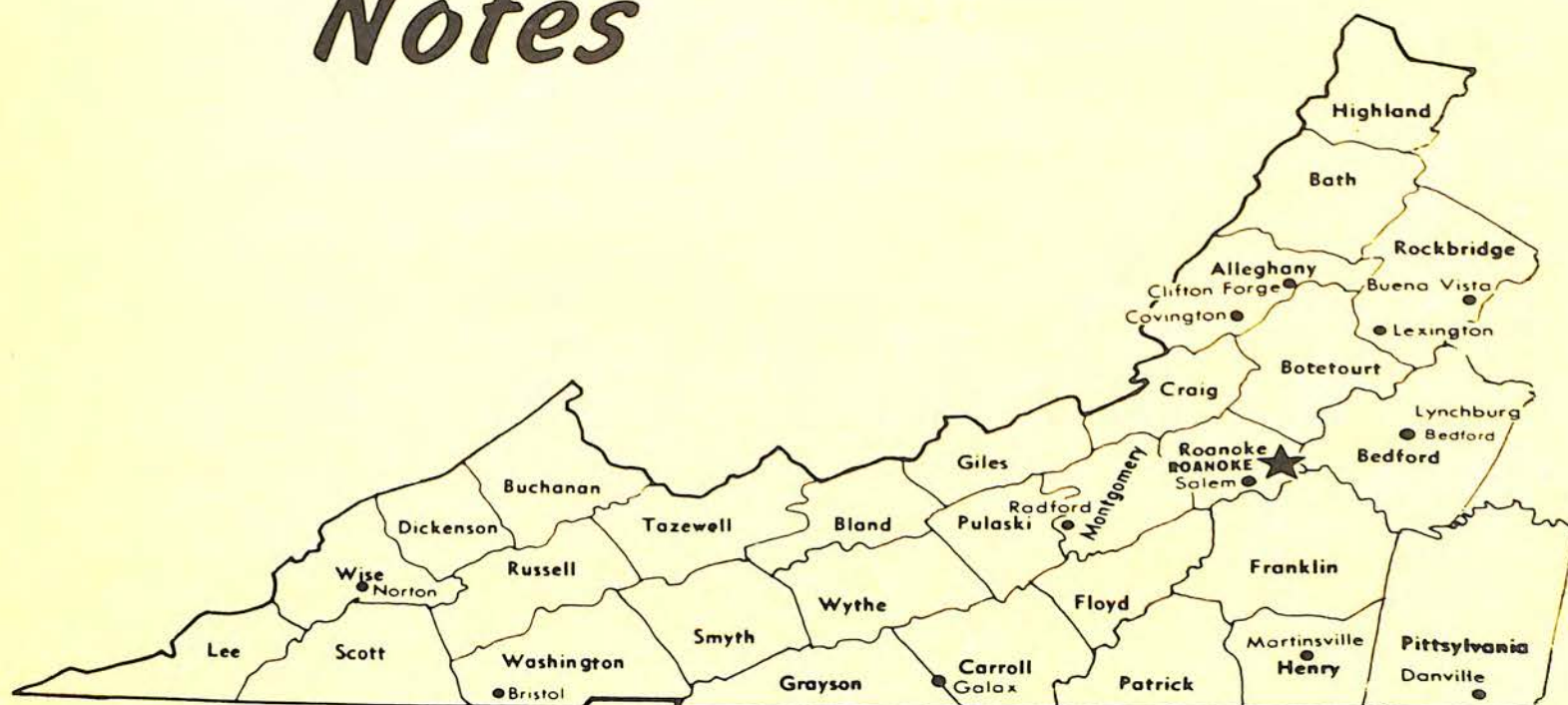


Virginia Appalachian Notes

AUGUST 1981



Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society
Roanoke, Virginia

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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BOOK REVIEWS: The SVGS welcomes genealogical books for review covering records and events of the area. All books sent will be reviewed as time and space permit. Please include the price of the book, any advertising material that you have and place from which available. After review all books will be placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Virginia. Send books to be reviewed to Mrs Oren R Counts, 6804 Northway Drive NW, Roanoke, Va 24019.

V I R G I N I A A P P A L A C H I A N N O T E S

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MEETINGS

Due to the Library building an addition, the auditorium is being used for storage. Our meetings will be held either at The Gallery, S.H. Heironimus, Downtown Roanoke, or The Hancock Room of the Central or main Library at Elmwood park. The time is still 1:30pm.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Summer is passing and I hope you have collected much family data from your family reunions and travel.

Our May 16 meeting with June Goode and Jack Denton as our guides in Bedford was excellent, visiting the museum, churches, homes and cemeteries. Church Records and Genealogy was the theme of the Rev. Guy Ritter, associate professor of religion at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., at our June 20th meeting.

Our year's highlight has been our fourth Annual Genealogical Workshop held at First United Methodist Church in Salem, Virginia, on July 18 with Netti Schreiner-Yantis, past president of the National Genealogical Society and Compiler of Genealogical Books in Print, and John Salmon of the Virginia State Library Staff, Richmond, Va. We will be sharing some of their contributions at the meeting you as space permits in the VAN. A special thanks to Mrs. Anne B. Parks of Detroit, Mich., who made a special effort to attend our workshop. Come back again, Anne, to see us.

At our August 15 meeting, Mrs. Claude S. Fowler will be our speaker. Her topic will be Generalogy in Documents (wills, inventories, pensions, bills of Sale, etc.). On Sept. 19, J. Roderick Moore, Director of Blue Ridge Institute, Ferrum College, Rocky Mount, Virginia, will be our speaker.

Since the Roanoke City Public Library Auditorium is NOT available while the library is being remodeled, we will be meeting sometimes in the Hancock Room of the Library and at The Gallery, SH Heironimus, Downtown Roanoke, Your monthly notice will tell the place.

George D. Garretson, Director of Roanoke County Public Library, 3131 Electric Rd, SW, Roanoke (County), Va. 24018, has contributed a listing of the County Library Genealogical Collection. Ask for this in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library.

Our membership still grows, thanks to all of you, and welcome to our meetings each THIRD Saturday.

Belva M. Counts, President

"ANCESTORS and DESCENDANTS of LEWIS CONLEY BISHOP

and ALLIED LINES: WHITEHEAD (WHITED), TOLMAN, BRANEN and OTHERS"

Ancestor, John Bishop born 1610 England, to colonies 1640, Ct. 1644; son Stephen(2), Stephen (3), Joseph (4) to NY, Jonathan (5) to Virginia, Lewis (6) to Indiana; Lewis Conley (7) to Iowa, d 1901. All of LCB's 19 children and their descendants to 1979. Vital records and stories. Documented. 684 pp, pictures, index, hard cover 8½x11". \$40.00 post paid.
Joe L. Branen, Box 186, Marshall, OK 73056

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS
IN THE ARCHIVES & RECORDS DIVISION
OF THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

The following is the text of the talk that John Salmon of the Virginia State Library gave at the SVGS Workshop on July 18, 1981.

Channel 23 is presently rerunning a series of shows on World War II, called "The World at War." This is a very interesting series, especially to someone interested in history, because it makes use of original news-reel footage showing both civilian life and combat scenes, as well as contemporary still photographs. My wife and I, who had not yet been born when World War II took place, were talking the other night about how we think about that era has been influenced by what we have seen over the years on such shows as "The World at War," and by what we have read in the history books.

This gaining of our impressions from secondary sources rather than from personal experience has a very peculiar side effect: we find that when we call up a mental image of a person or an event, Adolph Hitler or the war in North Africa, for instance, that mental image tends to be in black and white rather than in color. This may sound a bit strange, especially to those of you who fought in World War II, but consider for a moment that my only sources for mental images of that period have been black and white newsreels and photographs, disregarding Hollywood movies. It comes as a great shock, then, when I open a book on the history of the war, as I did not too long ago, and find color photographs of Hitler, Rommel, Patton, and soldiers fighting in the North African desert. At first these photographs hardly seem real - - they look more like Hollywood productions, people in costume. At first I find it hard to believe what I am seeing. Then I remember that color film did exist then, it was just used very rarely in news photography, and I am able to accept the pictures for what they are.

Cast your minds back, if you will, to an era before color photography was popular - - to pre-Revolutionary Russia, for example, and you will see what I mean. When you think of that time before 1917, you think of shaky newsreels and still photographs of World War I battle scenes, Russian villages, peasants, and the royal family. And all these images will be in black and white. In fact, it is almost impossible for you to think of that country in that period, in color.

Recently, however, a book has been published which is causing a good deal of excitement among historians, especially those who are interested in photography - - a book containing recently discovered contemporary color photographs of pre-Revolutionary Russia. The photographs were made using a complicated, primitive method of recording color that was nowhere near as accurate as today's films, but the colors are still startling in their beauty and freshness. Here is the Czar, the peasants, the villages, and the war, almost unbelievable real and lifelike. Indeed, if you were to see the book, your first reaction might be like mine when I saw the World War II color photographs - - these are not real, they are just

stills from a Hollywood costume piece. But they are real.

Now, what does all this have to do with Revolutionary War records in the state archives?

The point I want to make is this: How we perceive a piece of historical evidence is affected - - distorted - - by the quality and variety of impressions that we hold concerning the era to which that evidence pertains. If we think of World War II or of Czarist Russia in images of black and white, we may refuse to accept the evidence of color, even when we see it before us. We allow our preconceptions, in other words, to come between us and even the most concrete of facts. This is particularly true of historical events in which we have some emotional involvement, and in this country the two best examples of that are the Civil War and the Revolutionary War. Deep emotional involvement with the Civil War, however, seems to be largely a regional phenomenon --- it is not found in the same degree of intensity in the North and West as it is in the South. And if I may be allowed to say so without causing a riot, I think that a typical Southerner's view of that war is often obscured by a butternut-gray haze of romance --- certainly to a greater extent than that of a Northerner or a Westerner. Also, many Americans are yet a bit uncomfortable thinking about the Civil War. It was a bitter period in our history, and we are still too close to it for calm reflection.

No, if there is one part of our history which stirs up, in every region of this country, pure feelings of patriotism, romance, and general satisfaction, it is the Revolutionary War. In fact, we as a nation have so enshrined this war in our mythology, that often it is impossible to see the human beings who were involved in it, among all the heroic paintings and statuary. Our mental images of the period are reduced to stereotypes. Think of George Washington, and our mind's eye sees him in the painting, standing tall in the boat crossing the Delaware, not as he was at Kip's Bay, New York, leaning down from his horse, half-hysterical, flailing about with his sabre, screaming curses at his men as they flee in panic from the advancing British; think of the handwriting of the period and we see the elegant signature of John Hancock before we see the frontier scribble of Daniel Boone; think of death in battle and we see the painting of General Warren expiring calmly on Bunker Hill, not the horrible bloody reality; think of Benedict Arnold and we see the traitor at West Point, not the stocky colonel leading his men from Maine in a heroic march against Quebec in 1775. The popular imagination is so taken up with the heroism of the age, that if we happen to find some document associating one of our ancestors with all this glory, then reason leaves its throne and we are set all aquiver with excitement. Even if, as is often the case, the ancestor was only peripherally involved in the war, the mere discovery of his being around at the time is enough to keep us talking about it for weeks.

I know, of course, that we here are all more reasonable than that, but those of us who are archivists have occasionally encountered researchers who are unwilling to take a realistic view of the records. In fact, some of the archivists and editors who have worked with the records in the past, compiling guides and indexes, have been guilty of permitting

their patriotic zeal to color their interpretations of those records. This evening I want to mention the guidebooks, some of the records they describe, and what it is that the records tell us --- and what they DO NOT tell us.

I do not intend to rattle off a list of books and record series concerning the Revolutionary War. I will discuss some of the more commonly used series, and the two basic guides or indexes to the records. The guides are listed in this booklet, Genealogical Research in the Virginia State Library, on page 8. They are: John H. Gwathmey's Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, 1775-1783, published in 1938, and Dr. H. J. Eckenrode's two-volume List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, published in 1911 and 1912. There are other guides and compilations available, but these are among the most useful, and they do by and large cover records that are physically in the archives and available for use. All of the guides and compilations are available for use in the archives reading room. The reference staff will gladly explain their use and help you evaluate the records they describe. It will help the staff, as well as yourselves, however, if you are able to approach the records and indexes in the right spirit, along the lines of my preceding remarks.

With that spirit in mind, then, I would like to get involved in a bit of gentle debunking here tonight, not of heroes, but of the records themselves, or rather, of that old-time, uncritical approach to the records and to books ABOUT the records, that too many researchers still seem to take. The records, the guides to the records, and the analyses which the compilers of those guides often forced upon the records, or read into them, are not holy writ. The records are for the most part the straightforward writings of a plainspoken people; the guides or indexes are the results of a sincere attempt to bring order out of chaos: dull, tedious work for which we all owe the compilers our gratitude --- and our charity for their occasional misreadings of names. Where we can justly fault either the compiler or the researcher, or both, is in the unfortunate and very human tendency to read into the records that which we would LIKE to find written there, BUT DO NOT.

