

August 1994

Virginia
Appalachian
Notes



Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society
Roanoke, Virginia

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

President	Norma Jean Peters	563-1382
1st Vice-President	Ora Belle McColman	366-9142
2nd Vice-President	Don Vaughan	989-8645
Recording Secretary	Gene Swartzell	890-3991
Corresponding Secretary	Carol Milbourn	774-5316
Treasurer	Winfred Hart	774-2658
Ass't Treasurer/Membership	Wendy James	
VAN Editor	Babe Fowler	345-8709
VAN Ass't Editor	Genevieve Starkey	774-5549
Historian	Mildred Campbell	344-1018
Immediate Past President	Patsy Wingfield	977-3316

COMMITTEES

Program	Ora Belle McColman	366-9142
Publicity		
Support		
Book Reviews	Gene Swartzell	890-3991
Hospitality	Reva Weeks	389-5573
Pedigree Charts	Mary Jane Vaden	345-1748
Exchange Quarterlies	Genevieve Starkey	774-5549
Parliamentarian	Don Vaughan	989-8645

MEMBERSHIP: Single membership is \$15.00 per year (Jan to Dec); \$18.00 family membership; \$12.50 organization and library membership. Membership includes the quarterly, VIRGINIA APPALACHIAN NOTES (VAN), which is published in Feb, May, Aug, and Nov, the index for the year, and the membership list. Members outside the US will add \$10.00 to the above dues. Back issues are available at the reimbursement cost of \$4.00 each as long as supply last. Make checks payable to Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society, inc. (SVGS, Inc.), PO Box 12485, Roanoke, Va. 24026-2485.

SVGS, INC. is tax exempt under the Federal Income Tax exempt under section 501(c)(3). Donors may deduct contribution to us as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfer, or gifts to SVGS are deductible for Federal estate gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the code.

BOOK REVIEWS: All books sent will be reviewed and printed in the next issue of VAN. Please include the PRICE of the book, any advertising material that you have, and where the book may be ordered from. All books will be placed in the Virginia Room of the Central Roanoke City Public Library, Elwood Park, Roanoke, Virginia.

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

Published Quarterly
by

Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society, Inc.

=====

Vol. 18 - No. 3 - August 1994

CONTENTS

President's Message	88
Virginia in 1835	89
Bell Cemetery, Craig Co, Va.	93
The Duncan Family - Sources	94
Scotch-Irish of the Valley of Virginia	95
Fashion	106
Waskey's Mills Militia	107
Boyer Family Bible	109
Anderson Family	113
Ministers in Early Roanoke, Va	120
Bird Lockhart's Book	121
Conner Family Cemetery, Floyd Co, Va	123
Queries	124
Shavers Family	127
Surname Index	128
Changes to Bylaws	129
Newspaper Items 105, 128; Reunions 108; Hints 122	

=====

The Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society next meeting will be the third Saturday of September at the Roanoke City Central Library, Elmwood Park, Jefferson St. (across from Community Hospital).

Dear fellow genealogists:

The Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society values your membership and your participation in the activities of the society. Your executive board works hard to try to provide services which will assist our members in their genealogical work. We are an all volunteer group and many people contribute to the success of the society.

We do not have meetings in the summer but plan to resume in September with our regular meetings on the third Saturday of the month at the Roanoke City Library. Ora Belle McColman is doing a great job in planning interesting meetings for those who live near enough to Roanoke to attend.

For those of you who live out of the area but whose research brings you to Virginia, your executive board members would welcome a telephone call. The Virginia Room at the Roanoke City Library is a wonderful place to do research.

Please let us know if we can be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,


Norma Jean Peters, President

VIRGINIA IN 1835

(The title of book is below)

An Accompaniment to Mitchell's Reference and Distance Map of the United States; Containing an Index of all the Counties, Districts, Townships, Towns, &c, in the Union; together with An Index of the Rivers; by which any county, district, township, &c, or river, may be found on the map, without difficulty: Also, a General View of the United States, and the Several States and Territories; with an account of the actual and prospective internal improvements throughout the Union: The whole, in connexion with the map, illustrating the geography, topography, and statistics of the union, in a more complete and satisfactory manner than has been hitherto attempted.

Philadelphia: Published by Mitchell and Hinman, No. 6, North Fifth Street. ----- 1835.

This is only one section of the book which has 324 pages. We will try to publish this book -- but will take quite a while to do so. The Virginia Room, Roanoke Central Library, has a copy of this book -- which is a gem!

In the front of the book "Robert Waskey's Book for Milcels REference and Distance Map of the United States October 25th 1839: Price \$12. By George W Waskey It is now in the possession of Geraldine Obenshain, Buchanan, Va. The map did not survive.

VIRGINIA.

THE name of *Virginia*, though now properly belonging to only one of the States of the American Union, was originally given to the whole extent of country, afterwards divided into thirteen colonies. It was bestowed (in honor of Queen Elizabeth) by Sir Walter Raleigh, upon that part of North America which he attempted to colonize.

VIRGINIA.

257

Virginia was the *first* anglo-American colony, and the first germ of a mighty nation.

James I. in 1606, granted to two Companies, the London and Plymouth, all that part of the American coast from N. latitude 34° to 45°, under the names of North and South Virginia. The latter effected an actual settlement on the Powhatan, now James river, and *there* commenced the United States. The early advance was very slow, the colony being regarded with indifference in England. In 1619, the first Legislature was convened—an advantage more than counterbalanced the ensuing year, by the introduction of the first African slaves.

As an *English* Colony, Virginia was royal in its political features and feelings. In the long revolutionary struggle, from 1642 to 1660, the people sided with the royal party. The revolution of 1688 extended its effects into every section of British domination, in which Virginia shared its benefits. For a considerable period she enjoyed great internal tranquillity, and experienced nothing to interrupt her growth.

In the year 1732, she gave birth to the most illustrious of her sons; the great statesman and patriot who was destined afterwards to achieve the independence of all the colonies. In the colonial war of 1755, Virginia was truly distinguished. In that of the American revolution, she was, in many respects, the leading State; and the illustrious *Washington* was only one of many of her sons who shone in that day of events. Since the peace of 1783, she has retained an elevated rank in the family of States. Fruitful of illustrious men, she has given four Presidents to the Union. During the late war with Great Britain, her citizens displayed great patriotism in opposing the common enemy; and her maritime frontier suffered severely from his predatory incursions.

The distinguishing national *traits* of the Virginians are frankness, generosity, decision, and unshrinking perseverance. Nature has bestowed on Virginia advantage of position, soil, climate, and navigable rivers. She is often distinguished by the title of the Ancient Dominion, probably from the circumstance of her having been the first settled of the colonies.

This State is *bounded* on the north by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; south by North Carolina and Tennessee; east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio. Extent from north to south, 220 miles; from east to west, 370 miles. Area, about 64,000 square miles, or 40,960,000 acres.

