

A F A M I L Y S K E T C H B O O K

Containing
Genealogical Charts
and
Biographical Sketches

Compiled
by
Ann Fripp Hampton

Columbia, South Carolina
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FOREWORD

This partial history of the Hampton family and its many branches has been compiled particularly for the younger members of the family, to give them a sense of their background and a record, albeit incomplete, of their predecessors. The various families represented here form a remarkably diverse group, all of whom were eventually associated in some way with the history of South Carolina. They came from many directions -- England and Ireland, Holland, Italy, Spain and the Canary Islands; Barbados and Cuba in the West Indies; and the more northerly New England states and New York and Virginia. They emerged from different social and economic levels, with widely varying occupations, religions, and ambitions. To study Cromwell's soldier, King Charles's ally, Barbadian planter, New England sea-captain, Pilgrim father, Puritan clergyman, and Cuban soldier of fortune, and to follow the weaving of their divergent lines into one family, is an absorbing study and one which brings new meaning to the history of our country and of this state in particular.

The contributions to their new home made by these men and women, or their descendants, have been valuable and enduring. The immigrant carpenter Thomas Elliott became a planter and established a family which produced in his great-great-grandson William a man of many talents -- agriculturist, sportsman, statesman, and litterateur. The Indian agent and "flax-breaker" Anthony Hampton, one of the entering wedges on the up-country frontier, fathered an adventurous son Wade who became one of the wealthiest men in the country, and a great-grandson, also Wade, who was hailed as the savior of his state. Spanish and Italian heritages combined in Ambrosio Gonzalez, grandson of an émigré from the Canary Islands to Cuba, who fought with the Southern Confederacy and devised the siege train so successfully used along the South Carolina coast. His son Ambrose was a founder of the Columbia State newspaper and with his Black Border books made a unique contribution to the literature of the Gullah Negro. The hardy New England pioneer John Strong not only assisted in the founding of a number of towns in the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also founded a prolific and enduring family whose representative Sarah Strong Baxter adopted South Carolina during the critical 1850s, used her intellect and energies in the cause of peace, and added a small collection of letters to the literature of the state.

These and many others are the ancestors of Ambrose Gonzales Hampton, Sr., born May 17, 1900 to Frank and Gertrude Gonzales Hampton. The material offered here constitutes his "family tree," and is directed primarily to his grandchildren. The charts are designed to show all of his direct ancestors

who have been traced, and are divided into four groups for easier reading. The biographical sketches vary in length, according to the availability of information and the accomplishments of the subject. Some rely in part on the work of previous researchers. In a few instances the sketch gives all the known facts, but in most cases there is additional information in my files. The binding was chosen to allow for revision and possible future additions.

These charts and sketches are the result of many years of research. I have tried to make them as accurate as possible. The resulting picture of their family is affectionately offered now to the present generations of Hamptons as a "family sketchbook."

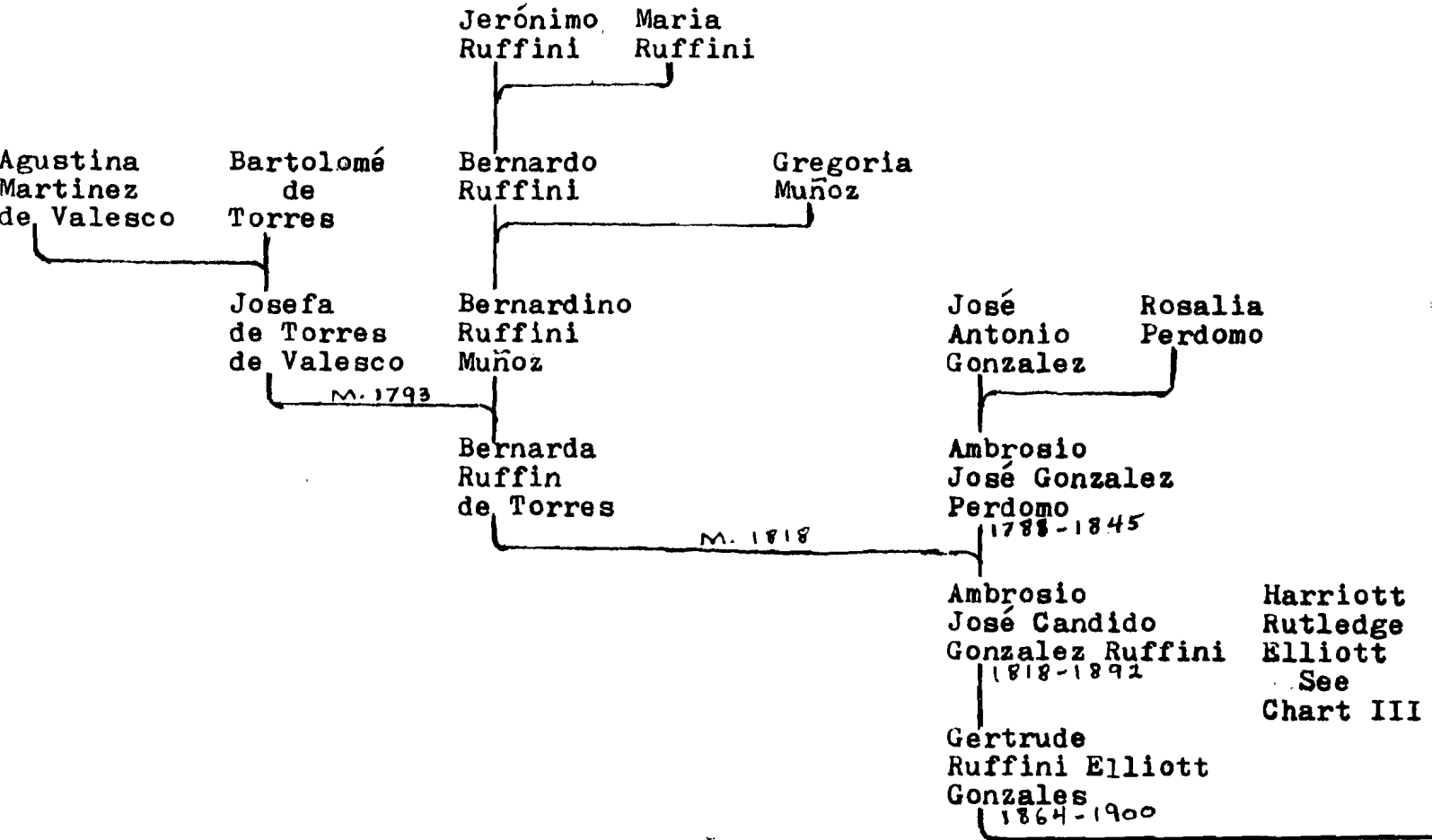
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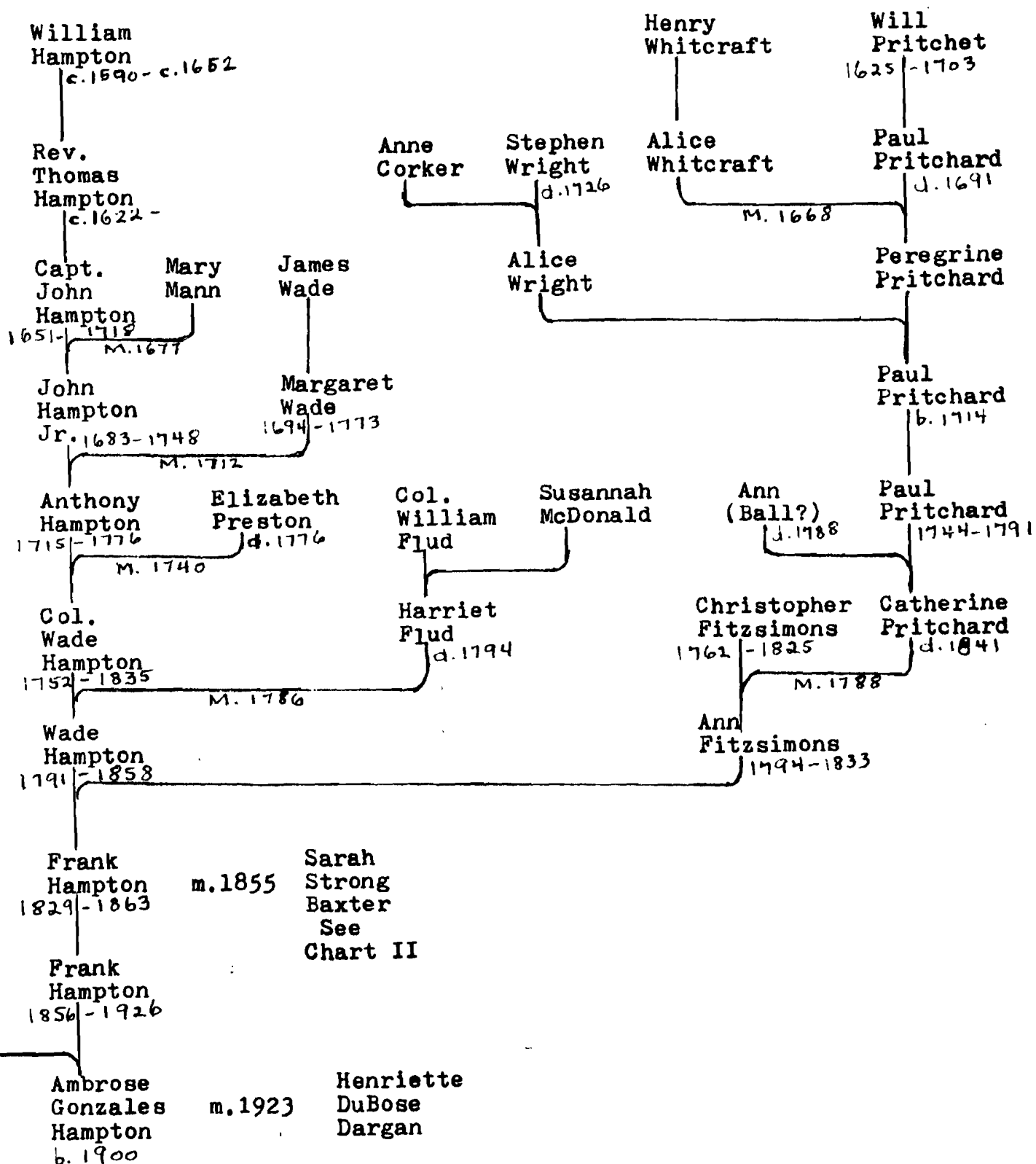
Columbia, South Carolina
December 6, 1979

CONTENTS

Chart I: Hampton, Gonzales, Fitzsimons, and Pritchard . . .	1
Anthony Hampton	3
Wade Hampton I.	4
Wade Hampton II	6
Wade Hampton III	7
Frank Hampton	8
Paul Pritchard	9
Ambrosio José Gonzalez	11
Chart II: Baxter, Strong, Smith, and Lloyd	13
John Strong	16
Selah Strong	17
Benjamin Strong	17
Thomas Ford	18
William Holton	18
William Brewster	18
Roger Ludlow	19
Temple, from Robert (fl.1400s) to John (fl.1612). . .	20
John Nelson	21
Lloyd, James I, Henry, and James II	22
William Smith (1655-1705)	22
Thomas Shepard	23
Sarah Strong Baxter	24
Chart III: Elliott, Barnwell, Gibbes, and Chaplin	26
John Godfrey	29
Henry Woodward	30
John Ladson	32
Thomas Stanyarne/Jonathan Fitch	32
John Chaplin	33
Jacob, Isaac, and William Waight	34
John Barnwell	35
Robert Gibbes	36
Ralph Emms	37
Thomas, William (d.1778), and William (d.1808) Elliott	38
William Elliott (1788-1863)	39
Chart IV: Smith, Skirving, Hutchinson, Rhett, and Rutledge	41
Thomas Smith, first Landgrave	44
Barnard Schencklingh	44
Four Thomas Smiths	45
James Moore	46
William Rhett	47
John Boone/Theophilus Paty	48
Hugh Hext I and Hugh Hext II	49
John Rutledge	50
Allen Apsley	51
John Hutchinson	51
Lucy Apsley	52
Thomas Hutchinson	53
James Skirving.	53
William Skirving	54
Thomas Rhett Smith	55

CHART I: HAMPTON, GONZALES, FITZSIMONS, AND PRITCHARD





ANTHONY HAMPTON (1715-1776), son of John Hampton and Margaret Wade, was the great-great-grandson of William Hampton, who immigrated to Virginia from England in 1620. Anthony was born in Virginia and married there to Elizabeth Ann Preston. About 1760 they moved from Virginia, where he had served as a parish officer in Fairfax County, to North Carolina. There he became a county commissioner for Rowan County and represented Surry County in the North Carolina Legislature. About 1774 they moved to South Carolina and settled on the western frontier of the state, within a few hundred yards of the dividing line between Ninety-Six District and the Cherokee Indian Nation (near the present town of Greer).

As hostilities approached between the colonies and Great Britain, the settlers made increasing efforts to enlist the Indians to their side or at least to insure their neutrality. To this end Edward and Preston Hampton, sons of Anthony, were sent into the Indian country; however, on their arrival they found royal emissaries already at work. They were made prisoners, but somehow managed to escape and returned to warn the colonists; shortly after this the Indians began their raids and massacres.

In July 1776 the Indians visited the home of Anthony Hampton and on approaching, recognized the face of Preston, who had been their prisoner. It is reported that Anthony greeted them cordially, but while he was shaking the chief's hand saw Preston fall from gunfire. Anthony and his wife were killed by tomahawk, and an infant grandson, the child of Elizabeth Hampton and James Harrison, was dashed against the wall of the house. The Harrisons were absent and returned to see the house in flames.

By tradition Anthony Hampton was a flax-breaker, and since cotton was not produced in the country at that time, the manufacture of flax was necessary for making clothing. He was regarded as one of the most useful citizens of the neighborhood, according to the historian Landrum, who asserts that he was truly one of the entering wedges for the opening of civilization along the borders of western Carolina, facing bravely the dangers to which he was constantly exposed.

Anthony Hampton and Elizabeth Ann Preston had six sons and at least two daughters: Margaret (married Gray Bynum), John, Preston, Edward, Richard, Wade, Henry, and Elizabeth (married James Harrison). The five surviving sons all served as officers in the Revolution, and Edward was killed in 1781 in a Tory raid. After the war Henry moved to Mississippi. Both John and Richard were elected to the South Carolina House and Senate. The further career of Wade is outlined in the following sketch of his life.

Family descends through Wade and his second wife Harriet Flud.

WADE HAMPTON I (1752-1835) was the most famous of the sons of Anthony Hampton, and it was with him that the fortunes of the family rose in South Carolina. He was born in Halifax County, Virginia, and came to South Carolina with his father in 1774. As a cavalry colonel in the Revolution, he became one of General Sumter's most daring and effective officers. He distinguished himself on many occasions by his bravery, energy, spirit, and acuteness and within a short time was put in command of the cavalry.

He was a representative to the Jacksonborough Assembly and served variously as Justice of the Peace, sheriff, member of the convention of 1788, and two times a member of Congress. He was a presidential elector in 1801, voting for Thomas Jefferson and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. When war with England threatened again, he resumed his military career and in 1808 became a colonel in the regular United States Army. In 1809 as brigadier-general he commanded the American forces at New Orleans and as major-general in 1813, the Lake Champlain forces in their unsuccessful campaign against Montreal. He was blamed by General Wilkinson for the failure of this latter campaign, but he had carried out his part as well as his resources permitted and was in effect exonerated by the War Department. In 1814 he resigned his commission.

His many political and military responsibilities did not keep him from advancing his private interests. After the Revolution he acquired large holdings near the future city of Columbia, purchasing, with Colonel Thomas Taylor and Timothy Reeves, at 10¢ an acre, a tract on the Congaree River of more than 18,000 acres. He also obtained the rights to some 240,000 acres in the Tennessee River country.

He was a pioneer in the large-scale production of upland cotton and in 1799 obtained three of the Georgia gins which were the first in South Carolina to be operated by water. He long remained one of the most extensive planters in the country, and to his successful cotton planting he added the production of sugar, in 1811 purchasing for \$300,000 a great Louisiana estate on the Mississippi; a few years later he was manufacturing 1600 hogsheads of sugar with a market value of more than \$100,000. Thus, on land and its skillful management Hampton built a fortune which, though apparently inflated by historians, was certainly very substantial. There were two sugar plantations in Louisiana, Houmas and The Point, located on the Mississippi River about 60-odd miles above New Orleans near the town of Donaldsonville. (The former is said to be situated on a tract once possessed by the Houmas Indians.) These were the properties sold by John Preston in 1857 to John Burnside. An early Richland residence was at Green Field plantation, which he inherited from his first wife, and he subsequently built a home on his 625-acre plantation, Woodlands, near Columbia. Later he bought the fine town house on Blanding Street from

Ainslie Hall, which is now the restored property of the Historic Columbia Foundation known as the Hampton-Preston Mansion.