A very good example of this failing concerns a group of records pertaining not to the Revolutionary War but to the one which just preceded it in Virginia, called Dunmore's War. This war, which took place on the western frontiers of Virginia in what is now West Virginia, had only one battle: the Battle of Point Pleasant, fought on October 10, 1774. In this battle a small army of colonists held off and beat back an attack by a large number of Indians under the command of a chief named Cornstalk. This battle is sometimes referred to as "The First Battle of the American Revolution."

On the contrary, it is not any such thing!

If anything, the battle could possibly be considered the last gasp of the French and Indian War. It was a colonial war; the soldiers served under the royal governor; and they were paid on behalf of the Crown. They were not, in 1774 at least, rebels and revolutionaries.

Far from being a year of bloody revolution, 1774 was a year in which

our colonial leaders were still trying to reach a compromise with the royal government, so that what revolution there was in North America might still be stopped short of independence!

Dunmore's War, then, belongs at least as much to the end of the colonial period as it does to the beginning of the Revolutionary era. What exactly was Dunmore's War all about, and what records of genealogical interest did it generate?

Lord Dunmore was one John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, who had been formerly governor of New York and who had been appointed governor of Virginia in 1771. He immediately set about reorganizing the Virginia militia, and he made a serious attempt to protect the frontier against Indian raids --- and also to push the limits of the colony to the Ohio River if possible. The resulting war in 1774, then, was partly due to the same spirit of expansionism that prevailed during the French and Indian War, and it indirectly contributed a few sparks to the Revolutionary movement in Virginia. Lord Dunmore was at first quite a popular governor, and in 1772 when a new county was carved out of Frederick County, it was named Dunmore in his honor. However, because of his seizure of the land and personal property of some residents in various areas of the frontier, and because many Virginians believed his military adventurism was intended to distract them from the political tensions of the era, he rapidly became unpopular. Finally, in June 1775, he fled the colony and took refuge on board a ship off Yorktown, declaring the ship to be the legal seat of government. On January 1, 1776, he wished Norfolk a Happy New Year by having the town shelled. Fires got started, and the militia was called out to fight them. The militia, however, spent its time liberating liquor bottles from the flames, got thoroughly drunk, and started its own fires. Norfolk burned down, and the whole sorry episode was the subject of one of the first coverups in American history. The patriot propaganda machine ignored the militia's role, and blamed the whole affair on Lord Dunmore, who then reached new depths of unpopularity, and who sailed away before the ultimate indignity befell him: in 1778 Dunmore County changed its name to Shenandoah.

Lord Dunmore was truly more trouble than he was worth, especially to genealogists. His war in 1774 did produce a few records of interest, but they have been the source of a terrible lot of confusion, due to the soldiers' not getting paid until after the Revolution heated up in 1775, and this nonsense about the Battle of Point Pleasant being the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

Our archives has under the title "Lord Dunmore's War" a volume of claims, both for military and non-military service, made by residents of Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, and Fincastle counties, and a card index to the same. Almost no generalogical information is included therein, but these records do at least place an individual in a particular county at the time of that war, and they do give proof of his colonial service --- NOT his Revolutionary War service.

Also in this group of records are three payrolls, called the Romney, Winchester, and Pittsburg Payrolls. The Romney and Winchester payrolls

record soldiers paid at those places in 1775, and the Pittsburg Payroll records soldiers paid at Fort Pitt in 1775. Although payment for their military service was made in 1775, the service for which these men were paid was actually in Lord Dunmore's War in 1774. To further confuse the issue, all these payrolls are indexed by Eckenrode and by Gwathmey, and at least one patriotic society has accepted these records as proof of Revolutionary War service, perhaps because of the 1775 payroll dates, and perhaps in part because of a statement by Gwathmey: "Apparently these were Colonial rather than Revolutionary soldiers who were in Dunmore's War and were late in receiving their pay. But they are included in this volume for the reason that almost to a man they transferred over into the Revolutionary service....." This statement has no basis in fact, however. Quite to the contrary, these payrolls include a number of individuals who are known to have been Loyalists in the Revolution. Gwathmey, and many other researchers, seem to feel that just because a soldier served in one war he must have served in the other, but in fact there is no such assurance. If, despite the relative abundance of Revolutionary War records, no record of service is found for that war, but only for Dunmore's War, then one can only conclude that the individual simply did not serve in the Revolutionary War.

Turning now to the various types of Revolutionary War records in the archives, we find that many of them are indexed by Gwathmey and Eckenrode, who conveniently arranged their entries alphabetically by the names of the soldiers. Eckenrode's List is probably the first source to consult because of its detail. The first volume, published in 1911, mostly describes records found in the Virginia State Library. The 1912 volume also indexes some Library material, but concentrates largely on pay and muster rolls held by the National Archives in Washington. Of the records in the Virginia archives, those most useful are the following: Bounty Warrants and Military Certificates, Rejected Claims, and Auditor's Pay Accounts.

The first of these, the Bounty Warrant and Military Certificate files, are among the most interesting records we have. Bounty land warrants arose out of the need of the state to increase army enlistments, but inexpensively. Since Virginia had claims to a vast amount of land in the Old Northwest Territory, including Kentucky and Ohio, the state decided to promise free land after the war in return for long enlistments during the war. Eventually the laws refined this idea to a set procedure. To qualify for the land, a man must have served at least three years continuously in a state or continental line unit. Militia service did not count. The longer the service and the higher the rank, the more land the soldier would receive. Minimum amounts ranged from 100 acres for a private up to 1100 acres for a major general.

The procedures for obtaining the land were as follows: the soldier secured evidence of the length of his service, his rank, and his unit, usually in the form of an affidavit from a superior officer, or his military discharge papers, and submitted the evidence to the Governor's Office. The governor often referred the papers to a commissioner to investigate the claim, and acted upon his recommendation. If the evidence was deemed insufficient, it was rejected, and it was left up to the soldier to gather additional evidence to support his claim. If he was unable

to do so, his papers eventually ended up in the Rejected Claims file. If his claim was approved, the Governor signed a Military Certificate authorizing the Register of the Land Office to issue a numbered bounty land warrant. The original warrant went to the soldier, while the Register of the Land Office recorded a copy for his files. We have, then, the soldiers' evidence files, which are misnamed "Bounty Warrants"; the Military Certificates sent by the Governor to the Register of the Land Office; and numbered copies of the bounty warrants (printed forms filled in) in books still in the Land Office.

Once the soldier had his warrant, he could take it and move to the military district which had been set aside for Virginia's claims in either Kentucky or Ohio, and claim his land. The procedure was similar to that for obtaining a civil land grant from a colony or a state: find similar land, have it surveyed, file a claim with the land office, and if there were no prior claims, eventually receive a land grant. Please note that none of the land could be taken up within the boundaries of Virginia. Some researchers think that because their ancestor received a land grant in Virginia at the same time that the bounty warrants were being issued, this was proof that he had served in the Revolutionary War. This is simply not the case. If the land was claimed inside Virginia, then it was not claimed on a military bounty warrant.

The bounty land warrants were transferable. A soldier could sell his warrant to another soldier, or even to a person who had not seen any military service. Many soldiers did just that. The years following the Revolutionary War were very hard ones, with runaway inflation and widespread poverty, and many soldiers sold their warrants for a fraction of their worth. Some individuals were able to amass huge tracts of land in the military districts on purchased warrants. So, if you find an ancestor using a military bounty warrant to obtain land in the military districts of Ohio or Kentucky, that alone is not proof of military service.

The so-called "Bounty Warrant" files, then, contain affidavits concerning the soldiers' service, usually from superior officers but sometimes from former comrades in the ranks. The evidence may be nothing more than a terse statement of the facts --- rank, length of service, unit --- or it could consist of letters, copies of orders, lengthy testimonials from the soldiers applying for the land --- almost anything that would support a claim of service.

In one case a soldier submitted as proof of his having been in service at a particular time, a dated letter from his commanding officer to another officer. The letter seems to have nothing at all to do with this soldier until the last couple of sentences. Then the commander mentioned that he was sending the soldier along under guard, to be punished for having stolen and eaten a sheep, with the comment, "It's steal sheep or starve." says the poor soldier." I wonder if the soldier didn't steal this letter as well.

Another affidavit was in the form of a series of questions and answers concerning the service of a Colonel Henry Aimes, who began his military career as a Captain. To establish whether or not Aimes had ever

been dismissed from the service, the questioner asked: "Was or was not this Captain Henry Aimes for any cause ever dishonored during his term of service? Pointedly: was he cashiered or superseded during his 3 years' service?" Aimes's old comrade volunteered more than was asked when he answered the question: "This Captain Aimes would fight anybody any how. He was imperious, stiff, and unpleasant, but he was never cashiered, superseded, nor dishonored, in no way."

If a soldier died before he claimed his bounty land, his widow or children, or other legal heirs, could file a claim. Before they were given the warrant, however, they had to submit sufficient proofs and powers of attorney to establish that they were entitled to it. These proofs are usually found in the Military Certificate files in the Land Office. In cases where there were many decendants filing several years after the end of the war, these proofs may include genealogical charts to establish who was entitled to the warrants. Sometimes copies of the soldiers' wills are found. One of the most poignant wills found among the Military Certificates is that of a free black soldier. He directed his wife to apply for the warrant, then once she had obtained it, to sell it, and use the money to buy one of their children out of slavery.

There are also some sad records among the Rejected Claims. Most of these rejected claims date from the 1830's, when many of the veterans still living were in their seventies and eighties. Their officers were no doubt long dead, as were most of their comrades, so there was no one left to testify for them. For this lack of supporting evidence their claims were rejected, and they lost an opportunity to earn a few dollars by selling the warrant. While there were undoubtedly a few attempts to defraud the Commonwealth, most of the soldiers' statements have the ring of truth, especially considering the elaborate lengths they went to, to record every odd scrap of information about their service they could recall, on the off chance it might convince the Governor to approve their claim. One old gentleman even swore that as he lay wounded on the field of battle, General Washington himself rode up and spoke to him, and gave directions for his care. That seems so transparent a fabrication, that it probably really happened. Many records of service such as payrolls and muster rolls were at that time unavailable to the soldier, because they were tucked away in obscure offices or even still in the hands of the officers who created them. I want to mention, in this regard, Governor James Wood, who had been a colonel in the Revolutionary War and a brigadier general afterwards, and was governor in the 1790's. He kept many such rosters in his own hands, and was one of those rare men who would stop whatever he was doing to help an old soldier. Many soldiers got warrants who would not otherwise have done so, because James Wood took the time to search through his papers until he found the proof of service. There must be hundreds of affidavits in his tiny handwriting, scattered throughout the Bounty Warrant files. He also helped soldiers get pensions, and I plan to quote from one of his affidavits on that subject later.

Of course, not all soldiers got bounty land warrants, not all who were qualified applied, and there were thousands of soldiers who were ineligible, either because their term of service was too short, or because they served in the militia instead of in the state or continental line.

The most likely source of information for these soldiers is in the various types of pay records kept by the State Auditor's Office. (I will include in this category the pay and muster rolls filed in the National Archives and indexed by Eckenrode in his 1912 volume.) These records tend to be extremely cryptic regarding the soldiers service. An entry in an Auditor's Account Book might read that John Jones was issued a pay warrent in, say, 1783, "for service in the Militia of this State;" or "for service in the Militia of this state in 1781;" or "for service in the Militia of Bote-tourt County in 1781;" or "for service in Capt. James Smith's Company of Botetourt County militia in 1781." Not very much to go on. And, unfortunately for the hopes and expectations of many researchers, that is often all the record of service that there is.

There are, of course, other types of service records in the archives, which I will lump together as "Miscellaneous." They include size rolls; court martial records; appointments of militia officers found in county court order books; a few militia payrolls; militia classes; the Illinois Papers and Clark Papers; legislative petitions; and pension records.

We have two size rolls, each with a strange, arbitrary title: one is called "Revolutionary Army, Vol. I. Register." and the other is known as the "Chesterfield Supplement." They are both indexed by Eckenrode, and each is a gold mine of information of the sort that genealogists are always hoping to find but never do. They not only contain the names, ages, place of birth, county of residence, when and where enlisted, and for how long, but the soldier's height, color of eyes and hair, and complexion. The reason these volumes were compiled beginning about 1780, was to help provide a description for newspaper advertisements. Then if a soldier deserted, he might be more easily recaptured. Unfortunately for the researcher, only a very few soldiers, relatively speaking, are listed. The chances of finding your ancestor are extremely remote.

