

Post Civil War Land Ownership on Daufuskie

March 2026

The March edition of the Daufuskie Island Historical Foundation history posts addresses a question raised by a reader regarding how land on Daufuskie came to be owned after the Civil War. The answer to this question is a story of war and national politics as much as it is about local transactions.

To put a proper context to the evolution of land ownership, a timeline of the events that shaped the outcome is necessary.

- On the eve of the Civil war, Daufuskie Island consisted of 11 plantations. These are shown on the map below. Mary Martinangele Dunn retained control of her land and Haig Point was owned by William "Squire" Pope, who also had a plantation on Hilton Head, while all the others can be traced to ownership by the Mongin family.
- In 1861 the U.S. Congress passes the First Confiscation Act, authorizing seizure of rebel property in insurrectionary states. The act was modified in 1862, freeing slaves and authorizing confiscation of the property of persons in rebellious states unless taxes were paid to the Internal Revenue Service.
- By November 1861 Union troops occupied Daufuskie and the other sea islands. Plantation owners and many of the slaves fled the island, leaving properties essentially abandoned.
- January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation. It was at this point in time the Union began recruiting black soldiers, allowing May Hamilton to become part of the 21st USCI. (See our February post.)
- During the period from 1863 to 1865, tax sales of confiscated lands proceeded, but rules on preemption, which was defined as the right of settlers to purchase occupied land varied or were uncertain, and sales were sporadic in some places as a result. There are tax and land sales recorded on Hilton Head and in Beaufort County during this period, but none have been found for Daufuskie.
- In January 1865, General William Tecumseh Sherman issues Special Field Order No. 15, limiting sales of sea island properties to blacks only, reserving coastal land in a 30-mile-wide swath from Charleston to Jacksonville for those sales.
- March 3, 1865, The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands is established in the War Department. The Bureau assumes custody of confiscated lands or property in the former Confederate States, Border States, District of Columbia, and

Indian Territory. In Beaufort County, the lands are set aside for Heads of Families of the African Race.

- April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln is assassinated.

- May 29, 1865, President Andrew Johnson issues a Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction authorizing the redemption of confiscated property by the original owners, subject to the prior authorized sales of any property. The proclamation granted a blanket full pardon to most Confederates who were willing to take a loyalty oath. Excluded were, among others, high ranking Confederate officers and wealthy rebels owning more than \$20,000 of property (which would include the plantation owners on Daufuskie). These excepted individuals had to be pardoned individually.

It is estimated that 40,000 ex-slaves took advantage of Special Field Order 15, purchasing 400,000 acres of land by June 1865, before President Johnson's revocation.

With that background, we can look at events on Daufuskie. Records are sparse and there are some open questions about the sequence of events, for example, we have not found any records of land purchases by black heads of family under the terms of Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15, but we do know that there were ex-slaves occupying plantation properties at the end of the war.

Included below is a copy of the letter (page 1 of 3 pages) from John Stoddard (acting as trustee of the John David Mongin estate by virtue of his marriage to Mary Lavinia Mongin) to Major General Rufus Saxton, assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands dated September 20th, 1865, requesting return of certain lands to his control including Bloody Point, Oak Ridge, Egleberger, Melrose, Maryfield, Cooper River and "Salt Marsh" and certain Beaufort properties. The letter states that he never really "abandoned" the properties, visiting occasionally from Savannah, and that he has taken the loyalty oath.

In response to his request, attached is the letter of response from O. O. Howard, Major General, Commissioner, signed by A.P. Ketchum, dated January 13, 1866, restoring Bloody Point to his possession. Similar letters were sent for the other properties.

Mary Dunn petitioned for the return of her Dunn's Plantation property, which was initially denied, but restored by 1867. Haig Point was restored to J.J. Pope in 1866. Attached below is a letter sent by him to his cousin Eliza on August 15th, 1866, announcing the redemption "upon terms with which we can comply".

Benjie's Point is assumed to have been reclaimed by John Stoddard in 1867. The Webb tract remained in Federal possession until 1875 and was auctioned at that time. for unpaid taxes

Now, the rest of the story. The letter of response from O.O. Howard referenced above to Stoddard restoring the Bloody Point property includes the sentence " The above instrument to be considered null and void unless the obligation herewith attached and subscribed to by said John Stoddard be faithfully and fully complied with." This Obligation, basically allows the "Refugees and Freeman" then residing on the returned property to remain, so long as they " shall enter into contracts by leases or for wages in terms satisfactory to the Supervising Board."

