

Name of Haskell family homes

Charles T. Haskell lived at "Charlie's Hope" "in the Flatwoods west of Abbeville. . . ." [see Lowry P. Ware, *Old Abbeville: Scenes of the Past of a Town Where "Old Time Things are not Forgotten"*, p.97. This must have been the second house owned in Abbeville District by Charles T. Haskell after he purchased the "Starke House." This name has not been found elsewhere but one can trust anything Lowry P. Ware wrote.

Walter Edgar, *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, 433: Alexander Cheves Haskell (September 22, 1839 – April 13, 1910 buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Columbia) finished SC College second in his class in 1860, went to war, returned to Abbeville to teach school and practiced law (1865-1867) and served in the House of Representatives at the same time. In 1867 he was elected a district court judge, resigned it soon after and taught law in Columbia. He resigned that position and opened a law office in Columbia.

Louise H. Daly, *Alexander Cheves Haskell: Portrait of a Man* (Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot Publishing Company, a 1989 reprint of the 1934 original) 3, 7, 8, 40, 179, 186, 189, 192.

Elanthen Haskell who moved from Massachusetts to Orangeburg, SC after the Revolutionary War and married Charlotte Thomson daughter of Colonel William Thomason who fought in the Revolutionary War. Their son, Charles T. Haskell married Sophia Lovell Cheves in 1830 and moved to Abbeville District. Their son was Alexander ("Alec") Cheves Haskell who was educated at the Sahlleben school in Charleston and went to South Carolina College during its golden years. Alec was born in Charles T. Haskell's summer home, "The Cabins" four and a half miles from Abbeville Court House (or C. H., usually an abbreviation for Court House). Alex fought in the Mexican War and was a Civil War cavalry commander. He lost an eye in battle, returned to Abbeville, was elected to the SC House of Representatives, and remained in the Columbia area.

His family called their home in Orangeburg "The Plantation" and the "Home Place" and probably used the same terms when they built (in the 1840s) in Abbeville District. His grandfather, Langdon Cheves, (1776-1857) was a Congressman, Speaker of the US House of Representatives and second president of the Bank of the United States. Langdon Cheves suggested the family move to Abbeville District where they purchased land and a house from Major Starke. They called this the "Starke House."

The Haskell family expanded the Starke House and added a large piazza. In the 1840s a new house built by a slave carpenter force from wood cut at their own mill and bricks made on their farm. The mill was on the "Turkey Hill" place used by African Americans in the summer. On page forty the term "Home Place" was used to refer to their new house.

When Haskell first moved to Columbia he lived in a very modest house. In 1875 his father in law gave his wife 250 acres and house called "Clairmont" about four miles east of Columbia off the Richmond Road. In 1882 Haskell purchased a huge home built (c. 1786) by the Taylor family who sold the land on which the capitol of Columbia was built. Taylor retained the hill overlooking the Congaree River valley near the I-26 bridge for his homesite. It was built with huge long-leaf pine timbers morticed together without nails. Each of the two living rooms were thirty feet square. Extensive gardens surrounded the House on the Hill featuring exotic plants. Haskell family members called this the "House on the Hill" and continued to live there until it burned on February 4, 1893. After the fire the family moved into the old house of Mrs. Singleton at 1603 Senate Street, Columbia, SC.