Through his three marriages he formed valuable social connections with important South Carolina families. His first wife was Martha Epps Goodwyn, daughter of Jesse Goodwyn and Martha Raiford, and the widow of Malachi Howell. (These three families, the Goodwyns, Raifords, and Howells, had been among the first to settle in the Columbia area.) There were no children of this marriage, and she died the following year, leaving him a substantial estate which included the valuable plantation Green Field, where he subsequently made his home.

In 1786 he married Harriet Flud, daughter of Colonel William Flud of Santee and his wife Susannah McDonald. Two sons were born of this marriage, Wade and Frank. The latter died as a young man, unmarried.

His third wife was Mary "Polly" Canteley, daughter of John Canteley of Camden and his wife Hannah Connor. There were six children of this marriage: Harriet, Louisa Wade, Caroline (married John Smith Preston), Mary Sumter (married Thomson T. Player), Alfred, and Susan Francis (married John Laurence Manning).

He participated in the formation of the South Carolina Jockey Club, the building of Trinity Church, and the early development of the South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina). One who knew him as an old man said that "he was always on horseback when I saw him, and seemed to be a thin, wiry, fiery horseman, who sat as easy and erect as any youth of one quarter his age."

When he died in 1835 he is supposed to have left a will leaving everything to his eldest son Wade, who by family tradition generously tore it up and thus did not acquire the Columbia home or the Louisiana property (later passed from his step-mother to his half-sister Caroline). He left behind a reputation as a military leader and as a planter, having founded his family's fortune and given them social position and many advantages. One writer has said that his career was "most distinctively marked, however, by his relentless determination to win great wealth and the position which wealth could command." Another has pointed out that his were the qualities which made for success in the eighteenth-century South Carolina up-country: "energy, foresight, and the will to possess land...." He is buried in the northwest corner of Trinity churchyard.

Family descends through his son Wade Hampton II, whose sketch follows.

The eldest son of Wade Hampton I and his second wife Harriet Flud was WADE HAMPTON II (1791-1858). He was born in Columbia, or perhaps at his father's plantation Woodlands near Columbia. He attended South Carolina College, leaving in the junior year for a brief but creditable military career as aide to General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. He seldom held public office, but his influence was such that he was called by a contemporary, "the great Warwick of South Carolina." A step removed from the frontier that had helped shape his father's character, Wade II (he came to be known as Colonel Hampton) made his home at magnificent and elegantly furnished Millwood, a benevolent and cultured gentleman who lived in the grand manner, accumulated a great library, entertained lavishly, and spared no expense in maintaining a racing establishment which for many years made him pre-eminent on the South Carolina turf. His imported stallion Monarch, whose portrait he had painted by Edward Troye, was renowned, and he is reported to have refused an offer of \$20,000 for him.

In addition to Millwood, his other Richland District properties included The Machines, Woodlands, the Mill Tract, and the Burnt Mill Tract, totalling about 4,000 acres. He also owned about 180 acres near Charleston and some 8,000 acres in Texas, title to which was later lost. His estate in Cashier's Valley, North Carolina, amounted to over 2,000 acres, and in 1837 his "newer and finer cottage" was under construction at White Sulphur Springs, another retreat from the South Carolina summers. His largest single planting operation was in Mississippi at his 2,529-acre plantation, Walnut Ridge.

He seems to have been a rather unsuccessful manager of these extensive properties, however, and by family report suffered as the endorser of others' notes. He died intestate and left debts amounting to more than half a million dollars. His property was worth a great deal more, however, and in addition he left a reputation for "every high quality that adorns humanity." He was said to be an affectionate and indulgent father, a kindly master of slaves, genuinely religious though not a member of the church, public-spirited in remarkable degree, and generous to a fault, and to personify the gentler virtues of a matured aristocracy.

His wife was Ann Fitzsimons of Charleston, daughter of the shipper and merchant Christopher Fitzsimons (who had come to America from Dundalk, Ireland, in 1783) and Catherine Pritchard. They had eight children: Wade (whose sketch follows), Christopher ("Kit"), Harriet, Catherine ("Kate"), Ann, Caroline ("Dody"), Frank (see below), and Mary Fisher. None of the daughters married, and after their father's death they continued to make their home at his Millwood mansion until it was destroyed in Sherman's march. (Sherman's men must have shared the common misconception that Millwood was the home of General Wade Hampton III; however, he lived at Diamond Hill, in what is

now the Forest Hills section of Columbia.) Each of the three sons married, but Christopher left no descendants as his only daughter died unmarried. This family is descended from the youngest son Frank.

The eldest son of Wade Hampton II and Ann Fitzsimons was WADE HAMPTON III, born March 28, 1818, in the historic William Rhett house in Charleston, the home of his maternal grandparents. After graduating from South Carolina College in 1836 he studied law, but it was not to be his career; he was a planter and in time took over the management of his father's Mississippi plantations. His own plantation in Washington County, Mississippi, was "Wild Woods," and by 1860 he had extended his holdings to include more than 10,000 acres in five plantations: Wild Woods, Bayou Place/Richland, Otterbourne, Walnut Ridge, and Bear Garden. He was a noted horseman and passionately devoted to hunting.

He served in the South Carolina House of Representatives and Senate, and while he believed secession was the constitutional right of the states, he was opposed to it in 1860 as inexpedient and without sufficient provocation. After secession he supported the Confederacy to the fullest and offered his cotton to be exchanged in Europe for arms and munitions. He raised the Hampton Legion largely at his own expense and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, his lack of military experience in large measure offset by his skill as a horseman. After J.E.B. Stuart's death in 1864 he was in command of Confederate cavalry.

After Johnston's surrender, Hampton proposed to join President Davis, cross the Mississippi, and continue resistance in Texas. He was unable to overtake Davis, however, abandoned his resolve to leave the country, and returned to South Carolina. The war had taken the greater part of his fortune.

For a few years after the war he devoted his attention to private affairs, spending much time on his Mississippi plantations. But in 1876 he was elected governor and in 1878 was re-elected. His greatest contribution toward the restoration of white supremacy in South Carolina was his influence in avoiding a general armed conflict, particularly between the time of the election and the withdrawal of the United States troops in 1877. He was an advocate of low tariffs, sound money, and conservative white control in South Carolina politics. In 1879 he was made United States senator and served until he was succeeded by Tillman in 1891.

From 1876 to 1890 the name of Wade Hampton was the symbol of the political regime in South Carolina. Its traditions and practices were conservative, of the old rather than the new South. A party of opposition arose representing the farmer and

artisan classes, led by Ben Tillman, and in 1890 this party defeated Hampton for reelection to the Senate. In 1893 he was appointed commissioner of Pacific Railways, a post he held until 1899.

Although his military career and post-war political history are well known, it is less well known that he was wounded in battle three times and suffered the loss of both his brother Frank and his son Preston, while his eldest son Wade was seriously wounded on the same day that Preston was killed. And although he was proclaimed the savior of the state, his fortune was lost, and he ended his life in straitened circumstances.

Wade Hampton III was married twice, first to Margaret Frances Preston, sister of John Preston who married his aunt Caroline. They had five children: Wade, Preston, Sally (married John Cheves Haskell), John, and Harriet, of whom only Sally left descendants. His second wife was Mary Singleton McDuffie, daughter of Governor George McDuffie and Mary Rebecca Singleton; they had four children: George McDuffie, Mary Singleton ("Daisy", married Judge John Randolph Tucker), Alfred, and Catharine. Of these, McDuffie and Alfred left descendants.

This family descends through his brother Frank, whose sketch follows.

The youngest son of Wade Hampton II and Ann Fitzsimons was FRANK HAMPTON (1829-1863), a large handsome man with gentle manners, sportsman, and planter of Woodlands plantation in Richland District. He was born at Millwood on June 19, 1829, and married in 1855 to Sarah Strong Baxter of New York City, daughter of George Baxter and Anna Smith Strong. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church and a director of the Columbia branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. He owned 210 slaves in Richland District, and while his father and brothers held valuable properties in Mississippi and Louisiana, he is reported to have said that he didn't want an inch of land outside of South Carolina. He served in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel, Second Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry, and died June 9, 1863, of wounds received in battle at Brandy Station, Virginia.

Frank Hampton and Sally Baxter had four children: Frank, Georgia Anna, Lucy (married John Cheves Haskell as his second wife), and Caroline (married the noted Johns Hopkins surgeon, William Stewart Halsted. It was the Halsteds who gave the name High Hampton to the family estate in Cashiers Valley, North Carolina.).

This family descends through their son Frank, who married Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales, daughter of Harriott Rutledge

Elliott and Ambrosio José Gonzales. They were the parents of Frank, Harry, Gertrude (married Victor Barringer), Lucy (married Hagood Bostick), and Ambrose. A brief outline follows on page 10.

(For further accounts of all these Hamptons, see also: Dictionary of American Biography; Charles E. Cauthen, Family Letters of the Three Wade Hamptons, Columbia, 1953; Virginia G. Meynard, The Hamptons, the Harrisons, and the Earles of South Carolina, in preparation 1979; J. H. Easterby, "The Three Wade Hamptons," in the State, February 26, and March 4 and 11, 1934; "The Famous Hampton Family," in the State, December 24, 1911; and Manley Wade Wellman, Giant in Gray, New York, 1947. The last-named is a biography of Wade Hampton III and should be used cautiously because of numerous errors.)

PAUL PRITCHARD (c.1744-1791), shipbuilder, the first of the family in South Carolina, was born in the north of Ireland, the son of Paul Pritchard and his wife Aphra About 1765 he came to South Carolina and settled at Charleston, soon afterwards establishing the shipyard at Hobcaw in Berkeley County. He served the cause of the American Revolution by hiding gunpowder there. He was followed to the province by others of his family, and his will, dated 1791, names brothers George and William Pritchard and a sister Catharine Rea.

In 1765 he married Ann Conner, a widow; by family tradition her maiden name was Ball. She was the widow of two previous husbands: the Reverend James Reynolds, a Presbyterian minister of James Island; and John Conner, who died in 1764. Of her third marriage to Paul Pritchard there were four children: Afrah Ann (married Captain Oswald Eve), William, Catharine (married Christopher Fitzsimons), and Paul.

Catharine Pritchard's husband was Christopher Fitzsimons (1762-1825), a native of Dundalk, Ireland, and a wealthy planter, factor, and merchant of Charleston. Both had their portraits painted by Peale. Of their ten children, four married and left descendants: Ann (married Wade Hampton II), Paul, Christopher, and Catharine (married James Hammond, governor of South Carolina and United States senator).

Family descends through Ann Fitzsimons and Wade Hampton II.

Descendants of Frank Hampton (1856-1926) and Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales (1864-1900):

1. Frank Hampton. Born April 20, 1896. Married Mary Fleming Irvin of Virginia. Lives in Columbia at Millwood.
 - (1) Eva Gwathmy Hampton. Married Harold Willis of Boston. Died 1979.
 - a. Mary Fleming Hampton Willis ("Rab"). Married Kirkman Finlay, Jr. of Columbia. Lives in Columbia; two children.
2. Harry Rutledge Elliott Hampton. Born July 8, 1897. Married 1st Mary Rebecca DeLoache; one child. Married 2nd Elizabeth ("Boo") Heyward, widow of Dr. George McCutchen. Lives in Columbia at Woodlands.
 - (1) Harriott Gonzales Hampton. Married Andrew McConnell Faucette of Columbia. Lives in Columbia.
 - a. Mary Rutledge Faucette.
 - b. Martha McConnell Faucette.
3. Gertrude Ruffini Hampton. Born November 6, 1898. Married Victor Clay Barringer. Lives in Richmond, Virginia.
 - (1) Victor Barringer. Died young.
 - (2) Lucy Barringer. Married Bart Yount. Lives in California.
 - a. Bart Yount, Jr. Married Henrietta Spoonts of South Carolina. Lives in Columbia; two children.
 - b. Victor Yount.
 - (3) Eugenia Barringer. Married Laurance Herrick Higgins. Lives in Richmond.
 - a. Lucy Hampton Higgins. Married Thomas Rollins Watkins, Jr. of Hampton, Virginia.
 - b. Eugenia Higgins. Married Clinch Heyward of Columbia.
 - c. Herrick Higgins.
 - d. Jonathan Higgins.
 - (4) Paul Barringer. Married Merrill Underwood of Charlottesville, Virginia. Lives in Weldon, North Carolina.
 - a. Merrill U. Barringer.
 - b. Victor Clay Barringer.
 - d. Ann Hampton Barringer.
4. Lucy Baxter Hampton. Born November 6, 1898; died July 18, 1968. Married Bonham Hagood Bostick; no children.
5. Ambrose Gonzales Hampton. Born in Columbia May 17, 1900. Married October 10, 1923 at Stateburg, South Carolina to Henriette DuBose Dargan, daughter of John Julius Dargan and Theodosia Green Williamson. Lives in Columbia.
 - (1) Henriette Dargan Hampton. Married Ben Rankin Morris of Gastonia, North Carolina. Lives in Columbia.
 - a. Ben Rankin Morris, Jr.
 - b. Wade Hampton Morris. Married Em Carter Heyward of Columbia. Lives in Atlanta; one child.
 - c. Henriette Dargan Morris. Married Judson Blount Williams of Raleigh. Lives in Winston-Salem.
 - d. Frank Page Morris.
 - (2) Ambrose Gonzales Hampton, Jr. Married Ann Fripp Jones of Summerville, South Carolina. Lives in Columbia.
 - a. Ann Fripp ("Nan") Hampton.
 - b. Anthony Hampton.

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ (1818-1892), or, to give his full Spanish name, Ambrosio José Candido Gonzalez Ruffini, was born in Matanzas, Cuba, the son of Ambrosio José Gonzalez Perdomo and Bernarda Josefa Gertrudis Ruffini de Torres. His grandfather had come to Cuba from the Canary Islands; his father was a teacher and journalist at Matanzas who founded and owned the first daily newspaper there. His mother's family, the Ruffini, had come to Cuba from Modena, Italy, in the mid-1600s.

He attended a New York school with P.G.T. Beauregard and bore a striking resemblance to the Louisiana general. After completing his education at the University of Havana in 1839, he became a schoolteacher, but within a few years was involved in an unsuccessful plot to overthrow Spanish control of the island. The wealthy planters and slaveholders wanted annexation to the United States as a substitute for Spanish authority, and Gonzalez was sent to the United States in search of support. The revolution was put down, and in 1849 he became a United States citizen. In 1856 at age 38 he married 16-year-old Harriott Rutledge Elliott, youngest daughter of the Honorable William Elliott of Beaufort and Oak Lawn plantation.

As a colonel in the Confederate army, Gonzalez acquired distinction for devising the siege train, a mobile coastal artillery unit which helped to keep the Charleston-Savannah rail link intact during most of the war despite the large Union beachhead established at nearby Port Royal. After the war he had several unsuccessful ventures into business and in early 1869 returned to Cuba, a general amnesty having been extended by the Spanish government. There he secured a professorship in Matanzas, but after the death of his wife from yellow fever, his concern for the health of his children led him to return to the United States.

He held minor posts in Latin American embassies in Washington and never ceased to agitate for the freedom of Cuba from Spanish domination. In 1890 he was still to be seen at balls in the capital, tall, erect, gray, martial, and handsome. In the summer of 1891 he was struck down by an attack of paralysis and the following year suffered a relapse. He was a total invalid for four months and died in New York City the following August; he is buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in New York. In a sketch of his life is this eulogy: "To live beyond the allotted time of man and leave behind no shame; to have striven hard and roughly with the world and gone from it with open brow and unsoiled hands; to have given some good blows for liberty's great cause; and to be conscious at the end of duty performed as seen -- these are earnings greater than gold."

