-1832) gathered into one vast 2600-acre tract, which he called Scull Creek Plantation, all the lands from Elliott's Myrtle Bank to Stoney's Fairfield. At his death the western 1000 acres was sold to Squire Pope who called it Cotton Hope; the eastern 1600 acres were bought by William Seabrook, Esq., the elegant planter of Edisto Island, who had in 1825 so lavishly entertained the Marquis de Lafayette. After the confiscation William's heir, James Seabrook, was unable to redeem it and in 1873 deeded it to Robert C. McIntire whose heirs sold it to Will Clyde in 1895.

SEABROOK LANDING. One of the most frequently used landing places on Hilton Head from its discovery to the 1956 building of the James F. Byrnes Crossing, was a bluff on Skull Creek. Boats rowed or sailed southward from Charleston and Beaufort found here a safe, sheltered landing, protected from the gales and storms of the open water of Port Royal Sound. It eventually came to be on the dividing line between Seabrook and Myrtle Bank Plantations and from it public roads branched out to every point on the Island. If it had a name prior to Seabrook's 1832 purchase of the site, it is not now known.

SEALY PLANTATION. Island planter James B. Sealy married on 14 May 1790 Mary Davant (1773-1806), eldest daughter of James and Lydia Davant, heiress to 200 acres of Lot 22 of Bayley's Barony at the head of Broad Creek, land later included in Marshlands Plantation. Their two children were: Mary, born Sept. 1792 and James, born Aug. 1794 who married Elizabeth Stoney of the Otterburn family and was still planting on Hilton Head as late as the 1820 Census. James B. Sealy died circa 1795, his widow marrying George Kicklighter by whom she had three children, all born on Hilton Head: Ann, born Dec. 1799, George, born May 1804 and Mary who married her first cousin, William Irwin Fickling.



SHELLY POINT. West of Baynard's Braddock's Point House was a promontory overlooking Calibogue Sound and near the entrance to Broad Creek. It is designated Shelly Point on several maps since it was chiefly a shell bank.

SHIPYARD PLANTATION. With two miles of frontage on deep-water Broad Creek, plus the asset of a good landing site (called Lighthouse Landing after 1881), it appears that the Ficklins here conducted as a sideline, a shipbuilding operation which gave its name to the 1765-acre plantation. Samuel Fickling married Elizabeth Davant (1775-1807) whose inheritance from her father, James Davant, included a 310-acre plantation in the area. William Fickling, brother to Samuel, also lived on the Island in the eighteenth century. After confiscation Shipyard was owned by Jedediah Dwell from 1871 to 1891 when he sold to Will Clyde. The name persists.

SKULL CREEK. The tidal creek which ebbs and flows between Port Royal and Calibogue Sounds, part of the Inland Passage now called the Intracoastal Waterway, separating Hilton Head from Pinckney (formerly Mackeys) Island, is called Skull Creek. It has also been called Scull Creek and Skulk Creek, the latter taking note of the wont of the Indians to skulk in its protected waters with its easy access southward to sensitive Spanish and Creek Indian centers. So it was first called Skulk Creek, then softened to Scull Creek, as it was generally known for decades, and finally romanticized to Skull Creek, many of which have been cracked in its environs during its long history.

Skull Island. The small island at the juncture of Skull Creek and Port Royal Sound has occasionally been called Skull Island. The name Bobbs Island, probably its earliest designation, has prevailed.

SNAKE ISLAND. As early as 1783 the small island between Long Island and the main body of Hilton Head was designated Snake Island, doubt-

lessly because it was low, little used by humans and consequently highly infested with reptiles. In its entirety it lay within Lot 44 of Bayley's Barony, later Calibogia Plantation. In its present commercialization, the name has been euphemistically altered to Deer Island although there are few deer or snakes there any longer.

SPANISH WELLS. The Indians first discovered, used and introduced the Spaniards to the sweet, fresh-water springs or wells on the Island's bluff (later Mongin's Bluff) overlooking Calibogue Sound. As long as the Spaniards attempted to defend their claim to the territory between Florida and Virginia, the wells were a convenient source of fresh water for their ships' casks. Though the Spanish claim was decisively lost at the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island in 1742, the name Spanish Wells Plantation has persisted. One of Agent Trench's sales of Bayley's Barony plantations was to Roger Moore who sold to *William Spoad who left it in his will to John David* ~~the~~ Mongins who sold the 600-acre plantation to Thomas Baynard in 1790. William Eddings Baynard (1800-1849) inherited it and after the confiscation his sons redeemed it. It was sold to Will Clyde in 1894 to settle the estate.

