

is going to New York the coming week
He was with McCreery & Co. of Pgh
which was one of the chain of stores of
H. B. Claflin & Co. of N. Y. and got
caught in the Claflin failure

I am a compositor by trade and
am at present connected with the
Pgh Post, but do not stick very close
to the business, I was with Wood,
Harmon & Co. both in N. Y. and
Pittsburgh for about 12 years in
the real estate business, but when
things got dull I fell back on the
printing business, but expect to
go back into real estate again.

Do you know anything about a
Capt. Robert Hampton, who was killed
at the battle of Chancellorsville. He
was Capt. of Hampton Battery B. Pa.

Volunteers, I have heard my Mother say that he was a cousin of my father. Some of his descendants still live in Oil City, Pa.? If of interest I might find out something of them.

Do you know anything of the Love family? Some of their descendants still live here. I have heard my Mother say they were cousins of my father. There was Harrison and Marion Love. Marion died recently at Sewickley, a suburb of Pgh. He kept a dry goods store on Market St before the war and my father was a clerk in the store.

If there is any other information that I can look up for you just let me know and I am at your service for I have access to the large Carnegie library

William Halley, grandson of James Elizabeth
History of Spartanburg County S.C. by J. B. C. Landrum, 1908

Chap XVII - p 240 to 252 inclusive

The South Carolina & some North Carolina Hampton
"The ancestor of the Hampton family in South Carolina

was Anthony Hampton, who with his wife and daughter and
sons, Preston, Wade, Edward and Henry and his son-in-law,
James Harrison emigrated in the year 1774 from Virginia
to the extreme western border of South Carolina settling in
in the territory afterwards embraced in Spartanburg County.

The place of his settlement was what was afterwards
known as the Asa Cunningham place about one mile
northwest of South Tyger River, which is a ^{western} few hundred yards
of the dividing line between the counties of Greenville and
Spartanburg, but at that time was the dividing line
between the old district of Ninety Six and the Cherokee Indian
Nation.

my
abbreviated
Which the lower and middle portions of the territory in
S.C. acquired by the treaty of Governor Glen in 1756, were
generally settled up, the emigrants from the colonies north
were slow to ~~make~~ venture to settlement in the western portion
part of this valuable acquisition territory which was obtained
by treaty as stated. The reason being that it bordered along the
frontier line of the Indian Nation in close proximity to the
Cherokee villages and at no great distance across said
line.

We notice that Anthony Hampton did not make his
settlement until almost on the verge of the outbreak of
the Revolution.

Of the Early history of Anthony Hampton we can gather but little. He was a man, unquestionably, of the highest respectability, and the tradition of the neighborhood is that he was a flax-breaker by trade, and well up to his business in that line.

Major Wm. Hoy, in his writings states that he itinerated among the Irish people and dressed their flax. His importance & usefulness in this line can be better appreciated when it is remembered that at that time cotton was not produced in the country, and, with the exception of the imported flax spinning wheel, machinery only of the rudest construction was used for the manufacture of flax from which the necessary clothing was made.

It may be truly said of Anthony Hampton that he was one of the entering ^{Notes}wedges, as it were, of the opening up of a civilization along the borders of Western South Carolina.

He with his sons and sons-in-law, in their manhood, and a few others of like patriotic spirit, with the determination to confront the Indian tomahawk and scalping-knife, and to brave all the dangers which surrounded them, settled upon the border line, where, heretofore, others had not dared to venture settlement.

Living as they did on the very outskirts of civilization in S. C., they were all the time exposed, and as a means of protection to their families and defense against unexpected outbreaks by the Indians, Wood's Fort on Beaufort ^{Drawings and Sketches}Creek in the neighborhood of Anthony Hampton was built.

Apparatus

Object

Experiment No.

Name

Date

Laboratory No.

History of Spartanburg Co. S.C. -

Hampton

The near approach of hostilities between the Colonies and the mother country diminished the pioneer settlers of the increased dangers to which they were about to be exposed. They believed that whenever war was declared the Indians under tempting bribes would in all probability side with Great Britain in which case they would be exposed to impending dangers. An effort was made to enlist them on the side of the patriots, or else make such terms with them as would cause them to remain neutral in their attitude towards their neighboring white settlers.

To affect this Edward & Preston Hampton sons of Anthony Hampton, were sent by the people of the frontier settlements who resided in the present limits of Spartanburg County to visit them to "a talk" at any convenient town they might propose, and to see if they could not be made to comprehend the differences growing between the Colonies and the mother country.