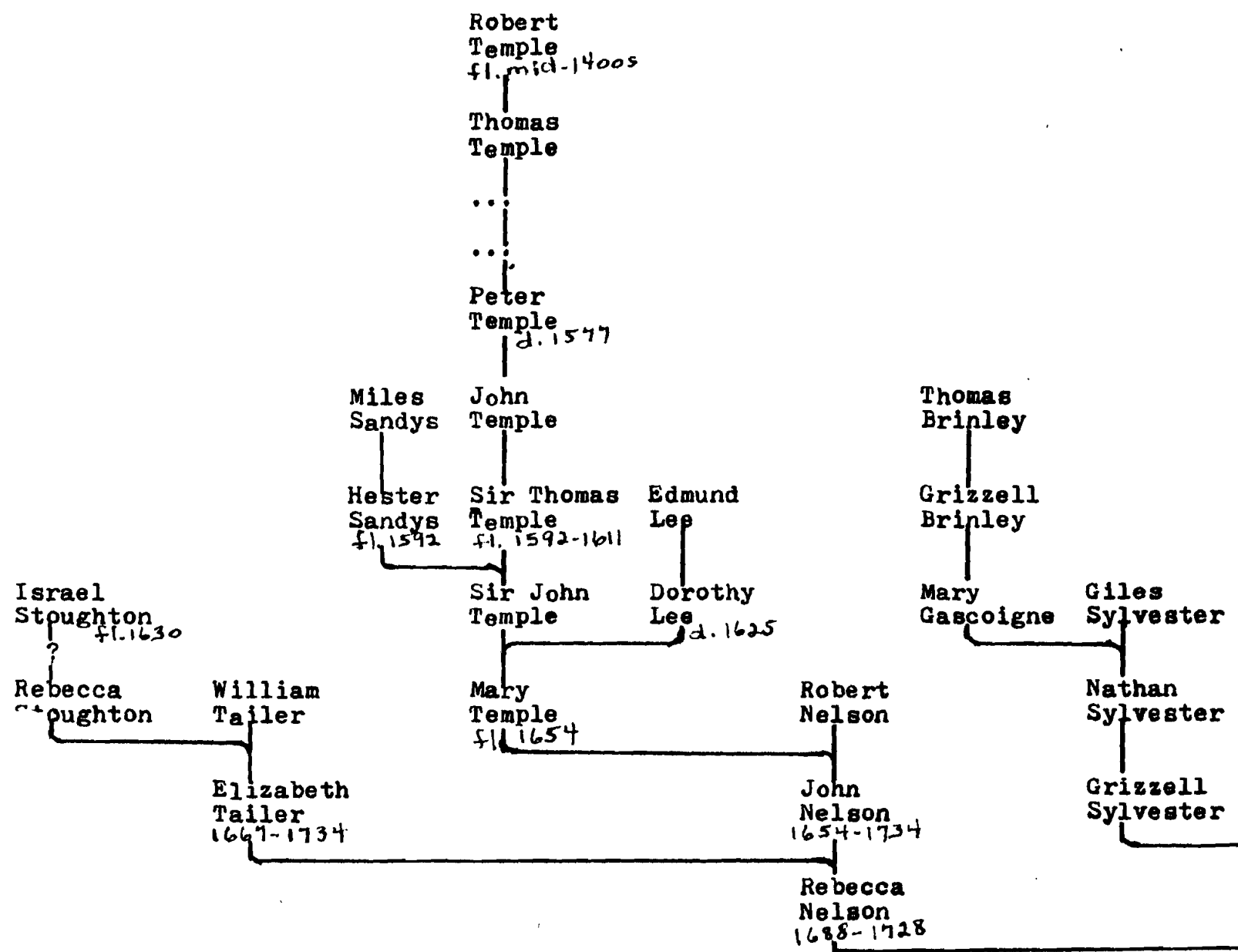
Harriott Elliott and Ambrosio Gonzalez had six children:

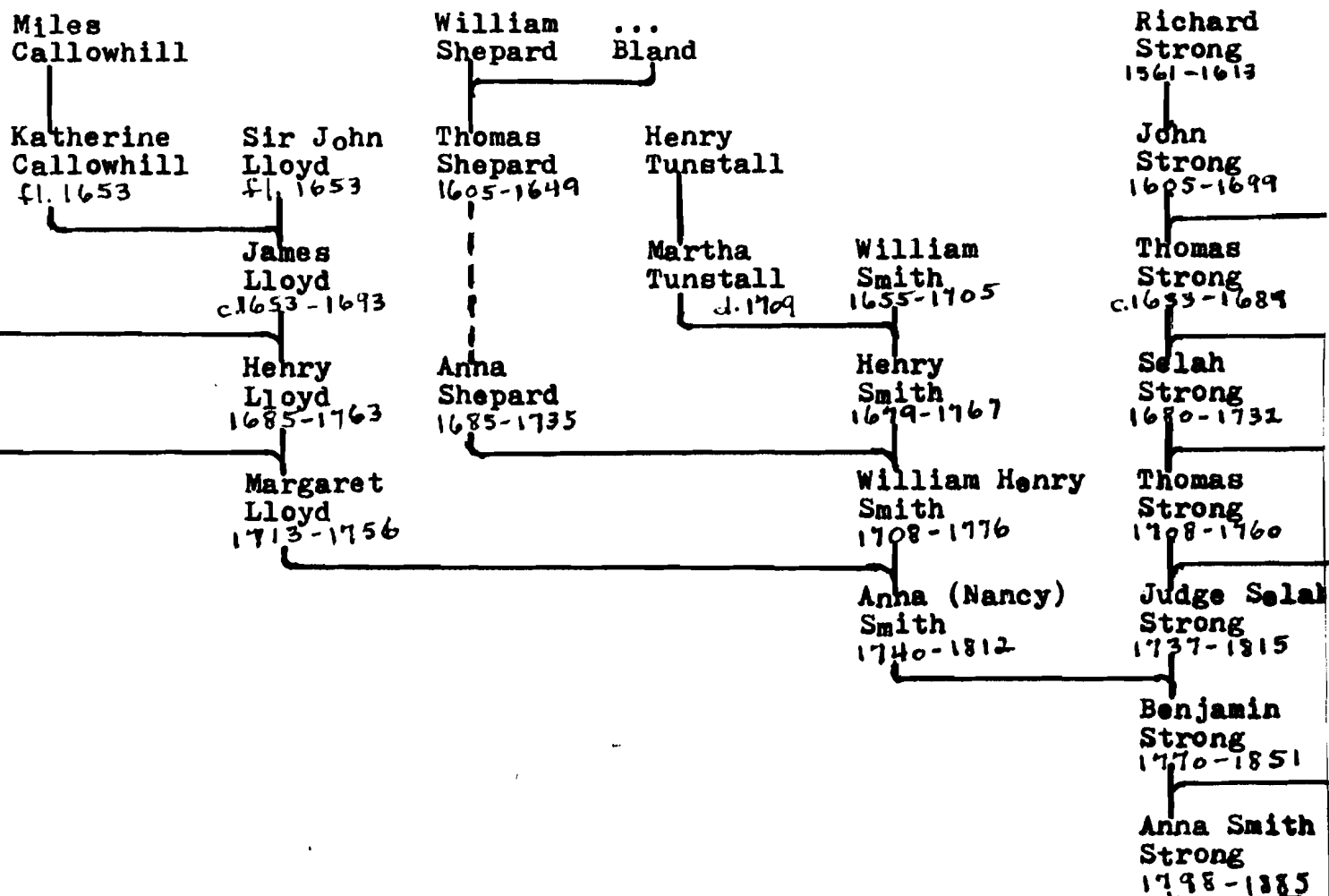
Ambrose Elliott (first named Ambrosio José, Jr.), Narciso Gener, Alfonso Beauregard, Gertrude Rutledge Elliott (first Gertrude Ruffini Elliott; married Frank Hampton), William Elliott (first Benigno Gener), and Harriott Rutledge Elliott (first Anita Rosita). The brothers Ambrose, N. G., and William were the founders of the State newspaper. William was also United States minister to Cuba and ambassador to Peru. Ambrose was the author of the Black Border books and compiled a glossary of the Gullah dialect that is probably the most complete ever written. N. G. was editor of the State and very outspoken in his opposition to Ben Tillman, a stand which resulted in his death, as Tillman's nephew shot him down on the streets of Columbia. A monument to him was raised by popular subscription and stands at the corner of Senate Street next to Trinity Cathedral.

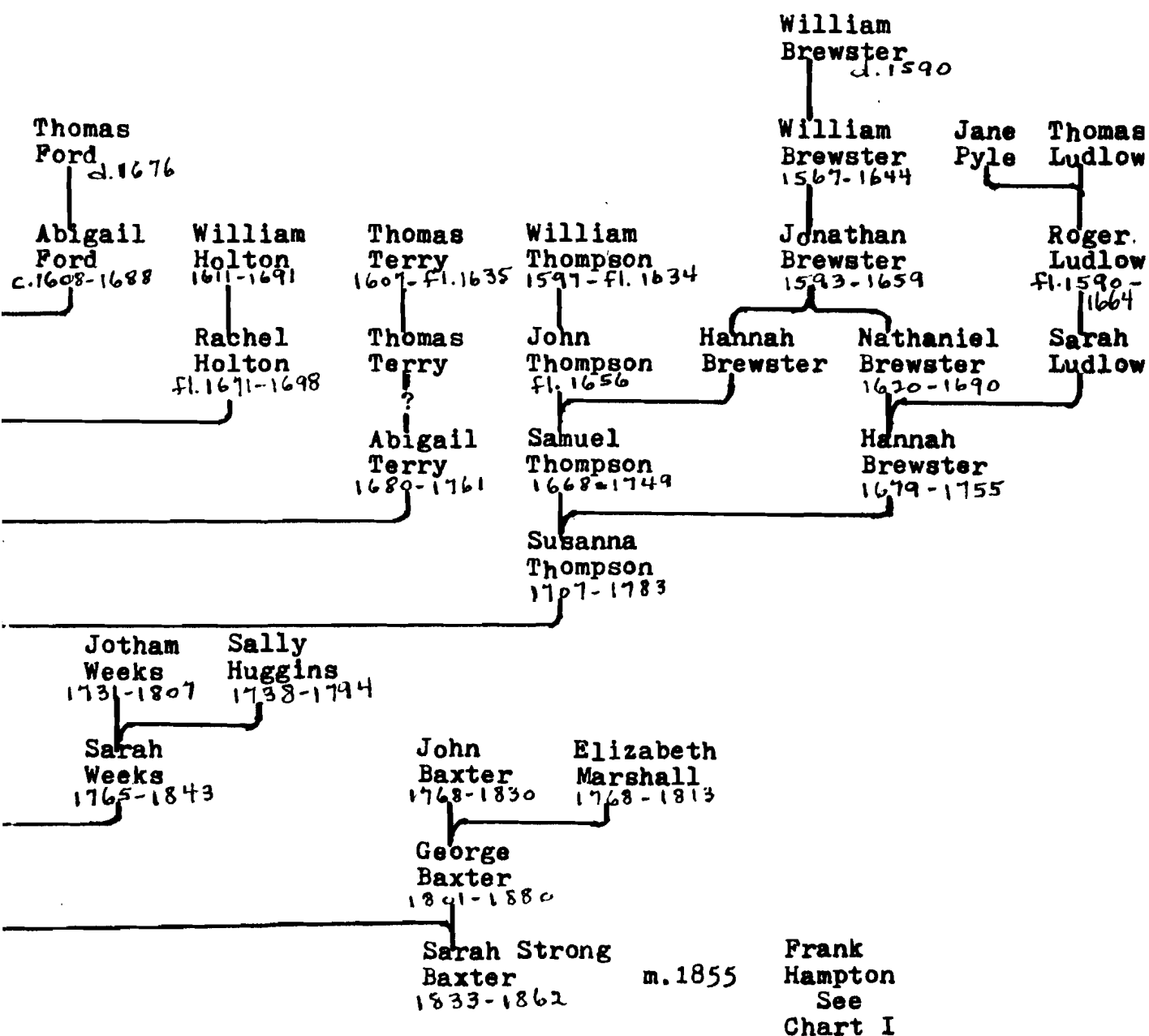
Family descends through his daughter Gertrude who married Frank Hampton; they were the parents of Ambrose Gonzales Hampton, Sr.

(See also: Lewis Pinckney Jones, Stormy Petrel, N.G. Gonzales and His State, Columbia, 1973; S. L. Latimer, Jr., The Story of the State and the Gonzales Brothers, Columbia, 1970; James Henry Rice, Jr., The Aftermath of Glory, Charleston, 1934; and N. G. Gonzales, In Darkest Cuba, Columbia, 1922, foreword by Ambrose E. Gonzales. And the Black Border books: Ambrose E. Gonzales, The Black Border, Columbia, 1922; The Captain, Columbia, 1924; Laguerre: A Gascon of the Black Border, Columbia, 1924; and With Aesop Along the Black Border, Columbia, 1924.)

CHART II: BAXTER, STRONG, SMITH, AND LLOYD







The Strong family of England was originally located in the county of Shropshire. The name is stated in one record to have been first McStrachan and to have gone through changes, Strachan, Strachn, to Strong. One of the family married a Welsh heiress and went to Caernarvon, Wales to live in 1545. Richard Strong (1561-1613) was of this branch of the family and was born in the county of Caernarvon. In 1590 he moved to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, and lived there until his death, when he left a son John, aged eight, and a daughter Eleanor.

JOHN STRONG (1605-1699), son of Richard, was born in Taunton and moved from there to London to Plymouth. He is said to have had strong Puritan sympathies. From Plymouth he sailed for the New World on March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, which arrived at Nantasket, Massachusetts (about twelve miles southeast of Boston), on May 30.

His sister Eleanor came to this country with him and married Walter Deane, a tanner of Taunton, Massachusetts. He was born about 1617 and was a prominent man in the affairs of his new home. They had four sons and one daughter, and various accounts of their numerous descendants have been published in the New England Genealogical Register.

After assisting in the founding and development of the town of Dorchester, where the company settled, John Strong moved to Hingham, Massachusetts; he was next a resident of Taunton and then of Windsor and finally of Northampton, where he remained for forty years. In all of these towns he was one of the first and most active founders. He was a leading man in the affairs of Northampton and a very prosperous tanner. He was also prominent in the affairs of the church and in 1663 was ordained ruling elder.

John Strong was married twice, first in England, but this wife's name has been lost. She died on the passage over, or soon afterwards; they had two children, John and another child who died in infancy.

His second wife was Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford of Dorchester, Massachusetts. They lived together for 58 years and had sixteen children. Abigail died in 1688, aged about 80, and he died eleven years later, aged 94. At the time of his death he had at least 160 descendants.

The children of John Strong and Abigail Ford were: Thomas, Jedediah, Josiah, Return, Ebenezer, Abigail (married 1st Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey; 2nd Deacon Medad Pomeroy), Elizabeth (married Joseph Parsons), Experience (married Zerubbabel Filer), Samuel, Joseph, Mary (married Deacon John Clark), Sarah (married Joseph Barnard), Hannah (married William Clark), Hester (married Thomas Bissell), Thankful (married ... Baldwin), and Jerijah.

SELAH STRONG (1737-1815), great-great-grandson of John Strong, was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1775, a captain in the Continental army, state senator, 1792-1796, and first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Suffolk County, New York. All accounts present him as a clear-headed man of much personal force. He married in 1760 Anna Smith, daughter of William Henry Smith, Esq., and Margaret Lloyd; they had eight children: Keturah (married James Woodhull), Thomas (also a judge), Margaret (married Joseph Strong), Benjamin, Mary, William, Joseph, and George Washington.

BENJAMIN STRONG (1770-1851) was the fourth child of Selah Strong and Anna Smith. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, 1789-1791; a merchant in New York, 1791-1809; president of the New York Sugar Refining Company, 1809-1831; president of the Dry Dock Company, 1833-1837; and president of the Seaman's Bank of Savings, 1834-1851. For thirty-one years he was engineer of the Fire Department. An elder in both the Cedar Street and Pearl Street Presbyterian churches, he was one of the executive committee of the American Bible Society. He was six feet tall and was said to be an earnest patriot, a fervent Christian, and "as kind and good-hearted and benevolent a man as ever breathed, his character unimpeached and unimpeachable...." He was a Whig.

In 1792 he was married to Sarah Weeks, daughter of Jotham Weeks and Sally Huggins; they had eight children: Charles Lloyd, Sarah Huggins (married Dr. Nicoll Havens Dering), Oliver Smith, Anna Smith (married George Baxter), Harriet Thompson (married Robert D. Weeks), Edward Augustus, Eliza Templeton (married Andrew S. Snelling), and the Honorable Oliver Smith Strong.

Family descends through his daughter Anna and her husband George Baxter.

(See also: Benjamin W. Dwight, The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Massachusetts, Albany, New York, 1871. Sketches of many of the descendants of John Strong appear in the Dictionary of American Biography.)

