

The Hamptons
of
Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky.

From Shaw's History & Antiquities of Staffordshire, England, it is learned that the Hampton family is one of the most ancient in England, and seems to have been originally seated in Staffordshire, where they owned the ancient manor of Tunstall or Dunstall near the town of Wolverhampton. The town was originally called Hampton, until Lady Wulfruna, "the relict of Athelen, due of Northampton in the days of King Ethelred (A.D.968) founded a monastery here to the honor of the Blessed Virgin whence it was called Wulfrunshampton, and now Woverhampton".

A most interesting account of the Hamptons is given by Shaw, but is too long to reproduce here. He also presents an engraving of the ancient manor house, portions of which are now near a thousand years old. Originally there was a moat, which has since been filled in.

From Stafford the family spread to other parts of England, particularly to Surry and Middlesex, from which branches we have good evidence that the Virginia Hamptons spring.

A noticeable fact is that from the earliest times the names of William, Thomas, Richard, and John have been the favorite, and almost only baptismal names for the Hampton men in both England and Virginia.

The Virginia Hamptons.

The destruction of the records of the counties of James City, Gloucester, Nansemond, New Kent, King William, and Caroline, in which counties the earlier Hamptons in Virginia were settled, makes it impossible to ever write a full and connected history of the family during its first century in America, so that the line of descent for the first three or possibly four generations will always be a matter of conjecture.

from From various other sources a few isolated facts have been gathered, which with the traditions common to most of the branches may be deduced a fairly connected account of the family prior to 1700.

The chief traditions preserved by the different branches are that they are descended from good old English stock, and like the traditional origin of most Virginia families they come from "one of two brothers who sought their fortune in Virginia soon after the settlement at Jamestown." Some say also that one of the early ancestors was an Episcopal minister at Jamestown, though they are uncertain as to whether he was the emigrant or not. Another tradition in one branch is that the three brothers, Thomas of Caroline, Richard of Fauquier, and John of Fairfax were the sons of John Hampton, Sr. of King William County.

The Emigrants.

There were really four instead of two Hampton emigrants to Virginia, but their relationship to each other is not known. Only two of them seem to have left issue in Virginia. They were.

1st. Walter Hampton, who arrived at Jamestown Dec. 4, 1619 on the ship Margaret & John from Bristol. As he appears in no other Va. records and is not named in the census of 1625, he probably either died in "the seasoning" or was killed by the Indians.

2nd. John Hampton, who was living with his wife and no children on Feb. 16, 1623 at Buck Rowe, in what later was Lower Norfolk County. In 1655 he had a grant of land in Norfolk county, and soon after ward seems to have died intestate without surviving issue.

3rd. William Hampton, who came to Virginia in 1620 in the ship Bona Nova, at which time he was 34 years old. In 1625 his wife Joan Hampton and children, William, Jr. Grace, and Elizabeth Hampton came over in the ship Abigail to join him. Dec. 10, 1627 "William Hampton, Planter" had a year lease for 50 acres of land in Elizabeth City County; March 1628 he had a similar lease in the same county, and Augt. 13, 1634...

er lease for 400 acres. Dec. 11, 1640, "Wm. Hampton, Planter" claimed his head rights, for the transportation of himself, wife, 3 children and 8 other persons, and accordingly was granted a tract of 550 acres on Eastermost River in Elizabeth City County--later Gloucester County. Mar. 25, 1651 he had another grant for 700 acres on the "east side of Eastermost River in Mock Jack Bay", one of the 14 persons for whose transportation he received this grant was his sister Philadelphia Hampton. Lawrence Hampton, Merchant Tailor, of London, in his will dated Nov. 9, 1627, left 20 to his sister Philadelphia Hampton; 10 to brother William Hampton, "when he returns from Virginia", but if he died abroad it was to go to sister Philadelphia; 20 shillings to father-in-law Thomas Garrett; mentions brother-in-law Henry Rand and sister Anne Rand; gave 20 shillings to the poor of Twickenham parish, Middlesex; and left all the rest of estate, including land, houses etc. at Twickenham to wife, who was unnamed in the will. This would indicate that William Hampton, the emigrant to Va. was a member of the Middlesex family of Hampton.

The coat of arms of the Middlesex Hamptons are: "Argent, a chevron gules between 3 cinquefoils azure. Crest: A wolf's head erased sable" No doubt if the Virginia records were intact there might be found original papers of William Hampton that would probably show a seal with similar crest.

