

Montgomery County Virginia

≡ The First 100 Years ≡

Text by
Judge C. W. Crush

Index by
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Fincastle County Organized

In the year 1772, twelfth in the reign of George III, it was represented to the House of Burgesses by the inhabitants residing upon the waters of the Holstein and New River that great inconvenience occasioned by their vast extent of country, and consequent remote situation from the courthouse, viz: that of Botetourt. That body heard the prayer and at once passed an act by which it was declared, "That from and after the first day of December next (1772), the county of Botetourt shall be divided into two distinct counties, that is to say, all that part of the said county within a line to run up the east side of New River to the mouth of Culbersons, thence a direct line to the Catawba road, where it crosses the dividing ridge, between the North Fork of Roanoke and the waters of New River; thence with the top of the ridge to the bend where it turns eastwardly; thence a south course, crossing Little River, to the top of the Blue Ridge, shall be established as one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Fincastle; and all that other part thereof, which lies east and northeast of the said line, shall be one other distinct county and retain the name of Botetourt."

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884)

It was in the fall of 1772 that the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia passed an act creating the county of Fincastle, and it was on January 5, 1773 that the county government was organized. The new county lay entirely west of the divide that separates waters of the Atlantic from those of the Mississippi. It was the first government set up west of the mountain divide, and for its four years was the only unit of government in the West. Nominally Fincastle County extended from the Alleghany and Blue Ridge watershed to the Mississippi River, and from the North Carolina line to the Kanawha River. Actually it was composed of the New River, Holston, Clinch and Powder River settlements in south-west Virginia, the Watauga and Holston settlements in Tennessee and the infant settlements of Kentucky. By order of the Governor the county seat of Fincastle County was located at the Lead Mines on New River, and there, in a log house, the first county court in the Mississippi basin was convened on January 5, 1773. There, on June 25, 1774, the militia officer held a council for concerting measures of offense and defense against the savages in Dumore's War; there on January 20th., 1775, a Committee of Safety was named by the freeholders of Fincastle and a declaration of liberty was adopted which formally committed the West to the cause of the Colonies; there on September 3, 1776 the county was re-organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the first county government in the West under any independent American State was established.

extract from:

The South-west Corner.
Goodridge Wilson.

First Court Held for Fincastle County

The first court ever held for old Fincastle County convened at what was known as the "Lead Mines" (now in Wythe County), on the 5th day of January, 1772, at which time the following named gentlemen appeared, each holding a justice of peace, took the oath prescribed by law, and proceeded to open the court, viz: William Preston, William Ingles, William Christian, John Montgomery, Stephen Trigg, Robert Dock, Arthur Campbell, William Russell, Benjamin Estill, Samuel Crockett, and Alexander McKee.

A commission from the lieutenant governor of the colony directed to William Preston, appointing him sheriff of the county, was then read, and he, together with James Thompson, William Campbell, and William Christian, came into court and gave the bond required by law.

Then, John Byrd produced a commission, under the hand and seal of Thomas Nelson, secretary of Virginia, appointing him clerk of the court. William Ingles and Stephen Trigg administered the several oaths to his majesty's person and government, the oath of clerk, and he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, that of recording the first civil transactions in Southwest Virginia. On the motion of Mr. Byrd, William Christian was then appointed his deputy.

William Preston produced a commission from the masters of William and Mary College, appointing him surveyor of lands for the county; he, with William Campbell and James Thompson, his securities, gave the required bond and took the several oaths.

Then Ephraim Dunlop and Luke Bowyer took the usual oaths and were granted attorney's license to practice law in the Courts of this county, being the first lawyers ever granted permission to practice in a court in Southwest Virginia.

It was then ordered that Stephen Trigg send for weights and measures for this county as soon as possible, and on as low terms as he sells to his best customer.

License was granted to William Ingles to keep an ordinary at his house in this county; he having, with security, entered into and acknowledged a bond according to law.

"On the motion of Joseph Montgomery, leave is given him to build a mill on the Thorn Spring Branch, near the head thereof, on land that has never been surveyed."

"On motion of Francis Whitney, leave is granted him to build a mill where he now lives, on the waters of the Holstein River."

This entry appears in the proceedings of the second day, "This court doth recommend to his excellency, the governor, that they will be pleased to establish the courthouse for this county at a piece of land commonly called, "McCauleys Place", and the lands of Samuel Crockett, in lieu of the land of the "Lead Mines", for several reasons following: That the said "McCauleys Place"

and Crockett lies on the great road that passes through the county, and that it is well watered, timbered, and level; that it is much more central than the "Mines", and that it is in the neighborhood of a great deal of good land and meadows."

Then after appointing constables to serve over a territory now composing of a considerable portion of this commonwealth, naming overseers for the same, and recording marks by which stock roaming at large in the wilderness should be known, and having put the machinery of the government in running order, the court adjourned, and the county started upon its career of four short years of existence.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884)

Old Fincastle County Court Records

Fincastle &C.

Whereas Romeo a Negroe Man Slave of this County was this Day committed to the Goal (Jail) of this County by my Warrant, for feloniously conspiring and attempting to kill his Master: Therefor on his Majestys behalf, I require you, that you summon the Justices of you s'd County, to meet at the Courthouse on tuesday next, the sixth day of this month, by one o'clock in the Afternoon; then & there to hold a Court for the trial of the s'd Romeo, and for such other Purposes concerning the Premises, as is by Law required and directed: And that you have then there this Warrant. Given under my hand this fourth Day of Dec'r. 1774.

Arthur Campbell

To the Sheriff of
Fincastle County

Fincastle &C.

I send you herewith the Body of Romeo a Negroe Man Slave the property of William Campbell Gent. of this County, taken and brought before me for feloniously conspiring and attempting to kill his aforesaid Master: Therefore I command you the Goaler (Jailer) of s'd County to receive the said Negroe Romeo into your Goal (Jail) and Custody, and him there safely to keep until he shall be thence discharged, by due course of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal December fourth 1774.

Arthur Campbell (SEAL)

To the Keeper of the Goal
of the County of Fincastle

August 4th, 1775

This day being cald a upon by James Cleveland for and in behalf of George Washington Esq of Virginia and County of Farfax to prais and to value work and improvements maid on a sarten tract of land liing on the lower or south side of the Great Canhawa in Finn Cassell County and known by the quantity it contains Ten Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninty Acres as may befurther made appear by the patton and being First sean; the law Directs we the Subscribers to alow For as hear after mentioned--

No 1	Is a dwelling house 40 by 16 feet three rumes below Two above with a passeg 8 Feet Wide	375-0-0
No 2	Is a Dwelling house 42 by 16 Feet Two rumes below and two rumes above passeg 10 Feet wide	375-0-0
No 3	Is a Dwelling house 44 by 16 Feet Two rumes beLow and Two above passeg 12 Feet wide	200-0-0
No 4	Is in Tended for a barn 46 by 16 with stables on The broad side worck Dun on it Worth	93-0-0
No 5	Is a house 12 by 8 Feet	10-0-0
No 6	Is a house 16 by 8 Feet	10-0-0
No 7	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 8	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 9	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 10	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 11	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 12	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 13	Is a house 12 by 12 Feet or Caben	5-0-0
No 14	Is a house 14 by 13 Feet or Caben Not Finizhed	2-18-7-4
		L 1100-15-7-1/4

WB All so twenty Eight Acres of Land well Cleard and well Tild and on it a large crop of corn potatoes turkeys and Witness our hands

George Aubrey
William Stevens
John Clements

WB Ther is Near Two Thousand peach stones Carnales planted on the said Tract of land

Witness my hand

James Cleveland

I do hereby certify that William Ingles is entitles to two thousand acres of land for serving as an Officer agreeable to his Majestys Proclamation in the year 1763 and as he is desirous to locate the same in the County of Fincastle on any of the Wester Waters if he can lay the same on any vacant lands that have not been surveyed or patented by order of Council since the above proclama-tion; You are hereby strictly authorized and required to survey the same.

Given under my hand and seal at Williamsburg
day of March 1774.

To the Surveyor of the
County of Fincastle

Dunmore (SEAL)

Fincastle Extinguished and Montgomery Formed

During the years immediately following the formation of Fincastle County, emigration poured into the country included within its limits, and many hundred pioneers sold and found homes for themselves and their posterity along the streams and upon the plateaus of Southwest Virginia. Consequently but four years more passed away, when the assembly again heard the complaint sent up from this region to the effect that the county, (Fincastle), because of its vast extent, caused them great inconvenience.

That body now resolved that instead of creating one new county, they extinguished one and formed three more, and accordingly in the year 1776, the first year of the Commonwealth, said, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, that from after the last day of December next ensuing, the said county of Fincastle shall be divided into three counties, that is to say: All that part thereof which lies to the south and westward of a line beginning on the Ohio, at the mouth of Great Sandy River, and running up the same and the main northeasterly branch thereof to the Great Laurel Ridge or Cumberland mountain; thence southwesterly along the said mountain to the line of North Carolina, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of "Kentuckie"; and all that part of said county of Fincastle included in the lines beginning at the Cumberland Mountains, where the line of "Kentuckie" County intersects the North Carolina line; thence east along the said Carolina line to the top of Iron Mountain; thence along the same easterly to the source of the south fork of Holstein River; thence northwardly along the highest part of the high lands, ridges, and mountains that divide the waters of Tennessee from those of the Great Kanawaha, to the most easterly source of Clinch River, thence westerly along the top of the mountains that divide the waters of the Clinch River from those of the Great Kanawaha and Big Sandy Creek to the line of "Kentuckie" County; thence along the same to be the beginning shall be one other distinct county, and called and known as the name Washington, and all the residue of the said county of Fincastle shall be one other distinct county, and called and known by the name of Montgomery.

Let us briefly notice the county as it was then formed, or as it then existed. Its northeastern extremity was near Hardy Ford or Staunton river, now in the eastern part of Roanoke County; thence a line marking its northern boundary, extended northwest and passing near where Lewisburg now stands to the Hawks Nest on New River; thence with the stream and the Great Kanawaha to the Ohio River at Point Pleasant; thence down the Ohio a distance of fifty-four miles to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, thence up that stream to North Spring, where the three states of Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky join;

thence in a southeast direction to Sugar Grove, at the southern extremity of Wythe County; thence to a point on the east Blue Ridge, where the present counties of Carroll, Patrick, and Floyd join; thence northeast with the Blue Ridge to the place of beginning.

The territory thus embraced within its limits included an area of nearly twelve thousand square miles, equal to one-half the present State of West Virginia; three times as great as that of Connecticut; six times that of Delaware and ten times that of Rhode Island.

Since its formation, no less than twenty-five counties, wholly or in part, have been formed from it, viz: Greenbrier, in 1778; Kanawha, 1789; Wythe, 1790; Gryason, 1793; Monroe, 1799; Mason, 1804; Giles, 1806; Cabell, 1809; Logan, 1894; Floyd, 1831, Mercer, 1837; Pulaski, 1839; Tazewell, 1799; Raleigh, 1848; Wayne, 1842; Fayette, 1831; Putnam, 1848; Roanoke, 1838; Summers, 1867; Lincoln, 1867; Craig, 1848; Boone, 1849; McDowell, 1866; Wyoming, 1865; and Bland, 1847.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884)

Members of the Safety Committee for Fincastle County, 1775 and 1776

William Preston, Chariman
Abraham Trigg, Clerk
Stephen Trigg
Will Sawyers
John Montgomery
Walter Crockett
Thomas Madison
Andrew Boyd
James Thompson
George Ewing
James McCorkle

William Herbert
James McGavock
Isaac Shelbie
James Robinson
Jos. Cloyd
Wm. Davies
William Ingles
William Doak
Antho Bledsoe
Evan Shelbie

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County at Mr. James McGavock's
the 8 day of November, 1775.

William Preston
Stephen Trigg
John Montgomery
Walter Crockett
Thomas Madison
Andrew Boyd
James Thompson
George Ewing
James McCorkle
William Herbert

Will Sawyers

: Present

Abraham Trigg - Clerk to Committee

William Preston - Chairman to Committee

Mentioned in Minutes.

Hon. Edmund Pendleton, President of the Committee of Safety.

Captain Isaac Bledsoe

Captain David Looney

Captain John Shelbie

Captain James Montgomery

Captain William Cock

Captain Benjamin Logun

Major Antho Bledsoe

Captain Isaac Shelbie

Captain William Edmondston

Captain Aaron Lewis

Captain John Campbell

Captain James Thompson

Captain Robert Buchanan

Captain Joshue Stephens Draper

Captain James McCorkle

Captain Jos. Cloyd

Roger Topp

Stephen Trigg

Major James Robertson

Captain Skeggs

Captain Taylor

Captain Burks

Captain Woods

Captain James Blackmore

Captain John Dunken

Captain Thomas Maiston

Charles Diverix

John Jenkins

Col. Richard Henderson

John Berry

Alex. Montgomery

Evan Williams

Will Sawyers

James Young

Thomas Madison

Captain James Shelbie

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County at Mr. James McGavock's
the 8 day of November 1775.

Present

William Preston

Stephen Trigg

Will Sawyers

John Montgomery

Walter Crockett

Thomas Madison

Andrew Boyd

James Thompson

George Ewing

James McCorkle

William Herbert

Gent: part of the 21 members Chosen yesterday agreeable to the order of Convention.

Resolved that Abraham Trigg is appointed to this Committee as Clerk.

Resolved that William Preston Esgr. is appointed Chairman to this Committee.

Agreeable to an order of the Convention, directing the Comm'ee. of the Several Counties within this Colony, To take the Number of persons therein of all ages and Sexes, distinguishing whether they be white or black, male or Female, of the Males whether they are above or under Sixteen years of age.

It is Therefore resolved that it be recommended to and requested of Captain Isaac Bledsoe, Captain David Looney, Cap. James Shelbie, Cap. John Shelbie, Cap. James Montgomery, Cap. William Cock, and Capt. Benjamin Logun, or in Their absence, their next officers to take in a list of the persons in each of their Company's and deliver the same to Major Antho Bledsoe and Cap. Isaac Shelbie or Either of them.

Also that Cap. William Edmondston, Cap. Aaron Lewis, and Cap. John Campbell do take a list and deliver it to Cap. Thompson who is to take a list also of his own Co.

Also that Cap. Robert Buchanan and Cap. Jehue Stephens do take a list and give in to Mr. W. Doak.

Also that Cap. William Buchanan and Cap. John Draper do take lists and give in to Mr. John Montgomery, Sen.

Also that Cap. William Herbert take in a list in his own and Cap. Coxe's Company.

Also that Capt. James McCorkle take a list in his Company and Capt. Cloyd's.

Also that Majr. James Robertson take in a list in Cap. Skeggs and Cap. Taylor's Company.

Also that Col. William Preston take in a list in Cap. Burks' & Cap. Wood's Compy.

Also, that Cap. John Blackmore, Cap. John Dunken and Cap. Thomas Maiston take in a list & give Cap. Daniel Smith who is to take in a list in his own Company.

A Letter from the Honbl. Edmund Pendleton, president of the Committee of Safety, dated 18th of Oct. past Directed to the Chairman of this Committee was prod'd and being read it appeared that the Comm'ee was requested to have 6 Tunns of Lead Emediately made for Publick use.

It was Therefore resolved that this Committee do agree with so person to cast that Quantity of Lead for the afores'd purpose where upon Charles Diverix and John Jenkins appeared before the Committee and Engaged to furnish the said Quantity of Lead at Chiswells Mines by the 8th day of Decem. next a. 4 --.

Charles Deverieus engaged to carry one Tunn of said lead to Manchester emediately after the said 8th day of Dec. and also Inform the Committee that Evan Williams would Carry another Tunn at the same time.

Captain James McCorkle engaged to have Carried 2 Tunn at or about the same time.

Mr. Will Sawyers also undertook to have Carr'd the other 2 Tunn at or about the same time, all of which Gent. are to receive £9p Tunn for the Carriage.

This Committee beg leave to Nominate and recommend James Montgomery to the Committee of Safety as a proper person for a Cap. of the Militia, for this County, and John Berry for his lieutenant, & Alexander Montgomery for his Ensign.

It appearing to the Committee that it was necessary to divide Capt. John Shelby's Company of Militia & his Subalterns falling in that part that was taken of

makes it necessary to appoint others James Young is therefore recommended to the Comm'ee. of Safety as a proper person for a Lieutenant and Roger Topp for Ensign to the S'd Company.

Whereas, Col. Richard Henderson hath propos'd the opening of a waggon road from the Town House on Holston's to Harrodsburg & Boonsburg in Transilvania which will be of the greatest advantage to the adventurer's in that purchase as will as to those, who may settle on the north side of the Kentucky River in this County; and whereas the Burden of opening and clearing thereof, will be attended with too great an Expence for the present Infant State of that Country he hath proposed to open inscriptions from this and the neighboring Colonies & Provinces for that purpose & pray'd that this Committee would patronize so noble an undertaking & receive into their Custody any subscriptions papers, which may be the offerings, of Publick spirits & Generosity. It is therefore resolved that Col. Hendersons said proposals do meet with our Hearty Concurrence and that we will cheerfully receive the said subscriptions and appoint a Sub-Committee, who in Conjunction with Col. Henderson or Commissioners from Transilvania appointed for that purpose, may agree with the undertakers for the Letting the Opening of the said road, seeing that the money so subscribed be portionably laid, and that it be not misapplied.

Resolved that Major. Antho Beldsoe, Cap. James Thompson & Cap. Isaac Shelbie may be a sub-committee for the purpose aforesaid.

This Committee being inform'd that the Commissioners appointed to settle the Expence of the late Expedition intended to propose to the Committee of safety that the money due the people on account of that expedition should be paid some below the mountains.

It is therefore resolved that Thomas Madison, Stephen Trigg and James McCorkle, be appointed to draw up a petition to the Committee of safety against such a proposition and that they hand the same to the Chairman of this Committee, who is to transmitt it to the Committee of Safety.

Committee Adj'd.

Will Preston, Chairman.

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County at Mr. James McGavock
on the 27th of November 1775.

Thomas Madison
Stephen Trigg
John Montgomery
William Doak
Walter Crockett
Andrew Boyd

: Present

James McGavock
William Sayers
James McCorkle
William Herbert
Joseph Cloyd
George Ewing

Mentioned in Minutes

William Preston
Stephen Trigg
Ephriam Dunlop

At a Meeting of the Committee for Fincastle County at Mr. James McGavock's on
the 27th of November 1775.

Present

Thomas Maidson
Stephen Trigg
John Montgomery
William Doak
Walter Crockett
Andrew Boyd

James McGavock
William Sayers
James McCorkle
William Herbert
Joseph Cloyd
George Ewing

Gents.

Resolved that upon the absence of Col. William Preston, Chairman to this
Committee, Stephen Trigg Gent. is elected Chairman pro-Tempore.

Ephriam Dunlop, Gent. who was appointed Commissary of provisions and Com-
missary Stores for the Company of men stationed in Fincastle produced a Bond
with security for this faithful discharge of that office, which was app'd. of
by this committee & acknowledged before it. It is therefore order'd that it be
certified to the Committee of Safety.

Committee Adj'd

Stephen Trigg, Chairman.

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County, January the Tenth, 1776

Present

William Preston, Ch:
John Montgomery
James McGavock
Jas. Robinson
Jos. Cloyd
Thoms. Madison
Wm. Davis
Andw. Boyd

William Ingles
Walter Crockett
William Doak
George Ewing
William Sawyers
James McCorkle
William Herbert

Mentioned in Minutes

John Taylor
Michael Woods
Wm. Buchanan
John Draper
John Duncan
Robert Buchanan
Jeremiah Pierce
James Montgomery
Henry Thompson
John Anderson

Henry Patton
Ephraim Dunlop
Captain Buchanan
Samuel Hays, Lt.
John Simpson
William Davies
Alexander Willie
Jno. Campbell
Captain James Skeggs
Thomas Ingles

James Byron
Frederick Edwards
William Doak
Isreal Lorton
Archebald Woods
William McMullin
Josias Baker
Robert Sawyers
Philiman Kavanaugh
Alex-r. Ewing
Henry Francis
Capt. James Thompson
Charles Deverix

John Spratt
John Hill
Captain Taylor
James Byrns
Wm. Sayers
Andrew Hatfield
Jacob Francisco
John Montgomery, Junr.
James McCorkle
Captain John Campbell
Captain Lewis
Captain Burks

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County, January the Tenth, 1776.

Present

William Preston, Ch:
John Montgomery
James McGavock
Jas. Robinson
Jos. Cloyd
Thoms. Madison
Wm. Davis
Andw. Boyd

William Ingles
Walter Crockett
William Doak
George Ewing
William Sawyers
James McCorkle
William Herbert

Agreeable to an ordinance of Convention respecting the Oathes to be taken by the militia officers of ebery County in the Colony of Virginia. William Preston took the oath of a County Lieutenant, William Ingles of a Colonel, James Robinson Lieutenant Colonel.

Agreeable to said ordinance William Herbert, Joseph Cloyd, John Taylor, Michael Woods, Wm. Buchanan, John Draper, James McCorkle, John Duncan, & Robert Buchanan took the oath of a Captain of the Militia as prescribed by said Ordinance.

Jeremiah Pierce, James Montgomery, Henry Thompson, John Anderson, James Byron, Frederick Edwards, William Doack, Israel Lorton & Archebald Woods took the oath prescribed by said ordinance for a Lieutenant of the Militia.

William McMullin, John Montgomery, Josias Baker, Robert Sawyers, Philliman Kavanaugh, Alex-r. Ewing, Henry Francis, and Henry Patton took the oath prescribed by said ordinance for an Insign of the Militia.

Upon an application made by Ephraim Dunlop, who was app-d. Commissary by this Committee for the men stationed in this County to ascertain such a sum of money as we should think sufficient allowance for his Trouble & expence in discharging said office, resolved that we will whenever the Honourable the Committee of Safety shall favour us with instructions for that purpose it under our Consideration.

Upon a petition being presented from the Inhabitants of Rich Valley setting forth the great Distance & Inconveniences of Attending & mustering under Cap. John Campbell, Lewis, & Buchanan, & praying a Division of the Company's it is resolved that Cap. John Campbell, Cap. Lewis & Cap. Buchanan's Companies be divided, and that John Campbell of the Valley be recommended as a Capt. over the Inhabitants thereof. Samuel Hays his Lieutenant & John Simpson his Ensign. William Davies, Cap. Jas. Thompson & Wm. Doack or any Two of them are app'd. to nominate the persons to serve under the said Captain Campbell.

Resolved that Alexander Wilie be recommended as a proper person to serve as a Lieutenant in Cap. Jno. Campbell's Company of the royal Oak.

Capt. James Skeggs setting forth his Inability to serve as a Captain on acct. of his infirm state of Health, resolved that Thomas Ingles be recommended as a proper person to succeed him in His Commission.

This Committee being informed that John Spratt damn'd this Comm'ee. said he could and would raise one Hundred men for the King to enforce the present measures that he had fifteen Loads of Powder for the Comm'ee. & Two of them for Col. Preston. It is therefore resolved that the said Spratt be served, with a Copy of this order & be summonsed to appear at the next Committee to answer the same.

This Committee being inform'd that John Hill in a Conversation with one of the members of this Committee, said that all his Neighbors & all the people up and down the river were for the King except Capt. Taylor and James Byrns, that he for his part declared himself openly for the King. That he told a Servant man the property of Wm. Sayers, that in about a month he and all the negroes would get there Freedom. It is therefore resolved that he be served with a Copy of this order & be summoned to appear at the next Committee to answer the same Resolved that Andrew Hatfield be appointed Ensign in Capt. Burks Comp'y. in room of Jacob Francisco who it appears is no inhabitant of this Country.

John Montgomery, Junr. informing this Committee that he had contracted with the Committee of Carolina for a Quantity of lead & afterwards came to this County & made a positive agreement with Charles Deverix & others who work the lead Mines in this County, it appears to this Committee that the s'd Diverix and the others Concern'd with him entirely decieved and disappointed him the s'd Montgomery & that it was unpracticable for him to comply with the Contract into with Comm'ee. of Carolina. The s'd Diverix & others notwithstanding their prior agreement with M. Montgomery unknown to this Comm'ee. Contracted with them for Six Tun of Lead to be sent to the Comm'ee. of Safety for this Colony which they have not delivered altho, it was to have been done some time past.

Resolved that Cap. James McCorkle be app'd. to Contract with people to waggon the lead from the Mines to Manchester & in case a back load cannot be had that they should be paid equally as much as if they had brought a back load.

Committee Adj'd.

Wm. Preston, Chairm'n.

At a Meeting of the Committee at Mr. James McGavock's on Friday the 23 Day of
February, 1776.

Present

William Preston, Chairman
John Montgomery
George Ewing
Thos. Madison
James McCorkle
Stephen Trigg
Jos. Cloyd
William Sayers

James McGavock
James Thompson
Andrew Boyd
Jas. Robinson
Walter Crockett
William Davies
William Doack

Mentioned In Minutes

James Thompson
John Stephens
Thomas Burk
John Lucas
George Adams
Andrew Hatfield
Jos. Cloyd
James McGavock
Cap. Walter Crockett
John Montgomery
James McGavock
William Sayers
Andrew Boyd
Wm. Preston

Colo. Ingles
William Davis
Stephen Trigg
James McCorkle
Thomas Madison
James Thompson
William Doak
John Spratt
James Crabtree
Andrew Thompson
Samuel Campbell
Captain Robert Buchanan
Charles Deverix
John Gillihan

At a Meeting of the Committee at Mr. James McGavock's on Friday the 23 day of
February, 1776.

Present

William Preston, Chairman
John Montgomery
George Ewing
Thos. Madison
James McCorkle
Stephen Trigg
Jos. Cloyd
William Sayers

James McGavock
James Thompson
Andrew Boyd
Jas. Robinson
Walter Crockett
William Davies
William Doack

The Committee proceeded to swear James Thompson, Jehue Stephens & Thomas Captains.

Likewise John Lucas Lieutenant & George Adams Ensign.

Andrew Hatfield came into Committee & proposed to supply the County with one Hundred Weight of good powder at Six Shillings p'd. and in order to enable him so to do requested of the Committee Twenty Weight of Brimstone, which the

Comm'ee agreed to Furnish him with; Provided he could give Security for applying the same to the purpose above upon which Jos. Cloyd was his Security for the True performance of the same.

Resolved that James McGavock, Cap. Walter Crockett and Mr. John Montgomery or any of them be a Commee. to Inspect & receive the powder & give Mr. Hatfield a Certificate for the same, if approv'd off, which is to Intitle him to his pay.

Resolv'd. that Mr. James McGavock, Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. William Sayers, & Mr. Andrew Boyd be a Committee to agree with 9 waggons, Including such as they have already engaged and can be depended on to carry the Lead to WmBurg & Bring Salt from Hampton & that Colo. Wm. Preston agree with the Tenth.

Resolv'd. that two loads of the Salt be left at Colo. Ingles, two at Fort Chiswell, one at Mr. William Davis's and the remainder at the Town House. That Stephen Trigg, James McCorkle, Thomas Madison & Wm. Ingles or any Three of them be a Committee to sittle the price, receive the money & Distribute the salt to be left at Colo. Ingles's. That James McGavock, John Montgomery, William Sawyers, & Andres Boyd do the same with that to be left at Fort Chiswell. That James Thompson, William Davies, & William Doak, do the same with the salt to be left at Wm. Davies's and the Town House. That the said Committee have right to Swear such as apply's. for salt & to distribute the same according to their respectibe necessities, so that every person may be supplied as Equally as it can be possiably ascertain'd.

John Spratt being summon'd appear'd and the evidences examined and the s'd. Spratt heard in his own defense, Resol'vd that the s'd. Complaint is duly proven. But the s'd. Spratt having made Concessions to the Committee, Promis'd a good behavior for the future and volluntarily taking an oath to be faithfull & True to the Colony and Dominion of Virginia he is therefore acquitted and restored to the Friendship & Confidence of his Countrymen.

Petitions from sundry of the Inhabitants of Pendleton district lying to the Westward of Donaldson's line, setting forth their strong attachment to the American couse, their desire to be incorporated with this Colony and subject to the same regulations, and their willingness to pay their proportionable Part of the Publick expences, This Committee taking the same under their Consideration are of opinion their Pets. are reasonable, and that they ought to be prefer'd. to the next Convention by the Delegates by the Delegates of this County.

Resolv'd. that James Crabtree is appointed Ensign in the room of John Simpson in Captain John Campbell's Compy of the rich valley.

Whereas there is a doubt in the Committee whether Andrew Thompson, or Samuel Campbell sh'd. be pref'd. to the Lieutenancy in Captain Robert Buchanan's Compy. they are both requested to attend the next Committee that the same may be then determined.

Upon the application of Charles Deverix desiring to know whether he should proceed to work the Mines this Comm'ee. have recommended it to him to make the Lead he contracted for, for this County, Amherst, Buckingham, Chesterfield, & Amiliz, until such Time as he is other ways order'd. by the Convention of this State.

Resolv'd. that John Gillihan ought to be p'd. Three Pounds for carrying Lead from the Lead Mines on New River to Fort Pendleton Exclusive of Ten Shillings deducted for 30 tt of Lead lost.

Comm'ee. Adj'd. untill

Tomorrow 6 OC.

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County Feby. 24, 1776.

Present

The same members as the day before.

Mentioned in Minutes

Robert Trimble
Robert Sawyers
John Buchanan
Ephraim Drake
William Ward
Jos. Drake
William Doak
James Knox
Nathan Reid
Andrew Boyd
John Montgomery
Thomas Madison
William Ingles
Jos. Grey
James McGavock
James Robertson

Joseph Crockett
John Barksdale
James Knox
James Craig
William Buchanan
William Davies
Stephen Trigg
James McCorkle
Robert Sawyers
Jos. Crockett
George Ewing
Wm. Preston
Evan Shelbie
John Montgomery, Senr.
Walter Crockett
Abraham Trigg

At a Committee held for Fincastle County Feby. 24, 1776.

Present

The same members as the day before.

A Pet. being produced from Capt. Logans Compay. on Wolf Hills praying that Lieutenant Robert Trimble might be discontinued from serving in sd. Commission as an Improper person, this Committee are of opinion that the sd. be continued as Lieutenant untill his accussers make good the allegation in their Pet. which they may do at the next Committee held for this County, on giving him 10 days previous notice with a copy of their complaint.

Robert Trimble took the oath of a Lieut. of the Militia in Captain Logans Company.

In obedience to an ordinance of the Honble. the Convention, the Committee have appointed the following officers viz:

Joseph Crockett, Captain, Robert Sawyers, first Lieutenant, John Barksdale, Second Lieutenant, & John Buchanan, Ensign.

James Knox, Captain, Ephraim Drake, first Lieutenant, James Craig, Second Lieutenant, William Ward, Ensign.

Whereas from the scattr'd situation of the Inhabitants of this County, the very great distance that a majority of them live from the Court House and their being on the Frontiers expos'd to the Hostile attacks of the Neighboring Tribes of Indians, It has been Judged Impracticable to convene them to a General Muster the County Lieutenant Sensible the difficulties the Inhabitants labour under on this account hath apply'd to this Committee for their advise herein. The Committee from the above reasons have unanimously advised him to postpone calling a general muster the ensuing Spring untill application be made to the Convention to grant such Indulgence to said Inhabitants as they may Judge reasonable.

William Buchanan & Jos. Drake gave Bond for John Buchanan & recd. 9 £.

William Davies and William Doak Enter'd into Bond for Will. Ward, the Chairman pd. them £ 9.

Stephen Trigg and Jos. Drake having enter'd into Bond for Ephraim Drake the Chairman hath paid Mr. Jos. Drake £ 21.

James Knox with Stephen Trigg & James McCorkle having enter'd into Bond the Chairman hath pd. the Said Know £ 28.

Robert Trimble & Nathan Reid having enter'd into Bond for James Craig the Chairman hath paid the said Trimble £ 16.0.0.

Robert Sayers & Andrew Boyd, having enter'd into Bond the Chairman hath paid the sd. Sawyers £ 21.0.0.

Jos. Crockett with John Montgomery & George Ewing having enter'd Bond, the Chairman hath paid the sd. Crockett £ 28.0.0.

Jos. Crockett & Thomas Madison having enter'd into Bond for Barksdale, the Chairman hath paid Mr. J. Crockett £ 12.0.0. the whole being £ 100 the sum pd. Wm. Preston by James McCorkle.

Resolv'd. that William Preston, William Ingles & Evan Shilbie be Commissioners to meet the Companys to be enlisted at Mr. Jos. Grey's the 4th of April next to review the Soldiers and make report according to the ordinance.

Ordered that John Montgomery Sen., James McGavock, Walter Crockett, Stephen Trigg, & Thomas Madison be recommended to the Committee of Safety as proper persons to serve as Commissioners for this county.

Order'd that Will. Preston, James Robertson and Joseph Cloyd be appointed to attend the Commee. of this district.

Order'd that it be certify'd to the Committee of Safety that this Committee have Contracted with the different waggoners that they should be paid at the rate of 12/6 for every Hundred pounds of Lead they shall carry to WmsBurg.

Commee. Adjd.

Wm. Preston, Chairman.

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County at New Dublin 4th of April 1776.

Present

William Preston, Chairman
John Montgomery
Antho. Beldsoe
Andrew Boyd
Jos. Cloyd
William Davies
James McCorkle

Stephen Trigg
Evan Shelbie
William Ingles
Walter Crockett
James McGavock
William Doack
Thomas Madison

Gentlemen.

Mentioned in Minutes

Isaac Bledsoe
John Campbell
David Looney
John Blackmore
Jno. Cox
John Williams
Enoch Orsburn
John Snoddy
John Anderson
John Lowery
Major Antho Beldsoe
William Porter
Andrew Crockett
Andrew Thompson
John Crawford
Captain Buchanan
Captain David Looney
George Maxwell
Captain Herbert
Cap. John Blackmore
William Doack
Alex. Ewing
Wm. Gleeves
Thomas Hash

Wm. Edmondston
Aaron Lewis
Thomas Maiston
Daniel Smith
Charles Campbell
James Maxwell
John Kincaid
Roger Topp
John Frazer
Arthur Campbell
David Cox
Alex. Ewing
Robert Sayers
Henry Francis
Robert Davies
John Anderson
Gilbert Christie
Samuel Ewing, Junr.
Thomas Foster
Abraham McClellon
William Davies
Cap. Thompson
James Ward

At a Committee Held for Fincastle County at New Dublin 4th of April 1776.

Present

William Preston, Chairman
John Montgomery
Antho Bledsoe
Andrew Boyd
Jos. Cloyd
William Davies
James McCorkle

Stephen Trigg
Evan Shelbie
William Ingles
Walter Crockett
James McGavock
William Doack
Thomas Madison

Gentlemen.

The following Captains of Militia Swore into their Como. Isaac Bledsoe, Wm. Edmondston, John Campbell, Aaron Lewis, David Looney, Thomas Maiston, John Balckmore, Daniel Smith & Jno. Cox.

The following Lieutenants swore into their Commissions. Charles Campbell, John Williams, James Maxwell, Enoch Orsburn, John Kincaid, & John Snoddy.

The following Ensigns were sworn into their Commo. Roger Topp, John Anderson, John Frazer, John Lowery, Arthur Campbell swore into Lieut. Colonel Commission. Majr. Antho Bledsoe swore into his Commission.

Committee Adjd. untill 4 o Clock.

Meet according to adjournment & present the same members as before.

David Cox appointed Lieut. in the room of Enoch Orsburn. William Porter Ensign in room of Alex. Ewing removed.

Andrew Crockett appointed Ensign in the room of Robert Sayers enter'd in the regular service.

It appearing to the Committee that the people on Cripple Creek live very inconvenient to their muster ground, & that there are a sufficient number to form a Company. Andrew Thompson is therefore recommended as a Proper person to the Committee of Safety for a Captain of said Company, Henry Francis, and John Crawford for his Ensign and Lieutenant.

Robert Davies is recommended to the Committee of Safety as a proper person for an Ensign in the room of Andrew Thompson in Captain Buchanan's Company who has removed.

John Anderson is recommended to the Committee of Safety as a proper person for a Lieutenant to Captain David Looney's Compy. in the room of Gilbert Christie who has removed himself out of the County and George Maxwell for his Ensign.

Samuel Ewing, Junr. is recommended to the Committee of Safety as a proper person for an Ensign to Captain Herbert in the room of Henry Francis.

Thomas Foster is recommended to the Committee of Safety as a proper person for Ensign to Cap. John Balckmore in the room of Abraham McClellon, who refused serving.

Mr. Doack, Mr. Davies, & Mr. Ewing are appointed to lay of Cap. Stephen's, Cap. Buchanan's, & Cap. Thompson's Lists so as to make it convenient for the people and to go as Low on Cripple Creek as Wm. Gleeves's and return the List to the County Lieutenant Certify'd.

It appearing to the Committee that a part of Cap. Coxe's Company live very inconvenient to their muster ground & a number sufficient to form a Compy. Enoch Orsburn is recommended for Captain, James Ward for Lieutenant, and Thomas Hash for Ensign to the sd. Compy.

Order'd that the first part of the money collected out of Salt after paying the waggonage, be applyed for the payment of the Kettles purchased by Colo. Preston for the use of the County.

Order'd that Majr. Anthony Bledsoe, Cap. Evan Shelbie and Cap. James Thompson be a sub committee or any Two of them to Examine into a Complaint Lodg'd against Robert Trimble and make a report at the next Committee.

Resolv'd that Captain James Knox be order'd to march with his Company of regulars to the regiment at Suffolk, and Cap. Crockett with his to the seventh regiment at Gloucester Court House.

The Committee Adjd.

Wm. Preston, Chairman.

At a Meeting of the Committee for Fincastle County Held at Fort Chiswell
June 11, 1776.

Present

William Preston, Chairman
William Doack
Stephen Trigg
William Sayers
James McGavock
Walter Crockett
Andrew Boyd
James McCorkle
Thomas Madison

Daniel Smith
Evan Shelbie
George Ewing
Anthony Bledsoe
John Montgomery
James Robinson
James Thompson
William Ingles

Mentioned in Minutes

William Buchanan
Evan Shelbie, Junr.
Samuel Ewing, Senr.
Cap. Montgomery
Cap. Shelbie
Cap. Thompson
Cap. Montgomery
Jeremiah Pearce
John Lowder
Roger Oates

John Montgomery, Junr.
Cap. Buchanan
Michael Daugherty, Junr.
John Simpson
Majr. Bledsoe
Cap. Russell
Cap. Herbert
James Newell
Colo. Ingles
Evan Williams

Montgomery County Court Records

Montgomery County to Wit:

Whereas Complaint has been made upon oath that Peter Kinder and Frederick Moore, Michael Kettering have taken Oath and entered Conspiracy not to lift arms against the King of Great Britain or his heirs, and to join the English and Indians and to adjust them in destroying the Country.

These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth to command you to take the above named Traitors to their country and bring them before us on or before the Fourth Day of May next in order to be dealt with as the Law Directs and we further require all officers both Civil and Military within this County to be aiding therein as they will answer the contrary at this peril, fail not and this shall be your warrant given under our hands and seals this 20th day of April 1779.

To any officer, Civil or Military
in this County to execute and
return which officer is hereby
empowered to -

Walter Crockett (SEAL)

William Davis (SEAL)

Command a guard for his assistance in this service.

IN COUNCIL

JANUARY the 16th 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

The Executive deem it essentially necessary that an accurate slate of the Commission of the Peace in each County, should be known to them, in order that they may judge of the propriety of adding to, or of rejecting propositions for, encreasing the number now in commission; and to enable them to have a sufficient number of the Acts of Assembly published for the use of all the acting Magistrates in the State. I beg leave for these reasons to request that you will be pleased to direct your Clerk to transmit to me, as soon as possible, a list of the named of all Magistrates in comission in your County, distinguishing

those who now act, such as are dead, have removed from the County, resigned, refused, or neglected to qualify; or who act as Inspectors of Tobacco, or as Deputy-Sheriffs.

I have the honor to be,
With due consideration and respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(CIRCULAR)

James Wood.

The Clerk of Montgomery

Know all men by these presents that we Jeremiah Maiston, James Newell, and Stephen Saunders are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, for the time being and his Successors in the just and full sum of Five Hundred Pounds Current Money to the which Payment well and truly & truly to be made we Bond ourselves our Heirs Executors & Admrs. jointly & Severally & firmly by these presents as witnesses our Hands and Seals this fourth day of September 1787.

The Condition of the above Obligation is such that whereas the above Bound Jeremiah Maiston Minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Church hath this Day obtained License to Celebrate the Rites of Matrimony under the Act of the Regulated the Soleminazation of Marriages, now if the above named Jeremiah Maiston shall well and truly & according to Law demean himself in the S'd. Trust, then the above obligation to be void or else to remain in full force & Virture.

Test	Jer. Maiston	(SEAL)
	J. Newell	(SEAL)
	Stephen Saunders	(SEAL)

Montgomery to Wit:

In obedience to an Act of assembly and an order of Court thereupon, You are hereby licensed to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony in S'd. County upon license first obtained from the Clerk of said County agreeable to law, or on thrice Publication of the Banns according to the words in the book of Common Prayer. If the persons to be married & rule in different parishes, the Banns are to be published in each Parish of the Minister of the one Parish shall not solemnize the marriages until he hath a certificate from the minister of the other Parish that the Banns have been thrice published and no obligations made against the parties joining together.

The First Countyséat

We have seen that the first court held for Fincastle convened at what was known as the "Lead Mines". These mines are situated on New River, opposite the mouth of Cripple Creek. Formerly they were worked with great profit, but the

discovery of lead in the far west had operated disadvantageously to the interest of the proprietors of these works, situated, as they are, so far inland and away from easy means of transportation. These mines were discovered very easily, and were extensively worked during the Revolution. The first proprietor was Colonel Chriswell, an English gentleman, who here built a frame house, the first of its kind in Southwest Virginia. The colonel opened the mines believing the ore to be that of silver, but in the days of the Revolution it proved to be something more valuable, lead. He afterward killed a man in a quarrell, and died in prison. Colonel Lynch then became the proprietor, and was in turn succeeded by Moses and Stephen Austin, the latter of whom was the father of Stephen Austin, whose name is so intimately connected with the early history of Texas, he having been born at this place. They worked the mines until 1796, since which time they have passed through the hands of several owners, as the Whites, Pierces, Jacksons, and others.

Near by is old Fort Chiswell, named for the first proprietor of the mines, Colonel John Chriswell. Here sat the first court for Montgomery county, and here was stationed the body of English grenadiers during Braddock's War and here a local tradition fixes the place at which Daniel Morgan was tied and whipped unmercifully for beating a British officer.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884.)

The First Lands Located in Montgomery

The first lands surveyed within the present limits of Montgomery County were those known as the "Patton Grant" by which permission was given by Governor Gooch, to locate 1,000,000 acres of land between the waters of the Roanoke and New Rivers. The first survey was made by Thomas Lewis, surveyor in Augusta County, in October 1747, but the patent was not issued until June 20, 1753. In the meantime, however, a number of surveys were made, in which many thousand acres were included, consisting of the best land lying in the region to which the surveys were restricted.

The patentee was Colonel James Patton, born in Ireland in 1692; he was bred to the sea, and in the wars of England with the Low Countries, served as an officer in the royal navy. After the treaty of Utrecht, he procured a passenger ship, and traded to the coast of Virginia. In 1752 he served as one of the commissioners on the part of Virginia at the treaty of Logstown, by which the colony secured the Indian title to all the region lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Ohio River. He was killed by the Indians in 1775, while surveying land in Drapers Meadows, near where the town of Blacksburg now stands. William Preston and William Thompson became his administrators, and as such parceled out and sold his lands to many purchasers.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884.)

Lands of Colonel Patton

1759 The Ex'rs. of Colo. James Patton Dr.
To the Quit Rent on the following lands fee.
Spring hill Land - 1390 Acres
Purgatory Bottom - 70 Acres
1 Tract Joining Purgatory Bottom - 60 Acres
Cherry Tree Bottom - 336 Acres
Jone's Bottom - 400 Acres
Roanoke Bottom - 102 Acres
Home House Trace - 150 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 193 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 248 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 122 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 71 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 133 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 82 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 392 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 220 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 080 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 50 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 100 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 100 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 100 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 100 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 62 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 244 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 91 Acres
Lands on Roanoke - 50 Acres

Quit Rents of 5014 Acres - £ 65: 0: 10 1/2

Rec'd of Mr. William Thompson Sixty five Pounds & ten Pence
Half penny in full of the above acct's.

Wm. Preston.

The French and Indian, or Braddock's War

The first records we have of men in regular service from the territory from which Montgomery was afterward formed, are those who served in the first Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel George Washington, which served in the old French and Indian War, and was at General Braddock's defeat at the battle of Mononghela, in 1775. Early in the spring of that year, General Edward Braddock arrived in this country with two regiments of British regulars designed to drive the French from the Ohio River. To co-operate with this force Virginia ordered out the First Regiment, composed mostly of hardy pioneers from her western frontier; the call met with a hearty response, and that regiment joined Braddock at Fort Cumberland.

Belong to that regiment, as may be seen by reference to the land office records at Richmond, were the following, all of whom were afterward prominent

in the short history of Fincastle and early history of Montgomery, viz: Robert Montgomery, William Montgomery, Jr., James Montgomery, Jr., James Montgomery, Sr., John Bethel, John Alcorn, John Alsup, Alexander Page, Alexander Buchanan, a lieutenant, Isreal Christian, a captain, John Wylie, Peter Wylie, and Alexander Boyd. All of these men received land warrants for their services, as may be seen by reference to the old records of Fincastle and Montgomery. We make two extracts from them, and find similar ones entered respecting all of the others.

"John Bethel having made it appear to this court that he served as a soldier in the first Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Washington, and remained therein from the time of his enlistment until the regiment was regularly discharged and that he has never obtained a certificate or warrant for land for the said service, ordered therefore that the same be certified to the registrar of the land office that the said Bethel may obtain the said warrant."

"Alexander Boyd produced a satisfactory evidence to the court that he had served as a lieutenant in Washington's regiment from 2nd day of May, 1759, until March, 1762, when the regiment was mustered out of service. Also that he served as postmaster to the Virginia forces ordered on an expedition to the Ohio under command of General Braddock; also, that he was muster master in Washington's Army from June 18th 1756, to the 22nd of February, 1758; also as lieutenant in Colonel Adam Stephen's regiment from the 7th day of May, 1762 to the peace of 17-3. It is therefore ordered that the same be certified to the registrar of the land office that he may receive land warrants due him for said service."

MEMORANDA - Of those who went and returned no more, we know nothing, but it is fair to presume that there were a number, for Washington, in his report of the slaughter at Braddock's Field, said "fully one-half of the Virginians fell, either killed or wounded". Many were the victims of the firing of the terrified British regulars, who were forming in platoons and discharging their pieces in every direction.

As before stated, the force to which these men belonged joined Braddock at Fort Cumberland. Here they were detained some time for want of horses, wagons, and supplies; but through the energy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster-general of the colonies, this deficiency was at length supplied and the army took up its line of march for Fort Duquesne. After a long and tedious march through an unbroken wilderness, the army reached the Monongahela river. The river was crossed, and no sooner had the advance entered a narrow defile between the hills than a deadly fire from an unseen enemy was poured in on all sides. The British regulars fled at the first fire, but the Virginia provincials, acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, behaved with a brave and resolution worthy of a better fate. They took trees and would have carried on the battle in that manner had it not been forbidden by General Braddock, who insisted upon forming his lines according to the tactics of civilization. That night, as the sun went down behind the western hills, a sulphurous smoke settled over the battlefield on which lay dead or wounded, General Braddock, sixty-one officers and seven hundred and fourteen privates. Washington, with his remaining mountaineers, covered the retreat and saved the remnant of the broken and shattered army, and at length, reached Fort Cumberland. Thus terminated the enterprise, one of the most memorable in American history, and one which for disaster and disappointment stands almost without a parallel in border warfare.

Montgomery April Court 1780

William Preston having made due & satisfactory proof to this Court that he served as a Captain of a Company of Rangers raised by act of Assembly from the 14th Day of July 1755 to the 24th Day of June 1756 when the s'd. company was disbanded by Order of the Governor of Virginia that he was under the command of Co. James Patton untill he was killed in the Service; then for some time under the immediate command of the Governor himself and the Remainder of the time under major Andrew Lewis an officer of the Virginia Regiment. That the s'd Preston was allowed his Bounty of Land for s'd Service by Lord Dunmore in December 1773.

It further appears to this Court by full & satisfactory proff that the s'd William Preston commanded another company of Rangers raised by an act of assembly of June the 8th 1757 when his commission was dated and continued in said service until the 4th day of May 1759 when the Company was disbanded by order of the Governor. That Part of the above time the s'd Preston was under the command of major Andrew Lewis untill may 1758 & afterward under the immediate command of the Governor of Virginia and that he never received any Bounty of Land or warrant for s'd Service agreeable to the King of Great Brittain's Proclamation of october 1763 and the act of assembly.

It also appears to this court by certificate & others satisfactory proff that the s'd William Preston is Representative of the following Persons who served in the above mentioned companies of Rangers to wit Josiah Cummings a Corporal, Thomas Saunders a Drummer, Tolly Mullican, James Steelman, Moses Fisher, Gardner Adkins, Thomas Lawler, and Nickolas Smith privates, inlisted in the said companies and who were all legally discharged when they were disbanded & that they never before received any certificate or warrant for Land nor did the said Preston receive any Land or warrant for the above services. Ordered that the same be certified to the Register of the Land Office for this State that warrants may issue to the s'd Preston as well for his own Service as those he represents for his Bounty of Lands agreeable and the Acts of Assembly before mentioned the King of great Brittain's Proclamation. He being an Inhabitant of Virginia ever since the s'd Services were performed either himself or the above named Persons whom he Represents.

David McGavock D C.. M C

I certify that Doct'r Thomas Lloyd Served as a Sergeant in a Company of Rangers under my Command upwards of two years, in the late French War. That he is entitled to two hundred acres of Land for Said Service agreeable to the Royal Proclamation of Oct. 1763, and that he never before obtained a Certificate for Said Service nor made Application for his Land.

Wm. Preston

Nov. 3rd 1772.

Montgomery March Court 1780

Peter Wylie having made it appear by Witnesses that he Served as a Soldier in a Company of Rangers raised for the Protection of this State in the late war

against the French. Therefore, he is entitled to Fifty Acres of Land under the King of Great Brittain's proclamation of 1763. Ordered that the same be certified to the Register of the Land Office for this State.

A Copy James McCorkle, C. M. C.

I certify that John South produced Certificates for dieting fourteen men who Guarded Capt. Morgan on his way to the Shawnee Nation & likewise Six Bundles of Fodder & Nineteen Quarts of Corn for sd Guard which I have entered in the Books.

April 5 1775.

Wm. Ingles.

I certify that John Codcirs Servant to Capt. Israel Christian Served as a Soldier in a Company of Rangers under my command during the late War between Great Britain and France and that the said Israel Christian as Representative to the sd. Codcirs is entitled to his Bounty of Land agreeable to the king of Great Brittain's proclamation of 1763.

Wm. Preston

I Certifie That the Bearer Peter Wright is entitled to fifty acres of Land agreeable to his Majesty's Proclamation of 1763, for his Service as a Soldier in a Company of Rangers under my Command which were disbanded in 1759.

Wm. Preston

I certify that the Bearer hereof William Davies is entitled to two hundred acres of Land for his Service as a Sergeant in a Company of Rangers under my Command disbanded in May 1759 according to his Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of Oct. 1763. Given under my Hand this first day of March 1774.

Wm. Preston

I Certifie that Mr. George Skillern Served near two years as a Serjeant in a Company of Rnagers under my Command in the time of the last French War & that he is entitled to two hundred acres of Land for sd. Service agreeable to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. That the Said Skillern never made application to the Governor of Virginia for sd. Land, nor did he before this Obtain a Certificate from me. That the Commissioned non Commissioned officers of sd. Comp. who obtained Certificates and applied to Sd. Dunmore when Governor of Virginia obtained Warrants to Survey their Lands.

Wm. Preston

November 1st 1779

I Certifie that Archibald Buchanan Served as a Corporal in a Company of Rangers under my Command in 1755 & part of 1756 raised by act of Assembly, and

that he is entitled to two hundred acres of Land for sd. Service agreeable to the Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763. Given under my hand this 9th day of Sep. 1779.