THOMAS FORD (d.1676) came on the Mary and John with John Strong and, with the rest of the company, founded the new Dorchester. In the History of Dorchester it is pointed out that "great pains were taken to construct this company of such materials as should compose a well ordered settlement, containing all the elements of an independent community. Several gentlemen past middle life, with adult families and good estates, were added: ... Thomas Ford and ... others ... were of this class." He was subsequently one of the early settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, and was deputy to the General Court, 1637-1640, and grand juror, 1643. The name of his first wife is not known; she died in 1643. His second wife was Mrs. Ann Scott, widow of Thomas Scott. Of his children, it is known that he had four daughters: Joanna (married Captain Roger Clapp), Abigail (married John Strong), Hepzibah (married Richard Lyman), and ... (married Major Aaron Cook).

This family is descended from his daughter Abigail, who was the second wife of Elder John Strong.

WILLIAM HOLTON (1611-1691), born in Suffolk, England, came to New England in the Francis from Ipswich in 1634. The name is often spelled Houlton. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636 and went to Northampton in 1653. In 1663 he was ordained first deacon of the First Church of Northampton and was representative to the General Court, 1664-1671. He also served as Justice of the Peace, commissioner to the General Court in Boston, selectman, deputy of Northampton, and member of the first board of magistrates appointed in 1665.

He was married to Mary ...; there is record of four daughters: Sarah (married Captain John King), Mary (married David Burt), Rachel (married 1st Thomas Strong; 2nd Nathan Bradley), and Ruth (married 1st Joseph Baker; 2nd Thomas Lyman).

Family descends through his daughter Rachel and her first husband Thomas Strong.

WILLIAM BREWSTER (1567-1644), Pilgrim father and elder of the church, was born in Nottinghamshire, England. His father William Brewster was made bailiff of the Manor of Scrooby in 1575 and postmaster in 1588 and was therefore a man of importance with a considerable income. William the son entered Cambridge University in 1580, but perhaps remained only a few months. It was there that he got his first Separatist ideas. He gradually became the principal member of the little congregation of Puritans at Scrooby, but did not separate from the Church of England until 1606.

In 1608 he emigrated to Holland and the next year settled at Leyden. He was an elder and teacher and printed Puritan books to make a living. He was back in England by 1620 when he embarked for the New World on the Mayflower with his wife and two sons. (He had married in 1591 to Mary ..., and before 1620 they had six children.) At Plymouth he was a leader of the church and from 1621 to 1629 was the sole church officer in the colony. Although not a minister, he remained the real leader of the church at Plymouth throughout his life. He was one of those who assumed the indebtedness of the colony to the company in England and was a major influence in the affairs of the colony.

He was well read in history, philosophy, and religious poetry. His dress was modest but less severe than the popular traditional Pilgrim. He was said to be of cheerful spirit, very sociable, and pleasant among friends. He died at Plymouth, possessed of a house, lands, cattle and other properties worth 107 pounds. An account of his life appears in the Dictionary of American Biography.

Only one of his children is known, his son Jonathan (1593-1659), who came over in 1621 on the Fortune. This family is descended from two of Jonathan's children: Nathaniel (1620-1690) and Hannah (married John Thompson).

ROGER LUDLOW (fl. 1590-1664), pioneer and colonial lawmaker, was the son of Thomas Ludlow and Jane Pyle. He was born in Wiltshire, England, into a family that had first risen to prominence under Henry VIII. He entered Oxford in 1610 and two years later was admitted to the Inner Temple to study law.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Bay Company in London in 1630, he was elected an Assistant of the Company and the following month sailed from Plymouth on the Mary and John. He was a founder of the new Dorchester and a leader in the early government of the colony, elected Deputy Governor in 1634. He was among those settlers who moved on to Connecticut and in 1636 presided over the first court held in that colony. He is credited with drafting the Fundamental Orders, adopted by the colony in 1638/9, which resulted in the Code of 1650 known as "Ludlow's Code" and remained the basis of Connecticut government until 1818. He was a founder of Fairfield, Connecticut, and was elected either magistrate or deputy governor from Fairfield annually from 1639 to 1654.

In 1654 he suddenly returned to England, possibly because of tempting offers from the Cromwellian government for his services at home. By autumn of that year he was in Dublin as a member of a distinguished commission, and he continued to hold high offices until the collapse of the Commonwealth in 1660.

He was still residing in Dublin in 1664, aged 74, when his wife Mary died there.

He was said to be quick-tempered and blunt of speech, but honest, capable, and public-spirited to a high degree. A sketch of his life is given in the Dictionary of American Biography.

Family descends through his daughter Sarah, who married Nathaniel Brewster (1620-1690), grandson of the Mayflower immigrant.

The first figure in the Temple pedigree appears in England in the mid-fifteenth century, ROBERT TEMPLE of Temple Hall. He left three sons, of whom Robert continued the elder line at Temple Hall, and the younger THOMAS settled in Oxfordshire. PETER, great-grandson of Thomas, became lessee of Stowe in Buckinghamshire and died in 1557; he had two sons, JOHN and Anthony.

John's eldest son Sir THOMAS TEMPLE was knighted in 1603 and made baronet in 1611. He married HESTER, daughter of MILES SANDYS of Buckinghamshire, and they had four sons (see Sir John Temple below). The eldest was Sir Peter Temple (1592-1653), who was knighted in 1641. He espoused the cause of the Parliamentary party, but at the King's execution threw up his commission as colonel in Parliament's army. His son Sir Richard was a representative to Cromwell's first Parliament but was secretly a royalist. After the Restoration he retained his seat in Parliament to the end of his life. In 1661 he was made Knight of the Bath, and through one of his daughters was ancestor of the Dukes of Buckingham.

This family descends from SIR JOHN TEMPLE, son of Sir Thomas Temple, first baronet of Stowe (1611). John was knighted by James I in 1612 or 1613. He first married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Lee of Stanton Bury. Two of their children are known: Mary (married Robert Nelson) and Thomas (1614-1674), baronet of Nova Scotia and governor of Acadia. Thomas set out for New England in 1657 and after various vicissitudes finally settled at Boston where he enjoyed a reputation for humanity and generosity. He moved to London shortly before his death and left no issue.

Accounts of these and others of the Temple family can be found in the Dictionary of National Biography.

This family descends through Mary Temple and Robert Nelson.

JOHN NELSON (1654-1734), New England trader and statesman, was born in England, the son of Robert Nelson (a member of Gray's Inn) and Mary Temple (daughter of Sir John Temple and his first wife Dorothy Lee). From his mother's brother Sir Thomas Temple, proprietor and governor of Nova Scotia, he inherited claims to land and trade there. He settled in Boston in 1670 and was a leader in demanding the discharge of Sir Edmund Andros as governor of Massachusetts. Commissioned by the Massachusetts Colony to make an expedition to Nova Scotia in 1691, he was captured by the French and imprisoned in the Bastille. While in French custody he entered into discussions with French officials to secure the neutrality of America in the war with England, and after his release he continued to agitate for English conquest of Canada and the removal of French influence. He was instrumental in the cession of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to England by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. He was a capable business man and died wealthy.

John Nelson was married in Boston to Elizabeth Tailer, daughter of William Tailer and niece of William Stoughton;* they had six children, including a daughter Rebecca who married Henry Lloyd, from whom this family is descended. John Nelson is the subject of a sketch in the Dictionary of American Biography.

*This William Stoughton is presumably the colonial magistrate (born 1631, died 1701) whose father Israel Stoughton came to New England c.1630 and was a founder of Dorchester.

The paternal ancestors of the Lloyds of the manor of Queens Village, Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, New York, were gentlemen of Bristol, England. The ancestral home was Ridgeway House in Stapleton Parish. JAMES LLOYD (d.1693), son of Sir John Lloyd of Bristol and Katherine Callowhill, emigrated to Boston from Somersetshire as a young man, c.1670, and became an important colonial merchant. He was married in New York in 1676 to Grizzell Sylvester. Their son HENRY LLOYD (1685-1763) was born in Boston and became a merchant there. He also owned a large estate on Long Island. He was married in Boston in 1708 to Rebecca Nelson, daughter of John Nelson and Elizabeth Tailer; they had ten children, including Margaret (married William Henry Smith) and James, a physician.

James Lloyd (1728-1810), youngest child of Henry, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and became a pioneer in obstetrics and surgery. He studied medicine under Dr. William Clark in Boston, and obstetrics and surgery under William Smellie and William Cheselden in London. He is reported to be the first physician to practice obstetrics in America, an early advocate of vaccination for smallpox, and the only noted physician to remain in Boston during the American Revolution. He married Sarah Corwin and had at least one child, James.

Family descends through his sister Margaret (1713-1756), who married William Henry Smith.

(See also: Dictionary of American Biography; Papers of the Lloyd Family of the Manor of Queens Village, Lloyd's Neck, L.I., N.Y., 1654-1826, New York, 1927.)

Colonel WILLIAM SMITH (1655-1705) was born in Newton, England, county of Northampton. At the age of twenty he was appointed by King Charles II to be governor of Tangiers, as the king intended to establish a colony in Africa for the purpose of making it a place of trade. The project was unsuccessful, however, and was abandoned eight years later. Through this appointment Smith acquired the nickname "Tangiers."

After a few years in London, he came with his family to New York and bought land at Brookhaven, where he built St. George's Manor. He was made associate judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York in 1691 and Chief Justice the next year. In 1700 he was removed by the new colonial governor, because of his loyalty, but he was reinstated in 1702. He died three years later.

He was married in Tangiers in 1675 to Martha Tunstall, daughter of Henry Tunstall of Putney, England, county of Surry. Of their children, we know one son, Colonel Henry Smith, whose wife Anna Shepard was a descendant of the eminent clergyman Thomas Shepard.

(See also: Dwight, Descendants of Elder John Strong, Albany, 1871; and Papers of the Lloyd Family, New York, 1927.)

THOMAS SHEPARD (1605-1649), clergyman of colonial New England, was born in Towcester, England, the son of William Shepard and ... Bland. He was the youngest of their nine children. Educated at Cambridge, he received his B.A. in 1623 and M.A. in 1627. In 1627 he was ordained deacon and priest of the Church of England but in 1630 was silenced from preaching by the bishop of London for non-conformity.

In 1634 he sailed for Boston but was driven back by storms. He remained in hiding in England until the next year when he sailed again, arriving October 3, 1635. He became pastor of the church at Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. His theology was of Calvin.

A friend of John Harvard, he was influential in the establishment of Harvard College, and through the donation of food to students he founded the tradition of scholarships in this country. He initiated public confession of faith, and his plan of church government was adopted by Synod in 1647 and became part of the laws of Massachusetts and the platform for Congregational churches in America. He was the author of many writings, and his diary published in 1747 presents a vivid record of life in the colony during his time. He died in Cambridge.

He was married three times, first in 1632 to Margaret Tauteville. She died in 1636, leaving one son Thomas. In 1637 he married Joanna, daughter of the Reverend Thomas Hooker; their two surviving sons were Samuel and John. In 1647 he married Margaret Boradel and had another son, Jeremiah.

Among his descendants are Anna Shepard, of this family, and President John Quincy Adams. Thomas Shepard is the subject of a sketch in the Dictionary of American Biography.

SARAH STRONG (SALLY) BAXTER (1833-1862) was the eldest daughter of George Baxter, a warehouse owner with offices at 104 Wall Street, New York City. Through her mother, Anna Smith Strong, she was descended from a Mayflower settler, William Brewster, and distantly related to President John Quincy Adams. The family home was at 286 Second Avenue, and there were three other children: Lucy Wainwright (1836-1922), Wyllys Pomeroy (1839-1872), and George Strong (1845-1928).

She was married December 12, 1855, to Frank Hampton (1829-1863) of South Carolina, son of Wade Hampton II and his wife Ann Fitzsimons. They made their home at Woodlands plantation and had four children: Frank, Georgia Anna (died in childhood), Lucy (married John Cheves Haskell as his second wife), and Caroline (married the eminent surgeon William Stewart Halsted).

She was tall and slender, with dark hair and eyes, fair complexion, and bright coloring. Although vivacious as a girl and energetic as a young matron, she suffered throughout her life from intermittent gastrointestinal disorders and severe headaches, and by 1859 tuberculosis had been diagnosed. Both before and after marriage she traveled to various climates in an attempt to improve her health, and although no lasting improvement resulted, her subsequent letters were enriched by her travel experiences. In 1854 she made a tour of the South with her father, visiting cities and plantations in Georgia and South Carolina, and while staying in Columbia met her future husband Frank Hampton. She returned to South Carolina in the spring of 1855, and the wedding took place the following December. After marriage she returned frequently to visit her family in New York, spent summer months in the North Carolina mountains, and in 1859 traveled to Cuba with her husband and young son.

As an author she is known only through her letters; she is perhaps better known through her friendship with Thackeray, his letters to her and her family, and his heroine Ethel Newcome whom he modeled after her. It was in 1852 while Thackeray was lecturing in the United States that they met and began a friendship which continued to the end of her life. He expressed his admiration for her in many of his letters, but her side of their correspondence has not been preserved.

Her letters indicate that she was well-educated, but the schools she attended are not known. Her study of French and Italian is evident, as is her catholic taste, in literature ranging from Homer to Thackeray, in music from grand opera to Christy's minstrels. Her letters reflect her broad background and cover many subjects -- politics, plantation affairs, social life and gossip, domestic details, family

news, and travel impressions. Her view toward slavery evolved from opposition to a limited acceptance, and many of her later letters were devoted to efforts at peace-making.

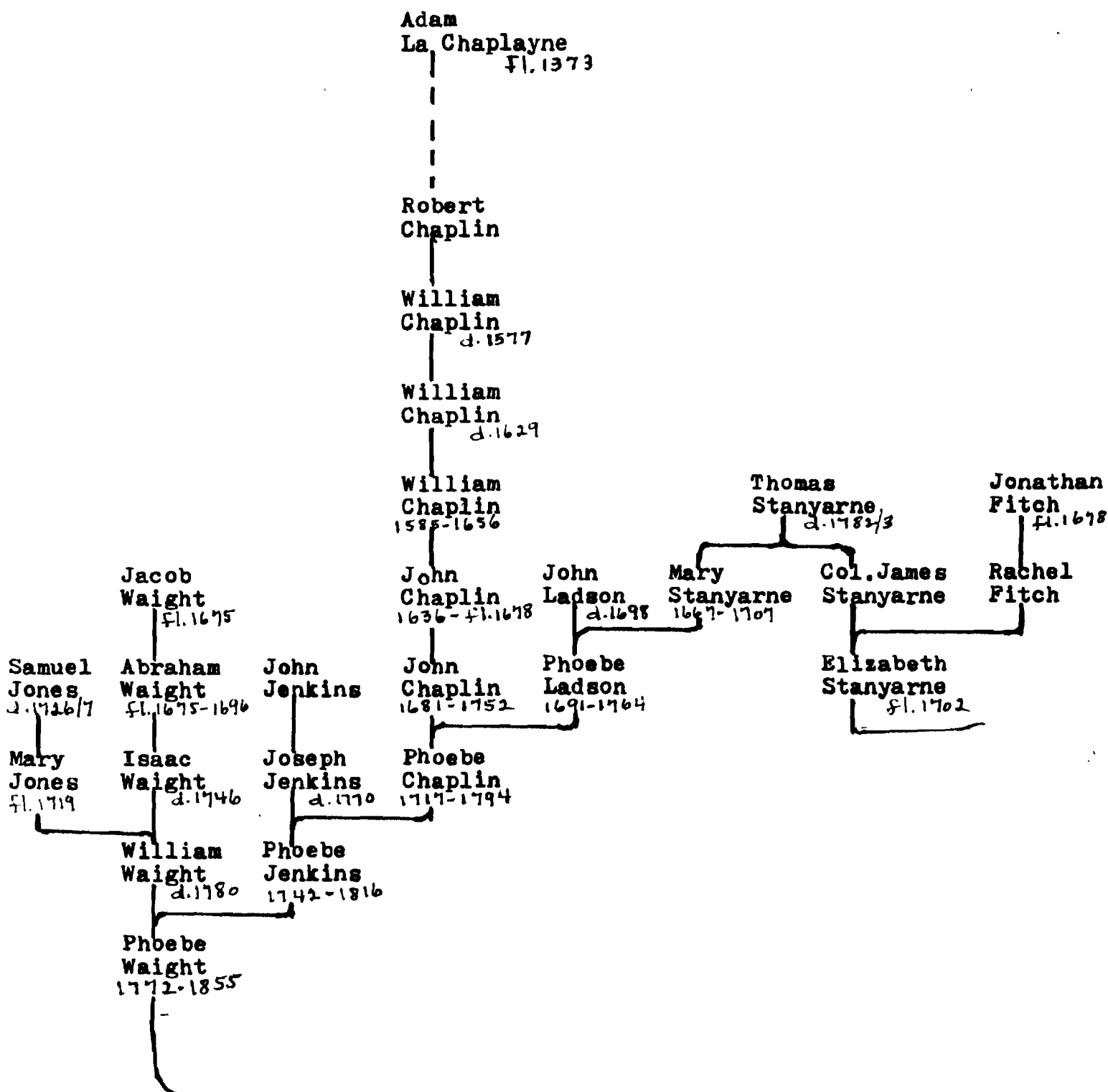
A member of the Episcopal church, she attended Trinity Church in New York City and Trinity Church in Columbia.

