

A  
HISTORY  
of  
THE HAMPTON FAMILY  
of  
THE SOUTHERN STATES.

1586<sup>30</sup>--1916.  
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Being  
An Account of  
THE DESCENDANTS  
of  
WILLIAM HAMPTON  
of  
Hampfield, Gloucester County, Virginia.

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By  
Joseph Lyon Miller, M.D.

**Foreword.**

*Military Lists*

*Political Lists*

*72-*

THE HAMPTON FAMILY.

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THE ENGLISH HAMPTONS.

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"It is a desirable thing to be well descended,  
but the glory belongs to our ancestors".  
----Plutarch.

## THE HAMPTON FAMILY.

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"It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay; or see a fair-timber-tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient family which hath stood against the waves and weather of time."

----Bacon.

### THE ENGLISH HAMPTONS.

Volume I. of Lomer's English Surnames says: "It is certain that the practice of making the second name of an individual stationary and transmitting it to descendants, came generally into common use during the eleventh and three following centuries. By the middle of the twelfth it began, in the estimation of some, to be essential that persons of rank should bear some designation to the baptismal name."

The original seat of this family was in and near the town of Hampton in Staffordshire, England, from which they took their surname during the reign of King Henry, II. (A.D. 1133-1189); and from whence branches of the family spread to other parts of England.

The following account of the early Hamptons and their home is taken from Shaw's History & Antiquities of Staffordshire, an old book, a copy of which may be seen at the Library of Congress, Washington, and at the New York City Public Library.

#### "Wolverhampton.

"This town according to Mr. Camden and others was antiently written Hampton, till that pious and noble Lady Wulfruna, the relict of Athelen, due of North-hampton in the days of King Ethelred (968 A.D.), and not of King Edgar, as Erdeswick thought, founded a monastery here to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, whence it was afterward called Wulfrunshampton, and now Wolverhampton." Mr. Shaw says there is a fine old church here built about 996 A.D., which contains a splendid stone pulpit, and many old monuments including some of Danish origin.

Tunstall or Dunstall, the old seat of the Hamptons, "is situated at the foot of a hill about a mile northwest of Wolverhampton. There being no mention of this place in the Conqueror's survey, I conclude that it was then a member of the King's Manor of Wolverhampton, since distinguished by the name of the manor of Stowheath; for in the 23d year of the reign of Edward, I. I find that Edward the son and heir of Philip Burnwell held part of Willenhall, Womndon, and Tunstall of the king by exchange; but though the Burnwells were superior lords thereof, yet this place was in

the hands of a family who took their names from the town of Hampton, and had their residence at this place for the most part, till about the latter end of the reign of Edward, IV. as by what followeth will appear."

"The first mention I have found of any persons of this name is in a grant made by Gervase Paganel, baron of Dudley in the time of Henry, II. to Beatrix of Wolverhampton of a yard of land in Brerely for her service, paying yearly two pounds of pepper at Christmas, to which deed are witness several including one Nicholas de Hampton. The next after the above mentioned is Gervase de Hampton the son of Stephen de Hampton, which Gervase had issue Richard Gervase de Hampton and William. This Richard was always called Richard Gervase taking his father's Christian name for his surname, and had issue: John de Hampton, Richard de Hampton, William a Canon of Hampton, and Thomas de Hampton, and two daughters Alice the wife of Robert Holbarive (6 Edw. II) and Nichola."

"This John de Hampton, the son of Richard Gervase, for I suppose it to be him, had a great respect for the monks of Hale's Owen, as may appear by their instrument dated 1331 A.D. whereby Thomas the then abbot and the convent do grant to John de Hampton (in consideration of his good will bestowed upon them and their successors in procuring them the manor of Rowley); that a chaplain shall be appointed to celebrate divine service for the souls of the said John Hampton and Eleanor his wife and for the souls of their children, parents, brethern, and predecessors, and for the soul of Richard de Hampton, his brother and all of the faithful deceased; and likewise they grant that the said John and his heirs, forever shall present a fit clerk to supply their stall, to perform the office aforesaid; and after their deceases their names shall be written in their martyrology, and on their anniversaries full service shall be performed for them. All the issue that John de Hampton left was a daughter who became the wife of Richard Long. Which Richard Long and wife Joan, daughter of John Gervaise de Hampton, passed the Manor of Tunstall to Richard Hampton for life he paying them 105 shillings nine pence per annum. Richard and Joan Long died without issue. Her uncle Richard Hampton in 1327 (2 Edw. III.) obtained license of the king to give 40 acres of land 4 acres of meadow and one half a water corn mill lying in Willenhall to the chantry of St. Giles in Willenhall for a priest to pray for his soul and that of his wife Felize. They left issue Richard Hampton and John Hampton. This Richard Hampton had a son Richard who in the 4th. year Richard, II. and 8th. of same granted to Nicholas Wychtwyke certain messuages of land which he had from his uncle John de Hampton.

"This Richard Hampton had wife named Maud and a son John de Hampton who was owner of these places in 16 Richard II., and 8 Henry IV. was lord of Stourton in this county, and in the 2 yr Henry V. Hawice his first wife being then living had issue by her John Hampton and Boesius Hampton. He took 2nd wife Margaret 7 Henry V and was still living in 2nd Henry VI. To this John Hampton it is I suppose that the monument in the chapel on the north side of Kinsare chancel was erected, his statue being cut in alabaster in armour but no inscription on it. He was succeeded by his son John Hampton who in 13 Henry VI. gave to Boesius Hampton and Elizabeth Corbyn the daughter of William Evesdon, Esq., all his lands and tenements in Hampton which descended to him after the death of his father John Hampton and Margaret his wife.

"He was one of the esquires of the body to King Henry VI in the 29th year of his reign. He had wife Ann, but dying without issue as did also his brother Bevis Hampton this manor with all his estate in Hampton fell to Thomas Hampton of Hampshire, Esq. (I suppose his relation) by virtue of a settlement made in the 26th year of Henry VI when it was settled on John Hampton, Esq. and Ann his wife and the heirs of their bodies, then to Bevis Hampton and the heirs of his body; and then for want of such issue to John Hampton of Hampshire Esq, and his heirs forever. But as for his manor of Stourton with lands in Kinsare which he enjoyed he reserved an estate in fee simple to himself and his heirs forever. John Hampton of Hampshire dying before John and Bevis Hampton John of Hampshire's son Thomas succeeded."

"In 14 Edw. IV Thomas Hampton covenants to marry his daughter Juliana to one Wm Frost and to settle the manor of Tunstall on them. Ann the relict of John Hampton of Stourton joining him in the deed. Juliana died without issue 13 Henry VIII and her husband Wm Frost 21 Henry VIII. the estate went to Richard Waller of Oldstock her next heir, who was a son of Richard Waller son of John Waller, Esq. and his wife Margaret Hampton sister of Juliana Frost. Richard Waller had a son William Waller who sold the estate to John Ryvers in 4th. yr. Elizabeth.

"Besides this family of the Hamptons which I have spoken of there were others of this name and I suppose of this family about the town, as Clement de Hampton and Henry his son whose daughter and heir Margery about the temp Edw. I. brought their estate to the family of Levesuis; also Sir John Hampton, Knt. 16 Edw. III. and Thomas his son, 5 Rich. II."

The manor house at Tunstall shows evidence of having been built at different periods and was surrounded by a moat.

"In front is a lofty square gateway, or porter's lodge of brick and stone variously ornamented. Over the entrance, between the two lower Elizabethan windows is painted a female figure representing Truth, I suppose by the following motto underneath: Viget viret vincet veritas. Between the two upper windows a shield with a horse's head cabossed on a wreath argent and sable underneath which is inscribed:

Vita perit

Mortis Gloria Non Moritur.

"Under one of the windows on the east side is another shield on a chevron argent 3 crosses formy Gules, between 3 pheons cr. On the south side are the faint remains of a large emblamatical painting said to have represented the seven deadly sins."

The emblazoning of the arms of the Staffordshire Hamptons as given in modern books of Heraldry is:

"Argent, a chevron gules between 3 cinquefoils sable pierced of the second. Crest, a wolf's head sable."

In various other English counties there are some eighteen or twenty other Hampton families, whose coats of arms are quite similar to those given above, but with more or less minor differences of the charges or colors as required to distinguish between them, yet with enough similarity to mark their common origin.

"But by hir cote-armure, and hir gere,  
The herandes knew him wel".

---Chaucer. The Knight's Tale.

Those who read the following pages will be struck with the fact that the Virginia Hamptons, like those of Staffordshire, were especially partial to the baptismal names of---Richard, John, William, and Thomas.

In connection with the Hamptons of Staffordshire, the following extract from a letter written me on January 16th, 1914, by Capt. Lay Hampton Everhart, is of interest:

"After leaving the Laurentian Mountains I visited friends in Montreal. One day on looking up a number in the telephone book I ran across the name of Thomas Hampton. Being keen to help you trace the descendants of Col. Richard Hampton and remembering that Thomas was a frequent given name among the Hamptons, I took the liberty of looking up the owner of the name. I found a most agreeable gentleman and was at once struck with his likeness to General Wade Hampton, who I remember quite well. Mr. Hampton is the representative of one of the largest Sheffield firms and his father, during his life, was a member of this or another large steel firm. Mr. Hampton is a native of Wolverhampton, where his ancestors have resided as far back as he knows. He told me that he had often heard his father speak of the Hampton kin in America and particularly of Wade Hampton. He told me that an Aunt had kept track of family matters to some extent, and that he would write to her at Wolverhampton and ask if there were any letters, etc."

# THE VIRGINIA HAMPTONS

## DESCENDANTS

of  
WILLIAM HAMPTON, SR.  
of  
"Hampfield", Gloucester County, Virginia.

8 p. type { "Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,  
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground,  
Another race the following spring supplies----  
They fall successive, and successive rise.  
So generations in their course decay  
So flourish they when those have passed away."  
Pope's Homer, Book VII.

### Married

1<sup>st</sup> Gen. William Hampton, Sr., = 1612-'15= Joan . . . . .  
1586--1652 1596--after 1623.  
England to Virginia  
1620.  
*Elizabeth City & Gloucester Counties*

2<sup>nd</sup> Gen. Rev. Thomas Hampton, = 1648-'50= . . . . .  
1623--after 1690.  
James City County.

3<sup>rd</sup> Gen. Capt. John Hampton, I., = 1677= Mary Mann,  
1650-'55--1718 *died* before 1695.  
Gloucester County.  
*King Williams County*

Thomas Hampton, 1680-1740 of Caroline County.	John Hampton, 1683-1748 of Fairfax County.	William Hampton, 1685(?)--1750 of Caroline County.	Richard Hampton, ( ? ) ---1766. of Fauquier County.
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*Mary Hampton Joseph Hampton?*



THE ENGLISH CONNECTION  
of  
THE VIRGINIA HAMPTONS.

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"A gentleman well bred and of good name."

---Henry V.

In the first half century after the settlement at Jamestown there came to Virginia eight Englishmen bearing the surname of Hampton. Of seven of these more or less data will be given in an appendix to this volume. Of the descendants of the other one:

"William Hampton, Planter",  
of

Hampfield, Gloucester County, Virginia,  
this volume is the first published account..

William Hampton, born in either 1585 or '86<sup>1</sup> was almost certainly a member of the Hampton family of Middlesex County, England, though probably living in London at the time of his sailing to Virginia. This is shown by the will<sup>2</sup> of his brother, Lawrence Hampton, Tailor, of London, dated Nov. 9, 1627, probated February 12th. 1628. He devised his estate as follows:

To the poor of Twickenham, Middlesex, twenty shillings (quite a nice sum of money in those days).

To sister Philadelphia Hampton<sup>3</sup> twenty pounds.

To brother William Hampton, ten pounds "when he returns from Virginia, but if he dies abroad the money to go to sister Philadelphia.

To father-in-law Thomas Garret twenty shillings (at this time the term "father-in-law" was ~~used~~ to designate "stepfather").

All of these legacies were to be paid out of his lands at Twickenham.

To brother-in-law Henry Rand, Citizen and Joiner of London, and testator's sister Anne, his wife, all lands, tenements, houses, orchards, etc. at Twickenham.

The possession of land at Twickenham fixes the family in Middlesex, which is one of the smaller English counties, a part of which is now in the city of London. Twickenham being one of the suburbs of that city. Within three miles of Twickenham is Hampton, now Hampton Park, Middlesex, and still farther, Norwood which for several hundred years has been the seat of a well known branch of the Staffordshire Hamptons descended from Francis Hampton, Esq. of Staffordshire who settled there in the late sixteenth century.

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1. Hotten's Original Lists of persons sailing to Virginia in the 17th. century, and "Musters of the Livinge & Dead in Virginia" taken in the winter of 1624/25 after the Indian Massacre, names William Hampton and wife twice among the survivors. 1st. on page 253--"Wm Hampton, age 40, in the Bono Nova 1620"; 2nd. Wm. Hampton age 34 in the Bono Nova." The only way these discrepancies can be reconciled is that the first gives his age at the time the census was taken in 1625; and the second his age at the time he came over in 1620.

2. Water's Gleanings in New England H. & G. Register, April, 1894.

The Herald's "Visitation" of Middlesex in 1663 gives the arms of the Hamptons of Norwood as "Quarterly"---the first and fourth quarters showing the Hampton arms: Arg. a chevron gu. between three cinquefoils az. <sup>er</sup>; the second quarter bore: Arg. a chevron between three bulls heads cabossed; and the third quarter bore the arms of Thomas Tristram, father of Mary, wife of Robert Hampton of Norwood.

Burke's General Armory gives the arms of the Hamptons of London and Middlesex as: Ar. a chevron gu. between three cinquefoils az. Crest, a Wolf's head erased sable. This was the same as the Norwood Hampton crest.

In a "Display of Heraldry" by John Gilliam, in 1724, he says: "He beareth Argent a chevron Gules between three cinquefoils azure, by the name of Hampton. This coat was testified by Sir William Segar, Garter, to Robert Hampton of London descended from Hamptons of Staffordshire."

The above shows that the Norwood Hamptons were not the only Hamptons in Middlesex, the others probably being the Hamptons of Hampton and of Twickenham.

Old china and silver of the first Wade Hampton of South Carolina, pieces of which have escaped the numerous fires that have destroyed the homes of this branch of the family, preserved by Mrs. John Randolph Tucker of Bedford City, Va. bears the crest of the Stafford and Middlesex Hamptons---a wolf's head sable.

