

Family of Anthony HAMPTON

First Generation

1. **Anthony HAMPTON** was born 12 Apr 1715 in New Kent Co., VA. He died 1 Jul 1776 in Ninety-Six District (Spartanburg Co), S.C..

The history of the Hampton family in upstate South Carolina dates back to the mid 1700's, when Wade's great grandfather, Anthony-described as an old "hemp-beater"-moved from Virginia to Spartanburg, South Carolina. Anthony and his wife raised their family on a farm that was carved out of the Piedmont forest. The Hamptons were under constant threat from marauding Cherokee Indians spurred by resentment of settlers' encroachment on their hunting grounds. In July of 1776, while five of their sons were away, Anthony, his wife, a son and a grandchild were murdered by a band of Cherokees.

Note: Anthony Hampton moved first to Stokes County, NC, and later to South Carolina.

Anthony Hampton was named as one of the very first commissioners in the newly created Surry County, NC, in 1771; including Griffith Rutherford, John Dunn, Matthew Locke and Martin Armstrong. They were empowered to run the dividing lines between the counties of Rowan and Surry. They were also directed to build a court house, prison and stocks, for the use of Surry County. A poll tax was approved to pay for the buildings required for the new county. The first county court was held at the home of Gideon Wright.

"Wade Hampton" by Walter Brian Cisco; page 5-6:

"Second born son, Anthony, demonstrated ambition and an ability to lead. He farmed, learned surveying, and drilled the local militia. In 1741 the 26 year old married Elizabeth Preston on her twenty-first birthday. Restless, searching for new land and fresh opportunities, Anthony moved his growing family from Tidewater Virginia north to Loudon and then south to what is now Halifax County. Later he built a home on the Dan River in Rowan County, North Carolina, where his neighbors chose him to command their frontier militia company. In 1755, at the height of the French and Indian War, Captain Hampton and his men spent the summer campaigning against Indians in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Respected in his community, he became known as one who stood up for colonial rights. Elected to the North Carolina general assembly, Hampton served only six weeks; the governor dissolved the body in March 1773. Many Americans were demanding liberty, if not yet independence. Hampton was probably one of those who still pledged allegiance to an empire he found increasingly difficult to obey.

"Anthony Hampton and his extended family made a good living trading the accoutrements of European civilization for Indian deerskins and furs. To be nearer their source of trade, he decided in 1773 to make one more move, this time to the sparsely populated frontier of South Carolina. Traveling with Hampton and wife Elizabeth, were their little grandson John Bynum, son of Preston and his wife, Betty, and fifteen-year old daughter Elizabeth and her new husband, James Harrison. Hampton's younger sons Henry, Wade, and Richard probably joined their older brother Edward on the trek south about this time. They cleared land and began building new homes near the Tyger River in Ninety-six District, less than a mile from the Cherokee Nation."

"In Charles Town the independence movement was rapidly gaining strength.... By year's end patriot militia had taken possession of forts guarding the city.... Defeated on the coast, loyalists used their Indian allies to strike in the South Carolina upcountry. On the morning of JULY 1, 1776, Anthony and Elizabeth Hampton were caring for their infant grandson. The baby's mother, Elizabeth Hampton Harrison, lived with her parents while husband James recruited men for the militia. PRESTON had stopped by the Hampton place, leaving his wife and children at home. His younger brothers were away. Nine year old John Bynum was there with his grandparents. Anthony Hampton was probably surprised, but not alarmed, when the party of Indians rode up. He scarcely had time to be afraid. Without warning, tomahawk blows split the skulls of the old man and his wife. Son Preston was shot to death. The celebrating savages began ransacking the house, trying on clothes, drinking stolen brandy, and scalping and mutilating the corpses of their victims."

Their infant grandson was also killed.

"At the time of the massacre, according to a family tradition, Wade and the other brothers were serving with the patriot army near Charlest Town. When news came of the carnage, they rushed home with vengeance in their hearts. From across the Carolinas rose a cry to punish the savages and stamp out the Indian threat once and for all. Eleven hundred South Carolina militiamen shouldered flinlock rifles and muskets.....The hard-eyed frontiersmen fell upon Cherokees whenever they found them - killing, burning villages, destroying crops. In was a brief, one-sided campaign. Indian survivors signed treaties in the late summer and fall of 1777 that brought an end to the bloodletting and a return of hostages."

"The Venturers: The Hampton, Harrison, and Earle Families of Virginia, South Carolina, and Texas." by Virginia Meynard, pub by Southern Historical Press, 1981.

"30 June 1776 the Cherokees and Tories arrived at the Hampton house. Elizabeth was visiting her parents while her husband was away recruiting militia. Of her brothers, only Preston was there. He had stopped to talk with his father before going into the Cherokee Nation with his wagonload of goods. Elizabeth left her infant son in the care of her mother and went to visit the Sadler family on the next plantation.

"Probably the most accurate versions of the famous Hampton massacre is the eyewitness account of John Bynum, as related by J.B.O. Landrum in Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina.

"....."When the Indians appeared at the Hampton house, Preston saw a friendly chief in the part and went outside to greet him. His father followed him into the yard. Old Mr. Hampton gave the Chief a cordial welcome and handclasp, but almost immediately Preston was shot down by a Tory, and the hand Anthony had held sent a tomahawk through his skull. Mrs. Hampton appeared and was killed in like manner. The Indians entered the house, drank some brandy, and pillaged the family wardrobes.

"Hearing the war whoops, Elizabeth Harrison and Mrs. Sadler crept across the canebrake to investigate, Coming in sight of the house, they saw the mutilated bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton and Preston in the yard. As the terrified women watched, a Cherokee brave carried Elizabeth's infant into the yard and holding him by the feet, dashed his brains out against a tree. Mrs. Sadler clasped her hand over Elizabeth's mouth to stifle her scream and pulled her back through the canebrake to a place where their horses were tethered. Mounting bareback, they galloped to Wood's Fort for help.

"A search party was sent out, but by the time they reached the Hampton place the Indians had burned the house and departed, taking Preston's wagons and the Hamptons' nine year old grandson, John Bynum, with them. The marauders had disappeared over the mountains into Cherokee country. It is said that the raiding party stopped at Preston's home some distance away and murdered his two children. His wife fled through the swamp and was found several days later wandering through the woods, her clothing torn to rags. She was so frightened that her mind never fully recovered from the ordeal".

"Another band of Cherokees galloped north and before their raids were over had murdered members of the Hannon family in the vicinity of Earle's Fort.

"The Hite, Hampton, and Hannon massacres meant war with the Indians. Col. Andrew Williamson, who headed the 96th Whig militia, and Anthony's old friend, Col Griffith Rutherford of NC, led their troops over the mountains into the Cherokee Nation. Joining Williamson were all five of the Hampton sons, John, Edward, Henry, Wade, and Richard. In a series of bloody conflicts, they defeated the Indians and burned all their villages and crops in the valleys. The Cherokees sued for peace and in the Treaty of 1777 returned all captives, including John Bynum. They also ceded to SC the territory of present Greenville, Pickens, and Oconee counties."

Name: Anthony HAMPTON
Birth: 3 FEB 1713/14 in Fairfax, New Kent Co., VA
Death: JUL 1, 1776 in Ninety Six Dist., SC
1774 Moved from King Co., VA to S.C.
FA2: Fairfax to Stokes Co., NC, then to SC near Pacolet

Note: According to Joy's letter to Uncle Leroy, Anthony had 5 sons of which 4 were in the Revolutionary war, the youngest, John was just 16. Anthony & his wife were massacred by Indians on Typer River in the South Carolina Mountains.

Father: John HAMPTON , Jr b: 3 JUN 1683 in Gloucester Co, Virginia
Mother: Margaret WADE b: 1 MAY 1694 in New Kent Co, Virginia

Marriage 1 Elizabeth PRESTON b: 1710 in ?

Married: 10 MAR 1740/41 in Virginia 4

Children

John Preston (Maj) HAMPTON b: ABT 1756

Wade (Maj Gen) HAMPTON I b: 1752 in ?

Henry (Col) HAMPTON b:

Richard HAMPTON

Edward (Capt) HAMPTON b: ABT 1740 in SC

Margaret HAMPTON

Elizabeth HAMPTON b: 14 JAN 1758 in Rowan (Stokes) Co.,NC

Sources:

Appendices I. Hampton genealogical Notes., Library at Arcata College. DAR Patriot Index pg 299. WFT shows Feb. 5, 1714-1715.

Appendices I. Hampton genealogical Notes., Library at Arcata College. DAR Patriot Index pg. 299. WFT shows June 30, 1776.

Appendices I. Hampton genealogical Notes., Library at Arcata College. Media Reserarch report.

Appendices I. Hampton genealogical Notes., Library at Arcata College
WFT shows March 10, 1740/41

Email from descendant of Anthony: Mike Warren <tvillemw@alltel.net>

"Hi Ginga,

(I questioned if anyone knew the identity of two Hampton's that served with Manoah Hampton in the Civil War. "W.M. Hampton" and "J. G. Hampton")

Those names are new to me but I'm not that familiar with the James Hampton line. I descend from his brother Anthony Hampton."

Anthony married **Elizabeth PRESTON** "Betsy" on 10 Mar 1741 in Virginia. Betsy was born 1719/1720. She died 1 Jul 1776 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

They had the following children:

- + 2 F i. **Margaret HAMPTON** was born Apr 1742 and died about 1800.
- 3 M ii. **Maj. John PRESTON HAMPTON** "Preston" was born 4 Aug 1743. He died 1 Jul 1776 in South Carolina, by Indians.

"Wade Hampton" by Walter Brian Cisco; page 5: "Traders Edward and Preston Hampton routinely journeyed to the Cherokee towns and made no secret of their Whig sympathies. There, on a spring day in 1775, they were surprised by a force of white Tories and Indian warriors. The young men were robbed, made sport of, and then taken to an Indian village deep in the mountains. Just as these "enemies of the Crown" were about to be transported to confinement in Pensacola, West Florida, they managed to escape. When once again among friends, they warned of Indian trouble, but as the months passed and nothing happened, settlers began to let down their guard." (what followed, on July 1, 1776, were the murders of Preston, their parents, and others by Indians...see "Anthony") Preston was shot to death by Indians while visiting his parents.

There is another version of this story posted on the Rootsweb WorldConnect of Victoria Johnson, email tjwsu@earthlink.net

In 1776, the American colonies were in a state of rebellion and one Alexander Cameron, deputy British Indian agent, had recruited the Cherokee's to fight for the British. On the morning of 30 June 1776 according to an eye witness account made by John Bynum and some historians say "that Cameron himself led the strike force of Tories and Cherokee's. Elizabeth (Hampton) Harrison was visiting her parents while her husband was away recruiting militia. Only one of her brothers, namely Preston, was there. His wife and two children remain at their home up the hill. Elizabeth Harrison left her infant son in the care of her mother and went to visit the Sadler family on the next plantation.

The Indians appeared at the Hampton house and Preston saw a friendly chief in the party and went outside to greet him. His father followed him into the yard. Old Mr. Hampton (Anthony) gave the Chief a cordial welcome and handclasp, but almost immediately Preston was shot down by a Tory and Anthony had a tomahawk go through his skull. Mrs. Hampton appeared and was killed in a like fashion.

Preston married **Elizabeth ARMSTONG**. Elizabeth died 1 Jul 1776 in South Carolina, by Indians.

- 4 M iii. **Anthony (II) HAMPTON** was born 16 Dec 1744 in Loudoun County, Virginia. He died an infant, in 1745.
- + 5 M iv. **Capt. Edward HAMPTON** was born 9 Apr 1746 and died Oct 1780.
- + 6 M v. **Col. Henry HAMPTON of Mississippi** was born about 1750 and died 31 Jul 1832.
- + 7 M vi. **Maj. General Wade HAMPTON** was born 3 May 1754 and died 4 Feb 1835.
- + 8 F vii. **Elizabeth HAMPTON** was born 14 Jan 1758 and died 28 Jul 1799.
- + 9 M viii. **Col. Richard HAMPTON** was born 25 Dec 1752 and died 4 Nov 1792.

Second Generation

- 2. **Margaret HAMPTON** (Anthony) was born Apr 1742 in Prince William Co., VA. She died about 1800.

Margaret married **Gray BYNUM** on 1761. Gray was born 1740.

They had the following children:

- 10 M i. **John BYNUM** was born about 1767.

Was taken hostage by Indians during the massacre of his grandparents, uncle and baby cousin, July 1, 1776.

Dr. Jos. Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution," stated:

"After the war, the captured boy, John Bynum, escaped from the Indians and came back and lived and died in Greenville District. He stated that a few of the Indians approached the house in a peaceful guise and when Preston went out to meet them, he was shot from under cover; the party then scalped him and attacked the family."

One account says that Gen. Wade Hampton "ransomed him."

- 11 M ii. **William BYNUM**.
- + 12 F iii. **Mary BYNUM** was born 1776.
- 13 F iv. **Dacey BYNUM**.

- 14 F v. **Martha BYNUM.**
- 15 M vi. **Benjamin BYNUM.**
- 16 F vii. **Amelia BYNUM.**
- 17 F viii. **Sarah BYNUM.**
- 18 F ix. **Ann BYNUM.**
- 19 M x. **Gray BYNUM.**
- 20 M xi. **Hampton BYNUM.**
- 21 F xii. **Elizabeth BYNUM.**

5. **Capt. Edward HAMPTON** (Anthony) was born 9 Apr 1746 in Fairfax Co., VA. He died Oct 1780 in Fair Forest Creek, South Carolina.

Colonel: "Revolutionary War"

Note: He was killed in the battle of Earle's Ford durring a raid by Cunningham's band of Tories, after returning from a visit to his father-in-law. While at Baylis Earle's house at breakfast, some Tories surrounded the house. Edward drew his pistol and was mortally wounded.

BIOGRAPHY: In Spartanburg, SC, he stopped at the home of John Blassingame for a meal. The Torry leader "Bloody Bill" Cunningham learned of his presence, surrounded the house, and entered and shot him.

THE MASSACRE OF THE HAMPTONS compiled from Dr. Jos. Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution", quoted in the Atlanta Constitution" on 23 September and from records furnished by Miss Kate Boardman of Greensboro, AL and shown on Fredreica Atkins Speyer Family TreeMaker Home Page, email: speyer@bellsouth.net

Anthony Hampton, the father of Colonel Wade Hampton, was among the first emigrants from Virginia to the upper part of South Carolina. He settled with his family on Tiger River, in Spartanburg District. At the Commencement of the Revolution, it was of the utmost importance to the frontier inhabitants that the Cherokee Indians be conciliated and kept in peace. To effect this object, EDWARD, HENRY and RICHARD Hampton, the sons of Anthony, were sent by their neighbors to invite the Nation to a "talk" at any convenient town they might propose; but the British emissaries had been before them and their mission came to nothing. In July 1776, the Indians and Tories attacked the settlement of the patriots and after destroying a number of families, they burned the house of Anthony Hampton, killed him, his wife, his son Preston, his infant grandson and carried off a boy named John Bynum in the employ of the Hamptons. (Note: John Bynum was a grandson, as well.)

Marriage 1 Unknown DAWKINS b: 1754 in South Carolina
Children
Mary Ellen HAMPTON b: 1777 in South Carolina

Marriage 2 Sallie EARLE b: 4 Jan 1759 in Frederick County, Virginia
Children
Anna/Nancy HAMPTON b: 1779 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
Elizabeth HAMPTON b: 1780 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg County, South Carolina

Edward married (1) (**unknown**) **DAWKINS.**

They had the following children:

- + 22 F i. **Mary Ellen HAMPTON** was born 1777.

Edward also married (2) **Sarah EARLE**, daughter of Judge Bayliss EARLE.

They had the following children:

- 23 M ii. **Noah HAMPTON.**
- 24 F iii. **Nancy HAMPTON.**
- 25 F iv. **Elizabeth HAMPTON** was born 1780 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

6. **Col. Henry HAMPTON of Mississippi** (Anthony) was born about 1750 in Halifax County, Virginia. He died 31 Jul 1832 in Cherry Field Plantation, Feliciana Parish, Wilkinson County, Mississippi.

RESIDENCE: Halifax Co.NC; Greenville Co. Fairfield Co. SC; GA; MS

Revolutionary War Service: 6th South Carolina Regt. Continental Line 1778-80, Col of his own Regt. of Dragoons 1781, Col. of state troops(Sumpter's Brigade)1781-82,

Military Service: Captain: "Revolutionary War" (USA)

Note: He and his brother, Edward were commissioners to the Indians in 1775 to attempt to secure a treaty of peace with them. They returned from this errand to find their parents had fallen victim from the wrath of the savages.

Dr. Jos. Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution"

"Edward, Henry, Wade, Richard and John, the other sons of Anthony Hampton, and James Harrison, his son-in-law, were all officers in the army and absent at the time of the Massacre. They thus escaped to avenge the deed in the bitter and savage fighting that followed between the Tories, Indians and British and the Patriots under Sumter and Marion."

Obituary in the Woodville, Miss. "Republican" and the "Columbia Telescope" - praised him as a Revolutionary War hero, for his public service, and for his virtue as a father and husband. "Few men possessed a greater share of public and private worth..."

Note: Trader, planter, With South Carolina militia in Cherokee War, 1776; officer, 6th S.C. Regt. Cont. Line, 1778-80; col. of own regt. of dragoons, 1781; col. State Troops, Sumter's Brigade, 1781-82. Rep. Up Country S.C. House, 1776-78; Savannah & Edisto, 1779-80; East of Wateree, 1783-84; Broad & Catawba, 1785-86, Sheriff Camden Dist., 1783-85; justice, Fairfield Co., 1785. Moved to Ga. Justice, Liberty Co., Ga., 1786; justice, Richmond Co., Ga., 1790. Rep. Columbia Co., in Ga. Senate, 1792-95. Moved to Wilkinson Co. Miss. 1805; est. Sligoand Cherry Field plantations near Woodville, Miss. Est. plantation in Feliciana Parish, La. 1816. Died and buried at Cherry Field 1826. Listed in "Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives", Vol. 3.

Henry married **Susannah ANDREW** on 1774 in South Carolina.

1 Henry HAMPTON b: 1750 d: 31 JUL 1826
+ Susannah ANDREW d: AFT 1826
2 Susan HAMPTON d: 1863
+ Jeter DAVIS
2 Ann HAMPTON
+ John HUGHES
+ TERRELL
2 John Preston HAMPTON b: 1783 d: FEB 1829
+ Ann HERBERT d: AFT 1829
3 Henry R. HAMPTON
+ Lucy FUQUA
3 Thomas H. HAMPTON b: 1822 d: AFT 1873
+ Fannie HERBERT
4 Herbert HAMPTON b: 1847
4 Frank HAMPTON b: 1849
4 Leila HAMPTON
3 Susan HAMPTON
3 Ann HAMPTON
2 Benjamin Franklin HAMPTON b: 1785 d: 1817

They had the following children:

- 26 F i. **Susannah HAMPTON** was born 1775 in Up-Country, South Carolina.
27 F ii. **Ann B HAMPTON** was born 1778 in Up-Country, South Carolina.

- + 28 M iii. **John Preston HAMPTON** was born 1783.
 - 29 M iv. **Benjamin Franklin HAMPTON** was born 1785 in Fairfield Co., South Carolina.
7. **Maj. General Wade HAMPTON** (Anthony) was born 3 May 1754 in Halifax County, VA?. He died¹ 4 Feb 1835 in Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina and was buried in Columbia, SC - Trinity Episcopal Church.

Lt. & Paymaster of 1st Regiment in 1776
Capt. in 1777.
1778 Paymaster of 6th Regiment
1781 Col. of Militia. Commanding a Brigade under Gen. Sumpter.
Stayed in the service and made a Maj. Gen. in 1813

"Wade Hampton" by Walter Brian Cisco; page 5-6: "Wade - the first Wade Hampton - was probably born on May 3, 1754. It is less certain whether he was a native of Virginia or North Carolina, his family being on the move around the time of his birth. One tradition assumed that he received "a thorough education," but more likely he was exposed only to the rudimentary schooling common on the frontier. Hampton was unusually intelligent, shrewd, and would become widely read. "He seems to have availed himself of every opportunity to acquire knowledge," wrote one who knew him later, "and is able to converse with ease and spirit on most subject....."

"Wade Hampton was an extraordinarily ambitious young man. In 1777 after the Indian campaign, he and brother Richard operated a small business trading with the South Carolina backcountry. Based first in Charles Town, after a few years the young merchants moved to Granby, near the center of the state, in an area called the Congarees, in Saxe Gotha Township. They must have been well thought of by their neighbors for both brothers were elected to South Carolina's Third General Assembly in 1779."

In 1781 Wade Hampton raised a regiment of South Carolina state troops. By April of that "year he was a colonel commanding a force of dragoons, surpris[ing] the enemy at Friday's Ferry on the Congaree River, winning a small victory." At the battle of Eutaw Springs, Hampton took over for a wounded Col. Wm. Henderson. The Redcoats held, but the British never again ventured from Charlestown."

"Hampton was accumulating wealth in the form of land and slaves at a rate that probably amazed even him. He retained a variety of business interests, but after he married Martha, agriculture became his primary pursuit. Eventually, he would possess over 12,000 acres in Richland - pine and hardwood forests, useless swamp, and fertile farmland.....With his profits Hampton bred race horses and speculated in land." Hampton was also involved as a stockholder in the notorious Yazoo Land Company.

After Harriet's death and his marriage to Mary, Hampton went on "to purchase and develop sugar plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. Houmas in Ascension Parish, LA - with 148,000 acres and nearly 12 miles of frontage on the Mississippi River - became the greatest of all the Hampton holdings. In an era when possession of perhaps fifty slaves would qualify a Southerner for admission to the planter elite, the first Wade Hampton came to own upwards of 1,000. His Louisiana plantations alone were said to provide a return of \$100,000 per year - at a time when an annual salary of \$2,000 might be considered a comfortable middle-class income. It is difficult to disagree with contemporary characterizations of Hampton as "the richest planter in the South."

"Justly or not, Hampton was criticized by some for mistreating his work force. A traveler named James Stuart claimed to have talked to former Hampton overseers who quit rather than 'assist in the cruel punishment inflicted upon his slaves.' According to Stuart, Hampton 'stints them in food, overworks them, and keeps them almost naked."

"Wade Hampton won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in February 1795 after a special election.....Defeated for reelection in 1796, Hampton was elected to the Eighth Congress in 1802, only to lose again two years later."

"Although a Republican, Hampton's public policy decisions usually turned on pragmatism rather than ideology." He was a large supporter of the newly chartered South Carolina College. He described himself as a "loose Christian," although he supported Trinity Episcopal Church.

At the age of 54, in 1808, he reentered the military, at the rank of Colonel. In May 1809 he was promoted to

brigadier general, hoping he would be sent to the Canadian front. Once there, however, he failed to attack the British, believing the American forces were outnumbered, which they weren't.

Hampton died on February 4, 1835. "His estate, valued at a then astronomical \$1,641,065, was divided equally among his wife, Mary, and children Caroline, Susan, and Wade Jr."

Wade Hampton I was the wealthiest man of America in the revolutionary era and Wade Hampton III was the wealthiest man of America prior to the Civil War (but declared bankruptcy afterwards). The family was full of generals, Governors, Senators and such, but also highly educated, farsighted and intelligent.

Wade Hampton I, was an officer in the Revolutionary War and a general in the war of 1812. He was also a delegate to the South Carolina Convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution. He was also a planter, a slaver owner, and was once considered the richest man in the United States. He is buried in the graveyard at Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbia, SC.

Wade distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War at the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781, and rose to the rank of Colonel. After the war Wade became a successful cotton farmer, yet again left the sedentary life to take up arms in the War of 1812. He was promoted to Major General, but later resigned after a bitter dispute with General James Wilkinson at the Battle of Montreal. By his death in 1835, Wade had expanded his farming empire to cotton and sugar cane plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana, with a labor force of 3,000 slaves, and was known as the richest plantation owner in the United States.

"Historical Collections, Joseph Habersham Chapter of the DAR". (page 657-658) ...

Excerpts from the diary of GEORGE WASHINGTON on his trip to AUGUSTA, 1783.

"Wednesday, 19th. – Breakfasted at Treicher's, fifteen miles from Waynesboro. (Note-This habit of leaving his lodging place before breakfast and riding 15 or 20 miles to it, seems to have been his favorite plan, as in all his tours he did it. Why, he never explains.) And within four miles of Augusta met the governor (Telfair), Judge Walton (George Walton), the attorney general, and most of the principal gentlemen of the place, by whom I was escorted into the town and received under a discharge of artillery. The distance I came today was about 32 miles. Dined with a large company of the governor's and drank tea there with many well-dressed ladies.

"Thursday, 19th. – Received and answered an address from the citizen of Augusta; dined with a large company of them at their court house, and went to an assembly in the evening at the academy, at which there were between sixty and seventy well-dressed ladies.

"Friday, 20th – Viewed the ruins, or rather small remains of the works which had been erected by the British during the war and taken by the Americans; also the falls, which are about two miles above the town, and the town itself.

"These falls, as they are called, are nothing more than rapids. They are passable in their present state b boats with skillful hands, but may at the very small expense be improved by removing a few rocks only. Above them there is good boat navigation for many miles by which the produce may be, and in some measure is, transported. At this place, i.e. the falls, the good lands begin, and increase in quality to the westward and northward."

"The town of Augusta is well laid out with wide and spacious streets. It stands on a large area of a perfect plain, but is not yet thickly built, though surprisingly so for the time, for in 1783 there were not more than half a dozen dwelling houses. It bids fair to be a large town, being at the head of the present navigation and a fine country back of it for support, which is settling very fast by tobacco planters. The culture of this article is increasing very fast and bids fair to be the principal export from the state, from this part of it, and will certainly be so.