There are court martial records for Augusta County militia only, and we have a card file index to the volume containing them. If you find your ancestor therein, don't feel too badly. Most of the offences were minor --- failing to attend a muster, for instance, and probably every county had a big thick book like this one at one time.

The militia was organized on a county basis. The counties were divided into districts called "companies" which were used administratively for various purposes, including taxation. In the past some researchers have gotten excited when they found their ancestor listed early in the Revolution in someone's "company." Very patriotic fellow, they figure. I'm sorry, but usually its just a tax list, not a military roll, especially when the only rank appears opposite the captain's name at the top of the roll. The captain was also the tax collector, or the compiler of the tax list.

The militia of each county was organized into a regiment under an officer with the rank of Colonel, who was also known as the County Lieutenant, after the English custom. There might be one or two battalions in the regiment, each under a Lieutenant Colonel; a major was the executive officer in each battalion, and the soldiers were organized into companies

under captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, the lowest ranking commissioned officer.

When a vacancy occurred among the commissioned officers, usually because of death, resignation, or for moving out of the county, the county court would recommend officers for promotion. Usually the most senior officer below the grade vacated would be recommended. The recommendation was entered in the county court order book along with the rest of the court's business, and a copy was sent to the Governor. He then issued a commission appointing the officer to the new rank, and that officer came before his county court with his commission and took an oath of loyalty, Gwathmey has indexed these recommendations and oath-takings found buried in the court order books, so that many officers' names are recorded that would otherwise be lost.

There were probably a hundred times more enlisted men in the militia than there were officers, but unfortunately the records concerning the privates are very scarce. Only a few rolls have survived, perhaps because the militia was so seldom called into active service for a period of eight days or more, the minimum necessary to be paid by the state. There was a reason for this neglect of the militia and resulting scarcity of records --- they were notoriously unreliable in a fight, or rather, they could often be relied upon to run away at a crucial moment: just as the enemy charged, for instance. To be fair to the militia, however, what could you expect of troops who had received almost no formal training, in the face of the British Army, one of the best-drilled fighting forces in the world?

The militia has been very much maligned, perhaps not always justly. The regular Continental Army officer was probably happy enough to see the militia man when he came to the army as a draftee, and we do have a record of the militia draft for Culpeper County only, called the "Culpeper Classes." In 1781, because the level of voluntary enlistment into the Continental line had fallen so low, even with such inducements as the bounty land offer, the General Assembly authorized a draft of the militia to fill the state's quota for the regular army. Each county divided its ** into groups or classes of 12 or 13 men each, cast lots or drew straws, and the lucky winner got to go serve in the regular army for eighteen months. The "Culpeper Classes" is a slender volume listing the militia of that county in their classes, and indicating which men were drafted. There is a card file index to this record.

Even though the war on the Eastern seaboard has received most of the publicity from historians, we must not forget that there was a war in the West as well. I refer to the Old Northwest, particularly the present states of Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois. Beginning about 1778, a remarkable man named George Rogers Clark commanded a small, mixed army of militia and regular state troops, which became known as the Illinois Regiment. The men who served in the regiment were mostly residents of that part of Virginia which is now Kentucky, and the regiment saw much activity against the British and Indians in what was known then as the "Illinois Country." The archives has about 200 muster and pay rolls for the regiment and for the various Kentucky militia units which were associ-

**militia (word omitted)

ated with it. These rolls were indexed by Eckenrode. We also have Clark's official papers, including letters, accounts, and thousands of expense vouchers, some of which have been indexed by Gwathmey.

Clark had a lot of trouble being reimbursed for his expenses by the state, thanks to a very complicated financial system, and the reluctance of the government to spend the taxpayer's money on anything it had not decided to purchase itself. It was therefore a never-ending struggle for men like Clark to get paid back for money they had expended on such transitory items as foodstuffs and other supplies. Often their only recourse was to petition the General Assembly directly for relief, and this they did, generals and soldiers alike, on every conceivable subject, but usually financial. The "Legislative Petitions," as they are called, are arranged alphabetically by county, then chronologically starting with 1776. They are partially indexed by Eckenrode. They constitute the only source of names, in fact, for some militia soldiers and officers. All the members of the militia of Orange County, for instance, signed a petition complaining bitterly about the militia draft of 1781, asking that the period of service be cut back from 18 to 12 months or even less.

The last group of military service records I want to discuss are the pension records. The state of Virginia paid a few small pensions to disabled veterans and to their widows, but most were eventually taken over and paid by the federal government. The U.S. Congress passed dozens of acts revising the pension laws over the years. The federal pension papers are in the National Archives and are indexed in a thick volume entitled Index to Revolutionary War Pension Applications. We have this volume in the archives. As far as original pension records are concerned, we have those few that were issued by Virginia, and there is a file card index to them. The records are very interesting, and contain doctor's opinions concerning the disabilities, affidavits of service, powers of attorney, receipts, and so on.

One of the pensions was granted to a Captain Leonard Cooper, who lost his leg in the service of his country.

"I do with the advice of the Council of State hereby Certify That Leonard Cooper, aged about 38 years, late a Captain in the 4th Virginia Regiment, whose annual pay was One Hundred & forty four pounds, was disabled in the service of the United States, by a wound which occasioned the amputation of his right leg; and he is allowed the sum of Fifty pounds yearly, to commence from the first day of January 1787.

Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia at Richmond this 23d day of April 1787.

T. Meriwether

Edw: Randolph"

(92-7)

"Sometime in the Course of the Campaign 1779, a Dispute arose on the Parade Ground while the Army lay at Pompton Plains in the State of New Jersey, between Captain Abraham Kirkpatrick and Captain Leonard Cooper, after much abuse and ill Language on

the part of Kirkpatrick he proceeded to strike the said Captain Cooper several strokes with a Cane --- that Captain Cooper not Showing a disposition to demand Satisfaction, was informed by many Officers of his Own Corps that unles he did he must leave the Regiment, as they were Determined he shoud not rank as an Officer; upon which he gave the said Kirkpatrick a Challenge, which was Accepted and a Duel fought with Pistols, in which the said Cooper received a wound that Occasioned an Amputation Above his right knee. after Captain Cooper's recovery (upon the application of myself and several Other Officers) he was admitted to the Corps of Invalid in which he Continued until the final Discharge of that Corps.

Given under my hand this 23d day April 1787

James Wood Late(?) B.G."

(92-8)

(added note: Cooper drowned in the Shenandoah River on May 21, 1821)

There is one group of records which is referred to by a variety of names: non-military service records, patriotic service, impressed property claims, or Public Service Claims, as they are termed in the archives. We have a card file index to them. At least one patriotic organization considers an ancestor's being mentioned among these records as sufficient evidence for membership. According to the popular view, these records show that even though a citizen was unable to serve in the army, he might still have enough patriotism to donate his material possessions to the cause. The only problem with this view is that the records do not support it one way or the other.

By 1780 paper currency had become so worthless that people were unwilling to sell supplies to the army. The General Assembly responded with a law authorizing Commissioners of the Provision Law for each county to seize necessary property and give the owner a certificate in return. The owner then took the certificate to a meeting of the county court and had it authenticated for payment. The court sent the original certificate and a copy of their proceedings, called a court booklet, to a commissioner in Richmond, who then issued a pay warrant to reimburse the citizen for his property. Here is one such claim followed through the procedure.

("Public Service Claim" Certificate)

"Bedford County, Nov 8th.1781. I Hearby Certify that I have Rec'd of John Hook tow* Beeves Waighing Seven hundred & twenty five pounds for Publick Use givin under my hand.

725 a B --~~E~~ 9,, 1. 3

Christopher Irvine DC T Lan[?]"

(PSC Campbell Co. Court Booklet)

"To John Hook for 1 Iron Kettle £1,,7.4. furnished the Militia on their March to S. Carolina Oct. 80 --- To Ditto for 6 Bushels Corn. 42 3/4 . To Lot Bacon & 20 Galls. Whiskey furnished Continental Troops Feb. 81 --- To Ditto for 1 Bushel Salt for British Prisoners & Guards Feb. 81. £3.0.0 --- To

*as written on certificate.

Ditto for 725 ToWt. Jr. Beef fur Upper Irvine Com. Pro. Law."

(PSC Commissioners Book I, pp 285-286)

"1 John Hook for beef furnished Comr: Pro: Law Bedford
— ditto £9.1.3"

"August 7, 1783

6 Warrants to John Hook for damages done two horses
impressed by Major Criddenden for Public use. P Cert. 42.10 "
allowed by the Court of Campbell
2 £ 5 2 £ 10 £10.10 £2.

Prisoners of War

1 Warrant to John Hook for Salt furnished PW P Cert 1.12 "
allowed by the Court of Campbell "

Theoretically one could join a patriotic society on this man's so-called public service, although I cannot find that anyone ever has. The reason may be that this man was John Hook, one of the most infamous and obnoxious Loyalists in the state of Virginia. The story goes that he even sued for damages after the state took his beef, and Patrick Henry, acting as the lawyer on behalf of the Commonwealth, got the case laughed out of court.

I cannot help but wonder how many other Loyalists lie hidden in the Public Service Claims. I imagine that many patriotic Commissioners of the Provision Law, charged with taking from their neighbors property which they would not freely sell, would first seize the property of a known or suspected Loyalist, before they would deprive a fellow patriot.

We have seen tonight, I hope, that the records do not always prove what they are often presupposed to prove. I also hope that you will agree with me that what the records DO tell us is just as interesting, maybe more so, as what we WANT them to tell us.

In closing, I would like to mention one last myth about the men of the Revolution: that they were a grim, serious lot. Of course, they had a good deal to be serious about, and we do owe them our respect for their courage and sacrifices.

But one old veteran, applying for a federal pension, dredging up every scrap of information he could recall in order to prove his claim, remembered an obscure order issued by General Washington in the depths of that terrible winter at Valley Forge, when the men left bloody footprints in the snow. The General had to strictly forbid any further displays of bad discipline, such as then were going on between the Virginia and the Pennsylvania troops. And do you know what they were?

Snowball fights.

Thank you.

(John Salmon, we thank you for a most informative talk!)

ABRAM CRABTREE

The original of this petition is at the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond, Va, 23219. Ask for petition Abram Crabtree, # 8880, 7 Dec 1827, Russell Co, Legislative Petitions, Box B, 1815-1833.

page: Petition of Abram Crabtree / 2 Documents = Jan'y 17th 1831 / ref'd to Rev'y Claims / Rejected & Reported 4th Feb (18)31.

page

To the General assembly of Virginia

The petition of Abram Crabtree of the County of Russell would respectfully represent to your Honorable body that his was born in the year 1750 and until Sept 1776 was remarkably healthy strong and robust. He was engaged in many of the military adventures which occurred in the first settlement of the Western Country. He was a spy, and as such was sent out from Harrison's fort on the North fork of Holston and served sixty five days, at the daily hazard of his life. He was afterward induced by Col'o Arthur Campbell and Col. Christian to go with the Army on the Cheochee expedition. He did so cheerfully being in fine health & vigor and a remarkably good woodsman, having in one day in the month of September from nine o'clock in the morning till sunset walked from Blackmore's Station on Clinch to the big Salt lick on Holston in Washington County, a distance of seventy miles. He attended the Army at the special solicitation of the commanders aforesaid and was accompanied by two of his brothers, who were the only members of the family old enough to leave home. Your petitioner marched with the Army to Long Island on Holstein, where he was taken sick with a fever of a very malignant character. He continued to march with the army the sick but frequently gave out and his brothers at night would return in search of him and find him entirely exhausted on the road side

page

He kept on however untill the army ? _____ ? & the three springs near Boyd mountains on the Cherokee trace, when your petitioner failed entirely? His fever raged with violence and fell into his legs one of which has remained Sore and Swelled to this day, without one hour's intermission. Your petitioner was sent home and remained under the care of a nurse thirty-two weeks, when he partially recovered but has never been able to earn a sussistence in consequence of his leg. He has made out heretofore to subsist on the earnings of his youth but is now in extreme old age, an object of common charily. In this situation he appeals with the confidence to the Justices of his country. He cannot believe that his appeal will be rejected while thousands who have gone through the ceremony of enlistment in the regular service, without having rendered half the service which your petitioner has rendered and without having incurred by that service any bodily injury are revelling on the bounty of their country. Your petitioner thinks it unnecessary to address any argument to your Honorable Body in support of his claims. He States the facts that he has rendered good service to his country in the day of her need and that in rendering that service he has incurred an incurable malady, which has utterly disqualified him, from earning a sussistence, even if he were forty years

page

younger than he is. He prays for such assistance from his country as will enable him to enjoy at least the necessaries of life during the brief remnant of his days and as in duty bound he will ever pray

Abram Crabtree

(page) ISAAC AND JACOB CRABTREE AFFIDAVITS

(page) I Isaac Crabtree of the County of Overton and state of Tennessee after being duly sworn He depose and say that in the year 1776 I was fortified with my Brother Abraham Crabtree at a fort at that time called Harrisons fort in the County of Washington in the state of Virginia that he well recollect that the said Abraham served a regular tour of duty of Sixty days service as a spy under James Cratree a Lieutenant and then the Commandant at that fort after which service, he was requested by Col's Campbell and Christic, to unite with them and became a soldier, for the purpose of going against the Cherokee nation of Indians, that he did so, and went to Rendevous at the Long Island of Holston from thence he marched some distance with the main army, and was taken sick with a disease, called in the army the "Slow Fever" some time in the month of September 1776, and continued thus affected at the place first attacked until the month of February following when by the assistance of friend and rotation he was enabled to reach home -- the disease immediately fell in his legs' and so disabled him that he has been rendered helpless ever since, and by no means has he been able to attend to his ordinary duties, that hs is now

(page) distitute and helpless and dependent upon exertions of a daughter and wife now nearly eighty years old that they afford him but a scanty and lean support this affiant further states that previous to his Brother Abraham entering the service as aforesaid it was well known that he was an unusually hearty man, that but few men enjoyed the same health, that he verily believes and has no doubt that his afflictions were brought upon him, in consequence of exposure in the service aforesaid; that his Brother, Abraham is this day (being his birth day) seventy nine years old. Given under my hand this sixth day of July 1829.