William Hampton, Sr. seems to have settled his family on his land in Gloucester on Eastermost River (now in Matthews County), where he died before Oct. 28, 1637, on which date William Hampton, his son, was granted 42 acres in Kingston Parish, Gloucester, "beginning at an oak tree in the lines of a patent granted to the sd Hampton's late father in 1651." April 28, 1637, Wm. Hampton (Jr.) was granted 148 acres on the eastermost side of Eastermost River, Gloucester County, adjoining Mr. William Hampton's old patent. In 1735 a Richard Hampton lived near Wm. Armistead, Matthew Gayle, and John Hundley in Gloucester.

John Mann, Gent. in his will probated in Gloucester Feb. 13, 1694 left 500 to "my Gozen" (his niece) Mary Hampton upon the day of her marriage, and to have "maintenance in every respect from my estate as formerly". The part of his estate devised to his daughter Mary Page was to revert to his son-in-law Edmund Berkeley and cousin Mary Hampton should his daughter die without issue. Doubtless Mary Hampton's mother was a sister of Mann, and her father a son of Wm. Hampton, Sr.

This is all the data I can find regarding the emigrant William Hampton, and his family; and from the various traditions and bits of evidence have concluded that the Hamptons whom I shall trace later on, are descended from the fourth emigrant; though I may be mistaken and they come from the Hamptons of Gloucester.

4th. Rev. Thomas Hampton, the fourth emigrant to Virginia and probable ancestor of the Hamptons of Virginia, was the sixth rector of the church at Jamestown, appearing as such in February 1630.

Mr. Lyon G. Tyler, thinks he was probably the Thomas Hampton, who matriculated at New College, Oxford, March 11, 1625 at the age of 16 years, and whom the records state to have been a son of Rev. William Hampton of Reigate, County Surry, England, and brother of Rev. William Hampton, Jr., rector of the parish of Bletchingley, Surry, where he died in 1377 at the age of 77 years. Rev. William Hampton, Sr. of Reigate was a son of Thomas Hampton, Gent. of Kingston, Surry.

The arms of the Surry Hamptons are: "Gules a fesse chequy argent and sable within a bordure or."

Thomas Hampton received the degree of B.A. from Corpus Christi College Oxford Jan. 30, 1627. He probably took orders and came to Virginia the next year.

Rev. Thomas Hampton had the following grants of land; May 19, 1637, three hundred acres in New Norfolk County adjoining other land of his; his own name is one of those given for whose transportation the patent was given; same date another patent for 700 acres in same county; Sept. 25, 1637, a hundred acres in New Norfolk County; Nov. 4, 1639, 150 acres in James City County lying behind the church on Jamestown Island; in 1640, a hundred acres adjoining the Glebe land on the island; and June 12, 1644, eight acres adjoining his first patent on Jamestown Island.

About 1646 Mr. Hampton became the minister of Hampton parish, York county and probably removed to that county. An order of the York Co. court of Nov. 26, 1646 does not show him in a very favorable light, but Mr. Tyler says: "This order, however, must be taken with some grains of allowance, as the people of that day, even the justices were good haters and never spared anyone they disliked. There was no such thing as moderation in expression." The order was: "Whereas it appears to the Court that Mr. Thomas, Hampton Clerke (minister) obteyned the guardianship of the orphans of John Powell late of yis county dec., and hath possesst himselfe with yere estates and hath removed one of ye sd orphants with most of ye sd estate out of yis county and left behind ye other orphan by name Wm. Powell without necessary pvon (provision), to say even starke naked where upon ye court upon ye petⁿ of ye sd Wm. Powell doth order yat Thomas Harwood shall have into his keeping Wm. Powell orphan, Kc."

Rev. Mr. Hampton's tombstone, which until recently was to be seen on King's Creek, York County, stated that he died January 5, 1647 (1648 as the year did not begin until March 25). The records of James City and Nansemond counties, where Mr. Hampton owned land being destroyed, it is impossible to ascertain the names of his heirs. The fact that a stone was placed over his grave, indicates that some near relative had seen to the placing of this mark of remembrance and respect; the name, profession, and wealth of the younger Rev. Thomas Hampton, only four or five years after the death of the elder Minister would seem to indicate that he was the son of the first Rev. Thomas, rather than a son of Wm. Hampton of Gloucester, whose estate had at that time not passed to his children.

Rev. Thomas Hampton, Jr.