For the sake of such members of the family as may feel ashamed that a brother of their first Virginia ancestor was a "tailor" and his sister the wife of a "carpenter"; it should be stated that it is a well known fact the professions and mechanical and merchantile arts held relations to the social life of England in the seventeenth century vastly different from the present time. At that time they were largely filled by the younger sons of both the landed gentry and the nobility, who owing to the law of primo-geniture fixing the paternal estate upon the eldest son, were thus dispersed to seek their fortune and honor elsewhere, without in anyway affecting their lineal traits or mental and social investments. So a great deal of the best blood in England entered the twelve great craft or livery companies of London as indentured apprentices to learn some craft or trade, and later to become "freemen" of the same. Long lists of titled persons who actually served their apprenticeship, are to be found in works dealing with this subject.

3. Philadelphia Hampton also came to Virginia as she is named as a "Headright" in a patent to her brother William Hampton in 1651.

LE VOYAGEURS.

WILLIAM HAMPTON & HIS FAMILY.

"You brave, heroic minds,  
Worthy your country's name,  
That honour still persue,  
Whilst loit'ring hinds  
Lark here at home with shame;  
Go, and subdue!

"Britons! you stay too long,  
Quickly aboard bestow you;  
And with a merry gale  
Swell your stretch'd sail,  
With vows as strong  
As the winds that blow you.

. . . . .

"And cheerfully at sea  
Success you still entice  
To get the pearl and gold  
And ours to hold  
Virginia  
Earth's only paradise.

. . . . .

"And in regions far  
Such heroes bring ye forth  
As those whence we came,  
And plant our name  
Under that star  
Not known to our north."

The Virginian Voyage---Drayton, 1607.

In August 1620, there sailed from England three vessels bound for the newly settled colony of Virginia with passengers sent out by the Virginia Company. They were; The Bono Nova, two hundred tons, Capt. John Hudleston, master, and one hundred and twenty passengers aboard; The Elizabeth, forty tons, and twenty passengers; and the Mayflower, one hundred and forty tons and a hundred passengers.

Under favorable circumstances of wind and wave they would reach ~~reach~~ their destination at Jamestown the latter part of November. But

none of them reached port at the time expected. The Bono Nova and the Elizabeth were "carried past Virginia by the current to the North".<sup>1</sup> The Elizabeth went to Newfoundland and remained there until the spring of 1621 when she sailed for Virginia. The Bono Nova beat her way back as soon as she could and arrived there (Virginia) in the winter, probably in January 1621.<sup>2</sup> The Mayflower sailed on August 15th., but greatly buffeted by Old Neptune returned to port, and finally put to sea again on September 16th. After an adventurous voyage, in which she was carried north like her sister ships, she landed her passengers on December 21st., 1620 on a rock that has ever since occupied a conspicuous place in American history.

The passengers carried by the Mayflower were of a different type and religion to those on the Bono Nova and the Elizabeth, and were actuated by a different purpose in seeking a home in the new world. Had the elements not taken a hand in this fateful voyage and the Mayflower landed the "pilgrims" at Jamestown instead of Plymouth Rock, affords a subject for considerable speculation as to what effect this would have had upon the history of this country, but not here and now.

The Bono Nova, which was one of the largest vessels of the "Virginia Fleete", carried among her passengers on this voyage, one WILLIAM HAMPTON,<sup>3</sup> aged thirty four years, who came at his own expense. He is thought to have been a member of the Hampton family of Middlesex, but living in London at the time of his sailing.

Doubtless when he bid his wife, Joan, farewell on that far off August day, his last promise was that the Bono Nova should indeed bring good news on her return voyage in the spring, of him and that wonderful Virginia; and that she should make ready to follow him with their little son and daughters when again the ship set out to Virginia.

In this day of great floating palaces that pass from shore to shore of the broad Atlantic in less than a week, scarcely out of touch with land by wireless, it is difficult for us to imagine the forbodings and agony of that farewell which bore as heavily upon her who stayed behind knowing it would at best be six months before she had news, if ever, of her loved one, as upon him who braved the perils of a three months voyage in the crude little vessel to an unknown port.

Whether she tired of waiting, or whether it had been arranged that she should follow him the next spring even though she did not hear from him we know not, but in February 1621, just a month after the Bono Nova had beat her way back to Virginia, Joan Hampton and her children William Elizabeth, and Grace Hampton<sup>4</sup> set sail for Virginia in the ship Abigail a three hundred and fifty ton vessel under the command of Capt. Samuel Bach. This was one of the very largest and most comfortable of the Virginia vessels, so that their voyage was no doubt much more comfortable than that of William Hampton. They arrived at Jamestown in June 1621---a happy time of the year to come to their new home.

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1. The First Republic in America--Alex. Brown, page 387.

2. Ibid, page 409.

3. Hotten's Original Lists, page 261.

4. Ibid, page 253. & Land Grant to Wm. Hampton Dec. 11, 1640.

As the Abigail was carried up the broad James by the perfume laden breeze, on that June day near three centuries ago, the flower starred banks of the river backed by the massed forest must indeed have been beautiful to the tired eyes of Joan Hampton and her little family, who for four months had looked out upon nothing but the mountainous waste of the Atlantic. What know we of the hopes and fears that warred within her breast as she stood by the rail staring at this strange new world, while her impatient thoughts sped ahead of the lagging vessel to the rude log hamlet at Jamestown?

Would her husband's face which she had not seen for ten months, be among those who crowded the shore when their vessel hove in sight; not knowing she was coming would he be in one of the far settlements; or would they tell her the Bono Nova had never come to port and there be no welcoming arms anywhere for her in this great silent country?

As we know, William Hampton was already in Virginia, and even though he may not have been at Jamestown when the Abigail dropped her anchor, yet the little family was soon reunited.

Had Joan Hampton waited for the next voyage of the Abigail she would have crossed with distinguished company, as the Council of Virginia had arranged with Capt. Each upon his return from Virginia in 1621 to carry out to the colony Lady Wyatt, wife of the Governor and other important personages. This was done and she arrived at Jamestown about Christmas, 1622, but with a "desperate disease aboard of which most of the "unknown" and the Captain died en route or soon after landing. This probably was what today we call Typhus or Ship Fever which added greatly to the other perils of a voyage in those days. A few months later Mr. George Sandys, Treasurer of the Colony, (who made a fine metrical translation of Ovid while living at Jamestown--the first poetry written in English on American soil) wrote: "Such a pestilent fever rageth this winter amongst us; never knowne before in Virginia by the infected people that came over in the Abigale, and were poisoned with stinkeinge beer all falling sick and many dying, everywhere dispersing the contagion, and the forerunning Summer hath been also deadly unto us."

Unused to the hot, malarious climate of Virginia, thousands of the English died in "the seasoning" before they became acclimated. In March 1621 there were 843 English persons in Virginia of whom 750 were acclimated. Between that date and the following March seventeen ships left England with 1580 persons for the colony, of whom 1183 perished on the way over or soon after landing, as there were but 1240 English men, women and children all told living in Virginia on that fatal Friday in March 1622 when the terrible Indian Massacre occurred which came near to exterminating the entire colony. Of the twelve hundred odd white inhabitants nearly one third perished, and doubtless all would have shared the same fate but for the faithfulness of "Chanco", a Christian Indian, who revealed the plot to his master a few hours before the time appointed for the Indians to strike, thus enabling the residents of Jamestown and a few nearby settlements to be warned.

The Indians had been peaceably disposed toward the English so long that they were received by the settlers in their homes without suspicion; coming and going daily with fish or game to sell, or stopping to eat a meal with their "white brothers". Taking advantage of this,

11

wily old Opechancanough, who had succeeded Powhatan as "Emperor" of the Virginia Indians, planned with the greatest secrecy that his warriors should fall upon every English settlement in Virginia from the frontier settlement at the Falling Creek Iron Works just below the present city of Richmond, to the little village of "Poynte Comfort" on the bay at exactly the same hour so that none could help the other. Mr. John Pory, Secretary of the Colony, in writing home of the massacre said: "Some of them were even sitting down at breakfast with our people at their tables; when at eight of the clock on that fatal Friday morning March 22, 1622 for 140 miles up and down the river on both sides they fell upon the English and basely and barbourously murdered them, not sparing age, or sex, man, woman or child---being at their several works in their houses and in their fields, planting corn, and tobacco, gardening, making brick, building, sawing and other kinds of husbandry: so sudden in their cruel execution, that few or none discerned the weapon or blow that brought them their destruction." According to our chronology this massacre took place on the 22nd. of March 1623 as the new year began at that time on March 25th. A year later a census of Va. was taken and sent back to England..

Whether William Hampton and his family were still in Jamestown, or at one of the other settlements that was able to beat off the savages with the loss of but a part of their pitifully small numbers, we do not know, but in the "Musters of the Livinge and Dead in Virginia" taken after the massacre, they appear among those living at "Elizabeth Cittie".

This muster shows that William Hampton came to Virginia in the Bono Nova in 1620 at which time he was about thirty four years of age, and that his wife Joan Hampton came over in the Abigail in 1621 at which time she was 25 years of age. The children are not mentioned in the muster, but in a grant of land in 1640 it is shown that they came over with their mother.

After the muster of 1624 the Hamptons drop out of sight until December, 10, 1627 when "William Hampton, Planter" had a lease from the Governor for 50 acres of land in Elizabeth City (County). March 12, 1632 he received an additional fifty acres, and August 13, 1634 a patent for a hundred acres more.

Again the records are silent for six years as to the Hamptons, but doubtless they were very busy years for William Hampton and his servants in clearing and planting his land, and adding to the comforts of his rude log house. December 11, 1640, "William Hampton of the County of Elizabeth Cittie, Planter" received a patent for five hundred and fifty acres of land situated in what later became Gloucester County, paying for the same "his honor and Services to his Sovereign Lord the King (Charles I.), and ~~for~~ the transportation charges, which he had paid, for the passage from England to Virginia of himself, his wife, Joan, their children, Willie, Elizabeth, and Grace Hampton, and six other persons who had to serve him for a number of years as indentured servants. This was what was called "Head Rights", by which a man received from the government fifty acres of land for each person whose passage money he paid from England to Virginia, and who had to serve him for a certain number of years as his servant until the money was repaid, so that he was paid both by the government and by the person himself. A man could claim the grant for each member of his family whom he brought over the

same as for strangers. Thus grew the system of "Indentured Servants" in Virginia, who after they had served the required time, ~~time~~ to a large extent acquired land and servants of their own and composed the respectable middle class of Virginia of that day. Far from being recruited altogether from the jail birds and scum of the London slums, as some of our northern historians would have us believe, they were really for the most part drawn from the respectable laboring class of England, who had not the means to pay their passage to Virginia, but were desirous of coming in the hope of bettering their condition after they had served their time in return for the transportation charges. There are numerous instances in the old records of men of breeding and education, who not having the ready money for their passage came out to Virginia in this way, and later acquired considerable property and held positions of trust and honor in the colonial government.

William Hampton also had a grant of four hundred acres located south of the James in Isle of Wight county, patented in December 1640; and on March 25, 1651 (New Year's day) he had a grant of seven hundred acres of land on the "east side of Eastermost River near Mock Jack Bay" in Gloucester County, for the transportation of fourteen persons, one of whom was his sister Philadelphia Hampton, the others being servants.

Philadelphia Hampton, may have been in Virginia a number of years already when this patent was granted, as frequently the land was not patented until several years after the persons had been brought into the colony, as for example his first grant was twenty years after he came in with his family.

This last grant was for the land mentioned in the deed from John Hampton of Caroline County to Thomas Hayes of Gloucester in 1743, and is shown to have been the home of William Hampton, Sr. and his family after 1651 and was known as "Hampfield". Owing to the destruction of the Gloucester County records it has been impossible to follow this farm down to the present time and thus locate it, but it lay in Kingston parish, on Eastermost River, which is now in the county of Matthews. A picture of "Marlfield", Gloucester County, a contemporaneous neighbor of "Hampfield" is reproduced herewith as a typical example of the home of the Virginia planter of the better class in the last half of the 17th, century, and with which the Hampton home was probably identical in appearance as all the houses of that day in Virginia that are yet standing are very similar in size and appearance.

The passion of the English in all ages to acquire land has been more marked than of any other nation. This was the ruling motive that carried the early settlers to Virginia, and thence to the westward as the frontier advanced toward the setting sun---ever on and on to get newer and broader acres than was possible to them in the older communities from whence they came. The Hamptons have displayed this characteristic to a marked degree in the three centuries since they crossed the Atlantic. How much William Hampton held by private purchase is not known, but the eighteen hundred and fifty acres held by patent from the governor made a comfortable estate.

Beyond a doubt it was this passion that brought him and his family across the ocean for at that time every Coffee House and place of public gathering in England rang with the tales of the fine lands and fortunes to be had so easily in Virginia----so cheap as regards the money they



cost, but so dear when one considers the perils and hardships that must be met and overcome by those courageous men and women who sought to better their condition in this western wilderness.

Doubtless there were many long talks and prayers before William Hampton and his wife decided to cut loose from their friends and kindred in England and adventure their all---their very lives in seeking a new home and fortune beyond the storm-tossed Atlantic; in a wilderness in whose shadowy depths lurked strange beasts and wilder savages ready to snatch at their throats without a moment's warning. Leaving what they knew for what they did not know. Breaking the last tie with sad hearts to press on in dread uncertainty, but with the fairest hope, to what the new world in far off Virginia held in store for them.

As we have seen, William Hampton acquired a very considerable estate in land and servants and doubtless passed his last years in Virginia very happily and comfortably; 'for what can bring more content to the man who has only his merits or small means to advance his fortune, than to tread and plant that ground he has purchased by the hazard of his life.' And let us hope that William and Joan Hampton lived to a good old age in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

His will was dated Sept. 5, 1652, but he may have lived for some years after that, and the loss of the Gloucester records prevents our getting the date of probate, and the other data it contained.

From other records we know that he had issue; (1698.

1--i. William Hampton, Jr., born in England before 1621, died after

ii. Elizabeth Hampton, " " " " "

iii. Grace Hampton, " " " " "

2--iv. Thomas Hampton, born in Va. 16 April 1623- , died after 1690.



THE SECOND GENERATION  
in  
VIRGINIA.

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"But one's name is yet safely transmitted from father to son---an inheritance of today from a remote ancestry."---Bowditch.

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Owing to the complete destruction of the records of the counties of Gloucester, James City, and King William, an account of the second and third generations of the Hampton family in Virginia was until 1912 largely a matter of conjecture based upon a handful of isolated bits of data collected from various sources and unproven traditions; but in 1912 some old family papers came to light that proved my deductions in the main correct. In 1912 or before, some old Hampton deeds, and a letter of John Hampton, "Gent". of "Hamptonville", Caroline County, Va. found their way to the shop of a New York Dealer in autographs, as so many of the papers of colonial Virginians have done in recent years. Here they were seen by Mr. William Armstrong Crozier, the distinguished Virginia genealogist who has done so much to give to the public the interesting and valuable records of the early Virginia counties, and through him these papers came back to the family and are owned by a descendant of John Hampton of Hamptonville, Mrs. Marie DeJarnette Cox.