"Augusta, though it covers more ground than Savannah, does not contain as many inhabitants, the latter having by the last census between 1,400 and 1,500 whites and about 800 blacks.

"Dined at the private dinner with Governor Telfair today, and gave him dispatches for the Spanish governor at East

Florida, respecting the countenance given by that government to the fugitives slaves of the union, which dispatches were to be forward to Mr. Seagrove, collector at St. Mary's, who was requested to be the bearer of them and instructed to make arrangements for the prevention of these evils, and if possible, for the restoration of the property, especially of those slaves who had gone off since the orders of the Spanish court to discountenance this practice recognizing them.

"Saturday, 21.- Left Augusta about six o'clock, and taking leave of the governor and principal gentlemen of the place at the bridge over the Savannah river, where they had assembled for the purpose. I proceeded in company with Colonels Hampton (Wade Hampton) and Taylor and Mr. Littlegrove, a committee from Columbia, who had come on to meet me and conduct me to that place."

HAMPTON-PRESTON HOUSE

This mansion was built in 1818 for Ainsley Hall and purchased by Wade Hampton I in 1823 for his wife, Mary Cantey Hampton. Wade Hampton I was an experienced soldier from the Revolutionary War and a general in the War of 1812. At the time of his death in 1835, he was considered the wealthiest man in the United States. The house was occupied by the Hampton family for 50 years. The Hampton's daughter, Caroline Hampton Preston, and her husband, John S. Preston, a wealthy lawyer, planter, banker, and politician, traveled frequently between the mansion and other family plantations in Louisiana and various European cities. Other Hamptons made their mark on South Carolina history. Wade Hampton II grew up at Woodlands, the plantation on the Congaree River and lived at Millwood, another plantation outside of Columbia, when he married. He was the wealthiest of all the Wade Hamptons. His son, Wade Hampton III grew up at Millwood. Hampton III commanded the Confederate Cavalry during the Civil War and later went on to become Governor of South Carolina.

During the Civil War, the Hampton-Preston Mansion was seized and used as the Union Army headquarters for General John A. Logan. It was spared for this purpose while three other Hampton family plantations were burned. The home was sold outside the family in 1873 and was used as a College for Women until it was later restored to its antebellum appearance. The home contains Hampton and Preston family furnishings and memorabilia dating back to 1810.

Location: 1615 Blanding Street

Dear Reasearcher,

Do you think you are related to General Wade Hampton?

The first thing you should know is that there were four Wade Hamptons. The first Wade Hampton was an officer in the Revolutionary war and a Major General in the War of 1812. Wade Hampton II was a 2nd Lieutenant in the First Light Dragoons during the War of 1812. He was many things, but never a general. However his son, Wade Hampton III, did reach that rank during the Civil War, which from his perspective was "The War of Northern Aggression." His son, Wade Hampton IV, was a Major in the Confederacy. So which one is your ancestor?

It's best for family historians to work backwards in time, so allow me to start with the children of Wade Hampton III and his first wife Margaret Preston: Wade Hampton IV had no children - so he can't be your ancestor; Thomas Preston Hampton never married; Sarah Buchanan Hampton married John C. HASKELL; John Preston Hampton died in infancy; and Harriet Flud Hampton died while still a child. Wade III then married Mary Singleton McDUFFIE. Their children were: George McDuffie Hampton who married Heloise URQUHART; Mary Singleton Hampton married Randolph Tucker, but had no children; Alfred Hampton married Frances HERNSEN; and Catherine Fisher Hampton who died in infancy.

So that leaves only three families to choose from. Do you descend from Sarah (Sally) Hampton and John HASKELL, George McDuffie Hampton and Heloise URQUHART or Alfred Hampton and Frances HERNSEN?

Or if Wade III isn't your ancestor, perhaps you descend from Col. Wade Hampton II and his wife Ann FITZSIMMONS? Their first child was Wade III, but they had seven more children: Christopher Hampton who married Mary Elizabeth McCORD; Harriet Flud Hampton; Catharine Pritchard Hampton; Ann M. Hampton; Caroline Louisa Hampton; Col. Frank Hampton married Sarah Strong BAXTER; and Mary Fisher Hampton.

None of the girls ever married, nor did Annie, the only daughter of Christopher Hampton and Mary McCord. That only leaves Frank HAMPTON and "Sally" BAXTER. You can read more about her in the book, A Divided Heart, Letters of Sally Baxter Hampton 1853 - 1862, edited by Ann Fripp Hampton.

One more Wade to go. There were no children from his first marriage to Mrs. Martha Epps (Goodwyn) Howell. The children of the original Wade Hampton and his second wife Harriet FLUD (now you know where that name came from) were Wade II (already discussed) and Francis Hampton who never married. After the death of Harriet, Wade married Mary CANTEY. Their children were: Harriet Hampton (never married); Louisa Wade Hampton (never married); Caroline Martha Hampton married John PRESTON; Mary Sumter Hampton married Thomson T. Player (she and her only infant died during childbirth); Alfred Hampton died very young; and Susan Frances Hampton married John MANNING.

So now all you have to do is the research to learn which of the families is actually yours. There were many young men named after one Wade Hampton or another, simply because they were civic and military leaders -- good men who inspired others. Even if you learn that you do not descend from one of the Generals, there are other many other branches of the HAMPTON family dating back almost a thousand years. In fact there are so many branches, that we are still trying to figure out where they all came from -- and where they went. Care to join us?

Rel@ively,
Patrice
Hampton-L, Listowner

"The name and fame of Hampton will endure as long as loyalty and courage are respected by the human race."
~John Esten Cooke

Wade married (1) **Martha Epps Goodwin HOWELL**.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco

"Sometime shortly before the end of hostilities (with the British), Hampton married the widow Martha Eppes HOWELL; she was about thirty years old and the mother of a young son. She lived in Richland District, not far from Granby, and had interhited from her parents some 2,500 acres and two homes called Mill Place and Greenfield. Just after their first wedding anniversary, Martha died. No children had been born to them."

Wade also married (2) **Harriett FLUD**. Harriett was born 1768. She died 31 Oct 1794 in South Carolina.

The children of the original Wade Hampton and his second wife Harriet FLUD were Wade II, and Francis Hampton who never married.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton":

"In 1786 the widower (Wade Hampton I) married eighteen year old Harriet FLUD, daughter of a wealthy planter from Santee. Hampton built for his young bride a fine and well-furnished home on property he had inherited from Martha and called in Woodlands. Off Bluff Road, east of the Congaree River, they lived in near isolation. Wade Hampton relished this kind of independence and self-sufficiency. "Four miles," according to Hampton, "is close enough for a neighbor."

"In middle age, after four years of marriage to Harriet, Hampton finally became a father. Wade Junior was born on April 21, 1791. A little more than two years later a second son, Francis (called Frank), was born. But on October 31, 1794, Harriet died, the victim of what the Charleston 'City Gazette' called "a short but painful illness." She was only 26."

They had the following children:

- + 30 M i. **Col. Wade II HAMPTON** was born 21 Apr 1791 and died 10 Feb 1858.
- 31 M ii. **Francis (Frank) - (never married) HAMPTON** was born 1792. He died 1816.

Never married.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco:

pg 14: "General Hampton's sons Wade Jr. and Frank had buckled on swords and followed their father into service once war was declared. Frank would rise to the rank of captain before leaving the army in 1815. A drinker, dueler, and spendthrift, a year later he was dead."

Wade also married (3) **Mary CANTEY** on 4 Jul 1801.

After the death of Harriet, Wade married Mary CANTEY. Their children were: Harriet Hampton (never married); Louisa Wade Hampton (never married); Caroline Martha Hampton married John PRESTON; Mary Sumter Hampton married Thomson T. Player (she and her only infant died during childbirth); Alfred Hampton died very young; and Susan Frances Hampton married John MANNING.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco: Six years [after the death of Wade's 2nd wife, Harriet] Hampton began a courtship that may have raised a few eyebrows. The object of his affections was Harriet's step-sister Mary CANTEY. Longtime Hampton friend Aaron Burr informed daughter Theodosia that from what he had heard Mary was "a charming young girl." Fifty year old Hampton married his twenty-two year old former sister-in-law on Independence Day, 1801. Mary became mother to her two young nephews, Wade and Frank. Over the next fifteen years she would bear six children of her own. The first, a daughter, the couple named Harriet.

They had the following children:

- 32 F iii. **Harriett HAMPTON (never married)** was born 1803 in Woodlands Plantation, Richland Co., SC.
She died 1826.
Never married.
- 33 F iv. **Louisa Wade HAMPTON (never married)** was born 1805.
Never married.
- + 34 F v. **Caroline Martha HAMPTON** was born 12 Sep 1807.
- 35 F vi. **Mary Sumter HAMPTON** was born 1810.
She and her only infant died during childbirth.
Mary married **Thomson T. PLAYER**.
She and her infant died in childbirth.
- 36 M vii. **Alfred HAMPTON (died young)** was born 1816.
- + 37 F viii. **Susan Frances HAMPTON** was born 1816 and died Oct 1845.
8. **Elizabeth HAMPTON** (Anthony) was born 14 Jan 1758 in Rowan County, North Carolina Colony. She died 28 Jul 1799.

Father: Anthony HAMPTON b: 2 Feb 1714/1715 in New Kent Co., Va
Mother: Elizabeth PRESTON b: 10 Mar 1720 in Virginia

Marriage 1 James HARRISON b: 20 Jul 1748 in Virginia
Married: Jul 1773 in Surry (Stokes) Co, NC
Children

John Hampton HARRISON b: 22 Jan 1777 in Spartanburg Co, SC
Harriet HARRISON b: 23 Dec 1778 in Spartanburg Co, SC
Jane HARRISON b: in Spartanburg Co, SC
Isham HARRISON b: 4 Nov 1788 in Cripple Creek Plant, Greenville District, SC

"Wade Hampton" by Walter Brian Cisco, page 6

On JULY 1, 1776, Elizabeth was away visiting, and her infant son was left at home in the care of his grandparents. Indians attacked the home, killing all who were there. The report says: "Elizabeth Harrison and Mrs. Sadler heard the commotion. Cautiously, they approached through a canebrake in time to witness the final scene of horror. The young mother saw a brave grasp her infant by the feet and swing him through the air to smash his brains out against a tree. Mrs. Sadler's firm hand kept Elizabeth's scream from escaping her mouth as the two backed away and rode for help."

A further account says: "Elizabeth Hampton, the daughter of Anthony, had married James Harrison, and during his absence with the army, was living with her only child, an infant of a few months, at the home of her father. On the day of the attack, she had gone to the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Sadler, leaving her baby asleep in his cradle. They heard the firing in the direction of the Hampton place accompanied by the blood-curdling Indian war-whoop and hastened thither. Crossing the intervening swamp and creeping under cover to the edge of the yard or enclosure, they saw the place in possession of the Tories and Indians. They were already intoxicated with the brandy that was, at that period, found in every house. The Indians had clothed themselves in the finery of the household, and were amusing themselves cutting open the feather beds and chasing the feathers over the yard. The mutilated dead body of Preston Hampton lay in plain view in the yard; Elizabeth saw an Indian bring her little son from the burning house and dash his brains out against a tree.

They remained to see no more, but fled to Mrs. Sadler's house, secured what cold food they could, and taking to the woods, they hunted up and caught two of the horses that had been belled and turned out, and making hickory bark bridles, they rode to the nearest fort, alarming the country as they went."

Family anecdote: On one occasion she saved Gen. Sumter from defeat by swimming the Enoree River on her old horse, "Whitey", (and with her small child in her arms) to warn of Tarleton's approach. On another occasion she and her sister-in-law were alone in the house, weaving cloth for the Continental blue uniforms, when the soldiers came in sight. They had just enough time to pull it from the loom and get in bed with the bundled fabric and pretend as if it were a small baby. These anecdotes told by her daughter, Harriet Harrison, then to her daughter, Miriam Earle, who told them to her son, Samuel Mays.

Children:

- Anthony HARRISON
- + John Hampton HARRISON
- + Harriet HARRISON
- + Louisa Jane "Hardtimes" HARRISON
- + James HARRISON Jr.
- Clarissa HARRISON
- + Richard HARRISON
- + Isham HARRISON
- + Thomas HARRISON
- Elizabeth HARRISON
- + Mary Vivian (Polly) HARRISON
- Benjamin HARRISON
- Henry Hampton HARRISON

Elizabeth married **James HARRISON**. James was born 1748 in Goochland & Cumberland, VA. He died 1815 in Greenville County, SC.

The Harrisons come into the picture with the marriage of Wade Hampton I's sister, Elizabeth, to James Harrison, but the Hamptons, Harrisons, Daniels, Earles, Williams, Hendersons, Prestons, Bynums, Laniers and others were associated before that marriage as aristocrats, businessmen and land speculators. James Harrison was also well educated and wealthy as were his brother and sisters. His descendants were very frequently Generals, Senators, and such.

James Harrison and Elizabeth Hampton were married 20 July 1773 in Surry County, North Carolina. They and the Hampton's came by wagon train to Upstate South Carolina and became Indian traders. James Harrison had a store in the South Tyger River area. Elijah Harrison Cooper, son of William Cooper and Mary Polly Harrison, apparently, was a favorite of James Harrison. He worked in the Harrison store as a young man and stayed with the Harrison's. It is likely Elijah H. Cooper influenced William and Mary Polly to move to Union County, South Carolina William

Cooper was a carpenter and it is likely that Elijah H. Cooper was skilled in this trade as well. James Harrison later migrated to Greenville County, South Carolina. He was an aggressive business man and eventually acquired 16,000 acres that became the Cripple Creek Plantation. This was a dangerous time in that area. There was an Indian massacre of the Hampton family where many of their family were killed as well as one of James Harrison's babies. The child's head was smashed against the log house and the brains of the child could be seen on the logs. When James Harrison built his mansion on Cripple Creek, he had port holes built in the brick walls of the house so they could fire at hostile Indians if need be.

Elijah H. Cooper helped build and supervise the house, perhaps William Cooper assisted. This house was the finest in Upstate South Carolina. The brick were made on the plantation. Some of the marble and other supplies were brought by wagon as faraway as Charleston, South Carolina. A cemetery was built a few hundred yards from the house. This was a rectangular plot that had 6 foot walls made of large stone and no mortar was used. This area, 20 feet X 30 feet still stands today. Some of the stones would weigh 4 - 5 hundred pounds and unless it is destroyed by man, this cemetery will stand like the pyramids of Egypt.

Bob Harrison, the only remaining descendant that still lives in this area said, "the bodies were put inside the wall through an opening in the south end of the wall, after the last body was interred the opening was closed." Some other family members, as well as some slaves, are buried outside the wall. The cemetery is the only remaining land that still belongs to the Harrison's and consist of just a few acres. The balance of the 16,000 acres has been sold.

James Harrison was a "planter, surveyor. Educated at Donald Robertson's Academy, King and Queen Co., VA 1761-62. soldier, SC militia, Rev. War Estab. Fairforest plantation and Harrison's store, Union Co., SC, ca 1777: commr roads. 1778: rep Upper Dist. SC House 1782-86: Union Co. 1786. Estab Cripple Creek plantation. Greenville Co.. SC 1784; moved there 1786. Surveyor to lay off lots in new capitol, Columbia, 1786. First state senator from Greenville Co., 1789-90. Washington Dist. (Greenville Co.), 1791; rep. Greenville Co.. in SC House, 1794-96. Owned over 15,000 acres land in several plantations. His account book for 1783-90 is with the Harrison Family Papers, USC. Buried with wife in family cemetery at Cripple Creek. Listed in DAR Patriot Index and Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate."

Samuel Henderson and Anthony Hampton signed the marriage bond of James Harrison and Elizabeth Hampton which was witnessed by Wade Hampton. James and Elizabeth joined the wagon train and accompanied the Hampton's to the Up-Country of SC.

THE MASSACRE OF THE HAMPTONS compiled from Dr. Jos. Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution", quoted in the Atlanta Constitution" on 23 September and from records furnished by Miss Kate Boardman of Greensboro, AL and shown on Fredreica Atkins Speyer Family TreeMaker Home Page, email: speyer@bellsouth.net

Anthony Hampton, the father of Colonel Wade Hampton, was among the first emigrants from Virginia to the upper part of South Carolina. He settled with his family on Tiger River, in Spartanburg District. At the Commencement of the Revolution, it was of the utmost importance to the frontier inhabitants that the Cherokee Indians be conciliated and kept in peace. To effect this object, Edward, Henry and Richard Hampton, the sons of Anthony, were sent by their neighbors to invite the Nation to a "talk" at any convenient town they might propose; but the British emissaries had been before them and their mission came to nothing. In July 1776, the Indians and Tories attacked the settlement of the patriots and after destroying a number of families, they burned the house of Anthony Hampton, killed him, his wife, his son Preston, his infant grandson and carried off a boy named John Bynum in the employ of the Hamptons.

Elizabeth Hampton, the daughter of Anthony, had married James Harrison, and during his absence with the army, was living with her only child, an infant of a few months, at the home of her father. On the day of the attack, she had gone to the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Sadler, leaving her baby asleep in his cradle. They heard the firing in the direction of the Hampton place accompanied by the blood-curdling Indian war-whoop and hastened thither. Crossing the intervening swamp and creeping under cover to the edge of the yard or enclosure, they saw the place inpossession of the Tories and Indians. They were already intoxicated with the brandy that was, at that period, found in every house. The Indians had clothed themselves in the finery of the household, and were amusing themselves cutting open the feather beds and chasing the feathers over the yard. The mutilated dead body of Preston Hampton lay in plain view in teh yard; Elizabeth saw an Indian bring her little son from the burning house and dash his brains out against a tree.

They remained to see no more, but fled to Mrs. Sadler's house, secured what cold food they could, and taking to the

woods, they hunted up and caught two of the horses that had been belled and turned out, and making hickory bark bridles, they rode to the nearest fort, alarming the country as they went.

After the war, the captured boy, John Bynum, escaped from the Indians and came back and lived and died in Greenville District. He stated that a few of the Indians approached the house in a peaceful guise and when Preston went out to meet them, he was shot from under cover; the party then scalped him and attacked the family.

Edward, Henry, Wade, Richard and John, the other sons of Anthony Hampton, and James Harrison, his son-in-law, were all officers in the army and absent at the time of the Massacre. They thus escaped to avenge the deed in the bitter and savage fighting that followed between the Tories, Indians and British and the Patriots under Sumter and Marion.

DAR No.79 68; No.83 227.

Soon after the war ended, James' brother, Maj. Richard Harrison (who had married Nancy Patillo), and his brother-in-law and sister, Reuben and Betsy (Harrison) Daniel, moved to South Carolina from Nut Bush and settled in Spartanburg County. James' eldest sister, Polly, and her husband, William Cooper, also arrived with their family and lived on the Harrison plantation at Fairforest. One of the Coopers' sons, Elijah, clerked in Harrison's store. With slaves to work his plantation, relatives to look after his property, and good help in his store, James was free to travel about the state looking for good land to invest in and attend meetings of the legislature at Charleston.

The Harrison's returned to Fairforest and prepared to move to Cripple Creek. Apparently James closed his store at the crossroads, for accounts of Union residents are marked "paid in full" at that time. However, he did not sell his Fairforest plantation until 1790, and the Coopers continued to reside there. James, Elizabeth, their six children, and their slaves arrived in Greenville County before September and probably resided there temporarily in an overseer's house at Cripple Creek. One of James' first acts was to furnish provisions for Col. Robert Anderson's militia.

The elegant Harrison house finally was completed in 1791. The last 30,000 bricks were brought and wagoned to Cripple Creek. James kept a record in his account book of the cost of materials and labor (other than slaves) which totaled over 335 pound sterling. The downstairs rooms, both walls and ceiling were paneled with natural walnut, and the ironwork was hand wrought. A large, triangular brick chimney stood at one end of the house, and adjoining the other end was a brick kitchen and dining room with an immense chimney and a fireplace for cooking. The stairway to the upper floor was enclosed in a hall near the outside wall to prevent spread of fire, and there were portholes near the eaves to shoot at Indians in case of an attack. (Elizabeth had never forgotten the Hampton massacre in which she lost her parents and her firstborn child.)

A tenth child, Eliabeth Harrison, was born in the new house in October 1792, and then tragedy struck that winter when eight year-old Clarissa was burned to death after her clothes caught on fire. Three more children were born at Cripple Creek: Mary Vivian (called Polly) in 1794, Benjamin in 1796 and Henry Hampton Harrison in 1798 when Elizabeth was 40 years old. (Both boys died young.)

They had the following children:

- 38 M i. **Anthony (infant son killed by Indians) HARRISON** was born 1776. He died 1 Jul 1776 in South Carolina.
- 39 F ii. **Harriet HARRISON** was born Dec 1778.

- 2 Harriet HARRISON b: 23 DEC 1778 d: 26 AUG 1828
 - + Samuel EARLE b: 28 NOV 1760 d: 23 NOV 1833
- 3 Damaris Miriam EARLE b: 13 NOV 1808 d: 10 NOV 1881
 - + James Butler MAYS b: 27 JUN 1798 d: 14 FEB 1836
- 4 Samuel Elias MAYS b: 12 NOV 1834 d: 1906
 - + Catherine Elvira MOSELEY b: 29 MAY 1838 d: 1894
- 5 Samuel Edward MAYS b: 19 DEC 1864 d: 4 FEB 1932
 - + Rowena Lee EVERS b: 6 SEP 1871 d: 23 MAY 1964
- 6 Katherine Frances MAYS b: 16 JUN 1902 d: 18 AUG 1994
 - + Federico Oliva MARTINEZ b: 20 JUL 1924
 - + MCDAVID
 - + Clifford Harold MERCKLE b: 23 SEP 1898 d: SEP 1967
- 6 Miriam Rowena MAYS b: 1 APR 1894 d: 18 AUG 1975

- + William Edward LEE b: 8 FEB 1891
- 6 Samuel Edwin MAYS b: 21 OCT 1905 d: 22 FEB 1967
- + Ruth Elizabeth BLACKMAN b: 6 JUN 1907 d: 16 MAR 2003
- 6 James Arden MAYS b: 1 MAR 1910 d: 29 SEP 1970
- + Living BYRD
- + Ruby Hazel PRATT
- 5 James Butler MAYS III b: 26 SEP 1858 d: 8 AUG 1862
- 5 Matthew Francis MAYS b: 10 OCT 1860
- + Maud Eliza WALTON b: 26 MAY 1864
- 6 Anne Mosely MAYS
- + Glenn Earle MILLER b: 9 JUL 1887
- 6 Katherine Toombs MAYS
- 6 James Francis MAYS
- + ELEANOR
- 6 Maud Walton MAYS
- 6 Mildred Miriam MAYS
- + Paul Hilliard MILLER
- 5 Martha Dart MAYS b: 1868
- 5 James Butler MAYS b: 17 DEC 1869 d: 25 FEB 1872
- 5 Catherine Josepha MAYS b: 29 AUG 1873 d: 26 MAR 1897
- 5 Earle Walton MAYS b: 28 AUG 1876
- + Mary WILMING b: 22 APR 1882
- 6 Josephine MAYS b: 27 MAY 1909
- 6 Earle Francis MAYS b: 11 NOV 1912
- 6 Mary MAYS b: 27 MAR 1909
- 6 Helen MAYS b: 8 DEC 1915
- 6 James Butler MAYS b: 7 NOV 1916
- 6 Grace MAYS b: 8 SEP 1918
- 6 John MAYS b: 23 JAN 1921
- 6 Samuel E. MAYS b: 18 DEC 1923
- 6 June Ann MAYS b: 28 JUN 1928
- 4 James Butler MAYS , Jr. b: 13 SEP 1836 d: 1920
- + Azelia POE b: 1842 d: 1892
- 5 James Butler MAYS III b: 13 MAR 1864 d: 14 JAN 1866
- 5 William Poe MAYS b: 16 APR 1866 d: 1917
- + Sadie EASON
- 6 James Butler MAYS
- 6 Charles Williams MAYS
- 5 Wilton Earle MAYS b: 19 JUL 1868
- + Rosa Florence SMITH
- 6 Wilton Earle MAYS , Jr.
- 6 James Smith MAYS
- 5 Ellen Poe MAYS b: 14 SEP 1873
- 5 Azelia Josepha MAYS b: 16 FEB 1877
- + John D. HOBBS
- 6 Mildred Ellen HOBBS b: 9 FEB 1903
- 6 John Dixon Mays HOBBS b: 5 DEC 1907
- 5 Samuel Baylis MAYS b: 23 MAY 1871 d: 14 MAY 1893
- 5 Hallie Poe MAYS b: 7 SEP 1871
- + GATES
- 5 Franklin Winslow MAYS b: 11 FEB 1882
- + Clorie May HOWELL
- 3 Baylis John EARLE b: 24 JAN 1795 d: 24 DEC 1844
- 3 Andrew Pickens EARLE b: 26 MAR 1797 d: 7 AUG 1825
- 3 James Harrison EARLE b: 15 FEB 1799 d: 1829
- 3 Elizabeth Hampton EARLE b: 13 MAR 1801 d: 1872
- + John MAXWELL b: 1791 d: 1870
- 4 Harriet MAXWELL
- + Michael Baylis EARLE
- 5 Theron EARLE