Isaac Crabtree

I Jacob Crabtree Sen'r of the county of Lee and state of Virginia do depose and say that the statement aforesaid of Isaac Crabtree is just and true most of the facts and circumstances having happened under his notice, and within his knowledge Given under my hand the sixth day of July 1829

Jacob Crabtree

(page) Virginia Lee County Va

I William Feiskell a Justice of the peace for the County aforesaid in the state of Virginia, do hereby certify, that Isaac Crabtree & Jacob Crabtree, this day personally appeared before me and made oath that the foregoing statement is just and true. Given under my hand this sixth day of July 1829.

Wm Feiskell, JP

(page) W. H. Remine Af't -- Crabtree

(page) William H Remine being sworn and saith that he has been acquainted with Abraham Crabtree, nearly forty years. All that time he knows that he has been a cripple in his leg he understood it was occasioned by a fever that fell in his leg while in the service against the Cherokees, in the time of the Revolutionery ware, and that the sd Abraham Crabtree has been very much afflicted with his leg ill able at best to make a living and is now very old and infirm and withal needy that he has been a sober industrious man as much so as any man could in his afflicted condition as to drinkin I never knew or heard of his being drunk. Wm H Remine

Sworn to and subscribed before me Crabtree Price a justice of the peace in and for the county of Russell in the State of Virginia this 16th day of November 1830.

Crabtree Price

(page) Crabtree

(page) Russell County to wit Personally appeared before the undersigned a justice of the peace in and for said County Crabtree Price of lawful age who made oath in due form that he has known Abraham Crabtree more than thirty years. and has always understood that he served in a campaign against the Cherokee indians and that whilst in that service he was afflicted with a fever (which fever) ultimately fell into his legs; and from the time the said Price first knew said Crabtree one of his (sd Crabtree) legs has been verry sore and he rendered verry lame thereby

Crabtree Price

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of August 1829. Wm Price jp I William Price do hereby certify that I know that the facts stated in foregoing affidavit are true

W'm Price

Sworn and subscribed to before me the 17th day of August 1829

Crabtree Price J.P.

* * * * *

(page) John Collys Aft.

(page) Russell County to wit This day John Colly appeared before me undersigned a justice of the peace in the (?)Afor said county and made oath in lawful form that he has known Abraham Crabtree since the year 1781 has known him to be afflicted with a sore leg from that time to the present occasioned (as he has always understood) by a fever having fallen into his leg which fever he understood still understands he took while in the service in the Cherokee War. Given under my hand this 18th day of November 1830.

Wm Price J.P.

* * * * *

(page) Sworn to before me this twenty-fifth day of November 1829

Crabtree Price J.P.

McFarlane's Affidavit

(page) Russell County to wit This day personally appeared before Crabtree Price a Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid Colo James McFarlane being duly sworn deposed & saith. He has been acquainted with Abraham Crabtree (who he understands is petitioning the Legislature of Virginia for a pension) upwards of forty years When he was first acquainted with the said Abraham he complained of a sore leg and has been in that situation ever since, as he beleives. This affiant always understood it was (?)occasioned by a fever which the said Abraham got during the time he was in the war against the Cheroche Indians. Abraham Crabtree is now in indigent Circumstances, and it seems unable much longer to support himself, his leg at this time is very sore, which renders him in his opinion unable to give him support. Abraham Crabtree has always been since this affiants acquaintance with him a temperate man man never intoxicated with spiritious liquors to his recollections. Crabtree appears to be a man about eighty years of age and further saith

not.

James McFarlane

* * * * *

(page) John W Price -- Affidavit

(page) Russell County to Wit

This day personally appeared before me William Price a justice of the peace for said county John W Price and made oath that he has been acquainted with Abraham Crabtree upwards of twenty years, has known him to be a cripple from, as he always understood) the fever having falen into his leg while in the service of his country in the Revolutionary War, said Crabtree has been a man of sobriety industry and uncommon fortitude is now old poor & infirm and must have some assistance as a pensioner of otherwise shortly or continue a sufferer a few more days dependent on the cold hand of charity for his scanty support. Given under my hand this 17th day of Nov 1830

Wm Price J.P.

page: Richard Price - Aft.

page: Russell County to wit

This day Richard Price appeared before the undersigned a justice of the peace in forsaid County and being sworn in lawful form saith that he has know Abraham Crabtree for nearly forty years and has known that he has been afflicted with a sore leg which he has always understood was the effect of a fever caught while in the public service on an expedition against the cherokee Indians. Given under my hand this 18th day of November 1830

Wm Price jp

From "The Genealogical Society of Northeast Texas," Paris, TX: Clay Conner of Indiana is going to do some extensive research into the Cook line and bring out a booklet on the Cooks. Any of you having any data on the Cook line that will Clay in this work should share it with him. The Cook descendants of Valentine Cook Sr. have a long and important history. Several of Valentine's sons were Methodist ministers, one being the first Methodist minister ever to hold a charge West of the Trans-Allegheny Mountains! There is much recorded history in the annals of the Methodist Church pertaining to the preacher sons of Valentine Sr. Send Cook data to -- Clay Connor, 6350 E. 56th, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226 (Note: Clay will store all Cook/Cooke data sent in before Dec. 1982 and then sort it out.)

RESEARCH RIDES: Membership car-pooling to Archives and Courthouses. Place your name on the list for notification by mail or phone to: Margaret Thompson, 4528 Wyndale Ave. SW, Roanoke, Va 24018. Trips will originate in Roanoke. If you are able to drive sometime, advise.

PLASTERS CEMETERY

This cemetery is located about one mile east of Vesta, Patrick County, Virginia, on US 58 on the south side of the highway. There is a Virginia State Police Radio Relay Station beside this cemetery. The caretaker of this cemetery is Mrs. Lottie Clifton Wood, General Delivery, Vesta, Va.

Maynard Leon Cassell, January 1, 1947 - January 29, 1973.

Penseanna C. Cassell, June 6, 1890 - October 2, 1965.

Married February 6, 1910

J. Henry Cassell, December 26, 1888 -

Dorothy Virginia Cassell, March 1, 1915 - January 13, 1926.

Verna Edith Cassell, December 26, 1910 - June 5, 1912.

Jess A. Massey, March 22, 1898 - May 12, 1942.

Pearl A. Massey, July 5, 1901 -

Infant - Carl Massey, Born - Died, May 22, 1931.

Infant of J. T. & Verdina Massey, Died May 23, 1932.

Infant of J. T. & Verdina Massey, Died October 13, 1935.

Verdina Massey, March 1, 1912 - October 15, 1935.

James T. Massey, September 25, 1900 - May 21, 1945.

C. T. Plasters -(This is an old soapstone tombstone without any dates given).

Inft. Dau. of T. B. & Elisha Plaster (No dates given).

Gereol Massey, August 26, 1908 - November 7, 1910.

Charlie T. Massey, March 22, 1896 - July 1, 1921.

Tom B. Massey, June 2, 1869 - September 20, 1931.

Elisha Plasters Massey, August 31, 1875 - June 26, 1939.

William P. DeHart, July 4, 1902 - January 18, 1962.

Celia Jane DeHart, February 6, 1871 - October 28, 1957.

Thomas J. DeHart, October 29, 1861 - May 4, 1947.

Darthulia Lee, March 19, 1860 - March 10, 1949.

W. W. Lee, February 9, 1849 - September 10, 1927.

contributed by R. Vaughn Cassell, PO Box 269, Wytheville, Va. 24382

Ruby Wood, (New grave, no stone).

Elizabeth Massey, November 22, 1832 - January 26, 1914.

Nancy Jane Boyd, DE 4 (Very old stone, not legible).

Mary E. Clifton, March, 1849 - December, 1902. (No day shown).

Tolbert Clifton, 1850 - 1908.

Lucinda J. Radford, November 23, 1841 - May 2, 1930.
Dau. of A. J. Cassell.

L. S. Cassell, May 8, 1861 - April 21, 1948.

Martha E. Cassell, December 6, 1865 - October 24, 1949.

Austin M. Clifton, January 18, 1876 - April 22, 1959.

Mattie Jane Clifton, October 5, 1881 - July 31, 1947.

Daniel F. Clifton, October 23, 1900 -
India Wood Clifton, February 7, 1909 - April 27, 1966.

Joyce Ann Clifton, 1944 - 1944.

William I. Austin, February 18, 1900 - February 21, 1921.

Henry C. Austin, February 10, 1917 - January 18, 1929.

Beulah M. Austin, May 18, 1919 - July 9, 1919.

A. Green Austin, September 15, 1881 - December 1, 1933.

Rosa Lee Austin, February 12, 1881 - March 21, 1959.

James W. Austin, September 15, 1915 -

Ida Sutphin Austin, October 3, 1912 - February 13, 1949.

John A. Hall, January 17, 1871 - November 2, 1949.

Fannie R. Hall, December 30, 1874 - April 20, 1958.

Alga D. Clifton, April 28, 1887 - June 23, 1968.

Rosa R. Clifton, July 28, 1894 - December 26, 1940.

Infant of N. B. Cassell, February 25, 1939 - March 3, 1939.

Albert W. Rakes, January 31, 1873 - November 11, 1949.

Sarah E. Rakes, November 9, 1876 - March 11, 1942.

James M. Rakes, March 20, 1911 - April 5, 1974.

Daniel L. Slaydon, November 8, 1921 - August 17, 1977.

Ethel C. Slaydon, 1908 -

Harold Thomas Wright - Died January 28, 1980.
57 years, 5 months, 26 days.

Arzie E. Clifton, October 4, 1910 - November 11, 1973.

Vada H. Clifton, October 12, 1920 - April 26, 1971.

Laura A. Hylton, January 29, 1871 - February 25, 1946.

Violet J. Hylton, April 29, 1842 - March 6, 1902.

E. Taylor Plasters, July 2, 1848 - April 18, 1887.

Henrietta Plasters, May 5, 1852 - October 18, 1883.
his wife

Emory L. Cassell, 1893 - 1904.

Austin D. Cassell, 1870 - 1922.

Belle P. Cassell, 1873 - 1933.

William Eugene Cassell, 1895 - 1953.

Katherine Rorrer, May 16, 1907 - July 8, 1930.
wife of P. L. Cassell

J. D. Spencer, January 30, 1862 - September 28, 1942.

O. R. Spencer, January 24, 1865 - November 27, 1942.

Alexander Spencer, August 31, 1900 - July 15, 1903.

Infant child of J. D. & Octavo Spencer, Born & Died, July 22, 1890.

Luvana DeHart, January 5, 1834 - February, 1867. (Day not shown).

Thomas DeHart, Co. A, 24 Va Inf., CSA.

Elitia M. DeHart, November 5, 1857; - June 7, 1892.

Adie M. DeHart, January 13, 1890 - November 24, 1894.

Robert L. Rorrer, 1865 - 1938. Husband.

Naoma Rorrer, 1870 - 1964. Wife.

Emeline Hylton, July 17, 1837 - August 30, 1912.

Grace U. Clifton, March 28, 1911 - May 14, 1937.

Fred R. Clifton, May 1, 1905 - May 12, 1980.