Her portrait was drawn in 1856 by the English artist Samuel Laurence and now belongs to her grandson Frank Hampton of Columbia; it has been reproduced in the American Heritage, vol. 13, along with the portrait of her husband also done by Laurence.

She died at Millwood on September 10, 1862, and is buried in the Hampton family plot at Trinity Cathedral, Columbia. Although two of her daughters married, her only descendants are those of her son Frank. He was married in 1895 to Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales (1864-1900), daughter of the Cuban patriot and Confederate soldier Ambrosio José Gonzalez and his South Carolina wife Harriott Rutledge Elliott.

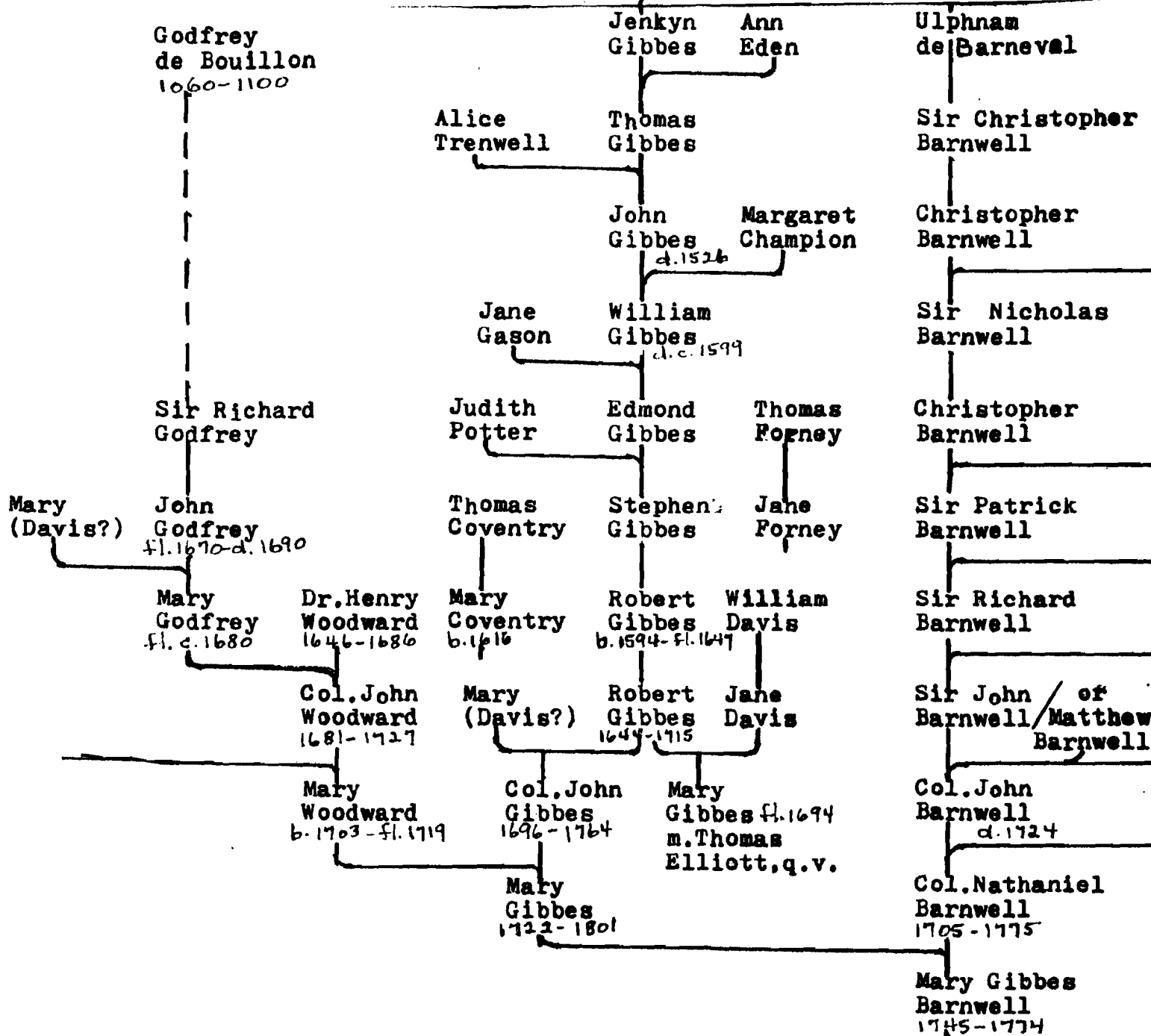
(See also: Thackeray's Letters to An American Family, ed. Lucy W. Baxter, New York and London, 1904; and A Divided Heart: Letters of Sally Baxter Hampton 1853-1862, ed. Ann Fripp Hampton, in press 1979.)

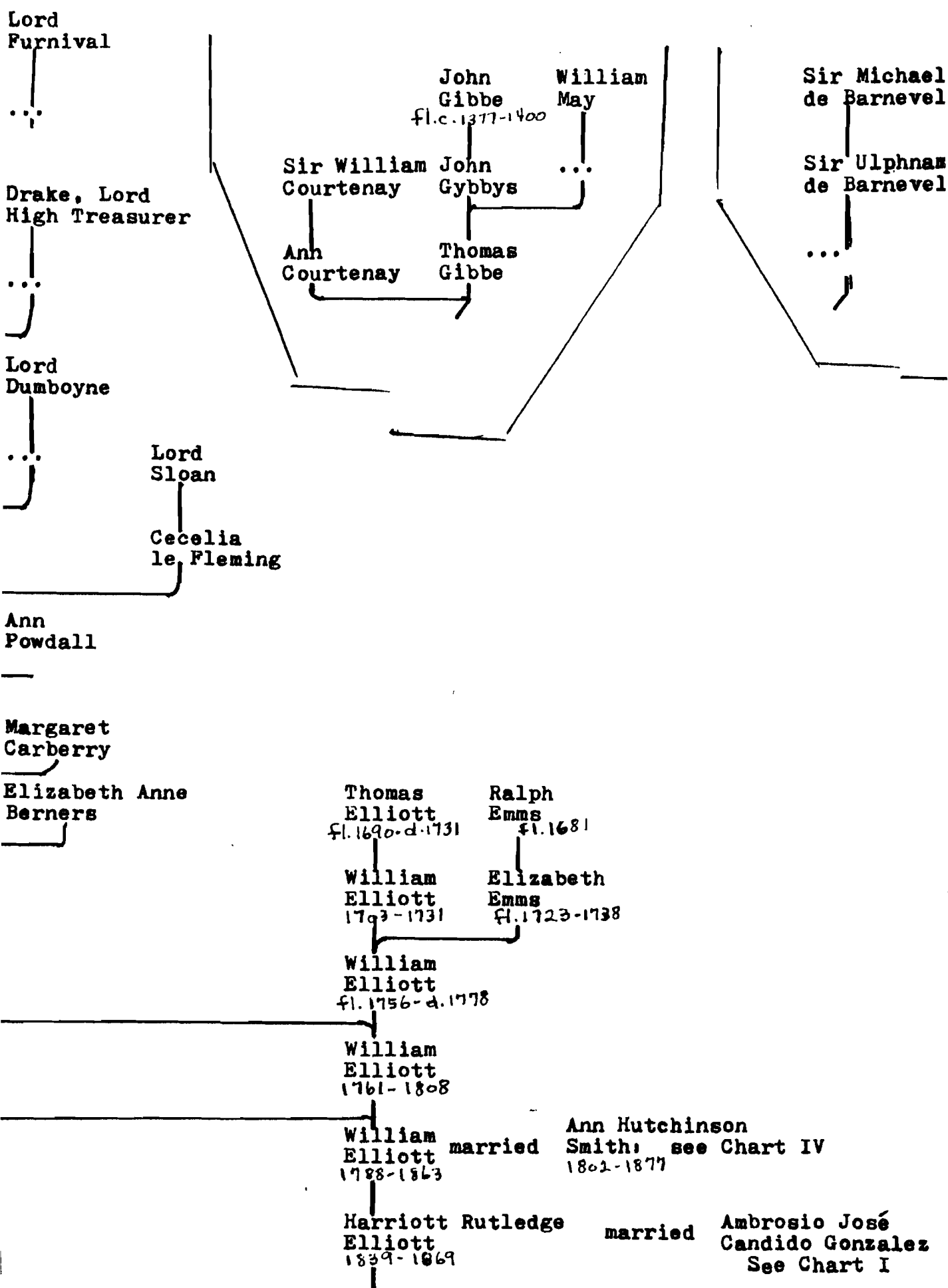
CHART III: ELLIOTT, BARNWELL, GIBBES, AND CHAPLIN



continued
page 28

continued
page 28





The Godfreys of South Carolina are said to descend from Godfrey de Bouillon (1060-1100), leader of the first Crusade and descendant of Charlemagne. The first of the family here was Colonel JOHN GODFREY (fl.1670-1690), son of Sir Richard Godfrey. He came to Carolina from Barbados in 1670 with his wife Mary, three sons, and a daughter. Five servants arrived later. An attorney, he was engaged in business with the Colletons and was Lord Proprietor's Deputy to the Earl of Craven, a member of the Grand Council, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Governor in 1684. At his death he left a house and land, at least two plantations, and other property near Shembee and at Hobcaw Point. His wife Mary (Davis?) survived him and was subsequently the second wife of Captain Robert Gibbes.

John Godfrey and Mary (Davis?) had probably six children: John, Richard, Benjamin, Mary (married 1st Robert Browne; 2nd Henry Woodward; 3rd Lieutenant William Davis), Jane (married 1st James Stanyarne; 2nd Gerard Monger), and Elizabeth (married Charles Hill).

Family descends through Mary Godfrey and her second husband Henry Woodward.

HENRY WOODWARD (c.1646-1686), perhaps a native of Barbados, has been called the first English settler in South Carolina. His adventurous life has been the subject of at least one novel.

A surgeon (probably barber-surgeon -- he was only 18), he first came to the continent in 1664 with the temporary Cape Fear settlement. He accompanied Robert Sandford on his voyage of exploration to the Port Royal area in 1666 and volunteered to stay there with the Indians to learn their language and customs. He was made an honored guest by the natives, but had his sojourn cut short when the Spanish appeared and carried him off to St. Augustine, perhaps not unwillingly. He remained in St. Augustine a year or two and was made official surgeon for the Spanish garrison settlement there. He lived with the parish priest and learned as much about Spanish affairs as he had earlier about the Indians. When the buccaneer Robert Searle raided St. Augustine in 1668, Woodward fled with the pirates and next became ship's surgeon with the privateers, sailing the Caribbean until August of 1669 when they shipwrecked on the island of Nevis in the Leeward Islands. He was then about 23 years old. After about three months at Nevis, he was picked up by Joseph West of the ship Carolina, which was bringing English settlers to establish the first permanent residence in South Carolina. Severe storms drove them out to Bermuda, but eventually they landed in Carolina in April of 1670.

Woodward then became active and important as an Indian agent, trader, interpreter, proprietor's deputy, and explorer. He helped to open up the interior Indian trade, turning many Indians against the Spanish and into English friends, with alliances that provided the cornerstone of Carolina-Indian relations. He took part in the Westo Wars of 1680-1681, and although accused of aiding the enemy, he was fully exonerated.

He is credited with the spread of South Carolina's great wealth-producing crop, long-grained rice, as he is said to have received the first seed from a Madagascan brigantine and dispersed it over the province.

Woodward died in 1686, shortly after one of his greatest adventures. Pressing the frontier of trade ever farther westward, he was the first Englishman to reach the western wilderness where he traded with Creek villages on the Chattahoochee. This courageous act of defiance of the Spanish was significant for future Indian trading. For the next several years, trading parties from Charles Town went to the Chattahoochee, and while the Spanish tried in vain to rout them, they were protected by the Indians. The system laid down by Henry Woodward paid off -- to sell good merchandise at low prices to the Indians and to treat them fairly.

Henry Woodward has been called the forgotten man of American history, and certainly he has received small notice for the immense good he did the struggling young colony. Perhaps one explanation is that his name does not appear in many of the early records. He seems to have had no political aspirations and was never, so far as we know, even a member of the Ashley River Council. He must have preferred to be free to trade and explore. He also seems to have had small ambitions regarding goods and property -- his name does not appear on many legal documents for buying and trading land, and surely he could have demanded more money, or a larger share of the Indian trade, from the Lords Proprietors. When told he could take title to 2,000 acres of his choice, he chose a tract just off the beautiful Stono River about fifteen miles from Charles Town on what is now John's Island. No trace remains of any building at this plantation.

He was married twice, first to Margaret (last name unknown). They were probably married while he was at Nevis; no record has been found of any children they may have had. The date and manner of her death is not recorded, but it is known that she reached Carolina with him on the voyage from Nevis, for on January 3, 1677, he received a warrant for land for himself and his wife Margaret.

His second wife, married prior to June 1681, was Mary Godfrey, daughter of John Godfrey, one of the most notable men of the province. She was the widow of Robert Browne and after Woodward's death married William Davis. Henry Woodward and Mary Godfrey had three children: John, Richard, and Elizabeth (married William Wilkins). They left descendants in the Gibbes, Barnwell, Mathewes, Ladson, Hutson, and Wilkins families.

Family descends through his son John who married Elizabeth Stanyarne.

(See also: Joseph W. Barnwell, "Dr. Henry Woodward, the First English Settler in South Carolina, and Some of His Descendants," in South Carolina Historical Magazine, vol. 8; and Barbara H. Stoops, "S. C.'s First Settler Was No Coward," in the Columbia State, September 20, 1970.)

The first of the Ladson family in Carolina were two brothers, John and Francis, who came to the province from Barbados, having immigrated there from Northamptonshire in England. They were Quakers.

JOHN LADSON (d.1698) followed his brother Francis and arrived in August 1679 on the ship Plantacon with Sir John Yeamans. A merchant and distiller, he settled first at Oyster Point. He was married, probably after his arrival here, to Mary Stanyarne, daughter of Thomas Stanyarne and his wife Mary. They had five children: John, William, Thomas, Samuel, and Phoebe (married 1st Caleb Toomer; 2nd John Chaplin).

THOMAS STANYARNE (d.1782/3), a tanner and merchant, was also a Quaker who came to Carolina from Barbados; he arrived in May 1675 with his wife, four children and four servants. Another child was born after their arrival, and at his death Thomas Stanyarne was survived by four sons, James, John, Thomas, and William, and a daughter Mary (married John Ladson). The eldest son James married Rachel Fitch, daughter of fellow-Quaker JONATHAN FITCH, a planter who arrived in or before 1678. Fitch had two daughters, Sarah (married John Norton) and Rachel (married James Stanyarne), and a son Jonathan (who married and had at least three sons), but there are said to be no living descendants of the name Fitch.

Family descends through two of Thomas Stanyarne's children: Mary (married John Ladson; their daughter Phoebe married John Chaplin); and James (married Rachel Fitch; their daughter Elizabeth married John Woodward).

The name Chaplin is one of the oldest in England. The coat of arms was granted to the Chaplins of Stoneham and London in 1593, and the Carolina family goes back to Adam La Chaplayne who was living in England in the latter part of the fourteenth century. There were several of the name who settled in Virginia during the first decade of the seventeenth century, and the Chaplins of coastal Carolina have been settled there since 1672.

JOHN CHAPLIN (b.1636) was the son of William Chaplin and Katherine (last name unknown). He and his wife Ann came to the province in 1672 as "servants" to Captain John Godfrey, who had come from Barbados in 1670. (The word "servant" is a broad one as used in early records. It may mean merely a member of the family or someone whose passage was paid by another person, and lacks some of the subordinate quality that it now carries.) They settled first near New Towne Creek and in 1678 were issued a warrant for 140 acres on the Stono River on James Island. Chaplin Creek near the confluence of the Stono and Kiawah Rivers marks the area of their residence. About 1678 John Chaplin testified before Council that he had been among the Yamassees Indians (he was apparently engaged in trading) and had personally seen arms being delivered to them by the Spaniards.

Only one child is known of John and Ann Chaplin, a son also named JOHN CHAPLIN (c.1681-1752). He was born in Carolina and about 1715 was married to Phoebe Ladson, daughter of John Ladson and Mary Stanyarne. She was a widow with one child, having been first married to Caleb Toomer. John and Phoebe Chaplin settled on St. Helena's Island sometime before 1716; he spent the rest of his life there and was buried on St. Helena's.