5 Hannah EARLE
 4 Robert MAXWELL
 + Lucy SLOAN
 5 Eloise MAXWELL
 5 Sloan MAXWELL
 5 John MAXWELL
 5 Harriet MAXWELL
 5 James MAXWELL
 5 Jefferson Davis MAXWELL
 4 Samuel MAXWELL
 + Julia KEELS
 5 Susan MAXWELL
 5 Frank MAXWELL
 5 Keels MAXWELL
 4 Mary Louisa MAXWELL
 4 Baylis John MAXWELL
 4 John Hampton MAXWELL
 + Mary ALEXANDER
 4 Martha Pickens MAXWELL
 + John KEELS
 4 Anne Maria MAXWELL
 + Ben SLOAN
 4 Miriam MAXWELL
 4 Emily Thompson MAXWELL
 + Joseph Bessier WEYMAN
 5 Samuel T. WEYMAN
 + FONTAINE
 6 George Fontaine WEYMAN
 6 Samuel Maverick WEYMAN
 6 Fontiane WEYMAN
 6 Betsy Shorter WEYMAN
 5 Josephine WEYMAN
 + Bryant HOUSTON
 + MAUREY
 5 Martha WEYMAN
 + John KEELS
 5 Ann Maria WEYMAN
 + Benjamin SLOAN
 6 Ann SLOAN
 + Bradshaw BEVERLY
 5 Miriam WEYMAN
 4 Elizabeth MAXWELL
 + Thomas L. LEWIS
 5 Elizabeth LEWIS
 5 Mary LEWIS
 5 Mattie LEWIS
 5 Julia LEWIS
 + Overton HENRY
 5 Emily LEWIS
 5 James LEWIS
 + BIRNIE
 5 Thomas LEWIS
 5 Edward LEWIS
 + POPE
 5 Benjamin LEWIS
 3 Mary Prince EARLE b: 1806
 + Robert MAXWELL
 4 Robert MAXWELL , Jr.
 4 Anne MAXWELL
 + John WRIGHT

4 Mary Louisa MAXWELL
 + T. J. WARREN
 5 Robert WARREN
 5 Lilly WARREN
 5 Mary WARREN
 5 Harriet WARREN
 5 Priestly WARREN
 4 Thomas Edward MAXWELL
 3 Sara Maria EARLE b: 9 AUG 1809 d: 10 AUG 1867
 + John Washington LEWIS d: 1865
 4 Pickens Rowland LEWIS
 + Laura EDWARDS
 4 Frances Harriet LEWIS
 + James Rice BROWN b: 18 AUG 1827
 5 John W. BROWN
 5 Sally Rice BROWN d: 1888
 5 George R. BROWN
 5 Joseph E. BROWN
 4 Mary LEWIS
 + F. D. THOMAS
 4 Baylis LEWIS
 + Ella SHOCKLEM
 4 Mildred LEWIS
 + Thomas MASTIN
 4 John Washington LEWIS , Jr.
 + Lucy MERIWETHER
 4 Edward LEWIS
 + Mattie MOSS
 3 Elias Theron EARLE b: 9 APR 1813 d: 7 JUL 1836
 3 Samuel Maxey EARLE b: 15 MAR 1815
 + Eliza Williams HARRISON
 4 Samuel EARLE b: 1844
 4 Baylis John EARLE
 4 Richard Harrison EARLE
 4 Edward Hampton EARLE d: 1875
 4 Mary Harrison EARLE b: 1852 d: 1857
 4 Richard Harrison EARLE b: 1855
 4 Elias Pickens EARLE d: MAR 1892
 + Mary Louise PALMER
 5 John Baylis EARLE
 5 Edward Palmer EARLE
 4 James EARLE
 3 Edward Hampton EARLE b: 21 OCT 1820 d: 1849
 3 Edward Preston EARLE b: 1803 d: 1803
 3 Morgan Prietsly EARLE b: 1804 d: 1845
 3 Harriet EARLE b: 1811 d: 20 MAY 1850
 + Elias EARLE , Jr.
 4 Frances Harriet EARLE
 4 Mary EARLE
 + Joseph Berry SLOAN
 5 Harriet SLOAN
 5 Mays SLOAN
 4 Wilton Robertson EARLE
 4 Miriam EARLE
 + T. B. LEE
 4 Elias EARLE
 + Nettie HARRISON
 4 Florence EARLE
 + James H. THORNWELL

40 M iii. **John Hampton HARRISON** was born Jan 1777.

- 2 John Hampton HARRISON b: 22 JAN 1777 d: 1838
 - + Jemima WILLIAMS d: 1858
 - 3 Clarissa HARRISON b: 1807
 - 3 Harriet HARRISON b: 1805 d: 1874
 - + Samuel Girard MCCLANAHAN
 - 3 James Perry HARRISON b: 26 DEC 1813 d: 5 SEP 1871
 - + Nancy Catherine BERRY b: 30 JUN 1825 d: 14 MAR 1872
 - 4 Sallie HARRISON b: AFT 1840
 - + Willis Benson HARRISON b: 27 OCT 1846
 - 5 James Furman Benson HARRISON b: 20 MAY 1874 d: 3 OCT 1940
 - + Mattie Elizabeth VAUGHAN b: 5 JUN 1881 d: 12 APR 1965
 - 3 John Hampton HARRISON b: 10 NOV 1809 d: 8 JAN 1879
 - + Maria Louise BENSON b: 10 MAR 1821 d: 24 SEP 1863
 - 4 John Hampton HARRISON b: 15 NOV 1840 d: 1919
 - + Nannie LATIMER
 - 5 Lillian M. HARRISON b: 1877 d: 1909
 - 5 John Hampton HARRISON b: 1878 d: 1943
 - + Maggie RICHARDSON
 - 5 James Robert HARRISON b: 1882 d: 1952
 - + Marguerite AUSTIN
 - 5 Steven M. HARRISON b: 1884 d: 1907
 - 5 Elizabeth Eudora HARRISON b: 1886 d: 1959
 - 5 William Henry HARRISON b: 1888 d: 1954
 - + Lizzie Mae BRASHIER
 - 5 Lena HARRISON b: 1897
 - + Lou DEAL b: 15 AUG 1858 d: 4 MAY 1944
 - 4 Willis Benson HARRISON b: 27 OCT 1846
 - + Sallie HARRISON b: AFT 1840
 - 5 James Furman Benson HARRISON b: 20 MAY 1874 d: 3 OCT 1940
 - + Mattie Elizabeth VAUGHAN b: 5 JUN 1881 d: 12 APR 1965
 - 4 Samuel Earle HARRISON b: 4 OCT 1855 d: 7 OCT 1926
 - 4 William Henry HARRISON b: 9 DEC 1855
 - + Harriet MCDANIEL
 - 4 Richard HARRISON
 - 4 Edith Louise HARRISON
 - 3 Elizabeth Hampton HARRISON b: 14 JAN 1803 d: 27 DEC 1865
 - + Samuel Girard EARLE b: 1 MAY 1789 d: JAN 1858

41 F iv. **Louisa Jane HARRISON** was born 1780.

- 2 Louisa Jane HARRISON b: 1780 d: 1827
 - + John WRIGHT
 - 3 Harriet Hampton WRIGHT b: BET 1795 AND 1814 d: BET 1816 AND 1899
 - + Samuel Sydney EARLE b: 22 MAR 1799 d: 1870
 - 4 Florence EARLE
 - + W. S. MUDD
 - 4 John Baylis EARLE
 - 4 Samuel Lowndes EARLE
 - + Maria WRENN
 - 4 Sara Ellen EARLE
 - + Robert W. GREENE
 - 4 Thomas Wright EARLE
 - 4 Joseph Berry EARLE
 - + Elizabeth MARTIN
 - 4 Harriet EARLE
 - + C. PERKINS
 - 5 Sophia PERKINS
 - + William G. MONTGOMERY
 - 6 Harriet Earle MONTGOMERY

6 William G. MONTGOMERY , Jr.
6 James MONTGOMERY
+ G. W. HEWITT
5 Sophie HEWITT
+ William G. MONTGOMERY
6 James MONTGOMERY
6 Harriet MONTGOMERY
6 William MONTGOMERY , Jr.
4 James Harrison EARLE
4 Paul Hamilton EARLE
+ Mary Gaines GREENE
4 Romert Emmett EARLE

- 42 F v. **Clarissa HARRISON** was born 1784. She died a child, in a fire, in 1792.
+ 43 M vi. **Isham HARRISON** was born Nov 1788 and died 30 Sep 1863.
44 M vii. **Thomas HARRISON** was born 1790.

2 Thomas HARRISON b: 1790 d: 1835
+ Hannah EARLE b: 1795 d: BET 1835 AND 1850
3 James Thomas HARRISON
+ BLEWITT
4 Unknown HARRISON
+ Stephen D. LEE
5 Blewitt LEE
4 Unknown HARRISON
+ DAWSON

- 45 M viii. **James (Jr.) HARRISON** was born Aug 1791.

2 James HARRISON , Jr. b: 2 AUG 1791 d: 1866
+ Sarah EARLE b: 2 AUG 1791
3 William HARRISON
3 Henry HARRISON
3 Elias HARRISON
3 Samuel HARRISON
3 Elizabeth HARRISON
3 James W. HARRISON
+ Mary BENSON
3 Frances M. HARRISON
+ WHITNER

- 46 M ix. **Benjamin HARRISON** was born 1792. He died 1812.

- 47 F x. **Elizabeth HARRISON** was born Oct 1792.

Elizabeth HARRISON b: 1792 d: 1835
+ Rowland THURMOND
+ S. G. WARD

- 48 F xi. **Mary Vivian "Polly" HARRISON** was born 1794. She died 1820.

- 49 M xii. **Richard HARRISON**.

2 Richard HARRISON b: 2 APR 1786 d: 18 AUG 1829
+ Catherine SLOAN b: 3 MAR 1796
3 Sloan HARRISON b: 1810
+ Catherine SAUNDERS
3 Josiah HARRISON
3 Elizabeth HARRISON
3 Mary V. HARRISON
3 Catherine Sloan HARRISON
3 Harriet HARRISON

3 Laura HARRISON
3 Florence HARRISON

50 F xiii. **Rose HARRISON.**

51 M xiv. **Henry Hampton HARRISON** was born 1798. He died 1808.

9. **Col. Richard HAMPTON** (Anthony) was born 25 Dec 1752 in Halifax County, VA. He died 4 Nov 1792 in Edisto Sawmills, Orangeburg County, South Carolina.

Richard, along with his brother Wade, were elected to South Carolina's Third General Assembly in 1779.

Colonel: "Revolutionary War"

Note: One of the commissioners to lay out the town of Columbia, SC.

Richard married **Mary BOWERS.**

They had the following children:

52 M i. **Henry Preston HAMPTON.**

53 M ii. **Edward HAMPTON.**

Third Generation

12. **Mary BYNUM** (Margaret HAMPTON, Anthony) was born 1776.

Marriage 1 John CARMICHAEL

Children

Elizabeth CARMICHAEL b: 12 OCT 1795

Margaret CARMICHAEL

Abner CARMICHAEL b: 16 SEP 1798

Joseph CARMICHAEL

Marriage 2 GARDNER

Children

Verlinda GARDNER

Gray Bynum GARDNER

Mary married **John CARMICHAEL.**

They had the following children:

54 M i. **Abner CARMICHAEL.**

Abner married **Fanny BRYAN**².

22. **Mary Ellen HAMPTON** (Edward, Anthony) was born 1777.

Mary married **John COOKE.**

They had the following children:

55 M i. **Nathan COOKE.**

28. **John Preston HAMPTON** (Henry, Anthony) was born 1783 in Fairfield Co., South Carolina.

John married **Susan HERBERT.**

They had the following children:

56 M i. **Henry R. HAMPTON.**

+ 57 M ii. **Thomas H. HAMPTON.**

58 F iii. **Susan HAMPTON.**

59 F iv. **Ann HAMPTON.**

30. **Col. Wade II HAMPTON** (Wade, Anthony) was born 21 Apr 1791 in SC. He died 10 Feb 1858 in Louisiana and was buried in Columbia, SC - Trinity Episcopal Church.

Wade Hampton II, was a 2nd Lt. in the War of 1812 and later served Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He was an exceptional horseman. You can read more about his ride from New Orleans to Columbia in "The Venturers" by Virginia Meynard.

Wade Hampton II (1791-1858), also served in the War of 1812 under Andrew Jackson. Jackson chose Hampton to carry the message to Washington of the victory at the battle of New Orleans. However, Wade II was perhaps best remembered for his domestic activities. He continued to successfully manage the family plantations, and excelled in social and political life. It was said that Hampton's personal library was one of the most extensive private collections in the country. At "Millwood," his plantation in Columbia, South Carolina Hampton bred fine horses and was called "The Great Warwick of South Carolina."

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco:

"Young Wade served as a second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Light Dragoons, but doffed his uniform when the general (his father) resigned. Looking after his father's Louisiana plantations, Wade found himself in New Orleans in December 1814," "where Gen. Andrew Jackson invited Hampton to join his staff. The next day the ragtag American force, outnumbered 2 to 1, routed the attacking Redcoats, neither side aware that a peace treat had been signed in Ghent, Belgium, two weeks before. In his report Jackson thanked the 23 year old Hampton. In one story often told by the family, Hampton galloped to Washington in ten and a half days with news of the victory."

"The second Wade Hampton had served his father long and well, sharing in the management of the Hampton empire, spending much time at Houmas." After his father's death, he continued to "manage his plantations and even invet in mines and railroads".....however, "he seemed better suited to spending money than accumulating it. Breeding and racing horses became his passion."

...."back home at Millwood", the Hamptons redefined hospitality. "The orignal structure was renovated in 1838 and expanded with the addition of wings. Six massive columns gave Millwood the Greek Revival appearance then in vogue."

DEATH OF WADE HAMPTON II. page 43: "One winter morning in 1858, the second Wade Hampton, now almost 67 years old, entered the Millwood library and spoke to his daughters. "Father is very unhappy," he said, "I dreamed last night I had done a mean thing & God knows, I did not think, that even in a dream I would do a mean thing."

"On the afternoon of February 9, while reading his Bible, he died. Wade had to console his sisters as he himself grieved over the loss of his father. "You may be assured that I shall do all in my power to comfort our dear Sisters," he wrote to Mary Fisher Hampton. "Their wishes shall be my law, and my time shall be at their disposal. I feel that I can not better prove my love for him we have lost than by caring for those beloved daughters who were so dear to him."

General Wade Hampton's father remained a widower after his first wife died, unlike the General.

HAMPTON-PRESTON MANSION - This mansion was built in 1818 for Ainsley Hall and purchased by Wade Hampton I in 1823 for his wife, Mary Cantey Hampton. Wade Hampton I was an experienced soldier from the Revolutionary War and a general in the War of 1812. At the time of his death in 1835, he was considered the wealthiest man in the United States The house was occupied by the Hampton family for 50 years. The Hampton's daughter, Caroline Hampton Preston, and her husband, John S. Preston, a wealthy lawyer, planter, banker, and politician, traveled frequently between the mansion and other family plantations in Louisiana and various European cities. Other Hamptons made their mark on South Carolina history. Wade Hampton II grew up at Woodlands, the plantation on the Congaree River and lived at Millwood, another plantation outside of Columbia, when he married. He was the wealthiest of all the Wade Hamptons. His son, Wade Hampton III grew up at Millwood. Hampton III commanded the Confederate Calvary during the Civil War and later went on to become Governor of South Carolina.

During the Civil War, the Hampton-Preston Mansion was seized and used as the Union Army headquarters for

General John A. Logan. It was spared for this purpose while three other Hampton family plantations were burned. The home was sold outside the family in 1873 and was used as a College for Women until it was later restored to its antebellum appearance. The home contains Hampton and Preston family furnishings and memorabilia dating back to 1810.

Location: 1615 Blanding Street

An item from the Columbia Chronicle, Dec. 003 newsletter of the Columbia Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society.

"Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858, Central Georgian

"Died on the 10th inst., at one of his plantations in Louisiana, Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and son of the distinguished soldier of that name of Revolutionary memory. His remains have been carried to Columbia, S. C."

Wade married **Ann FITZSIMONS**, daughter of Christopher FITZSIMONS and Catherine PRITCHARD, on 6 Mar 1817. Ann died 1833.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco:

"Before and after the War of 1812, young Wade traveled extensively, helping to manage his father's far-flung empire. All was not business, however. It may have been at Charleston's Washington Race Course that this most eligible of bachelors first met Ann FITZSIMONS. Three years younger than Wade, Ann was one of ten children born to Christopher Fitzsimons and Catharine Pritchard. The Irish-born Fitzsimons parlayed an inheritance and earnings as a Charleston cotton factor into a fortune in land and slaves. In 1807 he pursued a large house in the city that had been built a century earlier by William Rhett, the swashbuckler who cleared the coast of pirates.

Fitzsimons wrote to Wade's father, "He appears as steady as a man of forty years of age and I think very free from the vices that our young men of his age are generally addicted to."

"Wade Hampton and Ann Fitzsimons were married at the bride's home on March 6, 1817. As a wedding present Ann's father gave them a 730 acre plantation near Augusta, GA, with 75 slaves. Not to be outdone, General Hampton presented the couple with 3,000 acres in Richland District, South Carolina." He built for them a two story home they called "Millwood."

Ann's trousseau was elaborate. Dresses were made of satin, velvet, and lace, and her wide-brimmed hats were loaded with ribbons and feathers. She and Wade were married at the FitzSimons home in one of the most elaborate weddings Charlestonians had ever witnessed.

"On Saturday, March 28, 1818, at the Fitzsimons' home on Hassel Street in the Charleston neighborhood known as Rhett'sbury, Ann Hampton gave birth to a son. Like his father and grandfather, he was christened Wade Hampton." Wade and Ann would have a large family: "Christopher (Kit) was three years younger than Wade. Harriet Flud was born in 1823; Catharine (Kate) Pritchard in 1824; Ann M. in 1826; Caroline Louisa in 1828; Frank in 1829; and Mary Fisher in 1833. "

However, there were complications after the delivery of their eighth child, Mary Fisher Hampton. "The 39 year old mother never recovered, dying a few weeks later."

Email September 10, 2004 from Lois Waddington: Came across a journal entry I had written a few years ago and thought some of you might be interested.

"Sunday was very eventful, beginning with services at Trinity Cathedral (Episcopal), built between 1847 and 1861. It was founded in 1812. The interior is absolutely beautiful, with stained glass windows and a marble altar. We were impressed by the number of young families and the music program. Two of the six ordained staff are women. I also liked the "blessing of the children" during the communion service.

The churchyard was equally fascinating. In the back of the church we found a map of the graveyard drawn by G. McDuffie Hampton, C.E., 10/1/1901. From it we located the plot of the Wade Hampton Family. I hadn't thought of

this possibility! We spent some time trying to figure who belonged to which Wade Hampton, for each one had two or three wives. We finally gave up! We were particularly touched by the words on one tombstone, which reads as follows:

Tribute of Affection
To the memory of
Mrs. Ann Hampton
consort of Col. Wade Hampton II and
daughter of the late Christopher Fitzsimmons, Esq.
Jan 1794 - Feb. 1833

This exemplary and interesting woman died as she had lived, an example of every ennobling quality of mind and every softer virtue of the heart which could dignify the Christian or adorn the human character.

Thou art gone to the grave but we will not deplore thee. Where God was thy ransom, thy guardian, and guide, He gave thee, He took thee and He will restore thee and death has no sting, for the Savior has died.

This Wade Hampton loved horses and had a lot of race horses. We saw his portrait at the Hampton-Preston Mansion. His nose reminded us of Gordon's and Ruthie's.

They had the following children:

- + 60 M i. **General Wade III HAMPTON C.S.A.-Gov. of SC** was born 28 Mar 1818 and died 11 Apr 1902.
- + 61 M ii. **Christopher HAMPTON** was born 11 Aug 1821 and died 8 Jan 1886.
- 62 F iii. **Harriett Flud HAMPTON (never married)** was born 16 Apr 1823. She died¹ 2 Jun 1848.
- 63 F iv. **Catharine Pritchard HAMPTON (never married)** "Kate" was born 24 Nov 1824. She died 10 Aug 1916.

A DIARY FROM DIXIE 1862 - "Hampton estate has fifteen hundred negroes on Lake Washington, Mississippi. Hampton girls talking in the language of James's novels: "Neither Wade nor Preston - that splendid boy!-would lay a lance in rest - or couch it, which is the right phrase for fighting, to preserve slavery. They hate it as we do." "What are they fighting for?" "Southern rights - whatever that is. And they do not want to be understrappers forever to the Yankees. They talk well enough about it, but I forget what they say." Johnny Chesnut says: "No use to give a reason- a fellow could not stay away from the fight - not well." It takes four negroes to wait on Johnny satisfactorily."

One of the most sensational scandals of their time involved Ann's sister Catharine's husband, James Henry Hammond. A governor of Georgia and extremely wealthy man, Hammond was well known for his long time affair with one of his slaves, Sally. The Hamptons were close to the Hammond's and often visited them at Silver Bluff and at the home the Hammond's maintained in Columbia. "However, in October 1843, Catharine Hampton went to her father and told him that she had been keeping a secret for months. On April 13, her uncle James, the 19 year old charged, had attempted to seduce her."

Quotes from the book, "Wade Hampton" by Cisco: "According to one account Catharine's father threatened Hammond with death. Son Wade and brothers-in-law John Manning and John Preston each wanted to kill Hammond themselves. William Campbell Preston is said to have intervened, caling, reasoning with the outraged father. Hammond reported receiving on November 1 a letter from the second Wade Hampton "denouncing me in the coursest terms" and severing all relations.

Hammond apparently lived in fear of the Hampton men for quite some time. However, the

Hampton's decided to try and ruin him politically. In Hammond's private correspondence, he even said "I question whether he (Wade Hampton II) has even said one word to the girls on the subject." Note he said "girls", plural. "Hammond spent the next 14 years in polical exile." "Hammond's journal is the only major source of information we have on the scandal." "The girls had entered adolescence motherless, probably bored and unsupervised, artless if not innocent. They would emerge from the trial seemingly chastened and subdued, even depressed. Harriet died in 1848, only twenty-five years old. Catharine, Ann and Caroline each lived into the twentieth century. None of the four ever married."

64 F v. **Ann M. HAMPTON (never married)** was born 7 Sep 1826. She died 5 Mar 1914.

Never married.

65 F vi. **Caroline Louisa HAMPTON (never married)** was born 25 Jan 1828. She died 29 Sep 1902.

Never married.

A DIARY FROM DIXIE - LINCOLNTON, N. C. -

1862 - Mary Preston was saying she had asked the Hamptons how they relished the idea of being paupers. If the country is saved none of us will care for that sort of thing. Philosophical and patriotic, Mr. Chesnut came in, saying: "Conrad has been telegraphed from New Orleans that the great iron-clad Louisiana went down at the first shot." Mr. Chesnut and Mary Preston walked off, first to the bulletin-board and then to the Prestons'.

1865; children from a Cathlic school save the Hampton home: "The nuns and girls marched to the old Hampton house (Mrs. Preston's now), and so saved it. They walked between files of soldiers. Men were rolling tar barrels and lighting torches to fling on the house when the nuns came. Columbia is but dust and ashes, burned to the ground. Men, women, and children have been left there homeless, houseless, and without one particle of food - reduced to picking up corn that was left by Sherman's horses on picket grounds and parching it to stay their hunger."

+ 66 M vii. **Col. Frank HAMPTON** was born 19 Jun 1829 and died 9 Jun 1863.

67 F viii. **Mary Fisher HAMPTON (never married)** was born 13 Jan 1833. She died 12 Dec 1866.

Mary never married. Wade Hampton III wrote the following letters to his younger sister Mary Fisher – he generally called her “Mary” but occasionally “Fisher” – from Wild Woods Plantation in Mississippi. In addition to Wild Woods, which covered 835 acres, he owned Bayou Place, which when expanded into Richland, embraced 2,729 acres; Otterbourne, 1,354 acres; Walnut Ridge, 2,529 acres; and Bear Gardens, 2,962 acres. The combined 10,409 acres were worked by 900 slaves. In 1850 Wild Woods alone produced 5,000 bushels of corn and 453 bales of cotton. There were 177 slaves on the plantation.

Hampton and his second wife, Mary Singleton McDuffie—she is other “Mary” referred to in these letters to his sister – whom he married January 27, 1858, paid annual visits to the Mississippi plantations. Besides surpervising operations on all his properties, he entertained the many guests who came to Wild Woods.

From "The Plantation South" by Katharine M. Jones (out-of-print):

Wild Woods, Mississippi, Nov. 2, 1857

Your letter by Col. (A. H.) Gladden, My Dear Mary, was he only letter I rece'd last week, and the date of that was the 12th Oct.... I fear you all have been writing by Memphis in which case, if the letters come at all, they weill spend two or three weeks on the road... I never knew as much sickness thro' the county. But I hope the frosts have made the country safe now. I am the only one, I think, who has escaped an attach, and I do not know what to attribute my exemption to, except my having been wet every day since my arrival. I have been out day and night and have been quite well, which is more than I deserve...The crops are turning out ver well. I have out about 500 bales and I hope to get 1000 more. The weather is favorable for picking tho' we have ad rather too much rain... The sickness on my place has decreased, but

not ceased. There have two deaths since my arrival: one a fine young man, and the other the younger child of Lizzy, making in all 37 deaths, this year. I am greatly distressed at this mortality. The people seem cheerful now, and I hope soon to see them all well again. Give all love to all and with a kiss to Sally.

I am Yr. Affection brother
W. Hampton, Jr.

If the parade horse is left, you must have him put in fine order for me.