Tazewell G. Hall, March 14, 1870 - February 27, 1939.

Lucinda H. Hall, February 29, 1880.-

Sarrah Hall, 1855 - 1943.

Marvin R. Wood, August 14, 1931 - December 9, 1935.

Charles Alex Wood, May 19, 1896 - January 29, 1965.
Married May 26, 1921

Callie Clifton Wood, October 8, 1898.-

Ronnie R. Rakes, 1948 - 1966.

Theodore R. Rakes, 1912 - 1978.

Johnnie B. Wood, June 2, 1912 - July 16, 1972.

Married November 29, 1933

Lottie C. Wood, November 8, 1912 -

The above inscriptions were taken from the Plasters Cemetery on 3 April 1981 by Ray Vaughn Cassell.

NORTH CAROLINA GRAVEYARD

Contributed by
Bruce Anderson
310 W Lexington St.
Wytheville, VA 24382

Tombstone Inscriptions from an Abandoned Graveyard on the Estate of William Henry Speas (dec.) Located in Winston-Salem, N.C. (Note: Transcribed by a grandson, Bruce Anderson, Jr., Wytheville, Va, on 6 July 1980.)

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| No. 42 | JOSEPH BINKELI
Ndi 1761 Den 1794 | MARCIACA THARINA NOLEM
GEBOREM DEW 8MARZ 1802 GSTO RBEA DENZI
JUL 1803 |
| No. 34 | Jon georg Bocke ^M :Meimck
Nodt 1758 de ^M 1786 | HENRICH SCHA
BORN APRIL 4 1767 DEPART OCTOBER 7 1806 |
| 36 | Anna Maria Chitty Wachau
d 7 Dec 1799 A 20J 9M 21T

JOHN EHLER
born 1754 died 14 Jan. 1804 | John Shause
born 26 Sept 1788 dep "11 June 1821
Age 32y 8M 15d |
| No. 56 | Chrifz A Leinback
dep. 77 Sep. 1800 | #48 Elizabeth Shemel
born 24 March 1760 in Pennsylvania
deP 6th Nov 1797
Age 37Y 7M 2W |
| 59 | PHILIP JACOB MEYER Befhania
born Oct. 25 1771 died Sep 22 1801 | |
| | LEWIS MICKY
was born April 1 st 1775 AT BETHABARA
departed Sep. 22 1844 Aged 69y 6m 14d | |
| | JOHN NILSON
born 1751 died 1810 | Anna SiHOUSE
born June 18th, 1801
died Febr 7th 1845 |

BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1870 Mortality Schedule

The following scheduly is from the 1870 census mortality schedule. The original is at the Virginia State Archives, Richmond, Virginia and is on microfilm. This was copied from microfilm at the LDS Library, Roanoke, Va.

Columns: (line no.) 1. House number. 2. Name 3. Age 4. Sex - male (m), female (f) 5. Color - White (W), Black (B), Mulatto (M), Chinese (ch), Indian (I). 6. Married (M) or widowed (w) 7. Place of birth 8. father of foreign birth 9. mother of foreign birth. 10. Month of death. 11. occupation 12. cause of death.

- page 1. Warm Spring Township.
- Line 1. McDANNALD, Nellie = 10/12 = f = w = 0 = Bath Co, Va = 0 = 0 = 0 = Sept = 0 = Inflammation of the Brain.
- 2. KOOGLER, John G = 60 = m = w = m = Rockingham = 0 = 0 = Mar = farm laborer = dropsy of the chest
- 3. HAMILTON, Charles W = 7/12 = m = w = m = Bath Co = 0 = 0 = July = 0 = disease unknown
- 4. KINCAID, Margaret J P = 40 = f = w = m = Bath Co = 0 = 0 = Dec = housekeeper = disease of the heart.
- 5. VANCE, Wallace = 9/12 = m = w = 0 = Bath Co = 0 = 0 = Feby 0 = Congestion of the Brain
- 6. LACY, Elizabeth = 77 = f = w = w = Orange Co = 0 = 0 = July 21 = housekeeper = diarhara

- page 1: Cedar Creek Township
- 1. CONLEY, Catharine = 85 = f = w = w = Hanover Co = 0 = 0 = June = housekeeper = apoplexy
- 2. MUSTOR, Metamora = 2 = f = w = 0 = Bath Co = 0 = 0 = Mch = 0 = disease unknown
- 3. MOON?, Henry Clay = 25 = m = b = m = Alleghaney = 0 = 0 = Mch? = farm laborer = consumption of the lungs.
- 4. FRY, J D = 51 = m = w = m = Bath Co = 0 = 0 = July = farm laborer = disease unknown

- page 1: Williamsville Township
- 1. RATLIFF, Agnes = 68 = f = w = w = Va = 0 = 0 = Jany = house-keeper = dropsy
- 2. BURNS, Daniel = 67 = m = w = w = Bath Co = 0 = 0 = Mar = blacksmith = disease not known
- 3. BURNS, Eldridge A = 33 = m = w = w = do (Bath Co) = 0 = 0 = June = house carpenter = dropsy of the chest
- 4. SLY, Alfred = 24 = m = w = w = Augusta Co = 0 = 0 = Feby = farmer = disease not known
- 5. FAUCET?, Elizabeth = 48 = f = w = m = Rockbridge = 0 = 0 = do (Feby) = housekeeper = cancer
- 6. BROWN, Mary E = 70 = f = w = w = Rockbridge = 0 = 0 = Nov = do (housekeeper) = consumption of the lungs
- 7. CRAWFORD, John S = 54 = m = w = w = Augusta = 0 = 0 = Apl = farmer = disease of the heart.
- 8. HENRY, Jerusha? = 2 = f = b = 0 = Bath = 0 = 0 = Mch = 0 = disease unknown

- line 9. HAIGHT, Jane = 22 = f = b = w = -- = 0 = 0 = -- = house-keeper = lung disease
- 10. MAYSE, Mary = 66 = f = w = m = " " = 0 = 0 = Jan'r = keeping house = inflammation Rhemonatism
- 11. CAWLEY, Edward = 2/12 = m = w = 0 = --- = 0 = 0 = May = 0 = disease not known
- 12. HENRY, Reece = 1 = m = b = 0 = --- = 0 = 0 = " = 0 = " "

page 2 Milbro Township

- 1. WISE, Julia E = 39?34 = f = w = m = Alleghany Co = 0 = 0 = Oct = keeping house = consumption of the lungs
- 2. CHAPLIN, John = 68 = m = w = m = England = 0 = 0 = --- = farmer = from opening veins in his arm - suicide - bleed to death.
- 3. BROOKS, Mary = 44 = f = w = s = Augusta = 0 = 0 = Feby = " = consumption of the skin.

Copied from Lewisburg, (W) Va, newspaper from microfilm. Date of 17 Aug 1838. CALUMNY EXPOSED! Blacksburg, Montgomery Co, Va. July 11. TO THE PUBLIC--I feel my self under the disagreeable necessity of coming forward to contradict a false and malicious report which was put in circulation against me, by my enemies in the counties of Giles and Washington. The report is, that I have beat or stabbed a negro man, of my property, in such a manner that he will die; and some have even said, that he is already dead. Allow me to state the Facts, which are these:
 On Saturday morning, the 7th inst, a horse was offered to me to buy in Washington County. I got a switch and rode him some distance and returned him to the owner. I then went to the place where my negroes were at work with my teams. I asked one of the boys, why he had behaved so badly as he had done the day before. He gave me some saucy language, which provoked me to attempt to whip him. But he caught hold of me, and then I tried to throw him down and to tie him. I forgot to say that I had my knife in my hand, with which I was cutting the switch to pass away the time, and with no other view whatever. When we got into the affray, and while we were scuffling, I was astonished at discovering some blood on his clothes. I let him go, and then for the first time thought of my knife, which I found in my hand with the switch. I examined the boy and found a small cut under one of his arms, about one half inch deep at most, and about ths? of an inch wide, which was made during the scuffle; but how it was done, I don't know--It never made the boy sick, nor was it more painful than a cut on the finger of the same size would have been.--These are the facts. I submit them to a dispassionate public. WM. J. BARRIGER. Aug 10, 1838.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1850 Mortality Schedule

The following death abstracts are from the 1850 census mortality schedule. These are only the deaths recorded of those who were married. The original is at the Virginia State Archives and is on microfilm.

page 236

- Line 1. Wm Carmach = 83 yrs = male = widowed = b Md. = d Oct.
 2. Elizabeth Lindemood = 82 yrs = female = d May
 3. Kissiah ?Midwin??Nidwin? = 70 yrs = female = d April
 4. Elias? Rambo = 30 yrs = male = d Jany
 5. Rebecca White = 49 yrs = female = d Aug
 6. Francis Rosinbaum? = 31?35? = d May
 15. Patrick ?Manny? = 74 yrs = male = d April
 18. Saunder Rust = 31 yrs = male = d Jany
 22. Margaret Lyons = 34 yrs = female = d July
 33. Francis Fuller = 72 yrs = male = married = d July
 27. John Duff = 77 yrs = male = widowed = b Penn. = d Aug
 29. Mary Hawk = 72 yrs = female = married = d May
 30. Mary Smith = 51 yrs = female = d June
 32. Jessee ??Meeks?? = 72 yrs = male = b Jany
 33. Martin ?Methenty?? = 34 yrs = male = d Feb
 35. Ann ?Keeytor??Kington?? = 32 yrs = female = married = d March

page 237

1. Joseph Dalton = 58 yrs = male = married = Jany died
 2. ?Saml? Repass = 48 yrs = male = d Oct
 8. Lewis Smith = 68 yrs = male = widowed = d Feby
 9. Catherine Smith = 54 yrs = female = married = d Dec
 18. Richard Buskin = ___ yrs = male = widowed = b PA = d May
 19. Jno Barlow = 31 yrs = male = b NC = d Oct
 23. Jno Spoon = 7- yrs = male = d Mch
 30. Wm ?Nisly??Nidy?? = 72 yrs = male = d Nov
 31. Hugh C ?Nicely? = 55 yrs = male = d Oct
 32. Unis Eakin = 30 yrs = female = d Mch
 34. Lovinain Jones = 97 yrs = female = d Feby

page 238

1. John Moore = 54 yrs = male = married = b Jan
 3. Henry Minick = 76 yrs = male = married = b PA = d July
 4. Susanna ??Niaidow?? = 50 yrs = female = married = d Mch
 6. Mary Scott = 40 yrs = female = married = d June
 9. John Kisner = 80 yrs = male = married = d Oct
 11. Margaret ?Ludy??Sudy?? = 40 yrs = female = married = b Tenn = d Feb
 12. Catharine Doomfire?? = 40 yrs = female = married = d Jany
 13. John Hackett = 48 yrs = male = married = d May
 14. Noah Wall = 41 = married = male = d May
 16. Moses Snodgrass = 42 yrs = male = d March
 17. Wm ?Hickey?? = 47 yrs = male = d Dec
 22. Rachel Jamision = 90 yrs = female = widowed = d Feb
 24. Susan ??Spuck?? = 55 years = feamle = married = b unknown = d June
 27. Solomon Brooks = 48 yrs = male = d Feby
 28. Sarah J Bowman = 34 yrs = female = married = d Apl

Line 31. Epraim Estridge = 48 yrs = male = married = b NC = d Nov
 32. Ja^s? Jo^s?? Ball = 23 yrs = male = b SC = d Oct

page 239.