The Southern Hamptons should hold in grateful remembrance the name of one "Mr. Thomas Hayes, Planter", who flourished in Gloucester County about the middle of the eighteenth century. There is no doubt that he flourished as on the first day of October 1743 he parted with two hundred and seventy five pounds of good "lawful money" for a "good deed" to Hampfield, the old Hampton plantation in Gloucester County. But careful man that he was he held onto his money until he was certain there would be no "backfire" from a defective title. With the carelessness for which colonial Virginians are noted the will of the last owner of Hampfield, who lived in another county was not filed for probate in Gloucester, so finding nothing in the county records to show the right of one John Hampton of Caroline to dispose of this ancient seat of the Hamptons on Eastermost River, Mr. Hayes questioned that gentleman's ability to make him a "good deed" to the property.

The sting of the question to his title brought an instantaneous flash of the "Hampton temper" from the Caroline owner, and the result of the combination of prudent carefullness and assailed honor was a deed that recites in detail the right and title of every Hampton owner of the place from 1652 to 1743. As this old letter and deed lie before me with their faded ink and crumbling paper, I exclaim: "Bless'd be the memory of this doubting Thomas and quick-tempered John!"

The letter and essential data of the deed stripped of its legal verbage are as follows:

Hamptonville-Caroline County.  
7<sup>h</sup> September 1743.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 16h Augt came to hand p<sup>r</sup> Mr Tompkins. I note you are ready to take the old Hampton plantation at the price I named you in my letter of 6h July if I can make you a Good Deed as you find no deed or will at Glost<sup>r</sup> Courthouse showing my right & title to it. Any Inquiry you might make of my Friends & Acquaint<sup>s</sup> I am sure would quickly inform

you I am not the kind of a Man to sell anything I do not own.

I had that the wills of my Grandfather and father was of record in yr county. I have the old deeds and Pat<sup>ts</sup> whereby the Hamptons came by the 3 tracts of land in the plantation and as soon as I can get from the Clerks of King William & Caroline Counties true copies of these wills I will make you a Good Deed setting forth fully all the former owners and their right & title to the same.

I have not been in Glostr for some years and in the 3 years I have had the place have leased as my father did. My Grandfather old Cap<sup>n</sup> John Hampton lived there until his 2<sup>d</sup> Marriage & removal to the County of King William. He devised the plantation to my Father Mr Thomas Hampton now Dec<sup>d</sup> subject to a legacy of £25 to each his brothers, Mr William Hampton & Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Hampton of this county and Mr John Hampton now living in the County of Fairfax which he discharg<sup>d</sup> and I now hold their receipts for the same. In about two weeks if my affairs here will permit I will come down to Gloucester with all the papers and conclude the Matter if you are Satisfied as to my title.

I am sir

Your Hmble Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Hampton.

To  
Mr Tho. Hayes,  
Glostr County.

The letter was closed with two seals in black wax bearing the combined initials--"J.H.".

#### Abstract of Deed.

"THIS INDENTURE made this the First Day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Forty three Between John Hampton of the Psh of St Marys in the County of Caroline Gent. of the One part & Thomas Hayes of the Psh of Kingston in the County of Gloucester Planter of the Other part. WINESSETH:" Etc. That in consideration of £275 of "Lawful money" John Hampton conveyed to Thomas Hayes "one plantation called Hampfield consisting of three tracts of land (703 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres) Situate lying and being in ye Psh of Kingston in ye County of Gloucester on the east side of y<sup>e</sup> Eastermost River together with all houses, orchards," etc.

The three tracts are described separately and were as follows:

1st. "The Home Tract" containing 350 acres, half of a patent granted to Mr. William Hampton sen<sup>r</sup> on the 25th. March 1651, and devised to his two sons "Mr. Wm Hampton, jun<sup>r</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hampton, Clerke by his will dated the 5h day of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1652 and of record in the County of Gloucester, Record Book No. 1, folio 155." The part herein described being the part inherited by Rev. Thomas Hampton and conveyed by him to his eldest son, John Hampton on 8th. June 1677. Etc., Etc.

2nd. "The Cary Tract" adjoining the home tract containing 196 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres formerly held by Richard Cary and by him conveyed to John Hampton on the 3rd. March 1674/5 (1675).

3rd. "The Mann Tract", adjoining the other two tracts and containing 157 acres formerly held by Mr. John Mann who conveyed it to "Cap<sup>n</sup> John Hampton by Deed of Gift dat<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5h day of June 1677 in Consideration of a Marriage between the sd John Hampton & Mary daughter to sd Mann's Brother."

"The sd Jno: Hampton dying seiz<sup>d</sup> & possess<sup>d</sup> of the sd 3 tracts of land above describ<sup>d</sup> did by his Will( Clerks Copy, appen<sup>d</sup>) of record in the County of King William under date 10<sup>h</sup> Nov<sup>ber</sup> 1718 devise sd land to his son Thomas Hampton who did by his Will (Clerks Copy appen<sup>d</sup>) of record in the County of Caroline/ of date 8<sup>h</sup> August 1740 devise same to his son & Heir John Hampton the sd Grantor herin named."

Witnesses were John Hunly, Martha Finch, and Richard Hampton. The latter doubtless was John Hampton's uncle Richard who lived in Gloucester county until about 1740, and then settled in Caroline near the Hamptonville plantation of his brother Thomas Hampton, father of the maker of the deed. He doubtless went down to Gloucester with his nephew to identify him to Mr. Hayes' satisfaction. The deed is sealed with a cypher seal showing the letters J.H. in black wax. Attached to the back of the upper left hand corner of the deed by bits of black wax are the fragments of two or three old papers and evidence of another that has been removed. The latter doubtless was the old patent to William Hampton, Sr. which probably bore the signature of Sir William Berkeley, and thus had an autograph value. Of the others one fragment shows the beginnings of three lines and the other of eight as follows:

"This Indenture. . . . .  
and in the . . . . .  
King Charles . . . . .  
  
"This Indenture.. . . .  
. . . fine Between. . . . .  
Planter of the . . . . .  
have given . . . . .  
Acres of land . . . . .  
a Corner to H. . . . .  
chains . . . . .  
upon . . . . .

WILLIAM HAMPTON, JR.

1. WILLIAM HAMPTON, Jr. left fewer notices of himself in the Virginia records than did his father, doubtless because of the destruction of the records of Gloucester County where he lived for the last fifty years of his life. He was born prior to the family coming to Virginia in 1621 and was still living in 1698, as on April 28, 1698, William Hampton of Gloucester County was granted 148 acres of land adjoining his father, "Mr. Wm. Hampton's old patent on the Eastermost side of Eastermost River, etc." due for the importation of three negro slaves into the colony. Oct. 28, 1697 he also had a patent for 42 acres adjoining his father's grant in 1651.

It is believed that William Hampton, eldest son of the immigrant, Wm. Hampton, Sr. left only female issue, if any, as all the male Hamptons who lived north of James River and might have been sons or grandsons of his can be placed positively as descendants of his younger brother, Rev. Thomas Hampton; however he may have been the father of Thomas Hampton who

died in the Isle of Wight in 1703, devising land on King Sale Swamp in that county which he seems to have had by inheritance. This may possibly have been the four hundred acres in Isle of Wight County, granted in 1640 to William Hampton Sr. of Gloucester County, and the disposition of which by him the county records do not show.

However the Thomas Hampton who died in 1703 may possibly have been a younger son of Rev. Thomas Hampton, who is known to have had more than one son as Capt. John Hampton of Gloucester and King William County is mentioned as his eldest son. Of course the Isle of Wight Hamptons may not be descended from William Hampton of Hampfield at all, but from one or two other possible sources that will be mentioned in the section devoted to the Hamptons of Southside Virginia.

So without further data we can only assume that William Hampton, Jr. of Gloucester County left only female issue, if any.

REV. THOMAS HAMPTON  
of  
James City County, Virginia.  
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"A good man was ther of religion  
But riche he was of holy thought and werke  
He was also a lerned man--a clerke  
That Christes gospeł treuely wold preche."----Chaucer.  
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2. THOMAS HAMPTON, second son of William and Joan Hampton of "Hampfield Gloucester County, and ancestor of all the Northside Virginia Hamptons traced in the main part of this work, was born in Virginia 16th. April, (O.S.) 1623, and died sometime after the 12th. October 1690, which is the latest date written by any of the marked texts in his pocket Bible.

This Rev. Thomas Hampton should not be confounded with the earlier Thomas Hampton who was rector of the church at Jamestown and of a church in York County, from about 1630 till his death January 5, 1648 in the latter county, where he is buried on King's Creek Swamp. This earlier minister may possibly have been a brother or cousin of William Hampton, the immigrant, and a more extended sketch of him will be given in the appendix.

Doubtless Thomas Hampton (the younger) was sent back "home" to complete his education and for his ordination to the priesthood of the Episcopal church by the Bishop of London who had charge of ecclesiastical affairs in Virginia during the colonial period. If this be true he was back in Virginia in 1653 as he begins to appear in the Land Grant records in that year.

April 6th. 1653 "Mr. Thomas Hampton" had a grant of five hundred and fifty acres of land in that part of James City County, which later became New Kent County, and still later King William, for the transportation into Virginia of eleven persons. March 8, 1658, "Mr. Thomas Hampton, Clerke" of James City County had a patent for four hundred acres of land on Tiascum

Creek, James City County; and on the 11th of October same year a patent for seven hundred acres to include the five hundred and fifty granted him in 1652. In addition to these grants of public land, Rev. Mr. Hampton inherited three hundred and fifty acres of the home plantation of his father in Gloucester County; and probably acquired other land by private purchase in James City county where he spent all of his life after he became of age.

Nov. 30th. 1670 Mr. Hampton deeded to his daughter Mary Duke (most probably at the time of her marriage) the four hundred acres he had on Tiascum Creek, James City County---In 1680 she was the wife of a Mr. Wade; and 8th. June 1677 he conveyed to his eldest son John Hampton at the time of the latter's marriage to Mary Mann, the old Hampton home, "Hampfield" in Gloucester County. This son also seems to have owned the seven hundred acres in King William County either by inheritance or by conveyance before his father's death.

As said before, it is possible that Thomas Hampton inherited from his father the latter's patent of four hundred acres in Isle of Wight County, and passed it on to his son Thomas Hampton, Jr. who went to live on it and died in 1703, however I am rather of the opinion the Isle of Wight Hamptons are not descended from those of Gloucester.

All the years of Mr. Hampton's ministry seem to have been spent in the one county of James City, where he is mentioned first in 1652, and last in a list of ministers in 1680, at which time he had charge of two of the parishes in this county (Colonial Records of Virginia published in 1874). No doubt he continued in active work several years after this time. On the 21st of October, 1678 Mr. Hampton officiated in New Kent County at the marriage of Mr. Peter Field and Miss Judith Randolph---ancestors of President Thomas Jefferson.

If we may judge by the marked texts in his Bible, the long tenancy of the same parishes, and the entire absence of any record whatever connecting his name with any church scandal, he must have been a sober, conscientious minister of the gospel, acceptable to his parishioners, and in no wise connected with those roistering, gaming parsons who brought the church into such disrepute in colonial days.

Capt. Lay Hampton Everhart, a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hampton in the ninth generation owns as one of his most precious family relics, a small pocket Bible, bound in black morocco stamped in gold, which was presented to Rev. Thomas Hampton by his "Affectionate Son, John Hampton" on his sixty fifth birthday, 16th. April, 1688. It was printed in 1678 at London by "John Bill, Christopher Barker, Tho. Newcomb & Henry Hills Printers to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty". In the new Testament Mr. Hampton has marked a number of texts and by one or two placed dates, probably of the preaching of his sermons, among which the following will show him to have been a man who believed in the pure gospel of Jesus Christ and to have preached it to his people.

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth to the Jew first and also to the Greek"---Romans I.16.

"But the word of the Lord endureth forever and this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you"---I. Peter, Chap. i, 25.

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."---Romans, viii., 1 & 2.

19  
That he recognized the conditions present at that time in the church both in the pulpit and pew, and preached against is shown by several texts like the following:

"For I bear them record that they have a zeal of God but not according to knowledge.

"For they being ignorant of God's righteousness and going about to establish their own righteousness have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God."-- Romans, x, 2 & 3.

"That ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation among whom ye shine as lights in the world"---Phillipians 11, 15.

Doubtless he used the following texts marked in the 14th and 16th chapters of St. John in his last sermon to his parishioners:

"These things have I spoken unto you being yet present with you."

"And ye now therefore have sorrow, but I will see you again and your joy no man taketh from you."

The destruction of the James City County records and the absence of any family records of this family makes it impossible for us to discover the names of the wife and all of the children of Rev. Thomas Hampton, but from the data in hand we know that he had: a daughter Mary Hampton, who married in 1670 or before a Mr. Duke, and in 1680 or before a Mr. Wade; a son John Hampton (spoken of as his eldest son) of Hampfield, Gloucester County, and at least one other son who may possibly have been the Thomas Hampton who died in Isle of Wight County in 1703.

3--i. Mary Hampton

4--ii. John Hampton, born circa 1650-'55 died in 1718.

5--iii. (?) Thomas Hampton died in Isle of Wight County in 1703.

#### The Wades.

3. Mary Hampton married a Mr. Duke prior to 30th. November 1670 on which day she received a deed from her father Rev. Thomas Hampton for the four hundred acres of land on Tiascum Creek, James City County which was granted to him in 1658. On the 20th April 1680 she obtained a resurvey and regrant of the same tract of land with an additional hundred acres adjoining formerly granted to Joseph Preston, and an additional sixty three acres adjoining for the transportation of four persons into the colony. In the meantime her first husband had died and she had married a Mr. Wade. The above history of the land from the grant to Rev. Mr. Hampton in 1658 to that date 1680 is recited in the last grant.

I have made no effort to hunt up the descendants of Mary Wade for several reasons, the chief of which being the destruction of the James City County records, which will make it impossible to connect up the family positively. However I am of the opinion that the Wades in the various counties south of the James, notably in Lunenburg, Halifax, and Pittsylvania counties are descendants of Mary Hampton Wade. Hampton Wade who was more or less prominent in the military and political affairs of Lunenburg County prior to the Revolution must certainly have been a descendant--probably a grandson. A search of the records of these counties should give a great deal of Wade data.

## THIRD GENERATION VIRGINIA HAMPTONS.

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CAPTAIN JOHN HAMPTON

of

Hampfield, Gloucester County, Virginia.