The principal *ivers* are the Potomac, Shenandoah, James, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, Pamunky, York, Rivannah, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Notoway, Meherrin, Staunton, Ohio, Sandy, Great Kanawha, Little Kanawha, and the Monongahela, and its principal branches. The Alleghany range of mountains, with its numerous ridges, covers the whole middle section of this State, and gives it a rugged surface. The country east of the mountains descends gradually to the flat and sandy alluvion of the coast. The district west of the mountains is hilly. The soil varies greatly, being sandy and sterile on the coast, very fertile on the banks of rivers, and productive in the valleys of the Alleghanies. The climate is equally varied, being hot, moist, and unhealthy in the lower alluvial country, and cool and salubrious among the mountains. To the productions common to the northern and middle sections of the Union, this State adds the sweet potato, the finest tobacco, and in the southern parts cotton as a crop. The productions of

the north and the south, apples and wheat, cotton and tobacco, meet here as in Tennessee in the western country. The temperature, soil, and circumstances are supposed to be favorable in the highest degree to the cultivation of the grape and the silk mulberry. The principal minerals found are iron, coal, limestone, and also some copper and black lead. Gold has been lately found in considerable quantities. The belt of country in which this metal exists, extends through Spottsylvania, and some neighboring counties, in a south-west direction, into North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In this State the gold is diffused over large surfaces, and has not been found sufficiently in mass, except in a few places, to make mining profitable. The United States' Mining Company in Spottsylvania county, about 10 miles above Fredericksburg, are at present working mines which promise to yield a handsome remuneration. The gold is here found embedded in quartz, containing from ten to forty per cent, in weight of native metal, and so pure as to rise as high as twenty-three to twenty-three and a half carats.

The number of cotton manufactories in 1832 was seven, with an aggregate capital of \$290,000, making annually 675,000 yards of cloth.

This State has a Bank Capital of \$5,607,000, and a Literary Fund of \$1,233,523; \$45,000 of which is annually appropriated to the education of the poor. There is also a fund devoted to internal improvements, of \$2,100,591; the whole capital employed in which is about 3½ millions. The amount of imports in 1831 was \$488,522; exports, \$4,150,475; of which \$4,149,986 was domestic, and \$489 foreign produce.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Accomack, . . .	16,656	Drummond T.	Giles,	5,274	Parisburg.
Albemarle, . . .	22,618	Charlottesville.	Gloucester, . . .	10,608	Gloucester, C.H.
Alleghany, . . .	2,816	Covington.	Goochland, . . .	10,369	Goochland, C.H.
Amelia,	11,036	Amelia, C. H.	Grayson,	7,675	Greensville.
Amherst,	12,071	Amherst, C. H.	Greenbrier, . . .	9,006	Lewisburg.
Augusta,	19,926	Staunton.	Greensville, . . .	7,117	Hicksford.
Bath,	4,002	Warm Springs.	Halifax,	28,034	Halifax, C. H.
Bedford,	20,246	Liberty.	Hampshire, . . .	11,279	Romney.
Berkeley,	10,518	Martinsburg.	Hanover,	16,253	Hanover, C. H.
Bottetourt, . . .	16,354	Fincastle.	Hardy,	6,798	Moorfields.
Brooke,	7,041	Wellsburg.	Harrison,	14,722	Clarksburg.
Brunswick, . . .	15,767	Lawrenceville.	Henrico,	28,797	RICHMOND C.
Buckingham, . .	18,351	Mayaville.	Henry,	7,100	Martinsville.
Cabell,	5,884	Barboursville.	Isle of Wight, . .	10,517	I. of Wight, C. H.
Campbell,	20,350	Campbell, C. H.	James City, . . .	3,838	Williamsburg.
Caroline,	17,760	Bowling Green.	Jefferson,	12,927	Charleston.
Charles City, . .	5,500	Charles City, C. H.	Kanawha,	9,326	Charleston.
Charlotte,	15,252	Marysville.	King and Queen	11,644	King & Queen, C. H.
Chesterfield, . .	18,637	Chesterfield, C. H.	King George, . . .	6,397	King George, C. H.
Culpeper,	24,027	Fairfax.	King William, . .	9,812	King William, C. H.
Cumberland, . .	11,690	Cumberl'd, C. H.	Lancaster,	4,801	Lancaster, C. H.
Dinwiddie, . . .	21,901	Dinwiddie, C. H.	Lee,	6,461	Jonesville.
Elizabeth City, .	5,053	Hampton.	Lewis,	6,241	Weston.
Essex,	10,521	Tappahannock.	Logan,	3,680	Logan, C. H.
Fairfax,	9,204	Fairfax, C. H.	Loudon,	21,939	Leesburg.
Fauquier,	26,086	Warrenton.	Louisa,	16,151	Louisa, C. H.
Fluvanna,	8,221	Palmyra.	Lunenburg, . . .	11,957	Lewistown.
Franklin,	14,911	Rocky Mount.	Madison,	9,236	Madison.
Frederick, . . .	25,046	Winchester.	Mason,	6,534	Point Pleasant.

Matthews, . . .	7,664	Matthews, C. H.	Princess Anne, .	9,102	Princess Anne, C. H.
Mecklenburg, .	20,477	Boydton.	Prince William, .	9,330	Brentsville.
Middlesex, . . .	4,122	Urbanna.	Randolph,	5,000	Beverly.
Monongalia, . .	14,056	Morgantown.	Richmond,	6,055	Richmond, C. H.
Monroe,	7,798	Union.	Rockbridge, . . .	14,244	Lexington.
Montgomery, . .	12,306	Christiansburg.	Rockingham, . . .	20,683	Harrisonburg.
Morgan,	2,694	Bath.	Russell,	6,714	Lebanon.
Nansemond, . . .	11,784	Suffolk.	Scott,	5,724	Estillville.
New Kent,	6,458	New Kent, C. H.	Shenandoah, . . .	11,423	Woodstock.
Nicholas,	3,346	Summersville.	Southampton, . .	16,074	Jerusalem.
Norfolk,	24,806	Portsmouth.	Spottsylvania, . .	15,134	Fredericksburg.
Northampton, .	8,641	Eastville.	Stafford,	9,362	Stafford, C. H.
Northumberland	7,953	Heathsville.	Surry,	7,109	Surry, C. H.
Nottoway,	10,130	Nottoway, C. H.	Sussex,	12,720	Sussex, C. H.
Nelson,	11,254	Lovington.	Tazewell,	5,749	Jeffersonville.
Ohio,	15,584	Wheeling.	Tyler,	4,104	Middlebourne.
Orange,	14,637	Orange, C. H.	Warwick,	1,570	Warwick, C. H.
Patrick,	7,395	Taylorsville.	Washington, . . .	15,614	Abington.
Pendleton, . . .	6,271	Franklin.	Westmoreland, . .	8,396	Westmorel'd, C. H.
Pittsylvania, . .	26,034	Competition.	Wood,	6,429	Parkersburg.
Pocahontas, . . .	2,542	Huntersville.	Wythe,	12,163	Evansham.
Powhatan,	8,517	Scottsville.	York,	5,354	Yorktown.
Preston,	5,144	Kingwood.			
Prince Edward, .	14,107	Pr. Edward, C. H.	Total in 1830, .	1,211,375	
Prince George, .	8,367	Pr. George, C. H.			

