

Beaufort County 250 Committee Historic Site Tours

Haig Point Plantation Ruins



Originally the land on which Samuel Hilden, a Scottish Indian trader, opened a trading post in 1706, the land was purchased in 1733 by George Haig I, a Catawba Indian trader from Charles Town.

Initially 600 acres, it would grow under Haig's tenure to be a 1,500 acre plantation.

In 1748, a Spanish raiding party, during the War of Jenkins Ear, attacked the Haig plantation. George Haig was killed during the raid, purportedly by a band of Seneca Indians, allies of the Spanish.

The land passed to his son George Haig II, who rebuilt the home and damaged outbuildings and continued to hold and work the land until after the Revolution when it passed to his son, George Haig III in 1790.

During the Revolution, the Island was settled by families who claimed a fierce allegiance to Britain, and it acquired the nickname "Little Bermuda" for its concentration of Loyalists. Haig II, who claimed neutrality, spent most of the time in Savannah where he had a home though he would best be described as a Loyalist-leaning citizen.

Given Haig's absence, his land was regularly used as a point of departure for Tory raiding parties leaving for Hilton Head or as landing point for Patriot militiamen coming from Hilton Head to raid Daufuskie Loyalists, especially the British-Loyalist lookout camp on the island's south end.

Ruins - Remains of tabby slave cabins and structures from plantation once the site of one of the largest tabby mansions on the sea islands in SC.