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## CONTENTS

Articles:	PAGE
Charleston: Lumber and Trade in a Declining Southern Port, by John A. Eisterhold .....	61
Correspondence of French Consuls in Charleston, South Caro- lina, 1793-1797, by Richard K. Murdoch .....	73
The Wiggs of South Carolina, compiled by Bessie M. Lewis ..	80
Before and After: Three Letters from E. B. Heyward, by Rodger E. Stroup .....	98
The Schirmer Diary .....	103
Reviews:	
Cox, <i>Champion of Southern Federalism, Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina</i> , by George C. Rogers, Jr. ....	105
Green, <i>The Role of the Yankee in the Old South</i> , by W. H. Johnson Thomas .....	105
Ayers and Naylor, <i>You Can't Eat Magnolias</i> , by W. H. Johnson Thomas .....	106
The Society .....	107
Archives News .....	111

## THE WIGGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by BESSIE M. LEWIS \*

The chronicle of the Wiggs of South Carolina begins in 1705/1706 with Richard Wigg. He first appears on the records of the Court of Ordinary on the 26th of February of that year, as an appraiser of the estate of John Marshall, trader.<sup>1</sup> In 1708 Richard Wigg executed a bond to Governor Johnson for John Moore's proper administration of the estate of Simon Merrick of Berkley County.<sup>2</sup> From that time on, until after the middle of the following century, the records of South Carolina abound with mention of the Wiggs in public affairs. Yet in the 1860's the surname Wigg had all but disappeared from the Low Country. William John Grayson, writing of Beaufort in 1860, said of the Wiggs, "The name so common at one time as to comprise the majority of the vestry of St. Helena Parish, is now confined to Mr. William Wigg and family, lately residents of St. Luke's Parish."<sup>3</sup>

Neither the name nor the family is extinct. The fortunes of war caused the removal of the family to other sections of the United States. They have continued to distinguish themselves, and the name Wigg is still a favorite among them.

The exact date of the arrival of Richard Wigg in the Carolina colony is unknown, but his great-grandson (John Grayson) wrote that he was one of the earliest emigrants from England to Port Royal.<sup>4</sup> Since he was in the colony in 1705/1706, and had been there long enough to have acquired civil status, he must have arrived some time in the latter part of the 17th, or very early 18th century.

The proven lineage of Richard Wigg begins after 1450, with John Wigg, lord of the rectory manor of Mentmore in Buckinghamshire.<sup>5</sup> Six

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<sup>1</sup> "Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, 1700-1712", ed. A. S. Salley, Jr., *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (hereafter designated as *SCHGM*), 12 (1911), 213.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 13 (1912), 60.

<sup>3</sup> "Autobiography of William John Grayson", ed. Samuel Gaillard Stoney, *SCHGM*, 48 (1947), 128.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Research in England compiled for James Lewis Kirby, Jr., by Mrs. Elizabeth Elvey.

A letter received from Mr. Gerald R. Elvey, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, after this article went to press states that he has been able satisfactorily to

the ecclesiastical leaders who there enjoy such great reputation, and a portion of the civil and military officers who have not been fully altered since Spain adopted a much wiser policy in allying herself closely with the Republic, are very badly intentioned toward us and desire to render illusory the respectable alliance that has been contracted between the two nations. It is equally certain that the emigrés who retain the command posts in the Spanish navy, the English and Irish officers in the service of His Catholic Majesty who have the governance in the American colonies, are all devoted to the interests of Great Britain, and we ought to fear lest this power with infinite ease encroach upon a great part of the possessions of the King of Spain in the new world.

Salutations and Respect

V. du Pont

generations of Wiggs subsequently prospered in Mentmore and in London. They were of the minor gentry and yeoman class. By the 17th century they were styled gentlemen, and were active and successful business men, and prosperous landowners.

In 1634 Richard Wigg, Gent. of London was granted arms.<sup>6</sup> The correct description of this grant was apparently not carried to South Carolina by Richard Wigg, "the Emigrant", as the arms which appear on the tomb of his grandson, Edward Wigg, Gent. are not the same.<sup>7</sup>

The Richard Wigg who came to South Carolina was the youngest son of the fifth Thomas Wigg and his wife Alice. He was the nephew of Richard Wigg and his wife, the former Frances Hillersdon of Stoke Hammond, Buckinghamshire.<sup>8</sup> "Hillersdon" has since been used as a family name for the past two hundred years by descendants of the Wigg family.

Soon after he arrived in South Carolina, Richard Wigg was established as a merchant on the island of Port Royal, and on August 7th, 1711, he received a warrant for 500 acres of land in Craven County.<sup>9</sup> Some time before this he had married Sarah Croft, daughter of Captain John Croft and his wife, Katherine Childermas.<sup>10</sup>

There is evidence that John Croft came to South Carolina from Virginia after his correspondence with William Rhett of Charles Town.<sup>11</sup> Katherine Childermas, the wife of John Croft, was the daughter of

"begin the proven pedigree with a John Wigg in 1400. The lord of the rectory manor was always the prior of St. Bartholomew, London, up to the dissolution in 1539. From 1530 Thomas I. Wigg was in possession as lessee, and of course exercised all the rights of patronage except probably the right to present the Vicar."

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* Arms: Argent, a fess engrailed between three amulets sable. Crest: A gauntlet erect proper.

<sup>7</sup> The arms which appear on the tombstone of Edward Wigg, in Bermuda, are: Arms: Or, a lion rampant regardant sable langued gules. Crest: A demi lion rampant or, langued gules, holding between its paws a boar's head erased at the neck sable langued gules. Motto: Veritas Victrix.

<sup>8</sup> Chart of the Wigg family of Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, England, and South Carolina, U. S. A. Compiled by A. Vere Woodman, Esq.

<sup>9</sup> *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1672-1711*, ed. A. S. Salley, Jr. (Columbia, S. C., 1915), p. 240. A record of this grant to Wigg, 9 June 1714, appears in Records of Mesne Conveyance (hereafter, RMC) Book A3, p. 14, Charleston County Courthouse.

<sup>10</sup> Gift of John Croft to his daughter, Sarah Wigg, a negro woman named Juno and her issue. Miscellaneous Records (1726-1727), p. 359, Charleston County Court House.