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1642, 20,000; in 1660, 30,000; in 1703, 60,606; in 1749, 85,000; in 1763, 170,000; viz: about 70,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes.

	INCREASE.	SLAVES.	INCREASE.
In 1790,	747,610		292,627
1800,	880,200	From 1790 to 1800,	132,590
1810,	974,622	1800 to 1810,	94,422
1820,	1,065,366	1810 to 1820,	90,744
1830,	1,211,375	1820 to 1830,	146,009

Of the above population, there were, white Males, 347,887; white Females, 346,323; deaf and dumb, 422; blind, 230; aliens, 518; total whites, 694,270. Free colored, 47,348; Slaves, 469,757; colored deaf and dumb, 132; blind, 445; total colored, 517,105.

Counties organized since the census of 1830: Fayette, Floyd, Jackson, Smyth, Page, and Rappahannock.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CANALS.

Dismal Swamp Canal connects the Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound. It passes over the Dismal Swamp from Elizabeth to Pasquotank river; length, 23 miles; rises only 16½ feet above the level of the Atlantic; it is 40 feet wide at the surface, and has a depth of 6½ feet. It receives the waters of a feeder from Lake Drummond of 4½ feet depth and 5 miles in length. This work has cost directly or indirectly about \$800,000.

James and Jackson River Canal and Navigation.—James river admits vessels of 125 tons to Rockett's, the port of Richmond. At that city commence the falls or rapids, to pass which a series of short canals have been constructed. The Richmond canal enters a basin in the western side of the city; it is 25 feet wide, and 3 deep, extends 2½ miles to where it enters the river; there are 12 locks, and the fall is 80 feet. Three miles above the first is a second short canal, with three locks overcoming 34 feet fall. These canals and locks, with other slight improvements, opened a navigation at all seasons of 12 inches water to Lynchburg. The James River Company in 1825, Dec. 10th, declared a canal navigation complete to the head of the falls, called Maiden's Adventure Goochland County, 30½

RAIL-ROADS.

The *Manchester Rail-road* extends from Manchester (opposite to Richmond) nearly a due west course to the coal mines. Single track, length 13 miles.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Wash- ton City to War- renton, N. C.	Miles	Miles.	Harrisville,	4	168	Cumberland, C. H.	20	145
To Alexandria, . .	7		Lawrenceville, . .	23	191	Ca Ira,	5	150
Ocoquan,	16	23	Gholsonville, . . .	6	197	Farmville,	15	165
Dumfries,	9	32	White Plains, . . .	8	205	P. R. Edward, C. H.	5	170
Acquia,	10	42	Monroe, N. C. . . .	9	214	Marysville,	18	188
Stafford, C. H. . .	4	46	Warrenton,	15	229	Halifax, C. H. . .	30	218
Falmouth,	9	55				Milton, N. C. . . .	24	242
Fredericksburg, . .	1	56	2. From Washing- ton City to Mil- ton, N. C.			3. From Washing- ton City to Lynch- burg, Va.		
Vielchoro',	14	70	To Fredericka-			To Alexandria, . .	7	
Bowling Green, . .	9	79	burg, as in No. 1	56		Fairfax, C. H. . .	14	21
Hanover, C. H. . .	23	102	Pottsville,	32	88	Centreville, . . .	7	28
RICHMOND,	20	122	Gardner's Roads	9	97	New Baltimore, . .	17	45
Petersburg,	22	144	Thompson's Roads	21	118	Warrenton,	6	5
Ritchieville, . . .	20	164	Cartersville, . . .	7	125			

Jefferson,	10	61	Barboursville, . . .	6	76	Suffolk,	25	26
Fairfax,	15	76	Stannardsville, . .	15	91	Somerton,	15	41
Orange, C. H. . . .	17	93	Magaughey's T., . .	22	113	Winton, N. C. . . .	22	63
Barboursville, . . .	13	106	Harrisonburg, . . .	12	125	Ashoky Bridge, . . .	12	75
Charlottesville, . .	18	124	—	—	—	Rosemeath,	32	107
Coveville,	18	142	10. From Rich-	—	—	Tarboro',	20	127
Livingston,	15	157	mond to Catlets-	—	—	Oak Grove,	22	149
New Glasgow, . . .	20	177	burg, Ken., via	—	—	Stantonsburg,	6	155
Amherst, C. H. . .	3	180	Lynchburg,	—	—	Fayetteville,	80	235
Lynchburg,	18	198	To Hallsboro', . . .	17	—	—	—	—
4. From Washing-	—	—	Scotland,	15	32	14. From Norfolk	—	—
ton City to Win-	—	—	Cumberland, C. H.	25	57	to Wilmington, N.	—	—
chester, Va.	1	—	Concord,	49	106	C., via Washington	—	—
To Georgetown, . .	1	—	Lynchburg,	14	120	and Newbern.	—	—
Prospect Hill, . . .	10	11	New London, . . .	11	131	To Elizabeth City,	—	—
Leesburg,	25	36	Liberty,	15	146	as in No. 15, . . .	43	—
Snickersville, . . .	17	53	Fluke's,	17	163	By the Steam-boat	—	—
Battletown,	8	61	Fincastle,	13	176	down the Pas-	—	—
Winchester,	10	71	Sweet Springs, . .	35	211	quotank river to	—	—
—	—	—	White Sulphur Sp.	11	222	Wade's Point, . . .	20	63
5. From Washing-	—	—	Lewisburg,	10	232	To the mouth of	—	—
ton to Harper's	—	—	Clintonville, . . .	10	242	the Roanoke R.	45	108
Ferry, Va.	31	—	Sewell's Mountain	22	264	By land to Ply-	—	—
To Leesburg,	31	—	Gauley's Bridge, . .	28	292	mouth,	8	116
Waterford,	7	38	Charleston,	33	325	Washington,	35	151
Hillsboro',	5	43	Coalsmouth,	15	340	Newbern,	35	186
Harper's Ferry, . .	9	52	Barboursville, . . .	26	366	Trenton,	20	206
—	—	—	Guyandotte,	8	374	South Washington	56	262
6. From Richmond	—	—	Catlettsburg, . . .	10	384	Wilmington,	38	300
to Blountsville,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ten.	—	—	11. From Richmond	—	—	15. From Norfolk	—	—
To Flukes, as in	—	—	to Catlettsburg,	—	—	to Edenton, N. C.	9	—
No. 10,	163	—	via Livingston,	—	—	To Deep Creek, . . .	—	—
Big Lick,	10	173	Covington, &c.	—	—	New Lebanon, . . .	22	31
Salem,	7	180	To Goochland, C. H.	28	—	Elizabeth City, . .	12	43
Blountsville, as in	—	—	Columbia,	19	47	Woodville,	10	53
No. 16,	152	332	Scottsville,	20	67	Hertford,	10	63
—	—	—	Warren,	6	73	Edenton, N. C. . . .	15	78
7. From Richmond	—	—	Warminster, . . .	9	82	—	—	—
to Norfolk.	—	—	Livingston,	8	90	16. From Win-	—	—
To Cross Roads, . .	20	—	Lexington,	40	130	chester to Blounts-	—	—
New Kent, C. H. . .	10	30	Collier T.	10	140	ville, Ten.	—	—
Williamsburg, . . .	28	58	Covington,	33	173	To Stephensburg, . .	9	—
Yorktown,	12	70	Callaghan's,	5	178	Strasburg,	11	20
Hampton,	22	92	White Sulphur Sp.	16	194	Woodstock,	11	31
Norfolk,	22	114	Lewisburg,	10	204	New Market,	20	51
—	—	—	Catlettsburg, as in	—	—	Harrisonburg,	18	69
8. From Richmond	—	—	No. 10,	152	356	Mount Crawford, . .	8	77
to Tappahannock.	—	—	—	—	—	Mount Sidney, . . .	8	85
To Hanover T. . . .	18	—	12. From Rich-	—	—	Staunton,	10	95
Brandywine,	5	23	mond to Staunton.	—	—	Greenville,	12	107