The resulting obligation (indenture) for the Bloody Point property, signed by John Stoddard, is shown below, granting five acres to each resident party for a renewable one-year term. No rent was demanded, just an agreement to take good care of the property and not cut or sell any wood (except for their own fires) or harbor or entertain any strangers. [Author's note: this appears to be a far more generous agreement than some (non-Daufuskie) owners provided, which essentially turned the occupants into "sharecroppers" that were obligated to pay a share of their harvest in exchange for staying on the property, and, among other things, being respectful to the owner.] The "Refugees and Freedman" who were party to the Obligation in this specific example were Peter, Judge, Bob, Ned, Cinder, Prince, John, Tom, Abram, Samson, Dennis, Bob, Beck, Horace, August, Phebe, Lucy, Bess, Maria, Tina, Eley, Phillis, Juno and Virginia, who made their mark on the document.

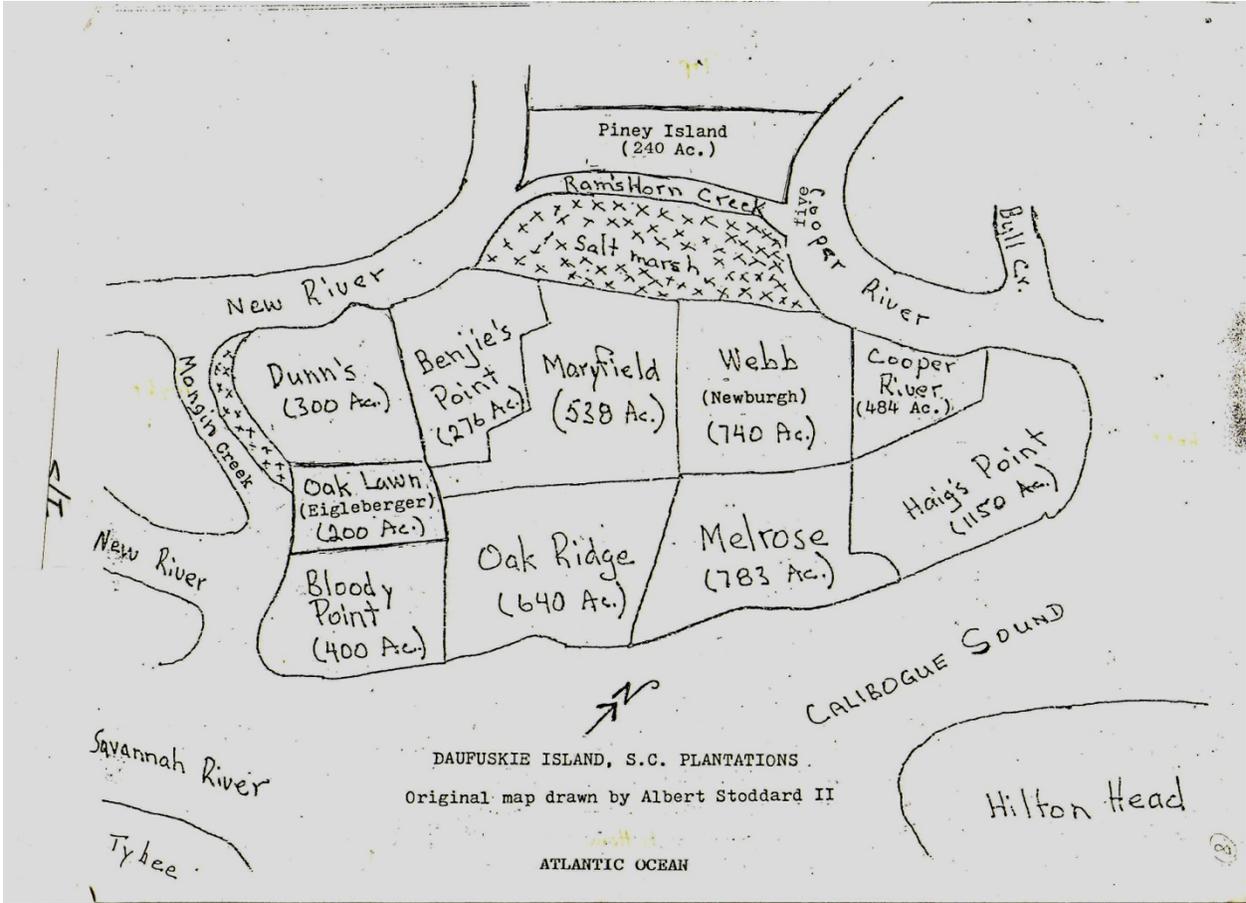
The end result of all these agreements is that the residents on confiscated property became renters of the property after it was reclaimed, not owners, if they did not have a previous ownership agreement, and this appears to have been the common model on Daufuskie immediately after the War.