<sup>11</sup> *William and Mary College Quarterly*. Series 1, 5: 180.

John Childermas, who died in Jamaica in 1697, leaving a large estate on that island.<sup>12</sup>

One of the sons of Captain John Croft, Childermas Croft, was Commissioner of Indian Affairs in South Carolina.<sup>13</sup> Another son, Edward, was a prosperous merchant in Charles Town.<sup>14</sup>

When the first lots in Beaufort Town were granted, Richard Wigg and his father-in-law were on the list of grantees dated August 8, 1717, with two lots for Richard Wigg and one for Captain Croft. Also on the list, receiving a lot on the same day, was William Hazzard, whose daughter was later to marry Edward, son of Richard Wigg.<sup>15</sup> By 1716 Richard Wigg had been appointed Surveyor and Searcher for the port of Charles Town, a post which he was to hold for several years.<sup>16</sup> In 1725 he was commissioned Collector for Port Royal.<sup>17</sup>

Dry and humdrum as the duties of these offices generally may be, there is evidence that in the early days of Carolina they were sometimes leavened by a bit of humor and occasionally by considerable excitement. In July 1716, in the performance of his duty as Surveyor and Searcher, Richard Wigg seized a bundle of lace belonging to Mrs. Delamere, but promptly gave it back again. It was David Burke of Charles Town who made affidavit to the incident:

<sup>12</sup> Will of Hill Croft, Records of the Probate Court, 3 (1731-33), 25, Charleston County Courthouse. (Hereafter cited as Charleston County Wills.) *William and Mary College Quarterly*. Series 1, 5:181: "Members of the Croft or Crofts family were residents of Parishes adjoining Denbeigh in Warwick County, Virginia. Thus I notice in the Register of New Pocasin, York County: 'Died, John Crofts, merchant of London, July 23, 1709.' In 1709 John Crofts was deputy to George Luke, Esq., Naval Collector. In 1717 John Croft of Charleston, S. C., gave a power of attorney to his wife, Catherine, to administer the estate of James Burtell in behalf of his two children, Childermas and Abraham. The will of James Burtell of Hampton leaves his house and lot to Childermas, third son of Madame Katherine Croft or to his brother Abraham, should he survive him. . . . To Abraham, youngest child of Katherine Croft his wharf at Hampton and land appertaining. Residue of property between the two lads. . . . Prob. 25-7ber, 1716."

<sup>13</sup> *Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. American and West Indies*, XLIII (1737), 1, 168, IV, 286, 64.

<sup>14</sup> Verner W. Crane, *The Southern Frontier, 1670-1732* (Ann Arbor, 1956), p. 121.

<sup>15</sup> Henry A. M. Smith, "Beaufort, the Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers," *SCHGM*, IX (1908), 141-160.

<sup>16</sup> Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, 1710-1723, pp. 194, 205. Microfilm, S. C. Archives.

<sup>17</sup> *Op. cit.*, 1724-1730, p. 78.

"That on or about the beginning of May last, The Deponent arriving in the Harbour of Charles Town, in a sloop from St. Augustine, Mr. Edward Brookes, Collector and Richard Wigg, Surveyor and Searcher, came on board the said sloop and seized several goods on board the same for want of certificates to be produced (they alladged) for the exportation of the goods aforesaid, amongst which goods there were five pieces of broad black lace, which the said Richard Wigg had seized. And the Deponent, seeing the said lace seized, told the said Richard Wigg not to carry away that foolish parcel of lace for that it belonged to Mrs. Delamore, upon which the said Richard Wigg answered 'Take it back again for that she will scold more than its worth', or words to that effect, and returned the lace again to the Deponent."<sup>18</sup>

In that same year of 1716, Wigg had a part, in his official capacity, in the bitter quarrel over authority between Governor Robert Daniel and William Rhett. As Surveyor and Searcher, Wigg, accompanied by Rhett, went on board the sloop *Betty* to seize goods which were said not to have proper certification. The sailors refused to open the hatches, and Wigg and Rhett went to the house of the Governor, who said he would send his own marshall to the sloop. Colonel Rhett challenged the authority of the Governor, and he and Wigg went back to board the sloop. Guns and swords were brought into play, there was a running battle between Rhett's boat and the long boat belonging to the *Shoreham*, a man-of-war, and before it was over Rhett threatened to kill the Governor.<sup>19</sup>

Though in this instance Wigg supported Rhett, a few years later, in 1722, he testified in the famous case of the two hogsheds of smuggled tobacco in a manner which would seem to place him in support of Governor Francis Nicholson against Colonel Rhett. The Colonel had been accused, among other things, of smuggling two hogsheds of tobacco. The testimony of Richard Wigg, as Searcher of His Majesty's Customs, declared, "some time last summer see on the bay in Charles Town Two hh<sup>ds</sup>. Tobacco Rowling along one of which was carried to Hill Croff's house which he some time after see there the greatest part of the said Tobacco, & asked him where he bought it he told him of Mad<sup>m</sup> Rhett."<sup>20</sup> Madam Rhett was the wife of the Colonel, and kept

<sup>18</sup> C. O. 5/382. Miscellaneous Documents, 1699-1724. Microfilm, Library of Congress.

<sup>19</sup> C. O. 5/383. Miscellaneous Documents, 1715-1736.

<sup>20</sup> C. O. 5/387. Original Correspondence from Governor Nicholson, with enclosures. May 1715-Nov. 1729.

a shop where, it was said, some of the goods which he smuggled found a market. Hill Croft, who said he had purchased the tobacco from her, was a brother of Sarah, the wife of Richard Wigg.<sup>21</sup>

Among the papers upon which the name of Richard Wigg appears as Surveyor and Searcher is the manifest and clearance for the controversial sloop *Two Friends* of Boston, when she cleared with a cargo of lumber for Jamacia on the 4th of October, 1724.<sup>22</sup>