4. Robt E ??Brodley? Bradley?? = 44 yrs = male = married = d Nov
 6. Sarah Mullins = 70 yrs = female = widowed = d May

LEGISLATIVE PETITION

RUSSELL & TAZEWELL COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

The original of this petition is at the Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond Virginia, 23219. Ask for #8880, Russell County, Legislative Petitions, Box B, 1815-1833, date December 7, 1827.

page

No. 17 - Parts of Russell & Tazewell to be added to Logan County. / Dec 7, 1827
 = ref'd to Prop's / Dec 11th Reasonable / Dec 12th Resolution reported / Dec
 20th Bill drawn & Reported

page

To the Senate & house of delegates of Virginia the undersigned residents of those parts of Russell & Tazewell counties bordering on Logan County respectfully represent that they are so situated that they labor under great inconvenience on account of the immense distance they have to travel to their respective courthouse and cut off from the body of their counties by mountains almost impossible which would be from 80 to 100 miles if roads could ever be made; they are convenient enough to Logan Courthouse and therefore pray that your Hon'ble bodies may attach them to said County by extending the new line from the mouth of Elkhorn creek & running to the head of Lusters fork then with the dividing ridge to the head of the Pophaw fork to intersect the Kentucky line thence to the Tug fork of Sandy R. to the mouth of Knox and thence to the mouth of Elkhorn creek to the beginning. & as in duty bound ?etc?

page (all signatures written by same person)

samuel Hunley	Edman Murphey	frneley blankenship
John hunley	Michel cline	William Jones
Mines hunley	peter cline	William blankenship
James Estep	James Barker	Nathan Robenett
david pane	frederick trent	william luster
John pane	malachi deal (?Saul)	John whit
george charles	thomas smith	

(note: not sure of any of the spelling of the names - handwriting awful)

SCOTT COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1850 Mortality Schedule

The following are abstracts of deaths (married and old people) from the 1850 census mortality schedule. The original is at the Virginia State Archives, Richmond, Virginia, and on microfilm.

page 192

- Line 1. Keziah Lane = 100 yrs = female = widowed = b PA = d Sept
- 6. Isom Hensley = 78 yrs = male = widowed = d Sept
- 13. Benjamin Agee = 56 yrs = male = married = b Tenn = d April
- 14. James Farringsmooch? = 28 yrs = male = married = d Oct.
- 19. Henry Minick = 48 yrs = male = married = b Tenn = d Aug
- 25. Reece Price = 70 yrs = male = married = d Aug

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- 1. Margaret Pendleton = 35 yrs = female = married = Aug
- 6. Silas Flannery = 65 yrs = male = widowed = d Mar
- 8. Nancy Carter = 64 yrs = female = widowed = d Jany
- 13. George McConnell = 55 yrs = male = married = b PA = d Aug
- 15. Elizabeth Hallard? = 42 yrs = female = married = d Oct
- 16. Malenda Osborn = 21 yrs = female = married = d Nov
- 21. Joseph Stallard = 24 yrs = male = married = d May =
- 22. Nancy Egan = 65 yrs = female = married = d June
- 28. Louisa Flannery = 38 yrs = female = married = d July
- 30. Elishu Rhoton = 32 yrs = male = married = d Mar
- 31. Lucy Starnes = 28 yrs = female = married = d Aug
- 32. Mary Adams = 69 yrs = female = widowed = d Dec

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- 6. Rebecca McConnel = 39 yrs = female = married = d Feby
- 7. Louisa Walls = 31 yrs = female = married = d Dec
- 14. Samuel Robinett = 87 yrs = male = married = d May
- 15. Polly Johnson = 85 yrs = female = widowed = b PA = d June
- 16. Elizabeth Lewis = 60 yrs = female = married = d Jany
- 18. Rawley D Stallard = 45 yrs = male = married = d Dec
- 23. Rachael McCubbins = 70 yrs = female = widowed = b Pa = d June

ADOPTION: Walter Richards of Floyd County, Virginia.....married 1833.....Catherine Bowers, widow of Christopher Bowers.....change the name of Amanda Bowers to Amanda Richards.....7 January 1839. For complete copy of petition write to Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond, VA 23219, and ask for Petition of Walter Richards to change name of Amanda Bowers to Amanda Richards, Legislative Petitions, Floyd Co, Jan 15, 1839.

(A zerox copy of above petition has been placed in the Virginia Room)



LOOKING FOR ROOTS TAKES A LOT OF DIGGING
by Cheryl L Cromer *

Finding one's family roots in Southwestern Virginia requires careful digging into old, dusty records. But, as one genealogist said, "It's a world of discovery."

The Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society held its fourth annual workshop Saturday at First United Methodist Church in Salem.

"With the popularity of 'Roots,' availability of records and the increase in courses in genealogy, more people are dabbling in genealogy as a hobby," said Netti Schreiner-Yantis, a guest lecturer and past president of the National Genealogical Society.



*Roanoke Time & World-News, Sunday, July 19, 1981

Ms. Schreiner-Yantis, a professional genealogist and lecturer at the National Archives Genealogical Institute, spoke on "Early Settlers of Western Waters," settlers in what is now Montgomery, Floyd and Roanoke counties.

She is a trustee of the Board of Certification of Genealogists and lives in Springfield.

Anyone can trace his family tree, she said. "Start with yourself and go back....a lot of people try to hook onto some illustrious ancestor, for instance.

"Ask the older people in the family



Netti Schreiner-Yantis & John Salmon

questions, then use area resources -- county records, obituaries, tombstone records -- to connect the family."

Genealogists use library resources and government records as clues to family lines. Knowing the history of a state or county helps pinpoint migration trends, useful in tracing ancestors and their homes, Ms. Schreiner-Yantis said.

"If you know the history of your area, you can guess what records could have been made.

"Put your ancestors in their own background," she said. "Find out why and how they lived, not just who married whom."

John Salmon, head of the state records unit of the Virginia State Library Archives, spoke on "Revolutionary War Records in the State Library."
con't

Using records saves time and energy for the genealogist, he said.

"You can do an awful lot of research at home without tearing around the countryside. Just be sure to double check everything.

"What the records tell us depends on the emotional baggage we carry with us," Salmon said. In the enthusiasm of discovery, many people read into a record, assuming it is important because of the family link. "Go to the original source if at all possible."

After a journey to Maryland, Frieda Davison found her original source -- a 18th century tombstone to an ancestor's grave. She stopped in for the Salem meeting on her way home to Johnson City, Tenn.

"Genealogy is an addition," Mrs. Davison said, "You find the answer to one question and five more pop up."

A medical librarian at East Tennessee State University, Mrs. Davison began tracing her father's family a few years ago. "My father's a great storyteller. It dawned on me that somebody should be setting his stories down.

"Then I traced my mother's family, then my husband's.....it just snowballed."

Not every family has a famous ancestor, she said, "but there are always some characters in every family."

The hobby can be expensive "and time-consuming," said Inez St.Clair of Salem.

Mrs. St.Clair, a retired nurse, has traced one family line back to 1616. She and Eloise Crosswhite of Salem picked up the hobby after retiring.

"It's something new," said Mrs. Crosswhite, a retired schoolteacher. "I'm just having fun finding out what the world's all about."

* * *

Editor's note: Notice the map on the wall in the picture of Schreiner-Yantis & Salmon. This map is on a sheet. I do not know how Netti reproduced the map but one way would be a slide and projector or the use of an opaque projector in drawing the map on the sheet. A very compact way of traveling with a large map -- no tears and easy to see -- especially from the back row.

For a list of books published by Netti, write to Genealogical Books in Print, 6818 Lois Drive, Springfield, Va. 22150

For a list of the publications of the Virginia State Library, write to Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

A Home Study course is being offered by the National Genealogical Society 1921 Sunderland Place NW, Washington, DC 20036. Write them for details.

QUERIES

Dorothy Scott FIELDER, RFD 1, Box 29, Maryland, NY 12116
Need info on Friel SHUPE, b Feb. 14, 1849, Spring Valley, VA, d Oct. 27, 1925, Spring Valley; and his wife, Mary Jane DAVIS, b Feb. 13, 1844, Bridle Creek, VA., d Apr 27, 1928, Spring Valley, dau. of Churchill O. DAVIS, Their dau, Margaret Ann SHUPE, b July 18, 1875, Bridle; d July 15, 1950, Galax, VA, m Rush Carson FIELDER.

Lynda Stone BROWN, 12220 MacCorkle Ave, Chesapeake, WV. 25315
Nelson "Nels" MADDOX, b in Amherst Co. VA ca 1843. His bro, Daniel, b 12-4-1836, d 12-3-1910. They were possibly the sons of Nelson A. and Judy MADDOX? "Nels" m 3 times. Who were his wives? Related families are CASH, MAYS, ANGUS, MASSIE, and CAMPBELL. Would like to exc info.

HARGREAVES, Mrs. Catherine Armstrong, 124 Larch, Saginaw, MI 48602
Am interested in corres with any HARBISON researchers. My line apparently lived first in PA and then in Southwest VA before moving on to what is now KY by 1775. They still owned land in what is now Craig Co VA until 1798.

MORAN, Sebert, 1504 Carrollton Ave, Salem VA 24153
Need marriage info on Jas (Jeff) VIA b 1859 in Floyd Co VA. Also his children: Jim, Victor, Dale, Lina, Lizzie, Nannie and Pansie. Who did each one marry? Jas (Jeff) VIA's father was Anderson VIA, Jr. and his mother was Nancy MORAN. Prob went to WV in late 1800's. Also who was the father and mother of John COMPTON, who m Elizabeth ANDERSON Sept 25, 1827, in Halifax Co., VA?

CLICK, Maurice A., 1313 Ebttide Terrace, Olympia, WA 98502
Seek info on Ann/Anna VINYARD (WINGERT) who m Jacob GISH, Sr. Ann d in 1828 in Botetourt Co. Jacob & Ann GISH were parents of Priscilla GISH, who m James SNYDER and were grandparents of Catherine SNYDER, who m James GRAYBILL on Dec. 18, 1856. Seek bdate and parents of James SNYDER, m to Priscilla GISH in 1833. Lived in Botetourt Co VA.

FAMBUSH, Mrs. Bessie, 88 E. Front St., Richlands, VA 24641
Need info on John and Jane STINSON, who resided in Russell Co. VA in 1800. Known children - Alexander, Robert, Wm., James, John, Martha, Polly & Mary Jane.

BURNS, Mary Moore, Box 261, Rt # 1, Benton, TN 37307
Request info on SNAPP family - 1850 census of Hancock Co. TN shows William SNAPP b 1800, w Priscilla ?, Children - Elecaney, David, Christopher and Benjamin. They apparently came from somewhere in Lee Co. VA prior to moving to Hancock Co Tn. Who were William SNAPP's parents? What was his wife's maiden name? Who were her parents? This is my great grandparents on my mother's family.

MAYS, Judith A., 16616 Gaines Road, Broad Run, VA 22014
Need info on Charles and Margaret (BIAS??) JONES & their children, Byas Cezareo, Riley, Ethel, Bessie or Margaret. May be others. Byas b Monroe Co WV, d Mt. Grove, Bath Co. VA Married (1) Dovie JONES, (2) Charmie Ellen MORGAN (3) Ida Belle PRITT. He had a total of eleven children.

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PEIRCE, Robert A., P. O. Box 48, Hagerstown, IN 47346

Henry FULLHART bought land on Tinker Creek, Botetourt Co VA in 1798. His 1819 will mentions wife, Mary, sons John & Henry. Need Henry Sr's place and date of b, and his parents. Will exc on FULLHART, FRANTZ, GARST & Zug.

HARGREAVES, Mrs. Catherine Armstrong, 124 Larch, Saginaw, MI 48602

Would like info on any WITHROW (WITHEROW) families. Old document says William Withrow, Sr. "of Bartholomew Co., VA" There is no Bartholomew Co, VA. To what could this have referred? William left land in Washington Co., KY where my ancestors made their final settlement.

BURNS, Mrs. Mary M., Box 261, Rt #1, Benton, TN 37307

Hancock Co TN 1850 census shows James PERSELL (PERCELL) wife Elizabeth ?. They came from Lee Co VA to Hancock Co Tn. He was high sheriff in Lee Co VA prior to coming to TN. Children - Ersula b 1829, George W b 1831, Wm C. b 1836, Martin V. b 1838, James K. b 1842, Mary E. married Dr. Christopher SNAPP, and Lafayette J. b 1845. Who was James PERSELL's parents? Where in Lee Co VA did they live? What was his wife's maiden name? Mary E. PERSELL is my ggmother (Maternal, Paternal).

HARGREAVES, Mrs. Catherine Armstrong, 124 Larch, Saginaw, MI 48602

Adam HOPE of Chester Co PA m about 1749 to Agnes KINKEAD, dau of John & Mary KINKEAD. They were in Washington Co VA on 15 mile creek by 1769 with children, Mary, James, Thomas, John, Richard, and Adam. Am interested in corresponding with any HOPE and KINKEAD (KINCAID) researchers.

BURNS, MARY MOORE, Box 261, Rt #1, Benton, TN 37307

Need info on MOORE family - 1796 Botetourt Co Va marriage record shows James MOORE & Elizabeth HINER, her father is listed as John HYNER. Note the spelling the same as on the marriage certificate. Who was James MOORE's parents? Was his wife's name Elizabeth HINER or HYNER? Were they originally from McKeesport, PA? This is my direct line my paternal ggggrandparents. In an old land grant book, it states James MOORE came from McKeesport, PA.

Hargreaves, Mrs. Catherine Armstrong, 124 Larch, Saginaw, MI 48602

Would like info on John RICHARDSON who d 1804 Mercer Co Ky leaving property somewhere in VA. His w Susan BRUMFIELD was the dau of Robert BRUMFIELD, also believed to be from VA. Would like any BRUMFIELD info.