Wild Woods, Nov. 8, 1857

My Dear Mary: Since the establishment of our wonderful P.O. we rarely get any letters and it often takes two or three weeks to get answers from N.O. Your letters, however have come with regularity, and have been most acceptable to me. They gratify me by showing how kind you have been in going to see Mary.... I shall rely on you have her in Columbia when I arrive. You can make her pay her visit to Millwood at that time. Be sure to do so, and then I won't stop on the way. I expect to leave on the 14th which ought to take me to Millwood by the 18th or 20th but I will telegraph you en route.

Two days ago, on our return from hunting, I found here another Englishman, Capt. Tower of the Guards, who was in every action of the Crimea. He called to see the Duncans and not finding them, he came here as he had a letter to me. He is a very nice fellow, and seems to regret much not being to stay here longer. But he says he will come back. Today I took them bear-hunting and we killed four. Unfortunately I could not shoot them to the death, as they are not accustomed to the sport. Lord Althrop (or as Sam calls him "Lord") was with me and he literally had his clothes torn off. I had to furnish him with my drawers, so as enable him to come home decently. To show them the full glory of the country, we had severe thunder storm and came home in the hardest rain I ever saw. I fear they will all be knocked up tomorrow. They get on very well, as Frederic is sick and has been all the time, I just let them take care of themselves. Tomorrow (Sunday) all are going except the Portmans, who stay because he is not very well....

Wild Woods, Mar. 27, 1858

My Dear Mary: I know you would like to be here tomorrow, so as to give me a kiss upon my birth-day; but your heart will be with me, I am sure, my darling, and no one will offer kinder or warmer wishes for my welfare than my dear little sister. I wish you were with me, for I think you would be happier and now the weather is so exquisite that you would enjoy your rides with us. Mary has grown to like them very much and she has improved in her riding a great deal. She has entire confidence in the sobriety and gentleness of Fanny, so that they get on very well together. No one ride the little mare but herself, and she is fat as a butterball..... The Duncans are up at Linden, and are to dine here today. We dined at Linden yesterday.

The country is beginning to look charmingly and the ladies all enjoy it very much. My boat has been nicely fixed, and we go out in it some times. Mary says I must not sell this place, as she likes it very much. I think she will like the country a great deal and but for the long journey out she would always come. By the last packet she received a very affection letter from Wade, which gratified her greatly. I am very sorry to hear that you all do not wish to go to Europe.

Wild Woods, Apr. 10, 1858

My Dear Fisher...The day for writing to you has come again and though I have no good news to give you, I can not omit my usual letter. I hoped, when I wrote last, to tell you in this letter,

that we should leave in a very few days; but we are in great danger from the river, which is higher than it has ever been. Many of the levees are broken and Steels Bayou is rising very rapidly. I am very much afraid that we shall all be overflowed, and I must wait a little while to see what will be the result. If the river does not fall very soon, we shall have the most disastrous frehet every known in this valley... My places were in good order and I had hopes of making the best crop I ever have made; but now I fear I will have none.

The Portmans expect to leave in a day or two. They seem quite settled in their purpose of coming back here next fall to live. I have discouraged this plan, but they wish to try it, so I will do all I can to assist them. Mally Howell is here, and is very anxious to sell his place so as to settle here. He will go in a short time up the river and proposes to meet us in N. O. to go on with us Ca.

Mary is getting on famously, and does not seem to be tired of the country. She rides a good deal, and sometimes goes out in the boat, tho' she does not like sailing....

Wild Woods, Apr. 16, 1858

My Dear Mary:..... The water has been rising ever since I wrote, and though the river has fallen, the bayou has injured us very much. I hope however, that it will be down in time for us to get some more cotton in, and though it will be too late for a good crop, still we may make some thing. I could have saved nearly all the land I have, had I not depended on the river levees. It will be lesson to me however and I will now go on with my own levees.

Now I am at work clearing new land and preparing another crop and another plantation. I hope to get off in a week, if the river goes down, but you must not count too certainly on my leaving here.

We are all getting on very well and but for the water, our sojourn here would have been very pleasant. Mary has improved a great deal and looks very well. She has gone on much better than I expected and seems to take a great interest in every thing.....

Wild Woods, Apr. 24, 1858

... We expected to leave tomorrow, but I was not able to get ready so soon. The water fell some what, but we hear of another rise and I fear if that comes down now, that our prospects for a crop will be but por. As it is we have been thrown back greatly, and could not make full crops in any event. I hope we may escape, but matters are very critical at present. We are just going to the Duncans' to dine with them and I expect to hear full accounts from the upper rivers there. The only topic now, is the high water

Wild Woods, May 1, 1858

You will I fear my dear Mary, be quite in despair, when you see the date of my letter; but as I write to say that we will take the packet tomorrow certainly D.V. The river rose so much this week, that I was afraid to attempt to get a boat, so we waited for the packet. Indeed I ought not to leave here now, as the river is nearly as high as it has been and all accounts from above would make us fear that there will be a terrible overflow. But as the ladies are anxious to get off and I want to see you all very much, so I hope to have the pleasure very soon, to be once more with you all, and to take you to ride and drive with me. I hope you will have the horses in good condition when I get there.

Old Point Virginia, July 15, 1858

My Dear Mary: We reached here last evening and found such a crowd, that not a room was to be had. But Mr. Segar (who owns the Hotel) brought us to his own house about a mile from the Point, and we are very comfortable, waiting for some persons to vacate. Neither my letter

despatch came. Nor are the boys here at which I am greatly disappointed. I have telegraphed to them to come on... Do Have the Carolinian sent to me....

This is a pretty place and so far the weather is delightful. There is a great crowd here, 700 persons, but Segar promises to make us comfortable...

Old Point, July 23, 1858

We are quite comfortably fixed, having three rooms (one parlor) in a cottage, though the crowd is still very great. The proprietor has done all he could for us, and I never was at a place where greater attention was shown to me. The bathing is not good, nor is there good driving in the neighborhood as the people seem to think the best way to locomote, is by boats. The worst feature in the matter, is, that the fishing is a complete humbug; They catch only a small fish, and even these are not in large numbers. So as the driving, bathing, and fishing are bad, I think our stay will be but short. I think I shall go to the sps. And spend some time there.

The boys have grown very much, and it has been a great pleasure to me, to have them here. They will go on in a day or two...

White Sulphur Springs, VA, Aug. 14, 1858

.....The place is fearfully dull, and there are but few persons here whom I know. So I think we shall not stay here much longer but will try the Sweet Springs where I think the bath will be of service to Mary.

A good many Carolinians are coming in now but I do not know many of them.... I hope you won't ride your horse if he is not in proper order, or dangerous. Nothing a horse can do, is as bad as stumbling, for no good riding can guard against accidents from that fault. Can't you get some other horse for the present?

Wild Woods, Nov. 6, 1859

My Dear Fisher: Though I know you have written to me, yet no letters have come, but I hope to get a good supply by the packet today and to hear of the well doing of all the dear ones at home. Here we have had the most beautiful weather and this last few days have been as bright and balmy as spring. My work is getting on slowly, but well. I will get the Levee finished, and I think it will stand. The crop will turn out somewhat better than I supposed, and I hope to make 850 Bales. But my places look desolate to the last degree and I was ashamed to show them to Capt. Hamilton. Tell Frank that he must be civil to him, as he is a nice fellow. I think Frank had better rent 1000 acres of land to the Turpentine man, if he can get 1200 pr. Ann for it. Say to Frank that the dog he gave me quite comes up to his reputation that he is one of the best bear dogs I ever saw.....

Wild Woods, Nov. 4, 1860

I am in expectation of hearing very soon what the Legislature will do and if the Session is continued until the fourth Monday in Nov. I must go on though I shall dislike to do so. If they only remain in Session, for a few days, then there will be no necessity for me to be there.

The weather is perfect, but the crops are too far gone to improve. W. R. (Walnut Ridge Plantation) will make I think as good, if not the best crop ever made there, but on all these places the cotton is very bad. Tult is greatly dispirited about this, but says that "if his life had depended on making a good crop he could not have tried harder." All are well. Take care of yourselves and God bless you all.

Yrs affy
W. H.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco,

Brassey, Inc, 2004.

Page 184: "On December 12 Mary Fisher Hampton died. According to family tradition she came down with fever while nursing the aged Mauma Nelly, a longtime family servant. Mary Fisher's funeral was held at Trinity Episcopal Church at four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, December 13. She was almost thirty-four. Like her sisters, she never married. She hero-worshipped her brother Wade, and he grieved deeply over her death."

34. **Caroline Martha HAMPTON** (Wade, Anthony) was born 12 Sep 1807 in South Carolina.

Wade I was the richest man in the U.S. at the time of his death, having married three wealthy women. Mary Cantey, his third wife, outlived him by many years. She left the beautiful Hampton-Preston House to their daughter, Caroline Hampton Preston. After the Civil War she did much entertaining and Wade III was often a guest in her home.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

In 1845, the second Wade Hampton was concerned about his brother-in-law, John Smith Preston: "John and Caroline Preston had moved to Louisiana in 1840. Responsibility for managing the vast Houmas plantation left Preston physically exhausted and emotionally drained. Legal challenges to his ownership of the land, cases that would drag through the courts for years, added to his burdens. The elder Hampton thought that a change of scene might help. He suggested that the Prestons, accompanied by Wade and Margaret Hampton, vacation abroad. They took him up on the idea. But by the late spring of 1846, Margaret was expected another child, making a sea voyage and extensive travel impossible. It was agreed that Wade alone would accompany the Prestons across the Atlantic."

"Mary Chesnut, A DIARY FROM DIXIE" Mary Chesnut was often in the company of "Mrs. Preston", and they seemed true friends.

April 15, 1861: page 39: "In the afternoon, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Joe Heyward and I drove around the Battery. We were in an open carriage. What a changed scene, the very liveliest crowd I think I ever saw, everybody talking at once. All glasses were still turned on the grim old fort." (Fort Sumter at Charleston)

Footnote on pg 39: "Caroline Hampton, a daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, of the Revolution, was the wife of John S. Preston, an ardent advocate of secession, who served on the staff of Beauregard at Bull Run and subsequently reached the rank of Brigadier-General."

page 130: Mary Chesnut quoted a saying of Mrs. Preston's, when describing someone she overheard in a conversation: [he was] "a complicated character truly beyond La Bruyere, with what Mrs. Preston calls refinement spread thin until it is skin-deep only."

"Governor Manning said to me: "Look at Sister Caroline. Does she look as if she had the pluck of a heroine?" Then he related how a little while ago William, the butler, came to tell her that John, the footman, was drunk in the cellar, mad with drink; that he had a carving knife which he was brandishing in drunken fury, and he was keeping everybody from their business, threatening to kill any one who dared to go into the basement. They were like a lock of frightened sheep down there. She did not speak to one of us, but following William down to the basement, holding up her skirts. She found the servants scurrying everywhere, screaming and shouting that John was crazy and going to kill them. John was bellowing like a bull of Bashan, knife in hand, chasing them at his pleasure. Mrs. Preston walked up to him, "Give me that knife," she demanded. He handed it to her. She laid it on the table. "Now come with me," she said, putting her hand on his collar. She led him away to the empty smoke-house, and there she locked him in and put the key in her pocket. Then she returned to her guests, without a ripple on her placid face. "She told me of it, smiling and serene as you see her now," the Governor concluded. Before the war shut him in, General Preston sent to the lakes for his salmon, to Mississippi for his venison, to the mountains for his mutton and grouse. It is good enough, the best dish at all these houses, what the Spanish call "the hearty welcome." Thackeray says at every American table he was first served with "grilled hostess." At the head of the table sat a person, fiery-faced, anxious, nervous, inwardly murmuring, like Falstaff, "Would it were night, Hal, and all were well."

Page 295, March 8th. 1864: "Mrs. Preston 'a story. As we walked home, she told me she had just been to see a lady she had known re than twenty years before. She had met her in this wise: One of the chambermaids of the St.

Charles Hotel (New Orleans) told Mrs. Preston 's nurse-it was when Mary Preston was a baby-that up among the servants in the garret there was a sick lady and her children The maid was sure she was a lady, and thought she was hiding from somebody. Mrs. Preston went up, knew the lady, had her brought down into comfortable rooms, and nursed her until she recovered from her delirium and fever. She had run away, indeed, and was hiding herself and her children from a worthless husband. Now, she has one son in a Yankee prison, one mortally wounded, and the last of them dying there under her eyes of consumption. This last had married here in Richmond, not wisely, and too soon, for he was a mere boy; his pay as a private was eleven dollars a month, and his wife's family charged him three hundred dollars a month for her board ; so he had to work double tides, do odd jobs by night and by day, and it killed him by exposure to cold in this bitter climate to which his constitution was unadapted. They had been in Vicksburg during the siege, and during the bombardment sought refuge in a cave. The roar of the cannon ceasing, they came out gladly for a breath of fresh air. At the moment when they emerged, a bomb burst there, among them, so to speak, struck the son already wounded, and smashed off the arm of a beautiful little grandchild not three years old. There was this poor little girl with her touchingly lovely face, and her arm gone. This mutilated little martyr, Mrs. Preston said, was really to her the crowning touch of the woman's affliction. Mrs. Preston put up her hand, "Her baby face haunts me."

Marriage 1 Caroline Martha HAMPTON b: 12 Sep 1807 in South Carolina
Children

Charles PRESTON b: 1832

Alfred PRESTON b: 1834

John Smith "Jack" PRESTON, JR. b: 1836 in S.C.

Maj. William "Willie" PRESTON, C.S.A. b: 1837 in S.C.

Wade Hampton PRESTON b: 1839

Mary Canty "Mamie" PRESTON b: 1840 in S.C.

Sarah Buchanan "Buck" PRESTON b: 1842 in S.C.

Susan "Tudie" PRESTON b: 1845 in S.C.

The Hampton-Preston Mansion and the Siebels House. The homes are at Taylor, Blending and Richland streets, respectively, between Pickens and Henderson Streets in Columbia, SC.

Caroline married **Brig. Gen. John Smith PRESTON C.S.A.**, son of Gen. Francis Smith PRESTON and Sarah Buchanan CAMPBELL. John was born 20 Apr 1809 in Abington, Washington Co., Va. He died 1 May 1881 in Columbia, SC.

Birth: Apr. 20, 1809

Death: May. 1, 1881

Brigadier General, CSA, Civil War. Educated at Hampden-Sydney, University of Virginia and Harvard. Preston served in the South Carolina Senate from 1848-1856. Promoted to Brigadier General on June 10, 1864. He was a half uncle by marriage and father-in-law to General Wade Hampton.

John lived in 1840 in Columbia, SC. He was commissioned assistant adjutant general with rank of lieutenant colonel on August 13, 1861. In July 1863 he became superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond and was first promoted to colonel on Apr 23, 1863 and then Brigadier General on June 10, 1864.

Houmas House

Located in Burnside, the original plantation was part of the land purchased by Maurice Conway and Alexander Latil from the Houmas Indians. Latil built the first structure on the property sometime during the late 18th century.

In 1812, the property was purchased by General Wade Hampton of South Carolina. General Hampton's son-in-law, John Smith Preston, began building a Greek Revival mansion adjacent to the Latil house in 1840. The two buildings were later attached by an arched carriage way.

In 1858, John Burnside purchased the house and ultimately the plantation encompassed 20,000 acres where Burnside grew and processed sugar cane. During the Civil War, Houmas Plantation was spared from total destruction by Union troops when Burnside, an Irishman, declared he was a British subject and received immunity.

After the war, the plantation changed hands but remained prosperous until the turn of the century. At that point, portions of the land were sold and the house began to fall apart. In 1940, Dr. George Crozat of New Orleans purchased the house and began restoring it to its original 1840 appearance.

When you take the tour, notice the details of this fine old house. Of particular interest is the portico on three sides as well as the glassed-in window walk.

For more information on Houmas House, call 504/473-7841.

"Mary Chesnut's Diary" February 23rd , 1862" "While Mr. Chesnut was in town I was at the Prestons. John Cochran and some other prisoners had asked to walk over the grounds, visit the Hampton Gardens, and some friends in Columbia.. After the dreadful state of the public mind at the escape of one of the prisoners, General Preston was obliged to refuse his request. Mrs. Preston and the rest of us wanted him to say "Yes," and so find out who in Columbia were his treacherous friends. Pretty bold people they must be, to receive Yankee invaders in the midst of the row over one enemy already turned loose amid us. General Preston said: "We are about to sacrifice life and fortune for a fickle multitude who will not stand up to us at last." The harsh comments made as to his lenient conduct to prisoners have embitter him. I told him what I had heard Captain Trenholm say in his speech. He said he would listen to no criticism except from a man with a musket on his shoulder, and who had beside enlisted for the war, had given up all, and had no choice but to succeed or die."

"Mary Chestnut's Diary" Page 159, April 27, 1862: "The fall of New Orleans means utter ruin to the private fortunes of the Prestons. Mr. Preston came from New Orleans so satisfied with Mansfield Lovell and the tremendous steam-rams he saw there. While in New Orleans Burnside offered Mr. Preston five hundred thousand dollars, a debt due to him from Burnside, and he refused to it. He said the money was safer in Burnside 's hands than his. And so it may prove, so ugly is the outlook now. Mary Preston was saying she had asked the Hamptons how they relished the idea of being paupers. If the country is saved none of us will care for that sort of thing."

In 1875, a correspondent had this to day about General Preston: "Gen. Preston was one of the richest men in South Carolina before the War. He owned several hundred slaves, and his residence in Columbia was the finest in the city, surrounded by three acres of ground, in which ever rare and costly herb and plant and flower grew; it was, so far as wealth could make it, the ideal home. Many times have I passed before those splendid grounds at Columbia, glorious even in their ruin, and thought what an enchanting place it must have been in the days of Preston's prosperity. The General is now advanced in years, his vast estate were consumed in war, leaving hardly a vestige; his home was broken up, and all his houses but one swept away by flame; his nearest and dearest relations were slain in battle, and he lives but to mourn and to hate." Where a lost cause make vengeance hopeless, it naturally falls to hate and extreme speech. Taking the opposite circumstances into account, are General Preston's expressions more vindictive than the North has heard against the Southern people from the haranguers such as Wendell Phillips, Gen. Cary, and other who had lost nothing by the war? To Gen. Preston the passions of the war have not subsided. They have left him his relatives slain, his estate destroyed, his home burned, his section conquered and his State degraded and made alien to him by negro rule."

They had the following children:

- + 68 F i. **Margaret Buchanan Frances PRESTON** was born 13 Jan 1818 and died 27 Jun 1852.
- 69 M ii. **Charles PRESTON** was born 1832.
- 70 M iii. **Alfred PRESTON** was born 1834.
- 71 M iv. **John Smith ("Jack") PRESTON** "Jack" was born 1836.
- 72 M v. **Maj. William "Willie" PRESTON C.S.A.** "Willie" was born 1837. He died³ 20 Jul 1864 in /at the battle of Atlanta.

It was Willie Preston's shot that broke the flagstaff at Fort Sumter on 13 April 1861.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco,

Brassey, Inc, 2004.

Page 57: "During the Sumter bombardment Lt. William Campbell Preston aimed the Fort Moultrie gun that brought down Anderson's flagstaff. Preston's grandmother Mary Cantey Hampton, 81 year old widow of the first Wade Hampton, was delighted when she heard the news. Described as the "mildest, sweetest, gentlest of old ladies," she fired off a telegram from Columbia that read simply, "Well done, Willie!"

He was appointed Captain 15 Aug 1861 and then Major of Artillery on 2 Ap 1863.

He was shot and killed outside Atlanta as "he was bringing his battery into position when a shot tore out his heart. He died instantly."- From "A Silence After Trumpets", by F. Herman Jackson and M. McNease Kinard. He was killed in action on 20 July 1864 in Atlanta, GA.

"Mary Chestnut's Diary" page 315: "Isabella soon came. She said she saw the Preston sisters pass her house, and as they turned the corner there was a loud and bitter cry. It seemed to come from the Hampton house. Both girls began to run at full speed. "Wish is the matter?" asked Mrs. Martin. "Mother, listen; that sounded like the cry of a broken heart," said Isabella; "something has gone terribly wrong at the Prestons'." Mrs. Martin is deaf, however, so she heard nothing and thought Isabella fanciful. Isabella hurried over there, and learned that they had come to tell Mrs. Preston that Willie was killed - Willie! His mother's darling. No country ever had a braver soldier, a truer gentleman, to lay down his life in her cause."

- 73 M vi. **Wade Hampton (died a child) PRESTON** was born 1839. He died 1842.
- + 74 F vii. **Mary Canty "Mamie" PRESTON** was born 1840 and died 1891.
- 75 F viii. **Sarah Buchanan "Buck" PRESTON** "Buck" was born 1842. She died 1880.

Two docents (Frances Herman Jackson and Mary McNease Kinard) at the Preston mansion in Columbia, S.C. wrote a fictional novel based on the life and family of Sarah Buchanan Preston entitled "A Silence After Trumpets; The Story of Sarah Buchanan Preston" pub. by The Reprint Co., Publishers in Spartenburg, S.C. in 1998. (ISBN 0-87152-518-6).

Buck died at age thirty-eight after complications resulting from sugery in 1880.

She is most famous for her charm and beauty...and for refusing the romantic affections of the Civil War's confederate hero, General Hood (he was a very very brave man, but not of the intellectual muster required of the young European educated beauty).

Buck is mentioned often as a friend and confidant of Mary Chesnut's in Mary's diary.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman" by Walter Brian Cisco:

"The casket containing Preston's body, draped with the old Legion flag, was sent by rail to Columbia for burial next to his mother in the graveyard at Trinity Episcopal Church. Sarah Buchanan "Buck" Preston, a 22 year old Hampton cousin, ran out of the funeral service. "I can bear to think of Preston," she cried. "Can't bear to hear any more moaning, and weeping and wailing, if I do - I shall die."

- + 76 F ix. **Susan "Tudie" PRESTON** was born 1845 and died 1905.
- 37. **Susan Frances HAMPTON** (Wade, Anthony) was born 1816. She died Oct 1845.

"Wade Hampton" by Cisco, page 37: "[in 1845] One month later [after the birth of Wade and Margaret Hampton's daughter, Susan] Susan Hampton Manning died soon after giving birth to a son.

Susan married **John Lawrence MANNING**.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco:

Susan and her husband, John Lawrence Manning, were "regular visitors at the Columbia townhouse John and Caroline Preston shared with Caroline's widowed mother."

page 53: "John Lawrence Manning, husband of the late Susan Hampton Manning, was elected to the convention from Clarendon District. (South Carolina convention of December 1860)

They had the following children:

77 M i. (son) **MANNING**.

43. **Isham HARRISON** (Elizabeth HAMPTON, Anthony) was born Nov 1788 in Cripple Creek Plantation, Greenville County, SC. He died 30 Sep 1863 in Sunnyside, Aberdeen, MS.

James Saunders, "Early Settlers in Alabama," "Mr. Isham Harrison was born in the northeastern part of South Carolina. He was a near relative of President Harrison, a cousin of Benjamin Harrison of Brunswick County, Virginia, and father of Mrs. David Moore of Huntsville, and his mother was a sister of Gen. Wade Hampton of Revolutionary fame. His brother, Thomas Harrison, was father of James J. Harrison, the distinguished lawyer of Columbus, Miss, whose daughter Regina married Gen. Stephen D. Lee. Isham Harrison married in South Carolina, Harriet Kelley, who was a sister of Senator William Kelley of Alabama. She was a woman of commanding appearance, of superior intellect, and great force of character. They moved to Jones Valley, near Birmingham, Ala. Here he represented Jefferson County in the Legislature of Alabama, in 1823. When he moved to eastern Mississippi, he owned a large body of land here, which has since become immensely valuable for its minerals. I much doubt if any man who owns land in North Alabama is doing justice to his heirs to sell it, before a hole is bored down into the earth, at least 2000 feet deep. The children of Isham Harrison and Harriet Kelley were 13 in number."

Isham Harrison

son of James Harrison & Elizabeth Hampton

b. November 1788 at Cripple Creek Plantation, Greenville County, SC

m. Harriett Kelly about 1810 in SC

Served in the War of 1812

Served in the AL Legislature 1825-1825

d. September 30, 1863 at Sunnyside, Aberdeen, MS

Harriett Kelly

daughter of Gershom Kelly and Bridget Tatum

b. February 11, 1789 at Greenville County, SC

m. Isham Harrison about 1810 in SC

d. July 1, 1856 at Aberdeen, MS

The Chase at Melton's Bluff.

No. 1. Eliza Harrison, who married, before the family moved from Alabama, Dr. B. W. Earle, a son of General Earle, of South Carolina.

2. Laura Harrison, who married (also in Alabama) the late William H. Jack, an eminent lawyer of Texas.

3. James E. Harrison, who raised a regiment in Texas, where he lived, and, during the war, rose to the rank of brigadier general; he is dead, and his family live in Waco; he married, first, Mary Evans, daughter of J. Evans, and secondly, Mrs. Carter.

4. Louisa Harrison, who married Dr. Wells A. Thompson, who died in Waco, Texas.

5. John Hampton Harrison, who died at the age of twenty-two; graduate in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

6. Isham Harrison,

7) Dr. Richard Harrison (twin brother of Isham) raised a regiment, and became a prisoner on the fall of Vicksburg. He is dead. He married Mary Ragsdale, daughter of Daniel Ragsdale, of Aberdeen, Miss.

8) General Thomas Harrison was "first major of the celebrated Eighth Texas Cavalry, and subsequently became a most valuable and conspicuous brigadier general of cavalry" (see Campaigns of Forrest). I made his acquaintance during the forced march for the capture of Murfreesboro. He was a well educated lawyer, and then major of the Eighth. Strange! Its colonel, Wharton, its lieutenant colonel, Walker, and its major Harrison, were all distinguished lawyers! The regiment included a large number of the wealthiest and best educated young men of Texas. The career of the regiment has been one of the most brilliant during the war. I wonder that its history has not been written by

some competent survivor who witnessed its magnificent charges. General Harrison married Sallie McDonald and still lives, after so many hairbreadth escapes. His home is in Waco. (

9) William Kelly Harrison was an eminent lawyer and died before the war. (

10) Harriet Kelly Harrison married William B. Evans , son of Jas. Evans , of Aberdeen, Miss.