The public careers of Richard Wigg and his father-in-law, John Croft, moved forward at the same time, but not in the same sphere of activity. Captain Croft served as Deputy Secretary to the Court of Chancery in 1717/18.<sup>23</sup> He frequently acted as interpreter for the Governor and Council when foreigners appeared before them. Perhaps his most important service in this capacity was performed in March, 1721, when Spanish soldiers and a friar from St. Augustine came to register protests from the King of Spain against the building of Fort King George on the Altamaha River in what is now the state of Georgia.<sup>24</sup> On the list of names of men who welcomed Governor Francis Nicholson, John Barnwell and the Independent Company when they arrived in Charles Town in May, 1721, were those of Richard Wigg and John Croft.<sup>25</sup>

Captain Croft took an active part in the dispute over paper currency, and in December, 1724, was one of the signers of a petition "lately prepared to His Majesty by some merchants to suspend the Paper Currency."<sup>26</sup> He was a man of property, owning besides his lots in Beaufort a grant of 300 acres in Beaufort County.<sup>27</sup> Though no will has been found for him, there are several records of deeds of gift, among them that of an Indian girl to his grand-daughter Mary Wigg, and a Negro slave to his daughter Sarah Wigg.<sup>28</sup> John Croft died in July 1736.<sup>29</sup>

During the ten years after the first grants were allotted in Beaufort, Richard Wigg acquired four more lots in the town, as well as property in Charles Town. Among his holdings in Charleston was the Custom House.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> C. O. 5/359. Original papers, letters, etc., from the Governors. June 1723-Apr. 1725.

<sup>23</sup> *Records of the Court of Chancery, South Carolina, 1671-1779*, ed. Anne King Gregorie (Washington, D. C., 1950), p. 244.

<sup>24</sup> C. O. 5/425. Legislative Journals, May 1721-Feb. 1723.

<sup>25</sup> C. O. 5/359. Original papers, letters, etc. from the Governors, June 1723-Apr. 1725.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> RMC, Book E. 227.

<sup>28</sup> RMC, Book 1726-27, 359, 539.

<sup>29</sup> *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, 1720-1758*, ed., A. S. Salley, Jr. (Charleston, 1904), 248.

In January 1724/25, he was paid twenty-five pounds "Carolina bills" for a quarter's rent of that building, "it being enlarged on account of William Saxby, Esq. Serv<sup>r</sup> and Company having an office there Occasions Additional charge of 40 pounds per annum, ye whole amounting to 100 pounds per anno Carolina bills."<sup>30</sup>

In September 1727, Richard Wigg, "Gentleman, of Charles Town," died and was buried in the churchyard of St. Philip's in Charles Town.<sup>31</sup> He left, besides his wife Sarah, six children: Thomas, Richard, Edward, Mary, Hillersdon and Catherine. The last four were minors at the time of his death.<sup>32</sup> Of the children, Thomas married first Mary Seymour, and after her death Ann Barnwell; Richard married Sarah Mayne, and after her death Ann Smallwood; Edward married Mary Hazzard, who after his death married twice, first to James Cuthbert and later to William Elliott; Hillersdon married Elizabeth Serjeant, who after his death married Thomas Reeves. Sarah, the widow of Richard the elder, married Tweedie Somerville on the 14th of December, 1737.<sup>33</sup> She also survived her second husband as her death occurred after September 1737.<sup>34</sup>

Tweedie Somerville, a native of North Britain, had been married first to Elizabeth Cawood. He owned an extensive estate, including property on the south side of the Savannah River in what is now Georgia. In his will he bequeathed to his widow, Sarah (Croft Wigg Somerville), 333 acres on Charles Town Neck and land on Port Royal Island called "Salt Water Bridge," being 500 acres, "besides her share of the balance of the estate". His only other heir was his brother John, who lived in North Britain.<sup>35</sup> The Salt Water Bridge tract was later known as the plantation of Sarah's eldest son, Colonel Thomas Wigg. It was not far from his former home, "Wiggsbury" on Port Royal Island.<sup>36</sup>

Colonel Thomas Wigg was married to Mary Seymour of Charles Town on the 14th of February, 1726. She was the mother of six children—Richard, born the 11th of January, 1728; Catherine, born 20th September, 1729; Elizabeth, born 16th January, 1731; Sarah Hillersdon, born 16th March, 1733; Ann, born 13th October, 1741; and Thomas Edward, born 19th January, 1743.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>30</sup> British Public Record Office. B. T. 2, 136.

<sup>31</sup> *Register of St. Philip's Parish*, p. 231.

<sup>32</sup> Will of Richard Wigg, Charleston County Wills 2 (1726-27), 64.

<sup>33</sup> *Register of St. Philip's Parish*, p. 165.

<sup>34</sup> Will of Sarah Somerville, Charleston County Wills, 4 (1736-40), 54.

<sup>35</sup> Will of Tweedie Somerville, Charleston County Wills, 3 (1732-37), 123.

<sup>36</sup> Will of Thomas Wigg, Charleston County Wills, 8 (1757-60), 323.

<sup>37</sup> "St. Helena's Parish Register," *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 183, 195, 196. *Register of St. Philip's Parish*, 65.

Mary Seymour Wigg was buried the 28th of November, 1750,<sup>38</sup> and, on March 6th, 1752, Colonel Thomas Wigg married the widow, Ann Reeve.<sup>39</sup> She was the former Ann Barnwell, daughter of Colonel John Barnwell and his wife Ann Berners. The new Madame Wigg had been married twice before, first to Thomas Stanyarne, and then to Ambrose Reeve, who had been a surgeon in Captain Edward Massey's Independent Company, which had been under the command of her father at Fort King George.<sup>40</sup>

The marriage of Colonel Thomas Wigg to Ann (Barnwell Stanyarne) Reeve was the first link between the Wigg and Barnwell families. The Barnwells, like the Wiggs, had their roots deep in the British Isles. John Barnwell, the progenitor of the family in South Carolina, was born in Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of Matthew Barnewall, an alderman of the city and a captain in King James' Irish Army, and his wife, Margaret Carberry.<sup>41</sup> He came to Charles Town about 1701, became a friend of Chief Justice Trott, and was made a Deputy Secretary and Clerk of the Council.<sup>42</sup> He was also a member of the Assembly, Comptroller of the Colony, Indian Commissioner in 1716 and 1717, and with Joseph Boone was Agent for South Carolina in England in 1720.<sup>43</sup> He commanded the first expedition against the Tuscaroras in 1712, and was at the head of the southern scouts in the bloody Yamasee War in 1715. He also planned the building of a chain of outposts to counteract French expansion in America. In 1721 he was in charge of building the first of these outposts—Fort King George on the Altamaha River.<sup>44</sup>

With the end of the Yamasee War, the Indian Land—that around Beaufort and Port Royal—was forsaken by the redmen, and the white

<sup>38</sup> *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 196.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 174.