Abingdon,	23	317	Catlettsburg, as in	152	252	Marietta,	37	78
Blountsville,	24	341	No. 10,	152	252	24. From Lynch-		
17. From Win-			20. From Frede-			burg to Dan-		
chester to Cum-			ricksburg to Win-			ville.		
berland, Md.			chester.			To Campbell, C. H.	12	
To Pughtown, . . .	9		To Falmouth, . . .	1		Marysville,	14	26
Cacapon River, . .	16	25	Spottedville, . . .	10	11	Competition,	26	52
Springfield,	15	40	Elk Run Church, .	8	19	Danville,	24	76
Frankfort,	6	46	Warrenton,	14	33	25. From Lewis-		
Cumberland, Md..	12	58	Salem,	18	51	burg to Newbern,		
18. From Nor-			Paris,	14	65	via Salt Sulphur		
folk to Raleigh,			Millwood,	7	72	Springs.		
N. C.			Winchester,	11	83	To Union,	19	
To Portsmouth, . .	1		21. From Fairfax			Salt Sulphur Sp. .	3	22
Suffolk,	25	26	C. H. to Win-			Red Sulphur Sp. .	13	35
Somerton,	15	41	chester.			Peterstown,	9	44
Winton, N. C. . . .	22	63	To Aldie,	20		Parisburg,	6	50
Murfreesboro', . .	12	75	Middleburg,	6	26	Newbern,	30	80
Jackson,	21	96	Upperville,	8	34	26. From Peters-		
Halifax,	12	108	Paris,	4	38	burg to Norfolk.		
Enfield,	12	120	Millwood,	7	45	To Pr. George, C. H.	19	26
Nashville,	30	150	Winchester,	11	56	Cabin Point,	13	39
RALEIGH,	44	194	22. From Frede-			Surry, C. H.	18	57
19. From Staunton			ricksburg to Char-			Smithfield,	35	92
to Catlettsburg,			lotteville.			Norfolk,		
Ken.			To Orange, C. H..	37		27. From Law-		
Augusta Springs, .	13	53	Gordonsville, . . .	8	45	renceville to Hal-		
Warm Springs, . .	40		Charlottesville, . .	22	67	faz C. H.		
Hot Springs,	5	58	23. From Clarks-			To Lombardy Grove,	27	
White Sulphur Sp.	32	90	burg to Marietta.			Boydton,	23	50
Lewisburg,	10	100	To Lewisport, . . .	29		Clarksville,	12	62
			Pennsboro',	12	41	Halifax, C. H. . . .	33	95

NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, the first attempt by the English at colonization in America, was made. This country originally formed part of that extensive region which by the French was named Florida, and by the English Virginia, and included in the patent granted in 1584 to Sir Walter Raleigh, by Queen Elizabeth. Under the auspices of that nobleman, a small number of adventurers were landed in 1586, who were probably cut off by the natives, as no trace of their existence could afterwards be obtained. Two or three other attempts were at different times made to establish colonies, which, however, proved abortive. About the year 1650, some emigrants from Virginia made the first actual settlement of whites, and in 1661, a second English colony from Massachusetts reached and settled themselves on Cape Fear river. After many vexatious struggles, the infant colony obtained, in 1667, a representative government. But two years afterwards, it was thrown into confusion by an attempt to introduce the fanciful constitution, so famous under the name of Locke's scheme of government. This wild project was soon abandoned, and like most of the other English colonies, the advance of Carolina was slow, and its history rendered horribly memorable, by a most destructive savage war in 1712. Previous to 1717, Carolina had been a proprietary government, but after

that period it was brought under the control of the crown, and so continued to the revolution, which separated the Carolinas, with the other American colonies, from Great Britain. In 1720 the colony of Carolina was found too unwieldy for convenient government, and was separated into two distinct governments, under the relative names of North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1775, an insurrection took place of the inhabitants of the western counties, who styled themselves "Regulators," and complaining of oppressions practised in the administration of justice, professed a desire to regulate these matters by destroying the lawyers. With this charitable view, they organized themselves into a body of 1500 men, but Governor Tryon marched against them with a force of about 1000 militia, and totally defeated them; three hundred were killed, and the rest sued for mercy. Soon after this period the contest with the mother country commenced, and although this colony had suffered perhaps less than any other from British misgovernment, the majority of the inhabitants joined heartily with their brethren of the other colonies, in opposition to the schemes of the ministry, and afterwards in the declaration of independence. During the war of the revolution, North Carolina was for a considerable time the theatre of hostilities, in which much blood was spilt, and where some of the most brilliant achievements of the contest were performed. The battle of Moor's Creek bridge, King's Mountain, and Guilford Court-House, will remain in history imperishable memorials of the bravery and patriotism of its inhabitants. Since the peace of 1783, her progress has been so tranquil as to afford but few materials for remark. North Carolina is bounded on the north by Virginia, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by South Carolina, and west by Tennessee. Length 362 miles, and breadth 121 miles; area, 43,800 square miles, or 28,032,000 acres. The country, for more than 60 miles from the coast, is a low plain, with many swamps and inlets from the sea. The greater portion of this district, except along the water-courses, is a vast forest of evergreens. The rich lands near the swamps and rivers are insalubrious. Having passed this monotonous region, we emerge to the pleasant and midland parts of the State, at the base of the Alleghanies, from whose summits the eye traverses an immense extent of beautiful country to the west, and vision is lost in the agreeable succession of hill, dale, forest, and valley, with an elastic and salubrious atmosphere. The soil of North Carolina resembles that of Virginia: in the level parts it is generally poor, in the hilly country more fertile, and the productions are much the same as in the more northern States. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are cultivated; Indian corn is abundant throughout the whole State, and cotton is raised in considerable quantities; tobacco, rice, and sweet potatoes, abound, and the soil and climate are favorable to the growth of the grape and mulberry. From their pines, the people extract tar, pitch, and turpentine.