Wm. Preston

I Certifie that Doctr. Thomas S. Cloyd Served as a Serjeant in a Company of Rangers under my Command, upwards of two years, in the late French War. That he is entitled to two hundred Acres of Land for Said Service agreeable to the Royal Proclamation of Octr. 1763 and that he never before obtained a Certificate for Said Service nor made Application of his Land.

Wm. Preston

Novr. 3d 1799

March the 8th 1777

To Capt. McCorkle

Sr.

Pleas to pay the Bearer here of Thomas Neale what is becoming to mee for my Services in your Company and in So Dowing yo will obledg your Homble Servant.

I do hereby certifie that Alexander Sawyers Deceased served as Ensign in a companie under my command on two Expeditions sd Companie being incorporated with a Detachment from the first Virginia Regt. and that Rovert Sawyers is oldest son and heire of sd. Alexander deceased and that I think him intitled to two thousand acres of Land by his Majesties proclamation issued in the year 1763. Given under J. Blair

Andw. Lewis.

My Lord -

I beg it as a particular favour that your Lordship would be pleased to order by the Bearer Major William Englis a warrant for the Land to ye above mentioned Robert Sawyers who is in very Low circumstances. His taking a journey to Williamsburg would greatly distress him. I am

My Lord

Your most obedt. &
very Humble Servt.

Feby 26th 1774

Andw. Lewis

To the Right Honble John, Earle of Dunmore.

January 2nd, 1776

Sir,

Please to pay Aaron Lewis the Sum of Six pounds Ten shillings out of my wages for Serving as a Soldier under the Commd. of Cap. James Herod in the Expedition against the Shawnees and this Order shall be a full receipt for the Same.

James Cowen.

Test

Nath. Henderson

To Col Swift Cabell

Montgomery County

Thomas Kirk made oath before me that the lived in the neighborhood when John Bethell Enlisted as a Soldier in the Virginia Regiment in 1758. That he knows that said Bethell Served that Company. As witness my hand.

Thos. Kirk

Sworn before me March 3d 1780.

Wm. Preston.

Sir:

As I served as a soldier Under Captn. McCorkle to Watango under command against the Cherokees thirty three days for which I never got my discharge. Please to Pay the amount of my Wages to John Heavin and this is your Receipt. Given under my hand 13th of Novm. 1775.

To: Thos. Madison or
Captn. David Ray

Joseph Ray.

Sir:

I Bought the Within Wages of Jas. Ray and paid him the full value if you pleas to pay to me I shall take it as a favour and Deliver it to Cunrod Wall and if you pleas to alow my Son James anything, Be kind Enough to send his, this is your receipt from -

John Heavin

Sir: Yours to serve
Febry, 8 1777
To Capt. McCorkle.

Oct. ye 26th 1763.

Sir:

Yesterday I received a Letter from the Hon.'ble The President in which he orders me to Discharge all ye men on Service but 300 and tells me that as ye Indian Hunting Season is at hand there will be but Little Danger to be apprehended from them this year.

In consequence of which I must Desire you to order Capt. Christian Sayers & Ingles to Reduce there Compy's. to 50 each and let them be Volontiers if possible that will serve out ye winter. You will be pleased to order 25 Continued at Col. Chriswels Mines and ye and theres will Station where you may think Be it. You will be pleased to Discharge ye Bedford & A-harst Militia as soon as possable. The Assembly Bedford & Amharst Militia as soon as possable. The Assembly is waiting to ----- as ye Gov'r. is absent, and the Council will give no Directions consarning the command of ye men on Duty, but says they must be subsisted in ye Manner ye Invasion Law Directs. This you will inform ye Capt. thay they may fall on some Method to Lay in their winter productions. I am doubtful it will be a Difficult task, however there is no other way Left. They must exert themselves Least They Loass Thire Camp.

The President and Council is greatly pleased without conduct of ye Bravery of the Militia in this quarter and says that as Ye enemy has been so often Defeated, ye fewar men will do, what do you think of all that. Please write me by ye first opportunity & Let me know how you are going on. I am

Your Abed. & Leut.

To Col'n. Preston

And'w. Lewis.

P. S. Since I wrote ye above I received yours of ye 24th and can only say that if Capt. Christians Compy. cannot be compleated from Sayers & Ingles Companys they do doubt more than 50 each, you may make the Draught from Capt. Suls Company as you mentioned that as soon as ye men you have ordered out between you will dischargeable but three companys and at ye sometime Let Capt. Chiswells know how Low our number is reduced, that his Demands may be as sparing as possible, & only when absolutely necessary I did not know that Eab'd. Wade was out you will discharge him with ye others.

Doct. Walker is Expected at out next Court.

Andrew Lewis.

Draper's Meadows Massacre

By shrews management, with bribes, threats, and promises of protection in the possession of their lands, the French secured as their allies nearly all of the Indian tribes that were then occupying the Ohio Valley. They proved very efficient and faithful allies; and were a potential factor in winning the French victory over Braddock. From the date of that disaster to the British arms, the Indians began to send marauding parties to attack the settlers in the Valley of Virginia, the Upper James Valley, the Roanoke Valley, and the few settlements that had been made west of the Alleghanies in what is now known

as Southwest Virginia. In fact, the scheme of terrorizing the Virginia frontiers with scalping parties was out in motion previous to Braddock's defeat. The first blow that fell upon the pioneers of Southwest Virginia was the attack made by a band of Shawnees on the settlement at Drapers Meadows, at the present site of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. Dr. John P. Hale, who was a descendant of the Ingles and Draper families, being the great-grandson of Mrs. William Ingles, gives us a concise and authentic narrative of the incident in his book, "Trans-Alleghany Pioneers", and relates the incident as told to him by his ancestors.

"On the 8th of July, 17⁵5, being Sunday, and the day before Braddock's memorable defeat, near Fort Du Quesne, when all was peace, and there was no suspicion of harm or danger, a party of Shawnees, from beyond the Ohio fell upon the Drapers Meadows settlement and killed, wounded, or captured every soul present, as follows:

Colonel James Patton, Mrs. George Draper, Casper Barrier, and a child of John Draper, killed; Mrs. John Draper, James Cull, wounded; Mrs. William Ingles, Mrs. John Draper, Henry Lenard, prisoners.

Mrs. John Draper, being out of doors, a short distance from the house, first discovered the enemy approaching, and under circumstances indicating hostile intent. She ran into the house to give the alarm and to get her sleeping infant. Taking the child in her arms she ran out on the opposite side of the house and tried to make her escape. The Indians discovered her, however, and fired on her as she ran, breaking her right arm, and causing the child to fall. She hastily picked it up again with her left hand, and continued her flight. She was soon overtaken, however, and made a prisoner, and the child brained against the end of one of the house logs. The other Indians, meanwhile, were devoting their attention to other members of the families and camp, with the results in killed, wounded, and captured, as above stated.

Colonel James Patton, who had large land interests hereabout, was here at the time, and with him his nephew, William Preston.

Whether Colonel Patton was only temporarily here, or was then making his home here, I do not know. He had command of the Virginia militia in this region, and had just brought up a supply of powder and lead for use of the settlements, which I believe, the Indians secured.

Early on the morning of the attack, Colonel Patton had sent young Preston over to the house of Mr. Philip Lybrook, on Sinking Creek, to get him to come over the next day and help with the harvest, which was ready to be cut, and this fortunate absence doubtless saved young Preston's life.

Colonel Patton was sitting at a table writing when the attack was made, with his broadsword, which he always kept with him lying on the table before him. He was a man of large frame (he was six feet, four inches in height), and herculean strength. He cut down two of the Indians with his sword, as they rushed upon him, but was, in turn, cut down himself by others out of his reach. He was a widower, sixty-three years of age, and full of health and vigor when he met his untimely death.

Having everything in their power after the massacre and capture, the Indians secured all the guns and ammunition on the premises, all the horses and such household valuables as they could carry away.

After loading up their stolen plunder, and putting the women and children on the horses, ready for moving, they set fire to the buildings and consumed everything left.

William Ingles, who was in a grain field, some distance from the houses, received his first notice of the attack through the ascending smoke and flames of the burning buildings. He at once started instinctively towards the scene of the tragedy, with the hope of giving aid to his family; but upon approaching near enough to see that there was a large force of well armed Indians, and that, single handed, unarmed resistance would be madness, he turned and sought his own safety in flight, he was seen, however, and pursued by two fleet warriors, each with a tamahawk in hand.

He soon got out of the fields and ran down the slope of the hill through the woods and brush, the enemy, meanwhile, gaining on him slowly. In jumping over a fallen tree that lay in his path, he fell, and being concealed by the log and brush, the Indians did not know he had fallen, and passed by him, having run around the upturned roots of the tree, instead of jumping over it as he had done.

Seeing that the Indians had overlooked him and passed, William Ingles hastily got on his feet, changed his course and succeeded in making his escape.

Ingles and Draper being without arms or horses, and having no near neighbors at hand to aid of join them in pursuit, the Indians were enabled to make good their escape with their prisoners, horses, and stolen plunder unmolested. Captain Buchanan raised a company from the more eastern settlements and despatched in pursuit, but too much time had been lost, and no tidings of them were gotten.

About half a mile or a mile to the west, on their route, they stopped at the house of Mr. Philip Barger, an old white haired man, cut his head off, put it in a bag, and took it with them to the house of Philip Lybrook, on Sinking Creek, where they left it, telling Mrs. Lybrook to look in the bag and she would find an acquaintance.

Lybrook and Preston, would probably shared the same fate as Barger, if they had been found at Lybrook's house; but they had started back to Drapers Meadows on foot, by a near pathway across the mountain, and thus missed meeting the Indians, and saved their lives."

Fort Vaux or Vass Massacre

Vaux Fort situated on the Roanoke near where Shawsville Station on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company now stands, was built prior to 1756, and destroyed in the early summer of that year.

On September 8th, 1756, it was attacked by the Indians, and on that same date, according to the Dinwiddie Papers, Governor Dinwiddie wrote to Captain Hogg as follows: "I received yours of the 25th ult., and observe you have made a beginning to build a fort near Vass's plantation, which is well. I am of the opinion that three forts are necessary, as the one you are constructing may be sufficient, as I hear Col. Washington is with you, counsel with him thereon." Colonel Washington had been with Captain Hogg on the Roanoke at Vass's Fort.

It is undoubtedly true that Mrs. Ingles on her return from captivity in November, 1755, made known to her husband and others, the position of the Indians' towns on the Ohio and of the expressed determination of the savages to destroy the white settlements along the New River valley. This led to Captain Ingles' visit to the Governor at Williamsburg to forestall the Indian plans to destroy the settlers by sending a force of troops to destroy them before they could strike a blow at the settlements.

Mrs. Ingles was not willing to remain on the New River nor even at Vaux's Fort, on the Roanoke, nearby where Shawsville now stands, but insisted that her husband should carry her to a place of greater safety for she was well aware that the Indians would repeat their visits to the settlements and that she and her friends would again be exposed to danger of death or capture.

The fears of Mrs. Ingles were well grounded, for on the very next day after the departure of herself and family from Vaux's fort, it was attacked by the Indians, and the inmates were destroyed or captured and carried away, but two or three afterwards escaped.

(Taken from Johnston's History of
Middle New River Settlements 1906)

Fort Vass

It was in the spring of 1756 that Mr. and Mrs. William Ingles went to Vass' Fort. They had been there but a few weeks when Mrs. Ingles had a presentiment that the Indians were going to attack the place. She was so greatly alarmed that Mr. Ingles took her east of the Blue Ridge to a fort in Bedford County, which was near the Peaks of Otter. Strange to say, the very day they started across the Blue Ridge the mental premonition of Mrs. Ingles was fulfilled. The attack on Fort Vass was made in the summer of 1756, or about one year subsequent to the massacre at Draper's Meadows, and was even more horrible in its consequences. Dr. Hale, whose kindred were the chief sufferers in this second tragedy in what is now Montgomery County, Virginia, from well authenticated tradition thus describes the terrible incident:

"John and Matthew Ingles, the younger brothers of William Ingles, were at this fort. John was a bachelor. Matthew had a wife and one child. Before the attack was made, but after the fort was surrounded, an Indian climbed a tall poplar tree which commanded a view of the interior, to take an observation. He was discovered and fired on from the fort, and it is the tradition that it was the rifle of John Ingles that brought him down.

"Matthew Ingles was out hunting when the attack was made; hearing the firing, he hastened back, and tried to force his way into the Fort, to his wife and child; he shot one Indian with the load in his gun, then clubbed others with the butt until he broke the stock off; by this time the gun-barrel was wrenched from his hands, when he seized a frying-pan that happened to be lying near, and, breaking off the bowl or pan with his foot, he belabored them with the iron handle, right and left, until he was knocked down, overpowered and badly wounded. The tradition says that he killed two Indians with the frying pan.

"His bravery and desperate fighting had so excited the admiration of the Indians that they would not kill him, but carried him off a prisoner. He was either released or made his escape some time after, and returned to the settlement but never entirely recovered from his wounds. He died at Ingles' Ferry a few months later. His wife and child were murdered in the Fort as was his brother John."

From the diary of Colonel William Preston, which is published in the papers of Lyman C. Draper, and from other sources the following appears to be an accurate list of the persons killed, wounded, and captured at Fort Vass:

Lieutenant John Smith, John Ingles, John Robinson, and Mrs. Matthew Ingles and child, killed; William Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Samuel Robinson, and Matthew Ingles, wounded; Peter Looney, William Bratton, Joseph Smith, William Pepper, Mrs. Vass and two daughters, James Bell, Christopher Hicks, _____ Cole, _____ Graham, Benj. Davies, and John Walker, prisoners. It is probable that all the wounded were carried off as prisoners. Some of the captives made their escape, but whether this happened while en route to the Ohio country or after arrival at the Indian towns is not known. Those who made their escape were: Captain John Smith, Peter Looney, William Bratton and Matthew Ingles.

(Taken from Pendleton's History of
Tazewell County and Southwest
Virginia.)

The Expedition Against the Cherokee Indians

For many centuries there roamed over the hills and vales of Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky, and the western part of the Carolines, the fierce and warlike Cherokees. Like the Comanches of the far west, they were capable of great endurance and frequently undertook journeys and marches of many hundred miles of the streams falling into the gulf; they roamed far to the north, frequently surprising and murdering defenseless families along the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers.

During the Revolution, when the British were prosecuting the war in the southern states, they made allies of this tribe and their emissaries sent its warriors to commit their depredations upon the borders of Southwest Virginia. The highlanders dwelling upon the Montgomery plateau were ready, as they had never been before, and it was resolved to carry the war into the Indian country, and for this purpose a force numbering seven hundred and fifty men were mustered and placed under the command of Colonel Arthur Campbell. Belonging

to that army were two companies commanded by Captain William Preston and William Christian, both of Montgomery County, but of the men composing their companies we know nothing, as it is believed that all papers which would assist us in this matter were destroyed at the time of sacking Richmond by the British under Arnold in 1781.

This force was mounted and was the first attempt at cavalry service made on the western frontier. All things were in readiness; it was the year 1780; the command moved southward from the place of general rendezvous, a place southwest of where Wytheville now stands, and entered upon the hostile enemy. A few days march brought them face to face with the whole body of Cherokees at a place called Great Island in the Holstein River, now near Kingsport in East Tennessee. The savages were led on by a bold chieftan called "Dragon Canoe", and although he fought with the bravery and skill of a Connstock, a Tecumseh, or an Osceola, he was completely beaten in his own mode of warfare. Both parties fought behind trees, with rifles, and both were girded with tomahawks, as weapons of self-defense with the whites then in close personal conflict with savage foe, and of massacre on the part of the Indian, when his wounded enemy had fallen into his power. At last the struggle ended in a complete victory for the Virginians, the vanquished foe falling sullenly back into the mountains of western Carolina. The victors continued the march into the heart of the Indian country and destroyed fourteen towns and forty thousand bushels of corn, after which the following message was sent forward:

"Chiefs and Warriors:--We came into your country to fight your young men. We have killed many of them and destroyed your towns. You know you began the war by listening to the bad counsels of the King of England, and the falsehoods told you by his agents. We are now satisfied with what is done, as it may convince your nation that we can distress you much at any time when you are so foolish as to engage in war against us. If you desire peace, we understand you do, out of pity to your women and children, are disposed to treat you in that subject.

"We therefore send this by one of your young men, who is our prisoner, to tell you if you are disposed to make peace, six of your head men must come to our agent, Major Martin, at the Great Island, within two moons, so as to give him time to meet them with a flag guard on Holsetin river, at the boundary line. To the wives and children of those men of your nation who protested against the war, if they are willing to take refuge at the Great Island until peace is restored, we will give you a supply of provisions to keep them alive."

Thus ended the Cherokee war, and so humbled by its results were the savages that eleven years passed away before we hear of them making incursion into southwest Virginia.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884.)

Sir:

News this day came to me that the Cherokees have declared war and there is a number of Indians on all quarters. Dickerson and all his men are killed. We hear all our settlement in an uproar. I am apt to think it will convene for all that are inclined to fort with me to conclude with me now as soon as

posable our danger is great. This from me Jonathan Jenings. Send this with speed to all the inhabators on birks fork in dons rige grease Creek.

July the 3 1774.

Sir:

Please to Pay to the Bearer Philip Snidow the Amount of my Pay Serving as a Soldier in your Company on the Indian Expedition against the Cherikees and this Order Shall be your Discharge from Sir

Henry Lybrook

Witness: Thos. Burk
Jonathan Davis

The 17 Feby. 1777

To:

Capt. James McCorkle

Montgomery County, April Court 1780.

William Christian, having made due satisfactory proof to this Court that he served as a Captain in the regular additional Troops, on the Cherokee Expedition in the year 1760, under the command of Col. William Byrd, until he was legally discharged; for which service he obtained a warrant from Lord Dunmore for three thousand acres of land, under the King of great Britains Proclamation of 1763.

It further appears to this Court due and satisfactory Proof that the said William Christian, commanded a company of enlisted Men, not as militia, stationed on the Frontier, from the month of July 1763 to the 9th of March 1764 when he was legally discharged by order of Col. Andrew Lewis who had command of the Troops acting on the Frontiers of Augusta, by order of the Governor of Virginia for which he has never received any land or warrant for any agreeable to the King of great Britains Proclamation of 1763. Therefore it is ordered to be certified to the Register of the Land office, that the said William Christian may obtain a warrant for three thousand acres of Land for said service, agreeable to the King of great Britains Proclamation of 1763, and act of the assembly of Virginia. He being in Inhabitant of Virginia ever since 1763.

David McGavock. D A..M C

Sept 11th. 1776.

Bought from William McRoseberry a Iron gray horse into the County. Service against Chirikees at the price of Ten Pounds.

Wm. McCorkle.

Rescd. for William Briscoe.

Mr. Samuel C. Shannon Recd. of Mr. Jacob Shell foure Diets and foder for five horses and half a bushl. of Corn and this account is on the Books.

Decebr. 16th 1774.

Wm. Ingles.

I Certify that Accordin to Accout. Joseph Courch Enterd as a soldier on the Ninth Day of October and was Discharged Novemr. 6th 1774.

To: Jos. Cabell, Esq.,
Paymaster

Wm. Ingles.

Pay the above discharge to James McCorkle value recd. Witness my hand this 5th day of August 1775.

Joseph Crouch.

Test:

Daniel Trigg

Sir:

Please to pay Isaac Bledsoe the money due me for driving Pack Horses on the Cherokee expedition & obleje.

Richd. Burke.

Sep. 21, 1777.

To: Wm. Thos. Madison

Test: Anothy Bledsoe

No Money in my Hands.

Thos. Madison.

I certify that John South produced Certificate for Corn and Fodder for One Beast valued One Shilling and Six pence. Eighty Diats and One Man and Horse riding Five days and finding himself for the use of the Fincastle Militia which I have entered in a Book. 18th Januy. 1775.

J. S. Buchanan.

1775. Recd. into the Books of Jno. Souths Certificate for One Man praying Horses two days & two Men with Horses driving Cattle four days to Bread five Shillings one Bagg five Shills. One hundred & Sixty one pounds Beef at three shillings feeding pack Horses with Oats One pound partinadges two Shills. & Sixpence feeding Horses with Corn & Fodder Eleven Shills. & sixpence feeding two Horses Eighty five days three Bushel Corn fodder for Seven Horses and Nine Hundred and Eighty Six Diets, one Man & Horse driving Cattle ten days & also one Man Herding Cattle four Days to which he is entitled to pay for the same & also feeding three Men four days.

Thirty Shillings.

Thomas Barnes.

Septem. 12th 1775. The Colony Virginia.

Mr. Dunlop.

To 16 yds Sacking
To 32 yds damaged Sacking
To 14 Bags
To Thread to make Bags
To Brown Paper

Recd. The above account of Six pounds two Shillings & ten pence half penny for the use of the Publick Troops in Fincastle County.

Certifyd by me.

Eprm. Dunlop.

Jacob Stern to William Campbell.

1775 To penalty on break of Covenant
1776 To 65 Bushels of Corn wasted at the Big Lick
To 20 Bushels Do. which Stern informed me he made use of
a 2/3.
To 500 Rails as Wm. Crabtree thinks taken out of the fence and burnt.
To the Clap-Boards of a large cabbin which was also burnt.
1774 To a Beaded Shot Bag Strap.

Peter Wiley makes oath that he engaged with Capt. Dickinson for a year or nine months as a soldier in his Company which is called a Ranging Company & that the Company relieved the men at Fort Young under Genl. Lewis and that he continued until he was discharged. Feby. 21, 1780.

Wm. Christian.

John Wiley makes oath that the above Facts are true, as he was also a Soldier with his Brother.

Wm. Christian.

I certify that Wiley is entitled to fifty acres of Land for serving on the Cherokee Expediton as a soldier. 1760. Under the Kings Proclamation of 1763.

Wm. Christian.

1780. Feby. 21.

Believed to be a Record of Service Against the Indians.

Abram Trigg
Andrew Crockett
Jos. Eaton
Henry Baron
James Simpson
Andrew Boyd

William Canterberry
Williams Ekins
Tho. Kirk
Thomas Evans
Jacob Blackburg
Anthony Payte

Thomas Patton
 David Crouch
 Rich'd. Reigns
 Daniel Waggoner
 Henry Trollinger
 Edward Corder
 Crocon Moss
 Wm. Lawson Faulkner
 Cary Allen
 Henry Bishop
 John Howerton
 Ton Arthur
 John Ross
 Thomas Hollins
 Alexander Evans
 John Runnion
 Anthony Duncan
 Abram Trigg
 James Cloyd
 Joseph Williamson
 Alexander Mars
 John Scott
 Isaac Dailey
 Mat. Clum
 Francis McCorkey
 John Williamson
 Edward Corder
 William Davis
 James Walker
 Andrew McWilliam
 Peter Wiley
 Thedmon Munsey
 James Smith
 Adam Haree
 Alex. Sayers

Robert Bell
 Barnett Farmer
 Richard Ratcliff
 Daniel Dobbins
 Edm. Collings
 John Collinsworth
 Abram Helton
 William Bradley
 Thom. Payte
 Wm. Hall
 John Dispair
 John Arthur
 Jacob Hollins
 Samuel Connoway
 James Fuget
 William Lynsey
 William Jones
 Peter Brown
 Henry Trollinger
 Richard Reigns
 Jos. Mars
 Samuel Scott
 Albertus Brite
 James Miller
 Meredith Reign
 John Craig
 Samel Muncey
 Ob Muncey
 George King
 Dan Miller
 Daniel Waggoner
 William Hall
 Jonathan Ingram
 John Hance

This day Mary English/Allis Miller Came Befor me a Justice for S'd County
 and maid oath that the above Sum of thirty pound is just and that a bond given
 for the dame was Distoyd by the Indians and Neaver Re'd Eaney part therein
 Except ye above given Certifyd under my hand this 15th day March 1762.

Robt. Breckenridge

I certify that Wm. McCulchen furnished one Sorrell Mare for the Cherokee
 Expedition for which he is to receive the Sum of Twenty pounds.

Sept. 7th, 1776.

Jas. McCorkle.

I cartify that accordin to account Wm. Stafford Entered in the Sarvis as a
 soldier at my house on Monday the 7th Octobr and was Discharged the Eaght Day
 of Novem. 1774.

Wm. Ingles.

I do hereby certified that Alexander Sayers, Deceased served as Ensign in a companie under my command on two Expeditions, sd. Companie being incorporated with a Detachment from the first Virginia Regiment.

Feby. 26th 1774.

Andw. Lewis.

I do Certify that the State of Virginia is indebted to Thomas Ingles for two hundred pounds of poard for the use of Capt. John Wards Company of Militia Whilst on Duty on the head oc Clinch. By order of Colo. Walter Crockett.

12th July 1772.

Robt. Moffett.

To Capt. Jas. McCorkle - March 7th 1777.

Please to pay Henry Thompson for the time I was under you & you'll oblige your -

Humble Servant

John Smyth.

Montgomery County Court House, Record of Plotts.

Warrants to Officers & Soldiers, from the Earl of Dunmore.

1773-74.

Armstrong, John	200 Acres
Ashby, John	3000 Acres
Anderson, Mathew	200 Acres
Allen, James, Reps. of John Allen, Dec'd.	2000 Acres
Allison, Patrick, Lieutenant	2000 Acres
Atkens, Stephen	50 Acres
Abbott, Nathan, Corp.	200 Acres
Allen, Hugh	2000 Acres
Buckner, Moredcai, Capt. under Col. Byrd.	3000 Acres
Bridge, John	50 Acres
Barnes, Thomas, Quartermaster	2000 Acres
Blosam, Richard, Drummer under Col. Byrd.	200 Acres
Burford, James	200 Acres
Bacon, Edmund	200 Acres
Bradstone, Nicholas	2000 Acres
Blagge, John	3000 Acres
Bickley, Joseph	2000 Acres
Booth, Thomas	2000 Acres
Boyd, Andres, heir of Alex. Boyd, Dec'd.	2000 Acres
Bradley, William	2000 Acres
Bledsoe, Joseph, Ensign under Col. A. Lewis	2000 Acres
Blunkall, William, Corporal	200 Acres
Bowyer, Thomas	2000 Acres
Byrd, Hon, William, as Colonel	5000 Acres
Bell, William, Sergt.	200 Acres
Byrnes, James	50 Acres
Bowyer, John	2000 Acres

Brockenbrough, Austin	2000 Acres
Christian, William, Capt, in 2nd. Va. Reg.	3000 Acres
Craig, Alen, as Atty in fact for Polsen	2000 Acres
Clark, James	2000 Acres
Collins, Henry, Lieutenant in the Navy late war	3000 Acres
Connoly, John	2000 Acres
Craig, Alex., atty for McKenzie	3000 Acres
Campbell, Arthur	2000 Acres
Crayton, William	50 Acres
Carter, John, Reps. of Thomas Carter, Dec'd.	200 Acres
Counsel, Michael	50 Acres
Coffy, Joh, Sergt. under Col. Byrd	200 Acres
Cunningham, Walter, Lieut.	1000 Acres
Debnan, Mordecai	2000 Acres
Dickenson, John	3000 Acres
Daingerfield, William, Capt. under Col. Byrd	3000 Acres
Drake, Francis, Corporal under Col. Byrd	200 Acres
Draper. John, Ensign	2000 Acres
Douglas, Thomas	200 Acres
Duncanson, James, Lieut. under Col. Washington	2000 Acres
Dun, William, Corporal	200 Acres
Dun, Edward, heir of Tho's. Dun (Sgt. under Col. Byrd)	200 Acres
Davenport, Joseph, Sergt, under Col. Byrd	200 Acres
Dandridge, Alexander Spottswood, as a purchase from Alex. Spottswood, heir at law of Robert Spottswood	3000 Acres
Edmiston, Samuel	200 Acres
Eustace, Hancock, Esq.	3000 Acres
Edminston, William, Ensign	2000 Acres
Elliot, George	200 Acres
Finnie, Wm., Surgeons Mate under Byrd	2000 Acres
Frazer, George, Lieut. under Col. Washington	2000 Acres
Fleming, Thomas, Captain	3000 Acres
Ford, Barlet	50 Acres
Fulton, John, Sergt.	200 Acres
Fleming, William, Capt.	3000 Acres
Gordon, James	200 Acres
Gist, Thomas	2000 Acres
Gist, Thomas, Reps. of Christopher and Nath. Gist	6000 Acres
Gilliam, John, for own claim and two brohters	600 Acres
Gooch, Wm., Sergt.	200 Acres
Griffin, Leroy	2000 Acres
Hanson, Thomas	200 Acres
Hicks, Joseph	200 Acres
Harrison, Henry, son and heir of Capt. Henry H.	3000 Acres
Harrison, Burr	2000 Acres
Henry, William	2000 Acres
Hieman, John	2000 Acres
Hill, John	200 Acres
Harrison, Thomas	200 Acres
Henry, William Jr.	2000 Acres
Hewlett, Martin, Corp.	200 Acres
Hickman, James, heir to Bro. Richard, Lieut.	2000 Acres
Hugart, William, Lieut.	2000 Acres

Hubbard, Daniel, under command of Col. Byrd	50 Acres
Ingles, William	2000 Acres
Johnson, Richard	2000 Acres
Jarret, Richard	200 Acres
Jorden, Charles	200 Acres
Johnston, John	50 Acres
Logan, Benjamin	200 Acres
Lane, Laughlin M.	200 Acres
Lewis, John	2000 Acres
Love, Philip	2000 Acres
Lewis, Andres, Colonel	5000 Acres
Lohone, Ben	50 Acres
Long, David	2000 Acres
Lewis, Charles, Lieutenant	2000 Acres
Lewis, Thomas	200 Acres
Lightfoot, Francis	200 Acres
Lightfoot, John, Lieut.	2000 Acres
Lawson, John	2000 Acres
Mohundro, Richard, Sergt., This land later sold to Patrick Henry	200 Acres
McDonald, Theodosius, Ensign under Col. Byrd	2000 Acres
McKee, Alexander, Esq.	3000 Acres
McDiffit, John	200 Acres
Merce, Hugh, Esq.	5000 Acres
Meredith, Samuel, Capt. under Col. Byrd	3000 Acres
McKenzie, Robert	3000 Acres
Murrell, Jeffrey	50 Acres
McDowell, James	1000 Acres
Murrell, William, Sergeant	200 Acres
Mullen, Thomas, Corp. under Col. Byrd	200 Acres
Morris, Jacob, Sergeant	200 Acres
McElhenny, James	200 Acres
Morgan, Daniel, Ensign	2000 Acres
McDonald, Angus	2000 Acres
Moffet, George	1000 Acres
Nourse, Robert, Lieut. in the Majesty's Navy	3000 Acres
McDowell, Samuel	2000 Acres
Overtson, Samuel	3000 Acres
Phillips, William	3000 Acres
Pearl, Griffin, Ensign under Col. Washington	2000 Acres
Paul, Audley, Lieutenant	2000 Acres
Price, Thomas, Capt. under Col. Mercer	3000 Acres
Parrish, Moses	50 Acres
Preston, William, Capt.	3000 Acres
Peachey, William	5000 Acres
Poe, Samuel, Sergeant	200 Acres
Polson, John	2000 Acres
Russell, Wm. Heir of Henry Russell	2000 Acres
Reasoner, Michael	50 Acres
Robinson, James	2000 Acres
Robinson, David, Lieutenant	2000 Acres
Robertson, James, Sergeant	200 Acres
Roy, James, Lieutenant	2000 Acres
Steenbergen, Peter	2000 Acres
Savage, John	3000 Acres

Smith, Captain John	3000 Acres
Sumner, Jethro	2000 Acres
Spencer, Benjamin	50 Acres
Stewart, Walter	200 Acres
Stephen, Adam, heir of Alexander Stephen	2000 Acres
Stephen, Dan, Col.	5000 Acres
Southall, Turner, Lieut. under Col. Byrd	2000 Acres
Scott, Francis	50 Acres
Sheal, Arnold	200 Acres
Smith, Charles, Major	2000 Acres
Stewart, Alexander	200 Acres
Sutherland, William, Ensign under Col. Burton	2000 Acres
Shelby, Even	3000 Acres
Scott, Nicholas	50 Acres
Shelby, John	2000 Acres
Taylor, Zachary	200 Acres
Taylor, James, heir at law to George Taylor, Decd.	2000 Acres
Thurston, Rev. Charles, under Col. Byrd	2000 Acres
Twentyman, John	50 Acres
Thomson, William	3000 Acres
Vaughan, Shadrack, Lieutenant under Col. Byrd	2000 Acres
Warenslorff, Charles	2000 Acres
Ward, Edward	5000 Acres
Wagener, Thomas, Capt. under Col. Washington	3000 Acres
Wedden, John	3000 Acres
Ware, John	3000 Acres
Woodward, William	2000 Acres
Wilkinson, Edward, Sergeant	2000 Acres
Wolyper, John	2000 Acres
Wagner, Edmund	2000 Acres
Waller, John	2000 Acres
Waugh, Alexander	2000 Acres

The Lead Mines Resolutions

Already the thought of independence had been ledged and was steadily growing in the minds of the colonists; and nowhere had the democratic spirit taken deeper root than with the brave and hardy pioneers of the Virginia mountain regions. Among the first to act upon the address the Continental Congress had sent to the Virginians were the men of Fincastle County. A meeting of the freeholders of that county was held at the Lead Mines, the county seat, in January, 1775, to consider the resolutions and articles of association adopted by the Congress. The first step taken by the meeting was the selection of a committee of safety; and the recorded proceedings, as given by Summers, were as follows:

"In obedience to the resolves of the Continental Congress, a meeting of the Freeholders of Fincastle County, in Virginia, was held on the 20th day of January, 1775, who after approving of the Association framed by that against body in behalf of the Colonies, and subscribing thereto, proceeded to the election of a Committee, to see the same carried punctually into execution, when the following named gentlemen were nominated: the Reverend Charles Cummings, Colonel William Preston, Colonel William Christian, Captain Stephen Trigg, Major Arthur Campbell, Major William Inglis, Captain Walter Crockett, Captain John

Montgomery, Captain James McGavock, Captain William Campbell, Captain Thomas Madison, Captain Daniel Smith, Captain William Russell, Captain Evan Shelby, and Lieutenant William Edmondson. After the election the committee made choice of William Christian for their chairman, and appointed Mr. David Campbell to be clerk."

It was also ordered by the meeting, that an address expressing the thanks and congratulations of the people of Fincastle County be prepared and sent to the citizens representing Virginia at the recent session of the Continental Congress. The address was promptly written and forwarded, addressed as follows:

"To the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Esquire, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Junior, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton, Esquires, the Delegates from this Colony, who attended the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia:

"Gentlemen,-- Had it not been for our remote situation and the Indian War which we were lately engaged in to chastise those cruel and savage people for the many murders and depredations they have committed amongst us, now happily terminated under the auspices of our present worthy Governor, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, we should before this time have made known to your delegation our thankfulness for the very important services you have rendered to your country, in conjunction with the worthy Delegates from the other Provinces. Your noble efforts for reconciling the mother country and the Colonies, on rational and constitutional principles, and your pacifick, steady, and uniform conduct in that arduous work entitle you to the esteem of all British America, and will immortalize you in the annals of your country. We heartily concur in your resolutions, and shall, in every instance, strictly and invariably adhere thereto.

"We assure you, gentlemen, and all our countrymen, that we are a people whose hearts overflow with love and duty to our lawful Sovereign, George the Third, whose illustrious House for several rights and liberties of British subjects, as settled at the glorious Revolution; that we are willing to risk our lives in the service of his Majesty for the support of the Protestant religion and the rights and liberties of his subjects, as they have been established by compact, law and ancient charters. We are heartily grieved at the differences which now subsist between the parent state and the Colonies, and most ardently wish to see harmony restored on an equitable basis and by the most lenient measures that can be devised by the heart of man. Many of us and our forefathers left our native land, considering it as a kingdom subjected to inordinate power and greatly abridged by its liberties; we crossed the Atlantic and explored this then uncultivated wilderness bordering on many nations of savages and surrounded by mountains almost inaccessible to any but those very savages, who had incessantly been committing barbarities and depredations on us since our first seating this country. These fatigues and dangers we patiently encountered, supported by the pleasing hope of enjoying those rights and liberties which had been granted to the Virginia, and were denied in our native country, and of transmitting them inviolate to our posterity; but even to these remote regions the hand of unlimited and unconstitutional power hath pursued us, to strip us of that liberty and property with which God, nature, and the rights of humanity have vested us. We are ready and willing to contribute all in our power for the support of his Majesty's government, if applied to constitutionally, and when the grants are made by our own Representatives, but cannot think of submitting our

liberty or property to the power of a venal British Parliament, or to the will of a corrupt Ministry. We by no means desire to shake off our duty or allegiance to our lawful sovereign, but, on the contrary, shall ever glory in being the loyal subjects of a Protestant prince, descended from such illustrious progenitors, so long as we can enjoy the free exercise of our religion as Protestants, and our liberties and properties as British Subjects.

"But if no pacifick measures shall be proposed or adopted by Great Britain, and our enemies will attempt to dragoon us out of those inestimable privileges, which we are entitled to as subjects, and to reduce us to a state of slavery, we declare that we are deliberately and resolutely determined never to surrender them to any power upon earth but at the expense of our lives.

"These are, gentlemen, though unpolished, sentiments of liberty and loyalty, and in them we are resolved to live or die.

"We are, gentlemen, with the most perfect regard and esteem, your most obedient servants."

There is nothing obtainable from contemporaneous records to show the number of men that attended the meeting. But there must have been a large gathering, with every section of Fincastle County represented, the Clinch Valley included, as two members of the committee, Captains Smith and Russell, were from that valley. Historians, who have published and commented upon the address, have generally abscribed its authorship to Reverend Charles Cummings. They appear to have reached this conclusion from tradition. The phraseology of the paper shows beyond dispute that it was written by a preacher, the only one on the Committee, and was its most highly educated member. The professions of love and duty for George III. and his "illustrious House" indicate that the man who drafted the address was an extreme Protestant in religion, and found one redeeming virtue in the otherwise repulsive character of King George - the adherence of the House of Hanover to the cause of Protestantism in its terrible struggle with Roman Catholicism. The love and duty which overflowed the hearts of the men of Fincastle and of "the fighting parson", for George III. were made a secondary consideration when they realized that their civil and religious rights were being violated by the English King. Hence their stern intention to defend those rights at any cost, as written in a closing paragraph: "We declare that we are deliberately and resolutely determined never to surrender them to any power upon earth but at the expense of our lives."

(Taken from Pendleton's History of
Tazewell County and Southwest
Virginia.)

The War of the Revolution

Virginia took the lead in the Revolution, that struggle which gave the New World to the cause of liberty and thus robbed George III of his title to half a continent. To that end she contributed the voice of Henry, the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington, and the services of her sons to bleed and to die and to suffer all the hardships and privations which were endured by the patriot army in its eight long years of service. From the time of the discharge of the first volley at Lexington until Washington received the sword of Cornwallis at

Yorktown, she had many regiments in the field, the ranks of which were filled by men from every county then checkered upon the map of her extensive domain.

Montgomery furnished her quota as well. How many she sent we do not know, but of many we do; for upon the pages of her old records appear their names, together with a record of the proceedings necessary to provide for their payment. November 3, 1779, her court made an order to pay dues to the following, who had been in service the year preceeding, viz: Frederick Edwards, John Brummet, Milton Adkins, Michael Docherty, James McFarlane, Hugh Simpson, Nicholas Tuttle, Ebenezer Maid, Ephriam Osbourne, Thomas Jameson, James Scott, Francis Alison, John Miller, Michael Crough, James Brown, John Bough, William Grayson, David Miller, Henry Miller, James Simpson, and Adam Wall.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884.)

The Money of the Revolution

Illustrative of the times, and showing the great depreciation of the continental currency as contrasted with the English money in use at the time of the breaking out of the war, we here reproduce an extract from the records showing the ordinary rates or lawful prices to be charged by inn keepers.

January 7, 1777: The court proceeded to fix rates for ordinaries as follows:

	£	S	D
To one hot diet	0	1	0
To A Cold diet	0	0	7 1/2
To Servant's diet	0	0	6
To One night's lodging in clean sheets	0	0	6
To Corn and Oats per gallon	0	0	6
To Hay and Fodder one night and stabalage	0	0	7 1/2
To Pasture for horse one night	0	0	6
To Good Whiskey, per gallon	0	8	0
To Indifferent whiskey, per gallon	0	4	0
To Good West India rum, per gallon	0	12	0
To Continental Rum, per gallon	0	8	0
To Rum toddy per quart with loaf sugar	0	1	0
To Whiskey toddy, per qt. with loaf sugar	0	0	6
To Beer per quart	0	0	6
To Cider	0	0	6

February 7, 1781, after five years of war and exclusive use of continental money:

To One warm diet	\$25.00
To One Cold diet	15.00
To Lodging one night in clean sheets	8.00
To Rum, per gallon	133.331/3
To Rum Toddy per quart, with loaf sugar	40.00
To Whiskey per gallon	166.662/3
To Good malt beer, per quart	12.00
To Good Malt Cider, per quart	12.00

To Stabalage and fodder per horse one night	20.00
To Corn per gallon	10.00
To Oats per gallon	10.00
To Whiskey toddy, per qt, with brown sugar	15.00
To Whiskey toddy, per qt. with loaf sugar	20.00

A List of Persons Who Hath Sworn Allegiance to the
State 1777.

Sept. 30, 1777.

Thomas Witten Sen'r.
William Craig
Thomas Witten Jun'r.
James Witten
William Thomson
Comfort Bruster
Samuel Lock
William Cissel
John Bradshaw
John Greenus
Samuel Mars
Thomas Willson
Robert Moffet
Rice Williams
James Maxwell
James Jossling
James Harmon Sen'r.
James Harmon Jun'r.
James Overturn
Denis O'Cockern

Oct. 1, 1777.

Chrisley Hensly
William Weeks
John Weeks
Samuel Forgison
Isreal Harmon
Thomas Peerey
Robert Worsham
Raley Gibson
William Clearey
John Clearley
Elisha Clearley
Zachariah Clearey
William Wyne
Alex'r. Montgomery
John Francis
Makijah Mayfield
Thomas Mayfield
William McGuire

Oct. 5, 1777.

George Peerey
Joseph Turner
James Moore

Richard Grills
Thomas Ingles
William Hutchison
John Simpson
Thomas Poage

Oct. 7, 1777.

Uriah Stone
James Mayfield
John Davison
William Brown
John Crompton
Joe Brown
John Croder
William Cleveland
John Cleveland
James Evans
Thomas Branson
Simion Cockrall
Rich'd. Blankenship

Oct. 11, 1777.

McPeek Perdue
Isham Blankenship
Henery Farler
Thomas Farler Sen'r.
Thomas Farler Jun'r.
Henery Oharoe
Francis Farler
Sam'l. Pack
Liggon Blankenship

Oct. 13, 1777.

William Kavanaugh
Edw'd. Parsons
John Huchison Sen'r.
George Parks
Tho's. Hackett
Charles Kavanaugh Sen'r.
John Woods
Joshua English
Nicholas Woodfin
James Adairo
William Parks
Robert Willey Sen'r.
Thomas Willey

Michael Woods
James Williams
John Hutchison Jun'r.
Charles Atkinson
William Perdue
John McGyre
Charles Kavenaugh
Archbald Woods
Philomon Kavenaugh
William Kavenaugh
Henery Gibson
Joseph Simmons
John Willey
William Willey
Mitchel Clay
Robert Willey Jun'r.
Adam Clendenin
Adam Woods
Charles Hays
Zekil Clay
David Clay
John Nichols
George Swope
Henery Walker
George Pack

William Fulton
Ellis Bayley
Thomas Christian
Thomas Hail
William Day
Thomas McGriff
George Scott
John Kelley
George Paris
Andrew Hatfield
Arch'd. Chapman
Umphrah Brumfield
Joel Certain
Cap. John Tyler
George Tayler
Michael Larick
Wm. Davis
David English
William Davison
Adam Wall
John Lasly
James McCalister
William Longly
James Keer
Charles Lockhart

Sworn before me,

James Robertson.

To Clerk of Montgomery County -

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do swear or affirm that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George third King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that, I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and Independence thereof, as declared by Congress; and also, that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace for the said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.

Capt. Cox's Company, 1777 Sept. 30.

David Cox
Zacharish Bennett
his
Jno. X Riddle
mark
John Cox, Octr. 4th.77
Andrew Baker
John Henderson
James McDaniel

William Pnobut
Geo. Reves
John Hamon
Sam Roy
Jas. Mulkey
Francis Farmer
Richd. Chapman
Robert Parsons
James Parsons

Jeremiah Harrison	Christopher Elms, of Thompsons'
Robert Stephenson	Company.
Alexander Henderson	Wm. Arbuckle
Daniel Blevens	Wm. Ewing, of Capt. Thompsons'
Charles Smith	Company.
Redmond McMahon	Sam Paxton, of Capt. Thompsons'
Clement Lee	Company.
Jno. Blevens	Jas. McCroskey, of Capt.
Wm. Porter	Thompsons' Company.
Wm. Lee	Peter Laughlin, of Capt. Thompsons'
David Fulton	Company.
Doswell Rogers	
John Rill, Octr. 23 1777	Capt. Ozburns' Company, Sept. 29.
Joseph Wollen, Novr. 3	his
John Wollen	Ezekiel X Young
John Hannes	mark
Thomas Wollen	his
William Ridel	Francis X Stogil
Harmon Coxe	mark
Jeremiah Cloynch	Jeremiah Ozburn
Mashel Duncan	William Landreth
Sam Will Cox	Capt. Enoch Osburn, Octr. 6th.
John Collins, Sept. 2	Robt. Baker
Samuel Collins, Novr. 11	Jno. Medly
Wm. Henderson, Novr. 11	Isaac Weaver
Wm. Glover of Thompson's Company,	Wm. Hash
Novr. 15	Stephen Ozburn
Lieut. Henry Francis, Novr. 30	Jonathan Ozburn
Peter Hutcheson, of my own.	Wells Ward
Henry Stobough, of my own.	Jno. Hash
Jno. Dirkins, of Draper's Company.	Joshua Pennington
Robert Logun of Stephens' Company.	Jas. Ward
James Logun of Stephens' Company.	Ephraim Ozburn, Junr.
Jno. Divin, of Stephens' Company.	Timothy Roark
Archd. McCaver, Surry County	Ephraim Pennington
Jno. Wentrope, a traveler.	Ephraim Ozburn, Senr.
Jos. Dougherty, of Drapers'	Stephen Ozburn, Senr.
Company.	George Ewing Junr., of Thompsons'
Wm. Shaw, of Capt. Stephens'	Company, Novr. 12 1777.
Company.	Jno. Fluty, of Robt. Buchanans'
Jas. Finley Sr of Capt. Stephens'	Company.
Company.	Alex Buchanan, of Robt. Buchanans'
	Company.
	Henry long, of McCorkles' Company.
	Jas. Simpson
	Josiah Ramsey
	Samuel Newberry

The above was sworn before me.

Jas. McCorkle.
5 Dec. 1777.

Those that refused in Capt. Ozburns Compy.

Joseph Caldwell

Robert Ozburn

James Sturgil, an old innoensive ignorant man.

Elisha Collins, of Coxes Compy.

Solomon Reedick, of Coxes Compy.

Wm. Reedick, of Coxes Compy.

Jas. McCorkle List of persons who took
oath.

A List of Persons Who Took the State Oath before
James McGavock.

I do Swear or Affirm, that I renounce and refuse all Allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and Successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a True and Independent State, and that I will not, at any time, do or Cause to be Done, any Matter or Thing that will be Prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and Independence thereof; as Declared by Congress; and also, that I will Discover and make known to some one Justice of the peace for the said State, all reasons or traitors conspiracies which I now or hereafter shall know to be formed against this, or any of the United States of America, the form of the said certificate shall be as follows, to wit:

Thomas Smith, Sept. 20 1777
John Simpson, Sept. 20 1777
Walter Keer, October 2 1777
Thomas Hobbs, October 6 1777
Price Brown, October 7 1777
William Prowland, October 7 1777
William Davies, October 7 1777
John Adams, October 7 1777
Henery Francis, October 7 1777
James Davies, October 7 1777
John Walker, October 7 1777
Henery Goucher, October 8 1777
Simon Alderson, October 10 1777
John Cox, October 10 1777
John Van Demary, October 10 1777
Calep Odle, October 17 1777
Robt. Breckenridge, October 17 1777
William Calhoun, October 20 1777
William Bell, Novr. 4 1777
William Love, Novr. 11 1777
Robert Love, Novr. 11 1777
John McFarlan, Novr. 11 1777

William Montgomery, Novr. 11 1777
John Matthews, Novr. 11, 1777
James Douglass, Novr. 11, 1777
George Douglass, Novr. 11 1777
George Douglass, Senr., Novr. 11 1777
James Crufore
John Sessly
Robert Gentry
his
John X Hounshell, Novr. 12 1777
mark
John McFarland, Novr. 12 1777
Andrew Samie, Novr. 18 1777
John Mounch, Novr. 24 1777
Josiah Ramsey, Novr. 20 1777
John Nowland, Dec. 1 1777
Joseph Gray
Willm. Handley
Moses Gordon, Dec. 6 1777
Mark Chambers, Dec. 6 1777
Jacob Bough, Dec. 8 1777
John Vaughn, Dec. 9 1777

The above sworn to before me.

James McGavock.

Montgomery

A List of thos that has teacken the oath of fidelity Before me, Wm. Hay, Edward Jons, the 29 of Aprile 1778, Alexander McGlaclen, Aprile 28 1778, Joseph Smith, free of his prentenship, 9th of May 1778, Bryan Bumton, free of his Servetud, 22 May 1778, James Gorman, October 1778.

William Davies.

A List of Persons Sworn to the State in Captain McCorkles Company of Montgomery County by Stephen Trigg in 1777.

Samuel Walker, Sept. 6th.
Jacob Groce
James Montgomery
James Patton
Robert Lyon
John Denton
Alexander Robertson
Robert Miller
James Walker
Joseph Moris
Henry Long
William Hall
Meredith Rains
Adam Hance
David Crouch
William Collinsworth
Peter Poor
Edward Corder
Samuel Ingram
Joseph Whiteger, Dec. 22
John Reins, Dec. 22

James Kell, Sept. 22 1777
Thomas Patton, 4th October
Joseph Clements, The same
Jno. Hance, 9th October
Samuel Thompson, The same
Jesse Coats, 4th Novr.
Jos. Manifee, 8th Novr.
Jarrob Manifee, 10th Novr.
John Grayson, The same
Joseph Baker, 23d. Dec. 1777
Adam Waggoner, 24 Jany. 1778
Joseph Montgomery, 23 December 1777
William Grayson, 13th March 1778
Sworn of Capt. John Taylors Company:
William Butler, 9th Sept. 1777
Wooldrick Taylor, The same day
Sworn of Capt. John Drapers Company:
Hugh Pattrick, 19th October 1777
Sworn of Capt. Joseph Cloyds Company:
Thomas Lewis, Sept. 5th 1777
Capt. Joseph Cloyd, Sept. 12th 1777

I AB do swair or afirm that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the third King of Great Britian his Heirs and Successors and That I will be faithfull and Bear True allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia as a free and Independent State and that I will not at any time do or Cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudical or injurious to the Freedom and Independence thereof as Declared by Congress and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the peace for the said State all Treasons or Treaterous Conspiracys which I now or hear after shall know to be form'd against this or any of the United States of America.

So help you God.

Andrew Boyd's Company - Novb. 21d 1778.
Jos. Miller, Nov. 12d.
George Peterson, Nov. 6 1778.
John Harris, Apr. 26th 1779.
Martin Nowland, Apr. 26th.

William Barter, Apr. 27th.
Michael Kettering
Henry Wyrick

Jas. Newell's Company -
Jacob Houser, March 1779
Jas. Husk, April 25th 1779
Wm. Rutherford, Jr., May 3 1779

Wm. Davis' Company -
Geo. Vaut, Jan. 9th 1779
Jonkin Willians, Aprl. 23d 1779
John Vaut, Do.
Fredk. Slemp, Do.
Moses Wells, Do.
Zacka. Blankapicler, Do.
Henry Vice, Do.
John Steal, March

Persons Sworn to the State before John Montgomery

The names of those persons within the District to which I was appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance & fidelity, those who have taken said oath are as followeth, to wit:

6th Sept. 1777.