<sup>40</sup> "Barnwell of South Carolina", ed. A. S. Salley, Jr., *SCHGM*, 2 (1901), 50. A note on this page states that Sarah Reeve, daughter of Anne Barnwell and her second husband, Ambrose Reeve, "married Robert Gibbes (who was the son of her mother's fourth husband, Colonel John Gibbes), and their son, Thomas Stanyarne Gibbes, married Anne Morgan of New Jersey. Among their descendants is William Waldorf Astor of England."

<sup>41</sup> Stephen B. Barnwell, *The Story of an American Family* (Marquette, Ill., 1969), p. 1.

<sup>42</sup> *Virginia Magazine of History*, 5: 391.

<sup>43</sup> *SCHM*, 2 (1901) 47-50. C. O. 5/358. MS Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, March 7, June 15, 16, 20, 21, 27, 29, 30, 1716, S. C. Archives. See also the *Colonial Records of South Carolina, Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, 1710-1718*, ed. William L. McDowell (Columbia, 1955), passim.

<sup>44</sup> *Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina 1701-1710* (Columbia, 1947), p. 170. *SCHM*, IX (1908), 36. Crane, *Southern Frontier*, pp. 170, 235-237, 220, 229, 231, 241, 254, 261, 281, 294, 315.

planters moved in to plant rice and indigo and lesser crops. John Barnwell was considered the "greatest planter of the Port Royal district."<sup>45</sup> His relatives and friends—the Wiggs, Hazzards, Woodward, and others—were also extensive landowners. In the making was a community whose characteristics would be forever "Beaufort"—through good times and bad, prosperity and poverty, joy and tragedy. Beaufort was soon to attain an atmosphere or quality which only very old and small communities may possess, acquired with the grace of years and a "very particular people." Such places are few, and they seem to be indigenous to the Atlantic Coast.

The church was the center of the community—in Beaufort it was St. Helena's, established in 1712, and built in 1724. In the words of Nell S. Graydon: "St. Helena is one of the oldest as well as one of the most beautiful of the early churches in America. Built to fill the needs of a struggling young colony, it is simple almost to austerity, rising four square and solid to withstand storms, wars, and time, for more than two hundred years."<sup>46</sup>

For the first half of that two hundred years, the Wiggs and their relatives were so closely involved with St. Helena's that the story of one is the story of the other. In 1724, when the edifice was finished, and the wardens wrote to the Lord Bishop of London asking for a rector to be sent to serve the church, William Hazzard was one of the wardens signing the letter.<sup>47</sup> It was William Hazzard's daughter Mary who married Edward Wigg. The new rector from England who answered the call to St. Helena was Lewis Jones, who married Catherine Wigg.<sup>48</sup>

In December 1737, as John Wesley journeyed from Savannah to Charles Town to take ship for England, he was the guest of the Rev. Lewis Jones and his wife Catherine. On the 7th, Wesley recorded in his journal, "We walked to Beaufort on the other side of Port Royal Island . . . Both this and the following day . . . Mr. Jones, the minister of Beaufort, who invited me to his house, gave me a lively idea of the old English hospitality. (Yet observing the elegance and more than neatness of everything round and about him, I could not but sigh and say, 'Heu delicatum discipulum duri magistril!')"<sup>49</sup>

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 228.

<sup>46</sup> Nell S. Graydon, *Tales of Beaufort* (Beaufort, S. C., 1963), p. 6.

<sup>47</sup> Letter from the Vestry and Church Wardens of the Parish of St. Helena in Granville County to the Lord Bishop of London in Katherine M. Jones, *Port Royal under Six Flags* (New York, 1960), pp. 104, 105.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* Will of Lewis Jones, Charleston County Wills, 5 (1740-47), 367.

<sup>49</sup> Nehemiah Curnock, *The Journal of John Wesley* (London, 1938), III, 411.

The Wiggs at one time "comprised a majority of the vestry of St. Helena's". Among the vestrymen were Captain Richard Wigg, Edward Wigg, Colonial William Hazzard and his son William, Colonel Thomas Wigg who served 21 years, and Colonel Nathaniel Barnwell whose tenure as warden and vestryman was 39 years. These were members of the immediate family and their "in-laws". The list could be extended even further to include cousins, and other connections.<sup>50</sup>

Second only to the church in importance was the militia. Most especially was this true in the years immediately following the Yam-assee War. The militia was the very life-line of the colony, which was the southern English frontier in America.

Thomas Wigg was Colonel of the "Southern Regiment in Granvil County" in 1756. A "Muster Rowle of the Several Company's" belonging to that regiment includes at least seven cousins of the Wiggs: Danl. Desaussure, John Grayson, Henry Desaussure, John Heyward, James Heyward, Archd. Wilkins, Wm. Hazzard, Jr.<sup>51</sup>

A letter which Colonel Thomas Wigg wrote to Governor Glenn on the 13th of June, 1751, indicates his responsibility during that hazardous period. It was dated from Port Royal:

"Sir, I this morning received the enclosed from Henry Parker, Exq., [Parker was then President of Georgia], with a desire to forward same to your Excellency, which I have herewith sent,

"The Day before Yesterday, there came from the Main 16 Indians who went on Lady's Island within 4 or 5 miles of Beaufort, and did actually kill two of our friendly Indians residing there, and carried off three women and children. They were pursued and seen by a Party of white [men] who endeavoured to speak with them, but they got off before they did the Murder. They were met by one of our inhabitants in a Creek near Beaufort, who inquired what they were? The only answer they made was that they were Cherokee.

Thos. Wigg." <sup>52</sup>

An earlier military experience was Colonel Wigg's service as a volunteer under General James Edward Oglethorpe, in the expedition against Florida in 1739.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>50</sup> *Minutes of the Vestry of St. Helena's Parish, South Carolina, 1726-1812*, ed. A. S. Salley, Jr. (Columbia, S. C., 1919), passim.