April 6, 1653, "Mr. Thomas Hampton" had a grant of 550 acres of land lying on the east side of Chicahominy River in what later was New Kent County. March 8, 1658 Mr. Thomas Hampton had a grant of 400 acres in James City County. Oct. 10, 1658, "Mr. Thomas Hampton, Clarke" was granted 700 acres in New Kent, including the 550 acres of his former patent. Oct. 21, 1678 Rev. Thomas Hampton officiated at the marriage of Mr. Peter Field and Miss Judith Randolph at Chicahominy; and in a list of Virginia parishes and ministers in June 1680 he was the rector of two of the four parishes in James City County. If this Thomas Hampton was not a son of the first Rev. Thomas he probably was a son of John Hampton of Buck Roe, who, however, ought to have died without issue.

Rev. Thomas Hampton, 2nd. probably was the father of John Hampton of King William County, and Thomas Hampton of Isle of Wight County, one of them receiving the Hampton land north of James River and the other that south of the river.

Thomas Hampton, who died in Isle of Wight in 1703 leaving sons Thomas, John, and Francis, and daughters Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah, was the ancestor of the Hamptons of Isle of Wight, Brunswick, Pittsylvania, and Henry. He gave the Hamptons of the northern part of the state the name of Hampton. This branch of the family will be given later, if I have time and space with me to that extent.

John Hampton of King William County, supposed to have been a son of Rev. Thomas, Hampton (2nd.) patented 50 acres of land "among the branches of ye Queen's Swamp in Pamunkey Neck", King William County, April 1, 1702. He died after May 20, 1708 as on that date "John Hampton, Planter of King William County gave bond as executor of Mary Sellars. He is said to have been the father of, Thomas Hampton of Caroline County, Richard Hampton of Caroline and Fauquier counties, and John Hampton of Fairfax County.

The Caroline Hamptons.

March 24, 1724 Thomas Hampton of King William had a grant of 100 acres of land in that county, but after the formation of Caroline county appeared in that county. Like King William, Caroline county also lost all her records in the war, except the old order books of the county court, and a general index to deed which unfortunately gives only surnames. The order books show that June 10, 1737 John Anderson obtained a judgment against Thomas Hampton; and on Friday, Aug. 8, 1740 the will of Thomas Hampton was probated by Richard Hampton (his brother) and Henry Hampton (probably a son or brother). As there is no mention of guardians in any subsequent court order, Thomas Hampton's children are supposed to have been of age in 1740. He had issue two sons and possibly others. The two were William and John Hampton.

William settled in Stafford County, where his will was probated Mar. 13, 1750. He left all estate to wife Martha, and after her death to their sons,--George and Edward Hampton. Martha Hampton returned to Caroline to live. In May 1760 she obtained a judgment against Wm. Alsop for 650 pounds of tobacco. March 12, 1761 the Caroline court appointed Benj. Robinson, Jr., Seth Thompson, Nicholas Battaile, and Francis Taliaferro to appraise the estate of Martha Hampton, widow, dec'd. July 9, 1762 Edward Hampton brought suit against Geo. Catlett, Admr. of the estate of Wm. Hampton, unadministered by Martha Hampton. George Hampton the other son of William and Martha Hampton, lived in Stafford. Nov. 14, 1782 he was married to Mary Nugent Ballard of Fauquier County. March 19, 1786 William Ballard of Stafford County, "about to go to Kentucky" appointed his brother-in-law George Hampton his attorney and manager of his property in Stafford. He mentions his military right of 2,000 acres of land on "western waters". Says if he dies intestate that all of his property is to go to the children of his sister Mary Hampton. Gives his neices Susannah and Frances Hampton each a negro. No further data of the descendants of William Hampton.

John Hampton the other son of Thomas Hampton, recorded a deed to Wm. Evans on March 11, 1743. In 1758 was appointed Overseer of the road from Harrison's creek to Robinson's mill. May 9, 1760 was paid for 8 days attendance at court. May 12, 1762 he had a judgment vs. John Hackett. And Feb. 14, 1765 John Hampton was an appraiser of the estate of John Lewis. The old index shows Hampton deeds in the following deed books: 1738-'42, 1742-'44, 1746-'52, 1752-'56, 1756-'60, 1767-'71, 1770-'77, 1777-'80 (4 deeds), 1788-'1792, 1795-'98, 1798-1801.