James Newell Simon
Andrew Boyd
John Frederick Miller
John Brown
James Brown
Josiah Fugete
Benjamin Rae
George King
Andrew Crockett
John Craig
John Newell
John Lowder
William Newell
Valantin Harmon
Thomas Rae
Thomas Alford
Alexander Ewins
Robert Simpson
Samuel Gameble
John Calfee
Frederick Oats
John Harris
John Long
Hugh Simpson
James Simpson, Junior
Thomas Barnet

Jeremiah Patricks
Andrew Duncan
William Simpson
James Crockett
William Sayer
Anthony Duncan
Henry Long

Sept. 12th 1777.

Alexander Deberty
William Mackleroy
William Pointer
Jacob Willson
Edward Chapman
William Montgomery
William Montgomery, Sr.
Robert Montgomery, Sr.
John Wilson
Robert Watson
Peter Binkley
John Miller
Samuel Smith
Thomas Montgomery
Joseph Baker
Robert Findly
George Smith
James Montgomery, Junior

George Breckenridge
Joseph Montgomery
Michael Krantz
James McDonald
John Walraven
Patrick McGuire
Magnus McDonald
Baptist Armstrong
John Breckenridge
Daniel Chapman
James Buchanan

Sept. 13th 1777

George Ewing
William Hamelson
John Hall
James Thompson
Adam Dean
Hugh Coningham
Joseph Rutherford
Thomas Whitlock
John Baxter
John Bralley
Francis Day
Samuel Ewing, Junr.
William Robinson
Richard Muse
Andrew Scott
Charles Deborax
Benjamin Rutherford

March 2nd. 1778.

James McMahan
Richard Byrd
Bartley Green
James Ewing
Robert Buchanan
Moses Price
William Rogers
Nicholas Tuttle
John Hutchen
Samuel Price
William Bralley
John Rogers
John Ewing, Junr.
George Farbush
John McMahan
Benjamin Rogers
Joseph Rogers
John Rutherford
Even Williams
Charles Cook

16th Sept. 1777

Edmond Rowland
Adam Renner
Adam Glazier
Isaac Mayfield
Joseph Lee
William Sexton

Sept. 18th 1777

Michael Daugherty
George Daugherty
Nathanile Buchanan
John Barron
William Barron
Henry Barron

Sept. 22d 1777

William Pierce
Francis Camron

23d. Sept. 1777

John Jenkins
Joseph Barron, Sr.
John Rutherford, Sr.
William Meek
Michael Graves
Alexander Neely

25th Sept. 1777

Joseph Barron
John Buchanan
John Conway
John Richeson
Charles McQueen

25th Sept. 1777

John Buchanan
John Beady
Robert Rea

Given under my hand and seal
this 14th Day of February 1778.

John Montgomery SEAL

To the Clerk of Montgomery County.

The names of the Persons who have Taken the oath of fiedlity in my District to the State from March 2nd, 1778.

John Brady, March 2nd 1778
Jno. Ewing, March 3rd.
Hellbert Alison
Francis Alison
James Alison
James Scott
Philip Philips, March 19th, 1778
Amos Bebbber, March 20th.
Ebenazer Main, March 21st.
Samuel Peireefull, March 28th.
John Simpson, April 13th, 1778.
James Cock
David Syer, April 7th.
John Wood
Benjamin Rogers, April 25th.
Joseph Kileer, June 2nd. 1778
Michael Woods, June 6th.
David Sloan, June 6th.
Abraham Price, June 15th.

Given under my hand this 6th day of
October 1778.

John Montgomery SEAL.

To be returned to the Clerk of Montgomery.

Montgomery County to Wit:

Whereas Complaint has been made upon oath that Peter Kinder and Frederick Moore, Michael Kettering have entered into George Irwin and John Gullon, a Conspiracy and taken an Oath not to lift arms against the Kind of Great Britain on his heirs, and to join the English and Indians and to adjust them in destroying the Country.

These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth to command you to take the above named Traitors to their country and bring them before us on or before the Fourth Day of May next in order to be dealt with as the Law Directs and we further require all officers both Civial and Military within this County to be aiding therein as they will answer the contrary at this peril, fail not and this shall be your warrant given under our hands and seals this 20th day of April 1779.

Walter Corckett (SEAL)

William Davis (SEAL)

To any officer, Civel or Military in this
County to execute and return which
officer is hereby empowered to -
Command a guard for his assistance in
this service.

Persons Names Who Hath Sworn Allegiance to the King 1777.

I AB sincerely promise and Swear that I will be faithful and bear true al-
legiance to his Majesty, King George the Third.

So help you God.

I AB swear that I do from my heart abhor detest and abjure as Impious and
heretical that damnable doctrine and Position that Prince Excommunicated and
deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of rome may be deposed or mur-
thered by their Subjects or any other whomsoever and I do declare that no
foreign prince, person or prelate, state potentate hath or ought to have any
jurisdiction, power, supremity, preemence or authority Ecclesiastical or Spirit-
ual with this Realm or within it.

So help you God.

I do tryly and Sincerely acknowledge profess testiffee and declare in my
Conscience before God and the world that our Sovereign Lord King George is Law-
full and Rightful King of this Realm and all other his Majesty's Dominions and
Countries thereunto belonging and I do solomnly and Sincerely declare that I do
believe in my Conscience that not any of the Descendants of the Person who pre-
tended to be Prince of Wales During the Life of the late King James the Second
and since his decease pretended to be and took upon himself the stile and title
of King of England by the name of James Third or of Scotland by the name of
James the Eight or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain hath any Right
or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other Dominions thereunto
belonging and I do renounce and refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to
any of them and I do swear that I will bear Faith and True Allegiance to his
Majesty King George and his will defend to the utmost of my power against all
Traitors Conspiraces and Attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his
power Crown or dignity and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make
known to his Majesty and his Seccessors all Treasons and Traitors Conspiraces
and Attempts which I know to be against him or any of them and I do Faithfully
promise to the utmost the Crown against the descents of the sd. James and
against of my Power to Support Maintain and defend the Successtion of/all other
persons whatsoever, which succession of an Act entitled an Act for the further
limitation of the Crown and Better securing the rights and Libertys of the Sub-
jects is and Stands limited to the call of Princess Sophia Electress and
Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and the heirs of her Body being Protestant and all
these things I do plainly and Sincerely acknowledge and Swear according to those
express/preservation what so ever and I do make this Recognition and Acknow-
ledgement abjuration renunciation and Promise heartily willingly and truly upon
the true faith of a Christian.

So help you God.

I do declare that I do believe that there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the Elements what so ever of Bread and wine or after the Consecration there of by any person.

So help you God.

November 1775.	Jas. Thomspon
	Stephen Trigg
August 1774.	J. Russell
May	Major John Taylor
	Joseph Cloyd
	Thos. Ingles
	Thos. Madison
	John Byrd
	William Christian
	William Christian
Dec.	Robt. Preston

Montgomery County Court Record

Know all men by these Presents that We the Subscribers each for himself, is hereby held and firmly bound unto his Excellency Patrick Henry Esqr. Governor or chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia or to the Governor for the time Being in the Just and full sum of one Thousand Pounds Current Money of Virginia. To they Payment of which will and truly to be made we Bind ourselves Jointly and Severally our Joint and Several Heirs, Executors and Administrators and each of them firmly be these Presents. In witness whereof each Subscriber for himself hath hereunto set his Hand and affixed his Seal this 26th Day of April 1779.

The condition of the above Obligation such that whereas &c the Said Subscribers have not taken the Oath of Allegiance Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Virginia agreeable to an Act of Assembly in that Commande and provided which did not proceed form any Enimty or Deposition to the State or the Laws thereof, but from Motions which we believe Convenient and Conscientious and whereas--many Reports have gone forth greatly to our Prejudice as member of the Commonwealth; alledging that We are joined with others in this County in a Conspiracy to Endeavor to Disarm those who have taken the Oath of allegiance to the s'd State of Joining, Aiding and Supporting the Savages in Distroying the Frontiers and Murdering the Inhabitants--that we have had private meeting with Design to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King of Great Britain & to consult on putting the above Plan into Execution; All which Reports we assert to be without any Foundation in Truth. Now, to convince Mankind that we are not open or seerd Enemies to our Country; We do hereby promise and Engage, every Subscriber for himself, that we will not by Word, Writing or Deed attempt to Disturb the Peace of the s'd State or any of the United States of America, either by Lifting Arms ourselves or Advising ours to do so, or by Joining, Aiding, Supporting or assisting the Open or Secret Enemies of the Same by whatever names they may be dominated or termed; and that while we are continued by the s'd State in the peacable enjoyment of our Lives, Liberty & property accirding to the Laws thereof, and that no unlawful Outrage or Violence be committed on our Persons, Families or Property without redress, we promise each for himself to pay a decent & due obedience to those Laws; by conducting ourselves as quiet and peaceable Members of the Society ought to do, & hereby restore that mutual Trust and Confidence

that ought to Subsist in the Community. How, if we, and each of us, do comply with the above promises and Engagements according to the true Intent and meaning thereof, then the above obligation to be Void, or else to remain in full Force and Virture.

Sealed and delivered in presence of us:

James Byrn	
Sam. G. Pepper	
John Lucas	
James Bane, Jr.	
Christian Snidow	
John Chapman	
J. Breckenridge, Test for Mr. Burk and Mr. Williams.	
John Heavin	(SEAL)
James Bane	(SEAL)
_____ Bingham	(SEAL)
his	
Jaclb X Shell	(SEAL)
mark	
Howard Heavin	(SEAL)
his	
Mikel X Price	(SEAL)
mark	
David Harless	(SEAL)
Willie Williams, Sr.	(SEAL)
Wm. Heavin	(SEAL)
Conrad Wall	(SEAL)
John Walls	(SEAL)
James Salles	(SEAL)
James Heavin	(SEAL)
his	
Harmon X Lower	(SEAL)
mark	
Henery Bingaman	(SEAL)
his	
John X Bingham	(SEAL)
mark	
Andrew Lower	(SEAL)
his	
Henry X Lower	(SEAL)
mark	
his	
Jacob X Shell	(SEAL)
mark	
his	
Christian X Shell	(SEAL)
Joseph _____	(SEAL)
Philip Snidow	(SEAL)
Thomas Burk	(SEAL)
Georg Miller	(SEAL)
Wm. Havin	(SEAL)
Conas Wall	(SEAL)
John Walls	(SEAL)

James Salles	(SEAL)
James Heavin	(SEAL)
Harmon Lower	(SEAL)
Henry Bingaman	(SEAL)
Andrew Lower	(SEAL)
Henery Lower	(SEAL)
Jacob Shell	(SEAL)
John Shell	(SEAL)
Christian Shell	(SEAL)
Philip Snidow	(SEAL)
Thomas Burk	(SEAL)

Montgomery County Court Record

Sworn of Capt. Joseph Cloyds Compy.

Sepr. 5th 1777	Thomas Lewis
Septr. 12th 1777	Joseph Cloyd, Capt.
James Hogg	John Cloyd
James Boydstone	Daniel How
Thomas Shannon	Jno. Norris
Jno. Pruitt	William Blackmore
William Boydstone	William Jones
Benj. Sol. Cicil	George McCoun
Hugh Mairs	William Lockart
Thomas Cicil	John Cecil
Charles Beckley	Henry Thompson
Absolom Mounts	Andr. Lockart
Paul Hutcheson	Alexander Mairs
Henry Pruitt	Jno. Mairs
	Henry Patton
	Nenian Cloyd
	Alexander Page
	David Patton
	Thomas Sowards
	Benjamin Prewit
	William Mairs
	Skidmore Muncee
	Joseph Fletcher
	Jno. Sheppard
	Jno. Carter
	Joseph Williamson
	James Boydstone, Junr.
	John Smith (affirmed)
	John Yound (the same)
	Thomas Blackmore
Sept. 26th, 1777	Peter Brown
Sept. 29th 1777	Francis Muncee
2d. Oct. 77	Robert Evans (affirmed)
	Hugh Mairs (the same)
8th Oct.	Joseph Gray
	William Hale
	Mathew French
	Nathaniel Christian
	Robert Brown

Oct. 10th	John Grills, Junr. Robert Thompson Samuel Scott Obediah Muncee Luke Muncee John Scott
Oct. 11th.	Peter Wyley
16th Oct.	Samuel Shannon
21st. Oct.	John Shannon
16th Oct.	Thomas Pikins
8th Novr.	Robert Pruntie William Baduley John Tallet Cornelius Brown
9th Nov.	John Craig
10th Novr.	Richard Estees
8th Dec. 77	John Cook
9th Dec.	Lewis Reeling
10th Dec.	John Bowyers Adam Wygal
15th Dec. 1777	Nathaniel Morgan
17th Dec.	John Crum
22nd. Dec.	John Kelley
25th Dec.	John Cox
1st. Jany. 1778	William Evans
2d Jny.	John Grills
26th Jny. 1778	Samuel Cecil
21st. Feby.	Murdock McKinsey
24th, Feby.	Vincent Hobbs
25th. Feby.	Peter Polley
28th. Feby.	Morgan Morgan, Junr. Lyman Hayse
13th March 1778	William Muncee
1st April 1778	Henry Begley James Keer

A List of the persons Sworn To the
State by Stephen Trigg for the Clerk

Montgomery County Court Record

A List of persons sworn to the States in Capt. McCorkles Company of Montgomery
County by Stephen Trigg in 1777.

Sept. 6th.	Samuel Walker Jacob Groce James Montgomery James Patton Robert Lyon John Denton Alexander Robertson Robert Miller James Walker
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	Joseph Mairs
	Henry Long
	William Hall
	Meredith Reins
	Adam Hance
	David Crouch
	William Collinsworth
	Peter Poor
	Edward Corder
December 12th.	Samuel Ingram
	Joseph Whiteger
	John Reins
	James Kell
	Thomas Patton
	Joseph Clements
	Jno. Hance
	Samuel Thompson
	Jesse Coats
	Jonas Manifee
	Jarrold Manifee
	John Grayson
	Josiah Baker
	Adam Waggoner
	Joseph Montgomery
	William Grayson

Sworn of Capt. John Drapers Company:

10th October 1777	Hugh Pattrick
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Sworn of Capt. John Taylors Company:

9th Sept. 1777	William Butler
	Wooldrick Taylor

Sworn of Capt. Daniel Trigg's Company:

9th Septr. 1777	Francis Boyle
	Peter Panner
Septr. 13th 1777	Capt. Daniel Trigg
	Samuel McGeehee
	Edmund Vancell
	Jacob Lorton
	John Lester
	Thomas Aley
	James Charlton
	William Saunders
	Samuel Arthurs
	William Daniel
	Henry Stafford
	Archibald Thompson
	Blackburn Akers
	John Dispain
	John Scaggs, Junr.

Septr. 13th 1777

Archibald Skaggs
John Arthurs
John Bell
John Charlton
Thomas Lewallen
Charles Skaggs
Francis Charlton
Solomon Akers
Samuel Lester
George Walters
John Skaggs (Goard Head)
Solomon Davies
Abner Lester
Isaiah Peterson
Jeremiah Payte
Jonathan Elswick
William Lawson
John Harmon
James Stafford
Moses Skaggs
John Hankins
John Elswick
Archibald Elkins
Hezekiah Witt
John Skaggs
Henry Bishop
Robert Smith
Solomon Harrison
George Crosenbery
John Payte
John Harrison
John Shilling
Richards Hankins
Joshua Pittman
John Bishop
Zachariah Skaggs
Volintine Akers
Henry Skaggs (Sonto Aaron)
William Bobbit
James Bobbit
Reuben Keith
Francis Daugherty
Joseph Crabb
Robert Gates
Abel Cox
John Daugherty
Samuel Rentfiro
John Pain
William Jennings
Abram Goad, Junr.
Richard Shosley
Edmund Jennings
Aaron Collure
John Laws

Septr. 15th 1777

	Abraham Goad
	Thomas Dillard
	Andrew Cox
20th Sept. 77	William Weathers
6th Octo.	William McQuary
	Peter Harmon
10th Octo.	John Craiger
24th.	Richard Whitt
22d. Novr.	James Skaggs (long man)
7th Decr.	James Rominds (Stroler)
	Thos. Dodson
	William Dodson
31s. Decr.	Peter Rominds

Belonging to other Companies:

2nd. Jany. 78	Daniel Harmon
11th Feby 78	Stephen Wright
1st. April 78	Andrew Lyday
4th March 78	John Middleton

(SIGNED)

Stephen Trigg.

Militia Accounts
Montgomery County Court Records

Recd. of John Barnet Stagner one beef for the use of that part of the Militia drawn into actual duty under the command of Colo. Wm. Russell at Blackmores Fort apraisd. to two ounds seven Shillings and nine pence.

Recd. per me this 2d day of November 1776.

Thos. Foster.

To -

Capt. Thos. Madison.

The Country Owes to Mitchel Clay for one Hogg praisd. to one pound ten shillings for the use of part of Capt. Talors Compy. of Militia Stationed at Woods fort on Rich Creek in Montgomery County. We the subscribers being first sworn.

Adam Clendenin

Wm. Purdew

Recd. one Bushel Corn & Seven Diates for the use of part of my Compy & nine Horses, destined for Fort Randolph.

Witnes my hand 16th Decr. 1778.

Jur. Thompson.

This is to be paid to Jno. Border I believe.

Alex. Page makes oath that he enlisted as a Soldier in the first Virginia Regiment and served until discharged being about three years.

Wm. Christian.

Feb. 23 1780.

Samuel Cecil makes oath that he knows Alex Page was a soldier in the Virginia Reg.

Wm. Christian.

23 Feb. 1780.

Sir:

Please to pay to James McCorkle all the money due to me from the Country as settled by the Commissioners and oblige your

Humble servt.

Josias Baker

Decem. 18th 1775

To Robert Nicholas Treasurer or
the paymaster of the Fincastle
Militia.

Mem. of an Agreement between Patrick Campbell & Thos. Madison the sd. Patrick humbly agrees & engages to deliver fifty or more not exceeding 100 Cattle fit for the Army at such Times as other Beaves are driving down to the place of Rendezvous and it is agreed that in Case the sd. Campbell & Madison cannot agree on the price of the Cattle that each shall choose an indifferent Person & those two to choose a Third, whose Valuation shall be binding and the sd. Madison hereby agrees to pay the Valuation Money.

Thos. Madison

Patrick Campbell

Witness our Hand & Seals this 8th day of August 1776.

Mem. the Cattle are to be delivered at Colo Arthur Campbells Plantation in Ten Days Notice.

Test:

Robt. Campbell

Wm. Edmeston

I do certify that Ezekiel Clay found himself in provisions ten days while on duty under my Command at Woods Fort on Rich Creek in Montgomery Sept. 25th 1777.

Michael Woods.

May 20th 1777 - Recd. of William Russell by James McCorkle Nine Pounds Eighteen Shillings & Eight pence Being my pay as a soldier under Capt. Know at the Ray Cove on Clynch in the years 75 and 76/

William Boydston.

I have informed Capt. Sayers to Receive all my pay for Three Years Service as a Soldier in Cap. Zertalls Company of the State Illinois Reg.

He having Satisfied me for it.

John Grayham.

Test:

Jno. Rogers

Sept. the 22nt. 1782.

Capt. McCorkle

Sir: Please to pay unto Philip Snido my Soldiers wages in full for the time of our being in the Service under your Command.

Henley McKinsy

Test:

Jonathan Davis

John Chapman

Montgomery -

Archibald Thompson makes oath that he was a Serjeant and acted as such in Captain Throckmortons Company (in Col Peachys Battalion) and that he served until duly discharged; he understood by act of assembly & therefore procured.

October the 25 1779

No Discharge and that he never got any Land for it.

Wm. Christian.

Montgomery -

Charles Skeggs makes oath that he remembers that Archibald Thompson was in Captain Throckmortons Company and that he was called a Serjeant there. Octo. 25 1779.

Wm. Christian.

Samuel Newberry makes oath that Archibald Thompson was a Serjeant in Captain Throckmortons Company of Peachey's Battalion. Certified Oct. 25 1779.

Wm. Christian.

Archibald Thompson makes oath that Samuel Newberry was a Soldier in Throckmortons Company. Certified.

October 25 1779.

Wm. Christian.

I certify that Peter Dinges was 50 Days himself and horse employed Carrying Lead from the led Mines to My hous for the Use of the tropes order on the Frontes of this County of Montgomery. By order of govirmint.

Joseph Cloyd.

August 17th 1782.

We the Subscribers Being first Sworn have Extomated one Beefe the property of Alexander Mears to wey two hundred and twenty weit for the yous of the Montgomery Moleta now in Duty under the Command of Major Joseph Cloyd on their March to North Carolina.

September 29th 1780.

Benjamon Salers.

I John Wm. Taylor do hereby agree and bind myself to give and allow to Rice D. Montague one fourth part of the claims of John Wash and Shederick Reedy for services rendered by them in the Revolutionary War. The said Montague agreeing to prosecute the said claims at his own expense and I do further agree to give and allow him one fifth part of any claims which he may recover for me; from the Government of the United States or State of Virginia for services rendered by any other individuals. Given under my hand and seal this 4th June 1834.

John Wm. Taylor.

I John Emmons of Montgomery County and State of Virginia who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one third part of the proceeds of all Bounty Lands commutation pay, half pay and all other compensation or gratuity which may be due me from the United States or the State of Virginia for services rendered by me in the Revolutionary War as a Soldier aforesaid. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense of attorney to execute. And I bind myself, my heirs to execute any and all power of attorney whenever required to enable him to prosecute and receive any and all of said claim. Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of March 1834.

John Emmory.

(SEAL)

Test.

James Wade.

Colo. James Preston. Sir, if you Succeed in getting Andrew Petersons Claims you will please pay the Same to George Mays as I am going to leave This County and I wish him to do the business for me. March 27, 1834.

Ely Peterson.

Montgomery County Court Records

I John King of Montgomery County do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one third of the proceeds of all Bounty Land, commutation pay, half pay or any other compensation which may be due to me from the United States or the State of Virginia for services rendered by me as a Soldier in the Revolutionary War. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense and I bind myself to execute any and all power of attorney; whenever required to enable him to prosecute and receive the same.

Witness my hand and seal this Ninth day of April 1834.

Teste John King SEAL.

Andw. Lewis

I Lidday Murphy of Montgomery County do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one third of the proceeds of all Bounty Land, commutation pay, half pay or any other compensation which may be due to me from the United States or the State of Virginia for services rendered by me as a Soldier in the Revolutionary War. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense and I bind myself to execute any and all power of attorney whenever required to enable him to prosecute and receive the same.

Witness my hand and seal this Ninth day of April 1834.

Teste his
 Lidday X Murphy SEAL.
 mark

Andw. Lewis

Virginia. Montgomery County To-Wit: This day Sayer Smith came before me Redmond Eakins, Justice of the peace for said County and State aforesaid, and after being Duly Sworn Stated the William Halpain, Hannah Smith, Sarrah McDonald, and Lydia Galion is the Children of the Same John Halpain (sontimes spilled Half-penny) Whome, he the said Sayers Smith hath heard him relating his long services in the old revolutionary war and that he was severely wounded at Blewfords Defeat. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1834.

Redmond Eakin J. P.

Montgomery County Court Records

Jan. 23d. 1777. Recd. of James McCorkle the Sum of Two pounds Six Shillings and eight pence in full for Robert Bowers Service as a Soldier thrity five days, with him last Summer, and if any dispute should arise about the legality of this payment being made to me, I promise to repay it again to the said McCorkle or Bowers with Interest from the date hereof.

Test: Stephen Trigg Ninian Cloyd.

March 8th 1777

Recd. of James McCorkle the Sum of eight pounds Six Shillings which Mr. Patrick Lockhart paid to me on Account of Jno. & James Brown for the use of Cap. James Harrod & myself. Jno. Cowan.

Test: Robt. Stuart

I Bowling Rogers of Montgomery and State of Virginia who served as a Private soldier in the Revolution do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs & to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one Third part of the proceeds of all Bounty Lands, commutation pay, half pay, and of all other compensation or gratuity which may be obtained for me on account of services rendered by me in the Revolutionary War as a private soldier (except so much as has already been drawn by me on account of my pension). The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense; And, I bind myself my heirs to execute any and all power of attorney whenever required to enable the said Montague to prosecute and receive any and all of said claims, the expense thereof to be in all cases paid by said Montague. Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of February 1834.

Test his
Boling X Rogers SEAL.
mark

Robert Gardner

I Andrew Lewis of Montgomery county do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one third of the proceeds of all Bounty Land commutation pay, half pay, or any other compensation which may be due to me, from the United States or the State of Virginia for services rendered by my brother, Samuel Lewis as an officer in the Revolutionary War. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense, And, I bind myself to execute any and all power of attorney; whenever required to enable him to prosecute & receive the smae. Witness my hand & seal this 27th day of May, 1834.

Teste - And. Lewis SEAL.

Wade

I Elijah Meacham of Montgomery County and State of Virginia who served as a Soldier in the Revolutionary War do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said County, one third of the proceeds of all Bounty Lands, commutation pay, half pay, and of all other compensation or gratuity which may be obtained for me on account of services rendered by me in the Revolutionary War as a Soldier. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense. Witness my hand & seal this 20th day of February 1834.

Teste Elijah Meacham SEAL/

Nath. Lawrence

I Daniel Miller of Montgomery County and State of Virginia, who served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to pay and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one thrid part of the proceeds of all Bounty Lands, commutation pay, half pay and all other compensation or gratuity which may be due me for services rendered by me as a soldier aforesaid by the United States of State of Virginia. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense and I bind myself to execute any and all powers of attorney whenever required to enable him to prosecute & receive any and all of said claims. Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of March 1834.

Daniel Miller, Sert. SEAL.

Teste

Evans

Montgomery County Court Records

We the subscribers do hereby agree and bind ourselves our heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague one third of the proceeds of all Bounty Lands; commutation pay; halfpay, or any other compensation which may be recovered by him from the United States or State of Virginia for services rendered by Henry Kirkner as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, the said Montague having agreed to prosecute said claims at his own expense. Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of April 1834.

Jacob Krikner SEAL

SEAL

SEAL

I Peter Hawley of Montgomery County and State of Virginia who served as a corporal & soldier in the Revolution do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said county one third part of the proceeds of Bounty Lands which may be obtained for me on account of services rendered by he in the Revolutionary War as a corporal & soldier. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute the said claims at his own expense. Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of February 1834.

his
Peter X Hawley SEAL.
mark

I John Lucas of Montgomery County, Virginia, who served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War, do hereby agree and bind myself my heirs to give and allow to Rice D. Montague of said County one fourth of the proceeds of all Bounty Lands which may be obtained for me, on account of services rendered by me in the Revolutionary War. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute my said claims at his own expense. Witness my hand this 12th day of Feb.

Teste

John Lucas.

Robert Gardner 1834.

I Ichalod Meacham of the county of Montgomery & state of Virginia do hereby agree to give and allow to Rice D. Montague one third part of the proceeds due me for serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The said Montague having agreed to prosecute the claims at his own expense. Witness my hand.

Ichalod Meacham

TESTE

Robert Gardner 1834.

Sir:

Please to pay James McCorkle all the money due me from the Country as Settled by the Commissioners and oblige your Hble. Servt.

his
William X Stafford
mark

Test: John Brander

To Colo. Joseph Cloyd
24 days in Cap. Cloyd's Company
24 days in Colo. Ingle's - Robertsons

Montgomery County

I Do Certify that the state of Virginia is Indebted to Jno. Williamson for one Bushel of Indian Corn also for Two Horses and himself five Days packing of provisions to the Station on Bluestone for the use of the militia of Montgomery County now on Duty. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1783.

Jas. Duncan C. Comsy.

tt

Recd. of Alexander Ewing 100 of flower for the use of militia of Montgomery County now on Duty under the command of Captain Ozburn. Certifyd by me this 28th Day of Apl. 1783.

Jas. Duncan C. Comasary

September the 6th-1782

David Sayers by Virtue of a Military Warrant enters 200 Acres of Land upon the South Side of the Ohio on a Bank of the Same called the crooked Run to include a Salt Lick, which empties into the same between Gyandott & Sandy.

A Copy Teste

J. Preston S.M.C.

for A: Trigg

5/100

12/500/L1

Thomas Foster for a Ensign to Cap. John Blackmore in the room of Abraham McClellon who refus'd Serving-----

I have employed Rice D. Montague to procure for me a pension, and if he succeeds (on account of the services of my late husband Peter Feller) he is to

receive as a compensation for his trouble & expense one fifth part of the amount which may be due to me when I shall receive the first stipens and nothing if he fails. 15 Dec. 1840

her
Catherine X Howry
mark

Montgomery County Court Records

Whereas Redmond McMahon was taken Prisoner in the Battle of King's Mountain by the Virginia and Carolina Militia on their March to the Moravian Town, he had made his escape & came into Montgomery County where he surrendered himself to an Officer of the Militia. And whereas there is no Prison in Said County to confine the said McMahon untill an Exchange takes Place Therefore We the Subscribers do hereby bind ourselves Jointly & Severally our Joint & Severally our Joint & Several Heirs Exrs. & Amdrs. to the Hon'ble Thomas Jefferson Esqr. Governor of Virginia or the Governor for the time being In the Just and full sum of five thousand Pounds Current Money of Virginia that the said Redmond McMahon will at any Time deliver himself up when legally called for, to the proper officer, as a prisoner of War to be exchanged or otherwise dealth with as the other Prisoners in the same Situation with him may be dealt with. As witness our hand this 6th day of February 1781.

Redmond McMahon

John Price

Dasswell Rodgers

his
X
mark

Test

William Preston

James McGavock.

A List of Fines Set by the Court Martial

Baptist Armstrong	Jacob Dartard
Robert Austen	William Doack
David Austen	George Dougherty
Josiah Austen	Daniel Eater
Robert Austen	John Fowler, Estate of
Jacob Baough	Charles Fullen
Robert Beelword	Samuel Finley
James Buchanan	Francis Farmer
Robert Breckenridge	Dunkin Gullion
John Boyd	Barne Gullion
Jonathan Blevins	Peter Holland
Richard Blevins	George Harrison
John Brady	William Barrens
Joseph Baker	George Bell
Michael Dougherty	Henry Barrens
Lewis Ambry	Joseph Barrens

William Blevins
John Barrens
James Blevins
George Bough
Henry Bough
John Crockett
William Greag
Richard Chapman
Michael Cronch
William Chapman
Simon Cochrill
James Crockett
Robert Car
Peter Cregger
Creag & others
Michael Coriny
Michael Cregger
Elisha Collens
John Collens
Alexander Deberty
Anthony Dunkin
Joseph Dougherty
Henry Newman
Thomas Maed
John McFarland, Senr.
James McFarland
Peter Pinkley
William Pierce
Frederick Pleslay
Jacob Pleslay
James Shaw
Arnol Shell
David Slone
Abraham Stealy
Abraham Trigg
Nicholas Turtle
Valuntine Hounshell
James Haris
John Hildreth
John Hudson

James Hones
William Jennings
Joseph Irvin
Pabuck Johnston
John King
Philip Kabrin
Jacob Kinser
George Keagly
Peter Kabrin
William King
Francis Kabrin
Jacob Kabrin
Walter Kinser
Peter Kinser
Michael Kinser
George Kindere
Adam Katrin
John Long
John Sowder
John Sowder
William McElroy
John Miller
John McFarland
Robert McNet
Ephraim Osburn
Joseph Porter
Henry Payton
Jeremiah Pabuck
John Pleaslay
Davis Sayers
Barne M. Smith
John Stephens
Martin Stealy
Jacob Tobler
John Varaiman
William Varaiman
Adam Walker
Alexander Ward
John Wood
John Ward
George Wampler.

September. 25th 1778

Recd. the above list of Fines and
orders of James McCorkle with whom
I Promise to Settle for what I may
receive and to return him what it
may not be convenient for me to
Collect.

John T. Sayers

To David McGavock.

To David McGavock.

William Pitman
Isaac Patterson
John Pleak
Joshua Pitman
John Pear
Nathias Patterson
David Patterson
Samuel Petter
John Pruit
Michael Price, Junr.
John Price
Joseph Pawling
William Ponling
William Parks
Lewis Reland
Pater Romons
Charles Skaggs
Aron Skaggs
Zacharia Skaggs
Moses Skaggs
Henry Stafford
Jacob Smith
Lawrence Stephens
Jacob Stephens
Jacob Shull
Absolom Chrisman
Archibald Skags
Archibald Stafford

John Shannon
Robert Shannon
Henry Stafford
Jacob Sealar
Michael Shoulds
Christain Stafford
John Tolits
Willdridge Taylor
George Tylor, Junr.
Edmon Vancell
Edmon Vancell, Senr.
John Wood
Hezekiah Witt
George Walters
George Weetwood
John Wiley
Peter Wiley
James Walter
George Williams
John Walker
Henry Wagge
Henry Skaggs
Jacob Shalor
Isaac Stephens
John Shull
Jacob Shull, Junr.
Davis Smith
Sherod Athens

Septemr. 25th 1778.

Recd. the above list of Fines to
Collect what I can & return the
balance.

Test: Dacid McGavock. John T. Sayers

Montgomery County Court Record

VIRGINIA - WESTERN DISTRICT

Names of pensioners for
Revolutionary or military
services.

Ages.

Montgomery County

Frederick Bolt	90
Francis Charlton	82
John Emmons	77
Jesse Hall, Sen.	80
Asa Hall, Sen.	82
Mary Lucas	82
Andrew Lewis	82

Alexander McClure	64
Rice D. Montague, Sen.	72
Elijah Meacham	80
John Miles, Sen.	89
Elizabeth Elliott	66
James P. Preston	66
Elizabeth Crow	84
Bolen Rogers	78
Giles Thomas	76
Elizabeth Robinson	82

Page 135, Census of Pensions, 1840.

Montgomery in the War Between the States

With the year 1861 came the storm of civil war. It was the opening scene of the grandest drama which has appeared on the theatre of the world's history, and before it had spent its force and died away, a half million men had bled and died and untold millions of treasures had wasted. All over the land, north and south, east and west, was seen and heard such a marshalling of battling hosts as had never before been witnessed on this continent. Regiment after regiment and corps after corps were hastily equipped and hurried away to the seat of war. Virginia championed the cause of her southern sisters, and called upon her sons to defend her right and keep back from her soil the foot of the armed invader. Nowhere in all her wide domain did that call meet with a more ready response than in Montgomery County, as is evidenced by the fact that she sent nearly One Thousand men to do battle in defense of the commonwealth of which it was an integral factor. The following long chapter shows how well she did her part, and also the names and record of the men--descendants, many of them, of soldiers of other wars. Immediately after the John Brown raid upon Harpers Ferry, three companies were organized in the county for the purpose of defending the State against insurrections. These were of course ready when the war began, and were the first from the county to enter the field. One of them was the Fort Lewis Volunteers. Afterward, Company "B", Fourth Virginia Infantry. (Where no date is given of death or discharge, the service was until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Where no rank is given, the enlistment was a private. In the miscellaneous service are also given of ex-soldiers who served from other counties, now residents of Montgomery County).

(Taken from Hardesty's History
of Montgomery County)

Company "B", Fourth Virginia Infantry.

Edmundson, David, Captain; wounded at first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 21st Virginia Cavalry, 1862. Davis, Samuel H., First Lieutenant; resigned after first Battle of Manassas and served as a private in 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Logan, James, Second Lieutenant; killed at Manassas, July 21, 1861. Peck, A. H., First Sergeant; wounded in the mouth at first Battle of Manassas, and afterward promoted to first Lieutenant, Vice, Davis: resigned, transferred to 14th Virginia Cavalry as captain of Company "E".

Wright, William F., Second Sergeant; promoted to first sergeant, vice Peck, promoted, then to second lieutenant, 1862; wounded in right leg at Mine Run, November 27, 1862.

Pedigo, Joseph W., Third Sergeant; captured at Waynesboro and held at Fort Delaware.

Edmiston, William, Fourth Sergeant; wounded in face and right arm shattered at first Battle of Manassas, and discharged because of same.

Kent, John, First Corporal; transferred to Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry, and lost an arm in action at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and died from effects in Roanoke County.

Waskey, James, Second Corporal; transferred to 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Hennings, James, Third Corporal; same as last.

Munsey, Bolen, Fourth Corporal; died of measles in hospital at Winchester, Virginia, 1861.

Austin, I. T., transferred to Co. "G". 14th Cavalry; served as sergeant.

Austin, John; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Austin, William; mortally wounded in head at second battle of Manassas, August 28, 1862, and died seven days after.

Akers, Thomas; accidentally killed by discharge of gun at Harpers Ferry, 1861.

Blackwell, William; killed at first Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861.

Butt, Lewis; killed at second Battle of Manassas, August 28, 1862.

Butt, Samuel; discharged because of disability, 1862.

Barnett, James D., transferred to Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry, 1862.

Barnett, George W., same as last.

Barnett, William; killed at second Battle of Manassas.

Bowen, Joseph A., transferred to Company "E", 25th Virginia Cavalry.

Carver, Fleming R., wounded in head at First Manassas.

Deaton, Charles; transferred to Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry, 1862, and killed in action in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Deaton, Griffin; transferred to Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Deaton, James; supposed to have died of disease 1861.

Davis, James; captured at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and held at Point Look-out.

Dudley, James; discharged for disability.

Dooley, A. M., transferred to Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry, 1862.

Furrer, George; deserted, 1862.

Gross, Abraham; transferred to Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Gardner, John W., detached on hospital duty.

Goff, George W.

Graham, Joseph; died of disease in hospital at Winchester, Virginia, 1861.

Garlick, John W.

Garlick, Charles; made First Sergeant, 1862; lost left arm at second Manassas.

Garlick, A. J., wounded in seven different places at Mine Run, November 27, 1863, and died from effects.

Garlick, Pierce, wounded in hand at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, and killed at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

Garlick, James. W.

Haymaker, Isaas W., made Second Lieutenant in 1862, and severally wounded in the neck at Mine Run, November 27, 1863.

Heslip, A. J.

Hall, J. N. J., wounded in right hip, right arm and left hand at first Battle of Manassas, made Second Sergeant, April, 1862, wounded at Second Battle of Manassas and Chancellorsville; wounded in left thigh at Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864; captured next day and held at Elmira, N. Y.

Hall, George W., discharged for disability in 1862.

Hall, A. J., transferred to Cavalry, 1862.

Hall, Jesse; deserted.

Huff, James; killed at Chancellorsville.

Jett, Peter; discharged because of disability, 1861.

Lanhan, Patrick; wounded in face at first Battle of Manassas and died from effects three days afterward.

Linkous, Thomas W.; died of disease in hospital at Martinsburg, 1861.

Lawrence, Jacob; lost one leg and shot through the other at Mine Run, November 27, 1863.

Lee, W. P. F.; elected captain in April 1862; wounded in hand at second Manassas; wounded in arm and captured at Gettysburg; held at Johnsons Island.

Murray, Fleming; wounded in left side at first Battle of Manassas.

Minnick, Daniel; wounded at Malvern Hill and killed at Gettysburg.

Moses, William.

Myers, Micajah; deserted.

Myers, William; died of measles at Richmond Fair Grounds, May, 1861.

Maddox, Samuel H.; made first lieutenant in April, 1862, and wounded in mouth and hip at second Battle of Manassas.

Oyler, David.

Oyler, Thomas; killed at first Battle of Manassas.

Oyler, Tine; died of disease at Emory and Henry College, 1863.

Oyler, William; killed at Chancellorsville.

Owens, Henry; discharged for disability in 1861.

Owens, Monroe.

Pedigo, Lewis; lost a leg in action at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1863.

Pendleton, _____; discharged for disability, 1861.

Peck, James; discharged for disability, 1861.

Peck, Howard; killed at first Battle of Manassas.

Poke, William; killed at first Battle of Manassas.

Pease, Thomas.

Richardson, James; captured at Gettysburg and held at Point Lookout.

Sowers, Jacob; discharged for disability in 1861.

Sowers, Tipton; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

Thurman, George W.; killed at first Battle of Manassas.

Taylor, William; transferred to Company "G", 14th Cavalry, 1862.

Taylor, Charleston; killed at first Battle of Manassas.

Waskey, Christopher; transferred to Company "G", 14th Cavalry.

Wills, Albert; wounded, thought to have been accidental.

Winfry, Marval; captured at Gettysburg and held at Point Lookout.

Wimmer, Charles W.; killed at Chancellorsville.

Walthall, Benjamin; discharged for disability, 1862.

Wright, Theodore; killed at first Battle of Manassas.

Wright, James F.; wounded in arm at second Battle of Manassas.

Wickham, Robert; wounded in arm at first Battle of Manassas; transferred to 36th Virginia Infantry, and afterward killed.

Winfry, John; killed at second Battle of Manassas.

Preston Guards - Company "F", Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

Was recruited at Christiansburg early in the spring of 1861, and in May was mustered into service at Lynchburg, after which it proceeded at once to Manassas Junction where the Confederate Army was then concentrating for the purpose of repelling the Federal advance from Washington. It was not engaged in the first Battle of Manassas, but was engaged in guarding Blackburns Ford. We give a partial list of the officers at the time of leaving Christiansburg, and a complete one as it was at the time of the reorganization of the army in 1862:

Lucas, Charles; second lieutenant.

Lyle, Franklin; first lieutenant, resigned near Centerville, Virginia, 1862.

Mathews, John; first sergeant, killed at Boonsboro Maryland.

Reagan, John R.; third sergeant.

Eakin, Jonathan; fourth sergeant, killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Harmon, David; first corporal, discharged for disability, 1862.

Long, Green B.; second corporal, wounded in arm at Gettysburg.

Lyle, Franklin; first lieutenant, resigned near Centerville, Virginia, 1862.

Folkes, Eusebius; captain, killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

Officers at time of re-organization in 1862.

Folkes, E.; Captain.
Reagan, J. H.; Second Lieutenant.
Francis, Miles A.; First Sergeant.
Long, B. G.; Third Sergeant.
Turner, J. R.; Fifth Sergeant.
Hines, R. E.; Second Corporal.
Miles, T. W.; Fourth Corporal.
Douthat, R. W.; First Lieutenant.
Francis, William H.; Third Lieutenant.
Doud, S. J.; Second Sergeant.
Cromer, S. W.; Fourth Sergeant.
Harmon, D. H.; First Corporal.
Kyle, R. G.; Third Corporal.
Hanes, J. C.; Fifth Corporal.

Privates:

Akers, Dexter
Akers, A. G.
Alley, D. S.; Killed at Gettysburg.
Barnett, W. H.
Bones, H. H.
Borden, G. W.
Burk, John
Carden, J. R.; Died February 23, 1862.
Cooper, William
Cooper, W. B.; Killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862
Cox, D.
Craig, J. T. F.
Craig, John D.; Killed at second Battle of Manassas
Crews, J. G.
Doddson, Stephen
Doud, A. S.
Eakin, J. W.; Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
East, R. J.
Einstine, Harbey; Killed in action July 3, 1862.
Ferguson, H.
Garnett, William; Killed at Frazier's Farm.
Gardner, J.
Gibbs, William M.; Died May 27, 1862.
Grills, Thomas
Gibbs, H.
Haley, C. W.
Haymaker, P.
Haymaker, E.
Hess, Henry L.; Died of fever, October 31, 1861.
Hite, John T.
Hines, R. E.; Killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.
Hughes, A.
Hughes, C. D.; Killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
Jernell, Lewis; Killed at second Battle of Manassas, August 1862.
Jewell, H.
Jewell, J. G.

Jones, D. C.; Killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
 Keister, William; Killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
 Keister, W.
 Kirby, Robert; Killed at Drewrys Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Leonard, James
 Love, Henry R.
 Long, B. R.; Killed at second Battle of Manassas, August 28, 1862.
 Lucas, R. M.
 Lucas, J. H.
 Lucas, Samuel A.; Killed at Sharpsburg, Maryland, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Lucas, James H.; Killed at Fraziers Farm, June 30, 1862.
 Lucas, George
 Mathews, G.
 Mauck, J. D.; Died April 18, 1862.
 Meyers, J. S.
 Morten, W.
 Muncy, Samuel; Killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.
 Murdoch, Joseph
 Myers, Joseph; Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Phares, E.
 Phares, P. H.; Killed at Williamsburg.
 Price, H.
 Rader, George
 Roop, H. R.
 Roop, B.
 Showalter, F.
 Shelton, Samuel
 Shoemaker, William F.; Killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
 Smith, W. W.
 St. Clair, Robert; Died of fever, December 25, 1861.
 St. Clair, John
 Stewart, Robert
 Sublett, W.
 Surface, Samuel
 Taylor, Wade; Died of fever, August 15, 1861.
 Trent W. J.
 Turner, C. B.
 Trump, William; Killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.
 Trump, D. C.; Died October 5, 1862.
 Whalen, John
 Weddle, J.
 Wigginton, J.
 Williamson, James; Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Willis, William; Died July 10, 1862.
 Wilson, John H.; Died of fever, August 20, 1861.
 Wirt, G. W.; Killed at Fraziers Farm.
 Wirt, R.
 Woods, James
 Wygal, John; Killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
 Akers, Adam
 Akers, John W.
 Alley, N. R.; Killed at Seven Pines
 Bain, W. C.
 Bones, J. E.

Bishop, C.
Burton, R. W.
Cox, John
Craig, John
Cromer, S. M.
Dooley, William
Eakin, J. W.
Gardner, E.
Gibbs, Philip; Died September 14, 1862.
Gibbs, W. M.
Hall, J. M.
Harman, J. H.
Haymaker, W.
Hauck, Thomas; Died June 10, 1862.
Huggeom, Robert
Hughes, D. C.
Jewell, White
Jones, C.
Keister, Henry
Kirby, James
Linkinhooper, Robert
Long, W. F.
Lucas, S. H.
Lucas, J. B.
Martin, J. R.
Mathews, E. S.
Mauck, Thomas; Died June 10, 1862.
Morris, John
Munchy, S.
Pepper, S. A.
Phares, J. H.
Rader, W.
Robinson, G. D.
Roop, Fleming
Sarver, J.
Showalter, Joseph
Siler, William
St. Clair, W. P.
St. Clair, Samuel
Sublett, F. T.
Surface, P.
Taylor, George
Taylor, W.
Thompson, John
Trent, J. E.
Trump, W.
Whalen, John; Died June 28, 1863.
Whiteworth, J.
Wigginton, R. T.; Died August 10, 1862.
Williams, John
Willis, W.
Wiggington, J.
Wygol, Joseph

The Company was actively engaged in the following battles, viz: Bull Run, July 19, 1861, Drainsville, December 20, 1861; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Seven Pines, May 30, 1862; Fraziers Farm, June 20, 1862; Second Battle of Manassas, August 28, 1862; Boonesboro, Maryland, September 14, 1862; Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863; Plymouth, North Carolina; Drewrys Bluff; May 16, 1864.

Company "E", Twenty-fifth Virginia Cavalry

This company was recruited in Montgomery and the adjacent counties of Floyd and Carroll by Captain John Radford. It was attached to the 27th Virginia Cavalry Battalion, which afterward, by the addition of other companies, became the 25th Regiment. Captain Radford, in the summer of 1862, was transferred to another command, and was soon after killed in battle near Newton, Virginia. In December, 1862, Captain George G. Junkin, of Christiansburg, took command of the company, and in that capacity remained with it until after the surrender. The following are the names of Montgomery county men belonging to it, the list being as complete as we have been able to make it:

George G. Junkin, Captain
Thomas W. Spindle, Second Lieutenant
James S. Zoll, First Sergeant
John W. Lucas, Second Sergeant
J. A. Miller, Third Sergeant
John Carper
Elisha Callahan
Allen T. Estridge
T. Q. Hall
Andrew L. Ingles
Thomas Jones
Jacob King
James R. Micon
J. Kyle Montague
James E. Peregoy
John R. Stone
Joseph T. Smith
James J. Taylor
Henry J. Wade
C. W. Sullivan, First Lieutenant
John E. Bones
Cyrus Carper
Gordon Dobbins
Mark Grim
William Ingles
McClanahan Ingles
Burwell King
J. B. Keister
R. H. Monroe
Charles P. Palmer
D. D. Reagan
J. Wade Shelburne
Charles B. Snider
John L. Yingling

Company "C", Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry

Was recruited at Christiansburg in the summer of 1861, and regularly mustered into service on the 10th day of September of that year. The regiment to which it was attached became a part of the brigade of General Humphrey Marshall. It served throughout the war, and surrendered with Johnson's army, near Raleigh, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. It was on many a fiercely contested field, and many that went with it to battle returned no more. The following is a list of the rank and file as furnished by Major James C. Taylor, its first Captain.

James C. Taylor, Captain; Promoted to Major and resigned in 1862.

William H. Ragan; First Lieutenant.

W. A. Bragg; Second Lieutenant.

Robert B. Earhart; Third Lieutenant, lost a leg in battle near High Point, N. C. and was succeeded by William G. Anderson, who was afterward promoted to Major.

George M. Taylor; Made First Lieutenant, Vice Ragan, resigned.

John B. Correll; Orderly Sergeant.

John Haymaker; Second Corporal.

John B. Wirt; First Corporal.

Ballard Long; Third Corporal.

Boles, George W.

Broomfield, George

Burk, Tobias

Correll, William B.

Correll, John B.

Correll, James

Cox, John

Craig, Charles I.

Furrow, John W.

Gearhart, Larken

Grissam, John

Griffin, Mathew

Hauck, Perry

Hombarger, Peter

Houchins, William

Hombarger, Daniel

Hudging, John S.

Jones, Jacob

Lane, Gordon

Lane, William

Lee, Charles

Mathews, James

McGuyer, John

Miles, James

Moore, Peter A.

O'Neal, Charles

Page, Charles A.

Rader, Henry

Silver, Rice

Stone, James

Turrow, Samuel

Wlaters, Henry C.

Wirt, John

Wirt, Andrew

Wirt, Charles

Wilson, N. B.

Woolwine, James

Yingling, John

Broomfield, Sampson

Britt, Rice

Charlton, Milton

Correll, John

Correll, George

Collins, Seth D.

Cox, Benjamin

Dangerfield, John

Gearhart, D. T.

Gearhart, Carenus

Graves, Joseph

Hauk, William

Hombarger, Hiram

Hombarger, Parker

Houchins, Nicholas

Hudgins, Horace D.

Jones, L. D.

Jones, John

King, William

Lane, James

Lawrence, John

Lee, Robert

McGuyer, Armstrong

Miles, Samuel B.

Mullen, Patrick

Muncey, James

Otey, Johathan

Poff, Marion

Rader, John

Smith, Floyd

Taylor, John L.

Walters, George A.

Walters, John
Wirt, William
Wirt, James
Willism James M.
Wilson, James
Woods, John F.

Company "G", Fourth Virginia Infantry

Was one of three companies organized immediately after the John Brown Riad, and was the first that left the county for the seat of war. It was regularly mustered into service April 17, 1861, and took part in the brilliant actions which distinguished the "Stonewall Brigade".

Robert C. Trigg, Captain; Wounded at first Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and afterward promoted to Colonel, September, 1861, 54th Virginia Infantry.

James M. Wade, First Lieutenant; Promoted Adjutant, discharged December 3, 1861.

James H. Langhorn, Second Lieutenant; Wounded at First Manassas, wounded and captured at Kernstown, March 23, 1862, and held at Fort Delaware.

John C. Wade, Third Lieutenant; Promoted Captain of company in 1862, and same year transferred to Adgt. Gen. Dept.

Hamilton D. Wade, Orderly Sergeant; Promoted Captain of the company May, 1863, Vice Milton Harman killed; wounded in action at First Manassas and at Mine Run, November 27, 1862, and at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

Milton Harmon, Second Sergenat; Promoted to Captain, 1862, Vice Robert C. Trigg, and killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 3, 1862.

William Wade, Third Sergeant; Promoted Lieutenant in 1862, returned and was wounded and captured at Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864; Held at Elmira, New York.

James P. Charlton, Fourth Sergeant; Promoted Lieutenant, 1862; wounded at Kernstown, March 23, 1862; taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain, August, 9, 1864, and held at Washington City; returned to service and was wounded in Montgomery County, January 28, 1864, and near Lynchburg, June 1864, and captured at Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and held at Point Lookout.