<sup>51</sup> "Muster Rolls of the South Carolina Granville and Colleton County Regiments of Militia, 1756," ed. Robert M. Weir, *SCHM*, 70 (1969), 226-230.

<sup>52</sup> *Colonial Records of South Carolina, Documents Relating to Indian Affairs, May 21, 1750-August 7, 1754*, ed. William L. McDowell, Jr. (Columbia, 1958), p. 79.

<sup>53</sup> Barnwell, *Story of an American Family*, p. 19.

Colonel Wigg also served the colony in civil capacities. He was Searcher for the Customs of Charles Town, a Justice of the Peace, member of the Assembly, and one of the Commissioners to build and repair a pilot boat for the pilots of the harbor of Beaufort.<sup>54</sup> He died in 1759.<sup>55</sup>

Richard Wigg, second son of Richard and Sarah, married Sarah Mayne on the 18th January, 1733.<sup>56</sup> Sarah died in the same year, and on the 4th of February, 1735, Richard married Sarah Smallwood, "daughter of James and Dorothy of England."<sup>57</sup>

Richard was a prosperous merchant in Charles Town, and owned property on Port Royal Island as well as lots in Beaufort, which he inherited from his father.<sup>58</sup> In May, 1743, he was appointed Receiver for the Port of Beaufort,<sup>59</sup> a position which he held less than two years before he died in March 1745.<sup>60</sup> Four years later, his widow married Thomas Beswicke. She died in July 1754.<sup>61</sup>

Hillersdon Wigg, named for the family of his father's aunt, Frances Hillersdon Wigg of Stoke Hammond, married Elizabeth Sergeant, daughter of Rowland Sergeant, "of England", and his wife Elizabeth, on August 30, 1740.<sup>62</sup> Like his father and brothers, Hillersdon Wigg was a merchant, and owned property in Granville County, as well as lots in Beaufort.<sup>63</sup>

The marriages of Thomas, Richard, and Hillersdon Wigg linked the family with many of the most prominent names in The Low Country—Barnwell, Hutson, Woodward, Sergeant, Smallwood, Fairchild, Jones, Grayson, Hayne and others. The marriage of Anne, daughter of Captain Richard Wigg and Ann Smallwood, to John Joyner, on the 9th of January, 1755 linked the family to the Georgia Colony. Joyner, a native of England, was captain of a scout boat and lived in Frederica, Georgia, before moving to Beaufort about 1750.<sup>64</sup> A small island near St. Simon's still bears his name.

<sup>54</sup> *South Carolina Gazette*, April 2, 1737; November 4, 1756.

<sup>55</sup> Charleston County Wills, 8 (1757-60), 323.

<sup>56</sup> *Register of St. Philip's Parish*, p. 164.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 243, 166.

<sup>58</sup> RMC, Book DD, 23, 24.

<sup>59</sup> Smith, "Beaufort . . .," *SCHGM*, 9 (1908), 147.

<sup>60</sup> "St. Helena's Parish Register," *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 196.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 18, 133.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 179.

<sup>63</sup> RMC, Book CC, 328; Book DD, 357, 359.

<sup>64</sup> *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 124, 156.

It was the marriage of Edward, third son of Richard and Sarah, to Mary Hazzard, daughter of Colonel William Hazzard,<sup>65</sup> which started even more far-reaching connections—first to Georgia, then to Virginia, and eventually to New Jersey.

William Hazzard, a Colonel of Militia, came to Beaufort from the area of Bristol in England, about the time Richard Wigg arrived in the colony.<sup>66</sup> He married, as his second wife, Elizabeth Russell,<sup>67</sup> and it was their daughter, Mary, who on February 22nd, 1738, became the wife of Edward Wigg, Esq.<sup>68</sup> At this time, Colonel Hazzard was a prosperous planter living on Port Royal Island, not far from the Wiggs.

Edward Wigg was a store-keeper on Port Royal Island,<sup>69</sup> and in the documents referring to him, he is listed as "Gentleman". He owned property in the town of Beaufort, and plantations nearby of 532 acres on Port Royal Island, and 450 acres on Okatie Creek. "Okatee" soon became his family's principal home, along with other tracts on the same waterway.<sup>70</sup> He died in 1755, at the age of forty years, on the island of Bermuda where he had gone for his health, "but died after his arrival at that place." His death occurred in the town of St. George, and his tomb is still to be seen in the churchyard, at the rear of the church.<sup>71</sup>

It is interesting to note that for many years there was a small parish called Bermuda on the banks of the Wachendaw Creek on Port Royal Island. Once it had been a town, with land laid out for a school in 1716. Later it had been the property of Captain John Croft, grandfather of Edward Wigg. Another relative, Maurice Harvey, also owned it for a time.<sup>72</sup>

Of the children of Edward and Mary Wigg, William Hazzard Wigg, born the 28th of November, 1746, "Baptized by Whitfield," was the only son.<sup>73</sup> A part of his education—at least the Latin—was received at Whitfield's "Georgia Orphan House," along with Daniel Stevens (great grandson of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather), John Barn-

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 197.

<sup>66</sup> Mabel Webber Notes, South Carolina Historical Society.

<sup>67</sup> *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 177.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 196.

<sup>69</sup> *RMC*, Book TT, 176, 179.

<sup>70</sup> Memorials, XII, 257, S. C. Archives. *SCHGM*, 2 (1901), 257. *South Carolina Gazette*, Oct. 2-Oct. 9, 1755.

<sup>71</sup> *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 196.

<sup>72</sup> Henry A. M. Smith, "Some Forgotten Towns in Lower South Carolina," *SCHGM*, 14 (1913), 136-137. *RMC*, Book B, 144.

<sup>73</sup> *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 196.

well and Nathaniel Polhill.<sup>74</sup> Years later, the daughter of the foster son of Daniel Stevens (later General Stevens), married the grandson of Major William Hazzard Wigg, I.