John Hampton had a son John Hampton, Jr. who died in 1801, leaving several children--names unknown now. One of them, Mary Hampton married Joseph Latane DeJarnette of one of the best families in that section of Virginia. The old Hampton home was called "Hamptonville" and is now owned by the heirs of the late James DeJarnette. A great granddaughter of Mary Hampton DeJarnette--Mrs. Marie DeJarnette Cox, writes: "Hamptonville is situated about ten miles from Spring Grove the DeJarnette homestead, where Mary Hampton lived after her marriage. Not many years ago I visited the old Hampton plantation but not a trace of the dwelling remained there, but beautiful old-fashioned flowers and shrubs gave their perfume in memory of the long ago. Several generations Mary Hampton and John Hampton have been loved."

honored names. Scarcely a descendant of hers but has children named for her or her father. . . . The Gaunty records were destroyed during the war--even our old family Bible was carried off."

The Fauquier Hamptons.

Richard Hampton, another son of John Hampton of King William's mentioned in the old order books of Caroline Co. as follows:

At March Court 1741 Richard Hampton was appointed surveyor of roads instead of Henry Woodcock. In 1740 he was an executor of his brother Thomas. In April 1741 the court gave him permission to turn the road running through his plantation. In 1742 and '43 he served on jury several times, and in March 1743 he had a deed for land in Caroline from Robt. Singleton.

Dec. 26, 1745, Richard Hampton of the parish of St. Mary's, Caroline County had a lease from Wm. Bailey for 375 acres in Hamilton parish Prince William County. In 1746 he sold his plantation in Caroline to a Mr. James and removed to Prince William County. Dec. 24, 1748 Richard Hampton, Planter of Pr. William County, had a lease from John Blowers of Stafford for 294 acres in Pr. Wm. He seems to have purchased some land outright as he bequeathed the same in his will. When Fauquier county was cut off of Pr. Wm. in 1759, Richard Hampton's home fell within its bounds. In 1756, Richard Hampton of Pr. Wm. Co. was a lieutenant in the French & Indian War.

Nov. 24, 1766, Richard Hampton of Hamilton parish, Fauquier county made his will, which was probated Dec. 22, 1766. He gave to wife Marth Hampton his home plantation, all furniture, stock, negroes, etc. for the remainder of her life, after which it was to be divided between his children and grandchildren as follows:

Daughter Elizabeth Hampton to have three negroes and a silver castor. Elizabeth Hampton married James Slaughter on July 22, 1772.

Daughter Sarah Hampton to have 200 acres of land on Goose Creek, Fauquier County, four negroes, and a silver spout ladle. Sarah Hampton was living in Culpeper with her brother Richard in 1777 when she sold the land on Goose Creek to Daniel Flower for a thousand pounds.

Daughter Martha Hall, wife of Dr. Richard Lingham Hall, six negroes, and three silver teaspoons and three silver table spoons. Dr. Hall purchased the Hampton homeplace from William and Richard Hampton, Jr. Nov. 23, 1772, their mother being then dead.

To sons William and Richard five shillings each as he had already given them their portion.

To grandson Richard Hampton, son of William Hampton two negroes.

To grandson Gale Hampton, son of Richard Hampton one negro.

His daughters to share equally in all household goods. His land in Hampshire to be sold and applied on his debts. After death of his wife the home plantation to be sold and proceeds laid out in land for his grandsons Richard and Gale Hampton. Wife to have his riding chair and harness. His personal estate amounted to 657.5s. and included besides the silver mentioned in the will, a silver chaffer, three silver ladles, a punch bowl, a parcel of books, large Bible, Sun Dial, etc.

Richard Hampton's sons both left Fauquier county prior to the Revolution, and the Hamptons in that county later are of the Fairfax Hampton family to which belongs the Hamptons of South Carolina and Kentucky.

Richard Hampton, Jr. married prior to 1766 Susannah Neavell (Nevill) daughter of Capt. George Neavell of Fauquier, and had at least three children, --Gale, Charlotte, and Joanna. This is shown by a deed in Culpeper from John Barnett and wife Milly to Richard Hampton on Oct. 5, 1772, which also shows that Susannah Neavell Hampton had a 500 acre plantation in Culpeper from her father, which at her death was to be divided between Charlotte, and Joanna Hampton. Oct. 18, 1772 Richard Hampton sold this place to Benj. Fennell and Richard Hampton. No other name of this branch of the family.

The Fairfax Hamptons.

This is the branch of the Hampton family to which the Hamptons of Fauquier County, Va., South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas belong, and has been saved until the last as the data is so much more complete than of the others.

John Hampton, was probably the eldest son of John Hampton of King William County. He was born about 1690 and seems to have lived in that county for a few years after his marriage. About 1735 he removed his family to a plantation of two hundred acres he had purchased in Pr. Wm. County, which in 1742 fell in the bounds of the new county of Fairfax. In an election in Fairfax in 1744 John Hampton was one of the freeholders who voted. In 1743 his son Anthony (later of S.C.) was one of the processioners of Truro parish; and in 1755 John, Jr. was a processioner. A processioner was a parish officer whose duty was to fix the boundaries of plantations for the purpose of tithing.