SPRINGFIELD PLANTATION. "My tract of land on Hilton Head known by the name of Springfield that I purchased of John Kean, Esquire, I give, grant and devise to my son William", wrote William Pope, Sr. in his 1823 will. Springfield was a small 150-200-acre plantation lying on the inland side of Fish Haul Creek, between Coggins Point and Fish Haul Plantations. Since Squire Pope was also bequeathed Coggins Point, Springfield was added to it and in effect lost its identity as a separate plantation although its area is still known.

STEAMBOAT LANDING. Jenkins Island Plantation House stood beside a deep-water dock on Skull Creek, the regular landing place for the steamboats plying the run from Savannah to Beaufort to Charleston.



This landing site was restored and expanded to serve the State Highway Department's ferry service until its termination in 1956 with the opening of the James F. Byrnes Crossing. It should not be confused with Ferry Point Landing on the Calibogue Sound side of Jenkins Island.

STONEY. In 1774 the immigrant John ("Captain Jack") Stoney of Knockshewanna, Tipperary, Ireland, his wife Elizabeth, nee Caulfield, and their two-year old son James, arrived in South Carolina. In 1784 he bought Lots 13 and 14, 422 acres of Bayley's Barony on the north side of Broad Creek, the nucleus of Otterburn. During the Revolutionary War Captain Jack had a Privateer, "Saucy Jack", built for him by Hobcaw Billy Pritchard at his shipyard near Charleston, with which ship he is said to have been very successful, operating with a letter of Marque. There is also evidence that he commissioned a second vessel, the Privateer Governor Middleton, built by Pritchard during the War of 1812. In 1788 Captain Jack was associated with planter Isaac Fripp in building Zion Chapel (Episcopal) at the head of Broad Creek. He died in 1821 at Fish Hul Plantation as a result of a hunting accident and was buried there, his remains later being removed to Zion Cemetery.

In 1793 James Stoney, who inherited Otterburn, married Elizabeth, born 1776, daughter of Dr. George and Dorothy Phoebe (Norton) Mosse, at her home in Savannah. Otterburn descended to their son, Dr. George Mosse Stoney.

TALBIRD ISLAND. The Talbird family letter, written by the Rev. Henry Talbird (1811-1890) to his cousin, Col. Nathaniel Henry Rhodes Dawson (who was a brother-in-law of President Abraham Lincoln), tells the romantic story of Henry Talbird, son of Sir John Talbot, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was lost as a small boy while visiting an uncle in London, brought to South Carolina by Captain Haylton where he eventually married in 1750 Mrs. Mary Doherty, widow of a young subaltern. They were parents

of two daughters and four sons, one of whom, Revolutionary War Captain John Talbird, was given a plantation on Scull Creek by his father who had received it from the Crown in part payment for building the first Tybee Lighthouse of bricks made on his Whale Branch Plantation. Capt. John Talbird married Mary Ann Ladsen, daughter of a neighboring planter, who eventually inherited her father's, as well as her Grandfather Conyers' plantation; he also bought John's Island which by 1783 was already known as Talbird's Island. Their son, Henry Talbird, was born on Scull Creek on 19 Oct. 1781, the day Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia; he had an extensive library and a "chemical laboratory" in which he enjoyed working, according to his son, the Rev. Henry Talbird, who was also born on the Hilton Head Island plantation. Captain John Talbird's daughter, Ann, married Dr. Samuel Fyler (1782-1821). Talbird's Island was sold to Isaac Rippon Jenkins.

TRENCH'S ISLAND. Alexander Trench and his wife Hester arrived in Carolina from Dublin, Ireland circa 1720, settling in Beaufort, for Trench was agent for John Bayley, son and heir of Landgrave John Bayley. By June 1729 when he sold Captain John Gascoigne a 500-acre plantation, he described it as "in St. Helena Parish, Granville County, part of an Island commonly known by the name of Trenches Island". Captain Gascoigne's own 1750 map, based on his 1729 survey of the area, labeled Hilton Head "Trenches Island" and French maps dutifully translated it "Isle de tranchees". Trench's wife Hester died before 1729 when he made his will leaving his estate to their son Frederick, with his own brother, Councillor Frederick Trench of Dublin, as Administrator.