After the death of John Stoddard in 1879, the Maryfield and Cooper River tracts were divided into roughly 10-acre plots which were sold to individuals, Maryfield in 1879 and Cooper River in 1884. The Maryfield property was sold by John I. Stoddard, Cooper River was sold by Henry Stoddard, the heirs of John J. Stoddard. The maps of the individual plots of land with identification of purchasers are provided below. (Lot 18 of the Maryfield property was acquired by the First Union African Baptist church. Plot 4 of the Cooper River sold to Cato McIntyre was the site of the mansion which had burned down.) While we haven't yet found any documentation indicating that the individuals were residing on the property under similar terms as described above, prior to the purchases, we suspect this was largely the case. (See the May Hamilton property from the February post. May returned to Daufuskie around 1867.)

As you can see, the politics of Reconstruction influenced the ultimate determination of who owned property on Daufuskie Island. Despite the major upheaval caused by the

War, much of the island remained in the hands of the same pre-War landowner families, but changes in economic conditions did eventually contribute to ownership by some of the previously enslaved residents of the large plantations.

We hope this condensed version of Daufuskie post-Civil War history will add some context to your next tour around the island, providing a bridge to what existed in the not-so-distant past.



DAUFUSKIE ISLAND, S.C. PLANTATIONS
 Original map drawn by Albert Stoddard II

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Hilton Head

Savannah River

Tybee

Savannah, September 20th 1865.

Maj. Gen. Rufus Saxton.

Spt. Commissioner, &c.
General.

I have the honor respectfully to state to you that I am the trustee of Mrs. Mary C. Stoddard and children, under and in accordance with the provisions of the Will of John David Mungen, deceased; that as said trustee I have for many years had possession of and have controlled certain real estate belonging to the said estate of John David Mungen, situated in the district of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, to wit: On the island of Dawfuskie, in said district the following tracts of land: on the front of said island a tract known as the "Bloody Point" tract, containing four hundred and thirty (430) acres; the "Oak Ridge" tract, containing five hundred and ninety six (596) acres; the "Egleberger" tract, containing two hundred (200) acres; and the "McBroce" tract, containing seven hundred and seventy (770) acres; On the back of said island a tract known as the "Mearns Field" tract, containing five hundred and thirty (530) acres; and a tract known as the "Copper River" tract, containing five hundred and forty (540) acres; and a salt marsh containing three hundred (300) acres. And in the same district of

(Beaufort)

War Department,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Charleston, S. C., January 13, 1866.

John Stoddard, Trustee an applicant for the restoration of *Bloody Point Plantation, Danforth Island, S. C.*, having entered into an agreement by lease with the freedmen residing thereon and lease having been approved by the Board of Supervisors, and said plantation being

held by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, having conformed to the requirements of Circular No. 75, of said Bureau, dated September 12, 1865, the aforesaid property is hereby restored to *his* possession.

The above instrument to be considered null and void unless the obligation herewith attached and subscribed to by said *John Stoddard* be faithfully and fully complied with.

All differences arising under this instrument and obligation are to be adjudicated by the Board of Supervisors constituted by *of the Commissioner of the* Special Field Order, No. 1, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Charleston, October 10th, 1865. *December 28, 1865*

PURSUANT TO THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

OFFICIAL:

A. P. Ketchum
Capt. 128 U.S.C.T. & A.A. General *Captain and A. D. C.*

Savannah Aug 15th 1866.

My dear Cousin Eliza.