J. W. Montague, First Corporal; Discharged, September, 1861.

James W. Hickok, Second Corporal; Captured at Spotsylvania Court House, May 9, 1864, and held at Point Lookout and Elmira, New York.

William B. Tucker, Fourth Corporal; Not mustered into service.
Barnitz, Price, T.; Transferred to 5th Regiment.
Barnett, J. T.
Barnett, Walter; Transferred to 14th Virginia Cavalry, 1862.
Barnett, James; Discharged in 1861.

Barnett, Albert; Captured at Winchester, 1862, and held at Elmira.
 Barnett, Thomas; Discharged, 1864.
 Bain, R. S.; Discharged, 1864.
 Bingham, Charles W.; Wounded at Kernstown, March 23, 1862, discharged April 1862.
 Crush, James E.; Wounded at Wilderness, May 8, 1862.
 Crush, George F.; Promoted to Second Lieutenant.
 Craig, John; Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Crockett, S. M.; Captured at Boonsboro, September 14, 1862, and held at Fort Delaware; Died, 1863.
 Crockett, Harrison; Died at Louisa Court House, 1862.
 Carden, O. H. P.; Discharged, April, 1861.
 Charlton, W. C.
 Charlton, James P.; Promoted Lieutenant.
 Chapman, C.; Wounded at Wilderness.
 Craddock, E. D.; Wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.
 Cassaday, Thomas
 Cock, George, J.
 Dudley, Jesse P.; Died 1862.
 Davis, Eldred R.; Captured at Kernstown, March 23, 1862, and held at Fort Delaware; afterward transferred to 14th Cavalry.
 Eakin, Redman; Transferred to 14th Cavalry.
 Ewing, J. Kent; Promoted Lieutenant; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
 Flagg, W. C.; Captured at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; held prisoner at Elmira, New York, where he died.
 Ferguson, E. P.; Wounded at Manassas; died of smallpox at Winchester, 1863.
 Fisher, James; Wounded at Mine Run, November 27, 1862.
 Gardner, James R.; Transferred, November, 1861.
 Gardner, F. W.; Wounded at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; transferred to 14th Virginia Cavalry, 1865.
 Gardner, Robert M.; Wounded at Kernstown and Wilderness; discharged 1864.
 Grayson, C.; Wounded at First Manassas; discharged, 1861.
 Garnand, S.; Discharged in 1862.
 Goldsborough, R.; Captured at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; and held at Elmira, New York.
 Haymaker, J. W.; Discharged, 1862.
 Hickok, S. M.
 Hickok, James W.; Discharged, April 9, 1865.
 Hall, J. P.; Killed at Spotsylvania Court House.
 Harman, Hannibal
 Harman, Milton; Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Ingles, E. M.; Wounded and captured at Spotsylvania, held at Elmira, New York.
 Ingles, John T.; Wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; killed at Spotsylvania Court House.
 Junkin, George G.; Captured at Kernstown, March 23, 1862; afterward promoted captain of Company "E", 25th Virginia Cavalry.
 Jones, Richard M.; Transferred to Cavalry.
 Kroppf, John; Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Keister, J. P.; Killed at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.
 Kirk, Thomas J.; Promoted First Lieutenant 1863; captured at Spotsylvania Court House; held at Charleston, South Carolina.
 Lacy, John S.; Promoted Lieutenant in 54th Virginia Infantry, and killed in action near Suffolk, March 1863.

Lucas, James; Wounded at Mine Run, November 27, 1862, died from effects December following.

McMurran, Joseph; Wounded at Wilderness.

McMurran, James; Discharged in 1862.

Marrow, Peter H.; Captured at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; held at Elmira, New York.

Page, Samuel M.; Discharged in 1862.

Preston, W. R.; Transferred and promoted Captain in 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Price, James C.; Wounded at First Manassas; captured again at Kernstown, March 23, 1862; held at Fort Delaware; captured again at Spotsylvania Court House; held at Elmira, New York; died of smallpox, 1864.

Phlegar, G. W.; Killed at Gettysburg.

Phlegar, A. M.; Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Pelter, Joseph P.; Transferred to Cavalry.

Regan, D. D.

Spindle, Thomas W.; Promoted First Lieutenant; wounded at Kernstown, March 28, 1863; transferred to Cavalry.

Smith, Walter; Wounded and captured at Kernstown; held at Winchester; died in 1863.

Smith, William T.; Transferred to Cavalry; promoted Captain.

Sowder, Joseph H.; Captured at Spotsylvania Court House and held at Elmira, New York.

Sullivan, C. W.; Promoted Lieutenant in 25th Virginia Cavalry; wounded at First Manassas, also at Kernstown, May 23, 1862.

Sullivan, Arthur; Lost right leg at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Stone, John R.; Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; transferred to Cavalry.

Stephens, C. B.; A Mexican veteran.

Snider, C. B.; Captured at Charlestown, West Virginia, 1862; held at Fort Delaware; afterward transferred to Cavalry.

Snider, C. D.; Captured at Charlestown, West Virginia; held at Fort Delaware; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania; held at Elmira, New York.

Shelton, George W.; Transferred to Cavalry.

Sublett, James H.; Transferred to cavalry, 1864.

Shufflebarger, Monroe; Wounded at Second Manassas, August 29, 1862.

Taylor, Robert E.; Promoted Lieutenant; killed at Malvern Hill, July, 1862.

Taylor, John L.; Wounded at First Manassas; afterward promoted Lieutenant 54th Virginia Infantry.

Turner, Charles M.; Transferred to Naval Service.

Umbarger, Harvey; Captured and held prisoner until he died in 1864.

Willis, George A.

Watterson, Samuel; Wounded at Second Manassas.

Watterson, James; Discharged in 1861.

Whitlow, W.; Discharged in 1864.

Woolwine, C. C.; Transferred to Cavalry.

Wade, John T. S.; Transferred to Ordinance Department.

Wade, Henry C.; Promoted Sergeant-Major 25th Virginia Cavalry.

Williams, A. W.; Promoted Adjutant of Regiment; wounded at Spotsylvania; held at Elmira, New York.

Walthall, Silas L.; Captured at Kernstown; held at Ft. Delaware; returned to service; captured again at Spotsylvania C. H., held at Elmira, New York.

Wainwright, George A.; Transferred to 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Wainwright, John F.; Captured at Spotsylvania; held at Elmira, New York.

Williamson, W. W.; Captured at Spotsylvania Court House; taken to Elmira, New York, where he died in prison.

Willis, George A.; Wounded at Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1862.
 Willis, David; Wounded at Mine Run.
 Willis, Samuel; Discharged in 1864.
 Williams, E. P.; Discharged for disability, 1862.
 Wilson, E. P.; Discharged for disability, 1862.
 Wilson, J. Harvey; Wounded at Chancellorsville; captured at Spotsylvania
 Court House; held at Elmira, New York.
 Yearout, John; Taken prisoner at Gettysburg.
 Yingling, W. D.; Wounded at the First Battle of Manassas.

Confederate Muster Roll
 Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry.

The company was largely composed of men already in the service who had re-enlisted before the passage of the "Conscript Law" in April 1862. It was organized sometime in the summer. Its membership was drawn from the "Stonewall Brigade", principally from the 4th regiment. Nineteen were from Rockbridge, fourteen of whom were members of the Rockbridge Grays.

Commissioned Officers.

Captains - Walter R. Preston of Montgomery County was the first captain, and resigned and was succeeded by Alexander M. Peck of Montgomery County, who held the office until surrender.

Lieutenants - First Lt., Charles Norvell of Lynchburg, Second Lt., Charles Keiffer of Pulaski County, (who never did much service with the company, being an aide to General Junkins). Third Lt., William W. Cornett, of Grayson County, who acted in that capacity until the close of hostilities.

Sergeants - First Sergeant, John P. Tribett, of Rockbridge; Second Sergeant, John Jameison Burch, of Rockbridge; Third Sergeant, John A. Brown, of Grayson; Fourth Sergeant, John S. Perkins, of Grayson; Fifth Sergeant, David P. Davis, of Montgomery.

Corporals - First Corporal, John W. Small, of Rockbridge, Second Corporal, George W. Barnett, of Montgomery; Third Corporal, Byrd Anderson, of Montgomery.

Names of Men from Rockbridge County.

Ayers, J. W.	Moore, William W.
Ayers, Samuel McDonald	Northern, R. L.
Armentrout, C. H.	Richard, John F.
Barger, John J.	Slough, B. Augustus
Donald, James C.	Sullivan, John
Hensley, John G.	Tribett, G. G.
Johnson, James	Vest, P. G.
Miller, John W.	Webb, William D.
Moore, J. Scott	

Men from Montgomery, Roanoke, and Pulaski Counties.

Austin, Isaac	Heslip, G. W. R.
Barnett, James, D.	Layne, R. P.
Barnett, Samuel C.	McConky, James
Brown, Henry	Moses, James
Brown, John	Milholland, A. J.
BAnes, James	Murray, John F.
Craig, Giles	Peck, James
Davis, S. H.	Phillips, Samuel
Deyerle, Abe	Preston, James
Dudley, Thomas	Preston, J. R.
Dooley, A. M.	Smith, J. H.
Deyerle, T. Jefferson	Stone, B. E.
Deaton, Griffith	Taylor, William H.
Early, J.	Thomas, James
Felwiler, R. W.	Thomas, Montgomery
Gordon, Charles W.	Waterson, Samuel
Gillespie, W. E.	Waskey, W. C.
Hammers, Joseph	Willis, W. G.
Hatcher, R. E.	Womack, Allen
Heslip, G. W.	Waskey, James
Heslip, A. J.	

Names of Men from Grayson County

Cornett, Wint	Cornett, Fay
Cornett, K. C.	Rhudy, Fred
Hale, Moslin	Rhudy, James
Hale, H.	Stone, William
Jones, Ceph	Wright, George
McLean, Joel	Wright, Jeff
Perkins, Rufus	Wyatt, Arch
Rhudy, Floyd	

Casualties - The Survivors of Company "G" are so widely separated by distance, and their past officers unknown, that it is impossible to get an accurate list of the killed and wounded. One of the most disastrous fights in which the company participated was when Milroy was driven out of Winchester in 1863. The company was doing picket duty on the Valley Pike Between Middletown and Cedar Creek. When the order came to advance to the Picket Line, Company "G", and Captain Raisons' Company of the First Maryland Cavalry slowly moved down the pike. They had gone about a mile when a battery of the Federals approved further progress. A charge to capture the battery was made. On each side, concealed behind rock fences were two regiments of Pennsylvanions (Infantry) who rose up when the Confederates were within thirty feet off the, and delivered a deadly fire. Agreeably to Harry Gilmore's book "Four Years in the Saddle", five were killed, nine wounded, and twenty-three captured of Company "G". Lieutenant Norvell, J. Scott Moore, Sam H. Davis, Sergeant Bunch, Griffith Deaton, and William Taylor were wounded. Some slightly and some badly. Sergeant Bunch was shot in the throat and twenty years afterwards expelled the bullet in a paroxysm of coughing. The captured were: Lieutenant Norvell, Sam H. Davis, J. Scott Moore, W. W. Moore, R. E. Hatcher, Samuel C. Barnett and James Waskey. Sam H. Davis and Samuel C. Barnett excaped.

Charles Deaton was killed near Charleston, South Carolina, Lieutenant Charles Keffer, Sergeant John Brown, Abe Deyerle, Griffith Deaton, James McConky, Sergeant John Perkins, and John J. Borgen were wounded in the valley (unable to give place and date). J. Scott Moore was again wounded at Bandy Station, Virginia. Byrd Anderson and Samuel C. Barnett and Sergeant J. T. Tribbett were captured near Petersburg in April, 1865, and confined at Point Lookout, R. L. Northern was wounded in the forehead.

The 14th Cavalry and the 9th Cavalry made the last charge that was probably made by any organized body of the army of Northern Virginia. The Company was present and participated in the burning of Chambersburg in 1864. Also on the raid on Washington in 1864. It is impossible to give the list of battles, but it participated in all the battles in the valley and Gettysburg and was discriminated to a dozen or less at the surrender.

A copy from the book of Muster Rolls of Companies from Rockbridge County, Virginia and the Confederate States' Army, 1861 to 1865 in the Clerk's Office of said Rockbridge County, Virginia.

In the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, February Term, 1909.

Confederate Muster Roll Order.

On the petition of S. C. Barnett, Byrd Anderson and George W. Fagg to have the Muster Roll of Company "G", 14th Virginia Cavalry recorded among the records of this county.

The Court having fixed this day for the hearing of this petition, and it appearing to the Court that notice has been published in the Montgomery Messenger, a newspaper published in this county for two weeks, as the law requires, and no one appearing to show cause why said Muster Roll should not be recorded, and the Court being satisfied that the copy of the Muster Roll filed with the petition is as perfect a copy of the original roll as is practicable to be made, it is ordered that said Muster Roll be recorded among the records of this County.

Company "F", Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry

This Company was recruited at Salem in Roanoke County, but was largely composed of men from Montgomery County, among whom were the following:

William Smith, Captain.
William Eakin, Second Lieutenant.
John Mathews, First Lieutenant.
John Cadall, Third Lieutenant.
Henry Barnett, Orderly Sergeant.
Baskerville, John
Barker, George
Brown, John
Canady, Thomas
Charlton, A. J.
Charlton, Robert
Daugherty, Henry

Davis, W. A.
Calloway, John
Hall, Henry
Jones, Thomas
Kerr, Samuel
King, John
Linkous, Ballard

Lucas, Eldred
Martin, John
McDonald, Mark
Painter, James
Shelburn, Silas
Thurman, Robert
Turner, Charles
Walters, James
Wall, Frank
Yingling, William
Barnett, Wade
Bell, William
Byard, William
Canady, William
Charlton, Chester
Charlton, R. D. M.

Davis, E. R.
Gardner, F. W.
Green, Thomas
Helen, Frank
Jerill, Hamilton
Keister, Edward
Linkous, Wheeler
Linkous, William
Martin, Andrew
McDonald, George
Olinger, Jackson
Pelter, Joseph
Thompson, John
Thurman, L. H.
Turner, William G.
Walter, Hiram
Wilson, A. B.

Company "L", Fourth Virginis Infantry, Stewart's
Jackson's Division.

(Enlisted in 1861 and served till close of the war)

R. G. Nulle, Captain.
William Smith, First Lieutenant.
W. G. Hall, Second Lieutenant.
J. B. Evans, Third Lieutenant; Promoted to Captain; Killed at Wilderness.
James P. Linkous, Sergeant.
Burk, Abram; Died at Montgomery Hospital, 1861.
Cosby, William; Killed at Kernstown, March 21, 1862.
Oliver, Tobias; Died in Montgomery Hospital.
Pace, George W.; Wounded in Seven Days Fight, Richmond, 1862.
Pace, Nicholas N.
Pace, Vincent; Wounded seven times; taken prisoner July 4, 1863 at Gettysburg; held at Point Lookout.
Sesler, William
Wallace, Mark

Company "F", Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry
M'Causland's Brigade, Early's Division.

Barnett, Benjamin; Enlisted in 1862.
Childers, Sameul; Enlisted in 1862; taken prisoner in 1862 at Rich Mountain.
Effinger, William F.; Musician; enlisted in 1863; taken prisoner at Winchester, September 19, 1863; held at Point Lookout.
Kabrich, G. W. L.; Enlisted 1862; wounded at Shepherdstown, August 25, 1864.
Pace, H. T.; Enlisted in 1862; died in 1864 at Montgomery Hospital.
Surface, Jacob; Enlisted in 1863; wounded at Piedmont.

Convention of Fincastle Men

On the 15th of July, 1775, the Committee of Safety for Fincastle County met at the Lead Mines. After protesting against the dishonorable acts of Dunmore, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that the spirited and meritorious conduct of Patrick Henry, Esq., and the rest of the gentlemen volunteers attending him on the occasion of the removal of the gunpowder out of the magazine at Williamsburg, very justly merits the very hearty approbation of this Committee, for which we return them our thanks, with an assurance that we will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, support and justify them with regard to the reprisals they made.

"Resolved, That the council of this County in advising and cooperating with Lord Dunmore in issuing the proclamation of the 3rd of May last, charging the people of this Colony with an ungovernable spirit and licentious practices, is contrary to many known matters of fact, and but too justly shows to us that those who ought to be mediators and guardians of our liberties are become the abject tools of a detested administration.

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this committee that the late sanguinary attempt and preparation of the King's troops, in the colony of Narragansett Bay, are truly alarming and irritating, and loudly call upon all, even the most distant and interior parts of the Colonies, to prepare and be ready for the extreme event, by a fixed resolution and a firm and manly resolve to avert ministerial cruelty in defence of our reasonable rights and liberties."

In this way the people of Fincastle County, including the settlers of Clinch Valley, thoroughly identified themselves with the struggle the American colonies were making for their independence. As soon as the Colonial Convention, which met at Williamsburg on the 24th of July, 1775, made provision for the raising of two regiments of soldiers, to be commanded by Patrick Henry, the county of Fincastle promptly sent a company of its daring riflemen to Williamsburg. The company was under the command of Captain William Campbell, and did valiant service in the struggle which was then taking place between Governor Dunmore and the revolting colonists. Historians have vainly tried to find a roll of the men who composed Campbell's Company. Captain Campbell lived in the Holston Valley, and it is reasonable to suppose that most of the members of his company were from that valley.

(Taken from Pendleton's History
of Southwest Virginia)

Montgomery County Court Records

In Council April 28, 1778.

Captain Jonathan Isoms Company.

Randolph Smith
John Worrell
Joshua Stephens
Drury Spurlock
Joshia Kief

Thomas Dinkins
James Kief
William Jennings
Joanthan Richardson
James Branham

Andrew Peterson
John Birk
Solomon Lewis
Edws. Hardin
William Richards
William Richardson
Dansey Stegall
Herculus Ogle
William Bowman
David Branham
John Boult
William Hewit
Joseph Richards
James Walters
James Mathews
William Portin
Jonathan Richardson
Thos. Fuson
John Indes
Sherwood Stephens
James Jerrell
Thomas Hubbard
Robert Mare
Charles Boult
William Spencer
Andrew Poleson
John Gouston
Richard Miller
John Walters
Abram Goad
John Richardson
Christopher Richardson

Thos. Martin
David Hughs
Ephraim Dinkins
Robt. Green
Henry Webb
John Ross
Randloph Lawson
Peter Shaver
Barnabas Hoofman
Francis Clements
Peter Read
Asher Worrell
Jacob Weister
Matthew Cox, Junr.
Morris Adkins
Henry Webster
Moses Hubbard
John Ogly
Robert Lawson
James Goad
Robert Lawson, Junr.
James Goad, Sen.
Samuel Petew
Frederick Neston
Francis Hamilton
George Quessenberry
Vachel Young
Tobias Philips
John Cox
James Smith
Thomas Richardson
Nathanel Pope
John Renthro
Cutbird Webb
David Harbour
Peter Renthro
George Sozemon
John Spurlock
Davis Sprulock
George Sprulock
John Collins

The above is a Copy of Captain Jonathan
Isoms' Division Role.

A List of Daniel Triggs Company - 31st March 1781.

Daniel Trigg, Captain.
Israel Lorton, Lieut.
Samuel McGehee, Lieut.
Albert Bright, Insign

John Eliwick
Archibald Thompson
William Sanron
Falkner Elliott

Privates

Blackburn Akers
 Thomas Alley
 Henry Stafford
 Francis Charlton
 Archibald Elkins
 Henry Bishop
 John Stevens
 Reuben Collinsworth
 Richd. White
 William Drikten
 William Hornton
 John Duncan
 Thomas Evans
 Adam Pate
 Nathan Ratliff
 Daniel Dobbins
 James Collinsworth
 John Collinsworth
 Henry Benjamin
 William Hawkins
 Thomas Pate, Junr.
 Jonathan Eswick
 Richd. Hawken
 Samuel Arthur
 Peter Benner
 Herckiah White
 Samuel Cantenberry
 John Howerton
 Jacob Blackburn
 Thomas Pate
 Anthony Pate, Junr.
 Barnet Prigrove
 Robert Bell
 Barnel Farmer
 William Ratliff
 Richd. Ratliff
 Michael Mattocks
 Edmund Collinsworth
 Abram Hilton
 John Bingaman
 Thomas Kirk

John Carlton
 Henry Skeggs
 Wm. Jones
 John Beth, Junr.
 Moses Skeggs
 John Harrison
 Sayton Romine
 John Bears
 Cary Allen
 Edmund Vancil
 Wm. Coadey
 John Higgans
 Benjamin Staycie
 Simon Staycie
 Wm. Combs
 Bradley Meredith, Junr.
 Benjamin Dispain
 Thomas Farmer
 Jeremiah Barnet
 John Pate
 Wm. Becknal
 Wm. Hall
 John Arthur
 John Dispain
 John Wilys
 Matthus Peterson
 William Bradley
 Abram Hankins
 Ely Peterson
 Richd. Henderson
 Henry Keggs, Junr.
 William Coadesk
 John Staycie
 Mayson Combs
 Thoms. Isreal
 Jos. Crompton
 Michl. Tarter
 William Davis
 Christopher Horn
 Jacob Skeggs

50 for duty.

A List of the Number of Mens Names from Eighteen Years of Age to Fifty in Capt.
 Patton's Company.

March 24th 1781.

Henry Patton, Capt.	Skidmore Muncy
Alexander Mears, Lieut.	John Cloyd
Daniel Howe, Lieut.	James Cloyd
Peter Brown, Ensign	James Miller
John Tollet, Sergt.	Samuel Scott
John Mears	Thomas Shannon
James Hogg	John Crum
Jonathan Davis	Peter Wylie
Samuel Pepper	John Cook
Benjamin Cisceil	George Pack
Morgan Morgan	Henry Millirone
Luke Muncy	Samuel Muncy
Wirick Henry	Lewis Meeling
Nenion Cloyd	Aliot Grills
John Williamson	Isaac Casciel
James Williamson	John Smyth
David Patton	John Pruet
Joseph Williamson	Jesse Lee
Joseph Fletcher	Hugh Mears
George Fletcher	Joseph Whittman
John Shannon	Samuel Mitchell
John Day	Holton Muncy
Cornelius Brown	Lewis Leuy
Thomas Pickens	Thomas Meeling
Nathanile Morgan	Samuel Hickman
John Scott	James Mears

A List of the mens names in Capt. Pattons Company from Sixteen to Eighteen years of Age -

Jacob Lawman	Abraham Brown
John Muncy	Zachariah Casciel

50 for Duty.

A List of Men in Capt. Edwards Company of Militia from 16 to 50 years of Age.

March 24, 1781.

Frederick Edwards, Capt.	Frederick Wills
Andrew Crockett, Lieut.	William Simpson
Thompson Sayers, 2 Lieut.	John Smith
James Crockett, Ensign	John Middleton
Thomas Alford	John Runnion
John Brown, Sergt.	Alexd. Evans
Wm. Munsay, Sergt.	Andrew Boyd
Randl. Fugate	Halbert Allison
James Fugate	John Calfee
James Harris	William Calfee
Adam Helvey	Joseph Dougherty
John Newell	Mickl. Dougherty

Robt. Dougherty
Samuel Drake
Adam Hance
Ephraim Drake
Rubin Fugate
Moses Tolley
John Harris
John Masoner
William Newell
James Simpson, Junr.
Hugh Simpson
George Draper
Isaac Runnion
Jacob Nicewhonger

Wm. Scruggs
Henry Cristly
John Burk
John Fugate
Rosemond Jones
Simon Alderson
John Simpson
Daniel Collins
Andrew Duncan
James Patrick
Jonathan Dunlop
John Louther
John Fitzgerald

46 for Duty.

A List of Enoch Osburn's Company of Militia in Montgomery County 1781.

Enoch Osburn, Capt.
Ephraim Osburn, Sen.
William Hash
Robert Osburn
Jeremiah Osburn
Nathan Taylor
James Waller
Jonathan Osburn
Michael Cortnic
John Flenner
William Adkins
Richard Pennington
Thomas Redeford
William Howel
Jacob Anderson
Abram Storgel
Robert Davies
William Landerith
Jesse Synek
Wm. Dodd
Hughey Greer
Christopher Hughry
Isham Lyles
Timothy Pennington

John Osburn
Robert Pennington
Solomon Osburn
John Taylor
Eshraim Young
Willie Ward
Ephraim Osburn
Charles Roark
Stephen Seruth
James Boags
Stephen Jones
Jas. Caldwell
Nathaniel Landerith
John Anderson
Francis Storgel
Thomas Vaughan
Thomas Hash
Moses McDonald
Jas. Simons
Thomas Greer
Thomas Douglas
Beelfry Wood
Joshua Pennington

32 for Duty.

Montgomery County Court Records

The State of a Company of Montgomery County Militia April 1781

Abraham Trigg, Capt.
Joseph Baker, Lt.
Thomas Bratton, Ensign

Robert Miller, Serg.
Joseph Mavis, Serg.
William Hall, Serg.

James Smith
Andrew McWilliams
Bawson Wigle
Adam Hance
Edward Corder
Daniel Waggoner
Henry Trollinger, Junr.
William Cox
Jonathan Ingram
Thomas McGuffin
Obediah Munsey
Samuel Muncey
Richd. Gross
William Christian
John McElwaine
Christman Burgman
Samuel Thompson
Abram Dillow
Daniel Miller

Samuel Cloyd
George King
John Harris
James Walker
Nathaniel Cooper
Adam Wigle
Isaac Gross
George Waggoner
Henry Trollinger
David Crouch
Gideon Moss
Jas. Montgomery
William Mayers
Henry Toss
Richd. Rigins
Thomas Gross
Meredith Reigns
Jos. Kisor

A List of Capt. Love's Compy. of Militia - April 5th 1781.

William Love, Capt.
James Crawford, Lt.
James Smith, Lt.
James White, Ensign
George Erving, Sergt.
David Busher, Sergt.
Philip Dutting
John Lashley
John King
Abram Gooding
Christley Vaught
George Vaught
Nathan Morgan
Archy Reagh
William Smith
Peter Neast
Warren Filpot
Adam Dulton
Peter Greger
Peter Laughton
James Fork

John Vaught
David Vaught
Jese James
James James
William Moor
John Brown
Geo. Douglas
Danl. Pearee
Edward Crawford
Michl. Plankepicker
Gasper Vaught
David Kirkwood
William James
Kaser Wells
Hugh Con
Christopher Bulyes
Mikl. Burton
John Burton
Zac. Plankepicker
Michl. Branser
John Hunt

A List of Capt. James Newell's Company of Militia - April 5th 1781.

James Newell, Capt.
Richard Muse, Ensign
Fred Day
William Gleaves
Michl. Gleaves
Thos. Muse
James Hall

John Doughlas
James Rogers
David Rogers
John Rogers
William Rogers
John Hall
John Erving

William Henley
John Rutherford
Randolph Rutherford
Joseph Love
Saml. Smith
Richard Byrd
George Duff
John Davis
Henry Miller
James Larpeley
John Burnan
George Caldwell
Stofle Gose
Adam Dean
William Dean
William Campbell
Isac Campbell
James Campbell
John Francis
William Q. Hall

William Busher
George Hopkins
Robt. Sayers
Joseph Rogers
Roubin Rogers
William Hall
Charles Regney
George Henley
Julias Rutherford
Haze Chinia
Benjn. Rogers
William Harreldson
Saml. Byrd
James Davis
James Wyler
William Jones
John Carr
William Moor
Stephen Gose
_____ Grey

50 for Duty.

A List of Thomas Ingles' Company of Militia - 7 April 1781.

Thomas Ingles, Capt.
John Hayes, Lieut.
Andrew Hayes, Insn.
William Richardson
Andrew Johnston
Thomas Fish
James Johnston
Peter Grossclose, Junr.
Peter Grossclose, Senr.
George Spangler
Jacob Spangler
John Brady
David Harbinson
David Cofman
Samuel Purefield
Thomas Begley
Jos. Pauley
Wm. Pauley
Michael Stump
Alexander Suter
Thomas Potter
Benj. Totten
Jos. Dougherty
Jos. Owney
Jos. Kyler
James Rice
John Haven, Junr
Adam Groscclose

Thomas Burk
Thomas Dun
Henry Begley
Thomas Smith
Jacob Tarter
Peter Spangler
John Neseremith
Andrew Lyday
Wm. Kelly
Richard Miles
George Bough
Philip Niece
Henry Burk
James W. Coran
Wm. Foster
Michael Walter
Archibald McCurdy
Davis Smith
John Sprats
Isac Sprats
John Henderson
Thomas Evans
Marcham Lovel
Amos Johnston
Peter Purefield
John Totten
Nathaniel Britain
Robert Frists

Andrew Thompson
Bryan Fannen
John Beel
Jeremiah Lambert
Jos. Martin
John Gullion
Barnet Gullion
James Potter
James Jones
John Grills

James Fannen
Samuel Newberry
Philip Lambert
Roscoe Potter
Thomas Bark
Nicholas Dougherty
Wm. McFarland
Andrew Itsel
Hugh Thompson

57 for Duty.

A List of Capt. Pierces' Company - April 6th 1781.

Saml. Ewing
Thomas Foster, Lieut.
Alex. Nuley, Lieut.
Thos. Whitlock, Sargt.
John Hays, Sargt
Andw. Stots
John Stots
John Ross
Fredk. Davis
George Forbush
Patrick Cash
Roger Oats
Jacob Holland
Saml. Price
Thos. Holland
Robt. Bohanon
Robt. Simpson
John Stephens
Thos. Smith

Richd. Ellos
Moses Weddle
Jer. Harrelle
John Forbus
John Jinkinss
Joseph Eaton
Joseph Hodge
William Stewart
Benjn. Price
Even Williams
Nath. Buchanan
Jacob Cain
Isaac Shepard
John Holland
Robt. Sayers
James Craig
Anthy Duncan
Charles Carter

(Under 18 years)

Wm. Pierce
John Davies
Richd. Ellos

Sampson Steel
Wm. Bell, Junr.

For Duty - 39.

Jer. Pierce.

Montgomery County Court Records

The Private Muster of Capt. Osburn's Company. February 3rd, 1783.
Delinquents from Private Muster.

Jefrey Lenten
Wm. Woody
Jas. Lenleh

Stephen Jones
John Hanfen
Joshin Penetaning

Jas. Anderson
Nathan Taylor
Abraham Jones
John Flanary
Isaac Wever
Thos. Redeford
Daniel Jones
Thos. Lestement

Wm. Sheppard
Joseph Simmons
Jas. Boogs
Jas. Woody
Thos. Nash
John Miles
Jonathan Smith
Wm. Smith

A List of the Dellinnquents of Capt. Loves' Company May 25, 1782 -
Petty Muster

Moses Wells
Nathan Morgan
John Griffit
Robt. Reigh
John Singettory

Abram Wells
John Custer
John Reigh
Michel Cranstater
Anguish McCoy

June 29, 1782.

Abram Wells
Robt. Ray
John Ray

Hugh Carr
Anguish McCoy

June 27, 1782.

Phillip Canaday
Nathan Morgan
Hugh Carr
Ferat Kister
George Martin

Abram Wells
Benjamin Smith
George Douglas
John Jones

July 31, 1782.

Harelo Reagh
Peter Loughlin
Hugh Carr
Edward Maeson
Jas. Windin
Mereday Crockden
Michel Custer
John Singleton
David Custer

John Reagh
Wm. Custer
Robt. Reagh
Jos. Russel
Archibel Morison
Thomas Morison
Richard Byrd
Anguish McCoy

Capt. Loves' List for those not
attending private muster.

A List of a Company of Militia in the County of Montgomery.

Jas. Moore, Capt.
George Peerey, 1st Lieut.
Wm. McGuyer, 2nd Lieut.

Saml. Ferguson, Insign
Sutherlin Mayfield, Segt.
Solomon Struton, Segt.

Wm. Brown
Nathaniel Man
Absolam Staford
Wm. Davidson
Jas. Mayfield
Lou Brown
Shereld Atkins
Jno. English
John Lashley
Uriah Stone
Wm. Kidd
John Peerey
John Simpson

John Howel Jones
Jas. Cartmills
Thos. Poage
John Compton, Junior
Thos. Wiley
Jas. Shanon
John Sompton, Sen.
Wm. Peerey
Wm. Watts
Robt. Poage
Jno. Corder
John McGreyer

Under Eighteen Years of Age

Henry Cartmill
Joseph Davidson

Robt. Lasley

27 to be Drafted.

Capt. Moore.

Montgomery County Militia - 1782 to 1784.

Montgomery County Court Records

A List of Capt. John Adam's Company of Militia.

John Adams, Capt.
John Alcorn, Lieut.
Walter Beaty, Sergt.
Jas. Chesnut, Sergt.
Davis Smith
Wm. McLeroy
Rbt. Breckenridge
Philip Reader
Robt. Adams
Robt. Fleming
Jos. White
Edward Chapman
Magoness McDonald
Saml. Montgomery, Jun.
David McGavock
Jas. Ramsey
Patrick Adams
David Connely
James Sage
Jacob Halfaker
Robt. Miller, Jun.
Robt. Watson
Robert Miller, Sen.
List Examined. Recorded by Clark.

Jas. Beaker
Jno. Thompson
Saml. Montgomery
Robt. Steel
Edward Murphey
Jesse Evans
Stephen Reader
John Breckenridge
George Diver
Patrick Morrow
Edward Harrow
Richard Chapman
Andw. Glen
Jas. Montgomery
James McGavock
Henry Gessler
Wm. Nash
John Adams
Jacob Willson
John Simpson
Ebenezer Ingram
Jas. Miller
John Miller
John Jewel

A List of Cap. James Byrn's Company.

William McMullon, Lt.
William Davidson, Lt.
Adam Wall, Jr.
Christian Martin
Andrew Martin
Phillipp Barriger
Robert Gayson
John Preston
Robert Riche
Bryon McDonald
Edward Been
Mickel Price
David Harless
Leorance Stephens
George Martin
John Miller
Philip Martin
Benjamin Wadle
George Freelder
John Balcke
Robert McGee
John McDonald
Edward McDonald
James Been
Henry Harles
Phillipp Harless

John Shefelbariger
William Norvil
Conrad Wall
John Shul
William Harvin
William Harvin
Philip Hornbariger
Henry Taylor
Adam Taylor
George Price
John Smith
Isaac Peterson
Mathew Theneday
Elias Shefelbariger
John Wall
Jacob Shul
Christian Shul
James Harvin
Jacob Hornbariger
Woolrick Taylor
George Yates
George Taylor
Elexander Price
Joseph Chrisman
Jacob Stephens

32 for Draft

James Byrn.

A List of Capt. Buchanan's Company of the Militia.

Robt. Buchanan
Robt. Dacis, first Lt.
Wm. Campble, second Lt.
Wm. Calhoun, Sergeant
Robt. Black
Henry Bough
Peter Etter
John Wilson
Mickel Staffey
Mickel Cormoney
James Davis
James Cuttin
Jacob Hendrick
Wm. Hall
Stuffel Philiphi
Mickel Bough
James Little
Peter Mouses
Daniel Pruner
John Shannon

Peter Leevly
Joseph Cottin
Jacob Tobler
Joseph Davis
Samuel Davis
Joseph Atkins
Lawrence Kattrin
Peter Kinder
William Davis
John Phillippi
Adam Shattin
Charles Blakey
Andrew Vaut
Wm. Patterson
Wm. Boyd
Robt. Cowdin
Exekiel Buchanan
Thomas Caswell
Robt. Crow
Jacob Sonevley

Nickels Snider
John Fisher
Bezel Maxfield

Robt. Shanon
Wm. Calhoun
Thomas Cuphavin

Capt. Wm. Bobbett's List.

Wm. Bobbet, Capt.
Ben Bayley
James Bennett
Ruben Lawson
Abraham Gord
Ruben Dalton
Aaron Collower
William Dalton
Joseph Lewis
William Ritcheson
Isom Runels
George Queasonbery
James Goad
Henry Payton
Andrew Bradley

Thos. Dillon
(under sixteen)
Samuel Renfron
Thomas Bennett
William Ginnings
Andrew Cocks
Irvin Alderson
Tobias Phillips
Aarchilus Ogles
John Payton
William Runels
Nathanel Runels
Elijah Benett
Benford Denkins
Walton Natanlee

22 for Duty.

A True List of Capt. Jas. Cox Company.

David Cox, Lieut.
James McDaniel, Sn.
Lasurus Denny, Jun.
John Hill, Sargeant
James Hart
Ritchard Hill
William Sexton
John Smith
Ritchard Blevin
Jacob Dillinder
Moses Seasley
Puvty Meeks
James Densons
David Powers
William Aston
William Waight
Abraham Kiddery
Martin Moony
Isack Cox
Thomas Ponson
George Reaves
John Burtin
John Lang
Peter Hart

Richard Green
William Hill
Charles Sexton
Benjamin Sexton
James May
William Blevins
Isah Aston
James Cox
Robert Densons
Joseph Glover
Ruben Hollinsworth
Samuel Munston
Ritchard Coal
Stephen Whitmire
Thomas Long
John Isom
Edward North
David May
Daniel Blevens
Gesey Lake
Caleb McConnudy
Isack Green
Joseph Aiston

A List of Capt. William Doacks Company of Militia.

Wm. Doacks	Wm. Ward
John Ward	Samuel Doacks
Mescander Ward	John Moor
Thomas Moor	Mescander Rogers
James Doacks	Peter Henricks
Henry Newman	Lewis Able
Michal Henricks	Daniel Kerby
Wm. King	Jacob Kettering
John King	George Wampler
Jacob Kettering, Junr.	Peter Kettering
Peter Yance	Walter Kinser
Jacob Kinser	Peter Kinser
Nathaniel Lyon	David Doacks
John Woolf	Alexander Doacks
Michael Wampler	Jacob Baught

24 for Duty.

A List of the Elk Creek District, Montgomery County Sept. 6th, 1782.

John McKinney, Lieut.	John Bourn
William Walling, Lieut.	Charles Johnson
John More, Serjt.	Stephin Austin
Robert Pointer	Redmond Mamayhand
John Gray	Andrew Coape
Thomas May	William Jones
William Rece	Evin Jones
Joseph Porter	Jabas Jones
Dannit Manly	William Nollon
David Powers	James Roark
Drury Holt	Joseph Hudesbeth
Humphrey Burdett	James Wade
William Ingram	James Wade
William Bowlin	Joshua Agge
David Kirnott	Noel Mossa
James Kirnott	Richard Green
John Cooke	Neathon Greer
Andrew Ingram	Vinson Jones
William Lee	Austin Waber
Robert Baker	John Wooton
John Phillips	Isham Wright
Clisha Collings	John Midwan
Daniel Keith	Heirs Hudesbeth
Daniel Manley	Moses Johnson
John Walling	Richard Manly
Stephen Holt	Jonathan Thompson
William Rogers	Thomas Patterson
John Roberts	Isaac Green

The List of Elk Creek Dist., Montgomery County.

Charles Morgan, Capt.	William Rogers
John Rice, Let.	Jas. Roark
George Heard, Insn.	John Hones
John McKinney, Sert.	William Hollen
Robert Jones, Sert.	William Coape
Isham Wright	John Harriss
Moses Johnson	Elisha Colling
William Lee	Andrew Ingram
Luke Huggans	John Cooke
Timothy Roark	Cornealus Roberts
Jeremiah Stone	James Cooke
John Hails	Stephen Holt
Thomas May	Marshall Duncan
John Pasons	John Rathbone
Robert Pourter	Joseph Roark
John Walling	Lewis Forkner
William Jones	William Rice
James Barnett	James Patterson
William Vaun	John Colling
James Parsons	John Huggans
John Gray	James Roberts
Stephen Barnettes	Daniel Meanly
Feadrick Holt	Richard Meanly
Drury Holt	

43 for Duty.

A List of James Fenleys Company of Militia.

James Fenley, Capt.	Stephen Chaplin
Robt. Love, 1st. Lieut.	David Love
Wm. Love, 2nd. Lieut.	Michael Sapinfield
John Colvin	Wm. Bartlet
Adam Nipp	Michael Creger
Jos. Ervin	George Cregar
George Houck	Peter Cregar
Henry Weruck	Nicholas Clyne
George Weruck	Charles Fullin
James Wolsey	Philip Peck
Daniel Etter	Duncan Gullron
Daniel Wieler	Wm. Shaw
George Davis	John McFarland, Sen.
Staphel Simmermen	John McFarland
George McNutt	John Davis
Wm. Phipps	Earhart Simmermen
James Brown	John McNutt
Richd. Trimel	James Love
Gasper Echebarger	George Phipps
John Hatsell	Abraham Davis
Peter Davis	Jacob Pleply
Philipe Ace	John Crone

Peter Tarter
Wm. Wirick
Fetex Honick

Michael Walder
John Whitsell

A List of Militia who won Particular
applaus for their great activity
& those full Exertion of all orders.

A List of Capt. Loves' Company.

Wm. Love, Capt.
James White
George Ewing, Insign
David Buster
Adam Denting
Peter Laughlin
John Lashley
Chrisley Vaught
John Vaught
Sherid James
Wm. James
Abeham Godding
Edward Vaaford
Arche Roagh
Phillip Denting
Decter Creeger
John King
Phillip Canneday
David Abaright
George Martin
James James
Wm. More
Samuel James
Abraham Wells
Neathen Morgin
John Buster
Wm. Buster
Benj. Smith

George Doughless
Andrew Branstater
Robert Reagh
Ritchard Bird
Edward Measom
Anguish McCoy
Wm. Boyd
Henry Vice
Mereday Brockdan
Thomas Jennings
Frederick Branstater
Charles Wrillen
Moses Wells
Daniel Herce
Zacheriah Planckanheger
Michael Buster
Frederick Slempe
Hugh Cox
Michael Branstater
Jerel Hester
Henry Vaught
John Griffith
Hohn Singleton
Archibd. Moneson
George Powers
Jas. Russel
Michael Planckenherger
Thomas Majors
George Miller

Capt. Love's List.

Examd. Recd. Copd.

A List of Capt. John Lucas's Compy. of Militia.

Andrew Hatfield
Christan Snidow
Hemphrey Brumfield
Philip Snidow
Philip Lybrook
Thomas Copley

Philip Williams
Thomas Hale
Edward Hale
Millitan Adkins
Parker Lucas
John Roberts

Parker Adkins
Robert Thunder
Charles Lucas, Jr.
John McGriff
Charles Lucas, Sr.
David Price.
John Chapman
John Sartain
Richard Chapman
Thomas Burk
George Frye
James Haven

Thomas Cassedy
David Hale
Thomas McGriff
Wm. Lucas
Hezakiah Adkins
John Sartin
John Price
Michael Madden
Benjamin Weedle
Parker Adkins, Sr.
Simmeon Cashaday

Signed: Wm. Preston, Colo.

List of Capt. John Taylors' Company of Militia.

John Taylor, Capt.
James Bryn, Lt.
Wm. McMullen, Lt.
Jacob Smith
Philip Hornbarrager
Henry Yates
Woolerick Taylor
Andrew Lower
Isaac Stevens
James Haven
John Smith
Boston Martin
Phillip Martin
Jos. Poopichooover
Abraham Chrisman
Phillip Barrager
Michael Price, Jr.
Edward Bean
Henry Bingamen, Jr.
John Haves
Jacob Shull
Christian Shull
Robt. Ritchie
John Miller
John Breckenridge
John Millsted
Phillip Harless
Henry Harless
George Williams
Abram Morgan
George Taylor
Jacob Stevens
Joseph McDonald
Michael Price
Harmon Lower
Wm. Botts
Mathew Smith

Walter Davidson
Breckenridge
Bryan McDonald
Mathias Keen
Adam Wall
Falkner Elliot
Jacob Hornbarrager
Henry Taylor
Henry Lower
Lawrence Stevens
Wm. Davidson
Wm. Haven
Benjamin Elliott
Andrew Martin
Chrisian Martin
David Harless
Joseph Chrisman
Jacob Sailor
Conrad Wall
John Wall
John Bingamen
Howard Haves
John Shull
Jos. McDonald
Robt. McGee
Rovt. Grissom
John Young
James Been, Jr.
Edmund Harless
Alexander Price
Alex. Hankins
Jos. Gray
George Martin, Jr.
George Martin
Jas. Been
Jacob Shull
Jacob Horn Barager

George Taylor
Peter Stevens
Wm. Norvell

Signed: Wm. Preston

A List of Capt. John Lucases' Company.

Andrew Harfield	Chrisstan Snido
John Cahpman	Thomas Hale
William Lucas	Edward Hale
Thomas Cassaday	Parker Lucas
George Williams	Charles Lucas
George Frye	Hezekiah Adkins
John Sarten, Sen.	Thomas McGriff
Robert Hunter	William Webb
John Roberts	Deavid Price
John Price	Thomas Copley
Thomas Birk	Theophley Snido
John Sartain, Junr.	Umfry Brumfield
James Brumfield	James Johnson
Thomas Marshal	Thomas Passley
Thomas Hughes	John Alsup
Mikel Madden	Hezzecier Phillips
Madden's Cropper (a cropper with Madden)	
Jos. Lucas	Isaac Hatfield
Jacob Snidow	Isaac McKinsey
John Burk	Wm. Sexons

The Capt. excused - living in
Botetourt.

27 Effective.

A List of Capt. James McDaniel's Companies.

Bencam Stinnet	James Cluerens
John Long	Richard Hill
Edward William	Jonnathan Clueens
William Tatean	John Mullens
Benjamin Steton	John Burton
Burell Spence	James Isom
Sammuwill Phips	Sammuwill Phips, Sen.
Moses Peasleay	Moses Peasleay, Sen.
John Clueens	Learat Denny
John Burton, Junr.	Thomas Long
Sammuwill Hunson	James May
John Smith	Smartain Munay
Joseph Flower	James Hart
Jacob Dillenan	David Collens
George Reeces	Joseph Auston
Calop Conway	Isaac Auston

Daniel Clueens
George Collens
John Isom
Josias Stamper
Calon May
Richard Cole
David Smith
Fillop Long
Cenia Menannol
John Tollever
Lewies Collens
Sammuwill Hall
James Jesan
Thomas Earston
Steven Whitman
Thomas Waganar
Neal Cain
John Forlush
William Steil
Sammuwill David
Michl. Whitman
Pvety Mix
James Dickens

Joel Stomper
Jessa Mix
Willaba Clueens
Charles Cole
William Mainar
James Cox
William Erstor
Jacob Stamper
James Persons
John Hill
Catheay Mix
Menaday Collens
Robart Jones
John Hall
Joseph Entercut
William Luean
Joseph Content
John Cole
Thomas Stenson
Joel Sampson
John Sexton
Steven Austin

List of my Company.

James McDaniel.

A List of Capt. James Maxwell Company.

James Maxwell, Capt.
Robert Massett, Lieut.
Thomas Maxwell, Lieut.
Thomas Peery, Ensign
Joseph Johnston, Sergt.
William Butler, Sergt.
Jesse Evens, Sergt.
John Taylor, Ensign
Zachara Cleery
Sanes Johnston
Jacob Wagenor
Julus Couch
Chrisley Hensley
Thomas Witten, Jnr.
John Grimes
William Cecil
Samuel Maxes
John Peery
Robert Marsham
Daniel Harmon
Matthias Harmon
James Johnston

Benjamin Thomas
Jese Gray
James Ogler
Jacob Harmon, Junr.
Richard Cavett
David Johnston
Beverly Miller
William Owens
Henery Mars
Peater Harmon
Thomas Keaf
Patrick McYease
Henery Folley
James Witten
Mickel Cavett
Petter Edwards
John Miller
Benjamin Johsling
Robert Reaburn
William Maxwell
Jeremiah Witten
Thomas Thockley

Under Age -

John Thompson
William Witten

A List of the Men under the Command of Capt. Mayes.

Daniel How, Capt.	Abram Brown
Cornelus Brown, Lieut.	Jacob Shufflebariger
John Day, Ensign	Peter Roole
John Mayes, Lieut.	Wm. Morgan, Sn.
John How, Ensign	Saml. Pepper, Junr.
Peter Dingas	James Peppret
Joseph Cloyd	James Addair
John Scott	Nathias Helvy
Jacob Anderson	Will Lockhart
Christopher Trimkle	Namion Cloyd
Solas Cecill	John Thompson
Zachariah Cecill	Henry Wizer
George Pack, Sn.	Henry Thompson
Jacob Pack	Edward Evans
Abram Rife	James Miller
John Cecile	James Bobb
Saml. Jones	Jacob Crumb
James Dorn	Jno. Gillas
Henry Brown	John Mayrs
Eligh Shufflebariger	Isaac Petty
John Pruitt	Peter Grose
Will Morgan, Jun.	Wm. Dill
Will Pepper	Michal Dunn, Jun.
James Haven	John Thope
Peter Helvy	James Workman
Adam Helvy	James Taylor
Saml. Michael	Thos. Cloyd
John Daye	Patton Thompson
Wm. Buyers	Geo. Wizer
James Brytt	Saml. Hukonan
James Hoge	Danl. Bright
Joseph Hoge	Richard Corp
Samuel Cloyd	Jas. Crumb
John Thompson	Thomas Gillas
Thomas Munsey	Saml. Mayrs
Jacob Wirces	Saml. Patton
Thomas Cecile	Joseph Williamson
James Cecill	James Cloyd
George Pack, Jun.	Saml. Muncey
Peter Rife	James Cage
Gobl. Rife	Abram Workman
Thomas Puckens	Saml. Workman, Sn.
Mickal Dorn	

A List of Capt. Newells' List of Militia.

James Newell
Wm. Gleaves
Julian Rutherford
Isham Christian
Rubin Rogers
Wm. Rogers
Wm. Campbell
Adam Dean
John Ewing
Geo. Ewing
Saml. Byrd
Geo. Byrd
Henry Francis
Jas. Wylie
Robt. Wylie
Razer Oater
Jas. Davis
John Whealin
Michl. Leach
Jas. Rogers, Sen.
Geo. Hopkins
Geo. Culdwell
Saml. Ewing, Junr.
Wm. Dear
Richd. Muse
David Rogers

Michl. Corkney
James Breuvley
Joseph Robers, Jun.
James Dean
Wm. Dean
John Rogers
Jas. Campbell
Abram Razor
Wm. Rutherford
John Carr
David Miller
Geo. Duff
Klyd Shinia
John Robbins
Jas. Rogers
Geo. Henley
Benj. Rogers
David Culdwell
Danl. Brytt
Thos. Muse
Wm. Bekley
Stofle Gose
Randolph Retherford
Suphin Gose
Jas. Hace

Command you may your mind
from play every moment of
the Day.

Wm. Campbell,
1782,

A List of Capt. Enoch Osborns' Company.

Enoch Osborn, Capt.
Ezekiel Young, 1st Lieut.
William Wyett, 2nd Lt.
Robert Davis, Ensig.
George Howell, 1st Serg.
Solomon Osborn, Ins.
Cilas Flanery
James Linch
Joshua Cennenton
John Bedsholl
James Anderson
William Sheppard
Joseph Seamens
Thomas Suggs
James Ward

Nathan Bleven
John Wills
William Howell
Joseph Culwell
Thomas Testament
William Shadrath
William Smith
Benjamin Phips
John Osborn
Jeremiah Osborn
Robert Peenentin
Stephen Jones
John Jones
Moses McDaniel
Jonathan Osborn

William Woody
Basstor Davis
Moses Baker
John Henson
John Wall
Charles Roark
William Charmer
Nathan Talor
Benjamin May
Jacob Anderson
James Boggs
Ephram Osborn, Junr.
John Flanery
Elisha Masewill
James Woody
Robert Osborn

Isaac Weaver
Thomas Hash
Jonathan Smith
Joseph Howell
Shadrick Greer
Thomas Vaughan
Isaac Barton
Nathan Ward
James Dochry
James Sparks
John Onsley
Samuel Manon
Abraham Lon
John Barton
James Stoger
William Masewell

Copied - General Muster. 1783.

Ezekiel Younge, Lieut.

A List of Capt. Enoch Osborn's Company.