Edward & Preston Hampton, upon their arrival in the Indian country, found Cameron Deputy Superintendent among the Cherokees under royal authority & other emissaries at work among them. Cameron made pretenses of the Hamptons and gave them horses, guns and a case of pistol & trinkets to the Indians. By some means they managed to escape with their lives and returning home they reported to the people of the settlements the results of their mission. The people grew alarmed for their safety and sought protection in the old forts already constructed and in others perhaps being hastily constructed. Through the machinations of the British emissaries the Indians commenced their marauding expeditions in 1776 in Western North Carolina & South Carolina along the frontier settlements. Old Mr. Hampton, it is said met the Indians cordially. He gave the chief a friendly grasp of the hand, but had not done more than this when he saw his son Preston fall from the fire of a gun. The same hand he had grasped sent a tomahawk through his skull. In the same way his wife was killed. An infant son of Mrs. Hampton was dashed against the wall of the house which was spattered with its blood and brains. The Indians then set fire to the house. Mrs. Hampton on coming up & seeing her

2 father's house in fire came rushing in the midst of the
savages, but her husband anticipating what the trouble was
held her back until the savages were gone. Edward
Hampton was at the home of his father-in-law Baylis Earle
on North Pacolet and Henry & Wade the other sons of Mr.
Hampton were also absent and thus preserved to avenge
this atrocious deed.

Of the members who escaped the terrible massacre in the Hampton
family, we especially refer to Henry, Richard, Edward & Wade
the surviving sons of Anthony Hampton.

On account of the Indian depredations occurring at different
points along the borders of the ante settlements it became necessary
for the constituted authorities to take active steps to protect the
people, and it was not long after the massacre in the Hampton
family before Gen. Williams's expedition which consisted of ^{about} 1200
men was marched against the Cherokees. In this famous
expedition, Captain Henry Hampton commanded a company
behaved nobly in Williams's second engagement with the Cherokees.
He ordered his company to fire by platoons and then fall to
the ground & reload, while the next advanced through their
smoke. When he came near enough he ordered his command
to charge with fixed bayonet & the Indians fled. He himself cap-
tured an Indian wearing the coat of his brother Preston, who no
doubt had been murdered by this man when they destroyed his
father's family.

Edward Hampton was also engaged in the battle
referred to with the Cherokee Indians, and when the
latter were closely pursued they began first to kill their
prisoners and then their own aged and wounded friends.

Following close on the Indian trail, Edward Hampton
came close to the body of a white woman recently
murdered. Shockingly exposed, he alighted in the hurry
of the moment, covered the body with his shirt (the only
one he had) and drew it under a bush, and resumed the
pursuit.

Of the career of Edward Hampton we get only a faint glimpse
here & there in the pages of history.

3. In that trying period in South Carolina during the Revolution we find that he was true & devoted to the American cause. At the battle of Earle's Ford which occurred on the 15th July 1780, he acted a conspicuous part and among the slain at this engagement was his son Noah, who was killed. Whose remains were interred in an old burial ground nearby which can still be pointed out. Noah Hampton was killed along side of a companion whose name was Andrew Dunn. Young Hampton when arrested was asked his name when he answered "Hampton". The very name enraged the Tories who cursed him for a rebel and ran a bayonet through him. Young Dunn met the same fate.

Note The particulars of the killing of young Hampton and Dunn were furnished by Mrs. Communications to Hon. Lyman C. Draper author of "King's Mountain and her Heroes" by Adam & James J. Hampton grandsons of Col. Edward Hampton.

The officers in charge of this expedition against the Whig forces on North Pacolet were Major Drulap with seventy dragoons & Colonel Ambrose Mills a party of loyalists.

They had been detached by Colonel Immes in command at Fort Prince (on on the waters of North Tyger, about 18 miles from Earle's Ford) to surprise and attack what was believed to be a small force under under Colonel Jones of Georgia, who had been making some bold dashes against his enemy at Gourn's Fort & other places. On reaching Earle's Ford on the west side in night time Drulap supposed he was confronted only by Jones command on the opposite side of the stream, being unapprised of the arrival of Col. McDowell's command. He therefore decided to attack it; but discovering his mistake as to the numbers in front of him, he hastily retreat across the river, where, with his command he remained for the balance of the night. Says Draper: "Before sunrise the ensuing morning fifty-two of the most active men ~~in~~ mounted on the best horses. An camp was ordered to pursue the retreating enemy".