John Chaplin and Phoebe Ladson had eight children: Mary Ann (married Jonathan Norton), Phoebe (married Joseph Jenkins), Martha (married John Barnwell; they were ancestors of President Theodore Roosevelt), Elizabeth (married John Evans), William, Sarah (married William Field and possibly 2nd William Hull), Benjamin, and John.

PHOEBE CHAPLIN (1717-1794), daughter of John and Phoebe Ladson Chaplin, was married in 1735 to JOSEPH JENKINS (fl.1735; d.1770), a planter of St. Helena's Island, the son of John Jenkins, Sr. and his first wife. They had seven children: John, Joseph, Phoebe (married William Waight), Ann (married George Scott), John, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Family descends through the marriage of Phoebe Jenkins to William Waight.

JACOB WAIGHT (fl.1675; also spelled Wayte), a Quaker, arrived in the province in 1675 on the Edista with his wife Sarah, a son, and three servants. He was a leathercutter, cordwainter, and vintnor. In 1675 he received a warrant for 600 acres; this property later became Middleton Place. He received other grants and his grandchildren eventually held property on John's Island and Hilton Head, in Beaufort, and in Colleton County.

Only one child is known, a son Abraham (fl.1675-1696), whose mother may have been an earlier wife than Sarah.

ISAAC WAIGHT (fl.1719;d.1746), son of Abraham, planted on John's Island and in 1719 was married to Mary Jones, daughter of Samuel Jones, planter of St. Andrew's Parish. They had nine children: Abraham, Isaac, Joseph, William, Jacob, Sarah, Martha, Mary, and Ann (married Charles Field), whose marriages connected them with the families of Fitch, Fripp, Field, Jenkins, Chaplin and Barnwell.

WILLIAM WAIGHT (fl.1763;d.1780), son of Isaac Waight and Mary Jones, was married twice, first to Elizabeth Field, daughter of John and Mary Field of Chehaw. They had three children: Elizabeth (married Nathaniel Barnwell), William (died in infancy), and a second William. His second wife was Phoebe Jenkins, daughter of Joseph Jenkins and Phoebe Chaplin; they had four children: Phoebe, Isaac, Abraham, and another Phoebe (married William Elliott).

Family descends through William Waight's daughter Phoebe, who was said to be "a charming and vivacious heiress with many suitors" when she was married in 1787 to William Elliott (1761-1808). She is reported to have inherited Myrtle Bank plantation on Hilton Head Island, where he grew the first crop of long-staple, sea-island cotton.

The progenitor of the Barnwell family of South Carolina was JOHN BARNWELL, born in Dublin, Ireland of a family of English origin. The name was spelled de Barnevel by Sir Michael and Sir Ulphnam ten or eleven generations earlier, according to Elliott-Gonzales family records. These records identify his father as Sir John Barnwell, but other records state that he was Matthew Barnewell, alderman of Dublin and a captain in King James's Irish army, and his mother was Margaret Carberry. John Barnwell came to Charles Town about 1701 and was soon made Deputy Surveyor General. In 1705 he received a 400-acre land grant at Port Royal and in 1717 received the first recorded land grant on Hilton Head Island, 1,000 acres later known as Myrtle Bank plantation. Eventually he owned some 6,500 acres in the Beaufort-Port Royal area, as well as two town lots in Beaufort.

He served as a volunteer under Colonel William Rhett against the French and Spaniards in 1706 and in 1712 led the first expedition against the Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina; he defeated them and earned for himself the nickname "Tuscarora Jack." He was a skilled Indian fighter and in 1715 was colonel of the South Carolina forces in the Yemassee War. He further served the colony as Deputy Secretary, clerk of the Council, comptroller, and a member of the Commons House of Assembly, and was agent for the province in London during the revolution of 1719. He was regarded as well-informed in military affairs, and commanded the troops in the southern part of the colony. His last public office was as a member of the committee of correspondence to confer with agents on colonial matters.

In 1705 he was married to Elizabeth Anne Berners, sister of an English merchant residing in Charles Town, and they had eight children: Nathaniel, Mary, Margaret (married 1st John Whitmarsh; 2nd Richard Stevens), Anne (married 1st Thomas Stan-yarne; 2nd Dr. Ambrose Reeve; 3rd Colonel Thomas Wigg; 4th John Gibbes), Bridget (married Robert Sams), Catharine (married Hugh Bryan), Elizabeth (married Thomas Tatnall), and John. Their descendants include four bishops (Elliott, of Georgia; Elliott, of Western Texas; Boone, of China; and Barnwell, of Alabama); General Stephen Elliott, Confederate Commandant of Fort Sumter; Martha Bulloch, mother of President Theodore Roosevelt; Governor Tatnall, of Georgia; Commodore Josiah Tatnall, of the Confederate Navy; and William Waldorf Astor of England. He died at Beaufort and is buried there at St. Helena's Episcopal Church, his grave since covered by an addition to the building. At his death he owned a plantation at Port Royal, a lot in Beaufort, land on St. Helena's Island, a tract on Combahee Neck in Colleton County, and other real estate near Beaufort.

Family descends through his son Nathaniel and Mary Gibbes.

(See also: Dictionary of American Biography; Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives; and South Carolina Historical Magazine, vol. 2.)

The Gibbes family is probably first known in France; after the fifth Crusade the Guibe family was there in Bretagne and was possibly of Saracen origin as Gibe. The first English record we have is of two brothers, JOHN GIBBE, of Devonshire, and Thomas Gibbe, of Warwickshire, of the time of Richard II (1377-1400). The South Carolina line probably descends from John, but the Elliott-Gonzales family records differ somewhat from those published in the South Carolina Historical Magazine.

ROBERT GIBBES (1644-1715) was the first to come to Carolina and was the son of Robert Gibbes of Kent, England, and his wife Mary Coventry. The elder Robert moved to Barbados, where as early as 1635 others of his family had settled and become wealthy and influential; his brother Thomas was a member of Council in 1697. The younger Robert was born in England and moved to Barbados, presumably with his parents. In 1672 he landed in South Carolina and apparently lived first in Colleton County. By 1700 he resided in Berkeley County on a plantation between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. He had warrants for more than 4,000 acres in Colleton and Berkeley Counties, as well as three lots in Charleston. His brother Thomas also emigrated from Barbados to South Carolina and was connected through marriage to the Paty, Tatnall, Boone, and Hext families.

Robert Gibbes rose to political prominence, serving variously as sheriff of Berkeley County, representative for Colleton County to the First Assembly, proprietor's deputy, member of Grand Council, and Chief Justice of the province. He also held a number of local offices. By 1698 he was a colonel in the militia.

Along with other Barbadians, Gibbes was a member of the Goose Creek faction, but was considered to be a moderate. In 1710 he was one of three proprietor's deputies in the province when they needed to appoint an acting governor. He bribed one deputy to change his vote so that Gibbes was declared governor, but the proprietors found him guilty of bribery, denied him a salary, and appointed Charles Craven in his stead. Craven did not arrive until March 1712, and Gibbes had 21 months in office. During this time the Assembly refused to form a quorum as a protest against the irregularity of his election.

He was married twice, first to Jane Davis, daughter of William and Eleanor Davis of Barbados; they had two children: Mary (married Thomas Elliott of Long Point) and Robert. His second wife was Mary (Davis?), widow of Colonel John Godfrey; they had three children: William, Elizabeth (married the Honorable John Fenwicke), and John. The descendants of his second marriage include the Barnwell family of South Carolina and the Fuller, Stuart, Rhett, Cuthbert, and Heyward families of Beaufort; John Mathewes, governor of South Carolina; and Dr. Robert Wilson Gibbes, of Columbia.

This family is descended from two of the children of Robert Gibbes: Mary, daughter of his first marriage, who married Thomas Elliott; and John, son of his second marriage, who married Mary Woodward, a granddaughter of Dr. Henry Woodward.

(See also: "Governor Robert Gibbes and Some of His Descendants," in South Carolina Historical Magazine, vol. 11.)

RALPH EMMS (fl.1681), planter of Colleton County, came to the province in 1681 with his wife and four children. He received grants for 2,110 acres of land. Probably a Quaker, he was associated with Thomas Elliott in obtaining land for indigent Friends and was a member of the Seventeenth Assembly. He died prior to November 4, 1723, and was survived by his wife Elizabeth and a daughter Elizabeth (married 1st William Elliott; 2nd Jeremiah Miles; 3rd Elisha Butler).

Family descends through his daughter Elizabeth's first marriage to William Elliott (1703-1731). Of her marriage to Jeremiah Miles there were two children: Susannah (married James Parsons) and Sarah (married James Ladson). She and Elisha Butler, had no children, and after her death he married Mary Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler and Elizabeth Elliott, and widow of Richard Wright.

(See also: Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives.)

THOMAS ELLIOTT (fl.1690;d.1731) was one of four brothers who immigrated to South Carolina during the seventeenth century, the others being John, Joseph, and William. Another family of Elliotts came to the province c.1700 from New England and inter-married with the William Elliott branch of the Carolina family.

Thomas Elliott, probably born before 1675, was known as Thomas Elliott of Long Point because of his plantation of that name on Charles Town Neck and to distinguish him from others of the same name. He was a carpenter when he immigrated to South Carolina prior to 1690, and within the next twenty years he became one of the more substantial planters in the province, with large holdings in Colleton County and other land across the Stono River in Berkeley County. He owned a house in Charleston plus a lot with a wharf and two other lots. He was a Quaker and an active member of the Charleston Meeting. He was a member of five Assemblies and held other public offices.

He was married three times. By tradition his first wife was Mary Gibbes, daughter of Governor Robert Gibbes and Jane Davis. They had seven children: Anne (married 1st Jonathan Fitch; 2nd Roger Saunders; 3rd ... Wright), Rachel (possibly married Richard Godfrey), Thomas, William, Joseph, Elizabeth (married 1st Thomas Butler; 2nd Robert D'Arques; 3rd Robert Young), and Martha Ann (married 1st William Fairchild; 2nd John Mann).

Thomas Elliott's second wife was Hebzibeth Law, possibly the daughter of Nathaniel Law, and they had two children: Hepzibah, and Beulah (married Thomas Rose). His third marriage to Ann Clifford (possibly a widow, née Godfrey) was childless.

This family descends through Thomas Elliott's son William and his first wife Elizabeth Emms, and through their son, who was WILLIAM ELLIOTT (fl.1756;d.1778). He married three times, first to Sarah Mullryne, daughter of Claudia Cattell and John Mullryne; she died in 1757 without children. His second wife was Mary Gibbes Barnwell, daughter of Mary Gibbes and Colonel Nathaniel Barnwell, and they had five children: William, Ralph, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, and Stephen. His third wife was Mary Hazzard, daughter of Colonel William Hazzard and Elizabeth Russell, and widow of Edward Wigg and James Cuthbert; no children.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT (1761-1808) of Beaufort and Hilton Head Island, was the eldest son of William Elliott (fl.1756;d.1778) and his second wife Mary Gibbes Barnwell. He was married to Phoebe Waight, daughter of William Waight and his second wife Phoebe Jenkins, and they had eight children: William, Phoebe Caroline (married Charles C. Pinckney), Mary Barnwell, Susan Parsons, Ralph Emms, Stephen, Stephen (second), and George Parsons. Family descends through his eldest son William, whose sketch follows.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT (1788-1863) of Beaufort and Oak Lawn plantation, great-great-grandson of the immigrant Thomas Elliott, was born at The Bluff on Cheeha River and died in Charleston. He was the son of William Elliott and Phoebe Waight and grew up in surroundings of social and intellectual distinction, mostly in Beaufort, around which lay the vast plantations of his family. He attended Harvard, 1806-1809, and did above-average work despite poor health. After graduation he returned home to take up the life of a gentleman farmer and for a number of years was in politics. He was Intendant (mayor) of Beaufort, in which capacity he entertained Lafayette in 1825.

A member successively of both branches of the state legislature, he resigned from the Senate in 1832 rather than carry out the wishes of his constituents to vote for nullification. In standing by his convictions he effectively put an end to his public career. He served as South Carolina Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1855 and was a trustee of Beaufort College. Sportsman, agriculturist, planter of nine great plantations, orator, author, poet, and playwright, he has been called one of the state's most talented litterateurs. His publications include The Southern Agriculturist, written in 1828 to encourage the growth of indigo, and a series of newspaper letters collected in 1852 into a pamphlet called The Letters of Agricola. In 1846 he published in book form, under his own name, some sketches which had appeared serially in a Charleston newspaper under the pseudonyms "Piscator" and "Venator." This book, Carolina Sports by Land and Water, praises the delights of fishing and gaming and contains his well-known account of devil-fishing; it has been reissued or republished three or four times. In the main an orthodox Southerner, with conventional views about slavery and Northern meddling, he believed, however, that it was essential for the South to introduce manufacturing and to steer as far away as possible from the folly of secession. Nevertheless, after secession he supported the Confederacy with, it is said, "voice, pen, and fortune."

His father had grown the first successful crop of long-staple, sea-island cotton on Hilton Head Island in 1790 at his plantation Myrtle Bank. The son inherited the purchase-right to this land and also owned other family land on the mainland. For years he maintained his father's large house in Beaufort, the most elegant residence on the Bay; this passed out of the family and in 1890 was owned by Rear Admiral L. A. Beardsley, who named it "The Anchorage." In 1969 it was sold for a restaurant. In later life William Elliott made his winter home at Oak Lawn plantation, which had come to him through his wife.

One of his grandchildren, Ambrose Gonzales, described him as being a fine shot to the end of his life, making remarkable

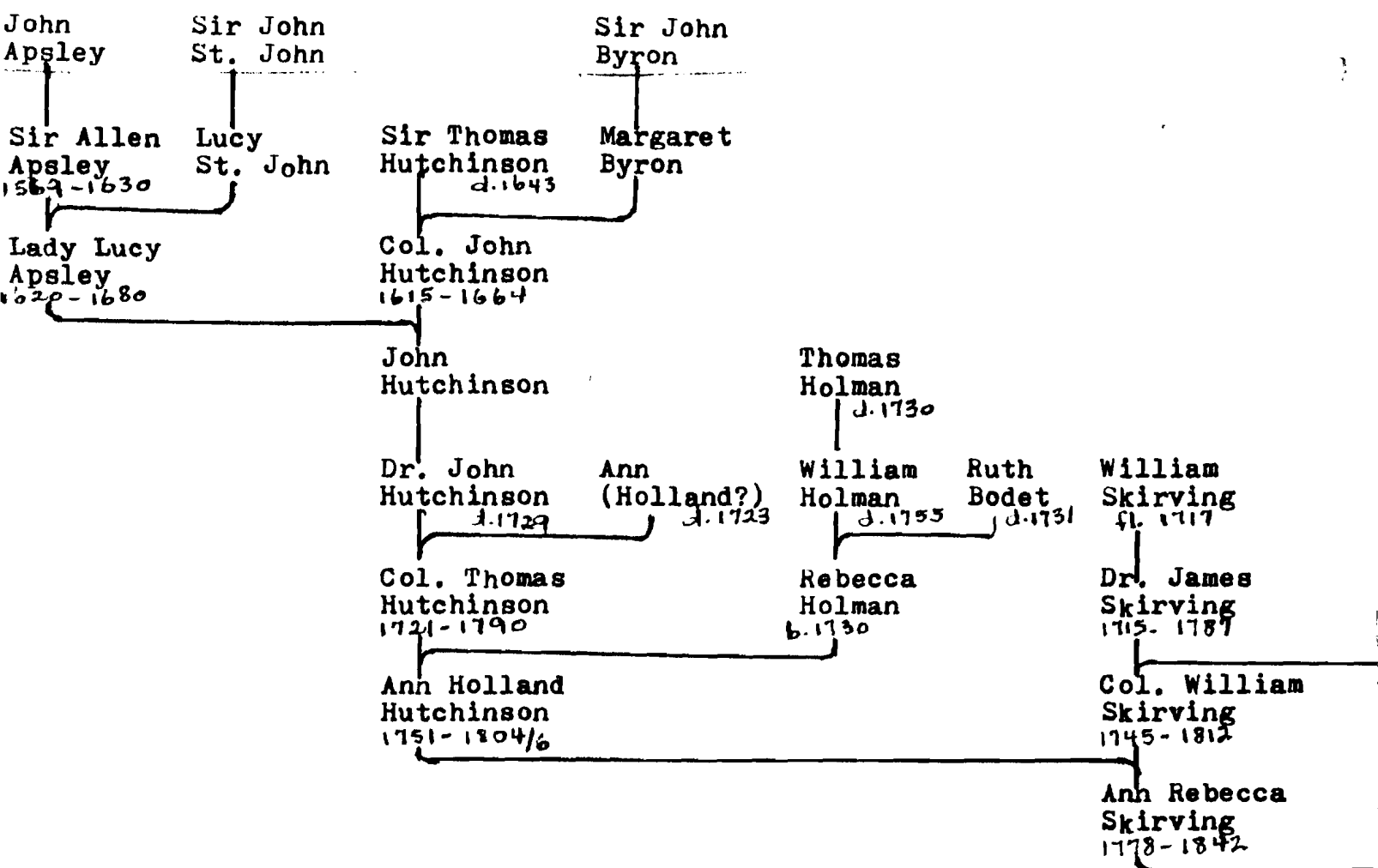
bags into his seventy-third and seventy-fourth years. He died at the Mills House in Charleston, where he was taken suddenly ill with what was probably appendicitis.