Enoch Osborn, Capt.
Ezekiel Young
Sollomon Osborn
Robert Kennenton
Jesey Linet
William Woody
Moses Baker
John Kenson
John Wall
Charles Moark
William Adkins
William Shepard
Joseph Seamens
Abraham Jones
Thumas Suggs
Merajah Pennenton
Paul Beck
Richard Bleven
Nathanel Sandreth
Ephram Osborn, Junr.
John Flanery
James Greenstreet
Joseph Culwell
Thomas Testament
Samuel Jones
Jonathan Smith
Zach. Seamens
John Mills
John Hilton
Robert Landreth

Isaac Barton
William Smith
Francis Shannon
Jeremiah Osborn
Stephen Jones
John Taller
Moses McDaniel
Jonathan Oaborn
Bastor Davis
Cilus Flanery
James Linch
Joshua Kennenton
James Anderson
William Charmer
Nathan Fallen
Benjamin May
Thomas Jones
Joseph Maxwell
James Ward
James Boggs
James Condall
Wills Ward
James Walling
Harbord Suggs
William Howell
Thadreek Green
Jacob Anderson
Elijah Penenton
Thomas Nash
Thomas Readford

Abram Jones
Thomas Vaughan
Richard Pennenton
Abraham Wood
Elijah Maxwell

James Woody
Timothy Hennenton
Nathan Blevin
Robert Ozburn
Walker Ward

Osborn's List.

Exd., Rd., & Copd.

A Total List of the Men in my Company.

George Parris, Capt.
Wm. Kavanaugh
Henry Walker
Adam Clendener
Thomas Farler, Sen.
Henry Harles
Henry Willis
Samuel Dillon
John Crow
Robert Car
Wm. Lockend
Peter Dinges
John Coffman
David Hanner
John Cox

Charles Kavanaugh
Isaiah Perdue
John French
Matthew French
Thomas Farler, Junr.
Forrist Farler
Mitchel Clay
David Shannon
Henry Garner
Andrew Lockend
Daniel Purdue
James Brit
Robert Ivens
Robert Smith
John Cox, Junr.

20 fit for Draft.

Capt. Parris. 19 Effective.

The Men in John Preston's Company.

John Preston, Capt.
Francis Preston, 1st Lieut.
Adam Wall, 2nd Lieut.
John Black, Ensign
George Martin, Sergt.
Lawrence Stephen, Sergt.
Isaac Peterson, Sergt.
Edward McDonald, Sergt.
Philip Barrier
Robert Graham
Saml. Hutcheson
Benjamin Weddle
Michl. McDonald
Jacob Scailer
Peter Perseng
Carper Vest
Michael Serfus
John McCauley

Jacob Gabist
John Miller
Andrew Martin
Christian Martin
Philip Martin
William McMuller
John McGee
John McDonald
Joseph McDonald, Jun.
Bryan McDonald
Edward Bear
James Bear, Junr.
Matheas Kent
David Harles
Richard McCoy
John Bigam
Joseph Stephens
Geo. Fielder

John Wall
Henry Price
Jacob Hornbarger
John Pacer
Jeremiah Davis
Chrisian Shull
William Heaven
Henry Loore
George Taylor, Junr.
John Heaven
Philip Harles
Henry Harles
Lewis Milum

Thomas Veal
Geo. Price
James Salles
Wm. Godby
Michael Drake
Philip Hornbarger
Jacob Segler
Jacob Shell
John Shull
Andrew Loore
Wollerick Taylor
John Taylor

A List of Capt. John Stevens' militia in Montg. Co.

John Stevens, Capt.
Jas. Finely, Lieut.
Robt. Love, Lieut.
John McFarlan, Insign
John McNut
Wm. Shaw
Joseph Erwin
John Davis
Wm. Love
James Love
Michl. Criger
Thadeus Cooley
Geo. Hauk
Peter Laster
Arch. Simmerman
Thomas Etter

James Hasley
Peter Criger
Geo. McNut
David Fineley
Thomas Shaw
Wm. Phips
Henry Wommick
Saml. Fineley
David Love
John Collins
Geo. Criger
Adam Knip
Nich. Laster
Francis Wilson
Danl. Wisely
John Love

A List of Out-Liers

Duncan O'Gullion
Danl. Etter
Jacob Flagely
Merton Worick

Thos. Mirk
Joseph McFarland
John Stevens

A List of Thomas Shannon's Company of Militia in Devitions - September the 29th 1787.

Thomas Shannon, Capt.
John Crow, Lieut.
Adam Harmon, Ensign
John Munsey, Ensign
William Brown, Ensign
Nathaniel Munsey, Ensign

Devition 1st.

John Cox, Junr.
Ralph Stafford

John Davis
Joseph Long

Devition 2nd.

William Fletcher
Millinton Adkins

George Fletcher
Jeremiah Munsey

Devition 3rd.

James Evens
Ralph Stovall

Samuel Scott
Robert Evens, Junr.

Devition 4th.

Daniel Cox
Nathias Harmon

Alexander Oar
Robert Kear

Devition 5th.

Low Brown
Samuel Smith

John Alsup
Abram Morgan

Devition 6th.

John Kear
John White, Junr.

Josiah McGuire
William Lockheart

Devition 7th.

William Evens
Forrest Farley

Samuel Cobron
Benjamin White

Devition 8th.

William Cox
Aron Fletcher

Joseph Fletcher
William Ervin

Devition 9th.

Lewis Milan
William Dawson

John Hammons
John White, Senior.

Deviation 10th.

Joseph Alsup
Henson Gardner

Joseph McGuire
Benjamin Long

40 Rank & File.

The number arms & quantity of ammunition in Capt. Shannon's company as follows:

28 good guns
8 pounds of powder
19 pounds of Lead.

To:

Collo. Daniel Trigg

Commonwealth of Virginia - Montgomery County.

Flower Swift, Capt.	Daniel McCoy
James Cork, Lieutenant	David McCoy
John McCoy	Samuel Cox
Joseph Davis	John Flannin
Thos. Flannin	John Clonsh
Edmond Clonsh	William Connar
William Johns	Jacob Elliott
James Barnet	Jacob Caulson
Isaac Caulson	Benjamin Hartgrove
George Martin	John Sweeney
Charles Morgan	Jesse Julin
Henry Morgin	Edward Norton
Timothy Murphy	John Hill
William Stuart	Joshua Hanks
Charles Eoals	Pearse Holan
Samuel Jaeson	Joseph Powels
Abraham Vanhoser	Isac Edwards
William Boman	Isac Little
Samuel Mehuren	William Willians
John Melvil	George Melvil
William Sugs	Christefer Suttan
Edmond Pugh	Abraham Johns
Sam. Chancey	Charles Qullin
Timothy Spencer	Richard Eoals
James Johns	William Morgin
James Gosset	Peater Elroad
Vallentine Vanhooser	David Arvins
Joseph Laws	Lemuels Pruitt
Thomas Vaughan	

A True Copy.

James Cork.

A List of the Men in Capt. Flower Swift's Company.

Flower Swift, Capt.	John Studwan
Daniel McCoy	Harmon Cox
John Cook	Charles Morgin
Edmond Consh	John Carey
David Fulton	Samuel Cox

William Williams
James Brund
William Johnes
William Norton
John Simons
Nathen Ward
Jas. Blevins
John McCoy
David McCoy
Joseph Davis
Jeremiah Consh
David Fulton

William Auvin
Nathan Shelby
Henry Morgin
Henry Norton
Benjamin Cos
John Williams
John Clonsh
John Purels
William Stewart
Samuel Mehuren
James Hurst

Quakers.

Jacob Ellet
William Ruddick, Junr.
Sollomon Ruddick
David Rease
Francis Rease
John Ruddick
Thos. Davis, Junr.
Charles Davis
Benj. Cox
Thomas Carr
Samuel Stanfield
Jesse Cox
Amos Williams
James Kendry
Thomas Kinworthy
Samuel Pierson
Thomas Johnson
William Hanhens

Isrel Ellet
William Ruddick, Sen.
John Beshot
Calop REase
Thos. Davis
John Cox
Jacob Atmons
William Cox
Thomas Cox
Thomas Stanfield
Thomas Pierson
Richard Cox
James Williams
Henry Kendry
Jacob Creg
John Kinworthy
John Martin

Capt. Swift's List.

Exd. & Red. & Copied.

Captain Samders Company of Militia.

Stephen Sanders, Captain
Thomas Whitlock, Lieut.
Robert Sowers, Sergt.
John Ginkins, Ensign.
Francis Day
William Bell
Jacob Cain
John Whitesden
Alexander Moses
James Craig
Nathaniel Buchanan
Frederick Davies
Isaac Shepherd
Daniel Nanes
Thomas Smith

James Furman
Richard Ellis
Howard Cash
Thos. Foster
Robt. Buchanan
David Long
James Ray
George Gay
William Huard
William Herbert
Jacob Holland
Thos. Holland
John Holland
Even Williams
Charles Britt

Andrew Stobs
Bartlet Green
Alexander Neeley
William Cash
John Robins
Samp Sonathall
John Ross
Benjamin Bennit
John Abstant

William Thrift
Torndew Linel
Jacob Huffman
Nath. Riever
Peter Finey
William Ross
Charles Green
Joseph Gay

Sanders List.

Examined & Copied.

John Ward's Company of Militia.

John Ward, Capt.
Alexander Ward
Jacob Bough
Andrew Swallow
Peter Kettrick
Daniel Turkey
William King
Walter Kinser
George Wampler
Frederick Moore
John Ward, Lieut.
Alexander Rodgers
John Moore
Joseph Vanpell
George Kinder
Peter Kinser
John King
Jacov Kinser
Peter Yance
John Houndshell
George Kinder
Sanuel Doack

David Doack
Jacob Kittering, Junr.
Abram Stanley
Martin Wyrick
William Ward
David Gardner
John Wolf
David Doak, Sen.
Adam Walker
Lewis Able
Michael Wampler
Jacob Kittering, Sen.
Philip Kittering
John Etter
Henry Newman
William Doak
Thomas Gardner
Francis Killering
Michel Vanriver
Henry Campert
Barney Messeremith
Moses Gordon.

The above is a true copy of these
Divisions.

Wm. Preston

For the Year 1783.

A List of Titheables in Capt. Doaks' Company.

David Doak, Capt.
Casper Kinder
John Wolf
Lewas Able
Saml. Doak

Adam Walker
John Gorden
Wm. Ward
John Stephens
Jacob Bough

Lennard Straw
Thos. Made
Fradick More
George Kinzer
Jacob Kinder

Moses Gorden
Dave Pasinger
George Kinder
William King
Micheal Wendrik

For 1783 - in Capt. Robert Davis' Co.

James Carlton
James Crows

Robert Crows
Edward Crows

For the Year 1783.

A List of Titheables in Capt. Roberts' Company.

Henry Staffy
Jon Willson
Wm. Boyd
Thos. Crow
Peter Snevely
Thos. Copenhaver
Robt. Buchanan
Alexr. Buchanan
Robt. Black
Wm. Calwell
Marton Camberland
Robert. Davis
Jacob Dobler
Jacob Sevler
Nicholas Sinder
Wm. Snider

Casper Vaut
Thos. Copenhaver
Morton Stelye
Jas. Atkins
Wm. Petterson
Jos. Davis
Jacob Dobler, Junr.
Peter Muser
James Davis
Andw. Vaut
Thos. Mase
David Jason
Charles Blackley
John Boyd
Wm. Davis

This List Taken by Me.

Adam Dean.

For the Year 1784.

A List of Titheables in Capt. Robt. Sayers Company.

Thos. Foster
Richard Muse
David Herbert
Saml. Bird
John Baxter
Thos. Mayers
Saml. Clammens
James Gib
Danl. Stewart
Wm. Herbert
Jacob Honeacor
Patrick Cash

John Jenkins
Philip Philips
Michl. Miles
Josha. Davis
Robt. Sander
Barld Green
Jos. Eaton
John Craig
Evan Williams
John Dougherty
David Miles
Fredk. Davis

William Stewart
Ross Whitlock
Jacob Cain
Andrew Stots

Isaac Shipperd
Nat. Buchanan
George Feorbush
Abram Davis

For the Year 1784.

A List of Titheables in Capt. Newells' Company.

Saml. Ewing
James Craley
Willaim Kenley
Thos. Hobs
Daton Driar
Stephen Gose
John Brawley
William Glaves
John Kenley
John Karr
Wm. Patton
Jas. Michlson
Julus Rutherford
Hactor McClaim
Rubin Rogers
Randel Rutherford

Charles Nuckles
Nathan Chaney
Jake Spreker
Michl. Leas
John Leas
Adam Dean
Wm. Rutherford
Michl. Courtney
Benjn. Rasors
George Ellor
Saml. Nuckles
Stophel Spreker
Jas. Campbell
Margaret Potor
Stephen Sanders

The Return of Thomas Patton's Company.

John Grills, Lieutenant
Thomas Patton, Captain
John Patton, Ensign

William Hall, Eng.
John Ingram, Sergeant
Henry Stobaugh, Sergeant

Privates - 61
No. good guns - 16
No. lb. powder - 6
No. lb. Lead - 20

A Return of the Strength of Captain Israel Lortons' Company of Militia and the Arms.

Isreal Lorton, Capt.
Bird Smith, Lieut.
Jonathan Elswick, Ensign

Jacob Pate, Ensin.
Joseph Compton, Ensign.
John Bell, junr., Sergt.

Privates - 54
Number of Arms and Amunition -
 Good Rifles - 11
 Good Shot Guns - 5

List of Court Martials.

Captain Coxes Company,
Jonathan Stamper, Junr.
William Allen
James Howell
James Mayland
Willibee Blechins
William James
William Hill
George Collins
Edward Noble
Stephen Witlure
Uriah Green
Belfre Wood
Christopher Hulsey
Samuel Cox
Thomas Vaughan
Stephen Crouch
James Sturgeon
Abraham Bogard
Bartlett Wollans
Robert Davies
Richard Pennington
Barnet Burmley
Nathanile Landriff
Charles Roark
William Ham
Stephen Ozburn, Junr.
John Hash
Nathan Taylor
Jonathan Ozburn
Michael Courtney
Andrew Moore
William Landrith
John Benson
Thomas Hash
William Adkins
Francis Sturgeon
Joseph Caldwell
Robert Baker
William Mainar
James Cox
Jacob Stamper
Lewis Collens
Robert Sprat
Thomas Spenson
John Houston
Robert Briggs
James Hill
Moses Endercret
Zachariah Simmins
Jesse Mener
Jacob Wilmere

John Flannery
Abraham James
Caleb Conway
William Austin
David Mayland
Peter Gill
Charles Cole
Samuel Norrenson
William Blevins
George Howell
Ambrose Collins
Thomas Green
Thomas Douglas
Solomon Cox
Joseph Counc
Abraham Vaughan
Wm. Shepherd
Thomas Liles
James Greensgreet
William Howell
Edmund Wood
James Walling
Ephraim Ozbuurn
Wells Ward
John Taylor
Stephen Ozburn
Ephraim Ozburn
Thomas Rutterford
Ephraim Pennington
Theophilus Evans
John Medley
Jeremiah Ozburn
John Hall
Joshua Pennington
William Bird
James Boggs
Robert Ozburn
Moses McDonald
Capt. McDonald's List.
Benjamin Stinnett
John Long
Calop Connaway
Sammurvill Hayls
Richard Blevins
John Mullens
John Burton
Jacob Gregg
Isack Cox
Leanard Dennay
Thomas Long
Philip Long
Jacob Dellenan

John Hill
Timothy Pemton
John Isom
Josian Stamper
William Austen
James Stamper
Timothy Murphay
Stake Edwards
William Hill
Steven Austen
Moses Scott
John Robinson
Julius Cronch
James Mener
Michael Williamson
George Reves

William Stinnety
James Chesan
Edward Williams
James Blevens
Richard Hill
Burrel Spence
Sammurwill Phillips
Moses Paslay
John Blevens
John Smith
James
Joseph Glover
Marten Muncy
George Reins
David Collens

Capt. McDonalds Company all fined for
non attendance at the General Muster.

James McDaniel.

The Private Muster of Capt. Osborn's Company.

Feb. 3rd 1783 - Delinquents from private muster.

Jefry Lenten
Wm. Woody
Jas. Lenleh
Jas. Anderson
Stephen Jones
John Hanfen
Joshin Penetaning
Wm. Sheppard
Nathan Taylor
Abraham Jones
John Flanary

Isaac Wever
Thos. Redeford
Daniel Jones
Thos. Testement
Joseph Simmons
Jas. Boogs
Jas. Woody
Thos. Nash
John Miles
Jonathan Smith
Wm. Smith

A List of Delinquents of Capt. Finley's Company.

James Holsey
John Davis
Abraham Davis
George Wirick
Peter Cregar
Jno. Cyper
Philip Peck
Chas. Simmerman
Jacob Blefley
Philip Neese

John Notsell
Geo. Davis
Henry Wirick
Georg Cregar
Nicholas Cregar
Godfret Young
Earhart Simmerman
John McNutt
Peter Garber
Peter Mecas

A List of the Delinquents of Capt. Love's Company.

Capt. Love's Company all fined
for not attending private
muster.

June 28th, 1788. Agreeable to an Order made at the May Court.

I have taken the following List of Rects. given by the Sheriff for the
Years 1782, 1783, & 1784 in the bound of my Company.

James Campbell	George Ewing
Saml. Ewing	Wm. Gleaves
Hezk. Chaines	Stephen Gose
Jno. Browley	Wm. Handly
Stophel Spreker	Saml. Smith
Mich. Leact	Jere. Rogers
Jno. Hendley	Robt. Simpson
Thos. Hobs	Benjamin Rogers
	Wm. Gleaves, Lieut.

Morgans' Return to General Muster.

William Walling, Lieut.	William Lee
William Ingram	John Roberts
Jobas Jones	John Midwan
Robert Baker	Andrew Ingram
William Jones	Jesse Bolling
Thos. Bunch	John Gray
Thos. May	John Brown
Even Jones	John Wooton
Drury Holt	

Returned by me,

Chas. Morgan.

Names Mentioned in Military Accounts.

Alex. Muley	Jno. Cocks
John Gilliam	Wm. Ingram
Jas. Davis	Jas. McCormack
Christian Shoults	John Drake
Hez. Chaney	John Gibson
Geo. Dougherty	James Moore
John Bark	Robert. Moffell
Robt. Young	Wm. Maxwell
Mattheus Little	Saml. Sanders
Wm. Ingram	Chrisley Hensley
Davd. Hukey	John Corder

Daniel Johnson
Francis Hind
John Bradshaw
Jno. Meal
John Sharp
Thomas Whitton
Jas. Humbleton
Charles Deborax
Coll. P. Love
John Gillion
Walter Carr
Saml. Henley
Joseph McCormach
John Tye
Pat. Henery
Thos. Hughes
Gideon Morris
Jno. Miswaine
John Burk
John Malone
John Sawine
Geo. Little
Thos. Reed
Wm. Chary
Jas. Maxwell
Colo. Wm. Ingles
Capt. Thos. Maistin
Sam. Forgeson
Cagy Mayfield
John Greenup
W. Jno. Meal
Thomas Whitton
Shadrock White
Wm. Patterson
Moses Cavett
Robert Young
Jacob Brown
Ephraim Graham
David Maxfield
And. Cownan
Bryce Rusell
Edwd. Bridges
Davd. Smith
William Stewart
Jas. King
James Smith
Ar. Taylor
Jacob Right
Jacob Sterne
Francis Ketering
Geo. Brahenridge
John Kitts
John Craig
Geo. Scott

Jas. Davis
Jno. Wood
Geo. Scott
Alex. Ewing
Evan Shelby
William Pierce
John Rutherford
Henry Miller
William Gillespie
Stephen Saunders
William Sawyers
George Brackenridge
Alex. Evins
William Sheppard, Capt.
Thomas Paoge
Benjamin Rice
William Montgomery
Quirk, a Continental Officer
Wm. Weathers
Thos. Francis
Sam. Woodson
James Berry
Geo. Maxfield
Wm. Roberts
Thomas Caldwell
Vact Dillinham
John Dever
Wm. McMullin
Philip Painter
John King
James Davis
Wm. Mashland
Coonrod Sterns
Hugh Allen
John South
John Wood
Dan Young
Geo. Parker
Hencrest Karlough
Wm. King
Sam. Ingram
Adam Dean
Robt. Trimble
Allex. Neeley
James Newell
William Sawyers
Wm. Oneal
Evan Williams
John Allcorn
Abraham Price
James Simpson
Adam Dean
John Mynall
John McFarlan

James Finley
 Walter Carr
 William Loggins
 Chas. Stapleton
 Joshua Howell
 Jas. Taylor
 Danl. Young
 Alex. Laughlen
 Andrew Little
 Danl. Young
 Jas. Wood
 Capt. Henry Pauling
 Charles Latham
 Wm. Hinton
 Jos. Dawson
 Jas. Dysart
 Jas. Davies
 Colo. Solomon Cole
 John Gates
 John White
 Lanly Armstrong
 Jonathan Drake
 Abr. McClellan
 Geo. Dougherty
 Sam Montgomery
 John Ramsey
 John Carmach
 John Cooney, Sen.
 James Elkins
 Nathaniel Buchanan
 David Patton
 Jno. Ewing
 Saml. Newell
 Jas. Grey
 Wm. Oneal
 John McMahon
 James Montgomery
 Andrew Cowan
 John Gilliland
 William Adams
 Jacob Wisenhunt
 James Wi-lson
 Thos. Gent
 Thos. Guest
 John McSwaine
 Sam Campbell
 Fred Moore
 Wm. Carey
 John Cox
 John Logan
 Priscilla Davis
 Jas. Witton
 Richard Loving
 Capt. Jos. Martin

John Frazier
 Jas. Davidson
 Aron Horn
 Wm. McMullin
 John Shelburn
 Robert Williams
 Jonathan Martin
 Capt. Wm. Edmondson
 Francis Day
 Peter Stephens
 John Montgomery
 John Ketter
 Thomas Price
 Wm. Perviam
 John Sooney, Sen.
 David Sawyers
 Benjamin Price
 William Moore
 Wm. Henderson
 Michael Price
 Sam. Ewing
 John Cox
 Andrew Kincanon
 Jas. Woods
 John Sharp
 Charles Allison
 James Williams
 Andrew Cowman
 Byrce Russell
 Thos. Taylor
 Richd. Burk
 Michl. Razor
 Isaac Newland
 Cornelius Cormach
 David Graham
 Hugh Berry
 Wm. Edmondston
 James Craig
 John Fain
 Thomas Loveally
 Archibald Taylor
 Wm. Buchanan
 Thomas Bryd
 Lewi Bishop
 Jonathan Bishop
 Wm. McCormack
 Lazarus Benton
 Jas. Young
 Lawrence Henslow
 Thomas Berry
 And. Bransteter
 John Birk
 Josiah Ramsey
 Solomon Cole

Dr. George Hart
James Blair
Benjamin Clark
John Blanson
Ezekiel Smith
Jas. Black
John Barksdale
James Aldridge
Wm. Edmunston
James Campbell
Nathan Richardson
John Harris
Davd. Gettgood
David Smith
Pat. Campbell
John Compton
James Bryan
John South
Thomas Wyat
Mattheus Kincanon
Jas. Hatfield
Joel Hobbs

Wm. Bean
Jacob Stern
And. Miller
Edwd. Williams
Jos. Kincade
Laz. Benton
Danl. Henderson
John Reed
Abram Bledsoe
David Maxwell
Samuel Williams
Nat. Clark
John Reed
James Davis
Jacob Vance
John Dunkin
William McMullin
Hathan Richardson
Fred. Friley
John Collins
Sam Wood
Robt. Gilliland

Second War With Great Britain.

In the year 1803, France ceded her title to all of the vast Louisiana territory to the United States. Napoleon said after signing the treaty: "This day I have, by this action, placed a power in the New World which in time will drive Great Britain from the American continent and her commerce from the high seas." The year 1807 came, and English statesmen saw him who had uttered that prophecy clear the streets of Paris with grape and canister, and had heard his artillery booming at the gates of almost every capital city in Europe; and fearing that he should in time complete the subjugation of that continent and then turn his attention to the fulfillment of his own, they resolved that whilst he was engaged in his Russian campaigns, to humble the infant nation of the New World, and by preying upon its commerce retain British ascendancy on the ocean if not on the continent.

Accordingly, she began to make attacks and searches of our vessels, such insults as she knew no nation worthy of the name would submit to. The result was the war of 1812. As ever before Virginia called upon her sons to defend her soil from the foot of the invader, and as ever they rallied from her mountains and plains and marched with alacrity to the seat of war.

Montgomery was one of the first counties of the State to enroll and send organized companies to the front, she sending three in number.

(Taken from Hardesty's History of
Montgomery County 1884)

Captain William Pepper's Company.

This company was the first and was a rifle company. With three other companies this company formed the 4th Virginia Volunteer Regiment. It left Christiansburg on the 13th day of September, 1813, and marching by way of Petersburg proceeded to Norfolk, where it was stationed during its entire term of service, which expired in March, 1814, when it was discharged and conveyed on board a sail boat to Richmond and thence homeward on foot. The rank and file were as follows:

William Pepper, Captain
David Page, First Lieutenant
William P. Charlton, Orderly Sergeant
William H. Charlton, Second Sergeant
John Gardner, Ensign
John R. Charlton, Corporal
John Cooper, Drummer

Privates

William B. Charlton	James Hawley
Samuel Page	Samuel Harris
Eli Peterson	Amos Handley
John W. Charlton	John Harris
Joseph Cunningham	Joseph Jones
William Agnell	Elisha Lyon
Jonathan Burk	Peter Lyon
Jesse M. Blankenship	Branch Osbourne
George Cooper	Isaiah Perdue
Robert Cunningham	Asa Perdue
George Dean	Allen Romine
John R. Forbes	Jacob Ridenger
James Gardner	Jonathan Starkey
John Gibson	Horatio Smith
Simeon Hiett	William Starkey
Hubal Harris	Thomas Saunders
John Heitt	William Simpkins
John Hale	William M. Stewart
William Johnson	John Stroud
James Kertner	Willis Vincent
Jacob Clare	Maxley William
Joseph L. Green	Francis Willson
Thomas Pierce	William Ward
Rnadolph Cunningham	Adam Wray
Jesse Perdue	James Wray
Cary Archer	James Wray
James Burk	Hugh Crockett
Archibald Campbell	Hezekiah Ratcliffe
Abraham C. Charter	David Meadow
John Cunningham	Eli Perdue
Pascal Foster	David Perdue
Robert Gardner	Samuel Pierce
Francis A. Gardner	Latlin Romine
William Gibson	Eli Rumberg
Edmund P. Goodrich	James Simpkins

John Simpkins
John Smith
John Scott
Jacob Sarles
Jesse Starkey
Thomas Sickers
Samuel R. Willson

William Williams
Allen Whalen
Thomas Wood
Asa Ward
Thomas Jones
George Snuffers

A List of delinquents in Barbee Miller's Company at June Muster 1818.

Hugh Gibson
Geo. Clare
Sylvanus Willis

Wm. Newlee
Jno. Gardner

Captain James Hoge's Company

Immediately upon the return of Captain Pepper's company, another requisition for troops was made upon Montgomery. Never is a single instance had she refused to send her sons to battle when a just cause existed; and no sooner was the order received than another company was recruited at Christiansburg. Early in April, 1814, the ranks were full, and with Captain James Hoge in command, it set out for Norfolk, where it served out its term of enlistment.

Captain William Currin's Company

The third and last call for troops was made in January, 1815, and a third company was organized at Christiansburg, and the first of February took up the line of march for Norfolk. It was under the command of Captain William Currin. The treaty of peace had already been signed by the commissioners of both nations in session at Ghent, the ancient city of Flanders, and the glad tidings had reached our shores and were being heralded throughout the land. While Captain Currin's company rested at Liberty, in Campbell County, it was met by a messenger announcing the end of the war and commanding it to return home. It is said that the order was reluctantly obeyed by the men composing it, and of which the following is a partial list:

William Currin, Captain
William Thompson, First Lieutenant
Joseph Barnett, Second Lieutenant
Thos. Harrison, Ensign
Michael Brown, Second Sergeant
John Alderson, Third Sergeant
John Davis, Fourth Sergeant

John Muncey, Fifth Sergeant
William Simpson, First Corporal
Robert Carl, Second Corporal
Benjamin T. Gaines, Third Corporal
Henry Harmon, Fourth Corporal
Stephen Lynch, Fifth Corporal

Privates.

Jacob Shelar
Daniel Sowder
Benjamin Smith
John Dodd

William Davis
Jacob Doosing
Ambrose Bryants
Miles Frances

Edward Gray
James King
Jacob Kistner
Nathaniel Crandall
Henry Linkous
Adam Linkous
James Miller
David Morris
George Rease
Joseph M. Donnally
George Oatwalt
James Turner
Manasses Tice
Anderson Wade
Thomas Warden
John McMullin
Marcus Wilson
Anderson B. Mathews
William Wade
William Smith
Thomas Smith

Jeremiah Davis
William Davis, Jr.
Jesse Edwards
Frederick Goosenbury
William Gilliam
Samuel King
William Sutherland
Thomas Lorton
John Lower
Eli Morehead
Daniel Miller
William Mullin
Simeon Michem
William McMullin
John Oatwalt
Jacob Tice
Thomas McCray
William Ross
James Wilson
Loenard Wilson
Benjamin Wilson

(Taken from Hardesty's History
of Montgomery County)

Montgomery County Court Records

Montgomery To Wit:

March 1811. Came John Grayson before me E. Howard a Justice for sd county and produced a commission by which he was appointed a Captain in the 75th Regt., 19th Brigade & Third Division of the Virginia Militia & qualified to sd commission according to law.

E. Howard

Montgomery to Wit:

March 1811. Came Samuel Fergus before me this day and took the oath prescribed by Law as Ensign in the 75th Regiment the 19th Brigade and 3rd Division according the Law. Given under my hand this 7th day of June 1810.

James Charlton.

October 23d 1809.

This day Samuel Bark came before me John Ingles, Justice, & qualified to his commission as Ensign in the 75th Regiment as Law Directs.

John Ingles.

Montgomery County To Wit:

This day Henry Wyser came before me Gordan Cloyd, a justice of the peace for sd. county, and produced a Commission as Lieutenant in the eighty sixth Regiment of militia, and took the oath required by Law.

Given under my hand this first day of March 1808.

Gordan Cloyd.

Montgomery County to wit:

This is to certify that Samuel Lucas Produced the Commission of second Lieutenant of a troop of Cavalry in the third Regiment & third Division & took the oath required by Law; Also, that Jacob Kent produced the Commission of Cornet, in sd. troop as above, & took the oath required by law. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1810.

James Barnett.

June 29th 1810. I do certify that John B. Goodrich produced his commission as Lieutenant in the seventy-fifth Regiment nineteenth Brigade and his division and qualified as the law directs. Given under my hand.

R. Bratton.

Montgomery To Wit:

This day Adam Wall came to me Robert Bratton, one of the Commonwealth Justice of the peace for said county & produced his Commission as Lieutenant in the 75th Regiment 19th Brigade 3rd Division of the Militia of the sd. County and took the oath prescribed by Law.

Given under my Hand this 23d. day of October, 1809.

Robert Bratton.

Montgomery To Wit:

This is to certify that Walter Crockett produced the Commission of Lieutenant in the 75 Regt. Nineteenth Brigade & Third Division of the Militia and took the oath required by Law.

Sept. 18th, 1809.

James Barnett.

Montgomery To Wit:

Oct. 3d. 1809 came David Willis before me E. Howard Justice for sd. County and qualified To a commission To serve as Major in the 2nd Battalion of the 75th Regt. of the Virginia Militia according to Law. Given under my hand.

E. Howard.

Montgomery County to Wit:

This is to certify that Walter Crockett came personally before me James Barnett, a Justice of the peace for sd. county and took the oath of a Captain in the seventy-fifth Regiment, nineteenth Brigade & third Division of the sd. Militia, to rank agreeable to the number and date hereof. Given under my hand this 25th day of June 1810.

James Barnett.

Sept. 18th 1809.

I do certify that John B. Goodrich produced his commission as Ensign in the seventy-fifth regt. in the nineteenth brigade, Third Division and qualified as the law directs.

J. Bratton.

Montgomery To Wit:

This Day came Henry Carty before me E. Howard a Justice for sd. County and qualified to a commission as Major in the 1st Battalion of the 75th Regt. of the Virginia Militia, according to Law. Given under my hand Sept. 7th 1809.

E. Howard.

2 May 1807.

This Day Came Mitchell Clay, Capt., Charles Caly, Lieutenant, Elisha McComas, Ensign, and took the oath Required by Law as to swearing into their commissions as officers of the Second Battalion of the 86th Regiment. Taken before me.

G. Pearis.

Oct. 12th 1807.

I Do Certify that Wm. E. Tuttlledge came before me Wm. Black one of the commonwealth's justices & took the oath of Fidelity also was sworn into the office of Ensign in Eighty sixth Regiment 19th Brigade & third Division of Militia.

Wm. Black.

I do Certify that Henry Wysor this day produced his commission as Lieutenant in the 75th Regiment and qualified to it as the Law directs. Given under my hand this 2nd day of July 1808.

John Ingles.

Montgomery County

This day Thos. Litteral came before me John Ingles, a justice of peace for sd. county & qualified to his commission as Ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the

of the 75th Regiment as the Law directs. Given under my hand this 7th day of Nov. 1808.

John Ingles.

7th May 1803.

This Day John French Came before me Goerge Pearis a Justice of the Peace of this County of Montgomery & swore in to the Commissions of Captn. in the 2 Battalion of the 6th Regiment. David French, the same as Lieut., Isaac Chapman, Lieut. in Capt. Burks Company, Captain Robt. Hutcheson the same, ensign, John Carter for French's Company the same as Ensign, Wm. Shannen, Capt. Beans Company, as Ensign, John Peck, Capt. Burk's Co. as Ensign.

Sworn to before me.

G. Pearis

Montgomery County.

This day James Carnuts came before me & Took the Oath of an Ensign in the 75th Regiment of Militia agreeable to Law.

Given under my hand this 26th day of Octbr. 1793.

Danl. Trigg.

Montgomery County To Wit:

This day James Bratton came before me William Trigg a Justice of the peace for said county & took the oath prescribed by law to Execute the office of a liet. in the twenty-fifth Regiment of Militia.

Given under my hand this 26th Day of December, 1808.

Wm. Trigg.

Montgomery County.

This is to certify that Joseph Goodson has taken the oath prescribed by law in the Infantry Company of the first Batalionof 75 Regiment. Given under my hand this 22 day of October 1798.

Thos. Goodson.

Montgomery County.

This is to certify that Joseph Goodson has taken the oath prescribed by law in the Infantry Company of the first Batalion of 75 Regiment. Given under my hand this 22 day of October 1798.

Thos. Goodson.

Montgomery. October the 29th 1804.

I Do Certify that John Morgan made oath according to Law as Lieut.

Wm. Richards as Ensign in the first Batalion of the 75 Regiment of Light infantry.

Edward Simmons the same as Ensign in Capt. Willis' Co.

John Kent.

Montgomery County To Wit:

John Lester came before me a Justice of the peace for said county and took all the oathes of Fidelity to Support the Constitution of the United States as Ensign in the 1st Batalion of the 75 Regiment of the Virginia Militia. Given under my hand this 7th day of October 1799.

James Craig.

This is to Certify that John Ingles produced a commission of Major in the 75th Regiment and Maide Oath agreeable to Law. Given under my hand this 13th day of October 1798.

James Craig.

This is to Certify that Henery Carter produced a Commission as Lieutenant in the 75th Regiment and maide oath as the Law Requires. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1798.

James Craig.

Montgomery County.

This Day Henry Patton Turner came before me and took the oath prescribed by Law as required to Excute the office of an Ensign in the Batlion of the Eighty Sixth regiment as same. Given under my hand this 4th May 1797.

Henry Patton.

I Certify that Guy Smith produced a Commission from this Excellency the Governor of Virginia appointing him as Ensign in the first Battalion of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of the Militia, and took the oath before me.

Given under my hand this 25th Sept. 1798.

Bird Smith.

Montgomery County To Wit:

Charles Lewis gent. appeared before me a Justice of the peace for said County and took the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth of Virginia to support the Constitution of the United States & cornet of a Troop of Cavalry in the Third regiment and Third division of the Militia of the Militia of the State of

Virginia. Given under my hand this 23 day of Oct. 1799.

James Craig.

Montgomery County to wit:

David Moore came before me a Justice of the peace for said County and took the oaths of Fiedlty to support the Constitution of the United States and of Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion and 75th Regiment of Virginia Militia. Given under my hand this 7th day of Oct. 1799.

James Craig.

Nov. 24th 1799.

I do Certify that W. James Bratton produced his Commission before me as Lieutenant in the Second batalion of Seventy fifth regiment & qualified as the law Directs.

John Ingles.

This Day came John Simpson before me E. Howard a Justice for the county of Montgomery & produced a commission which appointed him a Lieutenant in 75th Regt. 19th Brigade & third Division of the Militia thereof and qualified as the Law Directs.

May 4th 1817.

E. Howard.

Montgomery County to wit:

This is to certify that James Barnett Esq. has personally appeared Before me James Rayburn a Justice of the peace for this County and have taken the different oaths prescribed by law as Lieutenant Colo. Commandent of the 75th Reg. 19th Brigade & 3rd Division of the Militia given Under my hand this 13th day of February 1813.

James Rayburn.

Montgomery County.

John Floyd produced to me the commision of major of the second Battalion and seventy fifth regiment and took the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth to support the constitution of the United States and of office. Given under my hand this 2nd day of May 1814.

John Taylor.

Montgomery To Wit:

This Day came William Huge before me E. Howard a Justice for the county of Montgomery and produced a commission appointing Him an Ensign in the 75th regt. of the Virginia Militia and qualified according to Law. Given under my hand May 18th 1812.

E. Howard.

Soldiers from Montgomery in the Mexican War.

In the year 1845 the Mexican Minister left Washington in high dudgeon, and upon his arrival at home informed his government that the United States Congress had passed a bill providing for the admission of Texas into the Union. At once the whole Mexican Army was put in on a war footing and began its march toward the Rio Grande. General Santa Anna, at its head, declared to the excited multitude as he passed the gates of the capitol city that ere he returned he would water his horse in the Potomac river." When the intelligence reached Washington a call was at once made for troops, and Virginia once more called upon her sons to prepare for war, the operations of which this time were to be carried upon the soil of a distant republic. She had only to make her wants known, and organizations would begin to be formed. Late in the autumn of 1846, the following was circulated in Christiansburg and other parts of Montgomery:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby engage to serve in a volunteer company of infantry to constitute a portion of the infantry regiment of volunteers according to the terms of the proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, dated the 18th day of November, 1846, to serve during the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico - unless sooner discharged."

(Taken from Hardesty's
History of Montgomery
County 1884)

First Grenadier Company of Virginia Volunteers.

James F. Preston, Captain
Fleming Gardner, First Lieutenant
Henry F. Stanger, Second Lieutenant
James M. Wade, Third Lieutenant
Robert G. Newlee, First Sergeant
James F. Myers, Second Sergeant
Benjamin R. Linkous, Third Sergeant
Charles Jackson, Fourth Sergeant
Patterson Bowers, First Corporal
George A. Keister, Second Corporal
Joseph Miller, Third Corporal
William Tucker, Drummer
William Brittle, Fifer

Privates.

John Argabright
Robert Austin
William T. Bowles
Thomas R. Barnett
William A. Black
John Barrigner
Andrew F. Clifton
Alexander Carter
John W. Cox
John M. Cassaday

George B. Dudley
Curtis Elliott
Robert D. Gardner
John Funkhouser
Thomas Gilmore
William T. Henderson
Daniel Harmon
Tazwell Howard
Benson W. Jones
Michael Kipps

Crockett Linkous
 Charles Lee
 Robert Lorton
 Wyatt Akers
 Harvey Black
 Joel Blackard
 William G. Bennet
 Morgan Bridges
 Greembury Chandler
 George Campbell
 John Collins
 Henry Collins
 Pleasant H. Clingenpeel
 John Davis
 George Faulkner
 Jeremiah Ferris
 John Gibson
 Thomas W. Gaines
 Thomas Henderson
 Lorenza D. Howell
 William R. Johnson
 Charles Y. Johnston
 James Lee
 William B. Linkous
 Stephen Lindsey
 John E. Lawrence
 Philip A. Moore
 Reuben McDonald
 James W. Morehead
 Alexander Philips
 Byrd Roop
 Charles A. Ronald
 Henry B. Shell
 William Simpkins
 Calvin R. Short

James R. Simpson
 James C. Taylor
 George W. Tucker
 Charles T. Willis
 James Weeks
 William Jones
 Patterson Bowers
 Joseph Miller
 Henry Brose
 George Falconer
 John Falconer
 William Silvers
 Jackson Stewart
 John H. Minnick
 Lewis Murray
 John L. Manson
 Sylvester G. Pendergrass
 Crockett Roop
 Urial Rose
 George W. Sheaf
 Crawford Simpkins
 John W. Starr
 James M. Trump
 George Wm. Taylor
 George W. Tankersley
 Harvey Hall
 John Young
 William Yopp
 Patrick Medien
 Thomas Whittaker
 Robert Walker
 John Davis
 G. A. Keister
 Harvey Moyers

Memoranda: The Company left Christiansburg on January 6, 1847, and marched on foot to Lynchburg, a distance of 86 miles, and from there proceeded by way of foot on the James River and Kanawha Canal on board an old freight boat called the "Exit" to Richmond where on the 15th day of January it was regularly mustered into service as a part of the First regiment Virginia Volunteers, of which Colonel Hamtramck was commander, John Randolph, lieutenant colonel, and Jubal A. Early, major. Here it remained two weeks and was then conveyed by steamer to Fortress Monroe, where it arrived February 1st, and at once went into barracks and was regularly drilled for a month. March 1st, it went on board the sail ship "Sophia Walker", and sixteen days later disembarked at Brazos, Santiago, Texas. From here it proceeded on foot to the mouth of the Rio Grande, distance nine miles, where it re-embarked on board of a steamboat, and after voyage up the river past Matamoros landed at Omargo, on the hostile shore, April 1, 1847.

Thence it marched up the San Juan river, by way of Caddareta and Chena, to a place called Walnut Springs, distant about eight miles from Monterey, where it went into camp and remained here six weeks, then marched to Monterey to relieve the Second Ohio Infantry, which had been for some time stationed at that place.

Two weeks later, it again took up the line of march and proceeded by way of Saltillo to Buena Vista, where it joined a portion of the army of General Taylor, commanded by General John E. Wood, two months after the battle at that place.

Here it remained until the middle of June 1848, when the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was ratified by the two governments, and it began its homeward march by way of Saltillo to Monterey; thence by Seralvo to Mier and Comargo, near the junction of the San Juan and Rio Grande Rivers. Down the latter they proceeded by steamer and reached its mouth on July 3rd, and the next day celebrated the nation's birthday in an appropriate manner. Soon after they marched to Brazos, and after a delay of a few days embarked on board the good ship "Ohio", and by way of the Indies returned to Fortress Monroe, where they arrived July 25th, and August 1st were mustered out of service and began the journey to their mountain homes, which the "call to arms" of their country could only induce them to leave.

But all did not return. William Black died of congestion of the brain at Fortress Monroe; Joh Starr, same; Stephen Lindsey, James Davis, and James Trump, died of smallpox at Fortress Monroe; William Yopp, died of disease on shipboard off Florida Reefs; William B. Linkous, died of brain fever at Chena, Mexico; Andrew J. Clifton, died of consumption at Buena Vista; Pleasant H. Clingenpeel, John Manson, James Morehead, and William Brittle died of fever at Buena Vista; Crockett Linkous, Robert Lorton and Crockett Roop were discharged for disability at Fortress Monroe before leaving for Mexico; James C. Taylor was retained as assistant in the hospital at Fortress Monroe.

(Taken from Hardesty's History
of Montgomery County 1884)

Montgomery County Court Records.

In Council, April 28, 1787.

On Consideration of an application of Colonel Crockett for a party of Militia to range the Frontier of Montgomery County.

It is Advised that, as the same Indulgence cannot on account of the expense, be granted with propriety to all the Frontier Counties, this application be refused and that the Lieutenant in said County be referred to the Militia Laws as a guide in case of emergency.

Attest.

A Copy.

Sam Coleman, an ACC.

Richmond, January 19th, 1793.

Gentlemen,

I Do Myself the honor to transmit to you, without loss of time, certain Acts passed the last Session of the General Assembly.

AMONG them you will find one intituled, "An Act for Regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth."

It is important to the Community that the objects of that Law be carried into execution without delay.

I MUST therefore request, you will be pleased to furnish me with the recommendations required on your part in as much as the receipt thereof is a prerequisite to our further action under the law.

AT present the Commonwealth may be considered destitute of any legal system of defence and therefore it is essentially necessary instantly to complete the measures which give effect to the Act regulating the Militia.

IN the 13th Section, you will find a Company of Grenadiers, Light Infantry, or Riflemen, is annexed to each Battalion and that the Officers must be appointed out of the Comissioned Officers. It will very much assist the Executive in their accomplishment of this part of the Law, if the Court in its recommendation would designate the Gentlemen best fitted to fill these Offices.

THE Court of Montgomery composed the 75th Regiment, which Regiment consists of Two Battalions. The Court will be pleased to distinguish the Battalions, by the Numbers First and Batalion.

BY the 14th section the Governor with advice of Council is empowered to appoint at Direction One Captain and two Lieutenants, Officers of a Company and Artillery, and One Captain, Two Lieutenants and One Cornet, Officers of a Company cavalry to be annexed to each Brigade.

IN pursant of this power the Executive have thought proper, for the present to authorize the Enlistment of the following Companies, viz.

For the First Division, a Company of Artillery in the Town of Petersburg and a Troop of Cavalry in the town of Lynchburg.

For the Second Division, A Company of Artillery in the Town of Alexandria and a Troop of Cavalry in the town of Fredericksburg.

FOR the Third Division, a Troop of Cavalry and a Company of Artillery in the City of Richmond, a Troop of Cavalry in the City of Williamsburg, and One Company of Artillery in the Borough of Norfolk.

And for the Fourth Division, a Troop of Cavalry in the town of Winchester and a Troop of Cavalry in the Town of Staunton.

SHOULD it be deemed proper to direct the Enlistment of Additional Companies, the same will be done on Application from the Brigades.

To His Excellency the Governor.

The Petition of Samuel Eason Humbly therewith.

That your Petitioner acted as a Major of the militia in the County of Botetourt (now Montgomery) for many years. That the Court last March from a

mistaken Idea construed the law so as to exclude officers from being advanced agreeable to rank which resided in that part of this County called Botetourt and that in consequence thereof younger officers were placed over your Petitioner.

Your Petitioner begs leave to lay the proceedings before your Excellency and hopes that justice will be done him. Any information which may be requisite to establish the Character or conduct of your Petitioner during his continuance in office as a Major shall be satisfactory. And your Petitioner as in duty bound will wait the answer of your Excellency on this subject and ever pray.

A Copy.

Saml. Eason.

Attest: Saml. Coleman A. C. C.

Montgomery County April 11, 1793.

Sir,

You will receive a copy of the proceedings of this court in aranging the militia officers of the County and also a Commission with which I have been heretofore hounord. That your Excellency may judge whether the proceedings are agreeable to law; as they have refused to take any notice of my grade or Seniority and their appointments I conceive is inaccurate in other respects. They have recommended Mr. James Taylor as a Captain in a Grenadier Company never had any command other than in the Volunteer Militia for the Protection of the frontiers. True it is he was once recommended and might be commissioned for anything I know a Lieutenant in a Company of Infantry but the men were never raised.

The design of this letter is to request your Excellency to do me right and Justice.

A Copy

Yours most obedt.

Attest: Saml. Coleman A. C. C.

Bird Smith

To His Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

Richmond, May 15th, 1793.

Gentlemen:

The recommendation of militia officers made by the worshipful Court of Montgomery is returned because the law declares that the county of Montgomery shall be entitled to one Regiment consisting of two Battalions - and

By the construction put on the Congressional law by the Executive each battalion consists of six Companies only including one Company of Grenadiers Eight Infantry or riflemen.

You will therefore Gentlemen be pleased to confine your recommendations to twelve Companies specifying the proper Characters for officers of a Company

of Grendiers, light infantry or riflemen for each battalion.

I beg leave to lay before you copies of two letters complaining of a disregard to the law in the late recommendation so far as the same relates to Mr. Eason and Mr. Smith. At the same time I enclose to you copy of a letter from me to the Clerk of the County of Ohio on this subject which will I trust fully explain to you the sentiments of the Executive respecting the meaning and intention of the lay, by virtue of which the new appointments are made.

Commissioners.

Commissioners for the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant and the Major of the second Battalion are forwarded - the other Commissioners will issue so soon as I obtain your recommendation. the law declares that each Company shall consist of 64 privates; if the enrolled militia should exceed the number contained in a regiment allowing six companies only to each battalion; which will be known on receiving the return from the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Militia after the same shall be organized, provisions will be made by the proper authority on the subject.

I have the honor to be gentlemen
very respectfully your ob. serv.

McChey Lee

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.

Lawrence Smith	Jese Evans, Capt.
John Crockett	Anthony Crockett
Joseph Crockett	Henry Bryant, Lt.
Thos. Bryant, Lt.	Ro. Bradshaw, Ens.
Wm. Baskerville, Lt.	John Baylor, Lt.
Thos. Carter, Lt. Majr.	John Guerrant, Lt. V.P.M.
Edward Conner, Cornet	Richard Hogg, Lt.
Wm. Henderson, Capt.	Geo. Catlett, Lt.
Mathias Hite, Lt.	Richard Hite, Lt.
Thomas Hite, Lt.	Leonard Helms, Capt.
Thomas Helms, Capt.	Ezekiel Howelle, Lt.
Ambrose Reynolds, Serg.	John Reynolds, Lt.
Daniel Reagan, Lt.	John Ross, Lt.
Theofolus Field, Lt.	Stephen Field, Lt.
Thomas Ransone, Lt.	John Stevens, Lt.
Wm. Smith, Capt.	James Crag, Lt.
Robert Thompson, Adj.	Richard P. White, Lt.
Thos. White, Lt.	Joseph Holliday, Lt.
John Miller, Capt.	Giles Reins, Lt.
Charles Taylor, Surgeon	John Watkins

I do with the advice of the Council hereby Certify that Michael Kinser, aged about twenty seven years, was a private in the first Virginia Regiment, whose pay was forty shillings per month, was disabled in the service of the United States by a wound which occassioned the loss of all the fingers of his right hand except the forefinger; and that he is allowed the sum of twelve

pounds yearly to commence from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eight six.

Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia at Richmond the 28th day of April 1787.

Edm. Randolph.

Establishment of Peppers' Ferry

Know all men by these presents that we Samuel Pepper and David Love are held and firmly bound unto John Preston, James Charlton, James Rentfro and James Tyalor, Gentlemen, Justices of the county court of Montgomery and their Successors in the Sum of Sixty Dollars - To the which payment well and truly to be made to the said Justices or their Successors we bind ourselves and Heirs, Executers & Admrs. firmly be these presents. Sealed with our selas and dated this 2d day of February 1796.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia a ferry is established "from the lands of Sam Pepper at the Buffaloe pond. over New River opposite". If therefore the said Samuel Pepper will duly keep such ferry, or cause the same to be kept according to Law, and will give immediate passage to all public messengers and expresses, when required from time to time, then this obligation to be void else to remain in force & virture.

Saml. Pepper	(SEAL)
David Love	(SEAL)

Teste:

Ch. Taylor

Saml. Pepper appeared in Court & Entered into & Ackd. bond with security in the sum of Sixty Dollars conditioned as the Law directs for his duly keeping a ferry from his Lands at the Buffalo Pond over New River opposite.

James Addair Farm - & same from his lands over New River to the Lands of James Crag Esq., - Opposite.

Account of Expenses - Colonel Patton

Jan. the 8th 1776. Memorandum of Traveling Expenses from Thomas Patton's in Montgomery County - Taking Jacob Katherine to Augusta Goal.