This command was placed under Col. Edward Hampton. Had the forces of the enemy retreated it would have been impossible for Col. Hampton's command to have overtaken them before reaching Immes's camp at Fort Prince. The account of Draper says that Col. Hampton "after a rapid pursuit of two hours, overtook the enemy fifteen miles away; and making a sudden & unexpected attack completely routed them, killing 8 of them at the first fire. This attack, according to the

4 To the traditions which the writer gathered years ago, was on what is known as old Blackstock road, near ~~what is known~~ Shiloh Church and about one and one-half miles of the town of Sumner. The fight with the enemy continued along this road until Fort Prince was reached and several men fell at different places along the road.

The pursued to a point 300 yds of the Fort, where 300 men were posted. Hampton did not pursue them any further as his forces were too weak to attack his enemy within the confines of Fort Prince, but his bold dash sent consternation into their ranks.

They were evidently struck with the same terror that Dunlap's forces were who had been stampeded by Hampton's men five miles away.

Dunlap doubtless thought that McDowell's whole command was upon him, and beat a hasty retreat from Fort Prince, leaving his dead along the roadside embusied. The following is the entry in the diary of Allan, an English officer, for Sunday 16th August:

"Dunlap with the men under his command marched to Stephen White's plantation where the American volunteers & militia lay."

It will thus be seen that this daring expedition of Colonel Hampton drove back for a time the British & Tory forces to the happy relief of the Whigs of the surrounding country, and by 2 o'clock in the same afternoon Colonel Hampton with a heart burdened with grief, in the death of a brave & devoted son the night previous, had returned to McDowell's camp with 35 good horses, dragon equipage and a considerable portion of the enemy's baggage as trophies of the victory, and all of this was a "bold and successful victory" and all of this ~~too~~ without the loss of a single man.

Draper says that ^{all} this was a "bold & successful venture, worthy of the hero's leader & his intrepid followers." ~~in the~~

But Edward Hampton, in the sad decrees of fate, was not permitted to enjoy the precious Liberty which for 5 years he had fought for under the most trying circumstances, enduring hardships and self sacrifice to accomplish, and which was now about to be realized.

Even after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, when the people were rejoicing that the struggle for American freedom was at an end, the unexpected raid of "Bloody Bill" Cunningham occurred in the up-country of S.C. and one of the victims was Colonel Edward Hampton.

Colonel Hampton had been to the settlement on the Congaree when his family connections lived. He was returning to the home of his father-in-law Bayles Earle on North Pacolet. The Tories perceived his passing near them and pursued him. Colonel Hampton after travelling passed near them and ^{at night} stopped at a house for breakfast. Very soon after entering the building it was surrounded by the Tories. He snatched his pistol from the table as it was no use. ~~He~~ ^{He} flung his pistols in the air. The Tories shot him down. In a sketch of Samuel Smith published in Spartan June 28, '99, it is stated

5 that Edward Hampton was killed by the Tories at the house of John Blasingame, who lived on Middle Gyges. Like many heroes a truer patriot than Edward Hampton never lived. That perished in the Revolution, he sleeps in a forgotten grave, but his memory still lives and will ever remain imperishable in the Annals of our country's history.

Colonels Henry, Richard & Wade Hampton acted with conspicuous gallantry to the end of the Revolution. The record of their gallant deeds may be found in different places in the pages of history, but more especially in that part which relates to the closing scenes of Greene's operations in S. C. and Sumpter's. Moments also the particulars of which particulars of which the reader is referred to Johnson's Life of Greene. (See vol. II. pages 133 to 177)

Wade Hampton one of the brothers to, was the father of Col. his only surviving son, and the grand father of the present Lieut Gen Wade Hampton of the Confederate Army. I know of whom there is no living Carolinian more loved and respected for his lofty patriotism & distinguished service to his country & his country both in times of peace & war. The name of Wade Hampton has been distinguished for 3 generations for patriotic services and talents, influence and wealth in South Carolina. The elder Wade Hampton held only the commission of Colonel during the Revolution. He was a daring cavalry officer and distinguished himself in several engagements with the enemy while Greene was retreating before the British army in North Carolina & after Morgan's victory at Cowpens (Jan 17, 1781) great efforts were made to excite the militia in the enemy's rear, in order to alarm.

Cornwallis for the safety of his posts, which he had left behind.