The exports consist of cotton, tobacco, lumber in vast quantities, tar, pitch, turpentine, &c. &c. They amounted in 1831, to \$341,140. This does not, however, present a fair estimate of exports, compared with that of the other States, as a large portion is shipped from Charleston. The gold mines of North Carolina have lately excited much interest, and with those of the other southern States, are becoming an object of national importance. The number of persons engaged in mining operations in the whole of the gold district, is estimated at upwards of 20,000; the weekly

BELL CEMETERYCraig County, VA

Rt. 632, 1 Mile Past Intersection of 658/632 (Annie Huffman's store)

Copied 29, August 1987 by Charles and Ruth G. Hale

- Grave marked with fieldstones
- + Huffman, J. H.
11 - graves marked with fieldstones
Elmore, Hiram P.
1 - grave marked with fieldstones
- + Thomas, William D.
Fieldstone markers, next grave
- + Elmore, Chap Johnson
- Elmore, Hattie E.
Sapp, Melissa Elmore (Mother)
- + Elmore, Tracy W.
- Elmore, Fleming W.
Elmore, Wm. Ballard
Taylor, Geo. Wm. Russell
" , Opal Wood
Taylor, Lokie Craig
Taylor, Hattie Thomas
Crawford, George W.
Crawford, Annettie V. Bell
Thomas, George L.
- 2 - graves marked with fieldstones
- + Bell, Jeremiah
- 3 - graves marked by fieldstones
- Helems, Lloyd V. (Son)
Helems, Melvin A. (Son)
Helems, Robert Roscoe (Son)
- 1 - grave marked with fieldstones
Grave, wooden marker
Grave, wooden marker
Grave, wooden marker
Bell, Virginia Taylor, Wife of John H.
Bell, John H.
Bell, Dora Ann, Wife of John H.
Bell, Lyman Edward, Son of Medie E. & Virgie
Bell, Virgie Eakin, Wife of Medie
Bell, Medie E.
Bell, Verlie V.
" , Ethel L.
- Bell, Dallas Wayne, inf. son of Roy & Clara
Bell, Delbert Wiley
Bell, Susan B. Brummett, wife of Delbert W.
Grave marked with funeral home marker, no name left
- + Huffman, Frank Hubert
- Huffman, Melissa Bell, wife of L. J.
Huffman, Lloyd Jackson
- Co. H 22 Va. Inf. CSA (Iron Cross)
Mar. 17, 1851 - Nov. 12, 1917
- Co. K 46 Va. Inf. CSA (Iron Cross)
July 7, 1890 - Aug. 7, 1918
Pvt. Co. F 38th Inf.
Nobly he fell while fighting for liberty
1861 - 1937 Age 76 y. 2 m. 9 d.
Aug. 20, 1888 - Sept. 22, 1921
Mar. 22, 1898 - June 28, 1951
Va. Pvt. 52 Med. TNG. BN. W.W.II
Dec. 5, 1892 - May 10, 1955
Dec. 25, 1903 - June 2, 1962
Nov. 27, 1911 - Dec. 23, 1978
Feb. 6, 1913 -
Mar. 27, 1887 - Nov. 18, 1967
Nov. 12, 1883 - Apr. 10, 1950
Dec. 4, 1855 - Oct. 14, 1923
Jan. 13, 1857 - Apr. 12, 1930
Feb. 4, 1857 - June 4, 1892
- Co. K, 46 Va. Inf. CSA (Iron Cross)
Apr. 9, 1960 - July 23, 1979
Dec. 20, 1949 - July 4, 1971
Apr. 20, 1951 - Apr. 21, 1951
- Bell(?) Mar. 8, 1887 - Mar. 16, 1887
- May 15, 1860 - Aug. 19, 1899
Sept. 29, 1859 - Mar. 24, 1934
May 2, 1861 - Feb. 12, 1935
Sept. 26, 1921 - Mar. 25, 1923
Apr. 16, 1886 - July 22, 1932
Jan. 25, 1890 - June 18, 1960
May 22, 1881 - June 30, 1948
Aug. 10, 1888 - Nov. 25, 1973
Buried at Hillside Mem. Park, Akron, Ohio
Sept. 18, 1939
1879 - 1939
1878 - 1951
- May 31, 1891 - Oct. 6, 1944
Pvt. Co. D. 317 Inf. 80 Div. W.W.I
Mar. 11, 1862 - Feb. 8, 1932
Oct. 15, 1852 - Jan. 16, 1923

Bell Cemetery

Huffman, Bertel M., son of L. J. & M.	Jan. 26, 1886 - Sept. 12, 1894
1 - grave marked by wooden marker	
1 - grave marked by fieldstones	
Bell, Jeremiah W., infant	1897
Bell, Valosker V.	1895 - 1897
Bell, Vannie G.	1892 - 1894
Bell, James B.	1866 - 1952
" , Ida Lorena	1869 - 1942
Stebar, Margie B.	1894 - 1969 (Boitnott Fu. Home Marker)
" , Harry G.	1883 - 1973 "
Bell, Corbett S.	1892 - 1966 "
Stebar, Charlie Lance	Dec. 23, 1892 - Sept. 6, 1978
" , Addie Virginia	July 31, 1900 - Jan. 2, 1985
+ Stebar, Lawrence Dell	Mar. 2, 1930 - Oct. 24, 1982
	Cpl. U.S. Army, Korea

#####

THE DUNCAN FAMILY
(Principal Sources)

FLOYD CO.: A Hist. of its People and Places by Dr. Amos D. Wood
 CEMETERIES Floyd (Montgomery Co., VA Indian Valley Dist. Vol. I
 OVER THE MOUNTAIN MEN, comp. by Anne Lowry Worrell
 MONTGOMERY AND FINCASTLE COS. VA 1735-1831 by Anne Lowry Worrell
 Censuses: Montgomery Co., 1810, 1820, 1830, 1850 plus Floyd and Carroll Cos.
 Microfische at ~~the~~ LDS Lib.
 THE MORRISLE FAMILY, by Marquerite Tise.
 CARROLL 1765-1815 THE SETTLEMENTS... by John Perry Alderman
 EARLY ADVENTURERS ON THE WESTER WATERS, Vol. I by M.B. Kegley &
 F.B. Kegley, Vol. II by Mary B. Kegley
 ANNUALS OF S.W. VA, 1769-1800 by Lewis Preston Summers.
 HISTORY OF S.W. VA and Washington Co.
 KEGLEY'S VA FRONTIER, by F.B. Kegley
 HISTORIES OF CHILD, RAWSON, COFFIN AND HOLTZCLAW FAMILIES, by F.R. Morgan
 THE MONTGOMERY CO. STORY, 1776-1957 by Charles W. Crush
 HIGHLIGHTS IN THE EARLY HIST. OF MONTGOMERY CO., VA, by Lula P. Givens
 GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES ON CULPEPER CO., VA by Raleigh Green
 CULPEPER: A VA'S CO. HISTORY by Eugene Scheel
 Three books written on cemeteries in the area by the ff: Elza B. Cox
 and Phyllis G. Phillips, by Anne M. Hogg with Dennis A. Tosh, and
 by Suzanne Burrow.