11) Dr. Moses Kelly Harrison was surgeon during Mary Bradford , and his family will again be spoken of in connection with her father, General B. M. Bradford .

12) Elizabeth Hampton Harrison married Dr. Thomas Barron , of Marion, Ala. , where her descendants are to be found. She has been dead for many years.

13) Mary Harrison (the youngest child of Isham and Harriet Harrison) became the wife of Dr. Matthew Clay , as we have said above. She was black-eyed and noted for beauty, in a family of sisters who were famous for attraction. She had fine judgment, and, like her mother, great force of character. She loved her husband and children and the Baptist Church; was neutral in nothing, and yet her manner was so sweet that her decision of purpose never gave offence. It was a sad misfortune when she died a few years ago.

Isham married **Harriett KELLY**.

Children:

1. Ann Eliza Harrison

b. ~1810 in Pendleton District, SC

m. ~1829 to Dr. Bayliss Wood Earle

d. ~1881

2. Laura Harrison

b. ~1812 in Pendleton District, SC

m. Col. William Houston Jack on May 15, 1828

Mother of Thomas McKinney Jack, Co. B.

d. ~1877

3. James Edward Harrison

b. April 24, 1815 in Greenville District, SC

m. ~1842 to Henrietta Hardin

m. ~ 1842 to Mary Ann Evans

an adopted son of the Chickasaw Indian Tribe

delegate to the Texas Seccesssion Convention

Served as Lt. Col in 15th Texas.

Promoted to General in 1864 commanding Brigade in De Polignac's division

Served as trustee of Baylor University.

d. February 23, 1875 in Waco, TX

Harrison, McLennan County, Texas is named in his honor.

4. Louisa Harrison

b. January 1817 in Jonesboro, AL

m. Dr. Wells Thompson

d. ~ 1879

5. John Hampton Harrison

b. ~ 1819 in Jones Valley, AL

trained as a medical doctor

d. from fever ~1840 in Columbus, MS

6. Isham Harrison, Jr.

b.~ 1813 in Jones Valley, AL

m. ~1844 to Julia R. Whitfield

d. 1864 in the Battle of Harrisburg, MS

7. Richard Harrison
b.~ 1813 in Jones Valley, AL
trained as a medical doctor
Promoted to General in the CS Army in January 1865
Served as trustee of Baylor University.
m. Emma Buck
m. Mary Ragsdale
m. Mollie Thompkins
d. ~1876

8. Thomas Harrison
Born in Ruhama, Jefferson County, AL on May 1, 1823.
Married Sarah Ellis McDonald in 1858.
Died July 14, 1891, at Waco TX.

9. William Kelly Harrison
b. ~1825 in Ruhama, Jefferson County, AL
d. ~1852

10. Harriet Kelly Harrison
b. ~1827 in Ruhama, Jefferson County, AL
m. May 1846 to William Bennett Evans
d. ~ 1876

11. Moses Kelly Harrison
b. ~1825 in Ruhama, Jefferson County, AL
trained as a medical doctor
m. ~1859 to Mary McFarland Bradford
served as a Colonel in the CS Army.
d. ~1894 in Deerbrook, Noxubee County, MS

12. Elizabeth Hampton Harrison
b. ~1831 in Ruhama, Jefferson County, A
m. Dr. John T. Barron

13. Mary Vivian Harrison
b. ~1834 at Noxubee Plantation, MS
m. Dr. Mathey Clay III
d. ~1885

They had the following children:

78 M i. **Brig. Gen./Judge Thomas HARRISON C.S.A..**

"Gen. Thomas Harrison was "first major of the celebrated Eighth Texas Cavalry, and subsequently became a most valuable and conspicuous brigadier general of cavalry." (see Campaigns of Forrest). I made his acquaintance during the forced march for the capture of Murfreesboro. He was a well educated lawyer, and then major of the Eighth. Strange! Its colonel, Wharton, its lieutenant colonel, Walker, and its major, Harrison, were all distinguished lawyers! The regiment included a large number of the wealthiest and best educated young men of Texas. The career of the regiment has been one of the most brilliant during the war. I wonder that its history has not been written by some competent survivor who witnessed its magnificent charges."

Born in Ruhama, Jefferson County, AL on May 1, 1823.
Raised in Monroe County, MS.
Moved to Brazoria County, TX in 1843.
Returned to MS.
Acted as lawyer and politician.
Served Mexican-American War.

Served as a Captain of volunteer militia.
Returned to TX and settled in Houston.
Represented Harris County, TX for one term in 1850 in the TX legislature.
Moved to Marlin, TX in 1851.
Moved to Waco in 1855.
Married Sarah Ellis McDonald in 1858.
Resided in Waco, McLennan County, TX in 1860.

Mustered into Company A at Houston, TX on September 25, 1861.
Elected Captain.
Promoted to Major at Regimental organization in October 1861.
Commanded regiment as Major from January to February 1862, and May 1862.
Briefly absent in May 1862 due to illness (apparently).
Commanded regiment as Major again by September 1862.
Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on November 7, 1862.
Promoted to Colonel on November 18, 1862.
Horse shot beneath him near Nolensville, TN in Decmeber 1862.
Received minor flesh hip wound at Murfreesboro, TN in December 1862.
Commanded brigade as Colonel by December 1862.
Promoted to Brigadier General in January 1865.
Wounded at Johnsonville, NC (apparently) on March 10, 1865.
Paroled at Macon, MS on May 31, 1865.
Member of Terry Lodge, Regimental Masonic Chapter.

After the war he became a judge and acted as trustee of Baylor University.
Democratic Presidential Elector in 1872.

Died July 14, 1891, at Waco TX.
Buried at Waco, TX.

Uncle of Thomas McKinney Jack, Co. B.
Uncle of Charles B. Pearre, Co. A.
Cousin of Charles M. Pearre, Co. A.
Great Grand Nephew of President William Henry Harrison

Spouse(s):

Sarah Elizabeth McDonald
niece of NC governor John Ellis
b. 1838
m. Thomas Harrison in 1858
d. 1882

Children:

Harriet Earle Harrison
b. 1860 at Waco, TX
m. Dr. B. H. Carroll (Baptist minister) in 1898
instructor of Music at Baylor University
d. in CA
Thomas Harrison, Jr.
b. 1866 at Waco, TX
m. Willie Elkins in 1890 (d. 1952)
d. 1919
James Anderson Harrison
b. 1867 at Waco, TX
m. Virginia "Jennie" Westbrook
m. Mrs. Josephine _____ after Virginia Westbrook died
d. 1936
Mary Louise Harrison
b. 1869 at Waco, TX

m. Walter Robterson in 1885
d. 1887 at Waco, TX
William Kelly Harrison
b. 1870 at Waco, TX
m.
captain in the US Navy
d. in CA

Thomas married **Sallie MCDONALD**.

79 M ii. **Dr. Moses Kelly HARRISON**.

Mary McFarland (8), b. 23d June, 1836 ; m. 27th October, 1859 , Dr. Moses Kelly Harrison , graduate of Louisville Medical College, 1855 , and Surgeon C. S. A.; b. Birmingham , Ala. (his father's site), 27th May, 1829 ; d. Deerbrook , Noxubee county, Miss. , 30th April, 1894 ; son of Isham and - (Kelly) Harrison , who removed from Anderson, S. C. , to Alabama , and thence to Mississippi . His grandmother was sister to Gen. Wade Hampton of the war 1812 . His uncle, Wm. Kelly , was United States Senator from Alabama 1822 , and afterward a distinguished lawyer in New Orleans . He was one of thirteen children; among them Gen. James and Cols. Richard , Isham and Thomas Harrison , all in the late war (all of whom he survived), and also brother of Nina Harrison (Mrs. Matt. Clay), noted for her beauty and intellect. Issue: five children, among them Dr. Isham , m. Rose Bradford ; Moses ; Nina , who married Charles Sherrod , Jr., deceased, and others.

Moses married **Mary (dau of Gen. M.B.) BRADFORD**.

80 F iii. **Mary "Nina" HARRISON**.

Matthew Clay (8), b. 18th February, 1827 , m. 23d February, 1854 , by Bishop Paine , Mary ("Nina") , 13th child of Isham Harrison , of South Carolina , who was nephew of Gen. Wade Hampton , of the Revolution, and father also of Mrs. David Moore , of Huntsville, Ala. , and uncle of James Harrison , a distinguished lawyer of Columbus, Miss. (whose daughter, Regina , married Gen. Stephen D. Lee , of Confederate States Army). Mrs. Clay was a beautiful woman and brilliant conversationalist, and greatly beloved in the connection. Issue:
1. Matthew (9), b. 1855 , m. Hattie P. Casey , of Virginia . Issue: Matthew and Hattie Casey .
2. Bettie (9) ("Has inherited her mother's rare gifts, physical and mental.") Unmarried, and lives in New York .
3. Harrison (9), b. 1864 . In business with "Sherman & Clay ," of Oakland, Cal. m. Nannie Prather , of Oakland, Cal. , and had several children. 4. Thomas (9), b. 1867 , unm.; 5. Charles , b. 1875 , unm.; 6. Nina , unm.

Mary married **Matthew (III) CLAY**.

"Matthew Clay, second son of Matthew and Frances A. (Saunders) Clay, was born in February 1827, two weeks after the death of his father, and is still living. In person he differs from his father, for, like his mother, he has blue eyes and a light complexion; but has a disposition much like his father. He married Mary, the youngest child of Mr. Isham Harrison, and as the Harrison family were well worthy of union with the Clay's I will here give a brief account of them."

81 F iv. **Eliza HARRISON**.

Eliza married **Dr. D.B. EARLE (son of Gen. Earle of SC)**.

82 F v. **Laura HARRISON**.

Laura married **William H. JACK**.

Married in Alabama. He was an "eminent lawyer from Texas."

83 M vi. **Brig. Gen. James E. HARRISON.**

"...raised a regiment in Texas, where he lived, and, during the war, rose to the rank of brigadier general; he is dead (1887), and his family live in Waco; he married first: Mary Evans, daughter of J. Evans, and 2nd. Miss Carter."

84 F vii. **Louisa HARRISON⁴.**

Louisa married **Dr. Wells A. THOMPSON**. Wells died in Waco, TX.

85 M viii. **John Hampton HARRISON (died age 22).**

'Graduate in medicine, University of Pennsylvania."

86 M ix. **Isham (Jr.) HARRISON.**

who made a great reputation during the civil war, and gave up his life for the cause he so well loved, in the bloody battle of Harrisburg. Here (the left wing of Sherman 's army) nearly 13,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, on 14th of July, 1864 , was confronted by the combination cavalry of Lee and Forrest (see campaigns of Forrest by Jordan) with about 8000 men. The Chase at Melton's Bluff. The Federal movement was to pierce the Confederacy as far as Selma ; the right. under Sherman , passing through Meridian (see Draper 's history, on the Federal side). The Confederate commanders, in consultation, determined to arrest so fatal a march at all hazards. The Federal general, assaulted on every side, and at every step, entrenched himself at Harrisburg . In the morning an attack was made all along his line of two miles in length. "As stoutly as ever men confronted death, did the Southerners face the terrific torrent of fire thus let loose upon their thin and exposed lines, and no battlefield was ever illustrated by more general or shining courage than was displayed in this onset. The charge was renewed from time to time, until the Federal commander commenced a retreat, which almost became a route before he reached Holly Springs . The Confederates defeated this gigantic enterprise, but at a great cost. Buford 's division, which included Colonel Isham Harrison 's regiment, lost 22 officers killed and 104 wounded, and 825 men killed and wounded - and here the gallant Isham Harrison was killed." He had married Julia, daughter of Governor Whitfield .

Isham married **Julia WHITFIELD (dau of Gov. Whitfield).**

87 M x. **Dr. Richard HARRISON (twin of Isham).**

"...raised a regiment, and became a prisoner on the fall of Vicksburg. He is dead. He married Mary Ragsdale, daughter of Daniel Ragsdale, of Aberdeen, Miss."

88 M xi. **William Kelly HARRISON.**

89 F xii. **Harriet Kelly HARRISON.**

90 F xiii. **Elizabeth Hampton HARRISON.**

Elizabeth married **Dr. Thomas BARRON of Marion, AL.**

Fourth Generation

57. **Thomas H. HAMPTON** (John Preston, Henry, Anthony).

Thomas married **Annie**.

They had the following children:

- 91 M i. **Herbert HAMPTON** was born 1847.
- 92 M ii. **Frank HAMPTON** was born 1849.
- 93 F iii. **Leila HAMPTON**.

60. **General Wade III HAMPTON C.S.A.-Gov. of SC** (Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 28 Mar 1818 in Charleston, S.C.. He died 11 Apr 1902 in Columbia, SC and was buried in Trinity Episcopal Church graveyard.

Wade HAMPTON III, son of Wade and Ann (Fitzsimmons) Hampton, was born on March 28, 1818 in Charleston, SC. He married Mary Singleton McDuffie on January 27, 1858. He died on April 11, 1902 in Columbia, SC, at age 84. Wade was in the South Carolina legislature representing Richland County between 1852 and 1858. He was in the South Carolina State Senate between 1858 and 1861. Wade mustered in as colonel in the Confederate Army on June 12, 1861 after raising a legion. He was promoted to Brigadier General on May 23, 1862, Major General on September 3 1863 and Lt. General on Feb 14, 1865 when he commanded the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Wade was Governor of South Carolina between 1876 and 1879. He was a United States Senator between 1879 and 1891.

Wade Hampton III, was not in favor of secession but formed Hampton's Legion with his own money. He became a General in the CSA and commander of the calvary after Stuart's fall. He was at one time believed to be the richest man in the south, but after the war was quite a different story... Sherman made a deliberate effort to seek out and burn the three Hampton homes as he marched to the sea. The remnants of the fluted columns that once graced the entrance to the Millwood home are a silent testimony to a family and it's history.

"<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~greenhow/ghfamhis/hampton/hampthom.html>

The family owned plantations all over the South. Among them were the cotton plantations in Mississippi, Bayou Place, Wild Woods, Otterbourne, and Richland totaled some 8,168 acres. Wade also owned Bear Garden, a 2,000 acre hunting preserve in the Magnolia State, as well. "In 1845 Wade Hampton, brohter Kit, and their father purchased 2,300 acres in NOrth Carolina and there built a hunting and fishing lodge."...partly to escape the summer heat in the low-country.

They inspired such admiration and respect that many a child was named Wade and/or Hampton. Some were indeed related -- others were not.

Wade Hampton the third was born in Charleston, South Carolina on March 28, 1818. Wade III was to become one of the greatest Calvary officers this country ever produced, and was an enormously influential political leader in South Carolina history. Hampton was a big man, about six feet tall with the build of an athlete, and possessed great moral, physical and political courage. Although he studied law and graduated from South Carolina College in 1826, he never seriously practiced law. Before the Civil War, like his forefathers he spent most of his time managing the family plantations.

When the Civil War broke out, Wade Hampton III answered the call to fight for the South, even though he had serious doubts about continuing the practice of slavery. Hampton placed his fortune at the disposal of the Confederacy, by allowing his cotton to be used as collateral for materiel. He personally raised and equipped a military command known as Hampton's Legion, consisting of six infantry companies, four companies of Calvary and a battery of artillery equipped with six field guns.

Though Hampton had no military training, he quickly demonstrated a grasp of military tactics and an instinctive "feel" for the battlefield. His leadership ability and extraordinary courage did not go unnoticed, and at the end of the war he was one of only four officers without military training who had risen through the ranks to Lieutenant General.

Nonetheless, Hampton's military career may have suffered as a result of an incident with General Robert E. Lee over troop assignments. After Hampton complained, Lee, who had a notorious temper, is reported to have said to Hampton that he didn't care if his whole legion went back to South Carolina. Whether Lee resented Hampton, a rich plantation owner with no military training, is only speculation. This notwithstanding, a man of such skill and courage was destined for glory.

At the first Battle of Bull Run, Hampton was outnumbered and eventually wounded, but he and his dashing, well-trained legion played a key role in a Confederate victory. He fought bravely through the Peninsula Campaign and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in May of 1862. At Seven Pines he was wounded again, this time in his foot. He refused to dismount, instead having the musket ball removed while remaining in the saddle. He fought battles at Antietam, rode in the Chambersburg Raid, and was wounded for the third time at Gettysburg.

It was at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign that Hampton took part in the greatest Cavalry battle in American history. On the evening of June 8, 1863, almost the entire Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia-five full brigades-prepared for battle on the west bank of the Rappahan-nock River. The following morning they were surprised by the full force of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, which had crossed to meet them at dawn. Of note is that among these Calvarymen was a young captain named George Armstrong Custer. During the ensuing Battle of Brandy Station, Hampton is credited with leading one of the most gallant Cavalry charges of the battle. His actions might have resulted in the capture of the whole Union force on the field, had not his advance been checked by heavy Confederate artillery fire well-directed at the head of his charge. It was also at the Battle of Brandy Station that General Hampton lost his brother Lt. Col. Frank Hampton to enemy fire.

In August of 1863, Hampton was promoted to Major General. He succeeded J. E. B. Stuart after his death as leader of the Cavalry Corps. Hampton had finally received the commission as the supreme Cavalry Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia by fighting his way to the top.

Thereafter, Hampton continued to demonstrated his cool-headed courage and battle sense on many occasions. In September of 1864, Hampton was pinned down with the Army of Northern Virginia at Petersburg. The Confederate Army was gravely short of supplies. At 1 a.m. Hampton, with 4,000 Calvarymen, rode out and raided a poorly guarded federal encampment and pulled off the largest cattle rustle in history. Hampton stole 3,000 cattle out from under the Union Army's nose, and drove them back to feed the starving Confederates.

In the closing years of the war General Hampton distinguished himself even in the face of the inevitable defeat of the Confederacy. At daybreak on June 11, 1864, at Trevilian Station he commanded 5,000 cavalrymen in a gallant charge to ward off a raid by Union General Philip Sheridan's cavalry of 6,000 men. In November of that same year, he personally carried his own dead son from the battlefield and saw another son wounded, yet even in the face of personal tragedy still remained in command of his troops. Hampton also fought at Sappony Church, Ream's Station, and Burgess Mill. In January of 1864, Hampton was sent to South Carolina to find remounts for the battered Confederate cavalry. Finally, he was ordered to cover Joseph E. Johnson's retreat, until the Confederate surrender in 1865.

Of historical interest is a controversy about the burning of Columbia, South Carolina by General Sherman. Sherman claimed that the fire that burned Columbia had been set by the retreating Hampton. He later admitted that this was not true, and there is speculation that the allegation had been made to humiliate Hampton.

After the war, Hampton returned to the ruins of his once lavish plantation. He reentered political life, to oppose the radical Republican Reconstructionists. In 1876, he was elected Governor of South Carolina, with the aid of the militant "Red Shirts." He is credited with leading the state out of the dark days of Reconstruction. Hampton also served in the US Senate in the 1880's, but a populist movement in 1890 and 1891 ousted him and his conservative colleagues. General Hampton died in Columbia, South Carolina in April 1902.

Father: Wade (Col) HAMPTON II b: 21 APR 1791 in SC
Mother: Ann FITZSIMONS b: JAN 1794

Marriage 1 Margaret Frances PRESTON b: 13 JAN 1818
Married: 10 OCT 1838 1
Children
Wade HAMPTON IV b: 2 MAR 1840
Thomas Preston HAMPTON b: 26 NOV 1843
Sally Preston HAMPTON b: 29 JUL 1844
Harriet Flud HAMPTON b: 13 JUN 1848
William Preston HAMPTON

The (Richmond) The Daily Dispatch: July 15, 1861.

Col. Wade Hampton.

--This gentleman, who commands the splendid South Carolina Legion, encamped near this city, is the possessor of a princely fortune, and has been for many years prominent in the political affairs of his State. His library at Greenville, S. C., contains ten or twelve thousand volumes, including about fifteen hundred on American history. The library fills two large rooms, and cost, probably, twenty thousand dollars.

Hampton's Legion.

--By their glorious achievements on the battle-field last Sunday the members of this famous Legion have rendered themselves immortal. It was rightly conjectured, when the Legion was formed, that if allowed the opportunity, it would illustrate South Carolina prowess and add to the lustre of her Palmetto character. The havoc made in its ranks will soon be paired by new members; for when Col. Hampton first proposed to raise his Legion, he met a full and rapid response to the call. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina, all competed for the honor of serving under him--Thirty companies thus tendered their request "for a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns."

The daring partisan exploits of Wade Hampton of the Revolution — the gallant services of Wade Hampton in the war of 1812--give a prestige to the name of Wade Hampton of the present day. His well-known qualities of head, heart and hand, admirably fit him for the height of trust which was so judiciously conferred on him.

The Daily Dispatch: July 29, 1861.

Hampton Legion

2nd South Carolina Cavalry

1861-1865

Formed in 1861 by its namesake, Wade Hampton III, the largest landowner in all South Carolina and the grandson of reputedly the richest planter in the nation, the Legion joined the Confederate States service with units of artillery, infantry and cavalry, some of the cream of Palmetto society. Although opposed to secession prior to the war, once South Carolina Seceded and war was inevitable, Hampton used his own fortune to raise and equip the Legion to support his state and the new Confederate Government.

His bearing was distinctly military, but without pompousness or egotism. His dark hair and beard matched his eyes, which flashed nervously to all sides. He personally led his legion as perhaps the South's foremost example of dilettante, playing soldier and destined to become remarkably good at it.

The original Hampton Legion was unique in that it had the three main branches of the army; cavalry, infantry and artillery.

With the re-organization of the Confederate Army in 1862, the Legion was broken up and assigned to other units. The infantry was transferred to John B. Hood's Texas Brigade. The legion infantry saw severe service throughout the war, particularly at Sharpsburg where most of its original members were killed or wounded.

The Cavalry went to J.E.B. Stuart as the 2nd S.C. Cavalry where it served with distinction throughout the war. Hampton took over command of the Confederate Cavalry in 1864 following Stuart's death.

The artillery portion of the Legion was converted to horse artillery, (all members mounted), and fought with the cavalry throughout the remainder of the war. During this time it came to be known as Hart's Battery, named after its commander, James F. Hart.

During the war, the Legion produced 43 general officers, 4 of which would one day become Generals.

Wade Hampton 1818-1902

Wade Hampton was born in Charleston on March 28, 1818. He was a member of one of the richest families in the antebellum South. He owned and operated many plantations in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Hampton served in the General Assembly as a Representative from 1852-1857 and a Senator from 1858-1861. He

resigned from the Senate to accept a colonel's commission in the Confederate Army. He received many promotions, rising to Lieutenant General in 1865, a rank achieved by only one other Southern cavalry officer. Hampton evacuated Columbia in 1865 when General Sherman entered the city.

In the 1876 elections for Governor, Hampton defeated Daniel Chamberlain by 1,134 votes. However, a conflict arose between the Democrats and the Republicans and Chamberlain protested the results. Chamberlain took the oath of office but the State Supreme Court ruled in favor of Hampton. Hampton was barred from the Statehouse by federal troops until April 10, 1877.

Hampton was reelected in 1878 as Governor. He resigned to become a United States Senator and served two terms.

Hampton married Frances Smith Preston and they had 5 children. When she died, he married Mary Singleton McDuffie and had 4 more children.

Wade Hampton, III, death:

Columbia, SC: The most elaborate funeral was for the premier symbol of The Lost Cause, Confederate General Wade Hampton in 1902. Hampton's death was perhaps the most emotional and widely mourned of a state leader this century. An estimated 20,000 people attended the funeral of the former general, governor and U.S. senator, including hundreds of Confederate Army veterans.

The State newspaper reported on the day after his death that "many requests for a state funeral will not be granted out of respect for the expressed wish of Gen. Hampton that these services should be without ostentation."

Flags were lowered to half-staff and the Statehouse draped with black bunting. The local United Confederate Veterans post sent an honor guard, dressed in Confederate gray.

In Greenville, the City Hall bell tolled 84 times, marking the age of the general. Cities across the state held similar observances. The railroads ran special trains to transport people to the state capital for the funeral.

The funeral procession from his home on Senate Street to Trinity Church included a 25-piece band, 600 survivors of the original Hampton Legion and other veterans, the governor and other state officials. Businesses and state offices closed for the day.

Hampton's funeral coach was driven by John Johnson Jr., an 82-year-old ex-slave who had been Hampton's driver.

His funeral service was conducted by Ellison Capers, the Episcopal bishop of South Carolina and himself a former Confederate general. Hampton was buried with his ancestors in Trinity churchyard.

As the general's casket was lowered into the grave under an ancient live oak tree, his white-haired colleagues grasped the shovels from the gravediggers and solemnly began to fill the grave themselves.

Millwood Plantation Ruins

6100 Garner's Ferry Rd, Columbia, SC 29209

Phone: (803) 252-1770

Hours: Guided tours will be provided March-October on the last Sunday of the month.

The entrance to Millwood is directly across from Woodhill Mall/Target on Garner's Ferry Rd.

Millwood Plantation was once a grand southern plantation, with 13,000 acres of land and a beautiful mansion. It belonged to General Wade Hampton III, a Confederate general, US Senator, and South Carolina Governor. During Sherman's occupation of Columbia in 1865 during the Civil War, the home was burned to the ground.