On the 11th of May, 1773, William Hazzard Wigg married Esther Hutson, daughter of the Rev. William Hutson of the Independent Congregational Church of Charles Town.<sup>75</sup> His sister Anne, on the 6th of November 1771, married Robert Porteous.<sup>76</sup> His mother, Mary Hazzard Wigg, as previously mentioned, married for her second husband James Cuthbert, and, after his death, William Elliott.<sup>77</sup>

The marriage of William Hazzard Wigg to Esther Hutson was the second connection between the Wiggs and the Hutson, Woodward and Stanyarne families. The relationship of the Wiggs to the Woodwards is particularly worthy of mention. It was repeated in 1888, when Sam Patterson Wigg married Annie McLean Niemeyer, daughter of Sarah Howard Woodward, and grand-daughter of William Woodward, of the senior line of the Woodwards, in Virginia.<sup>78</sup> Thus the Wiggs are several times descended from and connected, with, "the first white-settler of South Carolina".

Another link between the families of Wigg and Hazzard was forged in 1750, with the marriage of Catherine, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Mary Wigg, to William Hazzard, son of Colonel William and brother of Mary Hazzard Wigg (Cuthbert Elliott). It was their grandsons, William Wigg Hazzard and Thomas Fuller Hazzard, who years later moved to St. Simon's Island, Georgia, and established the Georgia branch of the family.<sup>79</sup>

The fortunes of the Wiggs, and their connections, continued through the years prior to the Revolutionary War in much the same manner as other prominent families in the Low Country. There was an easy and close relationship between family and friends. William John Grayson, writing in the 1860's, quoted an old letter which he had recently found that aptly describes this characteristic of the times and the people. The letter was written in Charles Town in February, 1766, by Childermas Harvey of that city to Thomas Wigg of the Indian Land (a name applied at that time to all the mainland in the vicinity of Port Royal). The

<sup>74</sup> "Autobiography of Daniel Stevens, 1746-1835," *SCHGM*, 58 (1957), 3.

<sup>75</sup> Joseph W. Barnwell, "Dr. Henry Woodward . . . and Some of His Descendants", *SCHGM*, 8 (1907), 38; 11 (1910), 100.

<sup>76</sup> *SCHGM*, 23 (1922), 196.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 201; 11 (1910), 105.

<sup>78</sup> Pedigree Chart of the Wigg Family of Buckinghamshire, England, and South Carolina, compiled by Lewis Kirby, Jr., 1963-64.

<sup>79</sup> "Autobiography of William John Grayson," *SCHGM*, 49 (1948), 31.

letter refers to a certain garment which Wigg had borrowed while on a visit to Harvey:

"You remark that you have worn my breeches out and desire me to get another pair on your account. I did not think, Tom, that you would have been so particular with me. Damn the breeches! They were not worth mentioning. Pray, Mr. Tom, let me see no more such formality from you, as you may expect none from me."<sup>80</sup>

William Hazzard Wigg and his wife Esther lived on their plantations on the Okatie River. Like others of their station, they bought fine furnishings for their home from Thomas Elfe in Charles Town. The Elfe account book for 1773 shows the purchase of two plain mahogany tables at £30, two breakfast tables of the same wood for £18, and one of china at £20.<sup>81</sup>

Through the years before the Revolution, William Hazzard Wigg became the largest landholder of his family up to that time. By inheritance and gift, he had acquired lands which had been in the possession of his grandfather, Colonel William Hazzard, 500 acres on Okatie Creek, and another 500 nearby.<sup>82</sup> By grant and purchase, he had obtained other tracts, among them 400 acres in St. Mark's Parish, besides lots in Beaufort.<sup>83</sup> On his home plantation, he farmed extensively, and at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was one of the most prosperous and progressive planters in The Low Country.

William Hazzard Wigg entered the war as a Captain of Cavalry. He saw active service with the expedition into East Florida, at the Battle of Coosawhatchie, at Stono, and in the sieges of Savannah, and of Charles Town.<sup>84</sup> Alexander Garden states that at Coosawhatchie Colonel John Laurens "was probably indebted for his life to the gallantry of Captain Wigg, who gave him his horse to carry him from the field, when incapable of moving, his own having been shot under him."<sup>85</sup> There is a tradition that after this feat the Major was returning to the scene of battle when he met American troops retreating, with the British in hot pursuit. The enemy had captured several prisoners, among them a Cuthbert relative and close friend of Major Wigg. Hurrying to the side of the road where the British Army would pass, Major Wigg hid

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>81</sup> "Thomas Elfe Account Book, 1765-1775", *SCHGM*, 38 (1937), 89.

<sup>82</sup> RMC, Book SS, 6; Book 25, 407.

<sup>83</sup> Memorials, XXI, 454; XIV, 334, S. C. Archives.

<sup>84</sup> William Hazzard Wigg, II, *A Brief Memoir of the Life and Service of Major William Hazzard Wigg of South Carolina* (Washington, 1860), p. 1.

<sup>85</sup> Alexander Garden, *Anecdotes of the American Revolution . . .*, (Charleston, 1822), p. 80.

in ambush until the prisoners were brought past. Dashing from his hiding place, he snatched his relative from their midst, pulled him up across his saddle, and galloped off into the shadows of the adjacent swamp.<sup>86</sup> However, his best-remembered act of bravery was swimming his horse Independence across the flooded and shark-filled Port Royal River, pursued by Tarleton's dragoons as he carried dispatches; "and rather than submit to delay on his important errand, he attempted what no man had dared before or since."<sup>87</sup>

In May 1781 Major Wigg was a hostage of war on the ship *Pack Horse* in Charles Town harbor, one of a group of forty officers, all relatives or close friends.<sup>88</sup> Family records state that the British allowed him to accompany his brother-in-law by marriage, Col. Isaac Hayne, to the scaffold and that it was the Major's impassioned speech to citizens of Charleston after the execution that resulted in a punitive expedition to burn the Wigg plantation. This illegal act against the person and property of a prisoner of war resulted in the famous "Wigg Claim," which was finally settled in favor of the family.

When the British started to leave Charles Town, they ordered the *Pack Horse* to proceed to New York under guard of a frigate. The resulting story is one of the outstanding sagas of the Revolution. The imprisoned officers overcame their captors during the night, took over the schooner, evaded her frigate escort in the darkness, and sailed safely into a North Carolina port.<sup>89</sup> They assembled in Halifax, and made their way home, most of them on foot.