About 1713 John Hampton was married to Margaret Wade, born May 1, 1694, died in May or June 1773 at the age of 79 years. She was a daughter of James Wade of New Kent County, who had issue: Anthony (who was married and had a daughter born in 1711); Henry, baptized Jan. 30, 1690; Margaret, born May 1, 1694; Mary, baptized Oct. 17, 1697; and Sarah on Nov. 24, 1700. It is from the Wades that the baptismal names of Anthony, Henry, James, and Wade come into the Hampton family.

June 26, 1746 John Hampton, Sr., Planter, of Truro Parish, Fairfax Co. made his will, which was probated March 31, 1748. He devised his estate as follows: Wife Margaret to have two negroes and all other personal property for the remainder of her life. Son John to have the home plantation of 200 acres. Rest of property divided equally between his other sons and daughters, vizt.--Anthony (ancestor of the S.C. Hamptons); Henry (ancestor of Ky. Hamptons, and those of Fauquier); James; Thomas; Mary; Margaret; Elizabeth; and Rosamond.

The inventory of estate of Mrs. Margaret Hampton was recorded July 20 1773; and July 25 John Hampton of Fairfax had a deed from his brother Henry Hampton, Sr. of Pr. William County for his share of their mother's estate.

Of the daughters of John and Margaret Wade Hampton I have no data; their sons were probably born in the following order: James, Anthony, Henry, John, Thomas. James Hampton purchased 50 acres of land in Fairfax from Ready & Craig on Mar. 14, 1743. Have no other data of him.

Thomas Hampton had deeds from Sinklar (St. Clair) and Wm. Trammell, recorded in Deed Book of Fairfax for 1750-'54 (according to index), which book has disappeared from the clerk's office. Jan. 1, 1749 he was married to Mrs. Sarah Pattison, nee Congers in Stafford County. They had sons James, Wade, and Thomas. All removed from Fairfax before the Revolution.

John Hampton, Jr. of Fairfax.

John Hampton, Jr., the only one of John and Margaret Wade Hampton's sons who remained in Fairfax, inherited the homeplace in that county, and in the census of 1782 appeared as the head of a family of seven, and ten servants. June 21, 1794 his sons Samuel and Joseph Hampton gave bond as the executors of John Hampton, Sr. The inventory of his personal estate recorded Sept. 28, 1794 amounted to \$853.11s.10d. and included 14 negroes, 6 horses, a large number of cattle, hogs, a good lot of household furniture, a "parcel of old bookes", etc. The name of his wife is not known, but they had issue five sons and at least one daughter, Elizabeth Hampton, who was under age in 1794. The sons were: John, Jr., William, Samuel, Joseph, and Henry.

John Hampton, Jr. died about two years after his father, as in Sept. 1796 Wm. and Mary Jacobs returned a sales account of the estate of John Hampton, Jr. Deed, amounting to \$255.4s. The sd. Mary Jacobs being named by the will of John Hampton, Jr. and one of his administrators.

1796 till 1804 William Jacobs returned accounts as guardian Anne, Sinah, Henry, and John Hampton, Orphans of John Hampton, Jun^r. Dec'd. March 20, 1810 the court ordered the slaves of John Hampton, Jun^r. to be sold, except one named Lewis allotted to his widow, Mary Hampton, now the wife of Wm. Jacobs.

William Hampton (son of John who died in Fairfax in 1794) died in Fairfax in 1820. His will probated Aug. 22, 1820 left all land, negroes, and other personal property to be divided equally between his three daughters, viz: Penney, Frances, and Mary.

Joseph Hampton one of the other sons of John Hampton of Fairfax removed to Fauquier county. April 9, 1786 Joseph Hampton was married in Fauquier to Mary Hathaway, daughter of John and Sarah Hathaway.

Joseph Hampton of Fauquier on July 28, 1795 had a lease from James Dunlap of Maryland for 136 acres of land in Fauquier during the lives of himself and his sons, John, Lawson, and Jeremiah Hampton. On this he was to build a good frame dwelling house having at least 384 square feet of floor space in the clear, a good barn twenty feet square, plant an apple orchard of at least 100 trees, etc.