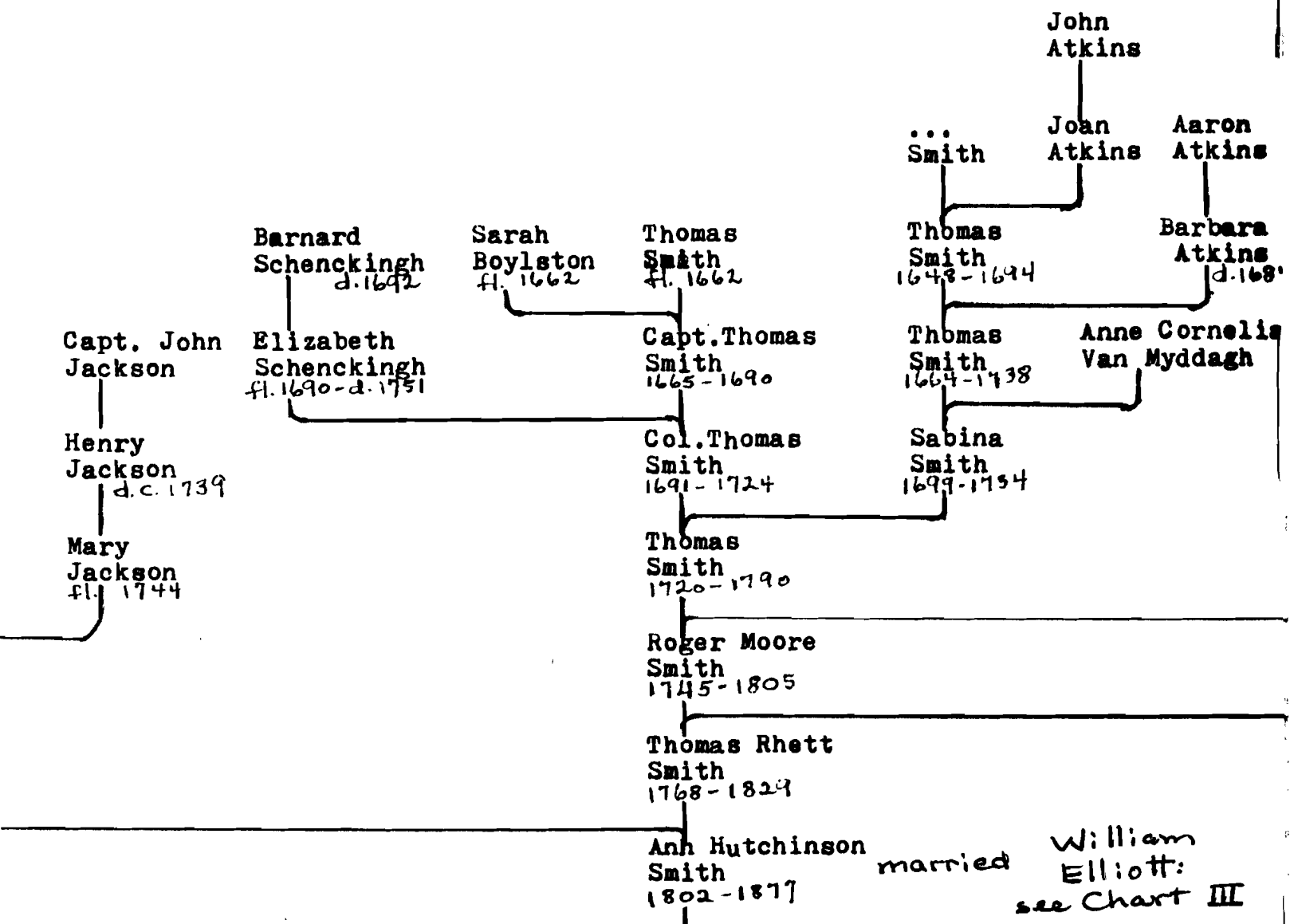
In 1817 he was married to Anne Hutchinson Smith, daughter of Thomas Rhett Smith and Anne Rebecca Skirving. They had nine children: William, Thomas Rhett Smith, Ann Hutchinson, Mary Barnwell (married Andrew Johnstone), Caroline Phoebe, Emily, William ("Barlow"), Ralph Emms, and Harriott Rutledge (married Ambrosio Gonzalez). Thomas Rhett Smith Elliott was known as Captain Tom Elliott of Pocataligo; he was the "stripling" referred to in Carolina Sports.

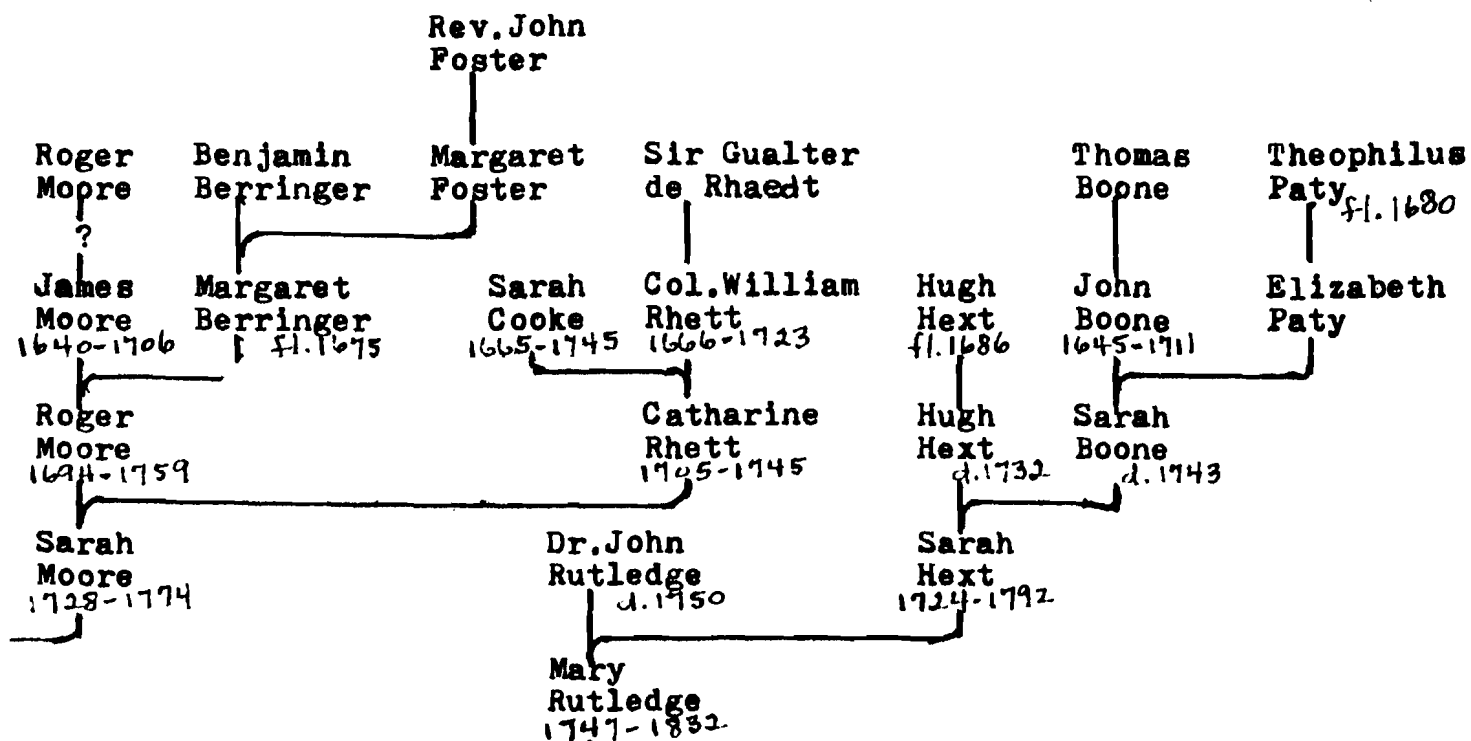
Family descends through his daughter Harriott who married Ambrosio Gonzalez. She died in Cuba of yellow fever at the age of thirty, leaving six children. They were reared by their Elliott aunt and uncle, Ann (known as Aunt Nannan) and Ralph (Rafe). The eldest Gonzales son Ambrose built the present house at Oak Lawn for them. Uncle Rafe lived in Columbia in his later years and was "the Captain" of the Black Border book of that name.

(See also: Dictionary of American Biography.)

CHART IV: SMITH, SKIRVING, HUTCHINSON, RHETT, AND RUTLEDGE







THOMAS SMITH (1648-1694), the first Landgrave, arrived in the province from England in 1670 on the ship Carolina of the First Fleet. His father's first name is not known; his mother was Joan Atkins, daughter of John Atkins of the English town of Chard. As a widow she married Aaron Atkins (relationship not known), a widower with children.

Thomas Smith was a surgeon, although there seems to be no record that he practiced, and was a Justice of the Peace, Lord Proprietor's Deputy, member of Owen's Parliament, and governor of South Carolina, 1693-1694. His first wife was his step-sister Barbara Atkins, and they had two sons: Thomas, the second Landgrave, and George, a physician. After her death he married Sabina de Vignon, widow of John d'Arsens de Wernhaut, a Belgian nobleman who built the house at Medway plantation. Sabina died in 1689 without children; Smith died five years later and was buried at Medway.

Family descends through his son Thomas, the second Landgrave, and his first wife Anne Cornelia van Myddagh. (His second wife was Mary Hyrne, and he is reported to have had twenty children, ten of each marriage. Through their marriages he was connected with the families of Ball, Blake, Waring, Screven, Moore, and Schencklingh.) His daughter Sabina married another Thomas Smith (1691-1724), son of Elizabeth Schencklingh and Thomas Smith of Massachusetts.

BARNARD SCHENCKINGH (d.1692), presumably of Dutch origin, arrived in the province from Barbados about 1679. His growing family and the distressing condition of the island's economy must have forced him to undertake a move to fresher lands. He was one of that group of Barbadian planters who settled on Goose Creek, the first important settlement outside of Charles Town, and he quickly assumed a place of importance among the Carolina planters. He was granted town lots at Oyster Point and had several thousand acres extending along the north side of Goose Creek. When the colony was divided in 1682 into the three counties of Craven, Berkeley, and Colleton, he was appointed sheriff of Berkeley, and he held other public offices, including Justice of the Peace.

Prior to his arrival in the province he was married to Elizabeth (her last name unknown) and had at least four children: Elizabeth (married 1st Thomas Smith; 2nd William Smith), Benjamin, Katherine (married William Elliott), Amerintia (married ... Emperor), and possibly another son living in 1744.

Family descends through his daughter Elizabeth and her first husband Thomas Smith.

(See also: George C. Rogers, Jr., Evolution of a Federalist: William Loughton Smith of Charleston, Columbia, 1962.)

THOMAS SMITH (fl.1662), the earliest known of this family, was a merchant of Charles Town, Massachusetts, and was one of those men "who sent his sons to weave a web of commerce across the southern seas." He married Sarah Boylston in 1662 and had three sons who grew to manhood: William, whose granddaughter Abigail would marry John Adams; John, a mariner; and Thomas, the eldest, a captain who plied the West Indian trade routes.

THOMAS SMITH (1665-1690), eldest son of the first Thomas, was married in Charles Town, South Carolina, on June 23, 1690, to Elizabeth, daughter of Barnard Schenckinck; he died less than three months later, leaving his young wife pregnant. Their child, a boy born April 22, 1691, was named Thomas after his father. His mother married again, her second husband also named Smith -- William Smith (d.1770), a factor or commission merchant, probably recently arrived from Barbados or Jamaica.

THOMAS SMITH (1691-1724), the third of the name, resided on a Goose Creek plantation, on land originally granted to his grandfather Barnard Schenckinck. He confused genealogists further by marrying Sabina Smith, daughter of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith and his first wife Anne Cornelia Van Myddagh. They had three children: Benjamin, Anne, and Thomas.

His son Thomas (1720-1790), known as THOMAS SMITH OF BROAD STREET, was married in 1744 to Sarah Moore, daughter of Roger Moore and Catherine Rhett. They were parents of twelve children: Roger Moore, Thomas, Benjamin, William, Sarah (married 1st John Mackenzie; 2nd Thomas Bee), Peter, Benjamin, Rhett, James, Mary (married John Faucheraud Grimké), Ann (married Hugh Rutledge), and Rhett (second).

Family descends through Roger Moore Smith (a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolution) and his wife Mary Rutledge.

(See also: A. S. Salley, Jr., "William Smith and Some of His Descendants," in the South Carolina Historical Magazine, vol. 4; and George C. Rogers, Jr., Evolution of a Federalist: William Loughton Smith of Charleston, Columbia, 1962.)

JAMES MOORE (1640-1706), Indian trader and adventurer, arrived in the province about 1675, probably from Barbados. In 1673 he obtained a grant for 2,400 acres near Goose Creek and also had several town lots in Charleston. He was attorney to Lady Yeamans, wife of Governor Sir John Yeamans, and about 1675 married her daughter. He is said to be the son of Roger Moore, one of the leaders of the 1641 rebellion in Ireland, "to have inherited the rebellious blood" of his father. In Carolina he identified himself with the discontented elements and was active in movements of protest and a leader of the Goose Creek faction. He had an important place in colonial politics as a member of the Grand Council, proprietary deputy, member of the first Assembly, secretary of the province, Receiver General, and Chief Justice. In 1700 he was elected governor and in 1703 was appointed Attorney General.

He was a large planter, a part-owner of two merchant vessels, and an active trader in furs. In addition he dealt with pirates and engaged in illegal Indian slave trade, and in 1692 was forbidden to leave the colony for trading except with consent of governor and council. While he was governor (1700-1702) he had a bill introduced in the Assembly which would give him a monopoly of the Indian trade, but the bill was defeated, and he dissolved the Assembly. Illegal voting was charged in the election of a new Assembly, but he prevented an investigation of the charges. In 1702 he reluctantly led an expedition against St. Augustine, and was unsuccessful in capturing it. In 1704 he commanded a foray against the pro-Spanish Apalachee Indians, and the success of this mission re-established his military reputation. His dreams of exploring the Mississippi died with him a few years later.

His wife Margaret Berringer was the daughter of Lady Yeamans (née Margaret Foster) and her first husband Colonel Benjamin Berringer, of Barbados. They had ten children: James, Jehu, Roger, Maurice, John, Nathaniel, Anne (married David Davis), Mary (married 1st Robert Howe; 2nd Thomas Clifford), Rebecca (married 1st Thomas Barker; 2nd William Dry), and Margaret (married Benjamin Schenckinck). Their son Roger was married three times, first to Mary Rayner, second to Catherine Rhett, and third to Mary (?), probably the widow of Frederick Jones.

Family descends through the marriage of Roger Moore to Catherine, daughter of Sarah Cooke and William Rhett.

(See also: Dictionary of American Biography; Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives.)

WILLIAM RHETT (1666-1723) was born in England, the son of Sir Gualter de Rhaedt, a Hollander in the service of King Charles II. He died in South Carolina, having become one of the most powerful men of the province's proprietary period. He was captain of the merchant ship Providence, twice a member of the Commons House of Assembly, Speaker of the House, commissioner of Indian trade, Justice of the Peace, and Receiver General. His wife managed their retail business while he imported the merchandise, with, it is said, little concern for where he traded or how he acquired his goods. At one time he was accused of illegally trading with the French and Spanish, and his wife was charged with appropriating the property of minor children under her guardianship.

He was a capable military man and in 1706 commanded a rag-tag squadron of six merchant ships which helped repel the French and Spanish at Sewee Bay. In 1718 he was commissioned a vice-admiral and given command of an expedition against Stede Bonnet, the notorious pirate, whom he captured and brought back to Charleston. Bonnet escaped, however, and Rhett successfully recaptured him; this time the pirate was hanged.