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4. JOHN HAMPTON, eldest son of Rev. Thomas Hampton, and grandson of ~~the~~ the immigrants William and Joan Hampton, was probably born in James City County about 1650-1655 and died in King William County prior to November 10th., 1718, date of probate of his will.

Nothing is known of his youth and education except that he wrote a very good seventeenth century hand. In 1674 he purchased from Richard Cary a tract of 196 acres of land adjoining the old homeplace of his grandfather in Gloucester County, and in June 1677, when he married Mary Mann, niece of John Mann, "Gent." of "Timber Neck" Gloucester County, he had deeds of gift from his father for three hundred and fifty acres of the old Hampfield plantation, and from his wife's uncle, Mr. Mann for 157 acres adjoining.

Here Captain Hampton lived until about 1690-1700 when he removed to a plantation he owned in King William County, which probably was the old patent of his father in 1658 for seven hundred acres, which is thought to have been located in that section of the colony. While living in King William County, he purchased on July 3rd. 1712 a plantation of three hundred acres from Henry Wyatt of New Kent County, and turned over the same day to his son John Hampton, Jr. who had married in that county on May 1st. of the same year Margaret Wade (original deeds). He may also have held other land of which we have no data as the records of both Gloucester and King William as well as New Kent have been destroyed. From other old records it is learned that he left the Hampfield Plantation in Gloucester to his son Thomas, a plantation in King William called Indian Old Field to his son William, the above mentioned land in New Kent to his son John, and very probably a plantation in Gloucester to his son Richard, who lived in Gloucester for a few years after the death of his father.

The old deed for the Hampfield plantation in 1743 shows that John Hampton, who is spoken of as "Captain" Hampton married in June 1677 Mary Mann, a niece of John Mann of Timber Neck, Gloucester County, one of the wealthiest men in Virginia at that time. His only daughter, also a Mary Mann, married Matthew Page of Rosewell, and became the ancestress of one of the most noted families of Virginia. Nothing is known of the parents of Mary Mann Hampton, but she was no doubt an orphan and living with her uncle at Timber Neck at the time of her marriage.

Mrs. Hampton died sometime prior to 1695 and her husband married again before he removed to King William County. The reason for giving the above date is that in that year Mary Hampton, the daughter of Capt. John and Mary Mann Hampton was living with her mother's uncle, Mr. John Mann as

shown by the following extract from his will, probated in Gloucester County 13 Febr'y 1696: "To my cousen Mary Hampton five hundred pounds to be pay-  
ed by my execut<sup>rs</sup> hereafter named upon ye day of her Marriage, and to have  
maintenance in every respect from my estate as formerly". Also in the ~~event~~  
event his daughter died without issue his step-son Edmond Berkeley and  
his "cousin Mary Hampton" were to divide his estate equally. In those  
days the term "Cousin" was used to designate almost any degree of rela-  
tionship beyond that of parents and brothers and sisters. The reason  
that Mary Hampton was living with Mr. Mann rather than her father is  
surmised to be that when her father married again and removed to the  
wilds of King William County it was not thought best to subject her to  
the hardships of a pioneer life, or it may have been her mother's will  
that she be taken by her uncle.

The Old Bible records of John Hampton, Jr. of Fairfax County, show that  
when he was christened on the 28th. June 1683 his godfathers were his  
father and mother's uncles, "Mr. William Hampton and Mr. John Mann", and  
he was baptized by his grandfather, Rev. Thomas Hampton.

It is not known if all of the children of Captain John Hampton were  
issue of the first wife, Mary Mann, but the above record would indicate  
that the first three---Mary, Thomas, and John were and it is thought that  
probably the other two known sons, William and Richard were also, and they  
will be so regarded until data to the contrary is found.

The name of the second wife is not known nor if she had any children,  
though it is thought she was probably the mother of one Joseph Hampton  
who died in Prince William County in 1739 leaving a wife Hester and a son  
Jeremiah. This Joseph Hampton can not be placed anywhere else on the  
Hampton line, and is the only Hampton living north of James River whose  
parentage has not been discovered. Unless data to the contrary is discov-  
ered he will be placed as a son of Capt. John Hampton by his second wife.

#### Issue:

##### First Marriage.

1. Mary Hampton, born about 1678 and living in 1695.
- 6--ii. Thomas Hampton, born about 1680-'81 died in 1740.
- 7--iii. John Hampton, II., born 3 June 1683, died 18 January 1748.
- 8--iv. William Hampton, born about 1685, died in 1750.
- 9--v. Richard Hampton, born 1687-'90 (?) died in 1766.

##### Second Marriage.

- 9X--vi. Joseph Hampton, probably born about 1700, died in 1739.



THE HAMPTONVILLE HAMPTONS

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Descendants

of  
THOMAS HAMPTON  
of

"Hamptonville, Caroline County, Virginia.

-----  
"Tis opportune to look back upon old times and contemplate our  
forefathers".---Sir Thomas Brown, 1649.  
-----

- married*
- (1) Thomas Hampton=1715-'20= Mary Buckner (?)  
1680-1740
- (2) John Hampton =1745-'50= . . . . .  
1720(?) -1799
- (3) Mary Hampton = 1775-'77= Joseph Latane DeJarnette  
1750(?) -1820(?)

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Anne DeJarnette, Daniel DeJarnette, Elliott DeJarnette, Mary H. DeJarnette

Descendants  
of  
T H O M A S   H A M P T O N  
of  
"Hamptonville", Caroline County, Virginia.  
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6. THOMAS HAMPTON, is supposed to have been the eldest of the sons of Capt. John and Mary Mann Hampton of "Hampfield", Gloucester County, where he was born about 1680-'81; and died at "Hamptonville" his home in Caroline County in 1740---will probated by brother Richard Hampton 8 August, 1740 as noted in old Order Book, all will and deed records of this county having been destroyed during the war. Likewise the old family Bible was carried off by Federal soldiers from Spring Grove the home of Thomas Hampton's DeJarnette descendants. This loss of both public and private records makes it impossible to learn much of Thomas Hampton and his children. The name of his wife is unknown, but the late Prof. Abram Penn Staples of Washington & Lee University wrote me that he had heard that she was Mary Buckner, daughter of Philip Buckner of Essex and Caroline Counties, and that the Hamptonville plantation came to the family through her.

Thomas Hampton seems to have moved up with his father Capt. John Hampton to King William County about 1700, and though he inherited the old home-place in Gloucester in 1718 at the death of his father, yet he did not return to that county to live. Hampfield was sold in 1743 by his son, "John Hampton, Gent" of Hamptonville, Caroline County, to Thomas Hayes. In 1724 he had a patent for 100 acres in that part of King William which three years later fell in the bounds of the new county of Caroline, and between 1727 and 1740 he appears several times in the old court records of Caroline as plaintiff or defendant or jurymen at the sessions of the court. The old General Index also shows that he bought some land.

Also we are not able to say how many children there were in this family as we have positive knowledge of but one son, ~~who would seem to have been the only~~ but there is a tradition that there was also a daughter, Mary Hampton, who married a Catlett of Caroline County---probably George Catlett who died in Caroline County between 1762 and 1769 leaving a widow Mary Catlett. There may have been other daughters, but if so there is neither tradition or record to show it.

Issue of Thomas Hampton and Mary Buckner (?):

- i. John Hampton, of age in 1743, died in 1799-1800.
- ii. Mary Hampton (?) married George Catlett (?).

JOHN HAMPTON, only son of Thomas Hampton, probably born circa 1720, died in 1799 or 1800. He appeared first in the Caroline records after death of his father when he sold land to William Evans in 1743, and in October of same year he disposed of the old Hampfield plantation in Gloucester County to Thomas Hayes, the deed to which is still preserved. In this deed he is

styled "John Hampton of Hamptonville Caroline County, Gent."

In 1758 John Hampton was appointed Overseer of a road from Harrison's Creek to Robinson's Mill. May 9, 1760 he was paid for eight days attendance at court; May 12, 1765 he had a judgment vs. John Hackett; and Feb. 14, 1765 was an appraiser of the estate of John Lewis. 1752, 1756, 1767, 1770, 1777, and 1778 he had deeds for land in Caroline County---the latter deed was from another John Hampton, and probably was from his cousin, John Hampton youngest son of William Hampton and his wife Martha Catlett.

John Hampton died in 1800 and between that date and 1815 his executors made deeds to various persons for land and in the latter year to his son-in-law, Joseph DeJarnette for the remainder. Old Order Books.

"Hamptonville" and the remainder of the estate of John Hampton was inherited by his only child, Mary Hampton, who married in 1779 Joseph Latane DeJarnette of "Spring Grove", whose descendants still own the old Hampton home. There is not even a tradition to tell us the name of John Hampton's wife.

John Hampton's great granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Hampton DeJarnette Cox, writes of the old homeplace as follows:

"Hamptonville is situated about ten miles from Spring Grove, the DeJarnette homestead, where Mary Hampton lived after her marriage. More than forty years ago I first visited the old Hampton plantation, but not a vestage of the dwelling remained there, but beautiful old fashioned flowers and a few shrubs gave their perfume in memory of the long ago. With us for generations, Mary Hampton and John Hampton have been loved and honored names. Scarcely a descendant of hers but has children named for her or her father. Though there are in existence several portraits of her sons and daughters, yet none of herself, but family tradition endows her with great personal beauty, and a most charming personality.

10--i. Mary Hampton, born circa 1758-'60 died in the twenties of the nineteenth century.

THE DeJARNETTES  
of  
Spring Grove, Caroline County, Virginia.

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Descendants  
of  
M A R Y   H A M P T O N  
of  
HAMPTONVILLE.  
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10. MARY HAMPTON, was married about 1776-'75 to Joseph Latane DeJarnette born circa 1750, died after 1813, founder of the Spring Grove estate of the DeJarnette family in Caroline County. He was a son of James DeJarnette and his wife a Miss Latane, and grandson of Joseph DeJarnette, a young Huguenott who came from France and settled on the Rappahannock in Virginia about 1700.

Joseph Latane DeJarnette was commissioned an ensign in the Caroline County Militia in August 1777; second lieutenant in January 1779 (Va. Hist. Mag. Vol. XX,); and while serving as first lieutenant under Capt. John Sutton he resigned in 1781 (McAllister's Va. Militia in the Revolution).

According to the old General Index and Order Books of the Caroline County Court, Joseph DeJarnette appeared several times in the old deed records. Joseph and Mary Hampton DeJarnette are said to have possessed charming personalities and to have made Spring Grove noted throughout their section of Virginia for the culture and hospitality of its inmates.

Joseph Latane DeJarnette and Mary Hampton are said to have had issue:

- i. Elizabeth DeJarnette,
- ii. Catharine DeJarnette,
- iii. Joseph Latane DeJarnette, Jr.
- iv. John Hampton DeJarnette,
- 11--v. Anne DeJarnette, born circa 1780.
- 12--vi. Daniel DeJarnette, born circa 1782.
- 13--vii. Elliott DeJarnette, born about 1784.
- 14--viii. Mary Hampton DeJarnette.

According to the old marriage register of Caroline County licenses were gotten on the same day for the marriage of Catharine, Elizabeth, and Anne DeJarnette, namely the 16th. December 1804, and the triple marriages were performed by Rev. John Sorrell who returned the licenses to the county clerk. Elizabeth DeJarnette married Chaney Gatewood; Catharine DeJarnette married William Cock; and Anne DeJarnette married Samuel Coleman of Marl Hill. The Cocks and Gatewoods probably removed soon after their marriage to Kentucky or some other southern or western state as we have no further data of them.

Joseph Latane DeJarnette, Jr. married Phoebe Sale on 29 December 1803, and is said to have removed with his brother John Hampton DeJarnette to Halifax County, soon afterward, and they are said to have descendants in southern Virginia who have been lost sight of by the Caroline DeJarnettes.

COLEMAN  
of  
Marl Hill, Caroline County.

11. ANNE DeJARNETTE, married December 16 or 17th. 1804 Samuel Coleman, Jr. of Marl Hill, one of the colonial homes of Caroline County. ~~He was a son~~

He was a son of Samuel and Sally Coleman, who were married and settled the Marl Hill plantation about 1770-'75

County Court, Joseph DeJarnette appeared several times in the old deed records. Joseph and Mary Hampton DeJarnette are said to have possessed charming personalities and to have made Spring Grove noted throughout their section of Virginia for the culture and hospitality of its inmates.

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- i. Elizabeth DeJarnette,
- ii. Catharine DeJarnette,
- iii. Joseph Latane DeJarnette, Jr.
- iv. John Hampton DeJarnette,
- 11--v. Anne DeJarnette, born circa 1780.
- 12--vi. Daniel DeJarnette, born circa 1782.
- 13--vii. Elliott DeJarnette, born about 1784.
- 14--viii. Mary Hampton DeJarnette.

According to the old marriage register of Caroline County licenses were gotten on the same day for the marriage of Catharine, Elizabeth, and Anne DeJarnette, namely the 16th. December 1804, and the triple marriages were performed by Rev. John Sorrell who returned the licenses to the county clerk. Elizabeth DeJarnette married Chaney Gatewood; Catharine DeJarnette married William Cock; and Anne DeJarnette married Samuel Coleman of Marl Hill. The Cocks and Gatewoods probably removed soon after their marriage to Kentucky or some other southern or western state as we have no further data of them.

Joseph Latane DeJarnette, Jr. married Phoebe Sale on 29 December 1803, and is said to have removed with his brother John Hampton DeJarnette to Halifax County, soon afterward, and they are said to have descendants in southern Virginia who have been lost sight of by the Caroline DeJarnettes.

#### COLEMAN

of

Marl Hill, Caroline County.

11. ANNE DeJARNETTE, married December 16 or 17th. 1804 Samuel Coleman, Jr. of Marl Hill, one of the colonial homes of Caroline County. ~~He was a son~~

He was a son of Samuel and Sally Coleman, who were married and settled the Marl Hill plantation about 1770-'75

#### Coleman Excursus.

The Coleman family is one of the oldest in Virginia, the first known ancestor of this family being Robert Coleman of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County (probably a son of Henry Coleman who patented land in Elizabeth City County in 1632).

Robert Coleman patented 639 acres of land on the south side of Rappahannock River in 1662. He had sons Robert, Jr., Thomas, John, and Joseph, all of whom except Robert lived and died in Abingdon parish.

Robert Coleman, Jr. removed further up the Rappahannock to Essex County, where his will was probated in 1713, and names wife Anne, sons Robert, Thomas, and Edward, and daughters Anne and Grizzell.