TWO OAKS PLANTATION. Island planter Charles Davant (1750-1781) who married in June 1776 Elizabeth Fendin, widow of planter Richard Bland, held Two Oaks Plantation on the north side of Broad Creek. There he died in the arms of his wife ~~in December~~ <sup>22 October</sup> 1781, mortally wounded from



ambush by Captain Martinangel of the Royal Militia. His son, Charles Davant, inherited Two Oaks, moved to the mainland in 1839 and lost Two Oaks at the confiscation when the large 1424-acre plantation was sold to Gabriel P. Gardner. It has since been known as Gardner's.

UNION CEMETERY ROAD. Approximately one-half mile south of Four Corners a road branched eastwardly across Folly Field and Grass Lawn to Springfield and Coggins Point Plantations. On its north side a cemetery was established for the Union soldiers who died here 1861-1872. After the establishment of the National Cemetery in Beaufort, all of these remains were re-interred there. Island blacks continued to use it for a resting place for their dead. The name persists.

WAIGHT'S PLANTATION. ~~Was~~ Robert Sams, Jr. <sup>on the 18 Apr. 1741 death of his mother,</sup> ~~in 1780~~ inherited from his mother, Bridget Barnwell Sams, the 500-acre plantation at the northwest corner of the Island; he died without progeny and it was sold <sup>in 1760</sup> to William and Phoebe (Jenkins) Waight of Beaufort, Phoebe being a daughter of Joseph Jenkins and Phoebe Chaplin whose parents were John Chaplin and Phoebe Ladsen. Their daughter, yet another Phoebe, a beautiful, charming and vivacious heiress with many ardent suitors, inherited the plantation and in 1787 married William Elliott who first grew there in 1790 the famous long-stapled Sea Island cotton which he developed.

WALLIS PLANTATION. The Sayre and Bennett Map of 1775 shows a Wallis Plantation on Scull Creek near what became Seabrook Landing. Nothing is now known of the family.

WALNUT HILL PLANTATION. The 1823 will of William Pope recites that he bought Walnut Hill Plantation from Charles Floyd and leaves it to his son, John E. Pope. Charles Floyd sold Walnut Hill circa 1797 and moved to Camden County, Georgia where he and his son, John, settled. Walnut Hill was on the north side of Fish Haul Creek, probably adjacent to Springfield Plantation and probably incorporated into either Fish Haul

or Cherry Hill Plantation.

WEBB PLANTATION. The Rev. William Eastwick Graham, Rector of St. Helena's Parish, on 18 Jan. 1798, doubtlessly in Zion Chapel of Ease, officiated at the wedding of Thomas Webb (1769-1816) to Lydia Davant (1780-1824), daughter of planter James Davant and heiress to Lot 31 of Bayley's Barony, 323-acre Possum Point Plantation. They made their home and Webb's 400-acre Marshlands Plantation, formerly Lot 22 of Bayley's Barony. There their four children: Samuel B. (1799-1836), William, John and Robert Thomas (1807-1842) were born. William Fripp Chaplin bought Marshlands after 1820 from the estate of Thomas Webb.

WELCH'S PLANTATION. During the Revolutionary era, Island planter James Welch held a 364-acre plantation, Lot 40 of Bayley's Barony, later incorporated into Lawton's Calibogia Plantation.

WELLS PLANTATION. Witnesses to the 18 March 1823 will of William Pope included James Wells and Josiah Wells; possibly they were Island planters since the 1873 Navy map shows a Wells family holding Possum Point Plantation. Charles Wells and John Wells appear in St. Helena's Parish Register in 1734 and 1740; Mary Wells married Island planter Daniel Savage in 1736 and Susannah Wells married James Pope in 1755.

WHOOPIING CRANE POND. There was an era when the now-threatened-with-extinction Whooping Crane nested regularly in the vast swamp stretching across Pope's Pine Land and Fish Hall Plantations and draining into Port Royal Sound. It remains a rookery with many species of our fine-feathered friends. But no longer is the whoop of the Whooping Crane heard on Hilton Head.

ZION CHAPEL OF EASE (EPISCOPAL). A well-appointed chapel, 30 x 40 ft. of wood with brick foundations, boasting a sterling Communion Service imported from London, was erected in 1788 under the direction of



Captain John Stoney and Isaac Fripp. It was consecrated in 1833. Members of the Barksdale, Baynard, Chaplin, Davant, Fripp, Kirk, Mathews, Pope, Scott, Stoney and Webb families worshipped there until 1868 when the Church was abandoned and gradually destroyed. Later Oak Grove Baptist Church was built on the same foundations. Now only Zion Cemetery, with its massive granite Baynard Mausoleum surrounded by the tombstones of members of many of the Old Island plantation families, remains to bear witness to an era almost forgotten.