Remember the Gremlins -- well they showed up in VAN. Above is the list of principal sources for the "The Duncan Family" that was published in the Feb issue of VAN. Somewhere between Mrs Bridges' home and VAN's file, the original list disappeared. My apologies too all for this slipup.

SCOTCH-IRISH OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

HON. JOSEPH ADDISON WADDELL
Staunton, Va.

From Proceedings and Addresses of the Seventh Congress of the
Scotch-Irish Society of America, 1895.

SCOTCH-IRISH
of the

Hon. Joseph ADDISON WADDELL
Staunton, Va.

From Proceedings and Addresses of the Seventh Congress of the
Scotch-Irish Society of America, 1895

SCOTCH-IRISH OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

BY HON. JOSEPH ADDISON WADDELL, STAUNTON, VA.

ASSEMBLED as we are in the midst of the Valley of Virginia, it would be a waste of time for me to give a particular description of the region so called. Look around and see for yourselves. I may say, however, that the Valley is that section of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge on the east, and the North Mountain range on the west. It extends from the Potomac River to the southern boundary of Roanoke County. Its length is about two hundred and thirty miles, and its average width about twenty-three miles.

A comprehensive and accurate description of this country is given in the book of Deuteronomy, eighth chapter: "A good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines; . . . a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron."

As far as we know, it was not till the year 1716 that Europeans entered or looked into this favored region. Strange it is that for more than a hundred years after the settlement at Jamestown white people of ordinary sense and enterprise loitered in the swamps and sandy plains of lower Virginia without discovering and settling this Valley. There were no white settlements along or near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and the mountain range (much higher on the eastern than the western side) loomed up before the few adventurous hunters or explorers as a frightful barrier. In the quaint language of the day the mountain was deemed "unpassable." What lay west of the range nobody knew, and everybody seemed afraid to come to see. There are indications that the mountains were to the more ignorant lowlanders objects of superstitious dread, being inhabited, they supposed, by

Gorgons and hydras and chimeras dire.

At length Gov. Spotswood's curiosity got the better of him. He had an idea that the great lakes lay only a little way beyond the Blue Ridge. The French, hereditary enemies of the English, held the lake country, and the Governor wanted to "satisfye" himself whether it was practicable to come at the lakes by crossing the

ridge. Being a brave soldier, he determined to enter upon the hazardous enterprise, and take a look at Lake Erie from the top of the mountain. Accordingly, with his staff of nine gentlemen, a company of rangers, and four Meherrin Indians, he departed from Williamsburg, and on the 5th of September, 1716, scaled the mountain at a low place since called "Swift Run Gap," entering the Valley into what is now the county of Rockingham. The party crossed the Shenandoah River, which they called "Euphrates," and took possession of the country for King George I., of England. The most remarkable thing about this famous expedition is the quantity and variety of the liquors the party brought along. As a part of the ceremony of taking possession, besides firing volleys, they drank the health of the king, all the royal family, and the Governor in champagne, burgundy, and claret, and had besides Virginia red and white wines, Irish usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, rum, canary, cherry punch, cider, etc. The historian of this expedition says, *et cetera*: What more could there have been?

No wonder the party were disinclined to explore the country farther after such potations. Some Indians whom he met made the Governor understand that if he would go to the top of a western mountain in sight he could see Lake Erie. Indians, you will observe, were not only great liars, but had wit enough to be fond of misleading and quizzing white people. Satisfied with the information thus received, the Governor rode back to Williamsburg. He made no attempt to settle the country he had discovered, and apparently dismissed it from his thoughts. Fortunately, or perhaps we should say providentially, the country was reserved for the homes of a sturdier and better class of people than the Governor could have introduced here.

Years passed by, at least ten, when we find, in 1726, several families of German people settled on the Shenandoah River not far from Swift Run Gap. They came from Pennsylvania, and that is nearly all we know about them. Being off the track of the main immigration when it set in, comparatively remote from other settlers with whom they did not mingle, and speaking a different language, they were for many years unnoticed and almost unknown. But six years later (in 1732) people of another race began to pour into the Valley.

In 1731, or thereabout, a man named Joist Hite purchased from the patentees the grant of a large tract of land in the lower Valley near the Potomac, and proceeded to introduce settlers from

Pennsylvania. The newcomers were, however, soon confronted with the claim of Lord Fairfax that Hite's grant was included in his grant of the "Northern Neck," and that consequently no deed from Hite could convey a good title. The immigrants were discouraged. They could not go back, and could not safely remain where they were. Many of them, therefore, pushed on up the Valley to a region where no lordly patentee claimed title, and where even no Indians dwelt or had wigwams.

John Lewis was the leader of the pioneer band. They could bring little with them—only some bedding and clothing, a few necessary implements, seed corn, and the Bible. Thus equipped—their goods and effects on pack horses—came men, women, and children. There was, of course, no road—only the trails of Indians and buffaloes.

It is a question why Lewis came so far from the Potomac (more than a hundred miles) before he settled down. He passed over rich alluvial lands, and came to the rocky and hilly region near the site of Staunton. Perhaps there was a scarcity of forests and springs of water in the region traversed, and timber and fountains were indispensable. But probably another consideration urged him forward: He had lately had a bloody feud with a lordling in Ireland, and wished to be clear beyond the domain of Lord Fairfax.

In the wake of John Lewis came wave after wave of people of the same race. They climbed the hills, waded the streams, and crept through the forests. Like an invading army they "subsisted off the country." Game was abundant—bears, deer, turkeys, and some buffaloes and elks. For many years there was no lack of fresh meat, and that the first comers had to eat ~~meat~~ without bread for at least twelve months. They located at their will and pleasure on the public domain, built cabins, cleared land, and planted corn.

The land was all before them where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.

When an individual with his family came to a grove of timber and a gushing fountain, we may imagine him saying: "This is my rest, and here will I dwell." Hardly had they provided shelter for their families, when they began to erect log meetinghouses in which to assemble for the worship of God, with schoolhouses hard by. They believed in God and the Bible, and had a high regard for the schoolmaster, plain and unlettered as most of them were. The majority of them were farmers and mechanics. A few had been merchants. There was not a sprig of nobility nor a so-

called cavalier amongst them. One of them, whose immediate descendants were highly distinguished, was probably a house builder; another, whose posterity have graced the pulpit, the bar, and the halls of Congress, was a ship carpenter; and a third, whose descendants have been equally distinguished, was a weaver.