Robert Coleman, III. lived and died in Drysdale Parish, King & Queen County, and in 1723 and '27 patented more than a thousand acres of land in Spotsylvania County. July 7, 1744, Robert Coleman, "The elder"

~~1. Va. Historical Magazine, Vol. XX.~~

~~2. McAllister's Va. Militia in the Revolution.~~

and his wife Mary of Drysdale parish, King & Queen deeded to son Robert Coleman (IV) of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania 440½ acres of land in Spotsylvania; August 9, 1745 to son Thomas Coleman 346 acres adjoining; and Dec. 28, 1745 to son John Coleman 316 acres.

John Coleman's will was probated in Spotsylvania August 1, 1762. He married Eunice Hawes (died Feb. 8, 1806) daughter of Samuel and Jane Spencer Hawes, and had issue:

i. Frances Coleman, who married Joseph Graves (will dated 12 May, 1785) and had issue: Mary married James C. Goodwin, John C., Joseph, George, Benjamin, and Hawes Graves, and other daughters not named in will. The Graves family moved to Kentucky about 1800.

ii. John Coleman (under age Nov. 6, 1769) married his cousin Molly daughter of Robert Coleman, and had issue: George, Lancey, John, Jr., and Hawes Coleman.

iii. Mary Anne Coleman (died Feb. 2, 1806) married Wm. Blaydes (died 1785) and had issue: John, William, Nancy, and Mary.

iv. Hawes Coleman (under age in 1769), had wife Nancy and removed to Amherst County prior to October 1796.

V. Spencer Coleman (under age in 1769) died after 1800, married Elizabeth Goodwin, and was the father of Jane and Huldah Coleman who were the first and second wives of Daniel DeJarnette of Spring Grove; and of Elizabeth Garland Coleman who was the wife of Capt. Elliot DeJarnette of Pine Forest, Caroline County.

vi. Samuel Coleman, (under age in 1766), married his cousin Sally daughter of Robert Coleman, and settled the Marl Hill place before Oct. 14, 1777. They had issue: Robert, Clayton, Rebecca, Nancy, Frances, and Samuel Coleman, Jr. who inherited Marl Hill and married in 1804 Anne DeJarnette of Spring Grove.

Samuel and Anne DeJarnette Coleman had issue:

i. Mary Coleman, married her cousin John Blaydes and removed to Tennessee.

ii. Hannah Coleman, married about 1820, Zachary Tyler and removed to Missouri.

Samuel Coleman married as his second wife Mary Withers (niece of his first wife and had issue:

15-- iii. Rebecca Coleman, married George Keith Taylor.

iv. Huldah Coleman, married Boyd Brooke.

v. Susan Coleman married a Mr. Wright.

16-- vi. Mary Hawes Coleman, married George Keith Taylor.

vii. Daughter married a Mr. Taliaferro.

viii. Daughter married a Mr. Lewis.

ix. Samuel Coleman, III., no data.

x. Daniel Coleman, died without issue.

xi. Waller Coleman, M.D., married a Miss Duerson of Spotsylvania, and about 1864 removed to Alabama, where became quite prominent in his profession.

15. REBECCA COLEMAN, married Hon. George Keith Taylor, clerk of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and closely related to Chief Justice Marshall. They had issue:

i. Rebecca Taylor, married her kinsman, Robert Marshall of Ky.

ii. William Taylor.

iii. Jack Taylor, married a Miss Stringfellow.

iv. Garland Taylor, married Lucy daughter of Henry Magruder of Albamarle County.

George Keith Taylor had issue by his second wife, Mary Hawes Coleman:

- v. James Taylor.
- vi. George Taylor.
- vii. Thomas Taylor, M.D.
- viii. Mary Taylor, married her kinsman, Henry M. Taylor.
- ix. Frances Taylor, married a Mr. Fleming.

The DeJarnettes of Spring Grove.

12. DANIEL DeJARNETTE, eldest son of Joseph and Mary Hampton DeJarnette, inherited the old homeplace on the Mattaponi River, but materially increased his fortune by his own business acumen. It is said that through his influence the Virginia Assembly changed the marriage laws of the state permitting the sister of a deceased wife to marry her former brother-in-law. At any rate his two wives were sisters, daughters of Spencer and Elizabeth Goodwin Coleman of Spotsylvania County.

His first marriage took place in 1810 to Jane Coleman, and about 1815-'16 to her sister Huldah Coleman. See Coleman Excursus.

There are two interesting portraits of Daniel DeJarnette in existence painted at different periods of his life; also two of his second wife Huldah Coleman. One pair of these is now owned by Mrs. John Washington of Milford Caroline County, and the other by Mrs. Agnes DeJarnette of Richmond.

Issue of first marriage:

- 17-- i. Mary Elizabeth Goodwin DeJarnette, born in 1811.
- 18-- ii. Robert Elliott DeJarnette, of "Clifton", Caroline Co.

Issue of second marriage.

- 19-- iii. John Hampton DeJarnette, of "Hampton", Caroline County.
- 20-- iv. Anne Hawes DeJarnette.
- 21-- v. Daniel Coleman DeJarnette, of "Spring Grove", Caroline Co.
- vi. Lucinda Hampton DeJarnette, died unmarried.
- 22--vii. Caroline Hawes DeJarnette.

17. MARY E.G. DeJARNETTE, was married in 1827 at the age of sixteen to William S. Quesenberry of King George County, Va. He was a man of considerable means and after his marriage settled in Caroline County.

Mrs. Quesenberry is said to have been "a woman of great piety, rare intellect, and considerable culture." Old portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Quesenberry are owned now by Mrs. John Washington at Milford.

Mrs. Calvin S. Roberts of Louisa County, a granddaughter of Mrs. Mary DeJarnette Quesenberry, in writing of the family history says:

"One pleasant reminiscence of our late unpleasantness is to recall the pleasure afforded my Grandmother by General Wade Hampton's last visit to our home. General Sheridan had camped the night before on East North-east Creek, a small stream running through one end of our plantation. Sheridan's tent was in our yard--be it remembered to his credit that he left a guard for the personal protection of our family. The morning after Sheridan left with his invading host he encountered Hampton. A fierce engagement ensued and Hampton won a memorable victory at Trevillians. Of course our enthusiasm was excessive when Hampton's Legion passed our gate. The General seemed so calm and unenthused, but much fatigued. Where was the spirit of the conquering hero my childish imagination delighted in? How disappointed I felt when my father

ordered pillows brought the porch and imposed an absolute quietude conducive to a few hours sleep and repose for the hero, who according to my childish ideas should have told how the field was fought and the victory won; it seems that great generals defer all reference to their achievements till like Uncle Toby they have to shoulder their canes for military demonstrations."

Mrs. Roberts continues: "In 1862 Hampton's Legion halted in our neighborhood only for a night. In 1864 Hampton's Army went into winter quarters on our farm. I was a child but my impressions of Gen. Hampton and his staff are very vivid. I do not recall that Gen. Hampton ever joined my father in the chase, but he liked to flush the birds and, after giving them a chance, to wing as many as he could, and few escaped him.

He was a champion chess player. My father, much addicted to that pastime was glad to get a drawn game or a stale mate. When the games were ended and the hour of retirement had come, even though the wintry storm was raging outside, General Hampton would always decline the hospitality of our home, saying that "while his soldiers dwelt in tents it was his duty to sleep at headquarters." The only time I ever met either of General Hampton's sons was when one of them came for a letter of introduction from my grandmother, Mrs. Quesenberry, to her brother Hon. D.C. DeJarnette in the Confederate Congress at that time."

William S. and Mary DeJarnette Quesenberry had issue:

- 23-- i. William DeJarnette Quesenberry, M.D.
- 24-- ii. Jane Coleman Quesenberry.
- 25-- iii. Anne Brown Quesenberry.
- 26-- iv. Elizabeth Virginia Quesenberry.

23. Dr. WILLIAM DeJARNETTE QUESENBERY, (1828-1901) lived at "Melrose" the old Quesenberry homeplace in Caroline County, in which county he had an extensive practice. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia. Before the war he was elected to the Virginia Senate; ~~and~~ near the close of the war he was a member of the Confederate Congress; and after the war re-elected to the Virginia Senate of which he was presiding officer for a time. When the floor of the capital fell he happened to be serving on a committee and thus escaped going down with it. When Virginia seceded Dr. Quesenberry entered the Confederate army as a captain of volunteers.

In 1861 Dr. Quesenberry was married in Richmond to Mary Ellen Thomas, daughter of Mr. James Thomas of Richmond, and a sister of Mrs. J.L.M. Curry. Mrs. John Washington of Milford owns portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Quesenberry, and there is also a portrait of him at the state capital. They had issue but one child:

- i. Elizabeth Quesenberry, died in childhood.

24. JANE COLEMAN QUESENBERY (1830- ) was the third wife of Hon. George Tyler, of "Blenheim" Caroline county, father of Governor J. Hoge Tyler. He was a member of the Va. legislature before the war.

Tyler Excursus.

So far as known the Caroline County Tylers are not related to the Tylers of James City County, which furnished another governor of Va. and a president of the United States.



In 1674 a "Mr. Richard Tyler" of London owned land in Essex County Virginia and probably was the Richard Tyler living in Essex in 1691. His will probated in Essex in 1734 names wife Sudannah, and children Richard, John William, Susannah, and Mary wife of James Boughan, a Justice and High Sheriff of Essex.

William Tyler, the youngest son settled in Caroline prior to Feb. 3, 1749 when he sold land in Essex. As his brothers left no male issue all members of his family bearing the family name are descended from William of Caroline. He died in 1767 leaving son William, Jr. as his executor. The latter was then a Justice of Caroline County, and in 1771 clerk of the county. Wm. Tyler, Jr. married Elizabeth Keeling and had issue three daughters and six sons, among others a son George Tyler, born 1755, of "River Bend", Spotsylvania County. He served in the Revolution as a second lieutenant in Capt. Roger Quarles' company. His death was noticed in the Richmond Enquirer as follows: "Another Revolutionary officer, on Friday 18th. January 1833 Captain George Tyler died at his residence in Spotsylvania County, aged seventy eight years."

He married Judith Terrill and had issue eleven children, among whom was a son Henry Tyler, who married Elizabeth Garland, daughter of Spencer Coleman and sister of the wives of Daniel DeJarnette. They lived at "Blenheim" a colonial brick house built about 1754, which in 1820 he gave to his son George Tyler who married Jane Quesenberry.

George Tyler was married four times. First to Jane DeJarnette, by whom he had one child that died in infancy. Second to Eliza Hoge, by whom he had two sons--Governor J. Hoge Tyler, and Henry M. Tyler, who married Mary M. Taylor, a great granddaughter of Mary Hampton DeJarnette. The fourth wife was Julia Magruder of Albamarle County.

By the third wife, Jane Coleman Quesenberry, there was issue:

27-- i. George William Tyler.

28-- ii. Nannie Tyler, married John Washington of Milford, Caroline County and has no issue.

27. GEORGE WM. TYLER, a wealthy stockman, of Seven Mile Ford, Smyth County, Va., was married Feb. 8, 1893 to Mary Stuart Carter (born Feb. 8, 1870) daughter of Charles Dale Carter a cattle raiser and farmer of Smyth County. Mrs. Tyler is a sister of the wife of Governor Henry Carter Stuart, and a first cousin of the Governor himself.

#### Carter Excursus.

Charles Dale Carter was a son of Hon. Dale Carter (1802-1878) of Russell County, a wealthy lawyer and landowner, member of the Virginia Assembly and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1851, etc. His wife was Elizzbeth Campbell Smith, daughter of Col. Harry Smith of "Clifton", Russell County, and great neice of Gen. William Campbell of King's Mountain fame.

Hon. Dale Carter was the eldest son of John Carter (1774-1836) and his wife Sarah Frazer Carter of Scott County, and grandson of Norris Carter (1748-1816) and his wife Agnes Allen, who with his brothers Joseph and Thomas Carter were early settlers on Clinch River. The latter represented Russell County in the Va. Assembly after the Revolution and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1788.

They were the sons of Peter Carter (1706-1789) of Lancaster and Fauquier Counties and his wife Judith Norris. He was the fifth son of Capt. Thomas Carter (1672-1733) of "Barford", Lancaster Co. and his wife Arabella Williamson, daughter of William Williamson and niece of Mrs. Margaret Ball of Beudley, Lancaster County.

Capt. Carter was a Justice of the Lancaster court for twenty four years captain in the militia, etc., second son of Captain Thomas Carter, Sr. (1630-1706) Barford, also a captain in the militia, a justice of the county court, deputy clerk of the county, etc., and his wife Katharine Dale, daughter of Maj. Edward Dale, who for years was clerk, justice and high sheriff of Lancaster County. He was an officer in the army of King Charles, I. and with his wife, Diana, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Skipwith of Preswold, and his brother-in-law Sir Grey Skipwith fled to Virginia about 1650. See Carter Genealogy--1912.

George W. and Mary Carter Tyler have issue:

- i. Mary Stuart Tyler.
- ii. Carter Tyler.
- iii. Sarah Fulton Tyler.
- iv. Jane Quesenberry Tyler.
- v. Elizbeth DeJarnette Tyler,
- vi. George William Tyler, Jr.

28. NANNIE BROWN TYLER, married John Washington of Caroline County; son of George B. Washington (1821-- ); grandson of John Washington (1800-1850) and his wife Anne Hawes; great grandson of George Washington (1775-1815) member of Va. Senate, Major in the War of 1812, etc., and his wife Elizbeth daughter of Dr. John Courts; and great, great grandson of John Washington and Elizabeth Buckner of Caroline.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington have no issue. Mrs. Washington is the owner of a number of interesting DeJarnette and Quesenberry portraits.

25. ANNE BROWN QUESENBERRY, married her cousin Dr. Joseph DeJarnette.

26. ELIZABETH VIRGINIA QUESENBERRY, married Dr. Franklin Dew a prominent physician in King & Queen County, son of Thomas R. Dew (1765-1849) a wealthy land and slave owner of King & Queen, captain in War 1812, etc. Dr. Dew's mother was Lucy Gatewood. His brother Thomas R. Dew, was one of the most noted presidents of William & Mary College (1836-1846); another brother, Dr. William Dew was a prominent physician; and still another brother, Philip Dew was a large planter in Caroline County, married Lucy DeJarnette, and will be mentioned subsequently.

Dr. Dew married first Susan Garnett, by whom he had two sons; Dr. J.H. Dew of New York City, and Judge John G. Dew of King & Queen.

Dr. Dew and his second wife, Elizabeth Quesenberry had issue:

- i. William Dew, died at the age of 7 years.
- ii. Daniel DeJarnette Dew, died aged 9 years.
- iii. Franklin Dew, Jr., died at age of 21 years.

(1813-- )

18. ROBERT ELLIOTT DeJARNETTE, eldest son of Daniel DeJarnette of Spring Grove, was married about 1838 to Cordelia Burke, sister of John Burke, Esq., of Alexandria.