I have just heard from the Tax Commissioners in relation to "Hairs Point" for which I made formal application some time ago. They at last consent to redemption of the whole Plantation and upon terms with which we can comply. I propose therefore as soon as I can get the proper vouchers to redeem the plantation. It is necessary that I get an affidavit from you. They require some evidence of title and say that they will not be strict but that the deed under which the property was held by Uncle Will^{am} will be satisfactory. Do you know where the deed is? Have you Uncle Will^{am}'s papers? If not what has become of them? Were they captured or left on the field? Will you see this at once. If you have the deed of Sir Blodgett to Uncle Will^{am} of the plantation send it to me by express. They require me

"Uncle" was a courtesy title - they were cousins; I think.

Eliza K. Strain

So. Carolina

LEASE.—Sold by Cooper, Olesotts & Farrelly.

STATE OF GEORGIA

Beaufort Dist

This Indenture, Made this *Tenth* day of *January* in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and *Sixty six* between *John Stoddard Trustee* of the one part, and *Peter, Judge, Bob & Ned & Cyrus*

of the second part
Witnesseth, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereafter in and by these presents mentioned, DOTH Grant, Lease, and to Farm Let unto the said part of the second part; ALL THAT *tract of land on Bloody Point plantation consisting of five acres to each family in at most, two bodies of planting land*

together with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.
To Have and to Hold the said *five acres to each family* with the appurtenances, unto the said part of the second part, from the *first* day of *January Eighteen hundred & sixty six* for the full end and term of *one year* And the said

parties of the second part for themselves Executors and Administrators, doth by these presents covenant and agree well and truly to pay to the said *John Stoddard Trustee* no rent whatever, but the *simple obligation to take good care of all the* Executors and Administrators, the just and full sum of *property on the plantation,* per annum during the term aforesaid in *not to cut or sell any wood* payments, and that without any abatement *(except for their own wood)*

and not to harbor or entertain any strangers on the place, and obligations *not fulfilled one day after* this date, next after the period wherein the same ought to be paid as above specified, that then it shall and may be lawful for the said *John Stoddard Trustee*

Executors and Administrators, into and upon the said premises, and every part and parcel thereof in the name of the whole, to re-enter, and the same to have again, re-possess and enjoy, and the occupier and occupiers of the said demised premises from thence utterly to expel, remove and put out

And further the said *parties of the second part, their* Executors and Administrators shall and will deliver peaceable possession of the said premises in the same order they are now in (Fire, ordinary decay, and unavoidable accidents excepted) at the full end and expiration of this Lease to the said *John Stoddard Trustee*
All disputes arising under this instrument are to be adjudicated by the Board of Supervisors constituted by Order of Maj. Gen. Howard for Beaufort Island, said order being made "5" and date Charleston, S.C. Dec. 28, 1865.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