Oct. 15, 1802 Joseph Hampton made his will, which was probated in Fauquier County, Feb. 28, 1803. He left all his estate to wife Molly to support herself and children, who were to be "educated and brought up by her in such manner as she should think most suitable to their disposition and situation." If she married again, two thirds of the property should be set aside for the use of the children and divided when they arrived at the age of twenty one. They were: John, Lawson, Jeremiah, Susannah, Joseph, Francis, and Alfred. His inventory amounted to 616.3s. and included four negroes, ten horses, etc. a desk and bookcase with a parcel of books, etc. A settlement of the estate on Feb. 28, 1814 shows that the widow was then Mrs. Mary Cooksey, and that Susannah Hampton had married Lewis Weeks. Balance due the estate was \$2,215.19. Dec. 3, 1807 Mrs. Mary Hampton and John, Lawson, Jeremiah, Susannah, Joseph, Francis, and Alfred Hampton, widow and orphans of Jos. Hampton, Dec'd had a deed for the land he held on lease from Dunlap. Of the children of Joseph and Mary Hathaway Hampton the Fauquier records show the following:

John Hampton, and wife Sarah, deed, Aug. 20, 1813 to Burr Powell for 33 acres of land part of which was assigned to brother Jeremiah Hampton in the division of their father's estate.

Jeremiah Hampton and wife Pamela, of Fairfax County, to Thos. Moss, deed of trust on land in Fauquier left Hampton by his father Joseph Hampton, Dec'd. Dated in Augt. 1824.

Joseph Hampton and wife Judith of the County of Lewis, Ky., to Leroy Glasscock, deed for land in Fauquier left to Hampton by his father Jos. Hampton, Sr. Dated Sept. 27, 1830.

Francis Hampton and wife Catharine of Fauquier, deed of trust on 43 acres of land in Fauquier, to John C. Herndon, March 8, 1831. Also they made a deed in Fauquier in June 1833.

Alfred Hampton to James Hatcher deed in 1825 for one acre in Fauquier. Alfred Hampton and Hulda Cochran married in Fauquier on Nov. 28, 1826.

I have no data of Lawson Hampton the other son of Joseph Hampton of Fauquier, and no data of Samuel Hampton the other son of the 2nd. John Hampton of Fairfax County. Henry Hampton, youngest son of John, 2nd of Fairfax married Susannah Holmes of Fauquier and removed to Nelson Co., Ky. July 15, 1807 they sold a part of a tract of 400 acres in Fauquier devised to the South Carolina Hamptons.

Anthony Hampton, who was probably the second of John and Margaret Wade Hampton's sons was born circa 1715-20, probably in King William or New Kent County. However he removed with the family to Fairfax, where he was a commissioner of Taux parish in 1743, and seems to have still been a resident of that county when his father John Hampton made his will in 1794. He was removed to the southern part of Virginia.

Howe's Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in S.C. says: "Anthony Hampton and his wife Elizabeth Preston (Senator Preston family of S.C.) had issue. Wade, Henry, Edward, Richard, Preston, and Elizabeth. . . . Edward married Sarah Earle, daughter of Col. Baylis Earle, afterwards Judge Earle. . . . Elizabeth married James Harrison. They had a daughter Harriett who married Samuel Earle, M.C."

Preston Hampton, killed by the Indians was unmarried.

Edward Hampton was a soldier in the second battle of the whites with the Cherokees, of whom Landrum relates that: "When the Indians were closely pursued they began first to kill their prisoners and then their aged and wounded friends. Following close on the Indian trail Edward Hampton came to the body of a white woman recently murdered and shockingly exposed. He alighted and in the hurry of the movement, covered the body with his own shirt--the only one he had--drew it under a bush and resumed his pursuit. In October 1781 Capt. Edward Hampton was killed by "Bill Cunningham's notorious gang", while sitting on the porch of the home of his father-in-law Col. Baylis Earle. Among other children Capt. Edward Hampton had a son Noah, who was the first man killed at the Battle of Earle's Ford, N.C. "The Americans were asleep when they were surprised by the British under Col. Dunlap and a large number taken prisoners. Upon being asked his name, Noah replied "Hampton". "You damned rebel" replied Dunlap, "your name is enough to prove you not fit to live" and ran his sword through the body of his helpless prisoner."

Edward Hampton also had a son Johnathon Hampton, who had sons, Adam, Johnathon, and James Hampton.

Of Henry Hampton, son of Anthony, Landrum says,--"Capt. Henry Hampton behaved most nobly under Gen. Williamson in his 2nd. battle against the Cherokee Indians, etc., etc. . . . He himself captured an Indian wearing the coat of his brother Preston, who had no doubt been murdered by this man when they destroyed his father's family."