They lived at "Clifton", a very handsome old place in Caroline county, which was burned some years ago. Mr. DeJarnette was a man of considerable wealth, and made Clifton one of the show places of the county, noted throughout Virginia for the culture, and hospitality of its owners.

Robert and Cordelia DeJarnette had issue:

- 29-- i. Jane Broadnax DeJarnette.
- 30-- ii. Sallie DeJarnette.
- 31-- iii. Robert Elliott DeJarnette.
  - iv. John DeJarnette, unmarried. Albamarle farmer.
- 32-- v. Frances DeJarnette.
  - vi. Joseph DeJarnette. Lives in Norfolk.

29. JANE BROADNAX DeJARNETTE was married at Clifton in 1864 to Richard Willing Byrd, then a lieutenant in the Confederate Artillery service, and at the time of his marriage stationed at Greensboro, N.C. guarding military stores at that place. Before the war he was an officer in the U.S. Navy, and was on the Great Eastern when the first attempt was made to lay the Atlantic cable. He was a grandson of Col. Richard Willing Byrd, the last owner of the famous old Byrd estate, "Westover" on the James River.

#### Byrd Excursus.

The Byrds are one of the most noted colonial families of Virginia, and their old home at Westover, was and is probably the most beautiful colonial dwelling in the Old Dominion.

About 1674 William Byrd, son of John Byrd, a London goldsmith, left his home in the little town of Broxton, Chester, England and sailed with his wife for Virginia, concerning which such marvelous tales were told at the English firesides. He could trace his descent to Hugo de Bird, a follower of William the Conqueror who settled in Charleton, Cheshire, and his wife Mary, daughter of Col. Warham Horsemenden of Ulcombe, a Kentish Cavalier who could trace his descent to Edward III.

"The young groom had an uncle, Capt. Thomas Stegge, formerly of his unfortunate Majesty Charles I.'s service, who, disgusted at the collapse of the Cavalier cause, shook off the dust of Puritan England and emigrated to Virginia, where he died just in time to give the worthy young couple a good start in life; and it was his estate they came out to inherit."

Wm. Byrd owned a large body of land where the city of Richmond now stands, and on a hill overlooking the present site of the Va. penitentiary he built a strongly fortified dwelling called "Belvidere". He opened a trading post with the Indians, and managed his affairs with such shrewdness and sagacity that everything he touched seemed, Midas-like, turned to gold. A few years later he bought Westover from the Blands, and died there in 1704, leaving besides several daughters, an only son;

Col. William Byrd (1674-1744), most eminent of the line, who built the present house at Westover, and left a landed estate of a hundred and eighty thousand acres. One historian says of him:

"A vast fortune enabled him to live in a style of hospitable splendor before unknown in Virginia. His extensive learning was improved by a keen observation, and refined by an acquaintance and correspondence with the wits and noblemen of his day in England. His writings are amongst the most valuable that have descended from his era.

"He was one of the brightest stars in the social skies of Colonial Virginia. All desirable traits seemed to combine in him; personal beauty, elegant manners, literary culture and the greatest gaiety of disposition. Never was there a livelier companion, and his wit and humor seemed to flow in an unfailing stream." He left a library of more than five thousand well selected volumes. C

Col. Byrd married first, Lucy daughter of Col. Daniel Parke, governor of the Leeward Islands, Aide-de-Campe to the Duke of Marlborough, and his courier to Queen Anne announcing the victory of Blenheim. He had issue by this marriage two sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter married. He married second Maria Taylor, an English heiress, by whom he had three daughters, and one son, Col. William Byrd, III. (1728-1777).

Col. Wm. Byrd, III. was a member of the Va. Council, colonel of 2nd. Va. Regt. in French and Indian War, etc. He married first Elizabeth daughter of John Carter of Shirley, who met a tragic death at Westover being crushed to death by the falling of a heavy wardrobe. She left four sons and a daughter. Col. Byrd then married Mary Willing of a prominent Philadelphia family who survived him. By this marriage there were six daughters and three sons---the youngest being Richard Willing Byrd (1774- ) born three years before the death of his father. He was the last Byrd owner of Westover, and was married twice. First to Lucy Harrison of Brandon who died without issue; second to Emily Wilson by whom he had issue a daughter and son, George Byrd, father of Lt. Richard Willing Byrd, C.S.A. who married Jane DeJarnette.

Richard W. and Jane DeJarnette Byrd have issue:

- 33-- i. Virginia Byrd.
- 34-- ii. Cordelia Byrd.
- iii. Evelyn Byrd. Unmarried.

33. VIRGINIA BYRD married her cousin Andrew Hart see page .

34. CORDELIA BYRD, married E.S. Ruffin of the distinguished Virginia family of that name, and has issue:

- i. Edmund Ruffin.
- ii. Jane Byrd Ruffin.
- iii. Richard Willing Ruffin.
- iv. Julian Ruffin.
- v. Cordelia Ruffin.
- vi. Robert DeJarnette Ruffin.

30. SALLIE DEJARNETTE, married in 1865 Capt. John Howe, C.S.A. a prominent lawyer of Montgomery County, Virginia and had issue:

- i. Robert Howe.
- ii. Sheppard Howe.
- iii. John Howe, Jr.
- iv. George Howe.
- v. Minnie Howe.
- vi. Elliott Howe.
- vii. Charles Howe.
- viii. Daniel Howe.
- ix. Sallie Howe.

I have been informed that the sons and daughters of Sallie DeJarnette Howe are among the most prominent persons in their section of Va. Most of them married and have families, but have been unable to get further data of them.

31. ROBERT ELLIOTT DeJARNETTE, Jr. a Norfolk, Va. business man, was married there in 1888 to Lucretia Armstrong and has issue:

- i. Lucretia DeJarnette.
- ii. Cordelia DeJarnette.
- iii. Grace DeJarnette.

32. FRANCES DEJARNETTE, was married in 1884 to Rev. Colvin S. Blackwell, and has issue:

- i. H. Burke Blackwell, M.D., and eye, nose and throat specialist in New York City.
- ii. Colvin S. Blackwell, a broker in Norfolk, Va.

19. JOHN HAMPTON DeJARNETTE, eldest son of Daniel DeJarnette of "Spring Grove" and his second wife Hulda Coleman, was married about 1840 to his double first cousin, Caroline Rebecca DeJarnette, daughter of Capt. Elliott DeJarnette of "Pine Forest", Spotsylvania County.

They settled on a DeJarnette plantation about four miles from Bowling Green, Caroline county, known as "Hampton", but not the old "Hamptonville" plantation. Here they built a massive brick residence, and being wealthy, spared no expense toward making their home one of the most attractive places in the state. "The flower garden, the green house, the extensive lawn crowded with towering evergreens and huge magnolias, the well stocked fishpond, the elegantly furnished house, and the attractive personality and boundless hospitality of its master and mistress made Hampton the favorite rendezvous for the annual family gatherings as well as for a constant round of visiting friends."

The old place was sold a few years ago to some northern people, by the heirs of John Hampton DeJarnette, Jr. who died unmarried.

John Hampton and Caroline DeJarnette had issue:

- i. John Hampton DeJarnette, Jr. died unmarried.
- ii. Eugene Grant DeJarnette, born 1842, was a captain of a Signal Corps in the Confederate army. He was captured at Norfolk, but finally exchanged. At the close of the war he was married to Agnes Howe, daughter of Major Howe of Pulaski, Va. Mrs. DeJarnette now lives in Richmond, and is the owner of the following DeJarnette portraits, which are reproduced herewith, namely: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott DeJarnette, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel DeJarnette, Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton DeJarnette, Sr., Mr. John Hampton DeJarnette, Jr. and Capt. Elliott DeJarnette.

#### The Hoges.

20. ANNE HAWES DeJARNETTE, daughter of Daniel DeJarnette and his second wife Hulda Coleman, married Hon. Daniel Howe Hoge of "Weveland", Montgomery County, Va. He was an able orator, statesman, member of the Va. Senate before the war, etc., and uncle of Governor J. Hoge Tyler.

They had issue:

- i. Daniel DeJarnette Hoge, never married.
- ii. Alice Howe Hoge, married Col. John E. Penn, a distinguished lawyer, soldier, and statesman of Montgomery Co.
- iii. Elliott Coleman Hoge, married Elizabeth Waugh.
- iv. James Hawes Hoge.
- v. Col. John Hampton Hoge, "a brilliant lawyer and orator, twice nominated for Congress and once for Governor of Virginia by the Republican party." Married Elizabeth Otey.

- vii. Hulda Coleman Hoge married Dr. Edmondson of Montgomery Co.
- viii. Samuel Hawes Hoge, " a lawyer of high standing in Roanoke, Va. married Kate Taylor.
- ix. Caroline DeJarnette Hoge, married Henry Tallent of Montgomery Co.

Have been able to get no other data of this branch of the family.

21. Hon. Daniel DeJarnette, Jr. (1822- ) inherited the old homeplace "Spring Grove", which he rebuilt and beautified in 1855.

Before the war he was a member of the Virginia Senate, and of the U.S. Congress. At the beginning of the war he was elected to the Congress of the Confederate States, and in the interim between sessions of that body he saw service in the field as an aide on the staff of Gen. Huger. He also served as one of the Virginia Commissioners to settle the boundary dispute between Virginia and Maryland.

Like his brother, John Hampton DeJarnette, Daniel DeJarnette married his double first cousin, Louisa R. DeJarnette, daughter of Capt. Elliot DeJarnette of "Pine Forest." They had issue:

35-- i. Elliot Coleman DeJarnette, born 1848.

ii. Sallie Lewis DeJarnette, married a Mr. Baldwin and d.s.p.

36-- iii. Mary Louisa DeJarnette.

37-- iv. Daniel DeJarnette, III. of Spring Grove.

35. ELLIOTT DeJARNETTE married his cousin, Alice Coleman, daughter of Rev. James and Hulda DeJarnette Coleman, and had issue:

i. Daniel Coleman DeJarnette, unmarried.

ii. Elliott DeJarnette, M.D. of Ashland, Va. married Janie Tompkins.

iii. Prof. Burbage Latane DeJarnette, unmarried.

36. MARY LOUISA DeJARNETTE <sup>married</sup> John H. Cox of Caroline county and has issue:

i. Louisa DeJarnette Cox, unmarried.

ii. John H. Cox, Jr. student at Va. P.I. in 1912.

37. DANIEL DeJARNETTE, III. of "Spring Grove" married Nancy Willis, daughter of Joseph and Pattine DeJarnette Willis of Kentucky. Issue:

i. Joseph Willis DeJarnette.

#### The Staples Family.

22. CAROLINE HAWES DeJARNETTE, born March 4, 1833, died Jan. 1, 1892, youngest child of Daniel DeJarnette, I. of Spring Grove, was married in 1855 to Hon. Samuel G. Staples, then a member of the Virginia Assembly from Patrick County. From 1844 to 1852 he was clerk of the circuit court of Patrick County, and after the war was elected judge of the first restored court of Patrick County and continued on the bench for twelve years until "approaching age admonished him that his life's work was drawing to a close." During the war Judge Staples served as a captain on the staff of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart.

#### Staples Excursus.

Early in the eighteenth century two brothers, Samuel and John Staples came to New York from England. Samuel is said to have eventually settled in New Jersey, and John in Buckingham County, Virginia, where his

son Samuel was born March 23, 1762. In the spring of 1781---the darkest hours in the history of our country's struggle for independence,--- Samuel Staples, though but nineteen years old, raised a volunteer company and joined the division of the Continental Army under Gen. Wayne. He took part in the engagement with Cornwallis at James town, and was later present at the surrender at Yorktown in October. After the war Capt. Staples returned to Henry County, where he was married Dec. 30, 1791 ✓ to Lucinda daughter of Col. Abram Penn of the Revolutionary Army.

Maj. John Redd, High Sheriff of Henry County, appointed Capt. Staples as his deputy for that part of the county which in 1791 was formed into the county of Patrick. He was chosen the first clerk of the county court in which office he continued until forced to resign in May 1825 by reason of a stroke of paralysis. He was succeeded by his son Col. Abram Penn Staples who served until 1852. Col. Abram Penn Staples (1793-1856) was educated at private schools and at the University of N.C. He was at Chapel Hill when the War of 1812 began; and returned to Virginia at once and raised a company of volunteer riflemen and marched to Norfolk, where they were stationed at Craney Island. After the war of 1812 he was colonel of the Patrick County militia for a number of years, and soon after his return from the front was elected to the Va. Assembly where he served for eight years, and was a member of the Committee of Invitation to a public dinner given by the Assembly to Gen. LaFayette in 1824. Col. Staples is said to have seen service in the Mexican War also. He was the father of Judge Samuel G. Staples.

Of Mrs. Caroline DeJarnette Staples, her son, the late Abram Penn Staples one of the professors in the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, wrote me: "There are no words in which a son can tell of the life of a mother so pure and gentle, so patient, unselfish, and untiring in the care and protection of the temporal and spiritual welfare of her children as Caroline Hawes DeJarnette Staples. The words of inspiration more nearly portray the beginning and ending of her beautiful Christian life---'Her children rise up and call her blessed'."

Col. John Penn, a relative and friend, wrote of her: "Mrs. Caroline H Staples died at the home of her eldest son, Daniel DeJarnette Staples in Roanoke, Virginia on January 1, 1892. She was about fifty years of age and was born in Caroline County, Virginia. Her father Daniel DeJarnette was a man of prominence in his day, one of the wealthiest in the county, and her mother Huldah Coleman DeJarnette belonged to a family well known in Eastern Virginia for its culture, refinement, and more than ordinary vigor of mind. Mrs. Staples was reared in affluence and with the highest educational advantages which the state afforded, and was thoroughly imbued with a refinement and love of hospitality which was a striking part of her character in after years. . . . At the time of their marriage Judge Staples was prominent in state affairs and held a leading position politically and socially in his county. They resided at the

old Staples homestead at Patrick Court House where for generations an unstinted hospitality had been lavished upon all comers. She at once assumed the duties that devolved upon her. As a hostess few ladies ~~xxxx~~ surpassed her in Virginia. She possessed in an eminent degree that affability of manner, quickness of perception and intuitive insight into the wants of her guests which made them feel always welcome and always at home.



Her mind was unusually clear and vigorous and was well stored with history and general literature. Books and periodicals were her constant companions when more pressing duties did not otherwise command her attention. She was a fine conversationalist and the delight of a social circle. One of the most beautiful traits in her character was her uniform kindness to the poor. No one seeking charity was ever turned empty handed from her door. The disasters of war brought upon her husband, as it did many others, the ruin and wreck of a fine estate; but there are many in the county of Patrick who will recall the unvarying kindness which for years she dispensed to those who sought aid at her hands.