MCCONNELL, 1940 Santa Fe, St. Charles, MO 63301

Desire info on Nathan/Nathaniel WORLEY b 1795-1800, PA or VA. M Magdalene SMITH dau of Henry, Aug 12, 1820, Montgomery Co. VA. In 1820 & 1830 Montgomery Co VA census. In 1840 Mrs. Magdalene WORLEY, head of house, with 5 children in Tippicanoe Co. IN.

MCCONNELL, 1940 Santa Fe, St. Charles, MO 63301

Desire Info on Wm BURK who m Margaret WILLIAMS Oct 2, 1792 Montgomery Co, VA. Who were their children? Parents? Are they the Wm & Margaret BURK in Warren Co. IN. in 1840 and buried in Warren Co. in 1850's. Was Wm Henry BURK b VA 1809, one of their sons?

WETZEL, Hazel Ellis, 3618 4th St., Brownwood, TX 76801

Need p of Robert BROWN, b 1772 Russell Co, Va; md 1819 Floyd Co, Ky. Jemima WALKER, b 1791 Montgomery Co, Va, dau of William & Sarah (?) Walker. Was Wm Walker a bro to Robert Walker of Surry Co, NC, Quaker (also had a dau Jemima.) The Wm Walker & Brown families migrated to Ill., then to Mo.

WELLS, Clara Couch; Box 125, Riverton, KS 66770

Need p and info on Abraham Kilby LUNSFORD, b Surry Co, NC 1814-20; md Minerva GRAY, (b 31 Aug 1822 Ky) on 8 Nov 1843, London, Ky. She dau of Thomas Henry Gray (b ca 1797 Va or Tenn) & Mary Ann FRASHURE (b ca 1798 Va.) In 1850 living Laurel Co, Ky; 1860 in Grundy Co, MO - buried Mo.

ANDREWS, Eleanor L., 6228 Capella Ave., Burke, VA 22015

Seek info, correspondence with descendants of following families: GRAY, Montgomery, Floyd Cos. LIDDLE, Wythe, Grayson Cos. LIDDLE, Wythe, Grayson Cos. MAYS, Amherst, Augusta, Nelson, Rockbridge Cos. McCLELLAND, Augusta, Rockbridge Cos. PORTER, Wythe Co. STONER, Rockbridge Co. WALL, Wythe Co.

McALISTER, Ann L., 3609 Tanglewood Lane, Lynchburg, VA 24503

Who are p of Benjamin Dabney ANDERSON, b Lynchburg (?), Va 1810. Md Sarah LINDLEY in Ala. Lived Pontotoc Co, Miss. 1850, Shelby Co, TN 1870. Had bro James H. Anderson.

DOUTHAT, James L., Rt 6, Box 603, Harriman, TN 37748

Need p for Adam PAINTER, d 1773, Augusta Co, Va. Estate settlement Nov. 16, 1773 by wife Elizabeth (?). Ch bound out by court 1773-74 named Barbara, Margaret, Mary and Matthias. Will exch info on the Painters/BENDERS of Shenandoah Valley.

GREEVER, Elizabeth L., 115 Spring Grove Ave., Bluefield, WV 24701

John KEY, Augusta Co, Va. md Peggy DONAGHE 18 Apr 1796, dau of William Donaghe. From 1800 until 1810 the names of John, George, Moses, Jacob, Daniel, Henry KEE/KEY appears on the Personal Property Tax List Dist. I Augusta Co, Va. Can anyone identify these people?

SHANNON, Mary Paul, 510 Ft. Branch Rd., Pearisburg, VA 24134

Need p of James McCARTY & wife, Mary HAYES, md 26 Sept 1811, Washington Co, Va. Need p of Nicholas PRATT (b 1811 Va - d 1891 Va.) & wife Sarah/Sally (1812-1893 Va) md (now) Smyth Co, Va. Need p George M. Hamilton (b 1816 TN) & wife Virginia Shelton HARRIS (b 1822 TN) md Sept 1838 Hawkins Co, TN.

BRIMHALL, Mrs. L. G., Box 787, Winston, OR 97496

John W. THOMPSON (b 1788) moved to Giles Co, TN. son George Thompson (b 1847) wife Mary Narcissa MCNINCH. George NICHOLS (will rec'd 1812) son Bazdell gdau Elizabeth (b 1770) md Mordecai MORGAN. William David SAUNDERS 1725 Lancaster Co, PA, wife Polly. Bedford Co. son, Daniel Green Saunders.

GLOSH, Gerri, 301 Houston Ave. NE, Roanoke, VA 24012

Need info on Mabry and Esther (?) YORK, p of Malverne York (b Apr 1863, Guilford Co, NC) hus of Lilly V. HALL.

TRENHOLM, Emily Quillin, 1150 Judson Dr., Boulder, Colo. 80303.

Need p & vital statistics on following families who lived Scott Co, Va in early 19th century: Thomas & Anna FIELDS STRONG (md 21 Dec 1795, Rockingham Co, NC); Isaac & Ursula BOUNDS, Joseph BEVINS, William & Margaret DAVIS BOND, and Mary Polly GRAY (md Charles KILGORE 1812 Scott Co, Va.)

FUSON, Babe Moore (Mrs. L.G), Clio Rt, Box 25, Williamsburg, KY 40769

Need p of John C. MOORE (1795) & wife Jane (MUNCY?) (1794). They came to Whitley Co, Ky in 1831 from Russell Co, Va. Date of marriage & where? They could have lived in Montgomery Co. & Scott Co., Va.

JORDAN, Mrs. Edna J, 3118 Cofer Road, Falls Church, VA 22042

Desire p of Maria TAYLOR, who md Howard RUTHERFORD, Bedford Co, Va. 1800. Relationship of HOWARDS of Botetourt Co, Va, with GILBERTS & TAYLORS of Bedford, Botetourt & Roanoke Cos, Va.

FERGUSON, Helen V., 77 Laurel Ct., North Port, FL 33596

Seeking info on DILLMAN and KIMBERLIN families. Geo. DILLMAN md Cindy ___ from Germany. They had a son John David (b 1839 Bland Co) who md Amanda KIMBERLIN. Who were her parents? Where was Geo. born, die & buried? Postage refunded.

CURRY, Rita, PO Box 775, Glade Spring, VA 24340

Searching for the p of Pleasant Coleman TAYLOR (b 1815) and Jane Reed THORP (his wife) (b 1816). Were in Carroll Co, VA 1850 & 1860 census and the census showed both being born in NC.

DALTON, Mrs. Helen May, 740 W. Austin St., Paris, TX 75460.

David MORGAN (b 12 Mar 1753 Halifax Co, VA; d Oct 1813 Floyd Co, KY) md ca 1780 Anna POTEET. Who were parents? Only thing I've heard "David was of the family of General Daniel Morgan". Whatever that can mean.

BRANEN, Mrs. J.L., Box 186, Marshall, OK 73056.

Continuing search for names of ch of Isaac Kirk Sr (b ??Fauquier Co, Va, ca 1760); Isaac Kirk Jr of Boone Co, WV was 70 yrs old in the 1860 census. His wife, Sarah HUNTER KIRK d before 1829.

CRAGON, Mrs. Henrietta Herbert, 11423 Royalshire Drive, Dallas TX 75230

Will exch info on William HERBERT, superintendent at Lead Mines, Va, by Mar 1764. He d Fincastle Co, Va 1776, leaving wife Sarah, p David & Martha, ch: William, Thomas, Joanna & Martha. Need proof of his birthplace, birthdate, marriage and arrival in Va.

LONG, Mrs Curtis, 1789 Sullivant Ave, Columbus, Ohio 43223

Need p & siblings of Josiah Kennon (b Rocky Mt, Franklin Co, Va, 1817) md Mary Jane BROWN 1852, Martinsville, Henry Co, Va. Dau of George & Anna COUSINS BROWN, b 1833. 9 ch in Va & after 1874 moved to Cedarville, Greene Co, Ohio.

VOWELL, Mrs. Elbert A, 508 Warwick Road, Palatine, Ill. 60067

Timothy DALTON, Bedford Co, Va, will proved 1775, naming wife, Elizabeth, & son, James. Need names of other ch. Was William Dalton, of Grayson Co, Va (1782-1811) a son? By tradition, Wm's wife was Elizabeth STURMAN, who d Campbell Co., 1789?

///

DICKENSON, Richard, 128 Central Ave., Staten Island, NY 10301

MURFIN/MURPHIN, Joseph Lo/awery (b ca 1798 NJ?Pa; d 1863 Hancock Co, Ind) md Mary ? (b 1811, Ohio; d 1856, Hancock Co, Ind). Ch: Joseph L, Martin T, William R, Rachael (md Eli Garrett), Lucinda (md John T. Garrett), Mary A (md John Keller), & Sarah (md William Sample).

Need info backwards on George YOUNG md 19th Jan 1835, Floyd Co., Va, Nancy Jane AGNEW (p Samuel & Susan PRESTON AGNEW). Joshua Young signed bond. George Young in census was delagate to Legislature.

MERRIAM, Mrs D F, #12 Drumlins Terrace, Syracuse, NY 13224.

PORTS, Michael A, 7900 Westheimer, #411, Houston, TX 77063 (new address)

Need any information on John, Josiah, and William BRADSHAW all of whom appear on Bedford Co, Va tax list for 1782. Also, will pay reasonable fee or exchange for research in Bedford County records.

MCCONNELL, Mrs. Iris, 1940 Santa Fe. ST. Charles, MO 63301

Anxious for info on parents and children of Henry SMITH m Elizabeth POWELL, dau of Robert, May 10, 1796, Franklin Co VA. Were they the Henry & Elizabeth SMITH who were parents of Nancy, who m Wm Henry BURK 1840, Warren Co IN. Nancy was b in VA 1807. Henry & Elizabeth SMITH are buried in Warren Co IN.

MCCONNELL, MRS IRIS, 1950 Santa Fe, St. Charles MO 63301

Any info appreciated on HEALCHY-WORLEY. In 1796 Botetourt Co VA William HEALCHY will probated and it named Thomas WORLEY, son-in-law as one of their heirs. What was Thomas's wife given name? His parents? Who were his?

Elsie L. PERSINS, (Mrs. James S.), 1737 Marker St., Wenatchee, WA 988

Would like to know parents of Samuel F. RUSSELL, b 1803 & Susannah Hash, b. 1810, in Grayson Co., VA, m. 23 Sept. 1829. Ch - John, James Preston b. 1831, Bassil b. 1832, Rebecca b. 1835, Stephen b. 1838, Polly M. b. 1848, William Floyd Riley b. 21 Jan. 1844. Any info. on the children would be appre.

Mrs. Thelma RAY HARPER, 3318 Mackland Ave NE Albuquerque NM 87106
Need parents of Susannah NOWLIN m. 5 May 1777 William CHITWOOD (CHEATWOOD) who lived in Bedford Co. When Franklin Co was formed from Bedford their home was in Franklin. Issue: Dacey, Joel, Squire (m. Mary WRAY), Frankey, Matthew, and Sally wife of Eli PERDUE.

Mrs. Harold M. GOODE, 524 Westview Ave Bedford VA 24523
John HEWITT and wife Mourning appear Bedford Co 1798, to Breckenridge Co KY 1810. Known Children: John Jr, Warner, Nancey, Thomas, Betsy, Edmund, Stephen, Need county he came from and parents' names. Is he related to John HEWITT family of Botetourt Co in 1794?

Dallas J. OGDEN, 320 Tremont St., So. Charleston, WV 25303

Need parents of Joel Harmon EDMONDS, b. 14 July, 1842 in SW VA, perhaps Tazewell Co., fought in Confederate Army 1861-1864 defected and joined Union Army, d. 3 Feb. 1928, Raleigh CO, WV. M Mary Frances TYREE 16 June 1865, 11 children.

Mrs. L. G. BRIMHALL, Box 787, Winston, OR 97496
Seeking info on James A. FARMER m 1840, Bedford CO. VA. Eda Ann DAUGHERTY dau of James. George NICHOLS will recorded 1812, son Bazdell NICHOLS f of Elizabeth who m. 1791 to Mordecai MORGAN, son of Thomas MORGAN and Ester TAYLOR. John W. THOMPSON b ca 1788 of VA moved Giles CO, TN s George J. THOMPSON b 1827 m. Mary N. MCNINCH b 1831 TN. John d 1872. John ROPER B Jan, 1788 of NC d ca 1865 MO., Wife, Nancy moved to TN, then to MO. John PERDUE b 1818, Giles CO. VA., m ca 1844 Mary Frances MILLS, b 1822 Mercer CO. VA., moved to MO, then to OR. 1852.