"Col. Wade Hampton did not at first espouse the cause of the Revolution. As late as 19 Sept. 1780 his name appears in a list published in the Royal Gazette at Charleston of those who were well affected to his Majesty, and whose sincerity to the royal cause was certified by citizens of known loyalty and integrity."

Gill's Documentary Hist. Of S.C. 1781-'82 gives the following interesting letter from Col. Richard Hampton to Maj. John Hampton, his brother, dated April 2, 1781. In part Col. Hampton said: "For news I give you the following viz: Brother Wade has joined General Sumpter and has left all his property in possession of the British and Tories; he now fights them hard. Brother Henry is raising a regular regiment of light horse, as also is Col. Middleton. I have accepted the Majority in Middleton's regiment. Brother Wade I believe will also raise a regiment. . . . Brother Wade has brought one of your negro fellows with him (Jacob). We are all in high spirits. I am dear brother, yours sincerely

R. Hampton."

Col. Hampton mentioned the terms of their pay. They were to enlist for ten months and each colonel was to receive three grown negroes and one small one; the majors to have three grown ones; the captains two; the lieutenants one large and one small negro; the sergeants one grown negro and a quarter; and the privates one grown one.

Dr. Landrum says of Wade Hampton, "Gen. Wade Hampton distinguished himself on many occasions by bravery, energy, and his character, and his acuteness in partisan warfare. Colo. Thomas Taylor of Columbia told us that Wade Hampton was once taken prisoner and they were sending him down to the prisonships under an officer and file of men, but did not confine his hands or feet. When the party stopped for refreshment he was made to stand in one corner of a room; the arms were leaning in the opposite corner diagonally, and the guard sat down between them in the middle of the room. Hampton smiled a little from his corner, sometimes to the

right and then to the left; at last he made a spring, seized the arms and made his guard prisoners. He paroled them, armed himself, mounted and rode off."

Wade Hampton, born in Va. in 1754, died in South Carolina in 1835, was the most distinguished one of Anthony Hampton's sons. After the Revolution he represented S.C. in the 4th. U.S. Congress, 1795-'97 and in the 8th. in 1803-'05. Was a presidential elector in 1801, voting for Thomas Jefferson and Chas. C. Pinckney. IN 1808 he joined the U.S. army as a colonel and in Feb. 1809 was made a Brig. General and stationed at New Orleans. He then commanded a force on the Canadian frontier and was made a Maj. General Mar. 2, 1813, and resigned Apr. 6, 1814. He became very wealthy as a planter in South Carolina and through land speculation in Mississippi, and when he died at Columbia S.C. he owned nearly three thousand negro servants on his various plantations. He was succeeded by his son Wade Hampton, Jr. born April 21, 1791. Wade, Jr. was a U.S.A. Inspector, and Aide to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He died on one of his Mississippi plantations Feb. 10, 1858 and was succeeded by his son, Lt. General Wade Hampton, C.S.A., who was born in Charleston, S.C. March 28, 1818. The last Gen. Wade Hampton's brilliant record in the Confederate army, and after the war Governor of South Carolina, and U.S. Senator can be easily found in any good biographical work.

The first Wade Hampton was married married two and probably three times. His first wife ~~was~~ Bettie Hampton was mentioned in the account of the Indian Massacres; and the South Carolina Gazette gives the following marriage notices, though the latter one may have been a nephew of Gen. Wade's as it could not have been his son.

"Married: Col. Wade Hampton to Miss Harriet Flud, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Flud of Santee. Monday Aug. 14, 1786."

"Married a few days since Col. Wade Hampton, of Richland District, to Miss Polly Cante, daughter of the late John Cante, Esq. deceased of Santee. Saturday July 18, 1801."

The first census of S.C. in 1790 gives the following of the Hamptons: Wade Hampton was the head of a family of 2 white males above 16 years, 5 white males under 16 years, 3 white females, and 86 slaves. He resided in Camden Dist., York County.

Richard Hampton of St. Andrew's parish, Charleston, 1 white male and 2 servants.

Richard Hampton, of Edgefield Co., 1 white male above 16 years, 2 under 16 years, 3 white females and 8 servants.

Richard Hampton of Orangeburg Dist. 2 white males above 16 years and 2 under 16, no females and 20 slaves.

William Hampton of Abbeville Co. 1 white male above 16 and 2 females, no slaves.

Benjamin Hampton, of Newberry County, 1 white male above 16, 2 under 16, 2 females, and 7 slaves.