So what is there to see, if it burned down? Good question. As you go down the winding drive to the ruins, old growth trees cast a shade over the area. Turn a corner and there they are- 6 huge pillars, weathered and mossy, standing alone in a clearing. It is an eerie feeling to be in the presence of these pillars that speak of a grandeur that is long gone.

Wade married (1) **Margaret Buchanan Frances PRESTON**, daughter of Brig. Gen. John Smith PRESTON C.S.A. and Caroline Martha HAMPTON. Margaret was born 13 Jan 1818. She died¹ 27 Jun 1852 and was buried in Trinity Episcopal Church graveyard - Columbia, SC.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco:

"The third Wade Hampton traveled extensively, on business for his father and on vacations with the family. It was at White Sulphur Springs that he met Margaret, the youngest daughter of Sarah Preston and her late husband, former congressman Francis Preston. Wade and Margaret had probably known each other since childhood. The Prestons were a family long prominent in southwestern Virginia, and it was Margaret's brother, John, the attorney, who had married Wade's aunt Caroline in 1830. Wade and Margaret courted at the Virginia resort. They were married in a ceremony at the bride's home in Abington, Virginia, on October 10, 1838. Both were twenty years old. Tradition called for an extended wedding trip, after which they settled back in South Carolina."

"Wade confided to James DeVeaux that he was "married and happy." "The newlyweds called their home 'Sand Hills'. It was just outside Columbia.

pg 32: "Wade and Margaret Hampton had their first child in 1840, a son, and carried on tradition by naming him Wade. A second son, Thomas Preston, was born two years later. The family would call him simply Preston."

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

page 39....."on June 27, 1852, Margaret Hampton died. The cause is not known. At age 34 Wade Hampton III was a widower. His four unmarried sisters would care for the surviving children. Son Wade IV was eleven, Preston nine, Sally almost seven, and Harriet four. The next year little Harriet died. She had been the special favorite of her aunt Mary Fisher Hampton, who took her loss particularly hard. "Your love of, and devotion to her, exceeded at mother's," wrote Mary's father.

They had the following children:

94 M i. **Maj. Wade IV HAMPTON C.S.A.** was born¹ 2 Mar 1840. He died 22 Dec 1879.

Wade Hampton and his wife had no children. He died at age 39.

Wade began military service on June 14, 1861 when he enlisted as a private in Co. A of the Hampton Legion of CAV. He was appointed 1st Lt. on November 16, 1861 and assigned as an aide de camp to General J. E. Johnston. Wade was promoted to major on April 28, 1865.

Wade HAMPTON IV was born on March 2, 1840. He married Kate Phelan. He died on December 22, 1879 at age 39.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman" by Walter Brian Cisco:

"Lt. Wade Hampton IV arrived in Virginia on October 4, [1864] to join his father's staff. Twenty-three year old Wade had served as aide to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston until Johnston was replaced as commander of the Army of Tennessee in July. Two and a half years younger than brother Wade, Thomas Preston Hampton had been on his father's staff since 1862."

The (Richmond) The Daily Dispatch: July 2, 1861
[Special Correspondence of the Dispatch.]
Petersburg, June 30, 1861.

The refreshing rains of the last two or three days have had the effect of reviving animal as well as vegetable life. For several days the heat has been debilitating, and the earth parched by a rather protracted drought. It has at length received a very copious watering.

There seems to be a general good feeling among the farmers of the South-Side counties, many of whom I have conversed with. They have reaped fine crops of grain, and there will certainly

be no scarcity of bread; but nobody anticipates high prices for the present.

The passage of troops through this city for several weeks past has been constant and the numbers large, but as many of them went on to your city, I presume you have had good views of them. That portion of the Hampton Legion which passed through here a day or two since, is a splendid body of men. They are all young, and most of them occupy high social positions at home. The whole Legion comprises about eleven companies, and thirteen hundred men. In the Edgefield Hussars, a splendidly equipped and mounted cavalry company of the Legion, Col. Wade Hampton, the commander, has two sons.--There is no doubt this gallant body of troops will be able to render signal service in any field to which they may be assigned.

Confederate Military History The Civil War in South Carolina

"Johnson's division through the fall and winter, and the reports of General Johnson show that they had almost daily losses in killed and wounded. On the night of October 27th, the enemy carried a part of the picket line of the Holcombe legion, and Gen. W. H. Wallace, then in command of Elliott's brigade, immediately sent forward a force of 200 men from the legion and Eighteenth regiment, under Captain Brown, who retook the line, with 14 prisoners. On the night of November 5th, 200 men of the legion, under Captain Woodruff, attacked the Federal line in front of the Crater, and 60 men attempted to intrench the position gained, but they were all compelled to retire, with a loss to the brigade of 95 men. In the latter part of September, General Heth and Hampton's cavalry administered a severe check to the enemy at Hatcher's run, and on the Vaughan and Squirrel Level roads. In the latter fight, General Dunovant was killed at the head of the South Carolina cavalry. The continued activity of the enemy on the Hatcher's Run line resulted in the battle of Burgess' Mill, October 27th, fought by Mahone and Hampton. In a gallant charge by Butler's division, Lieut. Thomas PRESTON HAMPTON, aide-de-camp, fell mortally wounded, and Lieut. WADE HAMPTON, of the general's staff, was severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffords was killed at the head of his regiment, the Fifth South Carolina, and Maj. T. G. Barker, division adjutant-general, was dangerously wounded. The gallant Captain Hart lost a leg while fighting his guns close up to the enemy. Kershaw's brigade, under Gen. James Conner, and later under Colonel Kennedy, served gallantly under Early in the Shenandoah valley. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, a day of victory and disaster, the brigade suffered a loss of 205. Maj. James M. Goggin, subsequently commanding, reported the gallant service of Lieut. Y. J. Pope and Cadet E. P. Harllee, both wounded; of De Saussure Burrows, killed; of Couriers Crumley and Templeton, of the brave Capt. B. M. Whitener, who fell in command of the battalion of sharpshooters; of Maj. B. R. Clyburn, who lost a leg, and of Major Todd, commanding Third regiment, severely wounded. Among the captured were Colonel Boykin and Lieutenant-Colonel McMichael, of the Twentieth. In the latter part of December, Hoke's division was ordered to Wilmington, N. C., to meet the expedition against Fort Fisher. Hagood's brigade, then containing 720 effective men, took part in the operations which resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal forces under B. F. Butler. Besides the brigade, the Second cavalry was present. In mid-January the attack on Fort Fisher was resumed, with a tremendous bombardment during the 13th and 14th, and an infantry assault on the 15th. Col. R. F. Graham, commanding Hagood's brigade, at Fort Anderson, was ordered to support the garrison, and on the afternoon of the 15th, the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth regiments, under Captains DuBose and Carson, were landed, but the enemy's fire was too severe to land any more. The Twenty-first at once moved up to Fort Fisher, and the other regiment reached there later in the day, but the brave Confederate garrison was compelled to abandon the fort and surrender. The remainder of the brigade did not again join the army of Northern Virginia, but closed its record in the campaign in the Carolinas."

"Mary Chestnut's Diary" Oct 27, 1863, page 249: "Young Wade Hampton has been here for a few days, a guest of our nearest neighbor and cousin, Phil Stockton. Wade, without being the beauty or the athlete that his brother Preston is, is such a nice boy. We lent him horses, and ended up giving him a small party. What was lacking in company was made up for by

the excellence of old Col. Chestnut's ancient Madeira and champagne. If everything in the Confederacy were only as truly good as the old Colonel's wine cellars! Then we had a salad and jelly cake."

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman" by Walter Brian Cisco:

Lt. Wade Hampton IV ran to his brother Preston's aid when Preston was shot. The book's account of this event near the Burgess Mill Pond and White Oak Road some 8 miles southwest of Petersburg, VA reads:

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the counterattack began. As soon as he heard the rattle of musketry, [Preston] Hampton ordered his men forward, dismounted. General, field grade, and staff officers led on horseback. Maj. Theodore G. Barker, Capt Nat Butler, and Lt. Preston Hampton rode with the advancing men, waving their hats and cheering them on.

"Hurray, Nat!" Preston shouted. Just then Preston was hit and fell to the ground, shot in the groin. Another officer, bullets ripping his own clothes, saw him fall and rushed over. General Hampton, son Wade, and others galloped up, jumped from their horses, and went to his aid. "My son, my son," murmured the general as he lifted Preston's head and kissed him, whispering words to the boy that the others were unable to hear. Preston seemed conscious, but could not reply. General Butler rode up to the group and asked who had been hit. There was agony on Hampton's face and tears in his eyes as he looked up. "Poor Preston has been mortally wounded." Butler called for a nearby wagon to be brought over. Bullets whined through the air. The crowd that had gathered around Preston was drawing fire. Four more were hit, including Lt. Wade Hampton, shot in the back. Quickly, young Wade was put on a horse and led to safety. General Hampton rode beside the wagon that carried Preston to the rear. Dr. Benjamin W. "Watt" Taylor supported Prestons' head on his shoulder. "Too late, Doctor," said the father." Gen. Hampton returned to the fight, but that night relinquished command to Rooney Lee "that he might spend time by the side of his dead boy."

"Wade Hampton would recover, although he was badly hurt, probably more seriously than first thought. Dr. Taylor had begun to dress his wound when Capt. James Lowndes entered the hut that served as a field hospital. Lowndes was by now a seasoned veteran, but seeing his friend covered in blood, he lost consciousness and dropped to the ground...."

Wade married **Kate PHELAN (no children)**.

Her father: Eliza Moore (4) (b. 1827 , d. 1860), m. Judge James Phelan , of Aberdeen, Miss. , law partner of Judge John B. Sale , and brother of Judge John D. Phelan . Issue:

95 F ii. **John Preston (died an infant) HAMPTON** was born 12 Dec 1841. She died Oct 1842.

96 M iii. **Thomas "Preston" HAMPTON C.S.A.** "Preston" was born 26 Nov 1843. He died³ 27 Oct 1864 in /at the battle of Burgess' Mill, VA. and was buried in Trinity Episcopal Church graveyard - Columbia, SC.

Preston, as he was called, never married. He is mentioned often in Mary Chesnut's diary during the War.

1861: HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF WILKES COUNTY

Published in Wilkesboro, N.C. by John Crouch in 1902: "At Auburn, where Col. Thomas Ruffin fell, Cowles rallied the the men and continued the charge. At Brandy Station he led the charge that drove the 10th New York Cavalry out of line and to the rear. Hefollowed them up for several miles toward Kelly's Ford, capturing Maj. Forbes, Maj. Gregg's commissary and Wm. Buckley, private correspondent though at the' end of the charge he was entirely within the enemy's lines. In the beginning of the charge, Preston Hampton, son of Wade Hampton, joined Cowles for a short distance but his horse was shot from under him and when he had obtained another horse he found that his squadron had passed ahead and that Gregg's entire

column was moving down the road in the direction that Cowles had just gone. As Hampton could not rejoin the squadron, he returned to the Confederate lines and reported that Cowles was surely captured."

A DIARY FROM DIXIE
III. CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 26, 1861 - April 15, 1861

"Preston Hampton is in all the flush of his youth and beauty, six feet in stature; and after all only in his teens; he appeared in fine clothes and lemon-colored kid gloves to grace the scene. The camp in a fit of horse-play seized him and rubbed him in the mud. He fought manfully, but took it all naturally as a good joke. Mrs. Frank Hampton knows already what Civil War means. Her brother was in the New York Seventh Regiment, so roughly received in Baltimore. Frank will be in the opposite camp." (Frank was killed in the War, as well)

1864- In the midst of the Battle of Burgess' Mill VA , cavalry commander CS Gen Wade Hampton came upon his sons - mortally wounded Frank (should be Thomas) Preston Hampton and Wade Hampton, Jr. who had been shot while coming to his brother's aid.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 21, 1864. "In this charge, while leading the men and cheering them by his words and example, Lieutenant Thomas Preston Hampton, aide-de-camp, fell mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Wade Hampton, who was acting on my staff, received a severe wound."
WADE HAMPTON, Major-General.

At the battle of Burgess young Hampton was dangerously wounded, living only thirty minutes after the fatal shot. His father, Gen. Wade Hampton, was on the right of the line at the time. "A courier dashed to him with the news, "Your son is dying." The father hurried to the scene where he found his son gasping for breath, raised him up in his arms, and with tears streaming down his face, repeated again and again, "Farewell, my darling boy." The old general pressed his son to his bosom until he saw that life was extinct, then he gently laid him down and ordered the litter bearers to carry the body back to the rear."

Page 332 Nov 6th, 1864: "Sally Hampton went to Richmond the Rev. Mr. Martin. She arrived there on Wednesday. Thursday her father, Wade Hampton, fought a great battle, but just did not win it-a victory narrowly missed. Darkness supervened and impenetrable woods prevented that longed-for consummation. Preston Hampton rode recklessly into the hottest fire. His father sent his brother Wade, to bring him back. Wade saw him reel in the saddle and galloped up to him, General Hampton following. Young Wade reached him, Preston fell from his horse, the one brother, stooping to raise the other, was himself down. Preston recognized his father, but died without speaking a word. Young Wade, though wounded, held brother's head up. Tom Taylor and others hurried up. General took his dead son in his arms, kissed him, and handed his body to Tom Taylor and his friends, bade them care of Wade, and then rode back to his post. At the head his troops in the thickest of the fray he directed the fight for the rest of the day. Until night he did not know young Wade's fate ; that boy might be dead, too! Now, he says, no son of his must be in his command. When Wade recovers, he must join some other division. The agony of such a day, and the anxiety and the duties of the battlefield - it is all more than a mere man can bear.

"Another letter from Mrs. Davis. She says : " I dreadfully shocked at Preston Hampton 's fate-his untimely fate. I know nothing more touching in history General Hampton 's situation at the supremest moment of his misery, when he sent one son to save the other and both fall; and could not know for some moments whether both were not killed."

page 334: "That splendid fellow, Preston Hampton; "home they brought their warrior, dead," and wrapped in that very Legion flag he had borne so often in battle with his own hands."

- + 97 F iv. **Sarah Buchanan HAMPTON** was born 7 Sep 1845 and died 7 Apr 1886.
98 F v. **Harriett Flud (died a child) HAMPTON** was born 13 Jun 1848. She died 8 Dec 1853.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

Page 39: Wade's sister Harriet died at Millwood in 1848. "When a daughter was born to the Hamptons eleven days later, the grieving brother named the child after his deceased sister."

- 99 M vi. **William Preston HAMPTON (died a baby)** died Died In Infancy.

Wade also married (2) **Mary Singleton MCDUFFIE** on 27 Jan 1858.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

Unlike his father, the third Wade Hampton would not remain a widower. Mary Singleton McDuffie had been 21 when her father died in March 1851. Congressman, governor, senator, and oratorical genius, George McDuffie became a political legend in South Carolina. He spent a lifetime battling protective tariffs, the growing dominance of the industrial Northeast, and the power of the federal government. Wade Hampton, 12 years older than Mary, became interested in her when he was asked to help in managing her father's estate. "You need have no fear of giving me trouble," Wade assured Mary in March 1856. It would be a protracted and stormy courtship. For a time he had competition from young Charleston lawyer James Johnston Pettigrew. Near the end of the year Sally Baxter Hampton wrote that Wade "is supposed to be on the verge of espousals with the witty demoiselle." Something went awry, for on Saint Valentine's Day, 1857, Wade wrote Mary a melancholy poem. (note: poem is in the book, page 45).

"In a letter that fall Wade encouraged his sister to visit Mary and put in a good word for him. By the end of the year, all was well, and the two were married on January 27, 1858. They planned an extended wedding trip to Europe that summer, but probably changed their plans when Mary was found to be pregnant. They vacationed instead in Virginia. A son, George McDuffie Hampton, was born January 16, 1859, at Millwood. Wade soon began construction of a home for Mary on one hundred acres near Columbia, probably on the old Sand Hills property. "Go up to my house and hurry on the workmen," he admonished sister Mary Fisher Hampton. "See too what furniture is needed." It would be a Greek Revival structure, with a large two-room library. Among his growing collection of books were volumes that had been in the library of King George, III, some bearing the monarch's signature. The Hamptons called their home Diamond Hill.

"Wade Hampton, wife Mary and their infant son were involved in a serious accident in September 1859. Apparently returning from a mountain vacation, they were 16 miles from Pickensville, SC, when their buggy overturned. The baby was unhurt, and Mary was only bruised, but Hampton suffered a dislocated shoulder."

They had the following children:

- 100 M vii. **George McDuffie HAMPTON** was born 16 Jan 1859 in "Millwood Plantation" Columbia, SC.

George married **Heloise URQUHART**.

- 101 F viii. **Mary Singleton HAMPTON**.

Mary Singleton Hampton married Randolph Tucker, but had no children;

- 102 M ix. **Alfred HAMPTON**.

Alfred married **Frances HERNSEN**.

- 103 F x. **Catherine Fisher (died an infant) HAMPTON** died Died In Infancy.

61. **Christopher HAMPTON "Kit"**¹ (Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 11 Aug 1821. He died 8 Jan 1886 in Mississippi.

Christopher (Kit) Hampton owned a plantation called 'Linden', in Washington County, MS.

From the diary of MARY BOYKIN CHESNUT, A DIARY FROM DIXIE, XIX. LINCOLNTON, N. C.:

1862 - "At the Prestons', where I am staying (because Mr. Chesnut has gone to see his crabbed old father, whom he loves, and who is reported ill), I met Christopher Hampton. He tells us Wigfall is out on a warpath; wants them to strike for Maryland. The President's opinion of the move is not given. Also Mr. Hampton met the first lieutenant of the Kirkwoods, E. M. Boykin. Says he is just the same man he was in the South Carolina College. In whatever company you may meet him, he is the pleasantest man there.

(November, 1863) "Sunday, Christopher Hampton walked to church with me. Coming out, General Lee was seen slowly making his way down the aisle, bowing royally to right and left. I pointed him out to Christopher Hampton when General Lee happened to look our way. He bowed low, giving me a charming smile of recognition. I was ashamed of being so pleased. I blushed like a schoolgirl. We went to the White House. They gave us tea. The President said he had been on the way to our house, coming with all the Davis family, to see me, but the children became so troublesome they turned back. Just then, little Joe (Davis) rushed in and insisted on saying his prayers at his father's knee, then and there. He was in his nightclothes."

February 16, 1865, page 344: Lincolnton, N.C., February 16, 1865. - A change has come o'er the spirit of my dream. Dear old quire of yellow, coarse, Confederate home-made paper, here you are again. An age of anxiety and suffering has passed over my head since last I wrote and wept over your forlorn pages. My ideas of those last days are confused. The Martins left Columbia the Friday before I did, and Mammy, the negro woman, who had nursed them, refused to go with them. That daunted me. Then Mrs. McCord, who was to send her girls with me, changed her mind. She sent them up-stairs in her house and actually took away the staircase; that was her plan. Then I met Mr. CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON, arranging to take off his sisters. They were flitting, but were to go only as far as Yorkville. He said it was time to move on. Sherman was at Orangeburg, barely a day's journey from Columbia, and had left a track as bare and blackened as a fire leaves on the prairies."

July 12, 1865, page 339: "Mr. Christopher Hampton says in New York people have been simply intoxicated with the fumes of their own glory. Military prowess is a new wrinkle of delight to them. They are mad with pride that, ten to one, they could, after five years' hard fightin, prevail over us, handicapped, as we were, with a majority of aliens, quasi foes, and negro slaves whom they tried to seduce, shut up with us. They pay the kind of respectful fear the British meted out to Napoleon when they sent him off with Sir Hudson Lowe to St. Helena, the lone rock by the sea, to eat his heart out where he could not alarm them more. Of course, the Yankees know and say they were too many for us, and yet they would all the same prefer not to try us again."

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

Page 296: "On June 8 his brother Christopher died in Mississippi at age 64."

Kit married **Mary Elizabeth MCCORD**.

They had the following children:

104 F i. **Annie (never married) HAMPTON**.

Never married.

"A DIARY FROM DIXIE" Columbia, SC - 1862: Annie Hampton came to tell us the latest news - that we have abandoned James Island and are fortifying Morris Island. "And now," she says, "if the enemy will be so kind as to wait, we will be ready for them in two months."

66. **Col. Frank HAMPTON** (Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 19 Jun 1829 in "Millwood Plantation" Richland, SC. He died 9 Jun 1863 in Brandywine Station, VA - Civil War casualty and was buried 13 Jun 1863 in Trinity Episcopal Chyd Cemetery Richland SC..

LT. COL. FRANK HAMPTON

Brother of Wade Hampton

Killed in Action, Brady Station by a Sabre Cut

Col. Frank Hampton was been killed at the Battle of Brandy Station by a pistol ball in the pit of the stomach; his wife had died a year before of tuberculosis. Sherman laid waste to two plantations of the Hampton's...General Wade Hampton's beautiful Millwood plantation, and his brother Col. Frank Hampton's plantation, "Woodlands. The Childs's would inherit the old Hampton slaves along with the land. They had nowhere to go and the Childs's

provided for them.

Second South Carolina Cavalry Regiment
Hampton's Cavalry Brigade
Army of Northern Virginia
Army of Tennessee

Brandy Wine Station: "It was at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign that [Gen.] Hampton took part in the greatest Cavalry battle in American history. On the evening of June 8, 1863, almost the entire Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia-five full brigades-prepared for battle on the west bank of the Rappahan-nock River. The following morning they were surprised by the full force of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, which had crossed to meet them at dawn. Of note is that among these Calvarymen was a young captain named George Armstrong Custer. During the ensuing Battle of Brandy Station, Hampton is credited with leading one of the most gallant Cavalry charges of the battle. His actions might have resulted in the capture of the whole Union force on the field, had not his advance been checked by heavy Confederate artillery fire well-directed at the head of his charge. It was also at the Battle of Brandy Station that General Hampton lost his brother Lt. Col. FRANK HAMPTON to enemy fire."

Battle of Brandy Station (Fleetwood)

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army,
commanding cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia.

O.R. - SERIES I - VOLUME XXVII/2 [S# 44]

"Among our gallant dead, the memory of whose deeds of heroism on the battle-field will be an heirloom to posterity, I am grieved to record Col. Solomon Williams, Second North Carolina Cavalry - as fearless as he was efficient; the brave and chivalrous Lieut. Col. FRANK HAMPTON, Second South Carolina, mortally wounded. The names of the other officers killed will be found appended."

Confederate Military History: (portion quoted) "Lieut.-Col. Frank Hampton met and drove back the Federal advance beyond Stevensburg. Then Butler formed his command across and to the left of the road at Dog-gett's house, about 1½ miles beyond Stevensburg, and stood ready to dispute the advance of the main body of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton was charged with the defense of the road, with a few sharpshooters and one company, Capt. T. H. Clark's. Here he held the right for a half hour, while Butler and Major Lipscomb resisted the attack in the center and on the left, the line of defense being nearly a mile in length. Massing his squadrons, the enemy charged the right, and to break the force of the onset, Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, with 36 men, dashed forward at the head of his column. He fell mortally wounded, and the onrushing squadrons scattered his little band. Butler retired his center and left up the Brandy Station road and took post on an eminence at Beckham's house, where his command was reinforced by a squadron from the Fourth Virginia, sent by General Stuart and led by Capt. W. D. Farley of his staff."

MISSISSIPPI AT GETTYSBURG - SECOND DAY'S BATTLE

"Stuart's loss was over five hundred, including many valuable officers. Col. Frank Hampton, of South Carolina; Colonel Sol Williams, of North Carolina; Major Wheloke, of North Carolina; Captain Farley, the noted scout and staff officer, and many others were killed. General W. H. T. Lee, Col. M. C. Buter, and Maj. Heros Von Borcke, the Prussian officer, were wounded."

Reports of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, with congratulatory orders

JUNE 3-AUGUST 1, 1863.--The Gettysburg Campaign

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXVII/2 [S# 44]

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S BRIGADE, June 12, 1863.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

"MAJOR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of my brigade during the fight on the 9th instant, near Brandy Station:

On the morning of that day, about 6 o'clock, hearing heavy firing on the picket line, I ordered my command to mount and proceed to the station, while I reported to General Stuart at his headquarters. On arriving there, I was directed to take my command to the support of General Jones, who was engaging the enemy on the Beverly Ford

road, leaving one regiment in reserve to protect Brandy Station. The Second South Carolina, Colonel Butler, was detailed for this purpose, with orders to picket the roads leading to Carrico's Mills and to Kelly's Ford. One regiment (the First South Carolina) had already been sent off by General Stuart, by direct orders from the general to Colonel [J. L.] Black, and as no information as to its position could be given to me, I could not find it for an hour or more.

With the only three regiments thus left at my disposal (the First North Carolina, the Cobb and the Jeff. Davis Legions), I took position on the right of the artillery, which was engaged, and deployed 100 men, dismounted, as sharpshooters, to dislodge the enemy from the woods in my front.

Colonel Black rejoined the command at this point, and his sharpshooters were sent in with the others. Our men soon met the enemy, and drove them back steadily. Seeing that a heavy force of infantry and cavalry held the woods, I re-enforced my sharpshooters by sending 100 more men to their support. Forming a junction, the whole line pressed forward, and in my view charged the enemy at double-quick, driving him from his position in confusion until he fell upon his reserves. A heavy infantry fire here met my men, who were directly afterward charged by the cavalry of the enemy. The Jeff. Davis Legion was immediately thrown forward to support the sharpshooters, when the enemy instantly fled to the woods. The sharpshooters again advanced, regaining their lost ground, and were pressing forward, when, to my surprise, I discovered the enemy in my rear, attacking the hill upon which the headquarters of General Stuart were located, and over which ran the only road giving egress from my position. Knowing that if this hill was held by the enemy, I should be entirely surrounded, I at once began withdrawing my regiments singly, and recalled my sharpshooters, who were ordered to fall back, fighting.