Gen. Sumpter, although far from being recovered from the wound received at the battle of Blackstock (Nov 20, 1780) resolved to take the field. At that time many of his officers and brave men were in captivity after the unfortunate affair at Fishing Creek and some of the former having been paroled were scattered over the country on their plantations. Of these Col. Wade Hampton was one.

A confidential emissary was sent by Gen. Sumpter into the country through which he intended soon to march his command, to prepare the Whigs for his reception and to collect whatever intelligence for his reception necessary to direct his movements. Since breaking, however, betrayed this intended movement to the enemy and apprehensive of treating Sumpter's officers at large and order was issued for seizing them & conveying them to Charleston. Of these Col. Wade Hampton was one. A company of 12 men were transporting him to a prison ship, but did not did not confine his hands & feet. While the party stopped at a house for refreshment, he was made to stand in the corner of the room; and

6 The firerooms were beamed in the opposite corner diagonally, and the guards at dawn between them in the middle of the room. Hampton shuffled a little from his corner, sometimes to the right & then to the left. At last, by one of those extraordinary efforts, which characterized the action of men of that day, he made a spring, seized the arms and made the guard his prisoners, left them paroled then, secured the captured the arms mounted him self and made his escape.

Col. Wade Hampton now finding himself released from his parole, soon his way good to join Sumpter at the head of a little band of gallant followers. Sumpter having received his command, made expeditions against Forts Granby & Watson and gaining a stock of intelligence as to the positions & strength of the enemy, he immediately transmitted the same to Gen. Greene by Col. Wade Hampton.

In Johnson's Life of Greene Vol II page 52 we find the following paragraph:

"The day after the battle of Guilford, Col. Hampton arrived in the American Camp, and the view presented of the state of the British post, by one whose intelligence could be so thoroughly depended upon, afforded Gen. Greene the best grounds on which, afforded Gen. Greene the best grounds on which to decide upon his future measures. The project of penetrating into the Country was revised and in order to give it alluring effect, a letter was addressed to Gov. Jefferson (Va) to order a detachment of 1,500 men to advance to Salisbury as a support to the army in its intended movement to Camden. Soon after the armies of Generals Greene & Cornwallis were back to back, and the successes or reverses are well known to every reader of the history of the Revolution.

After the close of the Rev. War Col. Hampton ~~was~~ represented one of the Districts in D.C. in the National Congress, as soon as the Federal Gov. was organized. But he soon abandoned a political life & devoted his great energies & talents to planting.

He made large investments in Louisiana after the purchase of the territory by the U.S. from the French Gov., which increased in value until it made him a princely estate.

In the War of 1812 Col. Wade Hampton by reason of his distinguished service in the Rev. War was appointed a Major General in the U.S. Army and commanded one of the frontiers of Canada. He was in every sense a great man and lived to a great age.

Col. Wade Hampton only surviving son of Gen. W. H. the elder, and father of the present Gen. Wade Hampton (C.S.A.) was like his father of distinguished ability. He was a volunteer aid of Gen. Andrew Jackson in the celebrated battle of New Orleans which ended so gloriously. He was for a number of years a State Senator from the County of Richland.

James Harrison, Esq. who married a daughter of Anthony Hampton, settled in Greenville Dist. after the Revolution. From him descends a highly respectable posterity. He had seven sons, one of whom John Hampton Harrison represented Greenville for several years in the State Legislature. One of his daughters married Samuel Earle.

"The King's Mountain Men" - fought Oct 7, 1780 -

"The Story of the Battle, with sketches of the men ~~who~~
American Soldiers who Took Part." by Katharine Heogh
White, published by Joseph H. Rusbush Company, Dayton
Virginia, 1924.

Hampton, Andrew was born in England, but in 1751 was
living in Rutherford County N. C. He was a Captain in 1776,
and Colonel in 1779. He fought the Tories who were overrunning
his part of the state and was present at King's Mountain
and Blackstocks. He died in 1805. There are many descendants.

Edward was a brother and Captain. He also saw
service to King's Mountain. ~~Johnston~~ was with the Ruther-
ford troops.

Jvel Hampton enlisted from Wilkes Co., N. C. 1779, and was
in service till 1783, fighting at King's Mountain & other battles.
Died in Logan County, Kentucky in 1832. Married Hannah
Mitchell 1783 who applied for pension. Her living children
were James, Joshua, William, Andrew, Sally, Abby, and
Hannah.