Major Wigg, however, did not walk. In North Carolina, he met by good fortune his favorite war horse Independence. This horse was a beautiful roan of eighteen hands, that had been foaled at Okatee Plantation on July 4th, 1776. The Major had named him for the spirit of the day, and trained the horse himself. He had been his faithful companion throughout all the campaigns. It was on his back that Major Wigg had beaten off the sharks with his saber as he crossed the flooded Port Royal River; and it was Independence, "the strongest and fastest horse in Beaufort," that had carried the wounded Colonel Laurens from the disastrous field of Coosawhatchie. Captured by the British at Charles Town, the horse was taken to Savannah, and then shipped to North Carolina by transport. A British dragoon was riding Independence when

<sup>86</sup> Wigg, *A Brief Memoir*, pp. 3, 4.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>88</sup> David Ramsay, M.D., *The History of the Revolution . . .* (Trenton, 1785), II, 543.

<sup>89</sup> Wigg, *A Brief Memoir*, pp. 20, 21.

the Major saw him. A short shrill whistle caused Independence to rear, unseat his rider, and gallop up to the Major, who was quickly in the saddle, and on his way back to Okatee.<sup>90</sup> Independence lived until 1807, and was buried with military honors.

In the years following the war, William Hazzard Wigg, like most men in his position, was rebuilding his wrecked plantations, adding to his land holdings, and taking part in civic affairs. He was a trustee of Beaufort College,<sup>91</sup> and was one of the three men appointed commissioners for repairing and rebuilding the court house and gaol in Beaufort in 1781.<sup>92</sup> On the same day, he was appointed commissioner for auditing public accounts. On 20th of December, 1781, he was appointed with John Joyner and Robert Barnwell, commissioner for determining the boundaries of the land on which Ft. Lyttelton on Port Royal formerly stood, and to sell the same at public auction.<sup>93</sup> In May, 1788, he was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution.<sup>94</sup> He also served in the state House of Representatives.<sup>95</sup>

The exact date of the death of the first wife of William Hazzard Wigg, Esther Hutson, is not known. It occurred before November 1789, as there is recorded a marriage settlement between Major William Hazzard of St. Helena Parish, and Letitia Maine of Prince William Parish, signed on the 30th of November.<sup>96</sup>

In 1790, Mary Hutson Wigg, daughter of William Hazzard Wigg and his wife Esther, became the wife of Edward Barnwell.<sup>97</sup> In February, 1796, her sister Elizabeth Hayne Wigg was married to Robert Barnwell, Speaker of the House of Representatives.<sup>98</sup>

Of Mary Hutson Wigg, who married Colonel Edward Barnwell, Stephen B. Barnwell writes: "She was a remarkable woman with great influence on her family and an excellent manager of her large household. She raised not only her eleven children she had by Edward, but also the children of her daughters Esther Heyward, Elizabeth Rose and

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16.

<sup>91</sup> Miscellaneous Book UU, 6, S. C. Archives.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 56. SCHM, 9 (1908), 149.

<sup>94</sup> *Journal of the Convention Which Ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 23, 1788*, indexed by A. S. Salley, Jr. (Atlanta, 1928).

<sup>95</sup> *Journal of the General Assembly and House of Representatives, 1776-1780*, ed. William E. Hemphill, Wylma A. Wates, and Nicholas Olsberg (Columbia, 1970), p. 320.

<sup>96</sup> Miscellaneous Book A, 135-137, S. C. Archives.

<sup>97</sup> SCHGM, 2 (1901), 60.

<sup>98</sup> SCHGM, 23 (1922), 153.

Charlotte Cuthbert, all of whom died young leaving small children. She was noted in Charleston for having her eight daughters well married before they were 21. Mary was only 34 when her husband died, but she never remarried and continued living on in the Castle until her eightieth year."<sup>99</sup>

Major William Hazzard Wigg I died "on Port Royal Republic Island" April 20th, 1798.<sup>100</sup> His grave site is unknown.

William Hutson Wigg, the only son of William Hazzard and Esther Wigg, was married in 1804 to Sarah Galt Martin, daughter of Dr. George Martin and his wife Eleanor Galt. She was a grand-daughter of Judge William Galt and his wife Eleanor Heyland of Galt Manor, near Coleraine, Ireland. William Hutson Wigg and his wife were the last of that immediate family to live and die in South Carolina. She died in 1809, and he in 1827, both at Okatee Plantation.<sup>101</sup> She was buried under the chancel of St. Helena's, and his white marble vault is near the rear entrance to the Church.

Some time before 1830, the fortunes of the Wiggs and the Hazzards began to move from the Carolina Low Country to other areas. The Hutsons, Barnwells, Graysons, Heywards and other remained in Carolina, but a branch of the Hazzards moved south to Georgia.

William Wigg Hazzard and his brother, Thomas Fuller Hazzard, with the family of their aunt, Mrs. Waight, settled on St. Simon's Island. Soon William Wigg Hazzard established his plantation, "West Point", known as one of the fourteen patriarchal plantations of St. Simon's.<sup>102</sup> "West Point" has long since passed out of the ownership of the Hazzards, but it has been restored and is still one of the show places of St. Simon's. The Hazzard brothers were not only members of the select society of St. Simon's; they were also authors. Both contributed articles to the "Southern Agriculturist" on a wide variety of subjects, from planting to medicine and philosophy.<sup>103</sup>

Back in Carolina, William Hazzard Wigg II, son of William Hutson Wigg and grandson of the Major, was born at Okatie in 1809. Like many of his contemporaries, he attended the Partridge Academy in Middletown, Connecticut, where in 1826, he was one of fifty cadets from South

<sup>99</sup> Barnwell, *Story of an American Family*, p. 45.

<sup>100</sup> SCHGM, 25 (1924), 43.

<sup>101</sup> Family Records in possession of Lewis Kirby.

<sup>102</sup> E. Merton Coulter, *Thomas Spalding of Sapelo* (Baton Rouge, 1940), pp. 53, 54.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 55.