By the year 1736, four years after the first settlement, many families were located in the region now composing the county of Augusta, and the surrounding country was quite thoroughly explored. So far the settlers were what have since been called "squatters on the public domain." In the year mentioned, however, William Beverley, of Essex County, obtained a grant of more than one hundred thousand acres of land lying "in the county of Orange between the great mountains on the river Sherando." The tract thus granted surrounded the site of Staunton, and embraced all the settlements in the country. But Beverley was a liberal or politic landlord, and speedily made deeds for nominal considerations to all actual settlers for as much land as each cared to have. In the same year Benjamin Borden obtained a patent for a large tract in the forks of James River, west of the Blue Ridge, in the present county of Rockbridge. The first settlers in Borden's tract were Ephraim McDowell and his family, he being then an aged man who had been in Londonderry during the famous siege. He made his home on Timber Ridge, then called Timber Grove.

So far, and for more than twenty years after the arrival of the first settlers, they lived in comparative peace. The Valley had long been deserted by its ancient inhabitants, and the savages who frequently traversed it on hunting or war expeditions were not generally hostile to the whites. The Rev. John Craig, describing the country as it was when he came here, in 1740, says it was "a wilderness in the proper sense," with a few Christian settlers and "numbers of heathens traveling among us," generally civil, but they had committed some murders about that time. They marched about in small companies, calling at any house for food, and sparing nothing they chose to eat and drink.

But the people pined for the ordinances of religion. They could do without roads and wheeled vehicles, fine clothes, and even comfortable dwellings and furniture; these they could wait for; but it was an intolerable deprivation to be without a minister to instruct the living, comfort the dying, bury the dead, and baptize the new-born infants. Being of the Presbyterian faith, they cried to their own people at the North for relief. Accordingly "a supplication

from the people of Beverley Manor, in the back part of Virginia," was laid before Donegal Presbytery, in Pennsylvania, September 2, 1737, requesting ministerial supplies. The Presbytery could not grant the request immediately, but the next year the Rev. James Anderson was sent to intercede with Gov. Gooch in behalf of the Presbyterians in Virginia. The Church of England was established by law throughout the colony, but the Governor in his reply assured the people of his good will, and of the ample protection to which they were entitled under the English "Act of Toleration." All their ministers were required to do was to take the oaths prescribed by law, to register their places of meeting, and behave themselves peacefully toward the government. During that year (1738) Mr. Anderson visited the Valley, and at the house of John Lewis preached the first sermon ever delivered in this section of country.

In the meanwhile settlements had been creeping up toward the eastern base of the Blue Ridge.

Till the year 1738 all the country west of the Ridge was embraced in the county of Orange, whose county seat was some distance east of the mountain. On the 1st of November, 1738, however, an act was passed by the Colonial Assembly constituting the counties of Augusta and Frederick. The latter embraced the country along the Potomac and about seventy-five miles up the Valley, while Augusta embraced much the greater part of the Valley and the country westward as far as the British possessions extended. While, however, the two counties were thus recognized by law in 1738, they can hardly be said to have existed till justices of the peace were appointed and courts were established therein, which in the case of Frederick was in 1743, and of Augusta in 1745.

All the time we have passed over new settlers were coming in. James Patton was an efficient agent in introducing them, and in the course of his business crossed the Atlantic Ocean twenty-five times. Unfortunately, he introduced many "indentured servants," white people of both sexes, who had been banished from the old country for petty offenses, and who, to a great extent, kept up their evil practices in this new land. But in the latter part of 1739, or early in 1740, there was a great influx of people of the best sort, the very people to wrestle with the wilderness and found a State. Then came John Preston and "his wife Elizabeth" (Patton's sister), Alexander Breckinridge, David Logan, Hugh Campbell, Robert Poage, the Bells, Trimbles, Haynes, Pattersons, Andersons, Scotts, Wilsons, Youngs, and that ubiquitous man who is found wherever

the English language is spoken, John Smith. This John Smith was no myth, but a sturdy captain of rangers during the Indian wars, and almost died of chagrin because the military authorities would not give him a command in his old age, when the Revolutionary War arose. He was the ancestor of Judge Daniel Smith, of Rockingham, and of Col. Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha.

Notwithstanding the Indians who prowled around the settlements were professedly peaceful, frequent collisions occurred between individuals of the two races, and a military organization of the white people was perfected in the fall of 1742. William Beverley, although a resident of Essex County, was the county lieutenant, or commander in chief. James Patton was the colonel, or officer immediately in command. There were twelve captains and companies, the first captain in the list being John Smith, and the next Andrew Lewis. Among the captains was John Willson, who afterwards, for twenty-seven consecutive years, represented Augusta County in the House of Burgesses; Peter Scholl, who lived in what is now Rockingham, thirty miles from a public road; and John McDowell, who, with eight of his men, was killed by Indians in December, 1742. The privates were enrolled without respect to age, from boyhood to the extremity of life. The venerable Ephraim McDowell was a member of his son John's company. The number of men in a company averaged about fifty, which indicates a total population in the settled parts of the present counties of Rockingham, Augusta, and Rockbridge (all then Augusta) of about twenty-five hundred.

Population having sufficiently increased, Gov. Gooch on October 30, 1745, issued "a Commission of the Peace," naming the first justices for the county. The county court, composed of the justices, organized and set to work December 9, 1745.

The justices and inhabitants generally were a law-abiding people. They entertained the opinion that law was of no manner of account unless it was enforced. They accordingly searched the statute book for all the offenses of which the court had jurisdiction. Felonies were of rare occurrence—indeed, I have found in the county records no mention of the trial of a white person for felony for fifty years after the first settlement—but other offenders abounded. A jail was soon erected, and shackles, handcuffs, stocks, a whipping post, and a ducking stool for scolding women were provided. Then the new-sledged justices looked out for lawbreakers. The first offender caught was one Edward Boyle, who for damning the

court and swearing four oaths was put in the stocks for two hours and fined two dollars. They even fined Lawyer Jones, the king's attorney, "for swearing an oath." They lashed men and women at the whipping post whenever justice required it. The grand juries did their duty. They presented Jacob Coger "for a breach of the peace by driving hogs over the Blue Ridge on the Sabbath." Owen Crawford was presented "for drinking a health to King James and refusing to drink a health to King George." Fortunately for Owen, he effected his escape. But the ducking stool was never used. Why not? I can think of no reason except that there was no deep water near the courthouse. The making of it was an "Irish blunder." I am obliged to confess that a failure to use the ducking stool was not because there were no scolding women in the country; I could mention several by name if it were proper to do so. Of course there are none of this class amongst us now.