	L	S	D
To 2 diets at my own house	0	8	0
To oats and corn	0	10	0
To shoeing my horse round	1	14	0
To 1 diet & 1 horse fed at Hen. Longs	0	2	6
To 2 diets 1 peck of corn at Michal Prices	0	3	6
To 3 horses at hay 1 galeon of corn & diet at Walter Stuarts	0	5	0

	L	S	D
To 3 diets & 3 horses fed at Archibald Woods	0	5	0
To 3 horses fed at Rosses	0	1	6
To 3 diets grain and lodging at Patrick Lockarts	0	12	6
To 3 diets 3 sheaves of oats 1 peck of corn at Thomas Rowlands	0	7	6
To 3 ferriages 1 gallon of corn at James Rivers	0	5	0
To 3 horses at hay 1 peck of corn 3 diets & lodging at Hugh Barkleys	0	11	3
To 3 diets at Jas. Gilmoures	0	3	9
To 1 peck of corn at Sam Wallaces	0	2	6
To 1/2 bushel of corn 3 horses at hay 3 diets & lodging at Mary Mackeys	0	11	0
To 3 diets at Major McDoweles	0	6	0
To 1 peck of oats at Burks	0	4	0
To 2 diets at Robert Reeds in Staunton	0	5	0
To 6 diets 1 galeon of rye & 3 horses at hay at Saml. Frazers	0	8	0
To 3 horses at hay 4 diets & 1/2 bushel of rye at Sam Frazers, Junr.	0	10	0
To 2 diets 1 peck of oats 3 horses at hay at Wm. Burks	1	0	0
To 10 quarts of grain & lodging at D.L.	0	6	0
To 2 diets 3 horses fed at Major McDowells	0	6	0
To 3 horses at hay 4 diets 1 peck of corn at Wm. Thompsons	0	8	0
To ferriage and getting over the north river	0	10	6
To 2 quarts of corn at Wm. Alexanders	0	1	0
To 3 horsea at hay & corn at John Alexanders	0	5	0
To 2 diets and 3 sheaves of oats at Capt. Pauks	0	3	6
To ferriage and corn at James Rirrevers	0	4	0
To 2 siets at Andrew Woodes	0	2	0
To 3 horses at hay 1 peck of corn and lodging at Prestons Ravern	0	10	0
To 2 diets & corn at Thos. Barns	0	6	0
To oats & lodging at James Barnets	0	10	0
To 2 diets at Wm. Kents	0	6	0
To corn at Cooks	0	3	0
To ferriage over New River	0	2	6
To myself and horse 16 days	7	14	0
To myself and horse 15 days	5	12	6
To twelve days keeping of the horse after returned home	1	10	0
	25	19	6
To Wm. Leech 1 day as a guard	0	5	0
To Jas. Montgomery, Junr, 1 day Do.	0	5	0
To Thos. Dunn 1 day Co.	0	5	0
To Thos. Willson 1 day Do.	0	5	0
To Arnold Shull 1 day Do.	0	5	0
To Samuel Ewing 1 day Do.	0	5	0
To Wm. Neil 1 day Do.	0	5	0
To Wm. Mullen 2 days Do.	0	10	0
To Jno. McGuir 1 day Do.	0	5	0
To Thos. Fowler 1 day Do.	0	5	0
	28	15	0

On The Public Service

To The Clerk of the Committee of Fincastle

By William Bones)
the Waggoner)

Wmsburg, May 28th 1776

Sir

Inclosed you will have a Copy of the Order of the Committee of Safety, relative to the distribution of the Powder, sent to the frontier Counties; which it will be necessary to lay before your Committee. I hoped also to have had it in my power, to send you the Ordinance, for the raissing an Additional force for the Protection of the frontiers; But altho the Bill has been twice read, some days ago, yet the agitation in this place, on Account of Dunmores late movement to Gloucester, and the uneasiness occassioned by the News from Quebec retards the business of the House considerably---As soon as the Ordinance is finished I will take the earliest oppertunity, to forward it to you.-- Please do what you can in hurrying the bearer back with a load of Lead:

The inclosed Bill-of-Rights was read in the House yesterday and was Ordered to be printed for the perusal of the Members which I think will pass the house without any further amendment, the plan of Government is prepared but not yet reported.

I am Sir

Your most Obedient Servt.

P.S. It is expected that the commanding Officer of Fincastle will make use of the Militia to repel the Enemy until our defence)
can be more particularly provided for)
The resolution sent by Jno. Montgomery)
was intended to warrant him in so doing)
the hundred Men mentioned in that same)
paper for Fincastle will be increased to)
a larger number.)

A. C.

Arthur Campbell

700 Wt Powder

2000 Gun flints by

Wm. Bones-----

At a Meeting of the Committee for Fincastle County Held at Fort Chiswell
June 11 1776.

Present

William Preston, Chairman
William Doack
Stephen Trigg
William Sayers
James McGavock
Walter Crockett

Andrew Boyd
James McCorkle
Thomas Madison
Daniel Smith
Evan Shelbie
George Ewing

Anthony Bledsoe
John Montgomery
James Robinson

James Thompson
William Ingles

Resolv'd that William Buchanan & John Montgomery, Junr. be appointed as Captains emidiately to enlist their Quotas of men agreeable to the late resolve of Convention to be station'd on the Frontiers of this County.

Resolv'd that Evan Shelbie, Junr. be appointed Lieutenant in Cap. Buchanan's Company & Samuel Ewing, Senr. Ensign to the same Company.

Resolv'd that Michael Daugherty, Junr. be appointed Lieutenant to Cap. Montgomery's Company and John Simpson Ensign.

Resolv'd that each of the said Companys are to be Compos'd of fifty Expert Woodsmen rank & file, Three Serjents, drummer, and fifer.

Resolv'd that every officer and Soldier in said Companys take an oath to be Faithful and True to the Colony and dominion of Virginia, and that they will well and Truly to the utmost of their power serve on the Frontiers agreeable to the resolve of the Convention.

Resolv'd that Cap. Shelbie, Majr. Bledsoe and Cap. Thompson or any Two of them be appoint'd to review each of the said Companys as soon as Officer's Quotas is Compleat.

Resolv'd that Cap. Buchanan be station'd at the place where Cap. Russell was formerly station'd and Cap. Montgomery at the Rye Cove.

It appearing to the Committee that Cap. Herbert is unable to attend his office in the militia, Jeremiah Pearce is Therefore recommended as a proper person in his place for a Cap., Samuel Ewing for his Lieutenant and James Newell for Ensign.

John Lowder is order'd to be paid £ 12.0.0. for bringing a Load of Salt from Williamsburg to Colo. Ingle's out of the money arising from the sale of the salt, also 6/3 for ferriages.

Roger Oates is order'd to be paid £ 14.0.0. for bringing a Load of Salt from Hampton to Colo. Ingles out of the money arising out of the sale of the salt also 6/3 for ferriages.

Evan Williams is allow'd £ 12.0.0. for this Load of Salt from Williamsburgh up, only £ 9.0.0. to be deducted from those sums for 6 Bushels of salt sold on the road by his Waggoner which leaves a Ballance due Williams of £ 3.6.3.

Mentioned in Minutes

William Preston, Esqr.
John McCarty
George Martin
Jeremiah Pate
Nathaniel Britton

Saml. Thompson
Henry Thompson
Rich'd. McCorkling
William Ingles
James Robertson

Andrew Boyd
Cap. Draper
John Wood
Jehue Stephens
Peter Bincley
John Montgomery
George Ewing
William Sawyers
James Blevins
Cap. Shelbie
Shadrick Morris
Will. Doack
Daniel Smith
Cap. Woods
Cap. Buchanan
Lieutenant Kincaid
Gillahan
Hatfield
Paulser Laybrook
Hugh Crockett
Thos. Alley
John Martin

Cap. Jos. Cloyd
Peter Wiley
James Keer
James McCorkle
Stephen Trigg
Thom. Madison
Jacob Kettring
Jas. Findley
Thomas Findley
Jeremiah Pierce
Jas. McGavock
Walter Crockett
William Blevins
John Blevins
Majr. Bledsoe
Cap. James Thompson
William Davies
Charles Derrieux
Cap. Burks
Cap. Draper
John Shelby
Ephraim Dunlop

Resolv'd that as money cannot be raised to may the merchant for the Kittles purchased by William Preston, Esqr. on his own accord, the sd. Kittles are returned to the sd. Preston to be Kept or Disposed of by him as he thinks proper, as the property thereof is not in the Committee; & that the sd. Preston get out of the Sulphur belonging to the County Twenty three pounds & .. which he lent to make powder for the Publick use, & that he be paid the sum of Thirty pounds advanced to Andrew Hatfield for 100 lb. Powder supplied to the County after Deducting forty Shillings for 20 lb of Sulphur given the said Hatfield which belonged to the Committee.

Resolv'd that on an Information be made to this Committee against John McCarty as an Enemy to his Country that he be taken into Custody & secured so that he be Brought before a Sub Committee that may be app'd for his Trial on the 19th day of June at the House of Samuel Thompson. The Charge against the sd. McCarty is as follows, that he has often discovered an unfriendly Disposition to the American Cause and has often attempted to degrade the Character of Many Members of this Committee, that he has said that he keeps a particular account of the men whom he knows to be in favour of the Country & of all their Transactions, & expects one Day or other to appear as a Witness against them.

Ordered that Paulser Laybrook and George Martin & Hugh Crockett be summonsed as Witnesses against the sd. McCarty.

Ordered that Jeremiah Pate be summonsed to appear at Sam'l. Thompsons on Wednesday the 19th of this month to answer the following Charge. That he offered forty half to Thos. Alley to enlist in the King's Service. Ordered that the sd. Thos. Alley be summonsed to appear as a Witness on 19th June against the sd. Pate.

Ordered that Nathaniel Britton & John Martin be apprehended & brought before a Committee to be held at Sam. Thompsons on Wednesday the 19th of this Month to answer the following Charge. That they have made a practice of stealing horses. That they have threatened to take the Life of Cap. Jos. Cloyd & have said many Things That shon that their Intentions were unfriendly to the American Cause.

Ordered that Henry Thomspen, Peter Wiley, Rich'd McCorkling, James Kerr, & any other persons that Cap. Cloyd thinks proper be summonsed as Witnesses to appear on Wednesday 19th June at Sam. Thompsons as Witnesses against the sd. Britton & Martin.

Ordered that Cap. Jos. Cloyd endeavor to have the s'd Nat. Britton & John Martin apprehended by taking with him as Many Men out of his Company of Militia as he thinks proper, who it is expected will chearfully attend him & execute the order.

Ordered that William Preston, William Ingles, James Mc Corkle, James Robertson, Stephen Trigg, Andrew Boyd, Jos. Cloyd & Thom. Madison or any five of them be appoint'd a Sub Committee for the Trial of John McCarty, Jeremiah Payte, Nathaniel Britton & Jos. Martin.

Order'd that Cap. McCorkle, Colo. James Robinson, Cap. Jos. Cloyd & Cap. Draper attend on Wednesday the 19th day of June at Saml. Thompsons with ten men each well arm'd to be under the direction of the Sub Committee appd for the Trial of John McCarty, Jer. Payte, Nat. Britton & John Martin.

Order'd that Jacob Kettring be summon'd to appear at James McGavocks on Saturday the twenty second day of this month to answer the following Complaint, that he has often declared himself a friend to the King and his measures, That he industriously propogates many false reports that have a strong tendency to prejudice the American Cause in General.

Order'd that Jacob Kettring be summon'd to appear at James McGavocks on Saturday to show cause if any why the above complaint is not true.

Order'd that John Wood, Jas. Findley, Jehue Stephens, Thomas Findley and Peter Bincley be summoned as Witnesses to appear on Saturday the 22 day of this month at James McGavocks against Jacob Kettring.

Order'd that Cap. Jehu Stephens and Cap. Jeremiah Pierce be order'd to attend with ten men each well arm'd on Saturday the 22 of this month at James McGavocks to be under the directions of the committee appd. for the Trial of Jacob Kettring.

Lieut. James Montgomery is to attend with 10 men at the same time and place for the purpose aforesd.

Order'd that John Montgomery, Jas. McGavock, George Ewing, Walter Crockett, & William Sawyer or any Three of them be appd. a Sub Committee for the Trial of Jacob Kettring.

Order'd that William Blevins, James Blevins, & John Blevins be summonsed to appear at Cap. Evan Shelby's on Saturday the 22d. day of this month to answer the following Complaint. That they have refus'd. to bear arms or muster in Cap. John Shelby's Company of Militia agreeable to the ordinance of Convention by reason of their attachment to the Enemies of American Liberty and their Correspondence with Tories in the Cherokee Nation.

Order'd that such witnesses be summon'd as the sub committee think necessary.

Ordered that Cap. Shelby and Majr. Bledsoe order as many of the militia as they may judge expedient to attend at the Trial of the sd. Jno., Jas., & Wm. Blevins.

Order'd that Shadrick Morris be apprehended to answer to the following Complaint. That the sd. Morris has decl'd. openly that he would Join the King's Troops, that he was a King's man and would not deny it.

Order'd that the Sub Committee summon'd such witnesses as they think proper against Shad. Morris.

Order'd that Majr. Bledsoe, Cap. Shelby, Cap. James Thompson, Cap. Isaac Shelby, Will. Doack, William Davies, & Daniel Smith be appointed to a sub committee for the Trial of the sd. Morris, Jno., Jas., & Wm. Blevins.

Order'd that the different Sub Committees already appd. are to Continue and have full power to call to account any person or persons who are Enemies to American Liberty untill further orders.

Order'd that James McGavock pay Charles Derriex Five pounds one shilling and ten pence in full of 400 W. of lead & the carriage of a Load of salt from Williamsburg to Fort Chiswell also Three pounds six shillings and Three pence the Ballance due Evan Williams for Waggonage.

James McGavock having produced his account for the sales of salt, was settled and approv'd of & It appears is a Ballance due to the County of £ 18:17:10 which he paid Colo. William Preston in part of the money he advanced for powder.

Order'd that 500 W. of the powder intended for a magazine in this County be deposited at Fort Chiswell, 100 W. of powder at Cap. Shelby's and 50 W. be given to the Company on duty on Holston and 100 W. at the Rye Cove, to that Compy. That 200 W. of Lead be sent to the Garrison at the Rye Cove 100 the Garrison on Holston, 200 W. to Cap. Shelby's, and the remainder of the 1000 W. order'd by the Committee of Safety to be Kept at Fort Chiswell where a Serjt. and Twelve men from Cap. Montgomery's Company be stationed as a guard to the ammunition untill further orders.

Colo. William Preston has made his return of the number of souls in Cap. Woods & Burks Companies.

Mr. John Montgomery has made return of the number of souls in Cap. Buchanan's & Draper's Companies.

Colo. James Robinson has made his return of the number of souls in Cap. Taylor's and his own Company.

Upon a petition being produc'd from sundry Inhabitants on the north west side of Clynych, setting forth the great distance & of attending and mustering under Cap. D. Smith, Order'd that Cap. Smith recommend it to Lieutenant Kincaid to attend at some Convenient place and muster that part of the Company that lives on the sd. northwest side of Clynych, untill further orders.

Resolv'd that it be recommended to the Commanding officer of Militia in this County to order Five more Scouts to be added to the five already out for the protection of the frontiers untill further orders.

Resolv'd that James McGavock be recommended to the Honourable the Committee of safety as a proper person for a commissary to the Hundred men to be raised in this County by a resolve of the Honble the Convention.

Order'd that Cap. Shelby pay five pounds for the 300 W. of Lead sold him and his Brother Cap. John Shelby belonging to this Committee and the pay for the carriage is to lie over untill it is known whether or no the committee of safety pays Gillahan for the carriage from the mines to Holston, which money the sd. Cap. Shelby pd. William Preston in part of the money he advanced to Hatfield for powder for this county the above lead had bein borrow'd of Ephraim Dunlop.

The Commee. Adjrd.

Wm. Preston, Chairman.

In Committee of Safety Williamsburg.....14th May 1776.

Pursuant to order of Convention, Ordered that 2250 Wts powder be immediately forwarded to the Frontier Counties of this Colony, to be deposited in the hands of the respective County Committees, who are to lodge it in convenient Districts, but not to distribute it, except in case of actual Invasion, the said Committees being considered as accountable for the Expenditure thereof, that the said Quantity of powder be divided in the following proportions to wit, West Augusta 500, Fincastle 500, Botetourt 500, Augusta 500, and Hampshire 250. And it is Ordered that 150 Wts now in the hands of Augusta Committee be purchased by the public, and retained as part of the 500 now allotted to that County. And it is further Ordered that Mr. Richard Adams deliver for the use of the above mentioned Counties 10.000 Flints, being 2000 each, out of those in his possession at Richmond, and that the manager of the Lead mines do deliver to the order of the respective County Committees any quantity of Lead they may require not exceeding two pounds for each pound of powder now allotted to the respective Counties, & that General Lewis be desired to stop five hundred pounds of Powder now at Alexandria for the immediately supply of West Augusta.

Extract from the minutes

I. Pendleton CC Safety.

In Committee of Safety Wmsburg May 17, 1776

On Consideration of a Letter from William Preston Esqr. County Lieut. of Fincastle with the affidavit of Gabriel Shoat and John Ramey making it highly probable that an Attack is intended to be made on the South West Frontier, by the Cherokee Indians Ordered that two hundred pounds powder ought to be dispatched to each of the Counties of Fincastle and Botetourt over and above what was formerly directed to be sent them, and that two hundred pounds powder be also forwarded to the County of Pittsylvania to the care of the Committee, recommending caution in the Expenditure thereof.

A Copy

J. Beckley Ass. Clerk

Reminiscences of the Past

by- Rev. Charles Miller.

Part I. January 9, 1891.

I propose to write a few articles in the Messengers in regard to the part of Montgomery and her inhabitants, and this I do at the suggestion of some friends, who take interest in ancient things, and who fear that, if not attended to now much that would be of interest to the present and generations to come to know will be forever beyond the power of anyone to tell.

I shall rely mainly upon my own recollections of both what I have seen and what I have heard from others, and appeal to the few of the preceeding and my own generation to correct an inaccuracies in statement which I may from sheer fallibility, fall into. And let me frankly say, that whilst there may be much in "in ye olden times" old and new and strange that I may be able to communicate to the children of today, there is far more and of deeper interest in the earlier period of the country's history of ours which I know nothing and can say nothing. It is to me, and I fear to the oldest now living a Terra Incognita. I will touch them first what is more nearly within the bounds of my own knowledge, and begin with Christiansburg and its citizens, when a child and in boyhood I knew what was their occupation, place of residence, etc.

We start with William Newell, A Taylor a Marylander, whose residence was on the spot where Robt. Gardner's new residence now stands, and just beyond was the humble cabin of Jenny Wylie, afterwards occupied by Mary Lane, who went with her husband, Giles Gordon, drummer in Charlton's command, Col. James Preston's regiment, in "The trip to Canada" in 1812. The next citizens was Dr. Morrison, who occupied a building reared by Capt. Joe Barnett, in which Barnett resided for some time, but removed before my recollection, to South Fork of Roanoke, his original birthplace, Morrison's Red House stood where Judge Junkins resides, and was the same property which the late Rice D. Montague purchased and improved, and in which he lived and died. Mr. Montague came at the request of Capt. Charles Taylor, to Montgomery County about the year 1820, to act as Deputy Clerk, and afterwards succeeded him as Clerk-elect of both courts of the County. As a Citizen and public officer and ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church Mr. Montague stood in very first rank and deserved so was a worthy, reliable and most

esteemable man. In a rear building on the Montague lot Major William Clark, carpenter, first lived when he came down from New York about 1822. Among other structures in Christiansburg and the vicinity, he was the builder of the old Methodist Church that stood in the center of the Kyle cemetery north of the town. This was the first church edifice built in Christiansburg in the year 1825, and has long since disappeared.

William, Jeremiah and John Kyle, merchants native of Ireland. William's residence and store room were on the spot now owned by Major R. D. M. Charlton. The first buildings were destroyed by fire in the year 1816, and were re-erected by William. After his death in 1834 he was succeeded by his brother Jeremiah who public spirit and private worth is still remembered, by many yet living.

Opposite Kyle's, where Mr. Dunklee now lives, was the residence of John Chapman, attorney. The building, I believe, is the same as the frame but much improved by re-weatherboarding and painting.

The next house and lot, front and rear was the property of Major Jacob Zoll, hatter, where Mr. Tallant's new furniture room now stands. Mr. Zoll was a native of Reading, Pa., and a man of honor, highly esteemed by the leading citizens both of Montgomery and adjacent counties. In the latter years of his life he removed to New River on land held by his wife (now owned by his son James). He died only a few years ago, comparatively, at the ripe old age and was one of the writer's favorite old friends.

Next, and on the same side of Main Street, where Mrs. Caspari lives, was the home of Capt. James Bratton, who died in 1814. His wife was a daughter of Col. Wm. Fleming, M.D., who served as an officer under the command of Gen. Andrew Lewis in the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 1774.

On the opposite side, where Hubbard Smith resides, Dr. George Anderson's house stood, the same as it now is only as repairs were needed, and one the few original houses that were frame buildings. Dr. Anderson together with his brothers John, James, and William, once residents of Christiansburg, were originally from Augusta County. The Doctor witnessed the burning of the Kyle house, but died suddenly shortly afterwards in 1815. His widow, who was a Douglas, was married afterwards to Hamilton Wade, a worthy gentleman, and in high regard among his fellow citizens, who house of open door was known for many years, as the Methodist Preacher's Home. He died of apoplexy, when absent from home on business, in Bath County.

Just above where Figgatt house is, was McDaniell's house, quite a small building, and on the opposite side, standing where the Johnston house (now occupied by J. Y. Jett) was the Calvert building. This last was the house in which John McHenry, who fought the duel with Thomas Lewis on the 1st Monday in May, 1808, died. In the same building J. S. Crockett kept a store for several years.

II.

On the corner, known as the Bank house, where the daughters of the late Charles B. Gardener now reside, was the old homestead of Capt. David Page, carpenter. Not a vestage of this house - part of which was among the earliest in the town remain. And nothing is left to remind one of the place as it once

appeared. Capt. Page was a useful and patriotic citizen. In the war of 1812 he went as a Lieutenant with the company of Capt. William Pepper to Norfolk.

For many years he was a respected member and Deacon of the Presbyterian church, and died in a new house which he built for himself and family on the spot now owned by the Pierce brothers, out side the southwest end of the town.

On the corner on the opposite side of the street, where the new M. E. Church now stands, was the residence of Dr. Joseph Miller. Originally built of logs, as a store house, by Peter Strauss, of Wythe, it was converted into a neat dwelling house by the Doctor in the year 1812. The price paid for the house and lot was \$1100 which will give one some ideas of the value of property at that early date. Dr. Miller was born at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa., and was reared up in York, where his father removed when Joseph was a child. He studied medicine under Dr. Rouss, of York, and Dr. Jamieson, a graduate of the famed Medical School at Edinburg. Was a popular practitioner in York before he left Pennsylvania, and he came, in the year 1806, to Virginia at the urgent request of the late Dr. John Haller, of Wytheville. He practiced medicine as partner of Dr. H. until his marriage in 1812, with Miss M. L. Charlton, a daughter of James Charlton, Esq. of Montgomery County. His death took place in January, 1842. Dr. Miller was certainly a skilled physician of some prominence in his day, had in his province a very extended practice, was highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends, and his death was universally regretted.

I have now come as far as the square of the town and will resume my task and try to be as brief with the remainder as possible. I only add at present that the second brick, the old Court House, stood in the center of the square, and to be succeeded by the present Court House building, was purchased and town down by Robert Gardenr, Esq. about the year 1833. It stood perhaps only about 35 or 40 years. It was built by the Davises.

The old frame house, on the Page corner, was originally owned and probably built by a man named Johnson and was used as a Public Inn at first, very early in my recollection. Two young and promising men opened and kept a store in it, Capt. Thomas C. Trigg and William Anderson. Wm. A. and his violin was my first knowledge of instrumental music. Oh, to the young hearts it was marvelous and delightful.

Next to Millers was the old Stone Jail and Dungeon, and the Jailor's house, both which stood in the rear of the present Court House and fronted Mr. Johnstons, store. The Jailor's dwelling was afterward moved and fronted Franklin street, and is the same building (now occupied by Mrs. Kessler) on the lot of Squire James T. Miller on the N. E. side of his residence. The first Jailor, I recollect, was George Taylor, father of Paris Taylor. The next, who occupied it for many years, was William Wade, one of the most amiable of men, and who at a later date, became a member and Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church, and was at various times, merchant and merchant's clerk, inn keeper, and filled offices of honor and public trust well and faithfully. The memory of such men ought not to die. Before Taylor's time Fox was jailor.

On the corner which Jessie A. Noell now owns was the residence of John Woolwine, saddler, The house, though small, was owned by a man who entertained hospitably large numbers of friends and acquaintances, besides ministers of the

gospel. His shop occupied the ground, where Dunklee's shop now stands. Above, and next to the jail house was the old Clerk's office now owned by Judge Staples.

Mrs. Kitty Taylor's residence is of modern date and was built by Hon. Eli. Phlegar.

The Masonic Hall was at first a church, the old Presbyterian, built, I think, about 1831-32, on ground owned and given by Dr. Jos. Miller. Paul T. Woodward, brick mason, and Capt. David Page were the contractors.

The last among the early buildings was the house of Capt. Thos. Trigg and built by him, now the property of Chas. I. Wade, Esq.

And just opposite, where Capt. Wm. C. Hagan lives, was the residence of Hon. Robert Craig. When Capt. Craig removed to Roanoke Co., he sold to Mr. J. B. Logan, who held the property until he removed to the same county.

The house now occupied by Mr. Peter Marrow is as to main body the same Woolwine house, moved away to give place to a new house which Mr. W. built about 1826-27.

Returning now to the square, Mr. J. H. Johnston's corner was, when I first kenw it, owned by the brothers Robert and John Gardner jointly. The building was of brick and large enough, with its back shed attached, for two small families. The store room was on the street corner, and after the Gardners it is still fresh in the recollection of the living. Jacob Guggenheimer, merchant, purchased the property and during his life time, the old structure, together with valuable improvements added by him, was destroyed by fire a short time before the war.

Down Depot street, next to Johnston's was the house in which Dr. H. McG. Kent lived first, and the same in which Col. Edward Hammet resided after marriage.

III.

Next was quite an old log building, which was occupied by John Robinson, blacksmith. And no other house stood on the same side and below until the Haymakers house was built next to the branch, the same (pretty much as it was) where Mr. Jacob Garrett lives. On the opposite side stood the Tannery and buildings owned by Hugh Gibson. Mr. Gibson lived in the brick house (now occupied by Mr. C. W. Bingham) which he had built little less than 80 years ago. It is now one of the most striking reminders of the old town. Mr. G. was the head of a large family all sons but one, and emigrated to Missouri about 1834-35 and is still remembered by a few as one who ranked high among his fellow townsmen.

Where Sidney Sheltman's store on Montague building now is, Mr. James Wade, merchant, lived and had his tore, with James Anderson as partner. The building was previously occupied by Mr. John Anderson, who died about 1820, whose widow James Wade married about 1823. Both Wade and Anderson were prominent men and popular citizens, after dissolution of the firm Mr. James Anderson kept store for some time in the Noel house (the Woolwine property) which he purchased from

W. and after his death about 18-- the business was continued by his widow and son, John T. Wade. Anderson's, now J. K. Montague's property, was held and occupied as a dwelling house and store almost from the beginning of the present century by Major Henry Edmundson and Jos. King. Major E., father of Col. Henry A., was in his day one of the leading men of the county. He was, as I have been informed a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. and emigrated first to Rockbridge at a very early date before he became a citizen of Montgomery. Next, the Old Tavern was, at my first recollection owned and run by John Wade, Esq. a very active business man. He added largely to the original building on both wings of the L. An intermediate structure was put up between the present brick house and that on the corner. Just opposite the Tavern, on Spindle's corner, stood a house which had the oldest most weird-like look, to my young eye, of any other of the old fabrics of that primitive time. Its shape, its porch and roof overhanging its stone chimney, its inside and outside all old dilapidated, sombre, gloomy, seemed in imagination, to mark it as the fit haunt of phantoms and witches. It belonged to Capt. Jas. Bratton., was used as a store room once. Mr. John Snider hatter, resided in it for a while. Finally it was torn down to give place to a very neat and commodious edifice for Dr. H. McG. Kent. This in turn was removed for the present large store room of the enterprising Spindle Brothers. Next to the Spindle building was the lot and building of Abram Baylor, shoemaker, a very old log house looking when I first knew it, as if built among the very first reared in the town. It was used as barracks for the enlisted soldiers in the war 1812. This house was occupied several years by Mr. Baylor until he built a better house for himself, the same that Wm. A. Davis now occupies. Mr. Baylor was born in Montgomery County, on Brush Creek. He and Wm. Newlee married daughters of old Mr. John Glenn, a man of substance, who owned a large farm below Christiansburg Depot and lived in a double log house that stood where Mr. Hicks now lives, and was the founder of the mill (now Robt. G. Latimers). The lot on which Newlee and Baylor lived were given them by Mr. Glenn. They were both good citizens, raised a large number of children, sons and daughters, most of whom moved to regions west of us. Only the descendents of Mrs. Wm. Davis, Sr. who was a Baylor, reside here now. And Col. Robert G. Newlee time honored acquaintances of the writer and true tried patriot, lives with us, sole representative together with his worthy family of Wm. Newlee.

Between Spindle's corner and Wm. A. Davis', where Miss A. M. Smith's store is, Co. John Richardson had his large merchantile establishment. This room was built for him by Dr. H. McG. Kent. The Colonel's dwelling place was where Mr. Richard B. Spindle lives, then owned by George Clare. He was from Cumberland county, came to Montgomery about 1830, and lived first at "Fotheringay" farm, south fork of Roanoke, which he purchased from George Hancock. He was a man of genial disposition, and while a resident of Christiansburg became a member of the Presbyterian Church. After his removal, old Thomas Gibboney carried on a store in the same house for a while, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Dennison Baldwin.

On the opposite side, the Judkins block, was on an old building occupied at the time of my earliest recollections, by Thomas Bowyer. The house was as I have understood, used as the first Court room, in town, for the county, and on the rear lot was the first Jail, only the ruins of which existed when I was a child. It was in this jail that Major Lorton was confined for debt by the Rosses, and lost his life by exposure to cold during imprisonment. A man named Blackburn was also shot while trying to effect an escape from this Jail, and died from his wounds. It was J. S. Crockett, of Wythe, who reared the first of the buildings that now grace the spot.

IV.

And, still later, further improvements were made of the late Hamilton W. Shields who, commencing as a store boy for his uncle, James Wade, finally became a merchant himself, was popular and successful, and finally purchased the Crockett property. Here he lived for many years and from him it was long known as the Shields Block. Just below was the old Sperry house. This was a very large frame building, with rooms upper and lower for the family and shops. It was burnt in spring of 1829 and being built of pine and dry as tinder was the largest fire that ever occurred in the town. The Trovillo family occupied it at the time. Mr. John Snider had but a short time before purchased and built a new dwelling house and hatter's shop, both of log on the part next to Shield's. His shop was consumed and only with the greatest effort was the dwelling saved. The house of the Snider heirs now occupies the grounds.

Next was Rev. P. Haymaker's house, blacksmith, (same as J. W. Snider's) built long after the fire. The blacksmith's shop stood on the corner where H. D. Walter's jewelry establishment is, was the other old blacksmith's shop. All the children of that day remembered the deep dark looking spring (on the southwest side of the brook without a bridge then) which besides its use for the shops served as a watering place for the six horses road teams which every day, a score or more at least, at the proper seasons had to stop to give drink to horses. When I first recollect the shops were run by Capt. Mike Haymaker, who lived where Mr. Garrett now resides, and by John Black. The alley between led to Geo. Clare's meadows, beneath a new house which he had built on the hill, the site of the present mansion owned by Mr. R. B. Spindle.

Where Mrs. Jane Wade now owns, long known as the residence of Dr. Joseph S. Edie, was occupied, when first I knew it, as the home of Lindsey Crow. It was perched on quite a steep hill and looked very different from what it does now. Whilst the body of the buildings remain, it has been so altered and improved as not to be recognized as the same. Mr. Crow was for many years a mail contractor, and his line, if I recollect aright, extended from Fincastle to Wytheville. His stages recall to mind such drivers as the brothers Major John and William Davis, Peter and Michael Fizer and the old stage horn.

Where Henry Price's family resides and Aaron Graham's fine store room now stands was the old lower Tavern. Its occupants, as I first remember, was Beverly Deaton, before him old Mrs. Keith lived in it. It was afterwards well kept by Wm. Wade; next by John Gardner, then Robert Kent, etc. At last owned by Jas. L. Lester, it with all the changes and marked improvements, was consumed by fire. Just in the rear of the present Price house, built by Snow & Bullard was the stable lot and two long stables and granary between; and Grahams rear lumber house was the site of the Fox house. This was my first school room and Mr. Frank Jennings was the teacher. Where Judge John Gardner now resides was the well constructed house of Jacob Clare, a Tanner, and the shops stood where the store room is, the tannery being just in the rear. His brother, George, lived just above (the property of Dr. Ellett now). It was originally occupied by Dr. John Floyd, who I believe had it built very early in the 19th century. Dr. Floyd entered into politics and, after serving several terms in Congress, was elected Governor of the State in 1831. His son, John B., who was also a Governor of Virginia and a Confederate General, was born in this house. It was in the west room of the same house that Rev. Wm. Campbell and wife taught school.

On the opposite side, where the Presbyterian church stands, was a vacant lot, and just below, where Capt. John R. Johnson lives, was the old Kirkner house, a small log building and above the vacant lot, where Mr. Wm. M. Dunklee, now resides, was an old story and a half house in which old Robert Douthat (father of Colonel Davy) lived when I first knew him. The old gentleman was a wagon maker, and a very sedate and quiet citizen. He afterwards lived in his new house, which occupied the site of Mr. Daniel Akers' present home.

V.

Where William Davis, Sr., lives was also an open lot. And on the corner, including the building, where Mr. John H. Caldwell, our editor, and Miss Annie Gardner now reside was the dwelling and shop of Snow & Bullard, who came to Virginia about the year 182- carpenters and cabinet makers. Old Mr. Daniel Bullard was a boot and shoe maker. They were gentlemen of enterprise, and sided much in the improvement of the town and vicinity. Rev. Chester Bullard, M. D., was a man of mind, and has left an impression on his day and generation that will long be felt. Among others the names of William Bullard and Asabel Snow deserve to be mentioned. The latter lived to an extreme old age, and spent the latter years of his life at Snowville, having died only a few years ago. He was a very industrious man, and of unexceptionable moral character. In connection with Mr. Snow, the name of David E. Bill ought not to be omitted. He taught the boys of a later growth, after my time, and was a very efficient and successful instructor, of fine address, and by his excellent deportment won the confidence of the men of Montgomery county. Mr. Bill, after leaving Christiansburg, engaged in the merchantile and factory pursuits at Snowville. These families all came from Connecticut, one of the original thirteen colonies.

The next house, on the lot now owned by the Sullivans, was built by Snow & Bullard, I think, and was first occupied by John McCauley, teacher, after his marriage. He was born in Massachusetts, a strong minded patriotic man, true to the trust and interest of Virginia, his adopted State, and filled various public offices, both county and State, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

The next house, also now owned by the Sullivans, was the Ragan house, which he had built, if I am not mistaken, and was occupied a while by the Rev. J. H. Wallace.

Next comes Col. David Douthat's lot, on which he built the house, where his widow lately died. There was a very old log house on Col. D's. lot, the extreme building on that side when I was a child, where Polly Lowry lived, who became the wife of Robert Lee; afterward Jacob Collins lived in it. It was finally town down by Col. D. who utilized it by converting it into a shop. Col. Douthat was born before his father removed from near Charlottesville, and was a gentleman of marked worth and very uniformly good character. In all the relations of life, private and public, as a citizen and christian, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was after William Barnitz, Sr., my first Sabbath school teacher, a sensible, modest, honest, hororable and truly religious man, one of whom, now that he is dead, it does me good to speak words of praise and commendation.

In connection with him I must speak of old Brother William Barnitz, who owned the same lot and lived in the house before Douthat. Bro. Barnitz was a

native of Hanover, Pa., painter and chair-maker, and really a very ingenious man. He came to our county after the Trovillo family who hailed from the same state. Well do I remember old Mrs. Trovillo and her three sons, Price, James, and Henry, and the daughter whom Mr. Barnitz married. They occupied, first, the old Sperry house and were living there when it was burned. Bro. Barnitz at last purchased the property and ended his life in the house which he built, and where his daughter Mary now resides. He was a Bible loving man, whom I ever held in esteem and affection, and his end was in peace, without fear.

Jack Collins' wife was the mother of Harvey P. Ferguson, Harvey, I remember well with whom, when a boy, I often played. He was born not far from town, was a bound boy to B. W. Ragan, shoe and boot maker, was a kind and very smart lad. He deserted Ragan, took the direction of the Kanawha valley, to find pursuits better adapted to his genius and liking, and wound up by becoming an able lawyer and still abler politician, and represented his county, Logan, as Senator in the Legislature and Judge in her courts.-- So honor to whom honor, reverence to whom reverence, is due. To Caesar must be rendered the things that belong to Caesar. It only remains to state that the last early homes in our town, on the hill where Messrs. E. A. Tibbs, E. M. Gardner, and Jas. W. Hickok now live were one where old Daniel Bullard resided, and the other which old George Taylor, afterwards living at various places down town occupied. His second wife was our best ginger cake baker, a very fine looking old lady, and mother of the late Paris Taylor, an exceedingly sensible man. Mr. Erastus H. Taylor, an excellent man, and a Magistrate of the Alleghany township, is a grandson of old uncle Georges, though his first wife, who was a Hornbarger.

In the first articles of this series Harriet Lane should have been Mary Lane, in the third instead of J. S. Crockett it should have been Col. John R. Richardson that built the Shields block (now the Judkins).

VI.

I have now finished about all that need perhaps be said about Christiansburg, of course, it is only a matter of tropical interest, which, however, like all antique things, will increase in interest as time ever rolling forward throws these things farther back into the past. The questions will ever force itself upon generations in the future, "Who, and what kind of men were my predecessors? Who from the beginning and in succession lived and owned the spots where I now live? What their Character, their trials, their worth? And what the changes between then and now?"

I cannot state all, can only break ground on which others, according to their taste and ability, must build. One thing, as due to all, to which the truth restricts us, must be said and felt. "Say not any man why the former days were better than the present". Such inquiries are not wise. Every generation, in every age, has the men who, by the ordering of Divine Providence, are raised up and fitted for the peculiar demands of its own time. None are without their virtues and their vices. The just point is to shun both the errors of over rating and under estimating. No man who knows any thing at all can for a moment doubt the wisdom and genius of the men who wrote the "Declaration of Independant", framed the Constitution of the United States, or drew up the Revolution of 1798-9 etc; and the courage of their contemporaries, who with out flinching dared to endorse and stand by the principles embodied in these foundation documents. It is not going too far to day that the men of today, cast into

the mould that they have been, could not have filled the place of "the Fathers", just as I believe it is equally true that those moulded in the circumstances of the past could not in turn fill that which their sons are made to occupy. The genius and art required to construct the monster vessel that rides in majesty the mighty deep is one thing the skill and endurances that steers and guides such a vessel for years o'er every sea and through every danger, unflinching and makes good every port, is another and different thing. To lay the foundation well is a great thing to build upon it wisely, artfully is also great.

No one who remembers the town as it was even 40 years ago, and compares it with what it is at present, enlarged and adorned with new and better structures, can fail to see that there is a great advance and decided improvement. Take the Dr. G. W. Anderson and Gibson houses as models houses, the very best of their kind in the past, and, in every respect, they are thrown in the shade by such edifices as the Bank or those of Mr. T. W. Spindle and Mrs. M. C. Wade. The truth is, as our frontier county was 100 years ago. The buildings which may be suitable for the buildings which may be suitable for the present would then have been untimely and quite out of place. Who would think of first rearing a palace instead of a cabin when he was just beginning to cut down the forest and break ground for a plantation in the wilderness? Our fathers, say what we will, acted, under their peculiar circumstances, wisely and well. They cut the garments accordingly to size and quality of the cloth. Used well the strength and wisdom they possessed, and lived happily within their means. Laid for us the foundations and we must confess, they endured much that perhaps we could never have stood. Much both about persons and things, have not been noted, and I fear all has not been accurate. Instead of Harriet Lane in the first article the name should have been Mary Lane. And I am sorry to say there are so few living now as near enough to correct the errors into which the writer may unwittingly have fallen. There are still a few good old landmarks and true to whom I can refer the readers and who can confirm and correct and tell much additional that would be interesting to hear. They are my "Auld Lang Syne" acquaintances and friends. They are as following- Messrs. Floyd Smith, Phillip Woolwind, Col. W. F. Gardner, Capt. G. W. Anderson, Col. Robert G. Newlee, Barney Zoll, George and Dr. Jonathan T. Evans and Mrs. Mary Sullivan and Mrs. Mary A. Craig, and etc.,- I conclude with a restatement of some of the fires which have occurred in Christiansburg and, as far as I recollect, in order of time;- William Kyle's house and store; the Sperry house, the stable where Marrow & Woolwine's blacksmith shop is; Guggenheimer's store, Curtis Livery stable; Dr. Figgatt's house, where Dr. Foot's now is; house of Charles Jones (col'd) back of the Montgomery Female College, wife and 3 children burned to death; Mrs. Julia Gardner's house, on the hill in the West End; and D. W. Frizzell's fine brick; James L. Lester's (new) hotel, and Dr. J. W. Foote's late residence. The saddest case of being burnt to death that ever occurred in our town was that of little Hiram, son of Sashel Snow. The mother was making soap in the yeard and the little boy, scarcely three years old, playing around unnoticed, pitched forward headformost into the boiling mixture, and I know not that he breathed when taken out. The case of Miss ---- daughter of our late townsman Edward A. Craddock, who fell into the fire at Dr. Brown's is also remembered by many.

VII.

The reader will have observed that I have confined myself to the town as it was in "ye olden time", as to its history in modern times, tho men who have from time to time occupied the place since enlargement and improvement which

have been made by citizens of the present, who have proved themselves to be men of enterprise and ability, this must be left to others hereafter to tell.

The change from the old to the new state of things, however commenced before the war, in the days of the late Rev. N. W. Chevalier who purchased the lands of Dr. H. McG. Kent adjoining the town, and had the property laid off in lots and streets. In this way the size of the place was nearly doubled. And several public as well as private edifices that now adorn the town, were built in his day. As examples, the Male Academy, who first and ablest Principal was Wm. C. Hagan; the old Parsonage (now the property of Dr. Wm. R. Pepper). The Female Institute, with which, as a College, the name of Mrs. O. S. Pollock was in distinguished manner so long connected, and both the new Presbyterian church and the M. E. Church, now converted into a public school house. I may add that there were many of residents once in the place, which, though known to some, may be mentioned as new to others. Amongst these were Offa Goodwin, Cary A. Bratton, Dandridge Trigg, B. W. Ragan, Webster Huston, Crockett Ingles, Co. D. Barnett, Robert Kent, William Craft, Josephus Amiss, Thomas Bolinger, William Gillespie, John A. Langhorne, etc.

There were also changes of residences and shops, which not being important, may remain unquoted. It may be stated however, that in my remembrance the first postoffice, held by Dr. D. T. Morrison, was in the same place where it now stands; the Gibson house was for several years occupied by the brothers Floyd and Captain Billy Smith, Sr., and the residence in which Aaron Graham lives was built and owned by late Geo. Price who is fresh in remembrance and stood high as a worthy man and citizen of Christiansburg. Also the building that fills the once vacant lot between Dr. Ellett and Editor Caldwell, was reared there by Wm. Davis, Sr., who still lives and ranks among the old respected citizens. As my finishing let me state to the credit of Montgomery and the town that three of the Governors of Virginia hail from our midst. The late Gen. John B. Floyd was a native of Christiansburg. His father John Floyd was in the first decade of the present century, an able practicing physician in town and county; and lastly Col. James Preston, of Smithfield, fitted and adorned the office previous to the other two. His son, William Ballard Preston, distinguished lawyer and a very able man, was a member of the U. S. Congress, and later on a member of the Cabinet of President Zachary Taylor, and together with the Hons. Robert Craig and Henry A. Edmundson, in all of whom, as gentlemen of public and private worth, and marked integrity, old Montgomery well may boast.

Recollections of the earlier schools and teachers of Christiansburg. My first teacher was Francis Jennings who taught in two places, first in an old building in rear of Aaron Graham's store and near the store house spring, second, in a room above the work shop built by Asahel Snow, which stood about where Miss Anna Gardner now resides. My second teacher was John McAuley, a very excellent and efficient tutor. The school house stood very near where Mr. A. A. Phlegar resides and was, with the four acres and spring attached, quite a suitable room and elegant site. This was between the years 1824 and 1826. Mr. Wm. Bullard a very competent instructor taught also a while in the same house Dr. Joseph Eddie succeeded the two last and taught a classical school several sessions. Meanwhile Rev. Wm. C. Campbell and wife opened a choice male and female school in the Clare house, which Dr. Ellett now owns. Next in succession was Rev. John H. Wallace, who taught several sessions in the public school house near Phlegar's. Jon B. I. Logan then took charge of the school and under his wise and able rule and tuition the classical students of that day closed

their academic course about the year of 1835-6. I remember, however, of going to Rev. Robert Glenn a short while in an old house which stood below Capt. J. R. Johnson's property. I must be permitted to say, that for real strength and diligence, all the above named teachers could scarcely be excelled. A word more in regard to some teachers of an earlier date, before my time. They were Adam Snavelly, a shoemaker, a sensible man, of good deportment, who I remember. My elder sisters went to school to him for a while. Before him John B. Goodrich also taught in Christiansburg. His writing, which I have seen, is very neat and elegant. The last teacher I need mention, who taught away back near the beginning of our present century, was John Luckas a native of Rockbridge County. The school house was about midway between the old Craig and Glenn farm houses, a little above where Christiansburg Depot stands. Passing by others who attending his school, only three need be mentioned. Robert Glenn afterwards a minister of the Presbyterian church; Robert Craig, who became an honored member of Congress, and James Charlton, who was a Captain in the war of 1812 under Col. James Preston. Montgomery has never perhaps in any of her schools turned out a trio superior to these. I also add that just before Rev. John H. Wallace opened his school Mr. (afterwards Col.) Edward E. Hammett, became tutor of the town and advanced the young men who were studying Latin very much. He was a native of Ireland and arrived in Montgomery about the year of 1825, I think at the invitation of Col. James Preston. Col. Hammett was bright, intelligent young man, warm hearted and sociable, winning his way very soon to the esteem and confidence of the men of Montgomery, and as one of the old instructors was loved and venerated by all pupils, both male and female.

VIII.

There is both interest and importance in the beginning, the origin, of the counties at large and communities in particular which all feel and admit. And the desire to accurately know just how and what that beginning was even to the minute details, as to the first Colonist, their personal character, exploits, adventure, and birthplace is very strong and as natural as it is strong. And where unfortunately there are no other sources of information than mere tradition from father to son, no matter how strong the first impressions on the minds and memories of eye-witnesses, and how correct their report where there are no written record, yet in the lapse of time and the human infirmity these reports through exaggeration or misunderstanding, becomes distorted and unreliable - no true knowledge at all. Hence it is the case most of the nations of antiquity and not a few of the modern nationalities that their earliest history is no more than the region of myth, of grand, tho' idle, endless, useless tales.

Their fathers and giants sprung from earth and heaven - Gods and Goddesses of Titanian force.

Happily for us in our New World, in these United States of America, we know from the beginning from whence our forefathers came, and by their human deeds just who and what they were. It was after the invention of printing in 1450 that America was discovered in 1492, and we have had in annual chronicles, writing at the time and on the spot all we need to know for a certainty what there was of value to record.

So far as Virginia is concerned from the first Colony in 1607 down to the present date, 1891, her age is not quite three centuries. It looked --- 100 years for the infant settlement to extend as far out into the interior as the

foot of the beautiful Blue Ridge Beyond and over the ridge, so far as we know no eye of the white man had ever peered (save that of Capt. Bath and his little band in the year of 1670) the Valley of Virginia, Montgomery County (as it yet is) perched on the dividing crest, was a Terra incognita, or at least known only to the Red man. It was not until some time after Berkley, the Colonial Governor, and that remarkable man Nathaniel Bacon the revolutionist of 1675 that Governor Spotswood, at the head of a select Company, topped the Blue Ridge and sighted the valley at the head waters of the Shenandoah. It may well be supposed that after this many a hardy pioneer from the lowlands of Virginia, if for no more than adventures sake or mere hunting expeditions, followed in the wake of Spotswood and Bath and penetrated the lovely region at many an intermediate spot. Certain it is that in the year 1732 the tide of emigration began in reality to set in; from Pennsylvania in the Scotch Irish and Germans, the sternest and lordiest of men, the very sport of men upon whom, as a foundation, the country yet to be could build. This was away down on the waters of the Potomac. It was about the 1734-5 that John Lewis (who had but lately landed from Ireland in Williamsburg, in company with John Mackey taking Salling as a guide) who had previously explored the country as far up as the James River, went as far as where Staunton now is and fixed a location eight miles below on which with his hardy family of 5 or 6 sons, Thomas, Andrew, Samuel, William, John and Charles he settled on his return to Williamsburg he secured a grant from Governor Gooch of 100,000 acres, and met at the same time with Benjamin Borden, agent of Fairfax, just from England, who held a grant from James II of 500,000 acres to be located west of the Blue Ridge. It was this Borden who in the year 1737 returned to England and brought over 100 families, amongst whom were those excellent names the Alexanders, McDowells, Moores, McClung, McClures, Crawfords, Matthews, Archers, Pattons, Prestons, Trefords, et als, old settlers in old West Augusta. Patton was son-in-law of Borden, and John Preston married Patton's sister, and these were among the very first who pushed forward to our own immediate limits and laid foundation of settlements within the present limits of Montgomery so early as 1740, though there were pioneers before this. We may be certain, however, that a few families had become fixed (say in round numbers) in 1750. So that up to the present day 1891, our country is scarcely 151 years old. And to what have we grown in comparatively so short a time will appear in the sequel. I have seen the statement that in 1754, in the tract immediately west of New River, only 6 families were residing, 2 on Back Creek, 2 on Cripple Creek, 1 at the Town House, Smyth county, and 1 in Burk's Garden. There were far more undoubtedly, east of the river, I add, in conclusion, that the region west of the Blue Ridge was included in the year 1734 in Orange County extending beyond the Ohio river and the Cumberland mountain.

IX.