IN PRESENCE OF

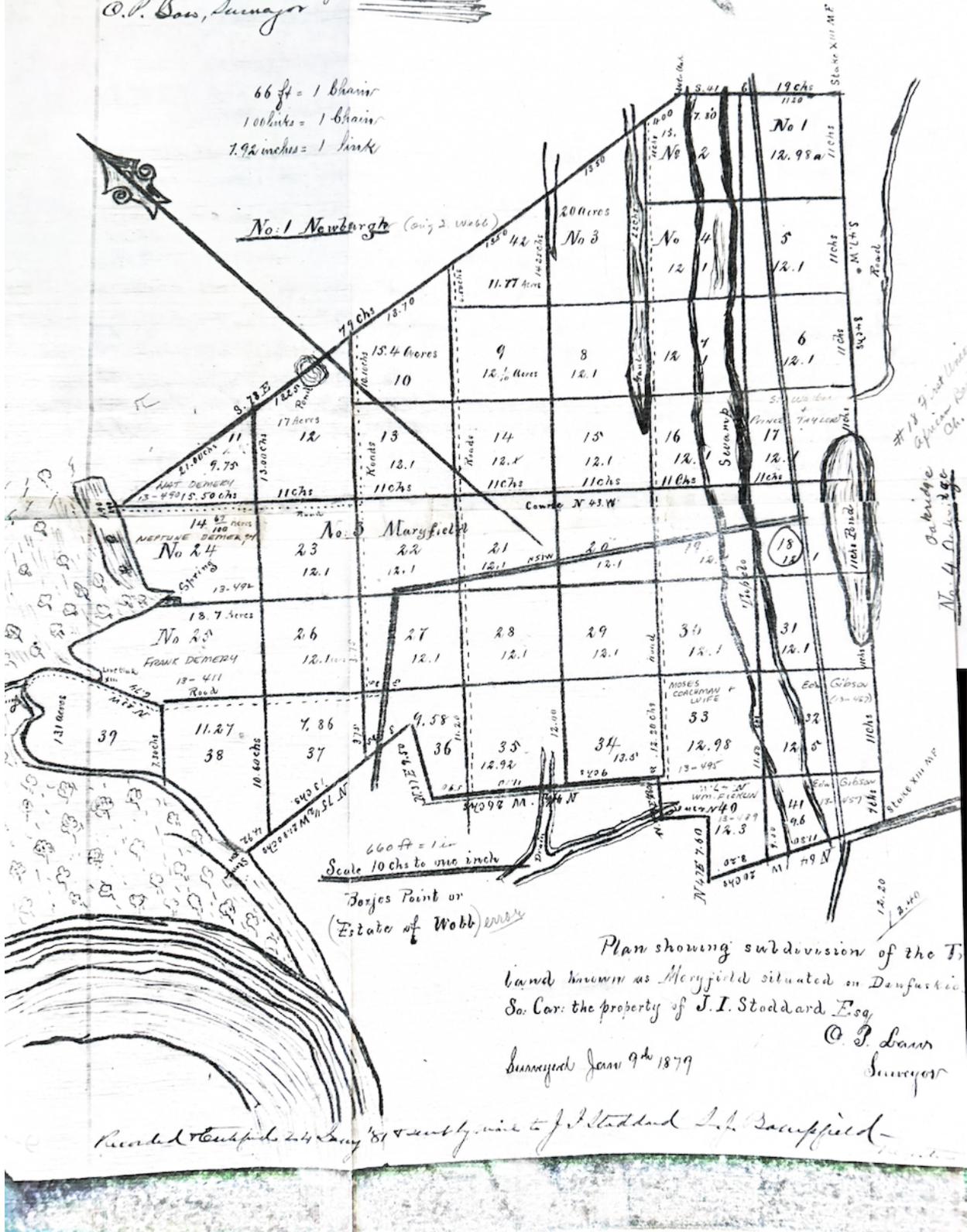
<i>L. J. Gray,</i>	<i>J. Stoddard Trustee</i>	(L.S.)
<i>Agent Beaufort Dist & A.L.</i>	<i>Peter</i>	(L.S.)
<i>J. Stoddard</i>	<i>Judge</i>	(L.S.)
<i>Isaac Houston</i>	<i>Bob</i>	(L.S.)
	<i>Ned</i>	(L.S.)

Cinder	her	(L.S.)
Prince	mark his	(L.S.)
John	mark his	(L.S.)
Tom	mark his	(L.S.)
Abram	mark his	(L.S.)
Samson	mark his	(L.S.)
Dennis	mark his	(L.S.)
Bob	mark his	(L.S.)
Beck	mark his	(L.S.)
Horace	mark his	(L.S.)
August	mark his	(L.S.)
Phebe	mark his	(L.S.)
Lucy	mark her	(L.S.)
Bess	mark her	(L.S.)
Maria	her mark	(L.S.)
Juno	her mark	(L.S.)
Eely	her mark	(L.S.)
Phillis	her mark	(L.S.)
Juno	her mark	(L.S.)
Virginia	her mark	(L.S.)

John I. Stoddard
 Plat. Land Surveyor
 O.P. Laws, Surveyor

Beaufort Co. Deed Bk 12 p 260

66 ft = 1 chain
 100 links = 1 chain
 7.92 inches = 1 link



COOPER'S W. & W. TRAIL
 DANFORTH ISLAND
 SOUTH CAROLINA



The above Plat represents a tract of land belonging to Mr. H. M. Stoddard Situated in the Parish of St. James South Carolina Which I find to contain Four hundred and eighty three & 1/2 acres and half such firm marks but the boundaries as is therein represented Surveyed Feb. 15th 1884

EDW. S. STODDARD
 Stoddard Bldg. 234 E. Bay Street
 SAVANNAH, GA.
 1884

H. M. Stoddard
 Savannah, Ga.

1	Robert Pope	100.00
2	Richard Small	100.00
3	Stephen Washington	100.00
4	John Miller	100.00
5	James Hamilton	100.00
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