He is reputed to have had a violent temper, but was a man of great courage and ability who rendered brilliant services to the colony. He was a loyal churchman and generously aided the Anglican clergy and St. Philip's Parish. His family mansion at the time of his death was the excellent building later known as no. 60 Hazel Street, one of only three buildings in Charleston believed to have been built during the Proprietary Government; it was later the birthplace of Wade Hampton III. Rhett's will mentions his plantation called The Point or Rhettisbury, outside the city fortifications, and a plantation called The Hagan in Berkeley County. The historian Edward McCrady says he died suddenly of apoplexy as he was preparing to depart for Barbados, where he had been appointed governor.

His wife was Sarah Cooke; after his death she married Chief Justice Nicholas Trott. There were four children of William Rhett and Sarah Cooke who survived infancy: William, Sarah (married Eleazer Allen), Catherine (married Roger Moore), and Mary (married Richard Wright). This family descends through Catherine Rhett and Roger Moore.

(See also: Barnwell Rhett Heyward, "The Descendants of Col. William Rhett, of South Carolina," in the South Carolina Historical Magazine, vol. 4, nos. 1 and 2; and the Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives.)

JOHN BOONE (1645-c.1711), the son of Thomas and Sarah Boone, was a Barbadian planter who came to South Carolina about 1673. Although he would resume planting, his career in the province began with Indian trading, dealing in Indian slaves, and association with pirates. He was elected to the Grand Council during the 1680s but was twice removed because of these dealings. He was a major in the militia and associated himself with the anti-proprietary party, the Goose Creek Men. His land grants included two hundred acres on the Santee and another 1,130 acres, three town lots in Charleston, and in 1697 a grant of 430 acres on the Wando River where he established the plantation known as Boone Hall. He held various local offices, but when elected vestryman of Christ Church parish, he refused to take the qualifying oath.

His wife was Elizabeth Paty (or Patey), daughter of THEOPHILUS PATY, Esq. (fl.1680), a cooper who arrived in the province before April 1678 and settled first at Oyster Point. Paty was a kinsman of John Monk, one of the cassiques, who named him in 1683 to be a guardian of his daughters Elizabeth and Sarah Monk. Paty's four children were Mary (married ... Mullins), Edward, Sarah (married Robert Fenwick), and Elizabeth (married John Boone).

John Boone and Elizabeth Paty had seven children: Sarah (married 1st Hugh Hext; 2nd Andrew Rutledge), Thomas, Theophilus, Susannah (married George Haddrell), Mary, Elizabeth (married 1st Mark Holmes, 2nd Francis Craxton), and William.

Family descends through his daughter Sarah's first marriage to Hugh Hext.

HUGH HEXT (fl.1686) immigrated to Carolina with his family from Dorsetshire, England, about 1686 and settled on the Stono River in Colleton County. His landholdings included 870 acres on the Stono River and 640 acres on the Port Royal River. He was a member of the Second and Fourth Assemblies and held other public offices.

The name of his wife is not known; they had ten children: Alexander, Edward, David, Thomas, Amias, Hugh, Amelia (married ... Godfrey), Katherine (married ... Still), and Martha (married 1st William Bower; 2nd John Bee). The marriages of his children and grandchildren connected the Hexts with the families of Stanyarne, Hamilton, Grimbball, Boone, Rutledge, Sams, and Edings.

His son Captain HUGH HEXT (d.1732) was a resident of St. Paul's Parish during the 1720s and then moved to Christ Church Parish where he had a plantation on Wando Neck. He also had two houses in Charleston and 640 acres in St. Helena's Parish. He served in two Assemblies and was captain in the militia, Justice of the Peace, and sheriff of Colleton County. He was churchwarden for St. Paul's in 1725-1726 and for Christ Church Parish, where he owned a pew, in 1729-1732. In 1723 he married Sarah Boone, daughter of John Boone and Elizabeth Paty. Only one child is known, a daughter Sarah, who at the time of her marriage to Dr. John Rutledge in 1738 was said to be the "chief heiress of the town." From her uncle Edward Hext, a merchant of Charles Town with a plantation at Pon Pon, she inherited plantations on Hilton Head Island. Dr. Rutledge subsequently sold this property to John and Benjamin Chaplin, and it is probably the same 400-acre, ocean-front property later known as Chaplin Plantation.

Family descends through Sarah Boone and John Rutledge.

(See also: Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives.)

JOHN RUTLEDGE (d.1750), surgeon, came to Carolina about 1730-1735 from County Meath in the north of Ireland. His brother Andrew, an attorney, preceded him and rose to distinction, becoming attorney general of the province and Speaker of the Commons. John Rutledge was the second physician in the province and was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment of Militia in 1738. He served as member of the Assembly from both St. Paul's and Christ Church Parishes, was a member of the Charleston Library Society, and a vestryman for Christ Church. He had a town house in Charleston, a plantation in Christ Church Parish, and two plantations on the Stono River. He was buried in St. Philip's churchyard in Charleston.

In 1738 he married Sarah Hext, daughter of Captain Hugh Hext and Sarah Boone. Of this marriage it was said that he captured the chief heiress of the town, gave up the idea of medical practice, and became a gracious host and quiet but active participant in the social and political affairs of the community. They had seven children: John, Andrew, Thomas, Sarah (married John Mathews), Hugh, Mary (married Roger Smith), and Edward. Through the marriages of his children, John Rutledge became allied with the families of Grimké, Middleton, Gadsden, Smith, Shubrick, and Mathewes.

The children of Sarah Hext and John Rutledge are a noteworthy group. Their eldest son John (1739-1800) became governor of South Carolina and its president, when he was known as "Dictator John." He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, Chief Justice of the state, and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was named Chief Justice in 1795, but his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

Thomas (1741-1783) was a member of the General Assembly and served as an officer in the Revolution. Hugh (1745-1811) was a lawyer and judge and became Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, chancellor of the state, and judge of the Admiralty of the state. Edward (1749-1800) was also governor of the state and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Sarah's husband John Mathews, son of Sarah Gibbes and John Mathewes, was governor of South Carolina, 1782-1783. Mary (1747-1832), with her infant son Edward Smith, was the subject of a Romney portrait, painted in London in 1786.

Family descends through Mary Rutledge and Roger Moore Smith.

(See also: Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives.)

Sir ALLEN APSLEY (1569?-1630), Lieutenant of the Tower of London, was the youngest son of John Apsley, Esq., of Pulborough, Sussex. He was knighted in 1605 and in 1617 was made Lieutenant of the Tower. Many eminent prisoners were under his charge, including Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir John Eliot.

He was married three times, first to a rich widow in Ireland, whose name has been lost. His second wife was a daughter of Sir Peter Carew. He married third Lucy, daughter of Sir John St. John of Wiltshire. Three of his children are known: Lucy (married Colonel John Hutchinson), Sir Allen (1616-1683), and James. Allen was the eldest son of his third wife Lucy and was a royalist in high favor after the Restoration.

Sir Allen Apsley died at the age of 61 and was buried in the Tower Chapel.

(See also: Dictionary of National Biography.)

Colonel JOHN HUTCHINSON (1615-1664), of England, progenitor of the Carolina family, was one of that group, of whom Oliver Cromwell was the most famous, who signed the death warrant of King Charles I in 1649. He was the son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, knight of Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, and Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron of Newstead. Educated at Cambridge, he entered Lincoln's Inn in 1637, to study not law but music and divinity.

He was a Puritan soldier, taking the side of the Parliamentary group against the King, and in 1643 was appointed by Parliament to be governor of the town and castle of Nottingham. His kinsmen among the royalists tried to bribe him to turn over Nottingham to them, but he refused their offers and successfully rebuffed each military assault.

In 1646 he was elected to Parliament for Nottinghamshire, succeeding his father who died August 18 of that year. His religious views led him to the Independent rather than the Presbyterian party, and under his wife's influence he adopted the main tenets of the Baptists.

In 1648 he agreed to act as one of the King's judges, according to his wife very much against his will but because he felt himself obliged by his covenant with God and his position of public trust. After serious consideration and prayer, he signed the sentence against the King's life.

He was a member of the first two Councils of State of the Commonwealth, but in 1653 retired to private life. Cromwell tried unsuccessfully thereafter to persuade him to accept office.

After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 he escaped the fate of other regicides through the intervention of his kinsmen Lord Byron and Sir Allen Apsley, who submitted that he was not dangerous and had to a certain extent forwarded the Restoration. He was not satisfied, however, to be free while others of the King's judges were imprisoned.

In October 1663 he was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Yorkshire plot and gained some peace of mind after his imprisonment. He was confined to the Tower and treated severely. In May 1664 he was transferred to Sandown Castle in Kent, a ruinous and unhealthy place where he died four months later. He was buried at Owthorpe.

Although his defense of Nottingham was a service of great value to the Parliamentary party, his subsequent career in Parliament and Council of State shows little sign of political ability. It is reported that he was irritable, quick-tempered, and probably deficient in self-control. His fame rests on his wife's commemoration of his character.

His wife was Lady LUCY APSLEY (b.1620), daughter of Sir Allen Apsley and his third wife Lucy, daughter of Sir John St. John. Her father was Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and she was born in the Tower. Her parents spared no expense in her education and at one time she had eight tutors for as many different subjects. On July 3, 1638, she married Colonel John Hutchinson.

After her husband's death in 1664 she began writing his biography, which was intended simply for the preservation of his memory and the instruction of their children. It was finished in 1671 and in 1806 was published by the Reverend Julius Hutchinson as Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson. (Julius was a descendant of her husband's half-brother Charles.) It is said to possess a peculiar value among seventeenth century memoirs and as a picture of the life of a Puritan family and the character of a Puritan gentleman, to be unique, even though she overrates her husband's political importance and is prejudiced and partial. Her account of the civil war in Nottinghamshire, however, is full and accurate. This biography has been reissued, sometimes with revisions, at least eight times, most recently in 1965; a French translation was published in 1823. The lives of John Hutchinson and Lucy Apsley and the writings of the latter have been the subject of a number of works -- a current English bibliography shows eleven or more books and articles about them published in this century.

Lucy Apsley Hutchinson died sometime after 1675. The names of their children are not known except that one daughter was Mrs. Orgill. The Elliott-Gonzales family records show that there was a son, also named John, from whom the Carolina family is descended.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON (1721-1790), son of Dr. John Hutchinson and his first wife Ann, was a great-grandson of Colonel John Hutchinson and Lady Lucy Apsley. He was a planter in St. Bartholomew's Parish and a representative in the Fourteenth Royal Assembly. He held various other public offices, including Justice of the Peace, and in 1757 was captain of the Sixth Company (Chehaw District) of the South Carolina regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Hyrne. His property included a plantation in St. Andrew's Parish; three plantations in St. Bartholomew's -- Chehaw, Walnut Hill, and Combahee; a Charleston town house on East Bay; an island in the Ashepoo River; and several undeveloped tracts in Georgia.

He was married twice, first to Rebecca Holman, daughter of William Holman and his first wife Ruth Bodet; and second to Ann (her last name unknown). His children were born of the first marriage: Ann Holland (married Colonel William Skirving), Rebecca (married Philetheos Chiffelle), and Thomas. Family descends through his daughter Ann who married William Skirving.

(See also: C. V. Wedgwood, "The King's Trial," in Horizon, vol. 7, no. 3; and the Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives. A very full account of Colonel John Hutchinson appears in the Dictionary of National Biography.)

JAMES SKIRVING (c.1715-1787), born in Devonshire, England, was the son of William Skirving of Westminster. He had a brother William living in Great Britain in 1787. According to family tradition, James Skirving came to South Carolina as the surgeon of a British regiment and remained in the province, marrying a young girl whose immediate family had perished during a smallpox epidemic. Through this marriage he acquired large holdings in the vicinity of Jacksonborough.

He was a physician and planter in St. Bartholomew's Parish, and his property included a Charleston town house on White Point staffed by fourteen slaves, a tract on Turtle River in Georgia of 1,000 acres, and a plantation at Chehaw and 1,082 acres on Horseshoe Creek, both in St. Bartholomew's. He practiced medicine in addition to planting and during the 1740s was official parish physician. He represented St. Bartholomew's in a number of Assemblies both before and after the Revolution and held many public offices in Colleton and Charleston Districts. After the Revolution he gave the plantation at Chehaw to his son William and retired to Charleston. He was a member of St. Philip's Church and in 1752 was vestryman for St. Bartholomew's.

He appears to have married four times, but the name of his first wife is not known. She was presumably the mother of his daughter Elizabeth (married 1st Archibald Stobo; 2nd Philip Smith).

In 1744 he married Mary Jackson, daughter of Henry Jackson and probably the widow of Phillemon Parmenter. They had five children: James, William, Mary, Jackson, and Charles.

His third wife was Sarah Saunders, daughter of Roger Saunders and Anne Elliott, and widow of John Champneys. They had no children. After her death he married Charlotte Godin, daughter of Benjamin Godin and Marianne Mazyck, and widow of James Mathewes of Charleston; no children.

WILLIAM SKIRVING (1745-1812), planter of St. Paul's, was the son of James Skirving and his second wife Mary Jackson. During the Revolution he served in the militia, rising from captain in 1775 to colonel in 1778. He commanded a regiment at the Battle of Port Royal in 1778 and served with Francis Marion in 1779. When Charleston fell in 1780 he was paroled and took British protection, but shortly thereafter rejoined the American forces. His case was one which the British cited as a reason for delaying exchange of prisoners in 1781.

His holdings included several plantations in St. Bartholomew's which he received from his first wife, and the Chehaw plantation which his father gave him. From his father-in-law Thomas Hutchinson he inherited valuable property in Georgia, in St. Bartholomew's, and in Charleston. He represented St. Bartholomew's in a number of Assemblies and held other public offices.

Colonel William Skirving was married twice, first to Mary Sacheverell of St. Paul's, only child and heiress of Thomas Sacheverell. No children are known; she died in 1768, aged 18.

His second wife was Ann Holland Hutchinson of St. Bartholomew's, the daughter of Rebecca Holman and Colonel Thomas Hutchinson. Through this marriage he acquired Oak Lawn plantation and other lands amounting to perhaps 30,000 acres. They had two children, William and Anne Rebecca (married Thomas Rhett Smith).

The portraits of William Skirving and his wife Ann were painted by the colonial artist Jeremiah Theus and have remained in the family, descending to their great-great-great-granddaughter, Harriott Rutledge Elliott Gonzales, who was the last of the family to make Oak Lawn her residence. When she died unmarried in 1957 Oak Lawn passed to her nephew Frank Hampton of Columbia, and the Skirving portraits, to her godson and greatnephew Dr. Ambrose Gonzales Hampton, Jr. The portrait of Colonel Skirving is still in his possession, while that of Mrs. Skirving belongs to his sister Henriette Hampton Morris.

There are no descendants known by the name Skirving. The family was connected through marriage with the families of Wilkinson, Price, Postell, Fishburne, Smith, and McPherson, and distantly with the family of George Washington.

Family descends through Anne Rebecca Skirving who married Thomas Rhett Smith.

THOMAS RHETT SMITH (1768-1829) was the son of Roger Moore Smith (a member of the Provincial Congress and lieutenant-colonel of militia during the Revolution) and his wife Mary Rutledge (sister of Governor John Rutledge). He was educated in Paris, perhaps also in England. A fine planter and lover of flowers, he laid out ten acres of rose gardens around his house at The Bluff, which was a miniature replica of the gardens at Versailles. He is said to have been far in advance of his time in agriculture.

When the Charleston Courier was founded, the publisher hoped that Smith would accept the editorship, and it was held open for him for a long time. He was very retiring, however, and preferred the lettered leisure of his plantation life and his rose garden, and declined to undertake work which would have meant leaving his plantation to live in Charleston. The family thought he later regretted this decision, for although he was a brilliant essayist, he left nothing permanent in literature, and his last words, on his death bed, were "My life has been written in the sand."

A meeting was arranged between John C. Calhoun, at the height of his power, and Thomas Rhett Smith at a banquet given in Calhoun's honor in Charleston. A number of able men gathered to enjoy the matching of wits of these two great minds, and shortly after the event a Northern man who attended, reported that Smith easily revealed himself the more brilliant.

In 1795 he was married to Ann Rebecca Skirving, daughter of Colonel William Skirving and Ann Holland Hutchinson. They had seven children: William Skirving, Mary, Bethia, Ann Hutchinson (married William Elliott), Thomas Rhett, Caroline, and Edward.

Family descends through his daughter Ann Hutchinson, who married the Honorable William Elliott; she brought with her Oak Lawn plantation and other lands amounting to perhaps 30,000 acres.

(See also: James H. Rice, Jr., The Aftermath of Glory, Charleston, 1934.)