There was a time when all the region west of the Blue Ridge from the Potomac to Tennessee and extending far beyond the Ohio river and the Cumberland mountains was claimed by the Virginia colony - a claim however which was disputed by the French in Canada and Louisiana, who took pains to make good their claim by establishing a cordon of forts from the Lakes in the north to their possessions in the south. Settlements, following explorations and hunting expeditions, in the valley from the mouth of the Opequon and Shenandoah to the head waters of the Holston and Clinch, and gradually on toward the Ohio, had no sooner commenced than the French began at once to act with vigor and to show the English colony that it must not encroach upon their borders. The great Ohio,

with all the streams that drained into it up to their very heads, was, as they claimed, theirs, and none other should dare occupy such tracts, save only as they acknowledged allegiance to France. There, then, was the casus belli which, as we shall see, was soon to follow,- When and where did these settlements begin? In the year of 1753 French traders and hunters were traversing the great Northwest territory and coming safely and freely with the resident Indians with whom they seemed to be on excellent terms. For nearly a score of years before that date emigrants not only from the northeast side of the Potomac but also from over the Blue Ridge and at more than one point were almost simultaneously settling the valley at its western base. If Woods and Batte looked upon this region long before Gov. Spottswood, and at points far distant to the west, it is not unreasonable to suppose that here and near the Alleghany crest and on the headquarters of the Holston squatters at least first began to settle. This much at least is certain, if in 1732 settlement began in the lower part of the valley, it was only a little while after the pedlars, Marlin and Salling by the way of adventure, traveled as far as the waters of Roanoke. Mean while John Lewis and John Mackey, just lately arrived from Ireland, having heard Salling's report, went with him on an expedition and being pleased with the country Lewis selected for himself a spot for a home about 8 miles below Staunton, and Salling settled 50 miles further west in the forks of the James. This was about 1734-5 Lewis, on his return to Williamsburg in 1730 met, with Benjamin Borden, agent of Lord Fairfax, and Borden having received from George Gooch a Grant of 500,000 Acres, conditioned upon the settlement of 100 families there on. He went back to England and brought them over in 1737. We then read of settlements at and near Pattonsburg about 1740, named after Col. Patton, son-in-law of Borden, and not to go any further into details, suffice it to say that it was in the year 1748 that Dr. Thomas Walker, accompanied by Colo. Patton, Buchanan, Campbell, Woods, and others, explored south west Virginia, toward Kentucky so we have from him the names of the mountains and creek, Big and Little Walkers, just south west from here. It was these active movements and settlements on the part of our early pioneers that provoked the French and induced them to incite the Indians to harass the destroy as far as possible the first settlers. So the trouble began, with parties striking at so many points from the Monongahela to the waters of the Roanoke and New River bent on plunder and massacre. There were raids so early as 1749 and 1753 on the homes of Adam and Jacob Harman. And then it was in the early days of Gov. Dunmore, that George Washington was sent in Oct. 1753 to M De St Pierre, fortified near Lake Erie, to ascertain the mind and position of the French. There was no difficulty in finding out their intentions were hostile. And so in 1754 the French and Indian war began, which was not concluded until 1763, when by treaty of Fontainebleau the English claims were established. It was in time of this war that the defeat of Braddock occurred, near Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755 and on the preceding day, July 8, the massacre of Col. Patton, etc. and Captured Mrs. Wm. Ingles and John Draper happened at Draper's meadows, midway between "Smithfield and Solitude," residences, afterwards of the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston and Gen. Robert his brother. As yet there was no county named Montgomery. The first settlers were of Orange county, from 1734 to 1738. At the last date counties were organized, viz, Frederick and Augusta. Out county fell with the bounds of Augusta, and Staunton was the county seat. For convenience sake Botetourt county was formed 1769, taking in all the west portion of Augusta. Three years afterwards, December 1772 Fincastle was taken from Botetourt, and not until 1776 do we find our name, when Fincastle was divided into Montgomery, Washington, and Kentucke-e. Christiansburg (named after Col. William Christian) was established by law Oct 10th 1792, and the first trustees appointed were Christian Snidow, Byrd Smith, James Barnett, Hugh Crockett, Samuel

Eason, Joseph Cloyd, John Preston, James Craig, and James Charlton.

The Court of Fincastle was held at Fort Chiswell (in Wythe County now) it being at the time the central point of population. I hasten now to conclude what may be further stated as to our early history. I find by examination of the county records that the first bench of Magistrates for Fincastle were appointed by a commission dated Dec. 2, 1772. This was of course, while we were under Colonial rule- Dunmore being Governor. I give the names which show in part the leading spirits of the time, William Preston, William Ingles, Walter Crockett, James McGavock, Anthony Bledsoe, James Thompson, Arthur Campbell, William Russell, Benjamin Estill, Samuel Crockett, and Alexander McGee. The court, at first, was held at Fincastle, and the names showing how extensive our bounds at that time were, these gentlemen holding residence from Botetourt county to the borders of Tennessee. The Clerk was John Byrd. On the 4th of July 1776 was the Declaration of Independance in the time of the Confederacy and by ordinance of the Virginia Convention Justice of the Peace were sworn in on the 3rd day of September, 1776. Whose names were William Preston, William Ingles, John Montgomery, Stephen Trigg, Jas. Robertson, Walter Crockett, Jas. McGavock, James McCorkle and Arthur Campbell. And on the 21st of December following, the name of James Thompson was added to the list under the administration of Patrick Henry, the first Governor of Virginia. In August 1779 a commission was issued, appointing for Montgomery county the following additional persons: Daniel Trigg, Andrew Boyd, William Davis, John Taylor, James Burns, William Doak, Robert Sayers, John. Henderson Sc.; Thos. Jefferson acting Governor upon resignation of Patrick Henry. The Clerks at the same time were Stephen Trigg and James McCorkle who succeeded Francis O. Byrd and his deputy William Littlepage in 1776. And in connection I add that the late Charles Taylor, son-in-law of Gen. Abram Trigg our first Representative in Congress, was appointed Clerk in 1792 and served in that capacity until Rice D. Montague, who after acting as his deputy for several years, succeeded him. Colonel Commandant of the county was William Preston, who was at the head of the minute men during the Revolution. Col. Wm. Ingles was second in command. Preston was for many years also Surveyor of Fincastle and Montgomery Counties, and Ingles the first appointed Sheriff of Montgomery. The will of William Preston is also a matter of record, made 1779 probate August 1783. Shortly after writing a letter to a friend acquainting her with the death of Gen. Andrew Lewis, whose burial he attended, his own death occurred 1782. We also have record of the death of William Ingles, admitted to probate on the 5th November 17--, his death having taken place on the 26th of September preceeding. In the same year 1782 is that of John Havan, and William Sayers in 1781.

The earliest record of a will in the Clerk's office of our County is that of Samuel Crockett, of Wythe, approved on 2nd of March 1773, he having died in October preceeding, 1773, when a citizen of Botetourt County. I mentioned the names above not that there were not others equally eminent, vis the Campbells, the Montgomerys, the Shelbys, Sc. but these were not fairly within the bounds of Montgomery. The William Ingles above was the husband of Mrs. Mary Ingles, who together with Mrs. Mary Draper and others, were captured, (as elsewhere narrated,) by the Shawnees in 1755, Col. John Ingles, whom I remember well as one of our old venerable citizens, wrote out, at the insinstances of friends a narrative which is exceedingly interesting of this capture of his Mother and brother Thomas and of his mother's escape and return to her home, late in November after 42 day's traveling five months having elapsed since her capture in July. I have seen and read the account, and the manuscript or copies at least

is still in existence. His brother, Thomas, 4 years old was taken, and was not returned to his parents until 17 years of age, when he was ransomed by his father. The narrative is in solid, sensible style, and one of the earliest trials of the pioneer stated and no myth but experience, strange indeed a miracle of Providence well authentic, ought to be preserved and to that end ought to be printed. The time has come when in the interest and profit of the present and succeeding generations, it ought to be put in book form. Mrs. Ingles died in 1815 far advanced in years, having survived her husband 33 years. She was married about 1750 and her's was, it is believed, the very first marriage that occurred in our section west of the Alleghany. My Mother was well acquainted with her and through her and others it was mine to hear much of Mrs. Ingles. She proved herself equal to the stern period in which it was her lot to live.

XI.

We are now approaching nearer our own times and shall find ourselves within limits not far so extensive as the bounds of old West Augusta. In the year 1800 Montgomery included Giles, Pulaski, Floyd and Roanoke counties in large part, extending from top of Blue Ridge to that of Peters Mountain about 60 miles, and S. E. and N. W. from Fort Lewis and Bent Mountain, to the big rock in Walker's mountain, and by a line crossing near Peak Creek knob and on over the crest of Mack's Mountain to the Blue Ridge again, a distance of little less than 60 miles. The Montgomery of today is scarcely 1/4 of the size of what it was 90 years ago. I feel that the interest in our earlier period increases more and more, but the details are far from being satisfactory. The men who were the sons of the earliest pioneers and who lived on many of them, after the beginning of the present century, gentlemen of high character who emigrated to our county between 1790 and 1810 and who died fully within memory of us their descendants, could have informed us so easily as to many things which now, it is to be feared, cannot be recovered and accurately told. Why didn't they attend to this very thing? Why didn't they make records-- keep diaries? Use the pen? Soldiers in heat fury of the deadly conflict are not the ones who can give full and fair accounts of the battle itself. Our fathers were called upon to use their feet and hands far more than their tongues, had more need of the hoe and mattock, axe and plow, sword and gun than pen and paper. In the time of laying the foundation the locating and setting and grubbing the land, planting homes for themselves and those after them--contending with difficulties and obstacles of a thousand kinds mastering the thick forest and driving out the wild beasts and far more savage Indians who roamed every where at will - left but little room for our fathers to think about, much less to note down what their children might hereafter desire to know. Or had the old men now have only thought of it and when young taken pains to inquire we might have had more than enough to satisfy the largest curiosity. Perhaps however, there is no need of grief over the supposed loss, for more of the history of the world at large is unknown and unrecorded than has been or could be told. What matters it to know (save as curiosity may demand) where the first house was built? What tribe Indians first held, or rather claimed, our immediate section as his own hunting ground, and who the chief of the Tribe away back in the year 1742. We know that our fathers had houses of some sort - forts even very early and had to defend them as best they could, we know too, that they had to have supplies and where these supplies came from. All the streams of water were filled with fish of every variety and great excellency, and the forest teemed with wild game in abundance. And we know too that in those days of Eupepsy, mush

and milk, products of the soil and a cow was a real luxury. The Shawnees, Mingoes and Delawares were the Indians that mostly troubled us no matter who ever else was chief among them, no greater name has been handed down than that of Cornstalk. Sorry we are that we have not also his picture. The houses were cabins, at first of logs unhewn, puncheon floors and clap board roof, but the better order of building was the double room house with a large chimney of stone between stones enough to enclose a good size yard. The structures were still standing and in use in the recollection of many still living. The old Barnett house, at Big Spring and these of Col. Hugh Crockett, James Craig, Jas. Charlton and many others for example.

I now mention a few of the names of the earliest, most prominent settlers as they occur to me, in the old bounds, out side of the present limits of Montgomery-, in Giles: Price, Taylor, Williams, Lybrook, Conleys, Snyder, Chapman, French, Miller, Browns, Johnson, Hale, Adair, Lucas, Shannon, Bane, Carr, etc. To the descendants of these we must refer to complete the list, and to furnish what ever is worthy of note, and to do this the writer invites them. Pulaski had Hogs, Howe, Miller, Morehead, Cloyd, Caddell, Vermillion, Sayers, Graham, Currin's, Gutheries, etc. Floyd had Howard's, Shelor's, Phlegar's, Goodson, Conor, West, Webb's, Booth, Lester's, Duncan, Cox's, etc. Roanoke had Wood's, McConkley's, Sessler's, Painter's, White's, Johnson's, etc. It is with in the power of many of these descendants of these by means of original patents, or otherwise, to fix or very nearly determine the dates of settlement of their land. I conclude this number with the remark "the very uncertainty that rests upon many things in the early history of any people, is the field in which the imagination may reveal at will, where in the dim haze of obscurity, amid the wild, the wierd-like, the romantic fancy finds no limit to her power, but all is unsubstantial as shadows itself. The plain facts themselves alone are worth. These alone feel and satisfy the mind."

XII.

I proceed to give you some of the names of the old time citizens of the county who remember, and who were descendants (sons or grandsons) of the original settlers. On the South Fork of the Roanoke, Walter, Hugh and Robert Crockett; Joseph, Thomas and Robert Barnett, descendants of Jos. Barnett, a very early settler; also Col. James Barnett, Dacid Barnett, sc, with their descendants Dr. Chas., Col, David, James, John and Samuel Sc.; another branch, of this very numerous and highly respected family. Asa, Jesse and Johathan Hall, a very early family. Sowder, Willis, Peppers, Thomas', and Deverle&s, Williams', Thomas and Roland Madison. Col. Andrew Lewis, James and John Harrison all very early settlers and none of their name's now in the county. I remember Col. Lewis distinctly. Lastly Col. Jos. and John Kent, a very large and influential family, whose grand ancestor, Jacob must rank among the very first who settled in Montgomery. On North Fork of the Roanoke-Wattersons, Stephens, Shanklins, Evans, Bryans, Robinsons, Earhearts, Rutledges, Hendersons, Browns, Eakins, Vanlears, Johns, Sc. Where Capt. Fagg now lives was the home of old Uncles Johnnie Lucas, (father of Capt. Sam) as merry an old man as I ever knew, and by the way an excellent citizen. On the Blacksburg side were Lewis, Amiss, Linkous, Keister, Barragers, Blacks, Ronalds, Thomas, Petermans, Kipps, Slusers, Robinsons, Ribbles, McDonalds, Prices (a very extensive family), Perris, Smiths, Sc. On New River, -Peppers, Shells Bingamans, Taylors, Judge Allen, William, Major John, James and Charles, a very early pioneer family and distinguished for talent and worth. The name is fast passing away, however, only

our worthy friend Dr. John B. survives. On Crab Creek the old Adam Taylor stock, George, Ulrich and Lewis; Petersons, Hornbarger, Chrisman's, Bowles, (an Irishman among the first settlers), Hawleys, Gardens, Cophers, Sc. Christiansburg and vicinity- Walters, Glenn, Snodgrass, Garners', Charlton, Yearouts, Craig's, Kirbys, Howry, Cliftons, Pages, Pierces, Maj. Russell and Capt. Billy Smith, sons of Thomas who ranked among the early and trust worthy original settlers, Bells, Collins, Sc. On Little River and near Auburn,- Petermans, Akers, Coopers, Bishops, Roops, Whitts, Graysons, Pates, Halls, Smith, Crandalls, Searles, Lesters, Lawrences, Simpkins, Ezekiel, William and Hiram Howard, a family marked for its integrity. On Brush Creek and Pilot- Williams, Gibson, Booth, Iddings, Furrow, Beckelheimer. And not to be too tedious though many names are omitted I mention in conclusion the names of Col. John Ingles, Salust, the Havens family, Wall and Elliott's. These names are still among us, but many have disappeared by removal or otherwise.

There are some names which I have reserved as being worthy of separate notice, I refer to those of Revolutionary memory. Some of these I can remember as Pensioners, but most of them had passed away before my time. The first I mention is Col. Hugh Crockett, whose residence was where Dr. Isaac White's family now live. Samuel Fleming, Major Lorton, Major Goodson, Capt. Elliott, Ezekial Howard, Thomas Miles, John Emmans, John Teany, Thos, Turner, Francis Charlton, Daniel Miller, Elijah and Ichabod Meacham, and last but not least, our friend Bouldin Rogers, Uncle Bouldin was a great favorite among the boys of that day and when he came to town on Saturdays or on Court days we would flock around to hear him talk about the war of '76 in which he participated from beginning to end. Like the Trojan Aeneas, Bouldin could say of the Revolutionary war, "Quoram magna pars firo". He was with Gen. Washington on the Jerseys and at Valley Forge in the winter, and when Green superceeded Gates marched south according to orders, and followed his standard through "think and thin" and knew something about what it was to be a soldier in the times that tried men's souls- Commanders in Chief knew that their hopes of success their glory, whatever it be, depends largely upon the calor and fidelity of the true soldier and with such soldiers are heroes. When a boy I remember well the expression "Heroes of '76." Old Uncle Bouldin was every inch a soldier, a man of mark among men- frank, courageous, brave, generous, of cheery spirits, cast into the mould fitted to endure to stand to the bitter end.

It was amusing to hear him tell how when captured once, the enemy held him a prisoner for six months in the hold of a ship in Charleston Harbor.

INCIDENTS OF BORDER LIFE IN VIRGINIA

Related by Mrs. Letitia Floyd in a letter to her son, Colonel Benjamin Rush Floyd. (From the Richmond Standard, June 5, 1880, p 4; June 19, 1880, p 4; June 26, 1880, pp 1 and 4; July 3, 1880, pp 1 and 4.)

We are indepted to the kind attention of Professor George Frederick Holmes, LL.D., of the University of Virginia, for the following valuable, graphic, and highly interesting narrative: 1/

"Burke's Garden, February 22, 1843.

"My Dear Rush, - From the extreme rigor of the winter and my diminished vigor I have postponed answering your letter of December 30 enclosing one from

Lyman C. Draper, of Buffalo, N.Y. 2/

"The object of Mr. Draper's letter is to collect materials for a work, 'Sketches of the Pioneers.' Would it be irrelevant in reply to repeat the tradition I have so often interested your childhood with - the facts of the life and death of Colonel James Patton, etc?

"Colonel Patton was born in the north of Ireland, in the town of Newton, Limavaddy, in the year of our Lord, 1692. He married a Miss Osborn, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland. He was bred to the sea; and in the wars of England with the low countries served as an officer in the Royal Navy. After the treaty of Utrecht he procured 'a passenger ship' and traded to the colony of Virginia at Hobbe's Hole, on the Rappahannock river. He penetrated the then wilderness of the State as far as Orange county; then across the Blue Ridge, and commenced a settlement near Waynesborough, in Augusta county. He crossed the Atlantic twenty-three or twenty-five times. His traffic was peltries and tobacco. His return cargo was what were then termed 'Redemptioners', poor families of Irish who served a given time for the price of the passage. In this way the greater part of the county of Augusta was settled. The descendants of these emigrants have furnished the West with many of its Governors, senators, judges, and distinguished literary men, and even intermarried with the 'Imperial family of Virginia', as the historian Burk terms the descendants of Pocahontas in our State. Colonel Patton had two sisters, who married men of quality, as their nieces termed them. This state of things kept two of the sisters unmarried. The youngest sister, Elizabeth, crossing the river Shannon in a boat, was much attracted by the beauty and deportment of a young man whose name was John Preston. On inquiry he was found to be a ship-carpenter. Nothing daunted by his humble fortunes, an understanding took place, and Miss Patton consented to a runaway match. This step placed her out of the pale of her family. Her brother, Colonel James Patton, had by this time obtained governmental distinction in Virginia, as well as a grant of land from Governor William Gooch of 200,000 or 300,000 acres 3/. Colonel Patton determined to remove his family from Whitehaven to his then residence in Augusta county. He proposed to John Preston, his brother-in-law, to accompany him to America, and for his services as a shipwright promised to secure to him 4,000 acres of land. Preston did not hesitate. He embarked with his three daughters and his only son, William Preston, who was then eight years old. In the summer of 1735 both families settled in Augusta county - Mr. Preston seven miles below Staunton and Patton at Spring Hill. As Preston had left the seaboard his pursuits were changed, and he worked at the cabinet trade. A silly augury of a native Irish woman - to wit, 'that William Preston would get his uncle's fortune' - so impressed Mrs. Patton (who was a proud, haughty woman) that no intercourse was allowed in the two families.

"Seven years after the landing John Preston died. * * * * * eight miles below Staunton. Mrs. Preston's situation was then a straitened one. She sent her son to her brother's with a message, to the effect that 'the youngest daughter of Colonel Patton knew her cousin, but her mother did not'. Peggy (afterwards Mrs. Buchanan) passed William Preston off as a neighbor's son, to prevent her mother's turning him out of doors. By this time William Preston was fifteen or sixteen years of age. Mrs. Patton's dread of his getting the fortune by marriage with one of her daughters, urged their early marriage with a kinsman of hers by the name of Thompson (who was a rich man) and the youngest to Colonel Buchanan. Shortly after their marriage Mrs. Patton died. This event led her husband to look into the situation of his sister's family.

Colonel Patton placed his nephew with the Rev. Mr. Craig, 4/ parson of the Tinking Spring congregation. A classical education was not attempted, because William was thought to be too much grown. However, an excellent course of history, mathematics, and penmanship was afforded. Colonel Patton had then the affairs of the mountain region of Virginia entrusted to him by Governor Dinwiddie. His sister, Mrs. Preston, was induced to remove to (Hanger's) Judge Baldwin's seat, for the purpose of affording her son the opportunity of posting merchants' books and doing whatever writing his brother needed. Colonel Patton left his seat and removed to Staunton and lived in his sister's house. Shortly afterward he was sent to Logstown 5/ somewhere near Pittsburg, to make a treaty with the Northwest Indians. William Preston, then eighteen years of age, was made his private secretary. I remember to have read Colonel Patton's journal 6/ written by himself, with the speeches of Ocanostoto, the old Mingo chief. After peace was made Colonel Patton came up to the (now) extreme western counties of this State. He located all the fine lands of Upper James river, Catawba, and the Amsterdam, lands in Botetourt county. He then came to North Roanoke (Strouble's creek) embracing the Blacksburg lands and Smithfield, the present seat of Governor James Patton Preston. After that he came to Burke's Garden and the Rich Valley, on Holston, on which the celebrated salt works of Mrs. Sally Preston and Mr. William King are situated.

"Colonel Patton tried to rally the settlers to defend the country from the inroads of the Indians on the frontiers of Virginia. This he was unable to effect. All the settlers from South Holston to South Roanoke left the country and went below the Blue Ridge. Patton maintained his ground - as did Colonel William Ingles, Philip Barger, and Philip Lybrook - on Sinking Creek. On the 8th day of July, it being Sunday, a party of Indians camp up the Kanawha, thence to Sinking Creek, thence to Strouble's Creek; Ingles and Draper were living at Solitude, the present residence of Colonel Robert T. Preston; Barger half a mile nearer to the mountain. The Indians came to Barger's, cut his head off and put it into a bag (Barger was a very old man); then came to Ingles' and Draper's, killed old Mrs. Draper and two children of Colonel Ingles', by knocking their brains out on the ends of the cabin logs. Took Mrs. Ingles and her son Thomas, a boy of ten years of age, prisoners, as well as her sister-in-law, Mrs. Draper, who was trying to make her escape with her infant in her arms, but was shot by the Indians, who broke her arm, in consequence of which her infant was dropped. The Indians caught it up and dashed its brains out on the end of the cabin logs. Colonel Patton that morning, after having dressed himself in his uniform, and getting his nephew, William Preston, to sew up in the fob of his small clothes thirty English guineas 7/ told him to go to Sinking creek, to get Lybrook to help to take off the harvest, which was then ready to cut. Preston went very early. After breakfast Colonel Patton had sat down to his table to write. The Indian warwhool was raised, and some five or six of them surrounded the cabin and set it on fire. The colonel always kept his sword on the table. He rushed to the door with it in hand, and encountered two of them. Patton was almost gigantic in size. He cut two of them down. In the meantime another warrior had leveled his gun, fired and killed the brave old pioneer. Patton fell; the Indians ran off in the thicket and made their escape before any pursuers could be brought together. Lybrook and Preston came through the mountains by an unfrequented route; arrived at Smithfield, then called Draper's Meadows, where they found Patton, Mrs. Draper, the mother of Mrs. Ingles, and the children buried. The whole settlement was destroyed. The Indians on their return stopped at Lybrook's, told the old Mrs. Lybrook they had killed two men, one woman, and three children, and directed her to look in the bag and she

would see an old friend. She immediately recognized the head of Philip Barger, who was then aged and very gray. Mrs. Ingles, her oldest son, (a boy of ten years of age) and Mrs. Draper, her sister-in-law, were taken to the Indian towns on the other side of the Ohio river. They traveled down the Kanawhy, or as it is sometimes called, New river, and went through the northeastern part of Kentucky. Mrs. Ingles in three nights after her capture gave birth to a daughter. Her sister-in-law had been traded off to another tribe of Indians, as was her son. Three months after the birth of her child she determined to run off from the Indians, who were dreadfully barbarous to her. Another strong impulse, the desire to return to her husband, made her undertake a journey unparalleled in the incidents of pioneer life. She and a Dutch woman who was taken from the upper part of the Ohio, determined to run away from the towns. Mrs. Ingles left her child in a bark cradle asleep, knowing that as soon as she was missed the Indians would kill the infant.

"A series of remarkable events occurred to them on the route. Mrs. Ingles kept by the water courses till she got to the Ohio river, when she and the Dutch woman tied logs together with a grapevine, made a raft, and crossed the stream. They were near perishing with hunger, and lived on blackberries, sassafras leaves, frogs, and in one instance ate a snake, which they had found dead; also a raccoon in an advanced stage of decomposition. All means failing, a proposition was made that lots should be cast to decide which of them was to be eaten by the other. The lot fell on Mrs. Ingles, who, understanding her traveling companion's temper, promised her a sum of money if she would refrain from killing her. Colonel Ingles was a rich man, and this had the desired effect. The Dutch woman forbore. Mrs. Ingles, however, slipped off, leaving the woman to find her way as she could. After many weeks' traveling Mrs. Ingles arrived at Ingles' Ferry, on the New river, the then residence of Colonel Ingles. She was afterwards the mother of a highly respectable family, who have always been distinguished for bravery and honesty. Her grandchildren's children live on the place which she made such wonderful efforts to return to. These transactions took place in the year of Braddock's defeat 8/. Mrs. Ingles lived to a very great age. I remember to have seen her, fifty years ago, at a Baptist Association, thirty miles from her home. She was then eighty years old, looked florid and erect.

* * * * *

"Mr. Draper desires to know whatever particulars of my father, Colonel William Preston, I may have knowledge of. He was the only son of Judge Preston and Elizabeth Patton, and was born in Ireland, in the town of Newton Limavaddy, on the 26th of December, 1729. When he was 7 or 8 years of age his father emigrated to the colony of Virginia. His father was remarkable for his personal appearance, great industry, and unabated piety. The mother's qualities were a masculine understanding, great ambition, and impetuosity of temper. The humble fortunes which she brought on herself by marrying a ship-carpenter were powerfully resisted. She was, however, left a widow with four daughters and an only son, who was but a stripling at his father's death. The forest was to conquer; this her young son did by daily labor in cutting down trees and making fences. After Mr. Preston's death, Mrs. Preston moved to Hanger's place, near Staunton. Her daughters were skilful needlewomen. It was the age of cross-stitch, embroidery, etc. They wrought diligently at the business and obtained a sufficiency of money to purchase a negro woman. A little while afterwards a young

Presbyterian clergyman from Ireland, by the name of John Brown, settled in Staunton; became attached to Margaret Preston, the second daughter, and married her. He went to Rockbridge county, took charge of a congregation and preached fifty years - New Providence meeting-house. The eldest daughter, Lettice Preston, married Colonel Robert Breckinridge, a man of some wealth, who had been married before, and had two sons by that marriage. The third sister, Ann Preston, was then married to a young gentleman by the name of Francis Smith. During this period Colonel William Preston was employed by William Estill, the High Sheriff of Augusta county, to ride as deputy sheriff. The year after Preston and Colonel John Buchanan were elected Burgesses to the House of Burgesses, Preston was required by the congregation of Episcopalians in Staunton to procure a carpenter to undertake the building of a church in town. A carpenter and undertaker living near Hanover courthouse by the name of Francis Smith, who kept a tavern a short distance from the courthouse, was applied to by Colonel Preston to attend to the building. Mr. Smith was a rich man and had an extremely beautiful daughter by the name of Susannah, who was educated by the Rev. Patrick Henry. Colonel Preston was soon attracted by her beauty and manners. He addressed her, and was married the 17th of July, 1761.'

A Letter From Mrs. Letitia Preston Floyd
to Her Son, Benjamin Rush Floyd, Giving Incidents
of Border Life in Virginia.

(From the Richmond Standard, June 19, 1880,
continued from June 5, 1880.)

"The summer of 1757 Colonel Preston had been appointed Commissioner to make a treaty with the Shawnee and Delaware Indians at the mouth of Big Sandy river, a branch of the Ohio. Colonel Thomas Lewis of Rockingham county was likewise a commissioner. Lewis, I believe, did not accompany the party. The treaty, I think, was made with Oconostoto, who was now very old, and a chief called Cornstalk. Colonel Preston endured singular hardships in this expedition. He had tied his moccasin somewhat too tightly; the string chafed the instep of one of his feet, which produced partial mortification. The skill of a physician by the name of Dr. Thomas Lloyd saved his life. Lloyd had been purchased by Preston a year or two previously. Finding him a man of fine education, with great knowledge of medicine, the Doctor was made the companion, and died many years thereafter, the firm friend of Preston's family. On Colonel Preston's return from the mouth of Sandy he and his party took up the fork of a river which ran through a rugged region; they got so entirely out of food as to be compelled to eat the buffalo tugs which tied on their packs, and hence the stream was named by Colonel Preston "the Tug Fork of Sandy." The county of Fincastle was laid off from Rockbridge county about the year 1764. Colonel Preston obtained the surveyor's place, which determined him to leave Staunton. He settled at Greenfield, near Amsterdam, a valuable estate, yet in the possession of his grand-daughters. Having some business to transact in Augusta Court in the month of May, he left his family at Greenfield early in the morning. Mrs. Preston was startled by the firing of two guns, in quick succession, at a neighbor's house within half a mile of hers. Very shortly afterwards Mr. Joseph Cloyd rode up on his plough horse, with the gears on, telling Mrs. Preston that the Indians had killed his brother John and shot at him, but missed him, although his shirt was powder burnt. They had gone to the house, and he expected they had killed his mother. Mrs. Preston sent a young man living at her house to Captain Francis Smith, who commanded a small fort at Craig's Creek, to

bring his troops to pursue the Indians. She wrote a letter to him, which was free from tremor or trepidation. She then sent a white man and two negro men to Mr. Cloyd's, where they found Mrs. Cloyd tomahawked in three places, all the household destroyed, and the money carried off. Mr. Cloyd had a large sum of gold stowed away. Mrs. Cloyd was perfectly in her senses, and told all the circumstances of the savage revelry, in getting drunk, ripping up the feather beds, and one of them taking a corn cob and wiping the blood from her temple, exclaiming, 'poor old woman!' She died the next morning. After this irruption of the Indians there appeared to be a pause in their depredations. I think about the year 1765 an expedition was ordered by the Governor of Virginia, Lord Botetourt, and the command given to Colonel Byrd, who penetrated as far as the Tennessee line. What his success was I am unable to state. I think, however, the settlements remained insecure.

"In 1773 Colonel Preston became possessed of Draper's Meadows, now Smithfield. The county of Botetourt was divided, and Colonel Preston determined to follow the surveyor's office. Whilst Colonel Preston lived at Greenfield, Colonel John Buchanan determined to leave his residence near Pattonsburg and remove to Reed creek to settle at Anchor and Hope, a splendid estate which Colonel Patton had given to his daughter Margaret. On his journey he stopped at Greenfield, took sick, and died after several weeks illness. Whilst on his death-bed he desired Mrs. Preston to take charge of his daughter Jane, then ten years old. This was done. Colonel Buchanan made Colonel Preston the executor of his immense estate. A long and unbroken friendship existed between them. Buchanan is favorably mentioned by Washington. During Colonel Preston's residence at Greenfield, in the year 1770, a young gentleman by the name of John Floyd was introduced to him by Colonel Joseph Cabell, of Buckingham county, as very well qualified to assist as a deputy in the surveyor's office.

"It was always a rule with Colonel Preston to require of every young man who was employed in his office to teach school six months at least, thereby finding out his temper, diligence, habits, and trustworthiness. Mr. Breckenridge's, Smith's children, and my brothers and sisters constituted Floyd's school. When my father removed to Smithfield in 1773 Colonel Floyd accompanied him. In the autumn of that year Colonel Preston and Colonel Nathaniel Gist were appointed to make a treaty with the Cherokee and, I think, the Chickamauga Indians at Long Island, on the Holston river, in the State of Tennessee. The treaty was made and the Southern Indians were perfectly quiet.

"In the March of 1774 Colonel Preston removed my mother and her children to Smithfield. There was a fort or stockade around the house. Several of the neighbor's families came into it for safety because the Northwestern Indians made constant attempts on the settlements. Major John Taylor's, who had married a niece of Colonel Buchanan, was one of the families. Mr. Robert Preston, Captain James Charlton, his brother Frank, and Captain John Lucas were mainly the persons who defended the fort.

"In the June of '74 my brother, Governor James Patton Preston, was born at Smithfield. Mrs. Preston's confinement was so protracted from typhus fever that a nurse was procured for her infant son by the kindness of Mrs. Van Lear, who affectionately took upon herself that office. She was the mother of the Rev. John Van Lear. During the summer and autumn of '74 the entire region northwest of the mountains of Virginia was put in commotion by the movements of the Indians on her boundaries. The Governor of the State, Lord Dunmore, made a visit

as far as Fincastle, in Botetourt county, to organize an expedition against the Shawnee, Guyandotte, and Delaware Indians. General Andrew Lewis, who had served in Braddock's war as a colonel, and in the old French war as a major, was appointed commander of the expedition. His youngest brother, Col. Chas. Lewis, of Bath County, Gen. Lewis's sons, Samuel and Thomas, his nephew, Thomas Lewis of Rockingham county, and Andrew, John Lewis, and his nephew-in-law, Captain Frog, were all in his army. I think Colonel William Christian, Colonel William Fleming, his brother-in-law, Colonel John Stewart, and Colonel Floyd were all in the campaign. The battle of Point Pleasant was fought on the 10th October, '74. Colonel Charles Lewis was killed, Colonel Samuel Lewis, wounded, Captain John Lewis, of Rockingham, killed, Captain Frog, killed as was Captain Morrow, the brother-in-law of Colonel Charles Lewis. Colonel Floyd had been sent on a foraging expedition and did not arrive until the day of the battle. I remember distinctly to have read a letter from Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Rockingham county, giving a detailed account of the battle. Colonel Preston was detained by the illness of Mrs. Preston, who was not expected to survive.

"The year after the battle the county of Kentucky attracted much attention. Colonel Preston's surveyor's office comprehended all that beautiful state. He (Colonel Preston) sent Colonel Floyd out on an exploring expedition, with a view to take up the lands for Floyd and himself. For a long time it was supposed that Floyd had been killed by the Indians. However, he returned to Smithfield by the route of Guyandotte, Coal river, etc., having endured hardships few men could have survived.

"In the summer of 1776 the American Revolution fairly commenced. All plans for a settlement west were suspended. Colonel Preston fought himself surrounded by a neighborhood of Tories that kept him continually on the alert to prevent their murdering himself and family, as well as every other Whig in the country. General William Campbell, of Washington county, Colonel Arthur Campbell of the same county, a brother-in-law of General Campbell, Colonel Patrick Lockhart of Botetourt county, and William Madison, the son-in-law of Colonel Preston, were all good whigs and kept the Tories at bay.

"Colonel Preston was very intently engaged in educating his family and improving his valuable estate that he had by this time acquired. To effect the first named purpose he had purchased a gentleman by the name of Palfrenan. This person was a poet and scholar. Mr. Palfrenan had, in a drunken frolic, consented to be married to a beautiful woman, who was represented to him as a lady by his companions. Next morning, finding he had been made a dupe of, and that his wife was a woman of the town, he embarked in a few hours for America. On landing at Williamsburg, Colonel Preston met with him, purchased him, and ever afterwards kept him in his family as a teacher. Mr. Palfrenan was the correspondent and friend of the celebrated Miss Carter, the poetess. Colonel Preston, Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Rockingham, General Andrew Lewis of Botetourt, Mr. John Maidson, and Colonel Fleming of Augusta, engaged Mr. Gabriel Jones, an Englishman, to select for them libraries in London. This Mr. Jones was Mr. Jefferson's first partner in the practice of law. A good selection of the classics, ancient history, the distinguished poets of England, the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, a sort of encyclopaedia, with much polemics and many religious productions, constituted the libraries. I would observe that the use of these books gave to each family possessing them a station which outranked very many wealthier families than the above-named.

"The multiplicity of business growing out of the surveyor's office, organizing the counties and their civil polity, seemed to require all Colonel Preston's energies. In addition, he maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the then active Whig partisans of the Revolution. In his business he was greatly assisted by his nephew, Mr. John Breckenridge, who was undergoing the ordeal of teaching school at Smithfield. Mr. Breckenridge studied law at William and Mary College, married Miss Polly Cabell, the second daughter of Colonel Joseph Cabell, receiving a large fortune with her; in 1792 removed to Kentucky, acquired great celebrity as a lawyer; presented the famous Kentucky resolutions on the alien and sedition laws; was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he made a great display of political knowledge and oratory that was not equalled even by Gouverneur Morris, who was in the Senate at that time. Mr. Breckenridge was made Attorney-General of the United States by Mr. Jefferson, in which office he died, leaving four sons of distinguished talents. His oldest daughter, Letitia, married General P. B. Porter, Secretary of War under John Q. Adams's administration.

"After Mr. Breckenridge left Smithfield his brother, General James Breckenridge, took his place as teacher and assistant.

"Previous to this period, there was a company formed called 'The Loyal Company', for the purpose of entering lands in the western counties of Virginia. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle, Judge Edmund Pendleton, and one or two others, formed the company. Much surveying was required. Colonel Preston was employed, which still increased his estate. Colonel Preston planned many of the military movements of that period. He was a man of consummate judgment and unremitting industry. He planned the campaign which made the demonstration in North Carolina that led to the battles of Guilford and King's Mountain. His health had greatly declined from frequent apoplectic premonitions, yet he undertook as commandant of his county to march at the head of his regiment into North Carolina to join General Greene at Guilford. You will meet with an account of this matter in 'Lee's Memoirs of the Revolution'. A skirmish had taken place between the British and Americans at Whitsell's Mills a short distance from the main battle. Colonel Preston was riding a large, fiery, young horse that took fright at the report of the guns, dashed through the mill-pond, and threw Colonel Preston off, who was likely to be cut down by the British lighthouse. At this critical moment Colonel Joseph Cloyd dismounted, put Colonel Preston on his horse and thereby saved his friend's and officer's life. This signal service was always held in memory by Colonel Preston, and a sincere friendship continued during Preston's life. Cloyd was the young man who escaped when his mother and brother were killed near Greenfield. Cloyd married an excellent, worthy lady, without any fortune, which so displeased his father that he was banished from the paternal roof. Preston furnished money to Cloyd, which enabled him to purchase the estate on which his son David now lives.

"After Colonel Preston returned from North Carolina his health continued to decline. In the month of June, 1783, he had spent an evening with his intimate friend, General Evan Shelby, the father of Gov. Isaac Shelby. On the morning of the 28th he prepared to attend a regimental muster at Michael Price's, three miles from Smithfield. His oldest son, General John Preston then a youth accompanied him, as did General Shelby. The day was exceedingly hot. After being on the field a few hours he beckoned to his son to come to him, complained of pain in the head, and desired to lay down on Price's bed. In a short time afterwards he requested his son to help him on his horse as he

wanted to go home. When the horse was brought to the door he made an attempt to put his foot in the stirrup, sunk down, was caught by his son, and laid on the bed again. By this time he lost his speech, but took his son's hand, rolled up his shirt-sleeve, and made a sign for his son to bleed him.

"This General Preston could not do. Mrs. Preston was sent for, who immediately came. Colonel Preston's reason had not been staggered by the conflict; he caught his wife's hand, kissed it, shed tears, and made a motion to be bled. This could not be effected through consternation and ignorance. Soon after the stertorous breathing of apoplexy came on, and about midnight he breathed out his life. Colonel Floyd had been killed by the Indians on April 12, 1783, and when the news reached Colonel Preston such was the feeling produced by it that Preston was never seen to smile afterwards."

"Colonel Preston was above the ordinary height of man - five feet eleven inches. He was large, inclined to corpulency; was ruddy, had fair hair and hazel eyes. His manners were easy and graceful. He had a well-cultivated intellect and a fine taste for poetry. I remember reading several beautiful productions of his addressed to my mother, in praise of her domestic virtues. On the 18th June, 1823 this excellent lady expired, after having lived a widow forty years. She desired to be buried in the same grave with her husband. This was done. A tombstone was placed over their grave by their second son, General Francis Preston. No portrait of either was ever taken. Colonel Preston and wife had twelve children. The oldest was Mrs. Elizabeth Madison; she married William, the second son of Mr. John Madison* who was the father of the learned president of William and Mary College, likewise of Mr. Thomas Madison. * * *The eleventh- * * * Lewis Preston, who married Edmonia Randolph, the second daughter of Colonel Edmund Randolph, of Williamsburg. Colonel Randolph was at one period the aide of General Washington then Attorney-General of the United States, then Secretary of State under Jefferson's administration. Thomas Preston was a lawyer of great popularity and a fine orator. The twelfth child was Mrs. Peggy Brown Preston, the wife of Colonel John Preston, of Washington county. His father was Mr. Robert Preston, surveyor of that county. Mr. John Preston, the father of Robert, and Mr. Walter Preston emigrated to Virginia in the year 1770. He was a distant relation of Colonel William Preston's. In the year 1790, Mr. Robert Preston made a voyage to Ireland. On his return he brought a coat-of-arms of the Preston family. I remember to have seen it. There was fox passant; the other memorials I do not recollect. The motto was Sans Tache 22/ Mr. Robert Preston claimed descent from the family of Prestons from Lancashire 23/ in England, stating that there were seven belted knights who fought at the siege of Londonderry in 1688. Mr. Robert Preston's father was a shoemaker; he (Mr. R. Preston) acquired great wealth by the surveyor's office. He married Miss Margaret Rhea, the oldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rhea, who was likewise the father of the Hon. Johny Rhea, of Tennessee. Their only child, Colonel John Preston, of Washington, was the heir to his father's wealth. This concludes the chapter of my father's family.

"I will add that Mrs. Brown was the mother of Mr. John Brown, who was the first member of Congress from the State of Kentucky. He was afterwards senator of the United States. Mr. James Brown, second son, was a representative in Congress from the State of Louisiana, afterwards senator of the United States, then minister to France under Mr. John Q. Adams. Dr. Samuel Brown was a professor in Transylvania University, Kentucky. Dr. Preston Brown was a skilful physician and a wealthy man. Mr. John Brown married a Miss Margaretta Mason,

of the City of New York, the daughter of a seceding clergyman 24/. Mr. James Brown married Miss Nancy Hart, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart and sister of Mrs. Henry Clay. Dr. Preston Brown married Miss Elizabeth Watts, the oldest sister of General Edward Watts, of Roanoke. She was exceedingly rich. Miss Elizabeth Nrown married the Rev. Thomas Craighead. Miss Mary Brown married Dr. Alexander Humphreys, of Staunton, a distinguished physician. Dr. Samuel Brown married a Miss Percy, of the State of Mississippi.

"Mrs. Lettice Breckenridge's sons were William Breckenridge, who married a Miss Gilliam, of August county; Mr. John Breckenridge, the distinguished lawyer of Kentucky, who married Miss Mary Cabell; General James Breckenridge, who married Miss Nancy Selden, of Hampton, Virginia; Preston Breckenridge, who married Miss Betsy Trigg, the daughter of Colonel Stephen Trigg, who was killed at the battle of the Blue Licks, in Kentucky.

"Mrs. Smith was the mother of Mrs. Blair, whose son is the distinguished editor of the Globe. Mrs. Smith's second daughter married Major William Trigg, the son of Colonel Stephen Trigg. The third daughter, Mrs. Jame Madison, was the wife of Governor George Madison of Kentucky. The youngest daughter married Dr. Louis Marshall, the brother of Chief-Justice Marshall. He is the father of Mr. Thomas Marshall 25/, now in the Congress of the United States. Mrs. Smith had two sons, only; the oldest, Mr. John Smith, married Miss Cherise Hart, the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Hart. William was a major in the army, and died at Baton Rouge. Mrs. Mary Howard was the youngest sister of Colonel Preston. She was born in Augusta county in the year 1740. She married Mr. John Howard, a young gentleman of great patrimonial wealth and superior education 26/. She was the mother of General Benjamin Howard, who died Governor of Missouri. Her youngest daughter married Mr. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Wickliffe became possessed of those immensely valuable lands in Fayette county, which accrued to his first wife from the death of her sister, Miss Howard, and her brother, Governor Howard.

* * * * *

"I will now give you an account of your Grandfather Floyd's family. Early in the last century his ancestors emigrated from Wales and settled in the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Mr. William Floyd, the father of Colonel John Floyd, had two brothers, one named John, who went North, and whose family (if he ever had one) is lost sight of. Charles, the youngest son, went to Georgia and is the ancestor of General John Floyd, of Darlen, in that State. William Floyd left the Eastern shore, went up the country as far as Amherst county, which was then a very wild region, he met with a family by the name of Davis, whose ancestors had come from Wales. They had traded with the Catawba Indians and got much property in that way. The father of Robert Davis had married a half-breed Indian girl. This Robert Davis was the father of Miss Abidiah Davis, whom Mr. William Floyd married. Davis owned many of the rich lands of Amherst 27/. His other daughters married a Mr. Venable and General Evan Shelby, of Maryland. His oldest son, Robert Davis, emigrated even at that early day to Natchez, where many of his descendants live. John Floyd, the oldest son of William Floyd and Abidiah Davis, his wife, was born in 1751 in Amherst county, Virginia. At the age of eighteen he married a Miss Burfoot. In twelve months after their marriage Mrs. - - - leaving a daughter - - - to Botetourt and engaged in the business of teaching school and writing in the surveyor's office. He remained at Colonel Preston's until the year 1773. Whilst at Smithfield his duties were

arduous. Whenever the business of the surveyor's office did not require his personal attention he rode as deputy sheriff with Colonel Daniel Trigg, both being employed by Colonel William Christian, the high sheriff. In the year 1774 Floyd went to Kentucky, where he made many surveys of all the best lands on Elkhorn creek, many in Clarke county, in Woodford county, Shelby county, and Jefferson county. He returned to Smithfield after unparalleled sufferings. The Declaration of Independence had been made at this time. Dr. Thomas Walker, Edmund Pendleton, Colonel Preston, and one or two other gentlemen, purchased a schooner, had it fitted up for a privateer, and gave the command to Colonel Floyd dated 'On board the privateer Phoenix'. He sailed to the West Indies and obtained a very rich prize. Amongst the articles on board the merchantman was a very fine suit of wedding clothes for a lady. Colonel Floyd was at that time engaged to Miss Jane Buchanan to be married. He thought his fortune was made in the rich cargo he had taken! On his return whilst nearly in sight of the capes of Virginia, he was overhauled by a British vessel of war, captured, taken to England, put in irons and imprisoned. Whether it was in London or on the coast of England I do not recollect. Whilst he was there Colonel Radford was brought to the same prison. They were nearly a year confined. The jailor had a daughter to whom Colonel Floyd appealed so successfully that she obtained the keys and let him out. Colonel Radford told me when Floyd left them all the prisoners shed tears, so great a favorite had he made himself. Floyd begged his way to Dover, where he found a clergyman, who was in the habit of concealing all American fugitives and procuring a passage for them to France. It was in the season of the vintage. The French gave him grapes and sometimes bread.

"In this way he got to Paris, applied to Dr. Franklin, who furnished him the money and instructions to return to the United States. Whilst in Paris Colonel Floyd was attacked with the smallpox, which nearly cost him his life. During his sojourn he obtained his wedding clothes, - rich and beautiful shoe buckles for his intended bride, a scarlet coat for himself. No intelligence of the privateer or its crew had reached the United States. The inference was that all was at the bottom of the sea. A year after Colonel Robert Sawyer, a distant kinsman of Miss Buchanan, an officer in the army, and a rich man, addressed the young lady. Sawyer had requested her to walk with him in the garden; she consented, and whilst there she agreed to marry him. In an hour thereafter Colonel Floyd arrived at Smithfield, much to the joy and surprise of his friends. Miss Buchanan's last engagement was immediately cancelled and in the month of November, 1778, she married Colonel Floyd. Soon afterwards they went to John's creek and settled there. Colonel Floyd's father and family had left Amherst and were living on John's creek. He remained there a year and then determined to remove to Kentucky. By this time their eldest son, William Preston Floyd was born. In the month of October, 1779, Colonel Floyd, his brothers Robert, Charles, and Isham, with his brothers-in-law LeMaster and Sturgis, husbands of his sisters Jemima and Abadiah, went with them. There was also two single sisters, one married a Mr. Pryor, the other a Mr. Alexander. The two eldest sisters - Mrs. Powell, of Lynchburg, and Mrs. Teeley - remained in Virginia, whence the latter removed to Kentucky in the autumn after her brother's death. Colonel Floyd went to his fine estate on Bear-grass creek, six miles from Louisville. He commenced building a fort, got the houses completed in a short time, and a good stockade made. The place was called Floyd's station.

"As soon as his family was secure he commenced organizing the county 28/. Mr. John Howard, Colonel Robert Todd, I think, Benjamin Sebastian, and perhaps Judge Muter and Judge Samuel McDowell endeavored to arrange or enact laws for

the better regulation of the people. When they convened to do so Floyd made an address to them, saying 'he felt he had placed his foot on the threshold of an empire'. This expression was looked upon as the boast of an ardent tempered man. Time has proved that it was prophetic. Much unity existed among the first settlers of Kentucky; everyone sought to bring some agreeable friend, whose future might be advanced by the opening prospects of that rich country. In accordance with this feeling Colonel Floyd invited Mr. John Brown, of Rock-bridge, who had completed his collegiate studies at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. I forget who was Mr. Brown's preceptor in the study of law. A very cordial friendship ensued. Brown was a sensible, well-poised man, of great application, consequently successful.

"Colonel Floyd was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the Indians. Going one day to Louisville, he encountered a hugh Indian, within a half a mile of his fort; he killed him and took all his ornaments of medals, brooches, and rifle. The Indian had silver enough in his ornaments to make a dozen table-spoons. Some little time after this matter Floyd rallied a company of eighteen or nineteen men, wnet about ten miles from his fort, and met a company of Indians, I think sixteen in number. The attack was made by Floyd; they fought for several hours; there were fourteen of the whites killed and thirteen of the Indians. Floyd, who was wounded in the foot, made his escape through the generosity of General Wells, who dismounted from his horse and gave him to Floyd. In the spring of 1801 I passed by the battleground. Governor Madison was my escort. He showed me a large beech tree with the names of the fourteen soldiers carved on it, but it had so grown out that few of the names could be read. The bodies of the whites and Indians were collected, placed in a sink hole near the field of battle, and covered with stones and limbs of trees. This recontre took place on the fork of Salt river, which has ever since been called 'Floyd's fork' of Salt river; what was the date of this incident I do not recollect; I think it was in 1782 29/. You will find a statement of it in Mr. Humphrey Marshall's History of Kentucky.

"In this year (1782) Colonel Floyd had learnt that a party of thirty Indians had assembled to cross the Ohio and destroy the settlements at Beargrass during the night. Floyd forthwith sent a runner to collect all the men whom the neighborhood could furnish, twenty in number, crossed the river above the falls, marched to the encampment of the Indians, who were asleep, commenced the work of death; only three Indians escaped; two of Floyd's men were killed. Hempinstal (who was alive in '44, living near Shelbyville) killed with his tomahawk * * * * such was the contest for the dark * * * land.'

"General George Rogers Clarke was in Jefferson county about this time. He was commissioned by the State of Virginia to raise troops for the defense of Kentucky. The constant depredations of the Indians kept every man under arms. The Indians were instigated by the British Governor Hamilton to destory the whites. Finding they would not be driven out he made a proposition to Clarke and Floyd, that if they would give up the country to the British they should have as much boundary of land on the west bank of the Ohio as they might wish, and any title under that of duke. Each gentleman had received the proposition at the same time, but was afraid to divulge it. Floyd having less caution than Clarke, communicated the fact to him. They agreed to keep it concealed from the troops, who were so famished and discontented that if they had known how, they would have gone to any help to be fed and saved from the tomahawk of the ruthless savages. This incident was communicated to Mr. Charles Fenton Mercer

upwards of thirty years ago by Mrs. Croghan, the sister of General Clarke, and mother of Colonel George C. Croghan, of Sandusky memory. Mrs. Breckenridge had at the same time corroborated the fact.

"In 1782 Mrs. Floyd gave birth to a son, whom her husband named George Rogers Clarke, after his friend and fellow-soldier. About this time Isham Floyd was killed on the west bank of the Ohio. The Indians scalped him, cut off his ears, fingers, and toes, after torturing him for three days; cut out his heart and threw it to the dogs.

Colonel Floyd had invited Mr. William Breckenridge and his step-brother, Mr. Alexander Breckenridge, to make his house their home in the year 1873. During the winter they assisted in writing in the surveyor's office and surveying many of the fine lands which Floyd located in (now) Gallatin county for Colonel Preston and Mr. Howard. There were six thousand acres in one body on the banks of the Ohio for Mr., or rather for Mrs. Howard. These lands, with all their great appreciation, mainly fell into the hands of Mr. Robert Wickliffe, the husband of Miss Margaret Howard. The land on which a part of the cities of Louisville and Lexington stands was located and surveyed by Colonel Floyd for Colonel Preston; likewise the land in Woodford county, on which Mr. Nathaniel Hart resides, containing two thousand acres and upwards. Mr. Joseph Drake, the husband of Miss Margaret Buchanan, her brother William and sister Anne settled in Kentucky. All were sustained by Floyd's princely liberality. He never received the gratuity of one cent for all his personal trouble. How much wealth he procured for others!

"Mr. Alexander Breckenridge and his brother Robert were the sons of Colonel Robert Breckenridge by his first wife, Miss Poage, of Augusta county. After his marriage with Miss Lettice Preston much disagreement existed between the children and step-mother. Colonel Preston, to relieve his sister, proposed to Colonel Breckenridge to apprentice his sons to Mr. Francis Smith, the brother-in-law of Colonel Preston, to learn the carpenter's trade. The proposal was assented to by Breckenridge. The lads were sent to Hanover county and soon became excellent workmen. After their apprenticeship was over Colonel Preston employed them to build Smithfield house. This was done so well that the first roof lasted forty years without being painted. When the covering and weatherboarding was done both the young men decided to enter the Revolutionary army. Alexander * * * got an ensign's commission and Robert 30/ enlisted as a sergeant. The latter served in the South, and was taken prisoner in Charleston. When peace was concluded Colonel Floyd invited them to Kentucky to promote their fortunes.