Carolina. The founder of the school, Captain Alden Partridge, was a former superintendent of West Point Academy, and the institution which he headed was a favorite among South Carolinians of the period.<sup>104</sup>

In 1833, William Hazzard Wigg II married Margaret Euphemia Patterson, daughter of Dr. Samuel Patterson of Charleston, a former surgeon in the English army. Mrs. Patterson was a sister of Daniel Martin of Coleraine, and a cousin of Sarah Galt Martin. Later, the great-grandson of Daniel Martin married Eleanor Dunwoody Wigg, daughter of Major William Hazzard Wigg II and his second wife.<sup>105</sup>

The births and baptisms of the children of William Hazzard Wigg II and his wife Margaret Euphemia are recorded in the register of Prince William parish at Old Sheldon Church. Their son, William Hutson Wigg, II, married Anne Hugennin of Charleston.<sup>106</sup> Margaret Euphemia Wigg died in the village of Bluffton, May 18th, 1848. She is buried under a tall white marble shaft in Stoney Creek Churchyard.

While living in Washington, D. C., working on his claims for his grandfather's losses at Okatie during the Revolution, Major William Hazzard Wigg II met and married Emma Maria Stevens. The marriage took place July 24th, 1853.<sup>107</sup> Some time later the Major was granted settlement for his Okatie claims.<sup>108</sup>

Emma Maria Stevens was the daughter of Commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens.<sup>109</sup> He commanded the sloop *Trippe* in the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10th, 1813, and was one of the heroes of the battle. The citizens of Charleston rewarded him with a silver medal and sword.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, tragedy struck early at the Wigg family. They were living in Alexandria, Virginia, where they had moved from Washington. William Hazzard's son, Samuel Patterson Wigg, a lieutenant in the Confederacy, was killed in battle, and Major William Hazzard Wigg II, "who has turned rebel and is, of course, beyond mercy and grace," was arrested. In a letter written from Alexandria on May 1st, 1866, Major Wigg told of his plight:

<sup>104</sup> "Records kept by Col. Isaac Hayne," *SCHGM*, 10 (1909), 155, "South Carolinians at the Partridge Military Academy, 1828", *SCHGM*, 61 (1960), 11.

<sup>105</sup> Genealogy compiled for Lewis Kirby.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> William Hazzard Wigg's claim for slaves taken by the British in the Revolutionary War. Report of Committee of Claims, April 20, 1869.

<sup>109</sup> Genealogy compiled for Lewis Kirby.

"Before a gun was fired, (save at Sumter, where I had two sons) in 1861, on my way home, I was arrested in this city, by special order from Mr. Seward, and placed under a bond of \$5,000, confining me to the limits of this city, and at the same time, my paper trunk, containing all my papers and at least \$5,000 worth of family relics (jewelry, plate, etc., etc.) was seized and never returned to me. During the war, from the fact that I was a South Carolinian, I suffered all sorts of persecution, insults and petty annoyances; such as frequent arrests, imprisonments, searches of my house at dead of night, threats to turn my family into the streets . . . service on the memorial "Train Guard", hanging flags over my door. . . ." <sup>110</sup>

Unable, because of his confinement in Alexandria, to do military service, or even to return to South Carolina, Major Wigg made every effort to aid the prisoners of war from his beloved state, giving them shoes, clothing, blankets and other supplies which were so desperately needed. In the letter quoted above, he mentioned that his wife's health had been permanently impaired by a "stroke of the sun" suffered while on a visit to Washington, where she made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the release of several southern officers—Colonels Rhett, Symonton, Miller and Brown—who were then prisoners of war.

Having lost all their worldly goods during the war, the Wiggs moved to Columbia, South Carolina, in 1867, but Major Wigg was still unable to provide for his family.<sup>111</sup> The state was devastated, and so they moved north again, to Portsmouth, Virginia.

U. S. Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, brother of Emma Maria Stevens Wigg, had been appointed Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard in July, 1873. Major Wigg and his wife, with their children—Margaret Euphemia, Fred Eben, Eleanor Dunwoody, Virginia Stevens, Sam Patterson (named for his half-brother, killed early in the war), and Emily Wheat—settled in a small town house in Portsmouth where Admiral Stevens could help his sister's destitute family.

The Major was given a minor position within his brother-in-law's command in the Navy Yard. The position had to be listed in his wife's name, since regulations still prohibited "rebels" from working on Federal property, or serving in Federal employ.

Major William Hazzard Wigg, II of Beaufort, South Carolina, and "the Okatee", died in Portsmouth on March 14th, 1875—his tombstone says, "of a broken heart."<sup>112</sup>

<sup>110</sup> Papers in possession of Lewis Kirby.

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>112</sup> Oak Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Va.

**BEFORE AND AFTER:  
THREE LETTERS FROM E. B. HEYWARD \***

**RODGER E. STROUP \*\***

The American Civil War marked one of the most devastating periods in the history of South Carolina. Thousands of lives were lost on the battlefields, millions of dollars invested in slaves were forfeited, and a way of living was totally disrupted. These events, of course, had a great impact on the people in the years immediately following 1865. But just as shocking, perhaps because it was more evident at the time, was the destruction left by General William T. Sherman and his forces after their famous march through the state. The physical destruction was visible to contemporary observers at a glance, but the other scars had a more lasting influence on the history of the state.

Three letters written by Edward Barnwell Heyward appear below and serve to illustrate the effects of the Civil War by means of comparison. The first two letters were written before the outbreak of hostilities and portray the life of a well established family in the lower part of the state. The third letter was written in 1866 and describes the conditions after the war and illustrates the changes that occurred as a result of the war.

Edward Barnwell Heyward was born in 1826, the son of Charles Heyward and Emma Barnwell, both of whom were from old established South Carolina families. Charles Heyward owned four plantations on the north bank of the Combahee River and was a leading member of Charleston society. Edward B. Heyward was graduated from South Carolina College in 1845. After graduation he made a journey to Europe, and it was at this time he became acquainted with a cabin boy, James A. Lord, to whom the following letters were addressed. Heyward moved to a plantation on the Wateree River prior to the outbreak of the Civil War and by 1861 was established as a prominent ante-bellum cotton planter.

Charleston, So. Car. Mar. 17, 1855 <sup>1</sup>

My Dear Jim,

. . . If you ask me what I am doing, I should tell you "nothing." My father is a Rice planter and his Sons have enough money to live hand-

\* The letters are in the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S. C.

\*\* A graduate student, University of South Carolina.

<sup>1</sup> The original letter was missing from the file. This copy is from a typed copy which accompanied the other three manuscript letters.