In early life she connected herself with the Christian or Campbellite church, but after her marriage she became a Methodist and remained a consistent member until death came and ended her physical sufferings which had made her an invalid for more than fifteen years.

Judge and Mrs. Staples are buried in Fairview Cemetery, Roanoke. They had issue:

- i. Daniel DeJarnette Staples, a prominent Roanoke attorney.
- ii. Mary Hulda Staples, married Mr. E. L. Moir. at
- iii. Abram Penn Staples (died 1914) professor of law, Washington & Lee.
- iv. Lucy Hampton Staples, died unmarried.
- v. Caroline DeJarnette Staples married Joel W. Daniel.
- vi. Judge Waller Redd Staples of Roanoke, before whom was tried the Allens who shot up the court of Carroll County, Virginia. ✓
- vii. Dr. Samuel G. Staples of Washington, D.C.

#### THE DEJARNETTES OF PINE FOREST.

13. ELLIOTT DeJARNETTE, born circa 1784, son of Joseph Latane DeJarnette of Spring Grove and Mary Hampton of Hamptonville, was a large land and slave owner, and lived at a beautiful place called "Pine Forest" in Spotsylvania County. It is yet standing, but I have not been able to secure a picture of it. During the war of 1812 he was a captain in the Virginia troops; he was an enthusiastic follower of Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic party, but never a candidate for any office. Eliott DeJarnette married Elizabeth Garland Coleman, daughter of Spencer and Elizabeth Goodwin Coleman of Spotsylvania, and had issue:

- 38-- i. James DeJarnette, born circa 1814.
- 39-- ii. Lucy Anne DeJarnette.
- 40-- iii. Elizabeth Goodwin DeJarnette.
- 41-- iv. Mary Hampton DeJarnette.
- 42-- v. Hulda DeJarnette.
- 43-- vi. Joseph Spencer DeJarnette, M.D., born in 1825.
- 44-- vii. Elliott Hawes DeJarnette.
- viii. Caroline DeJarnette, married John Hampton DeJarnette.
- ix. Lousia N. DeJarnette, married Daniel Coleman DeJarnette.
- x. Sallie Lewis DeJarnette, died unmarried.

38. JAMES DEJARNETTE was educated at the University of Virginia and afterward settled upon a fine plantation in Caroline county given him by his father. He married Lucy Herndon, daughter of Charles Herndon of



a fine old Spotsylvania County family . They had issue:

- i. Elliott DeJarnette, born about 1844.
- ii. Nannie DeJarnette, born 1846, married a Mr. Gooch.
- iii. Bettie DeJarnette, born about 1850 married George Burke.
- iv. Mary Hampton DeJarnette, born about 1854, married J. Jessey.
- v. Lucy DeJarnette, born about 1857
- vi. Jennie Lewis DeJarnette, born about 1860.
- vii. Alexander H. DeJarnette, born about 1852 married Fenton Morton.
- viii. James DeJarnette, born about 1861 married a Miss Sutton.
- ix. Julia DeJarnette, born about 1865 married a Mr. Richards.

39. LUCY ANNE DEJARNETTE married about 1825 Philip Dew of "Newtown" King & Queen County, brother of Dr. Franklin Dew who married Elizabeth Quesenberry, and son of Thomas R. Dew (1765-1849) a wealthy Land and slave owner in King & Queen, and his wife Lucy Gatewood. Philip and Anne DeJarnette Dew, lived at "Windsor", Caroline County, and had issue:

- 45--i. Thomas R. Dew, M.D.
- 46--ii. Lucy Dew.
- 47--iii. Philip Dew, M.D.

There is a very handsome portrait of Mrs. Anne DeJarnette Dew and her youngest son, Philip, now owned by her granddaughter Miss Mary Dew daughter of Dr. Philip Dew of "Marl Hill", Caroline County.

45. Dr. THOMAS R. DEW, captain in the Confederate army, physician, and planter, married first his cousin Elizabeth Goodwin Hart, daughter William D. Hart of "Sunny Bank", Albamarle County and his wife Elizabeth G. DeJarnette. Dr. and Mrs. Dew had issue:

- i. Andrew Hart Dew. Name changed to Hart--see Hart Section.
- ii. Bettie Dew, married her cousin Dr. Wm. Judson Waller, son of Mary Hampton DeJarnette Waller, and died without issue. Dr. Dew married second Minnie daughter of Thos. Perkins of Buckingham Co. and had issue:
- iii. Catharine P. Dew, married her cousin Robert Emmet Waller.

46. LUCY DEW married Judge Thomas N. Welsh of "Edge Hill", Albamarle County, and died without issue. Judge and Mrs. Welsh adopted her neice, Mary Dew daughter of Dr. Philip Dew of Marl Hill, who inherited Edge Hill with its treasures of antique mahogany furniture, china silver, etc. She has a fine portrait of Mrs. Lucy Dew Welsh.

47.--Dr. PHILIP DEW, youngest son of Lucy DeJarnette, owned the old Coleman home Marl Hill in Caroline; and enjoyed an extensive practice in that county. He married Frances McCoy and had issue:

- i. Lucy Dew, married a Mr. Davis about 1906.
- ii. Mary Dew, unmarried.

40. ELIZABETH GOODWIN DEJARNETTE was married at "Pine Forest" on December 18th, 1834 to William D. Hart of "Sunnybank", Albamarle County. William Duncan Hart (born Feb. 19, 1807) was the fifth son of Andrew Hart, born in Linlithgow, Scotland in 1754 and died at Sunnybank in 1832. H

W.D.Hart took a prominent part in the local affairs of Albamarle and for a number of years represented his county in both houses of the Virginia Assembly.

#### Hart Excursus.

Andrew Hart came to Virginia from Scotland just prior to the War of the Revolution and settled in South Garden Albamarle County, where he carried on a successful merchantile business as an importer and exporter of general merchandise and tobacco. He acquired several thousand acres of land upon which he erected the present handsome house at "Sunnybank" which now shelters the fifth generation of the family. It was built about 1790 and is located about a mile from North Garden Depot. He was married twice--first on December 19, 1786 to Elizabeth Leake, daughter of Rev. Samuel Leake. She died in 1792 leaving three children, and Oct. 16, 1793 he was married to Elizabeth Overton Bickley, second daughter of Sir William Bickley of Louisa County, Va., who though he lived in Virginia held the title of sixth Baron of Attleborough, proven and acknowledged in England. Sir William Bickley was the eldest son of Joseph and Sarah Gissage Bickley who were married in King & Queen County, Va. in 1704, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1752 upon the death of his father's elder brother Rev. Sir Humphrey Bickley, Bart. rector of St. Mary's church, Attleborough. Joseph Bickley removed from King and Queen in 1743 to Louisa County and was the first sheriff of the county and a justice of the county court in 1754. His father Sir Francis Bickley, 3rd. baronet was buried in St. Mary's, Attleborough June 19, 1687, and was the eldest son of Sir Francis, the 2nd baronet, and his wife Mary daughter of John Maw, sheriff of Norwich in 1649, etc. See account of the Bickleys in Wm. & Mary Quarterly Vols. V. and X.

William Duncan Hart and Elizabeth Goodwin DeJarnette had issue:

- i. Elizabeth G. Hart, married her cousin Dr. Thomas R. Dew of Windsor.
- ii. Andrew DeJarnette Hart, died unmarried.

Sunnybank is now owned by Andrew H. Dew, eldest son of Elizabeth and Thomas R. Dew, whose name was changed to Hart by the Va. Legislature. In 1888 he was married to his cousin, Virginia Byrd, daughter of Richard Willing Byrd and Jane DeJarnette (See Byrd sketch) and have issue:

- i. Richard Willing Byrd Hart.
- ii. Elizabeth Goodwin Hart.
- iii. William Duncan Hart.
- iv. Andrew DeJarnette Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart are keenly alive to the traditions of their family and home and dispense that charming hospitality for which the Byrds and DeJarnettes are noted. At Sunnybank there are excellent portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duncan Hart and of their two children, and some rare old furniture and silver.

41. MARY HAMPTON DEJARNETTE, daughter of Capt. Elliott DeJarnette was born at Pine Forest in 1820 and died at "Wildewood" in the same county (Spotsylvania) in 1902. In 1843 she was married to Dr. Samuel Nelson Waller, son of a distinguished Baptist minister, born at "Prospect Hill", Spotsylvania in 1817 and died in 1858, who was an eminent physician in his section of the state.

# Waller Excursus.

The ancestry of Dr. Nelson Waller is given as follows in Clarke's Old King William Homes and Families:

1. Alured De Waller of Newark, Nottinghamshire, England died 1183 (Domesday Bpok). Had sons David and Henry. David was for thirty years Master of the Rolls under King Edward, III. Died without issue.
2. Henry Waller, second son, dropped the "de" and left son John.
3. John Waller of Groomsbridge, County Kent, left son Richard.
4. Richard Waller, "the hero of Agincourt". Captured the Duke of Orleans and was allowed to add the Duke's arms to his own. Had issue and was succeeded by his grandson John Waller.
5. John Waller, grandson of Richard, of Groomsbridge, died in 1617 leaving a son:
6. John Waller, II, of Groomsbridge, ancestor of the English poet Edmund Waller and of the Wallers of Virginia. He left son John, III, the emigrant.
7. John Waller, III., born in 1617, the year his grandfather died, in England. Married Mary Key and came to New Kent County, Va. about 1635. He brought with him to Virginia a handsome silver seal bearing the Waller arms, which is now in the possession of his descendants. Late in life he had a son John born in 1673. (I am rather of the opinion a generation has been omitted--J.L.M.).
8. John Waller, IV. born in New Kent in 1673 died at his home, "Newport" Spotsylvania County in 1754. In 1702 he was High Sheriff of King William County, and appears in the list of Burgesses from that county for the years 1710-'12, '14, 1720, '22. If the lists were complete for the years between they would probably show that he served continuously from 1710 to 1723. In 1721 Spotsylvania County was formed from King William, King & Queen and Essex Counties and Col. John Waller became the first clerk of the county serving until 1742. He married Dorothy King and had issue sons: Edmund, who succeeded his father as clerk of Spotsylvania for nine years, and of whom later; John; Thomas; Judge Benjamin of Williamsburg; and William who succeeded his brother Edmund as clerk of the county for eight years and was in turn succeeded by his son John for fourteen years, and he by his son John, Jr. for twelve years. Thus we see the clerkship of this county continued in the Waller family for sixty five years.
9. Edmund Waller, ~~XXXXXX~~ son of Col. John of Newport, married Mary Pendleton and had issue among others:
10. Benjamin Waller, born 1749, died 1838, married Jean Custis and had issue:
11. Rev. Absalom Waller, born 1772 died 1823, a distinguished Baptist minister in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, who married Ciceley Anderson, daughter of Col. Clough Anderson, and lived at "Prospect Hill" Spotsylvania where his son Dr. Samuel Nelson Waller was born in 1817.

Dr. Samuel Nelson Waller and his wife Mary Hampton DeJarnette had issue;

- i. Nannie Waller, born in 1844, died in 1897 unmarried.
- 48--ii. Robert Emmett Waller, lawyer, born Dec. 10, 1846, died 1893.
- 49--iii. William Judson Waller, M.D., " in 1847
- 50--iv. Nelson Samuel Waller, lawyer, born in 1850.
- 51--v. Absalom Waller, lawyer, born in 1859.

48. ROBERT EMMET WALLER was a cadet at the Va. Military Institute at the beginning of the war and enlisted in the famous Cadet Corps of this institution in the Confederate army, which covered itself with glory at the battle of Newmarket. At the close of the war he studied law at the

University of Virginia, and settled at "Wildwood" the handsome home of his father in Spotsylvania County for the practice of his profession. He was elected judge of the County Court and was on the bench for twenty six years, and is now the Commonwealths Attorney for Spotsylvania. In 1883 he was married to Conny Gardner Cazenove of Alexandria who died without issue. He then married his cousin Catharine Perkins Dew, daughter of Dr. Thomas R. Dew and has issue:

- i. Nannie Waller.
- ii. Robert Emmet Waller Jr.

49. Dr. WILLIAM JUDSON WALLER was a prominent physician at North Garden Albamarle County. In 1881 he married his cousin Bettie Hart who died without issue. In 1892 he married another cousin Cordelia Willing Byrd, daughter of Richard W. and Jane DeJarnette Byrd, who survived him without issue.

50. NELSON SAMUEL WALLER was educated at the University of Virginia as a lawyer. He owns a fine farm near Front Royal, where he has his residence. In 1880 Mr. Waller married Rebecca Branson Gardner of Front Royal, Va. and has issue:

- i. Samuel Gardner Waller, lawyer, mayor of Front Royal, captain of Va. Guard, etc. Born in 1882 at "Druid Hill".
- ii. Robert Allen Waller, born in 1884 at "Mountain Home"; died in 1886.
- iii. Mary Roberta Waller, born in 1886 at Mountain Home, married Hon. Wm. Addison Knowles, editor of the Rome (Ga.) Tribune. No issue.

51. ABSALOM WALLER, lawyer and financier. Married first, in 1886, Anne DuPont of Delaware, who died without issue. He then married Louise Jones of Greensboro, N.C. and has one son

1. Nelson Absalom Waller, born in 1906.

42. HULDAH DEJARNETTE, daughter of Capt. Elliott DeJarnette of Pine Forest, married Rev. James Coleman and had issue one daughter who married her cousin, Elliott De Jarnette of Spring Grove.

- i. Alice Coleman.

43. JOSEPH SPENCER DEJARNETTE, M.D. (1825-1905). In 1846 he was graduated from William & Mary College, then spent a year at the University of Virginia, and in 1849 received the degree of doctor of medicine from Princeton University. After his graduation his father gave him a fine plantation of some fifteen hundred acres of land lying on the border of Spotsylvania and Louisa Counties, and a number of servants. In 1862 he enlisted as 2nd. Lieutenant in Co. H. 49th Regt. Va. Volunteers in the Confederate army and saw service in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines Mill, Cold Harbor, Fraziers Farm, Mechanicsville, and Malvern Hill. After the war he returned to his plantation and gave his attention overseeing his farm and the practice of medicine in the neighboring counties. "He was a learned scholar, and an exemplary Christian, beloved of all his neighbors."

In 1849 Dr. DeJarnette was married to his cousin, Anne Brown Quesenberry, daughter of William and Elizabeth DeJarnette Quesenberry,

41  
and had issue:

- i. Lucy Bettie DeJarnette, born 1850. Unmarried.
  - ii. Mary Alice DeJarnette, born in 1851, married Calvin Tate Roberts of Louisa County and has no issue.
- I am indebted to Mrs. Roberts for much of the data of the DeJarnettes contained in this book.