"On the 12th April, 1783, Colonel Floyd, his brother, Charles Floyd, and Alexander Breckenridge were going to Salt river, about twenty miles from Floyd's station. Floyd wore a scarlet coat. On their return a party of Indians attacked them and shot Floyd in the arm; the ball entered the body. Floyd reeled on his horse, which his brother observing, dismounted from his, jumped on his brother's cought him round the body, and rode off at full speed to a house about five miles distant. By this time Colonel Floyd was so exhausted from the loss of blood that he appeared to be dying. Nevertheless he lived that night, talked much to his brother, expressed unmitigated sorrow for his young wife, the unborn infant, and his two little ones. He desired to be buries at his station on an eminence he had chosen for a graveyard. All this was fulfilled. On the 24th day of April, Mrs. Floyd gave birth to a son whom she named John, after his father. Colonel Floyd had bequeathed to his wife the beautiful estate he lived

on, also a child's part in all his lands (seventy- five thousand acres of which he owned in Shelby county); made her executrix and his friend Colonel Pope 31/ executor. He gave his daughter, Miss Mourning Floyd, a fine estate on Beargrass; his eldest son, William P. Floyd, a fine estate on Beargrass called the Dutch Station. George Floyd's estate was in Fayette and Clerke counties. One thousand acres were bequeathed to his youngest son on Harrod's creek, Oldham county. Half of this land was lost by an older entry.

"In the course of the year 1783 William P. Floyd died of smallpox. His lands accrued to his brother George in right of primogeniture.

"Soon after Colonel Floyd's death Captain Alexander Breckenridge obtained the surveyor's place in Jefferson county. One year only had elapsed when three brothers of the Breckenrises made suit for the hand of the beautiful, rich relict of Colonel Floyd, Alexander, Robert, and William. The preference was given to Robert. An engagement took place. Robert went to Virginia to settle some business he had there; failed to write, or at least his letters never reached Mrs. Floyd. Meanwhile Captain Breckenridge urged his suit, was successful, and became the husband of Mrs. Floyd. This union was not a happy one. Captain Breckenridge had contracted habits of intemperance whilst in the army. He was a kind-tempered man, and always treated his step-sons with the same affection he bestowed on his own children. There were six sons from this marriage. Four lived to manhood, the oldest son, Mr. James D. Breckenridge, is yet living. He was educated at Williamsburg. The sons of Colonel Floyd had been sent to the neighborhood schools. In the year 1796 Mr. John Brown proposed to take her son John Floyd and place him at Dickinson College. Mr. Brown was in Congress, which at that time met in Philadelphia. An engagement was made with Robert Breckenridge, the guardian of the Floyds, to pay the cost of John Floyd's education by supplying and paying some workmen who were building a very large house in Brankfort for Mr. Brown, who promised to advance the money for young Floyd at college. Robert Breckenridge failed to pay the workmen. Brown ceased his advances, and the young student was left to shift for himself. In this state of destitution he was induced by the suggestions of Dr. Pendergrast to return to Kentucky. Such was his situation that he was obliged to borrow a pair of pantaloons from a boatman. Nevertheless, through the whole of Governor Floyd's life he felt grateful to Mr. Brown for removing him out of the reach of his guardian. That guardian disposed of all the Shelby lands to Colonels Lynch and Blanton for the sum of sixteen thousand dollars. Mr. Breckenridge had given all her estate in trust for the benefits of her husband.

"In the month of February, 1801, Captain Breckenridge died at the house of Mr. John Breckenridge, in Fayette county. The entire arrangements of the family devolved upon General Robert Breckenridge. Young Floyd returned to Carlisle and pursued his studies, which were arrested by a violent illness, which so impaired his health that his brother George determined to bring him home. This happened in 1802. General Breckenridge proposed to John Floyd to study medicine with Dr. Richard Fergusson, of Louisville. This Floyd consented to, being yet in hands of his guardian. Mr. Floyd was married and went to the University of Pennsylvania in the month of October and pursued his medical studies. In the October of 1805 he returned to Philadelphia. In the month of April, 1806, he graduated as doctor of Medicine 32/. Matters had taken such a turn in Kentucky by this time that Dr. Floyd determined to settle in Virginia. George Floyd had married Miss Maupin, the daughter of Colonel abriel Maupin, of Williamsburg. She died in the June of 1807. This event determined George Floyd to enter the army of the United States 33/. During this year young Mr. Robert Breckenridge

was sent to Williamsburg. By this time General Robert Breckenridge had amassed great wealth. He sold the land he had obtained near Floyd's station - then known by the name of Woodville - for \$25,000. He had built a good house on it and occasionally lived at it. On the evening of the 13th of May, 1812, some young ladies, the daughters of Dr. Grant, who resided at the house formerly owned by General Breckenridge, came to Woodville and spent it with Mrs. Breckenridge. After supper they returned home. There was no white person at Woodville but General Breckenridge. About midnight he said he heard an unusual noise in Mrs. Breckenridge's room. He went to the kitchen, waked the servants, got a candle, went into the rooms and found her in convulsions. Next morning he sent to Louisville for a physician and Colonel George Floyd, who was living there at that time. When Colonel Floyd arrived she was speechless, and died that evening. No clue has ever been furnished for this sudden and unaccountable death. Mrs. Breckenridge had always desired that Colonel Floyd's wedding coat, and the scarlet one he was killed in (both of which she had carefully preserved), should be put into her coffin. This was done by Mrs. Beale, the sister of Miss Maupin. Mrs. Breckenridge was buried near the grave of Colonel Floyd. There is a plain stone placed over the remains of Colonel Floyd without any inscription. There is no portrait of him. Colonel Floyd was six feet high, somewhat slender, but formed symetrically; his complexion dark, brilliant black eyes, very straight hair, fine white teeth. He was remarkable for his great beauty, geneorsity of temper, kindness of heart, and undaunted courage.

"There was in my father's possession a great number of letters from Colonel Floyd, giving details of nearly all the striking incidents of the early settlement of Kentucky. Colonel Preston's papers fell into the hand of his oldest son and executor, General John Preston. A family arrangement had been made that all the undivided lands belonging to Colonel William Preston should be divided amongst his children. Mr. Nathaniel Hart and Major William Preston were made agents for the Kentucky interests. General Preston put all Colonel Floyd's letters into Mr. Hart's hands. Dr. Floyd had often expressed a wish to obtain these letters for the purpose at some future day of writing a history of the early times of his native State. For some reason of General Preston's they were withheld. Mrs. Susana Radford, of Greenfield, Botetourt county, has all the letters and papers that are extant belonging to her grandfather, Colonel William Preston.

"Colonel George Floyd continued in the army. He had married a second time. The young lady was Miss Sally Fountain, (sic) 34/ of Louisville. At the battle of Tippecanoe Colonel Floyd manifested the same undaunted courage his ancestors had been conspicuous for. He was perfectly versed in Indian warfare. He expressed to General Harrison the day before the battle his conviction that the movements of the Indians augured some treachery. However, no heed was given to the expression. The whole army lay down to sleep on the night of the attack. Floyd was in his tent when the war-whoop was heard. He jumped up, seized his sword and at the door of his tent cut down an Indian, who was succeeded by another with an uplifted tomahawk. Floyd seized it, struck the Indian with it and killed him.

"All this was done in the Colonel's shirt tail; because he had not time to put on his pantaloons. When Floyd returned to Louisville all the surviving friends of his father met him with great cordiality. In the official report of the battle of Tippecanoe Colonel Floyd thought himself overlooked. He retired from the service.

"In the June of 1823 he died at Woodville, and was buried near his father. There is a tombstone placed over him by his widow. He left three children. John G. Floyd, the sone of his first wife, who was a cadet at West Point. From his fine attainments while there he was made principal engineer to the State of Indiana. He resides at Terre Haute, in that State. He married a Miss Hager, formerly of Baltimore.

"In 1823 the Breckenridges became the proprietors of Woodville. General Robert Breckenridge gave it to his nephew, Captain Henry Breckenridge, whose family inherited it after his death. I have heard that Mrs. Cowan, their grandmother, is the present proprietor. General Robert Breckenridge gave his great estate to his grandniece, the daughter of Mr. James D. Breckenridge.

"Colonel John Floyd, his brother Isham, his brothers-in-law Le Masters, Sturgis, Pryor, Joseph Drake, William Buchanan, and John Buchanan were all killed during the Revolutionary war. From the year 1755 to the battle of New Orleans your paternal ancestors unsheathed the sword and poured out their blood for the country. 'The last of the Mohicans' you will remember in your grand-uncle Nathaniel Floyd, whose old age did not deter him from serving at New Orleans. You recollect the utter destitution of that old age? I will add a fact; for all this service given not one cent of public money was ever received by any individual of the whole race, except their daily compensation. I have done, my dear son. May this faithful history teach you to look more to individual interest than ever your ancestors have done. Should you transcribe this, you will find many errors to correct from feeble hands and imperfect vision. Ever your affectionate mother.

"Letitia Floyd" 35/

1/ In the MS. volume containing it there is much genealogical data pertaining to the most excellent and useful characters here mentioned. This we design presenting in The Standard, in time, in connection with the genealogies of the Preston, Lewis, and Stuart families, for which we have the material in hand.

2/ Now the Hon. Lyman C. Draperm LLD., whose zeal and acumen are so widely recognized and whose services in the institution of the noble Historical Society of Wisconsin should alone enshrine him among the deathless eminent. Dr. Draper, as has been announced in these columns, is now engaged upon a work of signal interest and value - "King's Mountain and its Heroes."

3/ 120,000 acres. - Campbell, History of Virginia, p. 432.

4/ The Rev. John Craig, the first Presbyterian minister who settled west of the Blue Ridge.

5/ A treaty was concluded June 13, 1762. Colonel Joshua Fry was one of the commissioners on the part of Virginia, and Colonel Nathaniel Gist represented the Ohio Company.

6/ It is to be hoped that this doubtless valuable memorial has been preserved. Who of our readers can tell us in whose possession it now is.

7/ Which were buried with him.

8/ This occurred on the 9th day of July, 1755.

9/ The memory of Mrs. Floyd was here evidently confused. This was instead a hostile movement, and took place in 1756. It was known as the "Sandy Creek Expedition", and the "treaty" was to be accomplished by the force of arms. The expedition was under the conduct of Major Andrew Lewis, under whom were Captains William Preston, Peter Hogg, John Smith, Archibald Alexander, Breckenridge, Woodson and Overton. There were also the volunteer companies of Captains Montgomery and Dunlap, and a party of Cherokee Indians under Captain Paris. The expedition proved abortive in results. The period between Rouquet's treaty in 1764 and open war in 1774, though one of nominal peace, was one of frequent collision and hostilities, and more lives were sacrificed on the frontier by the Indians than during the whole of the year 1774, including the battle of Point Pleasant. Campbell's History of Virginia, pp. 489-90. See also Virginia Historical Register, communication of Lyman C. Draper, Vol. v., pp. 20-24.

10/ A treaty was made with Oconostoto by which lands were ceded on the 19th March, 1775.

11/ A treaty was concluded by Governor Dunmore with Cornstalk after the

12/ Governor Francis Fauquier. Botetourt did not arrive in Virginia as Governor until November, 1765. - Campbell, pp. 500-1.

13/ Spark's Life and Writings of Washington, vol. ii., pp. 190, 194, 203.

14/ Sixty persons had been murdered by the Indians in Augusta county. In June, 1758, the Virginia troops were augmented to 2,000 men, divided into two regiments, one under Washington, who retained command of the whole force, and the new regiment under Colonel William Byrd, the third of the name and title in Virginia. The Virginia troops formed part of the expedition against Fort Du Quesne under General Forbes. After a reverse, in which Major Grant and Major Andrew Lewis were made prisoners of the Virginia troops sixty-two killed and two wounded, and of the English Major Grant's command seventy-three killed and forty-two wounded Fort Du Quesne, abandoned by the French, was invested by the provincials November 25, 1758, under the name of Fort Pitt.

15/ Early in 1772 the authorities of Virginia made a treaty with the Cherokees, by which a boundary was fixed between them, to run west from the White Top Mountain, in latitude 36 ° 30'. - Ramsay's History of Tennessee, p. 109.

16/ See Campbell's Va. pp. 583-9, and Va. Historical Register, vol. v., pp. 181-193, for definite accounts of this event.

17/ The papers of Colonel Thomas Lewis are believed to be in the possession of his descendant, Hon. John F. Lewis, of Augusta county.

18/ Elizabeth Carter, an English lady of great learning and acquirements, the daughter of Dr. Nicholas Carter, a clergyman of Kent, was born in 1717. Educated by her father she became mistress of Latin, Greek, French, and German, to which she added Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Several poetical attempts before her seventeenth year, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, procured her much celebrity. She died in 1806 in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Her memoirs with a new edition of her poems were published by the Rev.

Montague Pennington, her nephew and executor, and subsequently her correspondence with Miss Talbott in two volumes, 4to; and letters to Mrs. Montague and Mrs. Vesey in four volumes, 8v0; all of which were much esteemed.

19/ Humorous mention of personal peculiarities of Gabriel Jones will be found in Virginia Historical Register, vol. iii, pg. 16-17. He appears also to have possessed a large, valuable, and well-selected library. We have frequently met with volumes bearing his book-plate, with arms, and have a number of examples in our library. He was quite a large purchaser at the sale of the library of John Mercer, of "Marlborough", who prepared that collection of the laws of Virginia known as "Mercer's Abridgement". The sale took place in 1770. Some of the books of John Mercer (purchased by Gabriel Jones) had previously belonged to William Beverly, son of the historian, and bore his autograph.

20/ "The Loyal Company", probably under the purchase of Colonel Richard Henderson from the Cherokees in 1774.

21/ Floyd county, Ky., established in 1799, was named in honor of Col. John Floyd. Col. Floyd made many surveys on the Ohio, and belonged to the party that was recalled by Governor Dunmore in consequence of the danger attending the performance of his orders. Returning in 1775 he became a conspicuous actor in the stirring scenes of the times. Alternately a surveyor, a legislator, and a soldier, his distinguished success rendered him at once an ornament and a benefactor of the infant settlements. No individual among the pioneers was more intellectual or better informed; none displayed on all occasions that called for it a bolder and more undaunted courage. His person was singularly attractive. With a complexion unusually dark, his eyes and hair were deep black, and his tall spare figure was dignified by the accomplishments of a well-bred Virginia gentleman. Connecting himself with the fortunes of the Transylvania Company, he became their principal surveyor, and was chosen a delegate from the town of St. Asaph to the Assembly that met at Boonsborough on May 24, 1772, to make laws for the infant colony. He accompanied Boone in the pursuit and rescue of his daughter and her companions, whom the savages had decoyed and captured in July, 1776, and his contemporaneous account of that thrilling occurrence does equal credit to his scholarship and pen. In all the stations, civil and military, to which he was called he acquitted himself with honor. Collins' Kentucky. ed. 1848, p. 303. We are in the possession of the Diary of Colonel Floyd, which we design to lay before our readers.

22/ Sans tache (without stain). This is the motto also of the Germanston, Le Blane, Martin of - * * *

23/ Burke (General Armoury) gives "Preston (Ireland, and Preston, county Lancaster,) or, on a cheif sa. three crescents of the first. Crest - on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a fox passant ppr.

24/ Rev. John Mitchell Mason (University of Pennsylvania), son of Rev. John Mason, D.D., born in New York City March 19, 1770; died there December 29, 1829; graduated Columbia College 1789. By his efforts a theological seminary was established in New York in 1814, and he was appointed Professor of Theology. In 1806 he projected the Christian's Magazine, in which he carried on a controversy with Bishop Hobart. Resigning his pastoral charge 1810, with the purpose of forming a new congregation, he preached awhile in a Presbyterian church edifice, and having established more intimate relations between the two

congregations than were believed by some to be authorized by the constitution of the Associate Reformed Church, the subject was brought before the Synod of Philadelphia in 1811, and occasioned Dr. Mason's "Plea for Sacramental Communion of Catholic Principles." Provost of Columbia College in 1811-16; impaired health caused him to visit Europe, where he traveled extensively; returning in 1817, he was from 1821 to 1824 president of Dickinson College; in 1822 he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. He was celebrated for his eloquence. A collection of his works was edited by his son, Rev. E. Mason, 4 vols. 8v0, New York, 1832-49. His orations of the most general interest were on the death of Washington and Hamilton, His Memoirs, with some of his correspondence, was published by his son-in-law, J. Van Vechten, D.D., 2 vols. 8vo, 1856.

* Long the Treasurer of Virginia. (Notes which have no reference in article.)

He was the uncle of President James Madison. The family was of very early seating in Virginia. Captain "Isacke Maddison" was one of the original patentees for 250 acres of land in the "coporacon of Charles Cittie". He appears in the list of living in Virginia at "West and Sherl Hundred Hand" February 16, 1623, and his name is among the "Dead at West and Sherley and at Sherley Hundred" in 1624. The Virginia Land Registry Office records a number of early grants to the name.

Born 1796; Governor of Virginia 1843-6; died near Lexington, Va., August 24, 1851.

Nathaniel Hart, the elder, born 1734 in Hanover county, Va.; emigrated to Kentucky in 1775; killed and scalped by the Indians August 1782.

James Patton Preston, born 1775; William and Mary College 1790-5; appointed lieutenant-colonel Twelfth United States infantry March 19, 1812; colonel Twenty-third infantry August 15, 1813. At the battle of Chrystler's Field he received a wound which crippled him for life. For many years postmaster of Richmond; Governor of Virginia 1816-19; died at Smithfield, Va., May 4, 1843.

Mrs. Floyd died at Cavan, her home, in Burks Garden, Tazewell County Va.; December 12, 1852.

25/ Thomas F. Marshall.

26/ He held a preemption of 1,000 acres of land at the mouth of each of the two creeks which bear his name.

27/ A genealogy of the Davis family, of Amherst county, in our possession states that its progenitor was "Robert Davis, who married ----Hughes. He removed from Eastern Virginia and settled in Amherst county about 1720. He entered a large tract of land by James and Pedlar rivers, and a line drawn from Waubh's Ferry to a point on Pedlar now known as ---- farm, probably about -- acres * * *

28/ In the spring of 1777, the Court of Quarter Sessions held its first setting at Harrodsburg attended by the sheriff of the county and its clerk, Levi Todd. The first court of Kentucky was composed of John Todd, John Floyd, Benjamin Logan, John Bowman, and Richard Calloway. In the spring of 1783 Kentucky was

entered into a district, and a court of criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, coextensive with the district, was entered. The court held its first session in Harrodsburg in the spring of 1783, and was opened by John Floyd and Samuel McDowell as judges, John May being clerk, and Walker Daniel prosecuting attorney. Seventeen culprits were presented by the grand jury; nine for keeping tippling houses, and eight for fornication." Collins' Kentucky, p. 20-28.

29. It was in September, 1781. Collins gives the number of Floyd's force at twenty-five, which was defeated with the "loss of half his men and nine or ten of the Indians were killed" - p. 518

30/ Robert Breckenridge was the representative from Jefferson county to the first Assembly of the State of Kentucky, which met in 1792, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Colonel James Patton, the Virginia Pioneer and
his Descendants.

An Interesting Letter from Mrs. Colonel William L. Lewis to Hon. Robert W. Hughes. (Extracted from the Richmond Standard, September 18, 1880)

In the issues of the Standard for June 5, 19, 26, and July 3 last we presented, under the title of "Incidents of Border Life in Virginia", a valuable and graphic account, by the late Mrs. Letitia Floyd, of the stirring pioneer experience of her ancestors and connections of sterling worth, comprising the lustrous names of Preston, Lewis, Patton, Buchanan, and Breckinridge, whose influence has been so deeply impressed on our national progress. We now add as a sequel thereto an interesting letter from her daughter, Mrs. Letitia Preston, wife of Colonel William L. Lewis, of Sweet Springs, Virginia, kindly furnished us by Hon. Robert W. Hughes:

"Sweet Springs, June 13, 1879.

Dear Mr. Hughes:

* * * "You ask me for information of the long ago past, which I find that I can hardly render you satisfactorily, for like Dean Swift's elm tree, I find myself dying at the top first, and my memory has to waked up and coaxed not a little to give correct answers to questions of auld lang syne. When our 'lost cuase' with all its prismatic hopes sunk like another Fata Morgana in a sea of blood and tears, it left my particular mind and nature 'dead on the field of battle', and I acknowledge that I have since found it extremely hard to wrest my mind from one dull, lustreless way of thinking that has neither past or future, and it is only of late years that I have regained any of my constitutional cheerfulness; but like a heavy sleeper in that long unrefreshing unconsciousness I have awakened to find much gone, past all recall, that I might have cherished, if not recounted. Now, when relic-hunting and commemoration exercises seem to be the fashion, if not the sentiment of the day, I have nothing in store that can in any wise be a contribution to any memorial collection. Our ancestry, as far back as any remembered tradition goes, and nothing in its history but the record of such virtues and such achievements as might justly make any race proud of their deeds. They were brave, patriotic, faithful, honorable, and devoted in all the duties of life, both men and women; such

characters as photographed themselves upon the spirit of the days in which they lived and acted, making a history of a country, a people, and a generation that has hardly a parallel among the nations of the earth. They must have been remarkable men even in their own day and country; but when, like Adam, 'they walked with God among the trees' of primeval forms in the new and boundless expense of an unexplored continent, they must have grown higher and wider with the contemplation of the sublimity and grandeur of the great world opened to their vision. These brave men and women have passed away, and the best tribute we can offer their characters and the labors of their lives in the calm pride with which their descendants can refer to them as their ancestors. Not one act to blush for nor one recorded against them. I am one of the very few of the descendants of these ancestors, who are left among the living, who could remember to have listened to the traditions of the early settlement of this country, and sorry am I so little of all that past has remained with me to tell. I trusted to the interest and quickness of an active young memory, not dreaming the the 'evil day would draw nigh' in which I could say I not only have no pleasure, but that the sorrows of my later years have obliterated so much of the past. I was in youth familiar with the names and dates of most of the pioneer settlements and actors, but I try now vainly to recall much that I know would interest, but I still think I can give you some facts and dates that you may weave into any narrative that you propose to record.

"Colonel James Patton, who, with his friends and relatives, James and John Preston, emigrated from the north of Ireland, near Londonderry, to Augusta county, Virginia, in the year 1736. They had previously settled for a short time in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. The then route of emigration and discovery was up the Valley of Virginia from Pennsylvania, through the first landing, as my mother told me, of these emigrants was then known as 'Belle Haven'. Colonel Patton was of the gentry rank in his own country, was a man of education, ability, and of considerable wealth. He had served as a soldier in the wars of William, Prince of Orange, and afterwards in the British navy. He owned several ships with which he traded to Spain and the Mediterranean, and was highly successful in his enterprises. Being of a bold, adventurous spirit, he determined to come to America, and after the first voyage he brought over to America, and to the Valley of Virginia, as many as twenty-three ship loads of emigrants, who became the ancestors of some of the families of the best names in Virginia. He had obtained a grant from the English Crown of 100,000 acres of land and was settling in it the above way. He had pushed his discoveries and the location of his grant as far as the Tennessee line; Aspsville, now called 'Seven-Mile Ford', (the Preston homestead,) being the farthest west of his locations; Smithfield, near Blacksburg, was another. It was his residence at the time he was killed by the Indians, on Sunday morning, the 8th of July, 1755, as he sat by the door of his house in the act of shaving. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. In my childhood I knew the place of his grave, but could not identify it now. He was a man of gigantic stature, being over six feet four inches in height, was handsome and dignified, and of remarkably commanding powers. He was dark-haired and brown-eyed. This I get from my aunt, Mrs. Eliza Madison; ¹ who received it from her father, William Preston, the nephew of Colonel Patton. John Preston, the brother-in-law of Colonel James Patton, and father of William Preston, of Smithfield, married Elizabeth Patton - she and Colonel Patton being the children of Henry Patton and his wife Sarah Lynn. The Sarah Lynn was a relative of Margaret Lynn, the wife of John Lewis, and was the daughter of the Laird of Lock Lynn, of Scotland. The wife of Colonel Patton was Miss Mary Osborne, of White Haven. They had but three

children- daughters - whose names I cannot recall in their order of birth, but this is given in the will of Colonel Patton of record in Fincastle County Court. Of them Colonel John Buchanan married Margaret, and they had three children - also daughters; one of them, Jame, was my ancestress; another, Margaret, or Peggy, as she was familiarly called, was the mother of General William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain; and the third, whose name, I think, was Anne, became Mrs. Thompson. Colonel John Buchanan was the son of Colonel James Buchanan and his wife Jane Sayers, of Northumberland county, Pa., of whom also descended the late James Buchanan, President of the United States, Mrs. Buchanan died in Rockbridge county, Va., and is buried near Providence meetinghouse. Colonel John Buchanan was associated with his father-in-law, Colonel James Patton, in all his exploring expeditions, and was a man of great courage, energy, and ability. He was also, as I have heard my Aunt Madison say, a very handsome man. The town of Buchanan and Pattonsburg perpetuate the names of the pioneer associates. They located themselves at these points for a time in their progress westward. Greenfield, in Botetourt county, is another of the locations of Colonel Patton's grant. The tradition is that the Buchanans were from Scotland of the clan of that name - men of station and property - but fewer particulars have been transmitted me of that side of my ancestral house. My aunt, Mrs. Madison, knew all about them, and I was accustomed to hear her speak of the men of those days as I would do of my contemporaries, who have so utterly passed away; but time and trials have effaced names and dates too entirely for me to venture to assert. There is a written account of the early settlements and pioneers of Virginia, by my mother, that I saw at Lynn Cochran's a few years ago. Cousin Tome Preston had it and read it. I think old Mr. Cochran or Howe (his son) has the original paper still.² John Preston, the brother-in-law of Colonel Patton, though not of the gentry class, as his wife was, was yet not of obscure parentage or pretensions, though not rich. He was handsome in person and ambitious, and has left no ignoble name behind him. I remember to have heard old Mr. Robert Preston, old Uncle John Walnut's father, (we called him Uncle John 'Walnut'³ to distinguish him from General John Preston, Eliza's grandfather⁴) bragging of what the Preston name was in Ireland; that they had a right to a coat-of-arms, for 'there were twelve belted knights of the name of Londonderry'. I remember the boast very distinctly, and the good old man too, who was not a lovely specimen of the name himself, but he was not a near relative of John Preston, our ancestor. In those early days, when the spirit of liberty was growing and expanding that afterwards was brought forth the great republic with all its 'equalities', it was as much a fancy and fashion to shuffle off titles, dignities, and coats-of-arms as it now is to try to exhume and rediscover such lost treasures. In the first flush of successful republicanism it was more popular to be one of the people than to cling to any ancestry, and in that day of leveling and forgetfulness much was lost and many records omitted that would be valuable history now. John Preston and my grandfather William, his son, were born in the town of Newtown, Limivady, in the county of Donegal, Ireland; William Preston on the 28th of December, 1729. He was married to Susannah Smith, of Hanover county, by the Rev. Patrick Henry, the uncles of the orator of the same time. Susannah Smith was the daughter of Francis Smith, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Anthony Waddy and his wife Sarah Parke, of New Kent county, Va. Francis Smith was the son of Dr. John Smith and Elizabeth Ballard, his wife; thence the name of Ballard in that branch, and from that side descended General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, Minister to Mexico. Of my Floyd ancestry I know fewer particulars. They were from Wales, where the name still exists, and some with titles among them - Baron Sir John Floyd, the father of the later Lady Peel, the yprime Minister's wife. Two brothers of

the name emigrated to this country and settled in Accomac county, Va.,⁵ where sons of the name still exist. John and William were the brothers. My father, Governor John Floyd, was the son of John Floyd and Jane Buchanan. The parents of John Floyd were William Floyd and Abadiah Davis, of Amherst county, whose father was a native of England. William Floyd and his wife Abadiah emigrated to Kentucky among the first pioneers and settled on Bear Grass creek, four miles from the city of Louisville. They had a large family of sons and daughters - four daughters and five sons; three of these sons, of whom my grandfather was one, were killed by the Indians in Kentucky, and two of the sons-in-law also. I remember to have seen one of the daughters in 1822, when I was in Kentucky. She was then ninety-four years of age but of very striking appearance even at that great age. One of the daughters married Mr. Powell, after whom Powell valley, in Lee county, was called. She was the ancestress of the late Paulus Powell of Governor Marye, of the Venables of Halifax county. There is among the graves of the cemetery at Gettysburg, with a tomb, one marked with the name of Floyd and bearing a crest. It must have been of one of the family of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was of the old American family. General William Skeen, of Covington, told me that he saw the tombstone in Gettysburg when he went to that disastrous field for the body of his son, who fell in the memorable engagement. I wish that I could know more about it and the name, dates, and crest definitely. My grandfather John Floyd was killed by an Indian called 'Big Foot', whose son he had killed, and who was engaged in the burning at the stake of my grandfather's boy brother, Isham Floyd. He was tied to a stake, his flesh filled with pine splinters, which were then fired. This chief's son was exceedingly ferocious and was brave to the utmost degree. My grandfather was twelve miles from his own home on a reconnoissance with his brother Charles and two or three other men, not dreaming that the Indians were so near. He was shot but not instantly killed. His brother Charles seeing him reel in his saddle, left his own horse and sprung up behind his wounded brother, and galloped, but he did not reach home alive. The customary riding-borro of Colonel Floyd was a large black that he called Pompey, who had a very singular instinct about the vicinity of Indians and always gave notice thereof by snorting and anxious motions - never in any instance without cause. When Colonel Floyd was shot he said to his brother, Charles, 'If I had been riding Pompey this would not have happened', Aunt Madison told me that Colonel Floyd was a singularly handsome man, tall and dark, with eyes of great brilliancy and expression that always enlisted sympathy and attention. His voice was soft and gently modulated. His utterance was rather slow, as was that also of my own father. He was universally beloved, brave, energetic, calm, and prudent. His influence was very great with the early settlers and their appreciation was evidenced by the several position of trust to which he was unanimously elected. It came through my grandmother, Jane Buchanan, that Colonel Floyd and General George Rogers Clarke had been offered by the British Government wealth and nobility if they would espouse the Royal cause and surrender the country to Great Britain. They both spurned the offer with contempt. Another little incident of early pioneer life is the fact that my grandmother was the first person who took chickens to Kentucky, carrying a pair on the horn of her saddle to 'Bear Grass', and said no incident of her frontier life gave her half such pleasure as when her hen went to setting and hatched under bed in the log cabin on the puncheon floor."

R. A. Brock

*Campbell, History of Virginia, p. 432, says 120,000 acres, through so large a quantity is not of record in the Virginia Land Registry Office.

1 Elizabeth, daughter of William Preston, who married William S. Madison.

2 As stated, this has been published by us in The Standard.

3 So-called from his seat "Walnut Grove", in Washington county, Va.

4 The wife of Judge Robert W. Hughes, whose grandfather was General John Preston, long the Treasurer of the State of Virginia. She is the daughter of the late Hon. C.C. and Eliza M. (Preston) Johnston.

5 The first entry of land to the name in Virginia is to Nathaniel Floyd - a grant of 850 acres in Isle of Wight county Nov. 20, 1637, Book No. 1, p. 498. Walter Floyd and others received a grant of 400 acres at Martin's Hundred April 24, 1632, p. 130; Captain George Floyd, 432 acres in New Kent county February 6, 1656, Book No. 4, p. 19; John Floyd and others, 2200 acres, Hog Island, Accomac County, September 28, 1681, Book No. 7, p. 113. There are succeeding grants to James, Morris, Henry, John, William, Edmund, Josiah, Richard, and Charles Floyd, to the year 1770, in the several eastern counties of the State.

Note: Mrs. William L. Lewis is in error about Colonel James Patton having three daughters. He had only two--Margaret who married Colonel John Buchanan, and Anne who married Captain William Thompson. See Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia p. 362.

EARLY DAYS IN CHRISTIANSBURG

BY

July 31, 1940

Charles W. Crush

Christiansburg is named for Colonel William Christian, a brother-in-law of Patrick Henry, and a famous frontier soldier. By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed November 10, 1792, "one hundred and eighty acres of land, the property of the County of Montgomery whereupon the Courthouse and other public buildings are erected, as the same are already laid off in lots and streets, shall be, and the same are hereby established a town by the name of Christiansburg, and Byrd Smith, James Barnett, Hugh Crockett, Samuel Eason, Joseph Cloyd, John Preston, Christian Snido, James Charlton, and James Craig, gentlemen, constituted and appointed trustees thereof."

Under this Act the lots of said town were ordered advertised for two months in the Virginia Gazette and the trustees were ordered to sell same at public auction to the highest bidders in fee simple, subject to the condition of building on each lot a dwelling house sixteen feet square, at least, with a brick or stone chimney to be finished fit for habitation within five years from the date of sale and if the purchasers should fail to build thereon within the time limit for that purpose the trustees were authorized to enter upon the lots and sell them again and apply the money for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. This legislative requirement brought about an early development of a large frontier town and made Christiansburg one of the earliest towns of influence in Western Virginia.

At that time Montgomery County comprised twelve thousand square miles and extended to the Ohio River; comprised a territory twelve times the area of Rhode Island, and three times the size of Connecticut, according to the old records. As the capitol of this vast territory, the town naturally was from its infancy a sphere of influence, a scene of great activity. The minutes of the town trustees were recorded and filed through 1808 in the court house.

The story of Christiansburg has never been written and many historical facts have been lost through this failure of the older citizens to record them. The courthouse of this county gathered to Christiansburg in the early days what was often called the strongest bar in Virginia. Famous members of this group call to mind Governor James Preston and his son, William Ballard Preston, United States Congressman and a member of the cabinet of President Zachary Taylor, Congressman Robert Craig and Congressman Henry A. Edmundson. Governor John Buchanan Floyd lived in a house still standing on Franklin Street in Christiansburg, and his father, Governor John Floyd, was for many years an able practicing physician in this town.

John Buchanan Floyd, who was also Secretary of War and served as a Confederate general, was born in the west front room of what was known as the Judge John Gardner home which was burned in the great fire of 1900. This building stood on the now vacant lot west of the Main Street Baptist Church. His father served several terms in congress before he was elected Governor of Virginia in 1831. In later years Waller R. Staples and Archer A. Phlegar joined the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals and Major James C. Taylor represented Virginia as its Attorney-General. The court records of Montgomery County abound with the story of its people. The only execution that ever took place in Christiansburg was that of Isaac Mongold who was charged with stealing a horse, an offense today considered not so seriously as by our forbears. He was hanged on a bright clear day at the south end of Pepper's Lane just fifteen or twenty feet inside the gates to Colonel J. W. Pepper's farm.

In the days when Christiansburg was an out-post of Virginia and the nation, she sent her share of troops to the Indian campaigns, and consistently from that date the little town has furnished outstanding soldiers in every struggle of the nation. On the brow of the hill just east of the court house still stands the small building whose walls encompass the logs which formed the home of Mary Lane, who married Giles Gordon, and as a drummer in Charlton's command of Colonel Preston's regiment, made the march to Canada in 1812. In a part of what was locally known until recently as the Montague house, lived Major William Clark, who with Meriwether Lewis, discovered and claimed VIRGINIA for the Northwest territory whose many states are now one of the richest parts of the union. Major Clark's wife and child are buried at Fatheringay near Elliston in the Hancock vault in this side of the mountain overlooking the fertile valley. Whether this Major William Clark was the contractor for the construction of the first church edifice in Christiansburg has often been a point of discussion. This was a Methodist church constructed by Major William Clark, contractor, in 1825, in the Kyle cemetery on a hill overlooking the center of the town. The old Montague house now owned and occupied by Charles W. Crush was built by Captain Joe Barnett and afterwards owned by Dr. Morrison and known as Morrison's Red House, and was purchased by Rice D. Montague in the early eighteen twenties when he became the clerk-elect for both courts of the county. It was the scene of many festive days up to and through the War Between the States when Jeb Stuart and many other illustrious sons of the Confederacy visited under its

roof. General Stoneman made this his Federal headquarters when his army captured Christiansburg and encamped for so long within the town.

The old Methodist Church constructed in 1825 was torn down on May 13, 1856, and the new Methodist Church which stands on Franklin Street without its steeple was first occupied on July 25, 1856. Drawings of both of these churches were made by Mr. Lewis Miller and this information is obtained from them. Mr. Miller was a famous artist and poet in the early days of Christiansburg and he has saved by his drawings, many valuable prints of the old town which are now in possession of Mrs. Eva Rosseau. On Main Street still stands the Snider residence, now transformed into a store, which many old citizens claim is the house of Davy Crockett where he learned the hatters' trade before emigrating into Texas to die as that state's greatest hero in the Alamo.

Christiansburg, in its early days, was the scene of many fatal duels, the last of which, between John McHenry and Thomas Lewis the first Monday in May, 1808, resulted in the death of both of these distinguished men and caused a reaction against this mode of settling quarrels which successfully ended all but a few dignified exchanges of shots without harm to the participants. I have seen somewhere a long article of the duels fought in Christiansburg but all but this one are passed out of my recollection.

The first two Courthouses of Christiansburg stood in the center of the Square facing toward the west. The first of these buildings was of log construction and the dimensions of the building and its jail and the specifications of its construction are of record in the Courthouse. The second building was of brick, built by the Davises and only stood about forty years when it was purchased and torn down by Robert Gardner in 1833, and a large structure erected on the south side of Main Street on the Square which stood until 1909 when it was succeeded by the present building. The first county clerk's office stood on the highway near Hans Meadows the home of James Craig, now owned by his decedent, Miss Sherwood Flagg. The original building some years ago was moved from its site and occupied as a dwelling on the Craig lands. Miss Flagg has offered the building and the site for it to the patriotic societies of Montgomery County to reconstruct it as a historical memorial to the early settlers of the county. At the time the first brick courthouse was built a stone dungeon was constructed for the care of prisoners on the county property on Franklin Street and a small two story dwelling was erected for the jailer. The jailer's house was afterwards moved to the lot of Squire James T. Miller and stood until recently between the homes of William S. Aaron and Childress Hall. Upon construction of the new courthouse in 1834 a large and commodious jail for prisoners and a residence for the jailer was constructed behind the courthouse adjacent to Franklin Street showing a considerable change in regard to prisoners.

During the time of the first brick courthouse the clerk's office was located in a one-story frame building on Franklin Street, the present site of the Phlegar building. In later years this building was used as a law office by Major Taylor, Judges Waller R. Staples, Archer A. Phlegar, George G. Junkin, Walter M. Pierce, and other distinguished lawyers. The first clerk whose name appears of record as serving the court was Deputy Clerk Will Littlepage who apparently served from September, 1777, until James McCorkle was made clerk by the court on December 1, 1778. He served until January 25, 1785, when Abram Trigg was appointed clerk. Trigg took the oath of office on February 22, 1785, and was succeeded by Charles Taylor and his deputy, Barbee Miller; Taylor was made

clerk on September 4, 1792, and Miller was made his deputy on January 9, 1817, both serving until Rice D. Montague qualified as clerk at the August court in 1821. Mr. Montague served as clerk of all courts of the county until 1858, the longest period ever served by any clerk. James M. Wade's name first appears as his deputy in acknowledging a deed from Mr. Montague and others on the 8th day of January, 1853, and he served as deputy from that time until he was elected and qualified on July 1, 1858.

James M. Wade served as clerk continuously from 1858 to his death in 1873, with John C. Wade as his deputy, covering both courts. Charles I. Wade served as an additional deputy for his father during the latter part of his term, and filled his unexpired term from 1873 to June 30, 1875, with John C. Wade, his deputy. Both these men, James M. and John C. Wade, served during the entire period of the War Between the States although they both served as officers in the Confederate Army, while Eli W. Scott, W. M. Barnitz and James W. Shields served as deputies and actually did the work during that period.

John R. Johnson was elected and served as clerk from July 1, 1875, until July 1, 1881. Charles I. Wade was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and served as such until 1887. John C. Wade was elected and served as clerk of the county court from July 1, 1881, until July 1, 1887. He and Charles I. Wade, acting as clerks of their respective courts and deputies for each other, with Miss Mary Wade (Crush) their deputy. R. T. Ellett was elected county clerk of July 1, 1887 with George W. Wilson and Guy F. Ellett his deputies, and B. W. Hines was elected clerk of the circuit court and served with Thomas Lee Moore, his deputy, from July 1, 1887, until July 1, 1893.

Guy F. Ellett was elected and qualified clerk of the county on July 1, 1893, and John C. Harless was elected clerk of the Circuit Court with Allen I. Harless his deputy, both serving until July 1, 1899, with W. L. Currin was elected county clerk and H. D. Wade was elected county clerk of the circuit court with George Wilson his deputy. On February 1, 1904, under the new ordinances of the Constitutional Convention he became clerk of the circuit court and county clerk and the county court was abolished. He proceeded to appoint H. D. Wade and George W. Wilson as deputy county clerks. George W. Wilson was elected on November 7, 1905 and commenced his term on January 1, 1906. Judge Moomaw was appointed judge of this court on September 30, 1905, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Henry E. Blair, ending February 1, 1908. He resigned and Judge Moffett was appointed on the 26th day of January, 1906. His deputies were W. F. Walters and R. H. Willard, the latter still serving.

Mr. Wilson died on February 5, 1918, and Archer P. Johnson was appointed clerk to fill the unexpired term on the 6th day of February, 1918, and served until his death on April 26, 1931, and T. S. Word was appointed on May 28, 1931, and served until January 1, 1936, when he was succeeded by A. B. Correll, the present incumbent.

In the early days, Christiansburg was a mecca for travelers which required accommodations of three hotels and many boarding houses. The most famous of these hotels were the Central Park and the Montgomery Tavern on the courthouse square, a tavern where the Palace Theatre now stands, best known as Hall's Tavern, the lower tavern, drawing several names until its destruction in the first great fire here when owned by James L. Lester, Afterwards the Judkins House was constructed out of the additions to the Shields block of buildings

about 1888, and is now being razed by Dr. S. H. Nixon to make way for a fine two-story brick building.

During the construction of the first courthouse, one of the houses on this lot was used for a courtroom and on the rear lot was the first jail. Major Lorton, while confined in jail for debt, lost his life due to exposure. A man named Blackburn was killed while trying to escape from this jail. In front of this courthouse it would appear that white men, women, and children from England were sold into indenture as slaves for their ship passage from Europe. The only record of such an event is an advertisement for the sale of white slaves of record in the courthouse. It would be interesting to know the history of these whites who were brought to the frontier town and indented to pay for their escape from the tyranny of Europe. As further evidence of such sale the records of the Preston family show the purchase of Colonel Preston of at least two distinguished teachers for his children, notably the purchase at Williamsburg, Virginia of Mr. Palfreman, a man distinguished for his many talents, a poet and a scholar.

The first Presbyterian Church was built in 1831 where the Masonic Hall now stands, on ground given by Dr. Joseph Miller, and was constructed by Paul T. Woodward and Captain David Page, contractors. When the Presbyterians moved into their present building, this building was used by them as the first Montgomery Female Academy which was afterwards situated on the hill where the present high school building stands. Sold by the church to Mrs. O. S. Pollock, it was conducted for many years by her as one of the most outstanding woman's colleges of the south.

The Montgomery Male Academy on the Roanoke Road, where Dr. Brammer's and Mr. Haymaker's homes now stand, was constructed about the same time and it for many years was an outstanding institution of learning for the young men of Virginia. It was taken over by the public school system and used as such until the construction of the building 1907 on the northeast end of Main Street. The history of education in Christiansburg might well be made the subject of a full article. No story of early Christiansburg would be complete without mentioning John McAuley, who conducted an early school on the street near Rose Hill farm close to a spring there. It was his pupils who scattered the streets of Christiansburg with wild flowers to greet "Old Hickory" Jackson as he road through to Washington to accept his first presidency.

In the early days a creek ran across the highway within a block on each side of the eminence where the courthouse stood, and deep dark rock springs bordered each side of the highway near the creek west of the courthouse. This stream was used as a watering place for the six-horse road teams which in early days carried the supplies across this first great highway, scores of which stopped there every day. The old ouse known as the Crush building was perched on quite a steep hill, which was west of the courthouse, with five aspen trees and a locust before it looking very different from its present appearance. It was the home of Lindley Crow and used at times by him as a convenience for his stage coaches which he operated as a mail contractor for many years. The enormous chimney provided a fireplace large enough to cook a beef and a bake oven five feet deep and three feet high. The great stage coaches heralded by the old stage horns and drawn by long lines of horses, always drew crowds of interested listeners for word from the outside world. This property was purchased by Dr. Joseph S. Edie in the early eighteen twenties and used by him as

a home and apothecary shop which he made his headquarters for the great territory over which he practiced medicine.

At his death it was purchased by his daughter, Mrs. Jand Wade, who ran a store in the old apothecary shop which was later operated by her daughter, Mrs. Crush. Lindley Crow afterwards operated a tavern on the "Great Road" three miles east of Christiansburg, and which was occupied for many years by Millard F. Akers. The Green Akers Antique Shop now stands on the site of this old building. Many quaint customs of the past are remembered by the author of this sketch. Prominent among these are the big lumbering busses which used to meet the trains at all hours of the night and day to bring the passengers to their respective homes and hotels; the custom of the old night watchman, Charles Snider, calling the hours of the night; the old lamp lighters lighted from high stools in the dusk of the evening; the town meetings in the old temperance hall and opera house; the old time shouting Methodist revivals; the long trains of covered wagons which almost daily come to this rail head and mercantile center from Floyd, Giles, and other sections, spending nights and days upon their routes; the huge draft horses which hauled the big vans, trucks and freighters, and the great number of horse traders and their strings of horses which jockeys put through their paces on the streets to the enjoyment of the crowds.

One most distinctive feature of the town still remains on the courthouse square -- the old town pump. This well was dug by order of the county court made of record in the clerk's office in November, 1826, and paid for by the county. Its huge old pump with the long curved handle and heavy ball on its end, was a rallying center for thirsty country folks who gathered on these occasions. Its pleasant even today to remember the quiet peace and sweet contentment of a summer's day in this beautiful old town, with its tree shaded streets resting here on top of the Alleghanies on the "Great Road" which its pioneers followed here, and on which others passed into the winning of the west.

THE MAN BURIED "SITTING UP"

Legend of Col. George Hancock's weird interment substantiated.

By Randolph S. Hancock

Mystery probably shrouds no member of Virginia's illustrious Revolutionary War hero's last resting place with more curiosity than that of Col. George Hancock, soldier and member of Congress, whose tomb is situated between Shawsville and Elliston, Virginia.

Every traveller through the beautiful Roanoke Valley, no doubt, has had his attention called to the tomb of Col. Hancock, resting high upon the mountain-side, with the exclamation "that's the tomb of the man buried standing up!" Of all the land marks of this history laden Valley, the tomb of Col. Hancock gets the most attention. It is pointed out time and again to travellers through this section and it never fails to arouse a profound curiosity manifest in a desire to know the details of the legend shrouding the last earthly remains of this Virginian.

There has always been some doubt in the minds of the most ardent believers of the story as to the authenticity of the legend, but in an interview given to the Norfolk and Western Magazine, Miss Anna Beale Edmundson, who, with her sister, Marie Antoinette and her brother Granville Eskridge Edmundson, now own the

original Hancock property, new light is shed on the mystery which may lend credulity to the fact that the colonel was placed in the mausoleum either standing or sitting in a marble chair.

It was pointed out by Miss Edmundson that she, with other members of the family, went into the vault in 1886 preparatory to having it repaired. On the floor a mass of crumbled bones and stones was found. Near the top of the pile was the skull of what she supposed was the last earthly remains of Colonel Hancock. At the bottom of the heap were other bones identified as the legs and arms and trunk. The position of the bones, and the fact that they were intermingled with the disintegrated stone led to the belief that the body had rested upon some kind of support in a sitting position.

The interview of Miss Edmundson follows: "I can hardly believe he was placed in the vault in a standing position. If that were true, it would have been necessary to support the body with a chain or some other device to prevent it from falling down. When I examined the vault I found no chain nor other supports which could have been used for this purpose. The theory as to Col. Hancock's burial in a sitting position is further substantiated by the fact that the tomb contains three other bodies, all laid to rest in the usual way. These are his daughter, Julia, who married General William Clark, brother of George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the who died at the age of 8, and his mother-in-law Mrs. Patrick Lockhart who was the former Mrs. George Strother, mother of Margaret Strother Hancock wife of Col. Hancock. When I entered the vault I found the bones of all three of these bodies intact in their niches in the walls of the tomb. If Col. Hancock had not been buried in an unusual way, why didn't his bones occupy a niche in the wall like the others?" While many will no doubt, cling to the ancient legend that the sage of Fotheringay was interred in a standing position, the deductions of Miss Edmundson have the earmarks of logic.

The front of the vault is composed of marble blocks placed in an orderly arrangement. The base of the tomb measures 17 feet. Sitting upon the pyramided pinnacle, one notices a peculiarly shaped block that appears ready to fall off with the slightest disturbance. The front wall which seals the entrance, and rebuilt in 1886 is now the most substantial part of the mausoleum. On three different occasions the tomb has been sealed, according to Miss Edmundson. The first after Col. Hancock his children and his mother-in-law were buried; the second just after the War Between The States during which it was badly damaged by vandals; and finally in 1886 by the Edmundsons. Judging from the entrance the vault must be 8 feet high and about 30 feet deep; the roof is of stone.

* * * * *

In an old manuscript we find this account of the vault on the mountain side crediting the logical theory of Miss Edmundson that Col. Hancock was placed in the vault in a sitting position. "High on the hill-side overlooking Happy Valley where flow the headwaters of Roanoke River, in a white mausoleum he had himself caused to be excavated from solid rock, the earthly remains of Col. George Hancock and daughter Julia, were laid, and to this day the darkies of the region say with trembling, "De Cunnel, he set up dar in a stone chair so's he cud look down de valley and see his slaves at work". Surely, no longer can "De Cunnel" see his slaves at work but if his sould should ever visit the neighborhood it would doubtless be startled at the changes in the landscape

during the past century.

* * * * *

The records show that the father of Col. Geo. Hancock was George Hancock born to Robert Hancock, who was born in 1688. Col Hancock entered the Revolutionary service as an ensign from Chesterfield County in 1776, and received his title as Colonel in 1785 by appointment to the Virginia Militia from Boteourt County. An interesting note in Colonel Hancock's military career is his attachment to Court Pulaski's staff and it was he who received the body of the illustrious Pole in his arms when he fell from his horse at the siege of Savannah.

Col. George Hancock married Margaret (Peggy) Strother at Fincastle, Va., September 18, 1781. She was the daughter of George Strother and Mary Kennerly (whose second marriage was to Major Lockhart). From the union of Col Hancock and Margaret Strother were born 5 children, Mary, Caroline, John, Julia and George. Mary married John Caswell Griffin; Caroline was wed to Major William Preston; John died in youth; Julia married General William Clark, who, with Meriwether Lewis, was joint discoverer of the Columbia River and was a younger brother George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Northwest Territory.

Fotheringay took its name from that of a castle in England, where the imprisonment, trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots took place.

Though more than a century has passed since Col. Hancock was in charge of the estate, it is interesting to note the almost perfect state of preservation the house is in. Its interior is beautiful. Spacious rooms, high ceilings, picturesque windows and large fireplaces are indelible marks of a golden age in home construction. Hand carbed wood work, one of the lost arts of modern home building, is to be found in this old home. An interesting bit of Virginia romantic lore in this old house is the stains, just above the sofa, on the original wall paper, of the pomaded coiffures of lovely ladies. Much more of historic lore is to be found in and around this famous home.

(A copy of a drawing of the original home "Fotheringay" occupied by Col. Hancock and his family at the time of the Clark wedding and before the mansion was built, is included in this book, with copies of portraits by Charles Wilson Peale painted in 1794 of Colonel George Hancock (1754-1820) and Margaret Strother Hancock (1763-1834). These portraits are now at Fotheringay.)

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