Mrs. Catherine S. SCHORN, 4624 East 54th St., #224, Tulsa, OK. 74135
Need proof of relationship between Richard T. SHAON & Richard R. SHAON. Richard T. was in Bedford Co. by 1792 when he m. Ann KASEY. Larana KASEY m. Alexander KASEY, Ann's bro. Was Larana Richard T.'s sister? Richard R. b. 1804 Southside Bedford Co., moved to Franklin Co. ca. 1840s. Richard T. was probably living with him when he died by 1853. Descs. lived in Franklin Co. & Roanoke area. Will exchange on all SHAONs. Name also spelled SHAHANNE, SHEON. Was Richard R. bro. to James K. SHAON in Bedford Co? Proof?

Mrs. W. M. PETERSEN, 724 Grace Ave., Charleston, WV 25302
Desire info on parents of Sarah LEE, who m. John BRAMMER, Jr. in Patrick Co., VA. on 4-30-1795. Parents believed to be F.M. LEE & Lucy GRYMES.

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FLOYD COUNTY (VA) BIRTH & DEATH RECORDS, 1853-1872 and ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH REGISTER compiled by Marjorie L. Fluor. Price \$20.00 (includes Tax & postage). Order from Mrs. Marjorie L. Fluor, 1920 Heliotrope Drive, Santa Ana, Cal. 92706.
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Mr. Gordon P. Tierney of Inverness, Ill. was recently elected to the position of Genealogist General in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the 91st Annual Congress of that organization held in Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Tierney will serve in this capacity during 1981 and 1982. Mr. Tierney is a Certified American Lineage Specialist and a Fellow of the American College of Genealogists. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is the largest male patriotic organization in American.....eligibility in the organization is derived by lineal descent from one or more Revolutionary War patriot ancestors. (Mr. Tierney is a member of SVGS --- congradulations from all of us!)

Mr. Richard Boulton Dickenson of Staten Island, NY, is Historian-in-Residence at Cornell University. This position is part of the New York Historical Resources Center -- must be interesting work.

WAMPLER FAMILY HISTORY 1701 - 1980

by

Fred Wampler

Hans Peter Wampler (Wampler) was born in Germany in 1701 and was married ca 1721 in Germany to Anna Veronica _____. Aboard the ship LYDIA, he was among the Germany passengers from the Palatinate and among those who had sworn allegiance to the British Crown upon arrival on September 29, 1741 in Philadelphia. He brought with him his wife and 6 (known) children.

Only male passengers 16 and above were listed. Hans Peter Wampler Sr. was 40 years of age, Hans Peter Jr. was 18 and Hans Michael was 16. Hans Peter Wampler Sr. died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to April 24, 1749.

This book deals primarily with descendants of Hans Michael Wampler (1725-1789). Michael Wampler, along with Martin Kimberling, Michael Steffey and John Phillippi were the Elders who founded St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Rural Retreat, Virginia. This was about 1782. St. Paul's is still an active Church in Rural Retreat.

This study includes records from Southwestern Virginia counties of Botetourt, Dickenson, Grayson, Lee, Montgomery, Russell, Wchoot, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise and Wythe. Some families with whom the Wampplers intermarried were Addington, Beverley, Boggs, Broadwater, Burton, Dougherty, Francisco, Gray, Henry, Hillman, Kilgore, King, Kinser, McClellan, McConnell, Moore, Porter, Quillen, Reedy, Sanders (Saunders), Skeens, Snodgrass, Stallard, Stanger, Steffey, Wells, Wheatley, Wolfe, Wood and others.

Copies of census records, inventory lists, land surveys, wills and other records are included. The book is well documented including a bibliography. A gift copy from the author to the Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society has been placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library.

The book has a hard cover and contains 120 pages. A copy may be ordered from the author, Dr. Fred B. Wampler, 479 Pruitt Ave., Los Alamos, NM 87544. The price is \$16.00 postpaid.

Review by Belva M Counts.

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QUERY

Isaiah JONES, b 7 July 1785 Va, md Ann (_____) 11 May 1807, Va., Ann b 11Sept 1786, Va. Their children: Nelson, Ellender, Celia, Rachel, Belinda, David, all b Va. Ellender Jones md Nathan WARD, Ky, 18 Nov. 1834. Seek parents of Nathan Ward, b Grayson Co, Va. 1814 poss. Also seek inf. Peter SNIDER md Olivia J. SEXTON, Grayson Co., Va., 8 Apr 1800.

Mrs. Lydia HICKS, 117 Russell St., Rayville, La. 71269

THE CRAIG COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 2: Recipes, Folklore, Superstitions,
Home Remedies and General Pleasantries

This volume has been given the SVGS and placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library. It has genealogical information.

A page from the ledger, April 6, 1849, of Newton A. Caldwell's store, Looney, Va., contains the following names: Britts, Caldwell, carper, Dudding, Eskins, Givens, Hancock, Huffman, Jones, Leffle, Lipes, Looney, Lugar, McCarty, Niday, Rubble, Shawver, Sizer, Smith, Spessard, Taylor, and Walker.

Mr. William M. Hellems of Paint Bank kept a ledger from March 16, 1876 to June 14, 1913. A few excerpts contained the names of Adams, Baker, Bean, Bostic, Cale, Clingenbell, Craft, Crump, Harmon, Humphries, Kirby, Linton, MacDaniel, McGuire, Mayhand, Myers, Pedigo, Reynolds, Smith, Snodgrass, Stark, Surface, Sutton, Tingler, Treynor, Tucker, Whitelaw, Wiley and Wright. Many old photos are included.

Write to: The Craig County Historical Society, Rt 1 Box S3-E, New Castle, Virginia 24127. Membership fees are: \$2.00 active; \$5.00 family (parents, children under 18); \$10.00 contributing; \$50.00 sustaining; \$100.00 life. All members receive CCHS newsletter, "Our Proud Heritage", free genealogy services, and a discount on all CCHS publications. Life members receive one free copy of all CCHS publications.

SAINTS AND BLACK SHEEP

by

Kenneth E. Crouch

This is a Crouch - Overstreet family booklet and was produced as a personal item for a family reunion. This was first printed in 1951 and revised in 1973.

Part I contains the family and ancestors of Berry Zane and Lou Henry Cheek. Part II contains the family and ancestors of Seymour War and Gabriella Lansdown Crouch. The book has family photos.

A complimentary copy from the author has been presented to the Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society and placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library. It is hoped by the author, that those searching for these family roots will feel free to make corrections and update this material. Contact Kenneth E. Crouch, Rt 3, Box 355, Bedford, Virginia 24523.

THE MCCONNELL FAMILY

Descendants of George McConnell and Susannah Snavely

by

John G. Martin

The McConnell family came to the United States from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania where George McConnell Sr. married Susannah Snavely. They first came to Southwest Virginia and settled in Elk Garden, Russell Co, Virginia. They moved from there to Scott County. George McConnell a weaver by trade was High Sheriff of Scott County in the pioneer days.

George McConnell (1775-1845) and Susannah Snavely McConnell (1775-1855) are buried in the McConnell Cemetery located between Nicklesville, Va., and the Twin Springs School in Scott County. They were the parents of 10 children; Elizabeth, George Jr, Henry, Joab, Watson, Kate, Priscilla, Thomas, Price, Samuel R., Susan and William G. These children married into the following Scott County families, Allen, Cox, Davis, Dougherty, Fugate, Kilgore, Lawson, Phillips and Stallard.

The book has 10 chapters with the descendants of each member of George and Susannah Snavely McConnell's family. There are photographs of old homes and tombstones.

Marriage Records of McConnells in Scott and Washington Counties, Va, are included in a separate chapter. The book has a hard cover, 121 pages and completely indexed. A copy of the book has been placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library, a gift from the author to the Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society.

You may order the book from John G. Martin, 1313 Pineola Ave., Kingsport, Tenn. 37664. The price is \$11.50 postpaid.

Reviewed by Belva M Counts.

THE GEORGE PHILLIP WILLIAMS OF CRAIG COUNTY, VIRGINIA
and
VIRGINIA AYLETT WEAVER OF MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

by Herman Joseph Williams

This book is soft bound and produced from a typewritten copy - contains 264 pages, 39 pictures, ancestor charts, family group records, histories and generalogical charts for both Williams (23 pages) and Weaver (30 pages) families. The author hopes contacts can be made with his father's seven brothers' and sisters' families, all born in Craig County, Virginia. There were twelve children and he has information on only five families. The price of this volume is \$15.00 A second volume is planned with the additional information that can be obtained. A gift copy from the author to the Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society has been placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library. Copies may be ordered from Herman Joseph Williams, 2860 Circle Drive, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662.

reviewed by Belva Counts.

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From Newsletter of NORTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, PO Box 1492, Raleigh, NC 27602.

ABANDONED CEMETERIES: On 14 April 1981 NC State Legislature ratified House Bill 333 which provides that: "The Department of Cultural Resources is authorized to take appropriate measures to record and permanently preserve information of significant historical, genealogical or archeological value when, in the opinion of the Department, any such information located within an abandoned cemetery is in imminent danger of loss or destruction because of the condition or circumstances of the cemetery.".... The Legislature also ratified House Bill 611 which strengthens the laws concerning penalties for "Desecration of cemeteries and graves.....plowing over or covering up graves."

What are Virginia laws? Your state laws? If there are laws, are they being enforced?

NOW AVAILABLE - SCOTT COUNTY
VIRGINIA CEMETERY RECORDS

Volume 2

Includes over 6,000 more names, 211 cemeteries, not in Volume 1. It covers the entire County area, fully indexed. 270 pages, soft cover 8½ X 11 archival Bond Paper Vol 2 \$19.95 post paid Vol 1 still available in its 2nd printing for \$14.95 or \$34 for the set.

PHYLLIS L. PETERSON, 704 E Highland
Hermiston, Oregon 97838

THE LAST WORD

I know I'm behind - again - but hopefully this issue will arrive before the end of August. As you all know summer is very hectic and for me this year has seemed even more so. We wanted to put the workshop in this issue - so one delay. Nettie spoke from notes so no copy of her speech. How about the pictures -- if you were there, find yourself or your friends. We also had a guest from Californis -- a visitor who was in Salem. So glad to see the out-of-towners -- sorry that I didn't have time to speak to all.

My summer has been full of joyful and sad events -- weddings, children home for visits (from Texas & DC), trips to courthouses -- sad ones, funerals - selling my Mother's home and finding out the result of her last physical. At 95 she is a beautiful, loving person.

JOB OPENING - Co-Editors: Of our local members there should be a couple of members who could be co-editors to take over if circumstances arise that I will not be able to put the VAN out in November.

Babe Fowler

GUIDELINES FOR VIRGINIA APPALACHIAN NOTES

Material for publication:

1. Please type, if possible, on 8½x11" paper, single space, with minimum margins of 1" on all sides and headings patterned on those in this issue. PLEASE use a dark ribbon and CLEAN keys, mail in large manila envelope if ready to publish. If handwritten, please write plainly or print. If you feel you cannot type well, please type the material with double space. Please read the material over before sending it and check all dates.
2. Give source of material. Original documents - where found, type, number of page, etc. We cannot print material from printed source unless we have permission from the author.
3. Deadline for submitting material is the first of the month previous to the month of publication.
4. Material contributed will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.
5. We welcome all family histories (may have to be edited due to space) copies of court records, Bible records, etc. That little bit of information may be of help to someone. Of course, we cannot promise next issue publication.
6. On family histories, our policy is to print prior 1900 -- much as we would like to carry forward the modern day generations - it uses too much space.

NOTE: We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the material submitted to us or that the "translation" of the original document is true. If you have read such material, you can understand.

QUERIES:

1. Unless queries are to be used as fillers, submit one at a time. Since this is a quarterly, queries not used when originally submitted may become dated and of no value to the writer.
2. All material should be sent to Mr J V Avery Jr, PO Box 2154, Roanoke, Virginia 24009.
3. Be sure your query makes sense. Don't abbreviate (we will) or over simplify. If longer than 50 words, we will edit.
4. Queries are free to members. To nonmembers the cost is 5¢ a word -- does not include your name and address. Limit of 50 words. We will try to get all queries in as space permits.
5. Please put queries on a separate sheet with your NAME and ADDRESS when enclosing with other material. Some queries have been lost along the way because of being included in the body of a letter. (NOTE: this applies to other requests as well.)

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REQUESTS FOR RESEARCH: Our research is made in our library. NO One should ask for material on John Henderson of Virginia -- we need dates, county (area) --give us something to go on. Remember early Virginia went to the Mississippi River - later included Kentucky, West Virginia, part of North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, and Pennsylvania (disputes over the boundaries). So when you say John Henderson was born in Virginia ----designate,-parents, children and who married who. Please remember that the research is done by volunteers and therefore is limited, it cannot be a comprehensive research. Also - please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope (SASE)

From

Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society
1716 Colgate Street, NE
Roanoke, VA 24012

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