44. ELLIOTT HAWES DEJARNETTE inherited Pine Forest, the beautiful old homeplace in Spotsylvania County, where he died in 1913. He was a captain in the Confederate army and served during the war. In 1863 he was married to Eva M. Magruder, daughter of Henry Magruder and his wife Maria Minor of Albamarle County, and had issue:

- 52--i. Joseph Spencer DeJarnette, M.D.
- 53--ii. Caroline H. DeJarnette.
- 54--iii. Maria Minor DeJarnette.
- 55--iv. Elliott DeJarnette, III, lawyer.
- 56--v. Henry DeJarnette, M.D.
- 57--vi. Horatio E. DeJarnette, lawyer.
- 58--vii. Sallie Watson DeJarnette, married in 1901 J. Micks.
- 59--viii. Eva DeJarnette, unmarried.

52. Dr. JOSEPH SPENCER DEJARNETTE is Superintendant of the Virginia State Hospital for the Insane at Staunton. Married C. Hopkins.

53. CAROLINE H. DEJARNETTE married William Keyser of Rappahannock County and has issue:

- i. Edward Keyser, M.D. graduate of the University of Va.
- ii. Joseph DeJarnette Keyser. Student, 1915.
- iii. Henry Keyser. Student, 1915.

54. MARIA MINOR DEJARNETTE married James Marshall of Rappahannock, Va. and has issue:

- i. Elliott DeJarnette Marshall.
- ii. Mary Marshall.
- iii. Eva Marshall.

55. ELLIOTT DEJARNETTE, JR., lawyer, graduate of the University of Virginia. Married Margaret Averil and lives at Orange C.H., Va.

56. HENRY DEJARNETTE, M.D. is practicing his profession at Staunton, Va. is married, but name of wife not furnished me.

57. HORATIO E. DEJARNETTE, lawyer, graduate of University of Va. Married Bessie Beckwith and lives at Princeton, Monroe County, West Va.

14. MARY HAMPTON DEJARNETTE, youngest daughter of Joseph Latane DeJarnette and his wife Mary Hampton, married Joseph Withers, and had issue:

- i. Mary Withers, who became the second wife of Samuel Coleman of Marl Hill, Caroline County. See under Coleman.

THE FAIRFAX HAMPTONS.

"Our ancestors are very good kind of folks"---The Rivals.

Descendants  
of  
JOHN HAMPTON, II.,  
of  
Fairfax County, Virginia.

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John Hampton, II., =1712= Margaret Wade  
1683-1748 1694-1773.

Anthony Hampton, 1715-1776 Spartanburg Co., S.C.	Henry Hampton, 1721-1778. Prince William, Va.	James Hampton, 1723-1800. Stokes County, N.C.	John Hampton, <sup>III</sup> , 1727-1794. Fairfax County, Va.	Thomas Hampton, 1728-1796. Pittsylvania, Va.
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Descendants  
of  
JOHN HAMPTON, II.,  
of  
Fairfax County, Virginia.

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"Remote from towns he ran his godly race".---Gray.

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7. JOHN HAMPTON, II., through whom most of the descendants of William Hampton, Sr., of Hampfield, bearing the Hampton name trace their lineage, was the third child and second son of Capt. John and Mary Mann Hampton.

The notice of his birth in his old Prayer Book is as follows:

"John Hampton, jun<sup>r</sup> was born in the county of Gloucester on the 3<sup>d</sup> June 1683 & was Baptizd by his Grandfather M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Hampton on Sunday the 28<sup>h</sup>. His Granduncles M<sup>r</sup> John Mann & M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hampton and M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Todd Standing."

He was born at Hampfield, the old homeplace of the Hamptons on the east side of Eastermost River, Gloucester County (now Matthews). Our imagination pictures the scene on that June Sunday two hundred and thirty one years ago, when probably after attending service at the old brick church of Kingston Parish, Captain John Hampton brought home with him to his low spreading house in its grove of old trees, a goodly company of friends and relatives to celebrate the christening of his lusty second son who was to bear his own name.

In spite of his theoretical reverence for the church, the home was the sacred spot to the colonial Virginian, and was the scene of most of his christenings, weddings, and burials, so much so that it was a cause of complaint by the English ministers who came over to Virginia parishes. Hampfield was a low-eved, ell shaped house with high gabled roof from which some three or four dormer windows blinked that day in the brilliant sunshine. From the moss grown steps at the rear a winding road stretched its length under several closed gates till it joined a little travelled highway at the edge of the plantation. From the front the ground fell away in a gradual slope to the bank of Eastermost River beyond whose shimmering green rose the white crested waves of Mob Jack Bay. . . Set some twenty five yards or more from the rear corners of the dwelling house were two smaller houses---the kitchen and servants quarters---the three forming three sides of a hollow square.

That noonday sun lay hot on the house and garden where the bees from the hives at the upper end of the yard droned over the roses and honey-suckle drunk with their cloying sweetness. As the quivering heat rebounded from the green velvet of the neighboring tobacco fields and quiet river, the guests were glad to escape from the cool shadows of the great dark parlor with its freshly sanded floor and heavy oaken tables and chairs, where they were met by Rev. Mr. Hampton and the other friends who had arrived earlier by water in the various crafts anchored at the foot of the lawn; for in those days the Tide-water Virginian travelled more commonly and comfortably by water than by land.

Would that we had a picture of the scene that day as the venerable grandfather in his surplice and powdered wig took his grandson into his arms, and pouring a handful of clear water from a crystal bowl upon his h



44

head, repeated the name given him by the child's greatuncle godfathers, and said, "John Hampton I baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The ceremony completed the company was soon seated <sup>in the living room</sup> at the great table ~~in the dining room~~ piled high with its load of cold meats and pastries, while the servants brought constantly ~~from the kitchen~~ ~~freshly~~ broiled shad, hot corn pone and other steaming dishes fresh from the fire in the wide throated chimney of the kitchen.

As the sun declined the guests departed each wishing the father and ~~and~~ mother that their son might live to long years of usefulness and honor to them and his country, and the first appearance of John Hampton, II. in public was over.

In passing it may be added that while this picture of Hampfield is, of course, drawn from imagination, yet ~~to~~ those who know the tide-water section of Virginia, and are familiar with the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century homes of Virginians of Captain Hampton's class, the picture will appear as essentially correct in its broader details.

We have no data of the twenty nine years that intervened between the christening and the wedding of John Hampton, II., except a vague tradition that he was educated for the ministry of the established church, but for some reason was never ordained. No doubt he passed his childhood and youth at Hampfield in the usual occupations and pleasures of the son of a planter in comfortable circumstances; and removed to the wilds of King William with his father when not fully grown.

Then came his marriage which his old Bible records as follows: "John Hampton and Margaret Wade was married on Thursday the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May 1712 in the presence of a Goodly Company of Friends & Relations." The same record tells us that his wife, "Margaret Wade daughter to M<sup>r</sup> James Wade was born in the County of New Kent on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May, 1694 and baptiz<sup>d</sup> on Sunday the 20<sup>h</sup>. M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Wyat, Ann Scruggs and M<sup>r</sup> Fra: Willis Standing." Wade Excursus.

Nothing is known of the ancestry of James Wade of New Kent County, nor of himself and family except a few dates taken from the mutilated register of St. Peter's Parish. This county was settled to a certain extent from James City County, and James Wade probably was a son of Anthony Wade of James City County who had a patent for land in 1654. There were several Wades among the earlier settlers of Virginia, some of whom were men of more or less local prominence and estate.

As we have seen previously, Mary Hampton daughter of Rev. Thomas Hampton married about 1680 a Mr. Wade. This may have been James Wade in which case John Hampton and his wife were first cousins.

James Wade had issue: Anthony Wade born about 1685 (who had a daughter Mary born in 1711); Henry Wade, born 30 January 1690; Margaret Wade born 1 May, 1694; Mary Wade born 17 October 1697; and Sarah Wade born 24 Nov. 1700. Thus we see that the names of Anthony, Henry, and Wade made their appearance in the Hampton family from the marriage of John Hampton to Margaret Wade.

After their marriage John and Margaret Wade Hampton settled for a time in New Kent County as shown by an old deed to John Hampton, Sr. of King William County from Henry Wyat of New Kent County on the 3rd. July, 1712 for a three hundred acre plantation in the latter county. The deed says "And Quiet and peaceable possession and Seizin of the sd plantation was had and taken by John Hampton Junr. on the day first named above"--namely 3 July 1712, or about two months after his marriage. How long they con-



45

tinued in New Kent we do not know but must have later removed to King William as the old Bible records of their third son, Henry Hampton say that he was born in the latter county in 1721.

Sometime prior to 1741 John Hampton, (II) purchased a farm of two hundred acres in Prince William County, but the records of this county for this period having been destroyed we can not obtain exact date, but in 1741 John Hampton as a "freeholder" voted in that county for William Fairfax for the House of Burgesses, and in his will states that his home plantation contained two hundred acres. A year later the new county of Fairfax was formed from Prince William and the Hampton home fell in the bounds of the new county. On the 15th. May 1743 John Hampton bought an additional tract of two hundred and sixty acres of land in Fairfax from Wm. H. Fairfax who had patented it on the 15th. December 1742. This second plantation was bounded by the lands of Richard Brown, Amos Janney, John Critcher, Wm. Howell and John Gregory. No doubt John Hampton also inherited from his father the three hundred acres in New Kent either by deed of gift or by his father's will in 1718, but probably disposed of it before he removed to Prince William. He also seems to have had a very good personal estate, four negroes, etc., though he does not seem to have accumulated as large an estate as was owned by his brothers, but probably their wives had more money than did Margaret Wade Hampton. However if she had less property, Margaret Wade had a personality that has stamped her name and memory upon her widely scattered descendants to the present generation.

The old poll lists of Fairfax show that John Hampton, (II) voted as a freeholder in that county until his death. In 1743 his son Anthony Hampton was one of the Processioners of Truro parish, Fairfax County, and in 1755 another son, John Hampton, (III), held the same position in the parish. (History of Truro Parish, pages 19 and 30.).

June 26th. 1746 "John Hampton, Sen'r of Truro Parish, Planter" made his will which was probated in Fairfax County 31 March 1748. The home plantation of two hundred acres, two negroes and various household and plantation furnishings were to be enjoyed by his wife Margaret Hampton until her death, then the plantation to son John and the rest of his property to be divided equally among the rest of their sons and daughters, namely: James, Anthony, Henry, Thomas, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and Rosamond.

We have been able to gather more or less data of the descendants of all the sons of John and Margaret Hampton and of the younger daughter, Rosamond who married William Winn; of the other three daughters, Mary never married, nothing is known of Margaret after the death of her father, and Elizabeth is said to have married a Captain Thomas Triplett of Fairfax County. He probably was the Capt. Thomas Triplett whose inventory and estate accounts were recorded in Fairfax in 1783, and who left a daughter and son, Betty and Thomas Triplett.

An old prayer book used by John and Margaret Wade Hampton from the time of their marriage for thirty four years, with numerous records of children and grandchildren is now owned by their great, great, great, great granddaughter, Mrs. Pamela Hampton Miller. It was printed at Oxford in 1712 by the University Printers on thin paper and illustrated by fifty beautiful copper plate engravings. The leaves are outlined by red lines and the book is bound in red morocco with gilt lines and edges.

Inside the front cover is a bookplate of William Hobson of Northumberland county, Virginia showing his arms. This doubtless was placed in the

old book by his daughter Elizabeth Cary Hobson who was the first wife of Henry Hampton, who received the book as a gift from his father in 1746.

On the fly leaf is John Hampton's signature and on another leaf facing the title page is the following inscription:

"On this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May 1746 I give to my Son Henry Hampton this Book of Common Prayer which has been used by his Father and Mother for 34 years. John Hampton, Sen<sup>r</sup>."

All of the records in the book down to this date were written in by John Hampton at this time as shown by the following: "Copy'd from my Bible for my Son Henry Hampton the 12 day of May 1746. John Hampton, Sen<sup>r</sup>."

Most of the later records are in the handwriting of Henry Hampton, with a few in a handwriting that has not been identified.

John Hampton's handwriting indicates that he must have been a man of considerable education, and the tradition of being educated for the church is probably correct. Judging by the comments he has made in some of the records and by the notice of death of Margaret Hampton, they must have been a couple of considerable piety.

### The Records.

The first page records the birth of John Hampton and Margaret Wade as given previously; then follows a list of their children of which the first is given as an example of the wording of the record---"John Wade Hampton filius Jno. et Margaret 27 May 1713."

- 58--i. John Wade Hampton, born 27 May, 1713, died 1 September 1726.
- 59--ii. Anthony Hampton, born 3 February 1715, died in July 1776.
- iii. Mary Hampton, born 10 June 1717, living in 1773 unmarried.
- iv. William Hampton (twin) born 30 March 1719, died 4 Sept. 1719
- v. Richard Hampton (twin) born 30 March 1719, died 7 Sept. 1719.
- 60--vi. Elizabeth Hampton, born 8 May 1720. Living in 1748.
- 61--vii. Henry Hampton, born 5 October 1721, died 27 March 1778.
- 62--viii. James Hampton, born 3 September 1723, died in 1800.
- ix. Margaret Hampton, born 15 December, 1725. Living in 1748.
- 63--x. John Hampton, III., born 28 May, 1727, died in 1794.
- 64--xi. Thomas Hampton, born 17 October 1728, died in 1796
- 65--xii. Rosamond Hampton, born 8 September 1735.

### MY GRANDCHILDREN.

"On the 4 day of June 1739 was born to my son Henry Hampton a Son William Hampton my first Grandchild. I pray he may live a long & useful life to the Glory of God & Honor of his Parents." Note. He lived exactly one hundred years, dying on his birthday, 4th. June 1839.

"Born John Hampton Son to Henry Hampton 8 July 1741. He died the 3 August 1742 of a Disentery."

"Born Margaret Daughter to my Son Anthony 15 April 1742. God grant She grow to the useful Christian life of her Grandmother Margaret Hampton My Dear Wife."

"Born Margaret Hampton daughter to my son Henry Hampton on the 7 day of June 1743 and died on the 28<sup>th</sup>."

"Born John Hampton Son to Anthony Hampton the 4 day Aug<sup>t</sup> 1743.

"Born Wade Hampton son to Henry Hampton 18 October 1744.

"Born Anthony Hampton junr Son to my son Anthony 16 December 1744 Dyed the 6 Feb'y 1744. (This was O.S. and should be 1745).

"Born Edward Hampton son to Anthony 19 April 1746.

"Born John Hampton son to James Hampton 20 April 1746.

"Born Elizabeth Hampton daughter to Henry Hampton 30 March 1746.