Both of these objects were accomplished safely, and I then notified General Robertson, who was on the Kelly's Mills road, of the position of the enemy; that I was moving to attack him, and that he had better withdraw rapidly, as my withdrawal would leave his rear entirely open.

At this moment I received an order from General Stuart to send up one regiment at a gallop, as the enemy had possession of his headquarters. I ordered up a regiment (the Eleventh, I think, of Jones' brigade which had been left under my charge by General Jones, and at once followed with the mounted men of my command, ordering the sharpshooters to mount and follow. Another message from General Stuart met me as I was moving to attack the enemy, ordering up a second regiment at a gallop. I directed Colonel Young, Cobb's Legion, to take a gallop, and to charge the enemy, who were then driving our men in my front. The same orders were extended to Colonel Black, First South Carolina, who followed the Cobb Legion closely. In conjunction with this charge on the enemy in front, I moved with the First North Carolina and the Jeff. Davis Legion so as to turn his right. The leading regiments (Cobb's Legion and First South Carolina) charged gallantly up the steep hill upon which the enemy were strongly posted, and swept them off in a perfect rout without a pause or a check. Their guns were abandoned and many of their men killed and captured.

In the meantime, as the enemy attempted to escape down the side of the railroad, the two regiments which were with me met the head of their fleeing column, and dispersed it in every direction. The First North Carolina, which was in front, took many prisoners and the colors of the Tenth New York Regiment. The capture of the whole force which had been driven from the hill would have been almost certain but that our own artillery, which had again been posted on the hill we had recovered, opened a heavy and well-directed fire at the head of my column. The delay rendered necessary to make this fire cease enabled the enemy to gain the woods in his rear.

I at once prepared to follow them, and ordered Colonels Black and Young to join me with their regiments, as I had only a portion of the First North Carolina Regiment and of the Jeff. Davis Legion with me. In response to my order, their officers informed me that they had been directed by General Stuart to remain where they were, to support the battery on the hill. No notice of this disposition of half of my brigade by General Stuart had been given to me by that officer, and I found myself deprived of two of my regiments at the very moment they could have reaped the fruits of the victory they had so brilliantly won. This division of my command left me too small a force to operate to advantage, and when the other regiments rejoined me, I received orders to assume a position to protect the hill. This was done, and this closed the offensive operations of my brigade for the day until late in the afternoon, when we drove a small party across the river, below the railroad bridge. While in my position, however, to hold the hill, my men were subjected to a heavy artillery fire, which they bore without even a momentary confusion.

The Second South Carolina, which had been left to protect Brandy Station, was ordered off by General Stuart without notifying me, and, after its removal, the enemy took unresisted possession of the station, which was in the rear of our whole position. This regiment having been detached from my command during the whole fight, I can make no report of its operations. I have called for a report from the officers who commanded it, and it shall be forwarded as soon as received. The accompanying reports of Colonels Baker, Black, Young, and Lieutenant-Colonel Waring are forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding. These reports show an aggregate loss of 15 killed, 55 wounded, and 50 missing; total loss, 120. Among the killed I regret to announce the name of Lieut. Col. FRANK HAMPTON, Second South Carolina Regiment, a brave and gallant officer, and that of Capt. Robin Ap. C. Jones, First South Carolina, a most admirable officer, who fell while gallantly leading his men in the dashing charge made by his regiment.

In the list of wounded are Colonel Butler, who has lost his leg, thus depriving the service (for the present only, I trust) of one of the most gallant and able officers it has been my good fortune to command; Captain [R.] Barringer,

First North Carolina, who acted as field officer on that occasion, and who bore himself with marked coolness and good conduct; Captain [J. R. P.] Fox, First South Carolina, who commanded well the sharpshooters from that regiment, and Lieutenants [James L.] Clanton and [F. A.] Singuefield, of the Cobb Legion.

For particular instances of good conduct on the part of officers and men, I beg to refer to reports of regimental commanders. I cannot close this report without expressing my entire satisfaction at the conduct of the four regiments which were under my immediate command and observation. I have never seen any troops display greater coolness, bravery, and steadiness. The sharpshooters charged and drove back the infantry skirmishers of the enemy, holding them in check perfectly on the extreme right of our line. When the enemy had gained my rear, and it became necessary to dispossess them of the hill they had gained, which commanded the whole position, without the slightest confusion or hesitation (though their critical condition was manifest to all) they moved to the charge, which they executed in the most brilliant manner and with complete success, recovering all the ground which had here been lost by our troops; and the ground which they had so gallantly won they held until the close of the fight. During the entire fight of twelve hours, I did not see, nor do I think there was, one single straggler from my ranks.

Where all the officers behaved so well, it would be invidious to specify any particularly. All the commanding officers of regiments met my fullest expectations and wishes.

I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Colonels Baker, Black, Young, and Lieutenant-Colonel Waring, commanding the regiments which were with me, for a large part of the success which attended our efforts in the late fight. They handled their commands with skill and judgment, while their conduct was marked by conspicuous gallantry.

Captain [W. H. H.] Cowles, First North Carolina, accompanied by Captain [W. R.] Wood, of the same regiment, performed a lashing feat by charging with a squadron through the ranks of the enemy, following him for some miles, and returning around his column in safety, with 60 prisoners.

The members of my staff--Captains [T. G.] Barker and [Rawlins] Lornes, with Lieutenants [John] Preston and [T. P.] Hampton--rendered me invaluable assistance on the field, and bore themselves with great gallantry.

The reports of field officers show that 216 prisoners were captured by the brigade, while the ground over which they fought proved by the dead and wounded on it how faithfully they performed their work.

In conclusion, I beg to express to my officers and men in the most emphatic manner my earnest thanks for the gallantry and good conduct displayed by them during the whole fight.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General"

Augusta Chronicle, June 14, 1863: "Important from Virginia, Sanguinary Battle Between General Stuart's Forces and the Enemy. The Federals Driven from the Field. Hand to Hand Fighting. The Killed and Wounded: A battle on Tuesday occurred at Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, five miles beyond Culpepper Court House. Accounts so far are very conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt that the attack by the enemy was unexpected, and they gained some advantage at the first onset. On the arrival of our reinforcements, a desperate and sanguinary battle ensued, and the enemy were finally driven from the field. Much fighting was hand to hand. Gen. Stuart commanded our forces. AMONG THE KILLED IS COLONEL FRANK HAMPTON of S.C. Colonel Sol. Williams of N.C., Colonel Greene of Culpepper. Brig. Gen. Rooney Lee, son of Gen. R.E. Lee received a severe sabre cut in the thigh. Capt. Ball of the Black Horse cavalry was shot in the hand. Ohter casualties among officers are reported. Among the prisoners brought down last evening were eleven commissioned officers."

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

Page 117: "South of Brandy Station about five miles, at the village of Stevensburg, another federal column that had crossed at Kelly's Ford ran into elements of the Second South Carolina. There, Lt. Col. Frank Hampton led just fourteen men in a charge that initially scattered the surprised advance guard. The colonel then stationed some of his troopers in an abandoned seminary. A handful of reinforcements joined them. He was in fact holding the end of Butler's thin line and was under orders from his commander "to charge anything" that attacked. Col. Hampton took his responsibility very seriously. Seeing a large force of Yankee troopers advancing toward his position he ordered his thirty six men to meet them head-on. Amid flashing sabers, the little band was quickly overwhelmed. Frank Hampton was slashed in the head and shot in the stomach." "Frank Hampton was carried to the home of John S. Barbour, just outside Stevensburg, where he died late that day. The body would like in state in the Confederate capitol before being transported back to Columbia for burial." Wade Hampton blamed the Fourth Virginia and their commander, Col. Williams C. Wickham, for the tragedy. The battle of Brandy Station remains the largest cavalry engagement ever fought in the New World.

"A Diary From Dixie" by Mary Chesnut:

"First, Frank Hampton was killed at Brandy Station. Wade Hampton telegraphed Mr. Chesnut to see Robert Barnwell, and make the necessary arrangements to recover the body. Mr. Chesnut is still at Wilmington. I sent for Preston Johnston, and my neighbor, Colonel Patton, offered to see that everything proper was done. That afternoon I walked out alone. Willie Mountford had shown me where the body, all that was left of Frank Hampton, was to be laid in the Capitol. Mrs. Petticola joined me after a while, and then Mrs. Singleton.

Preston Hampton and Peter Trezevant, with myself and Mrs. Singleton, formed the sad procession which followed the coffin. There was a company of soldiers drawn up in front of the State House porch. Mrs. Singleton said we had better go in and look at him before the coffin was finally closed. How I wish I had not looked. I remember him so well in all the pride of his magnificent manhood. He died of a saber-cut across the face and head, and was utterly disfigured. Mrs. Singleton seemed convulsed with grief. In all my life I had never seen such bitter weeping. She had her own troubles, but I did not know of them. We sat for a long time on the great steps of the State House. Everybody had gone and we were alone."

Frank married **Sarah "Sally" Strong BAXTER** "Sally" on 12 Dec 1855 in New York City, NY. Sally was born 19 Jan 1833 in New York, NY.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

page 40... "Sarah Strong Baxter, twenty one year old daughter of a prominent New York City family, visited Columbia in 1854. Sally, as she was called, attracted the attention of the twenty-five year old Frank Hampton. By the time she returned a year later, she and Frank had announced their engagement. They were married in New York City in December, returning to live first at Millwood, then Woodlands. Sally was beautiful and well educated. As a teenager she had counted among her admirers English novelist William Makepeace Thackeray., becoming his inspiration for the heroine in "The Newcomes." Twice her age, Thackeray was initially upset over Sally's engagement, but upon meeting Frank he relented and even bought them a wedding gift. "Hampton is a fine young fellow," wrote Thackeray, "good looking burly honest not a literary cove - Last year when the cholera was on his plantation he would not leave it but [stayed] and nursed his poor black people by whom he is adored."

page 41: "Sally, New Yorker turned South Carolinian, recognized an irrepressible conflict between the sections over slavery. "Anybody who stops to investigate can't but see how utterly impracticable to the southern mind is any idea of compromise, and how northern fanaticism on this subject is ever to be moderated Heaven above knows."

Both North and South had been slave-owning during the colonial period. Slaves, purchased in Africa from their African owners, were transported to the New World by New England slave traders. Slavery was gradually ended in the North only when it became unimportant economically. South of the Mason-Dixon Line, it was a very different matter. One historian writes,

Whether or not slavery was essential to the South, it was essential to the South to have the power to maintain slavery. If the North could control the one, she could control all. This was the issue, the tragedy, that slavery had become the proving ground of the South's fight to maintain her rights as a minority within the Union. In the spring of 1859, Frank and Sally Hampton, searching for a healthful climate, vacationed in Cuba. At their Havana hotel Sally met antislavery activist Julia Ward Howe, who was traveling with her husband. Mrs. Howe remembered hearing of Sally Baxter Hampton, "a great belle in her time, and much admired by Mr. Thackeray." She described Sally now as "a lovely lady, with pathetic dark eyes and a look of ill health."

"Are you the Mrs. Hampton?" asked Howe.

"Are you the Mrs. Howe?" Sally replied.

"We became friends at once," wrote Howe. "The Hamptons went with us to Matanzas, where we passed a few pleasant days." The two couples later journeyed together to Charleston and from there to the Hampton's Columbia home. "Wade Hampton called upon Dr. Howe," remembered Mrs. Howe, "and soon introduced a topic which we would gladly have avoided, namely the strained relations between the North and the South."

Page 54, (December, 1860): Sally Baxter Hampton witnessed the march towards secession with a breaking heart.

"I am no Southerner heaven knows," she wrote to her New York family on the eve of secession, "& at heart if not abolition at least anti slavery but I must concede that the tone of the South has been most firm- calm-manly & decided." To prominent New Yorker Samuel Ruggles, she expressed her despair. "I see daily Carolinians of all ages & parties-The members of both House & Senate-(the Legislature of So Ca being you know now in session) come out to our House for a few quiet hours & are glad perhaps of a chance to open their hearts." Although they expressed to her their sadness that in days "this great nation will cease to have existence- Yet with all this, is mingled, a calm self-determination & heroic bravery one cannot but admire." That word-"calm"-kept appearing. Sally Hampton noted, "Men are too calm, too quiet, too grave to be undertaking anything but a move for life or death."

"Mary Chesnut, A DIARY FROM DIXIE" pg 40 in Charleston, April 15, 1861: "Mrs. Frank Hampton and I went to see the camp of the Richland troops. South Carolina College had volunteered to a boy. Professor Venable (the mathematical), intends to raise a company from among them for the war, a permanent company. This is a grand frolic no more for the students, at least."

They had the following children:

- + 105 F i. **Caroline HAMPTON** was born 20 Nov 1861 and died 27 Nov 1922.
- + 106 M ii. **Frank (II) HAMPTON** was born 12 Sep 1856 and died 28 May 1926.
- 107 F iii. **Georgia Anna HAMPTON** was born 17 May 1858.
- 108 F iv. **Lucy HAMPTON** was born 11 Aug 1859.

68. **Margaret Buchanan Frances PRESTON** (Caroline Martha HAMPTON, Wade, Anthony) was born 13 Jan 1818. She died¹ 27 Jun 1852 and was buried in Trinity Episcopal Church graveyard - Columbia, SC.

Further quotes from "Wade Hampton" by Cisco:

"The third Wade Hampton traveled extensively, on business for his father and on vacations with the family. It was at White Sulphur Springs that he met Margaret, the youngest daughter of Sarah Preston and her late husband, former congressman Francis Preston. Wade and Margaret had probably known each other since childhood. The Prestons were a family long prominent in southwestern Virginia, and it was Margaret's brother, John, the attorney, who had married Wade's aunt Caroline in 1830. Wade and Margaret courted at the Virginia resort. They were married in a ceremony at the bride's home in Abington, Virginia, on October 10, 1838. Both were twenty years old. Tradition called for an extended wedding trip, after which they settled back in South Carolina."

"Wade confided to James DeVeaux that he was "married and happy." "The newlyweds called their home 'Sand Hills'. It was just outside Columbia.

pg 32: "Wade and Margaret Hampton had their first child in 1840, a son, and carried on tradition by naming him Wade. A second son, Thomas Preston, was born two years later. The family would call him simply Preston."

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

page 39....."on June 27, 1852, Margaret Hampton died. The cause is not known. At age 34 Wade Hampton III was a widower. His four unmarried sisters would care for the surviving children. Son Wade IV was eleven, Preston nine, Sally almost seven, and Harriet four. The next year little Harriet died. She had been the special favorite of her aunt Mary Fisher Hampton, who took her loss particularly hard. "Your love of, and devotion to her, exceeded at mother's," wrote Mary's father.

Margaret married **General Wade III HAMPTON C.S.A.-Gov. of SC**, son of Col. Wade II HAMPTON and Ann FITZSIMONS. Wade was born 28 Mar 1818 in Charleston, S.C.. He died 11 Apr 1902 in Columbia, SC and was buried in Trinity Episcopal Church graveyard.

Wade HAMPTON III, son of Wade and Ann (Fitzsimmons) Hampton, was born on March 28, 1818 in Charleston, SC. He married Mary Singleton McDuffie on January 27, 1858. He died on April 11, 1902 in Columbia, SC, at age

84. Wade was in the South Carolina legislature representing Richland County between 1852 and 1858. He was in the South Carolina State Senate between 1858 and 1861. Wade mustered in as colonel in the Confederate Army on June 12, 1861 after raising a legion. He was promoted to Brigadier General on May 23, 1862, Major General on September 3 1863 and Lt. General on Feb 14, 1865 when he commanded the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Wade was Governor of South Carolina between 1876 and 1879. He was a United States Senator between 1879 and 1891.

Wade Hampton III, was not in favor of secession but formed Hampton's Legion with his own money. He became a General in the CSA and commander of the calvary after Stuart's fall. He was at one time believed to be the richest man in the south, but after the war was quite a different story... Sherman made a deliberate effort to seek out and burn the three Hampton homes as he marched to the sea. The remnants of the fluted columns that once graced the entrance to the Millwood home are a silent testimony to a family and it's history.

"<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~greenhow/ghfamhis/hampton/hampthom.html>

The family owned plantations all over the South. Among them were the cotton plantations in Mississippi, Bayou Place, Wild Woods, Otterbourne, and Richland totaled some 8,168 acres. Wade also owned Bear Garden, a 2,000 acre hunting preserve in the Magnolia State, as well. "In 1845 Wade Hampton, brohter Kit, and their father purchased 2,300 acres in NOrth Carolina and there built a hunting and fishing lodge."...partly to escape the summer heat in the low-country.

They inspired such admiration and respect that many a child was named Wade and/or Hampton. Some were indeed related -- others were not.

Wade Hampton the third was born in Charleston, South Carolina on March 28, 1818. Wade III was to become one of the greatest Calvary officers this country ever produced, and was an enormously influential political leader in South Carolina history. Hampton was a big man, about six feet tall with the build of an athlete, and possessed great moral, physical and political courage. Although he studied law and graduated from South Carolina College in 1826, he never seriously practiced law. Before the Civil War, like his forefathers he spent most of his time managing the family plantations.

When the Civil War broke out, Wade Hampton III answered the call to fight for the South, even though he had serious doubts about continuing the practice of slavery. Hampton placed his fortune at the disposal of the Confederacy, by allowing his cotton to be used as collateral for materiel. He personally raised and equipped a military command known as Hampton's Legion, consisting of six infantry companies, four companies of Calvary and a battery of artillery equipped with six field guns.

Though Hampton had no military training, he quickly demonstrated a grasp of military tactics and an instinctive "feel" for the battlefield. His leadership ability and extraordinary courage did not go unnoticed, and at the end of the war he was one of only four officers without military training who had risen through the ranks to Lieutenant General.

Nonetheless, Hampton's military career may have suffered as a result of an incident with General Robert E. Lee over troop assignments. After Hampton complained, Lee, who had a notorious temper, is reported to have said to Hampton that he didn't care if his whole legion went back to South Carolina. Whether Lee resented Hampton, a rich plantation owner with no military training, is only speculation. This notwithstanding, a man of such skill and courage was destined for glory.

At the first Battle of Bull Run, Hampton was outnumbered and eventually wounded, but he and his dashing, well-trained legion played a key role in a Confederate victory. He fought bravely through the Peninsula Campaign and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in May of 1862. At Seven Pines he was wounded again, this time in his foot. He refused to dismount, instead having the musket ball removed while remaining in the saddle. He fought battles at Antietam, rode in the Chambersburg Raid, and was wounded for the third time at Gettysburg.

It was at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign that Hampton took part in the greatest Calvary battle in American history. On the evening of June 8, 1863, almost the entire Calvary of the Army of Northern Virginia-five full brigades-prepared for battle on the west bank of the Rappahan-nock River. The following morning they were surprised by the full force of the Calvary of the Army of the Potomac, which had crossed to meet them at dawn. Of note is that among these Calvarymen was a young captain named George Armstrong Custer. During the ensuing Battle of Brandy Station, Hampton is credited with leading one of the most gallant Calvary charges of the battle. His

actions might have resulted in the capture of the whole Union force on the field, had not his advance been checked by heavy Confederate artillery fire well-directed at the head of his charge. It was also at the Battle of Brandy Station that General Hampton lost his brother Lt. Col. Frank Hampton to enemy fire.

In August of 1863, Hampton was promoted to Major General. He succeeded J. E. B. Stuart after his death as leader of the Calvary Corps. Hampton had finally received the commission as the supreme Calvary Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia by fighting his way to the top.

Thereafter, Hampton continued to demonstrated his cool-headed courage and battle sense on many occasions. In September of 1864, Hampton was pinned down with the Army of Northern Virginia at Petersburg. The Confederate Army was gravely short of supplies. At 1 a.m. Hampton, with 4,000 Calvarymen, rode out and raided a poorly guarded federal encampment and pulled off the largest cattle rustle in history. Hampton stole 3,000 cattle out from under the Union Army's nose, and drove them back to feed the starving Confederates.

In the closing years of the war General Hampton distinguished himself even in the face of the inevitable defeat of the Confederacy. At daybreak on June 11, 1864, at Trevilian Station he commanded 5,000 cavalrymen in a gallant charge to ward off a raid by Union General Philip Sheridan's cavalry of 6,000 men. In November of that same year, he personally carried his own dead son from the battlefield and saw another son wounded, yet even in the face of personal tragedy still remained in command of his troops. Hampton also fought at Sappony Church, Ream's Station, and Burgess Mill. In January of 1864, Hampton was sent to South Carolina to find remounts for the battered Confederate cavalry. Finally, he was ordered to cover Joseph E. Johnson's retreat, until the Confederate surrender in 1865.

Of historical interest is a controversy about the burning of Columbia, South Carolina by General Sherman. Sherman claimed that the fire that burned Columbia had been set by the retreating Hampton. He later admitted that this was not true, and there is speculation that the allegation had been made to humiliate Hampton.

After the war, Hampton returned to the ruins of his once lavish plantation. He reentered political life, to oppose the radical Republican Reconstructionists. In 1876, he was elected Governor of South Carolina, with the aid of the militant "Red Shirts." He is credited with leading the state out of the dark days of Reconstruction. Hampton also served in the US Senate in the 1880's, but a populist movement in 1890 and 1891 ousted him and his conservative colleagues. General Hampton died in Columbia, South Carolina in April 1902.

Father: Wade (Col) HAMPTON II b: 21 APR 1791 in SC
Mother: Ann FITZSIMONS b: JAN 1794

Marriage 1 Margaret Frances PRESTON b: 13 JAN 1818
Married: 10 OCT 1838 1
Children
Wade HAMPTON IV b: 2 MAR 1840
Thomas Preston HAMPTON b: 26 NOV 1843
Sally Preston HAMPTON b: 29 JUL 1844
Harriet Flud HAMPTON b: 13 JUN 1848
William Preston HAMPTON

The (Richmond) The Daily Dispatch: July 15, 1861.

Col. Wade Hampton.

--This gentleman, who commands the splendid South Carolina Legion, encamped near this city, is the possessor of a princely fortune, and has been for many years prominent in the political affairs of his State. His library at Greenville, S. C., contains ten or twelve thousand volumes, including about fifteen hundred on American history. The library fills two large rooms, and cost, probably, twenty thousand dollars.

Hampton's Legion.

--By their glorious achievements on the battle-field last Sunday the members of this famous Legion have rendered themselves immortal. It was rightly conjectured, when the Legion was formed, that if allowed the opportunity, it would illustrate South Carolina prowess and add to the lustre of her Palmetto character. The havoc made in its ranks will soon her paired by new members; for when Col. Hampton first proposed to raise his Legion, he met a full and rapid response to the call. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina, all competed for the honor of

serving under him--Thirty companies thus tendered their request "for a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns."

The daring partisan exploits of Wade Hampton of the Revolution — the gallant services of Wade Hampton in the war of 1812--give a prestige to the name of Wade Hampton of the present day. His well-known qualities of head, heart and hand, admirably fit him for the height trust which was so judiciously conferred on him.

The Daily Dispatch: July 29, 1861.

Hampton Legion

2nd South Carolina Cavalry

1861-1865

Formed in 1861 by its namesake, Wade Hampton III, the largest landowner in all South Carolina and the grandson of reputedly the richest planter in the nation, the Legion joined the Confederate States service with units of artillery, infantry and cavalry, some of the cream of Palmetto society. Although opposed to secession prior to the war, once South Carolina Seceded and war was inevitable, Hampton used his own fortune to raise and equip the Legion to support his state and the new Confederate Government.

His bearing was distinctly military, but without pompousness or egotism. His dark hair and beard matched his eyes, which flashed nervously to all sides. He personally led his legion as perhaps the South's foremost example of dilettante, playing soldier and destined to become remarkably good at it.

The original Hampton Legion was unique in that it had the three main branches of the army; cavalry, infantry and artillery.

With the re-organization of the Confederate Army in 1862, the Legion was broken up and assigned to other units. The infantry was transferred to John B. Hood's Texas Brigade. The legion infantry saw severe service throughout the war, particularly at Sharpsburg where most of its original members were killed or wounded.

The Cavalry went to J.E.B. Stuart as the 2nd S.C. Cavalry where it served with distinction throughout the war. Hampton took over command of the Confederate Cavalry in 1864 following Stuart's death.

The artillery portion of the Legion was converted to horse artillery, (all members mounted), and fought with the cavalry throughout the remainder of the war. During this time it came to be known as Hart's Battery, named after it's commander, James F. Hart.

During the war, the Legion produced 43 general officers, 4 of which would one day become Generals.

Wade Hampton 1818-1902

Wade Hampton was born in Charleston on March 28, 1818. He was a member of one of the richest families in the antebellum South. He owned and operated many plantations in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Hampton served in the General Assembly as a Representative from 1852-1857 and a Senator from 1858-1861. He resigned from the Senate to accept a colonel's commission in the Confederate Army. He received many promotions, rising to Lieutenant General in 1865, a rank achieved by only one other Southern cavalry officer. Hampton evacuated Columbia in 1865 when General Sherman entered the city.

In the 1876 elections for Governor, Hampton defeated Daniel Chamberlain by 1,134 votes. However, a conflict arose between the Democrats and the Republicans and Chamberlain protested the results. Chamberlain took the oath of office but the State Supreme Court ruled in favor of Hampton. Hampton was barred from the Statehouse by federal troops until April 10, 1877.

Hampton was reelected in 1878 as Governor. He resigned to become a United States Senator and served two terms.