John Hampton, 1 white male above 16 years, 2 under 16, 3 females and 12 slaves.

No other data of the Hamptons of South Carolina.

The Hamptons of Kentucky, Virginia

Fauquier County, Va. and other states.

Henry Hampton, third son of John and Margaret Wade Hampton of Fairfax County was born about 1720, probably in King William County, and died in Prince William County in March 1778.

In 1762 Henry Hampton purchased from Anthony Seale 225 acres of land in Prince William County: June 6, 1768 Henry Hampton, Sr., Planter of Pr. William County had a lease from Thomas Blackburn, Planter, for 1,119 acres of land in Pr. William to be held during the natural lives of himself, his wife Eleanor Hampton and his son Henry Hampton, Jr., which was

until 1835. This lease or deed shows that Henry Hampton, Sr. was then living on the said land, and that he was to plant out orchards of 500 peach trees and a thousand apple trees and keep the same in good repair; also the dwelling house and other buildings on the place. Nov. 28, 1777 Henry Hampton, Sr. had a deed from Isaac Sinclair for 139 acres and improvements for which he paid him 300. He also purchased from various soldiers of the French & Indian war their bounty claims to the amount of eight hundred acres, which were laid out on the Ohio River, where the city of Huntington now stands in Cabell County, West Va. Henry Hampton seems to have had some other land in Pr. William, but I have no data of a deed for the same. His home was called "Buckland", but whether this was the Blackburn land or one of his other tracts, is not known.

Henry Hampton was married first in 1747, but the name of his wife is not known to his descendants and is not shown by any public record, however, his descendants in Fauquier County have a tradition that she was a Miss Preston of Albamarle County, and in support of this is the bit of circumstantial evidence that her grandson, Dr. Anthony Hampton of Cabell County named his eldest son Preston. She may have been a sister or cousin of Elizabeth Preston Hampton, wife of Henry Hampton's elder brother Anthony Hampton of South Carolina. She was the mother of all of Henry Hampton's children--William of "Rock Hill", Fauquier, born in 1748; Dr. Henry of Cabell, born in 1750; Sarah, born 1752, wife of George Newman Brown of Pr. William; and Elizabeth, born 1754, wife of Thomas Brewer of Pr. William. Mrs. Hampton died prior to 1765 as in that year Henry Hampton, Sr. was married to Mrs. Eleanor Garner, widow of John Garner of Fauquier County, whose inventory of estate was recorded March 23, 1764.

March 2, 1769 Daniel Garner of Fauquier County in consideration of 70 released to Henry Hampton of Pr. William County and his wife Eleanor who was mother of the sd Daniel, and widow and executrix of John Garner Dec'd of Fauquier, his claim upon all the estate left to his mother the sd Elinor Hampton by his father the sd John Garner. Henry Hampton in his will in 1778 left a negro woman to his stepdaughter Ellender (Garner) wife of Samuel Steele; a negro woman to his stepdaughter Mary (Garner) wife of John Buckley; and two negroes to Margaret Garner, daughter of his stepson, Francis Garner, Dec'd, in lieu of thier portion of the Garner estate.

Henry Hampton, Sr. of "Buckland", Prince William County, made his will March 10, 1778, probated May 4th. He left to his eldest son William Hampton, his Seale tract of 225 acres, half of the Blackburn tract of 1,119 acres, half of the 800 acres of soldiers' claim lands already allotted on Sandy Creek below the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and half of the John Jones claim of 400 acres, if ever allotted, two negroes besides those already given him, and other personal property; also a fourth part of the residue of his estate.

Youngest son Henry Hampton to have the other half of his lands, that shared by William, and the Sinclair tract of 239 acres in Pr. Wm., six negroes and other personal property, and a fourth of the residue.

Daughter Sarah, wife of Geo. Newman Brown a negro woman and a fourth of the residue of estate. And daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Brewer to have a negro woman and a fourth of the residue of estate.

The personal estate of Henry Hampton, Sr. amounted to 3576 and included seventeen negroes, books, and silver spoons.

Descendants of Henry Hampton of "Buckland."

William Hampton, born in 1748, died after 1830, intestate in Fauquier County, Va. Dec. 14, 1774 he was married to Frances Hutton, daughter of John Hutton, and aunt of Col. Eppa Hutton of Fauquier, son of James and Hannah Logan Brown Hutton. William Hampton was a private for three years in the Virginia State Line in the Revolution, and Dec. 1, 1787 received back pay to the amount of 56.12s.10d.