Hampton married Frances Smith Preston and they had 5 children. When she died, he married Mary Singleton McDuffie and had 4 more children.

Wade Hampton, III, death:

Columbia, SC: The most elaborate funeral was for the premier symbol of The Lost Cause, Confederate General Wade Hampton in 1902. Hampton's death was perhaps the most emotional and widely mourned of a state leader this century. An estimated 20,000 people attended the funeral of the former general, governor and U.S. senator, including hundreds of Confederate Army veterans.

The State newspaper reported on the day after his death that "many requests for a state funeral will not be granted out of respect for the expressed wish of Gen. Hampton that these services should be without ostentation."

Flags were lowered to half-staff and the Statehouse draped with black bunting. The local United Confederate Veterans post sent an honor guard, dressed in Confederate gray.

In Greenville, the City Hall bell tolled 84 times, marking the age of the general. Cities across the state held similar observances. The railroads ran special trains to transport people to the state capital for the funeral.

The funeral procession from his home on Senate Street to Trinity Church included a 25-piece band, 600 survivors of the original Hampton Legion and other veterans, the governor and other state officials. Businesses and state offices closed for the day.

Hampton's funeral coach was driven by John Johnson Jr., an 82-year-old ex-slave who had been Hampton's driver.

His funeral service was conducted by Ellison Capers, the Episcopal bishop of South Carolina and himself a former Confederate general. Hampton was buried with his ancestors in Trinity churchyard.

As the general's casket was lowered into the grave under an ancient live oak tree, his white-haired colleagues grasped the shovels from the gravediggers and solemnly began to fill the grave themselves.

Millwood Plantation Ruins
6100 Garner's Ferry Rd, Columbia, SC 29209
Phone: (803) 252-1770

Hours: Guided tours will be provided March-October on the last Sunday of the month.

The entrance to Millwood is directly across from Woodhill Mall/Target on Garner's Ferry Rd.

Millwood Plantation was once a grand southern plantation, with 13,000 acres of land and a beautiful mansion. It belonged to General Wade Hampton III, a Confederate general, US Senator, and South Carolina Governor. During Sherman's occupation of Columbia in 1865 during the Civil War, the home was burned to the ground.

So what is there to see, if it burned down? Good question. As you go down the winding drive to the ruins, old growth trees cast a shade over the area. Turn a corner and there they are- 6 huge pillars, weathered and mossy, standing alone in a clearing. It is an eerie feeling to be in the presence of these pillars that speak of a grandeur that is long gone.

They had the following children:

- 109 M i. Maj. Wade IV HAMPTON C.S.A. is printed as #94.
- 110 F ii. John Preston (died an infant) HAMPTON is printed as #95.
- 111 M iii. Thomas "Preston" HAMPTON C.S.A. is printed as #96.
- + 112 F iv. Sarah Buchanan HAMPTON is printed as #97.
- 113 F v. Harriett Flud (died a child) HAMPTON is printed as #98.
- 114 M vi. William Preston HAMPTON (died a baby) is printed as #99.

74. **Mary Canty "Mamie" PRESTON "Mamie"** (Caroline Martha HAMPTON, Wade, Anthony) was born 1840. She died 1891.

"Mary Chesnut's Diary"

page 135 March 5, 1862: "Mary Preston went back to Mulberry with me from Columbia. She found a man there tall enough to take her into dinner, Tom Boykin, who is six feet four, the same height as her father. Tom was very handsome in his uniform, and Mary prepared for a nice time, but he looked as if he would so much rather she did not talk to him, and he set her such a good example, saying never a word."

1863: "Mary Preston said all sisters quarreled!" "Mary Preston has been translating Schiller aloud."

Page 233-234, September 7, 1863: TWO LOVE - TALES: "I was deeply interested in Mr. Miles's story, but there was din and discord on the other hand ; old Edward, our pet general, sat diagonally across the room with leg straight out like a poker, wrapped in red carpet, leggings, as red as a turkey-cock in the face. His head is strangely shaped, like a cone or an old-fashioned beehive; or, as Buck said, there are three tiers of it ; it is like a pope's. There he sat, with a loud voice and a thousand winks, making love to Mary P. I make no excuse for listening. It was impossible not to hear him. I tried not to lose a word of Mr. Miles 's idyl as the despair of the veteran was thundered into my other ear. I lent an ear to each conversation. Mary can not altogether control her voice, and her shrill screams of negation, "No, no, never, " etc., utterly failed to suppress her wounded lover's obstreperous asseverations of his undying affection for her. Buck said afterward : " We heard every word of it on our side of the room, even when Mamie shrieked to him that he was talking too loud. "Now, Mamie," said we afterward, " do you think it was kind to tell him he was forty if he was a day?"

Strange to say, the pet general, Edward, rehabilitated his love in a day ; at least two days after he was heard to say that he was "now paying attentions now to his cousin John Preston's second daughter; her name, Sally, but they called her Buck-Sally Buchanan Campbell Preston, a lovely girl.." And with her he now drove, rode, and hob on his crutches, sent her his photograph, and in due time cannonaded her, from the same spot where he had courted Mary, with proposals to marry him. Buck was never so decided in her "Nos" as Mary., (Not so loud, at least"-thus in amendment, says Buck, who always reads what I have written, and makes comments of assent or dissent.) So again he began to thunder in a woman's ears his tender passion. As they rode down Franklin Street, Buck says she know the people on the sidewalk heard snatches of the conversation, though she rode as rapidly as she could, and she begged him not to talk so loud. Finally, they dashed up to our door as if they had been running a race. Unfortunate in love, but fortunate in war, our general is now winning new laurels with Ewell in the Valley or with the Army of the Potomac."

page 327: October 1, 1864: "Mary Cantey Preston's wedding day has come and gone and Mary is Mrs. John Darby now. Maggie Howell dressed the bride's hair beautifully, they said, but it was all covered by her veil, which was of blond lace, and the dress tulle and blond-lace, with diamonds and pearls. The bride walked up the aisle on her father's arm, Mrs. Preston on Dr. Darby's. I think it was the handsomest wedding party I ever saw. John Darby had brought his wedding uniform home with him from England, and it did all honor to his perfect figure. I forgot the name of his London tailor- the best, of course! "Well," SAID Isabella, "it would be hard for any man to live up to those clothes."

Footnote: "After the war, Dr. Darby became professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York; he had served as Medical Director in the Army of the Confederate States and as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of South Carolina; had also served with distinction in European wars."

Mamie married **Dr. John DARBY**. John died 1879.

Mamie married Dr. John Darby, who died of blood poisoning in 1879, at age forty-two.

They had the following children:

115 F i. **Caroline DARBY** was born Oct 1869 in France.

76. **Susan "Tudie" PRESTON** "Tudie" (Caroline Martha HAMPTON, Wade, Anthony) was born 1845. She died 1905.

January 18, 1879: Frost-Preston (The World) There was yesterday a union of two notable South Carolina families, brought about by the marriage, in this city, of Miss Susan Francis Preston to Mr. Henry Frost. Miss Preston is a

daughter of General John H. Preston, of Columbia, and niece of Senator Wade Hampton. Mr. Frost is a son of the late Judge Frost, who was an eminent jurist of Charleston. The marriage service was performed in St. Ignatius Church at 3 p. m., by the Rev. Ferdinand O. Ewer, and was accompanied by a full choral service. The bride was escorted to the altar and there given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Hunt, of New Orleans; Miss Mary Barrett, a daughter of Lawrence Barrett the tragedian, Miss Annie Brandon and Miss Helen Murphy, of Alabama, and Misses Celestine Preston and Caroline Darby, two nieces of the bride, and who were just entering their teens. The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. Branford Frost. The ushers were Mr. J. C. Nott and Mr. Henry Goldthwaite, of Mobile; Mr. John Chisholm, of this city, and Mr. Wickliffe Preston, of Louisville-a cousin of the bride. Dr. John T. Darby, the bride's brother-in-law; Mrs. John S. Preston, her mother; Mrs. Dr. Darby. Mr. Richard Manning, Mrs. Mott, and Mrs. Auxe were also included in the bridal cortege. The bride wore a simple dress of white satin. After the ceremony there was a reception at Dr. Darby's house. No. 89 West Twentieth street, which was attended by many of the society friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frost and by all of the prominent Southern residents of the city, among whom may be mentioned General and Mrs. Lovell, General and Mm. O. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Leigh. Colonel and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Isard, of South Carolina; General and Mm. Deas of Alabama; Dr. and Mrs. Polk and Mr. Ballard Smith."

Tudie married **Henry William FROST C.S.A.** on 14 Jan 1879 in New York, NY. Henry was born Jul 1844.

Henry W. Frost - Company G - 1 South Carolina Artillery. 2 Lieutenant Lieutenant Confederate

Tudie married Captain Henry William Frost on 14 Jan 1879, in New York City.

Name: Henry W Frost
Arrival Date: 14 Oct 1872
Age: ??
Gender: Male
Port of Departure: Liverpool, England and Queenstown, Ireland
Destination: United States of America
Place of Origin: United States of America
Ship Name: Adriatic
Port of Arrival: New York
Line: 26
Microfilm Serial: M237
Microfilm Roll: 367
List Number: 1113
Port Arrival State: New York
Port Arrival Country: United States

Name: Henry W Frost
Arrival Date: 20 Aug 1888
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1841
Age: 47
Gender: Male
Port of Departure: Liverpool, England
Destination: New York
Place of Origin: United States of America
Ship Name: Aurania
Port of Arrival: New York
Line: 28
Microfilm Serial: M237
Microfilm Roll: 524
List Number: 1144
Port Arrival State: New York
Port Arrival Country: United States

May 29, 1887: "THE YACHT CLUB. While Charleston has had something of a yacht club over since the Revolution of 1860-1865, the present successful association was not organized until June 6, 1888. So it is bur four years old. It has a membership of 120. The officers of the club are as follows: Commodore, Henry W. Frost; Vice Commodore, Wilmot D. Porcher."

1900 CENSUS, Charleston, SC
Henry W. Frost, July 1844, age 58, born in SC/SC/SC/ cotton broker
Susan F., wife, Nov 1848, age 51, born in SC/VA/SC
Carolyn H., daughter, Oct 1879, SC/SC/SC
Jeanne P., daughter, Aug 1882, SC/SC/SC
Henry W., Jr., son, Nov 1884, SC/SC/SC
Darby, Caroline, niece, Oct 1869, age 30, born in France/SC/SC
Plus 2 servants: Mary Ryan and Priscilla Singleton

January 15, 1907: "Charleston Cotton Exchange In Flourishing Condition—Harbor Commission Met. Special to The Chronicle. Charleston. Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the Charleston Cotton Exchange was held this afternoon, when the annual reports were read and other routine business was transacted. Among these reports was the statement of President James M. Seignious, which showed the very sound and flourishing condition of the exchange. The financial statement was especially fine, the figures showing the best condition ever presented in the history of the exchange. President Seignious' report was the occasion of the adoption of a set of resolutions, offered by Mr. Henry W. Frost, highly praising Mr. Seignious' administration."

They had the following children:

- 116 F i. **Carolyn H. FROST**⁵ was born Oct 1879 in South Carolina.
- + 117 F ii. **Jeanne P. FROST** was born Aug 1882.
- 118 M iii. **Henry W. (Jr.) FROST** was born Mar 1884 in South Carolina.

The Ancusta Chronicle Bureau, Aiken, S. C.. Feb. 27, 1936: "The third annual point-to-point race will be held in the Hitchcock woods here on March 12, according to announcement of S. A. Warner Baltazzi, local sportsman, who has charge of the program. The race will be over two and one-half miles of regular drug hunt lines, and is open only to those invited by the committee. Already a large number of entries have been made, and the date for final entries will close next Friday, March 6. The winning rider will receive a beautiful trophy. Starters who have already filed their entries for the race are: Howard Fair, two entries, one of which he will ride, and the other with Henry W. Frost, Jr, up; Capt. Demetri Ivanenko. one entry-; Rutherford Stuyvesant, one entry; Seymour H. Knox. two entries. Other starters are expected before the final closing date for entries."

april 1938: Camden, S. C., April 2 "Ostend, owned by Mrs. Frank M Gould of New York, with Henry Frost of Middleburg, Va.. up, won the \$500 Carolina cup steeplechase, three miles over timber, today, with time of 6.05 3-5."

Fifth Generation

97. **Sarah Buchanan HAMPTON** "Sally" (Wade III, Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 7 Sep 1845 in Abingdon, VA. She died 7 Apr 1886 in Columbia, SC.

"Wade Hampton, Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman," by Walter Brian Cisco, Brassey, Inc, 2004.

"Margaret Hampton chose to return to the home of her mother in Abingdon, Virginia, during the summer of 1845 for the delivery of her third child. On September 7, Sarah Buchanan Hampton, called Sally, was born."

Page 296: "The year 1886 would bring more personal sadness to Wade Hampton. On April 4 he wrote to Grover Cleveland from Columbia explaining that "I have been detained here by the desperate and I fear hopeless illness of my eldest daughter." Three days later forty one year old Sally died. She left widower John Cheves Haskell and four children."

"Mary Chesnut's Diary,"

February 26, 1864: "Another mimed hero is engaged to be married. Sally Hampton has accepted John Haskell."

There is a story that he reported for duty after his arm was shot off; suppose in the fury of the battle he did not feel the pain."

June 1865: Married: "In Columbia, Sally Hampton and John Cheves Haskell, the bridegroom, a brave, one-armed soldier."

Sally married³ **John Cheves HASKELL** on Jun 1865 in Columbia, SC.

Marriage 1 Sally Buchanan Hampton b: 29 Jul 1845 in Abingdon, Washington Co., VA

Married: 21 Jun 1865 in Columbia, Richland Co., SC

Children

Ann Hampton Haskell b: 21 Mar 1866 in Columbia, Richland Co., SC

Sophia Cheves Haskell b: 20 Jan 1868 in Washington Co., MS

Preston Hampton Haskell b: 18 May 1870 in Abbeville, Abbeville Co., SC

Wade Hampton Haskell b: 8 Apr 1873 in Washington Co., MS

Sally Hampton Haskell b: 22 Apr 1875 in Washington Co., MS

John Cheves Haskell b: 15 Oct 1876 in Abbeville, Abbeville Co., SC

Frank Hampton Haskell b: 26 Jun 1878 in Columbia, Richland Co., SC

Charles Cheves Haskell b: Mar 1880 in Columbia, Richland Co., SC

They had the following children:

- 119 M i. **Frank Hampton HASKELL** was born about 1879 in Columbia, South Carolina. He died 21 Aug 1949 in Aiken County, South Carolina.

Residence: 1917 Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina

Event: Death Certificate SC DHEC, File #

Census: 1930 Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina -Dist. 21

Occupation: civil engineer 1930

Marriage 1 Emma Sparkman * WARD b: 19 FEB 1882 in Prospect Hill Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina

Married: 19 DEC 1905 in Pawleys Island, South Carolina

Children

Frank Hampton * HASKELL b: 15 MAR 1913 in Indiana

John Cheves * HASKELL b: 12 JUL 1915 in South Carolina

George Ward * HASKELL b: 15 MAY 1918 in South Carolina

- 120 F ii. **Ann Hampton HASKELL**.

Ann traveled with her grandfather and Aunt Lucy.

- 121 M iii. **Preston Hampton HASKELL**.

- 122 M iv. **Charles Cheves HASKELL**.

105. **Caroline HAMPTON** (Frank, Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 20 Nov 1861 in Woodland, Richland Co., SC. She died 27 Nov 1922 in Baltimore, MD.

Caroline married **Dr. William Stewart HALSTEAD** on 4 Jun 1890 in Millwood, Columbia, SC.

They had the following children:

- 123 F i. **Gladys Stansfield HALSTEAD** was born 28 Aug 1896 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

106. **Frank (II) HAMPTON**⁶ (Frank, Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 12 Sep 1856. He died 28 May 1926.

Frank married **Gertrude R. Elliott GONZALES**, daughter of Gen. Ambrose Jose GONZALES and Harriet Rutledge ELLIOTT.

They had the following children:

- 124 M i. **Frank HAMPTON** was born 1896.

- 125 M ii. **Harry Rutledge Elliott HAMPTON** was born 1897.

1949: Harry R. E. Hampton, outdoor writer and associate editor of The State, Columbia morning newspaper.

- 126 F iii. **Gertrude Ruffini HAMPTON** was born 1898. She died 1982.

Gertrude married **Victor Clay BARRINGER**.

Children

Victor BARRINGER b: Private

Lucy BARRINGER b: Private

Eugenia BARRINGER b: Private

Paul BARRINGER b: Private

- 127 F iv. **Lucy HAMPTON** was born 1898. She died 1968.

There are numerous mentions of Lucy Hampton Bostick on the Internet.

The Lucy Hampton Bostick Charitable Trust

Lucy Hampton Bostick Foundation

The Lucy Hampton Bostick Award presented annually by Friends of the Richland County Public Library

Remembering Lucy Hampton Bostick

Since 1978, the Friends have presented a special award, which includes a medal and a cash honorarium, to honor the memory of Lucy Hampton Bostick, long-time head librarian in Richland County. Bostick is credited with fostering interest in Southern literature and history, improving cultural life in Columbia and promoting library appreciation throughout the state.

In 1926 Lucy Hampton (Mrs. Hagood Bostick) was employed as the Assistant Librarian and in 1928, upon the retirement of Miss Locke, she became Chief Librarian. The following year, in 1929, the library moved to the corner of Washington and Sumter Streets which is still its location. The library occupied the former residence of the first president of the Columbia Library Association, Dr. James Woodrow.

While she was RCPL's director from 1928-1968, the library saw tremendous growth and development. She inaugurated a bookmobile service that extended library privileges to every community in the county and introduced the circulation of classical music recordings.

Her encouragement of reading and interest in books extended throughout the state. She served as president of the South Carolina librarians and was responsible for statewide legislation to make literature available free to the people.

In 1968 Mrs. Hagood Bostick died as the result of a tragic automobile accident. Mrs. Bostick had made an immeasurable contribution towards the development of library service in Richland County and throughout the State of South Carolina. Her belief in the value of libraries and the wise use of books was reflected in the library service in the entire state.

Each year at the Friends' Annual Meeting, the award is presented to either a South Carolina author, someone who has written a significant literary work on South Carolina or someone in the Midlands who has significantly advanced the interest in books or libraries.

The third printing of the Robert Mills Atlas of 1823 was in 1938 by Lucy Hampton Bostick and Fant H. Thornley.

Lucy married **Bonham Hagood BOSTICK** "Hagood", son of Jacob B. BOSTICK and Annie HAGOOD. Hagood was born Sep 1898 in South Carolina.

1900 CENSUS, Coosawhatchie, Hampton County, South Carolina
I simply cannot read the name of Hagood's father! He was born Feb, 1869, in SC. Supt.
Clubhouse Mother's name was Annie, born July 1869 in SC.
Hagood was born Sept 1898 in SC.

+ 128 M v. **Ambrose Gonzales HAMPTON** was born 1900 and died 1980.

117. **Jeanne P. FROST** (Susan "Tudie" PRESTON, Caroline Martha HAMPTON, Wade, Anthony) was born Aug 1882 in South Carolina.

February 13, 1902: "MISS FROST CROWNED QUEEN. The following account of the crowning of Miss Jeanne Frost, of Charleston, as queen of the floral carnival will be preserved with interest by Augusta admirers of that beautiful young woman: There was a large crowd at the exposition auditorium last evening to witness the crowning of Rex, the King of the Carnival, who appeared on the stage shortly before 10 o'clock, clad in purple, attended by court subjects, all of whom were richly dressed. The crowning of Mr. R. G. Rhett as King of the Carnival was preceded by a number of flower dances by a large number of young boys and girls all of whom wore a variety of costumes and carried wreaths of flowers. The young Queen, Miss Jeanne Frost, and the Queen Regent, Mrs. Andrew Simonds, attended by the ladies of the court, entered the stage and the Queen took her station on the throne, after which Rex and his subjects entertained amid a burst of applause and a blast of trumpets from the court band. As soon as Rex ascended the throne, Lord Mayor Smyth entered and presented the key to the city to the King with a speech couched in courtly phrase. The key was accepted by the great King and Lord Chancellor Kollock was directed to issue a decree of mirth and fun-making during his reign at the exposition." Miss Jeanne Frost with Dr. C.W. Kollock.

July 4, 1902: Augusta Chronicle: "It will be interesting to the many Augusta friends and admirers of Miss Jeanne Frost of Charleston, to learn that she sailed during the week for England. Later she will go to France and Switzerland. Miss Frost was accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost and Mr. Henry Frost, Jr. She was the guest, during the gay winter season, of the Misses Weed, on the Hill."

Jeanne married **Hartford Pinckney WALKER**.

October 4, 1906: Special to The Chronicle. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 3.—Miss Charlotte Walker, the fascinating young actress who made a hit here last night as leading lady in "On Parole," is erroneously advertised as a descendant of Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney, according to State Historian Salley. She is no kin whatever to 'this' Pinckney, who was a general in the revolutionary army and twice federal candidate for president, twice against Thomas Jefferson and once against James Madison. Miss Walker is a Galveston girl, the granddaughter of H. Pinckney Walker, who was British consul at Charleston. But as the granddaughter of H. Pinckney Walker she is quite as well descended. Mrs. Salley says her family tree can be traced back to Scottish royalty, a direct ancestor barely missing being made king when John Baifol was elected to that position." (note: Charlotte was the daughter Edwin Pinckney Walker.)

They had the following children:

129 M i. **George Rivers Pinckney WALKER**.

In 1929: He is now engaged in the insurance business with Seibels and company and is prominent in the business as well as the social life of Columbia, SC.

George married **Mary Ross SIEBELS**.

Seibel-Walker Engagement., Of Interest In Augusta Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Seibels announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ross Seibels, to George Rivers Pinckney Walker, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hartford Pinckney Walker of Charleston. The wedding will take place in the early fall. This announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Ross Seibels to George Rivers Pinckney Walker is one of widespread sincere social interest. Miss Seibels is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Seibels, whose hospitable home is one of the social centers of Columbia. Mrs. Seibels was Miss Bertha Willingham of Augusta, known, as her daughter is, for her loveliness and charm. Miss Seibels has, since being graduated from Holton Arms in Washington, attended the University of South Carolina,

where she became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi sorority. Her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were members of this, the first sorority in existence, and Miss Seibels is the second girl in the United States to be a member of the same sorority in the fourth generation. She was awarded the scholarship given by the University of South Carolina as having the highest term average of any member of the sorority. She is an active member of the Junior League.

"Mr. Walker is widely connected in South Carolina. He is a grandson of Henry Frost of Charleston and his mother, as Miss Jeanne Frost visited in Columbia often. Before going to the University of Virginia, Mr. Walker attended the Kent prep school, near New York."

Sixth Generation

128. **Ambrose Gonzales HAMPTON** (Frank (II), Frank, Wade II, Wade, Anthony) was born 1900. He died 1980.

Marriage 1 Henriette D. DARGAN b: Aft 1900
Event: Private-Begin Unknown Private
Children
Henriette Dargan HAMPTON b: Private
Ambrose Gonzales HAMPTON b: Private

Augusta Chronicle: November 1931: Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Hampton, who have been living in Beaufort for a year while Mr. Hampton was engaged in the construction of the Whale branch bridge, have moved to Aiken.

February 28, 1980: COLUMBIA (API) — Ambrose Gonzales Hampton, publisher of The State, The Columbia Record and five other newspapers, has died at the age of 78. Death came at his home Tuesday. The funeral will be held at 5 p m today at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Columbia. Hampton had retired in 1972 as president of The State-Record Co, parent firm of the newspapers and of television properties in South Carolina, Texas and New Mexico and the State Printing Co in Columbia. From 1963 to 1972 he had been president of the State-Record Co. He retained the responsibility of publisher of the newspapers when he gave up the presidency. Hampton became a publisher in middle age after a successful career as a highway engineer, first with the South Carolina Highway Department and then with the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. He had graduated from The Citadel in 1921 with a degree in engineering. His parents were Frank Hampton and Gertrude Gonzales Hampton, a sister of N G Gonzales and William E Gonzales. The Gonzales brothers founded The State newspaper in Columbia in 1891. During the time he headed the State-Record Co several other newspapers were acquired - the Daily Herald and the South Mississippi Sun, both of Gulfport, Miss. and the Myrtle Beach. S C Sun News. The company's non-dailies are the weekly Conway field and Herald and the Newberry Observer, published twice a week, both in South Carolina. Television properties were acquired in Charleston, SC, Lubbock, Texas, and Roswell, NM. Survivors include his wife, Henriette DuBose Dargan Hampton, one son, Mr. Ambrose G Hampton Jr - Columbia, one daughter, Henriette Dargon Morris, Columbia; two brothers, Frank Hampton and Harry R E Hampton, Columbia, and one sister, Gertrude Hampton Barringer, Richmond, VA."

Ambrose married **Henriette DuBose DARGAN**.

They had the following children:

130 M i. **Dr. Ambrose Gonzales (Jr.) HAMPTON**.

1965 Augusta Chronicle newspaper quote: "Dr. Ambrose Hampton Jr., one of the most knowledgeable jazz fans around, is a drummer." In 1964 he was president of the Carolina Jazz Club.

131 F ii. **Henriette DuBose HAMPTON (Mrs. Morris)**.

Appendix A - Sources

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- ¹ *"Wade Hampton...Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman"*.
 - ² *"Happy Valley, history and genealogy"*.
 - ³ *"Mary Chesnut, A Diary From Dixie"*.
 - ⁴ *"Early Settlers of Alabama"*.
 - ⁵ 1880 CENSUS.
 - ⁶ *Appendices I. Hampton genealogical Notes., Library at Arcata College.*

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