Successive grand juries were equally faithful. James Frame was presented for a breach of the Sabbath in unnecessarily traveling ten miles; Col. Thomas Chew, a lawyer, and John Branham, a deputy sheriff, were presented as common swearers; another person was presented "as a disturber of the common peace of the neighbors by carrying lies, and also as a common lyer;" Valentine Sevier, father of Gen. John Sevier, was presented for swearing "6 prophane oaths;" and Samuel Hutts was presented "for a breach of the Sabbath in singing prophane songs." These will suffice to show the determination of our ancestors to suppress all wickedness. It may be safely asserted that few, if any, of these "prophane" people were of the Scotch-Irish race.

The French and Indian war arose in 1754, by which time the population of the Valley had largely increased by births and the influx of people of the same race as the original settlers, with scarcely any admixture of others. It is not for me to relate here the horrors of the period while the war lasted: the assaults by savages on the isolated cabins of the white people, the slaughter of many women and children, and the captivity and sufferings of many more. Nor can I tell of the pursuit of the retiring enemy by husbands, brothers, and sons; of the conflicts on the mountains and in the valleys; nor of the frequent expeditions into the Indian country to intimidate, or even exterminate, the savages. After the fall of Canada there was an uncertain breathing spell—the Indians for a time ceased to invade the settlements. But early in 1763, at the instigation of the celebrated chief Pontiac, the war was renewed with more vindic-

tive fury, if possible, than before. Within a few miles of this town a peaceful settlement was assailed by a band of savages in the summer of 1763, and many people were slain, but none were carried into captivity. In the autumn of the next year the same community was visited again by a murderous band. The number of white people killed in the two invasions was from sixty to eighty, and in the second twenty-five to thirty women and children were carried off, some of whom never returned. When the Indians had recrossed the Ohio and felt safe from pursuit, they stopped to rest and celebrate their achievements. They demanded that the captives should sing for their entertainment, and a Mrs. Gilmore struck up in plaintive tone Rouse's version of the one hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm:

On Babel's stream we sat and wept,
When Zion we thought on,
In midst thereof we hanged our harps
The willow tree thereon.

For there a song requested they,
Who did us captive take;
Our spoilers called for mirth, and said:
"A song of Zion sing."

Late in the year 1764 Col. Bouquet advanced with a large force into the country west of the Ohio, and compelled the Indians to desist from war and deliver up their captives. Two companies of Bouquet's army were from the Central Valley, one commanded by Charles Lewis and the other by Alexander McClanahan. To these were assigned the posts of honor on the march, one going in advance and the other bringing up the rear.

Then followed ten years of peace, and this brings us to the battle of Point Pleasant, on October 10, 1774. This decisive battle, which stemmed the tide of Indian warfare for two years, was fought almost exclusively by Valley men; but we cannot speak of it further.

In the meanwhile, as early as 1749, sixteen years after the first settlement, a classical school had been opened by Robert Alexander, a native of Ulster, educated in Edinburg, some twelve miles from Augusta C. H. This school was subsequently removed, under different teachers, from place to place, and finally located in the vicinity of Lexington. Here it assumed the name of Liberty Hall Academy, and, presided over by the Rev. William Graham, a man of talent and learning, furnished education to many

youths who became distinguished in Church and State. Next it was chartered as Washington College, and now it appears as Washington and Lee University, under whose auspices we have assembled. Long may it continue to diffuse its blessings through the country and the world, a monument to the early settlers of the Valley.

When the war of the Revolution arose the people of the Valley almost to a man espoused the cause of the colonies. I have found only one instance of disloyalty at the beginning of the strife. The person implicated was an Irish Presbyterian ex-minister, who was summoned before the County Committee of Augusta on October 3, 1775. He was solemnly tried and found guilty, and the committee recommended that he should be boycotted by the good people of the county and colony "till he repents of his past folly." That is all that was done, and we hear no more of the offender.

Botetourt County was formed from Augusta in 1769, and Fincastle from Botetourt in 1772; but the latter existed only till 1776, when its territory was divided into the counties of Montgomery, Washington, and Kentucky. In January, 1775, the freeholders of Fincastle, including William Christian, Rev. Charles Cummings, William Preston, Arthur Campbell, William Campbell, William Edmundson, and others, presented an address to the Continental Congress, declaring their purpose to resist the oppressive measures of the British Government. In February of the same year the people of Augusta held a meeting and adopted patriotic resolutions. A similar meeting was held in Botetourt County. No doubt the people of Frederick spoke out in like manner. These were then the only counties west of the Blue Ridge. In the early part of 1776 the County Committee of Augusta adopted a memorial to the State Convention. This has been lost, but from the description of the paper in the journal of the Convention, it is supposed to be "the first expression of the policy of establishing an independent State government and permanent confederation of States, which the parliamentary journals of America contain."* Mr. Baueroft, not referring, however, to this memorial, says: "We shall find that the first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England nor the Dutch of New York nor the planters of Virginia, but from Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."

At the beginning of the war the people of the Valley furnished

* Mr. Hugh Blair Grigsby.

one brigadier general (Andrew Lewis) for the continental line. They furnished also several colonels for the regular army, two of whom (George Mathews and Alexander McClanahan) were from Augusta County. They immediately raised several companies of regulars, one of which, led by Capt. Robert Gamble, took part in the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson. In 1777, when additional troops were called for, Gov. Patrick Henry wrote to Gen. Washington that seven companies had been raised without delay in Augusta County. My researches have not made me acquainted with the history of other counties in respect to this matter. We know, however, that many of Morgan's riflemen at Saratoga were from the Valley.

But regular soldiers constituted a small part of the contributions of the Valley to the armies of the republic. Her militia were constantly in service from the beginning to the end of the war, under Cols. Samuel McDowell, George Moffett, William Preston, George Skillern, Samson Mathews, John and William Bowyer, and others. Several companies from Augusta accompanied Col. William Christian in his expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1776. A large force of Valley men marched to the Ohio River in 1777, and were disbanded there when the news of Burgoyne's surrender arrived—it was no doubt thought the war was over! Two companies from the Valley under Capt. Tate and Buchanan, were with Morgan at the Cowpens, although history mentions only one. A battalion from Augusta and another from Rockbridge fought at Guilford C. H., and, militia as they were, behaved in the battle like veterans. Several battalions from the Valley served in Lower Virginia till after the surrender at Yorktown.

But it is time to inquire who these people were of whom we have been speaking—of what race? Where did they come from? And why did they come to this backwoods country? To answer these questions we must go back to Scotland, more than two hundred years ago.

The battle of Bothwell Bridge was fought on June 22, 1679. It is called a battle, but was rather a rout of undisciplined peasants, who had been goaded to take up arms by the oppressions of the government. A few were killed in the fight; four hundred were slaughtered by the merciless Claverhouse and his dragoons while flying from the field, and twelve hundred were captured. The prisoners were herded like cattle for five months in Grayfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, half naked, half starved, and without shelter.

Those who submitted were discharged; the others, who stood out for the rights which God had given them, were sentenced to transportation to Barbadoes, there to be sold into slavery. A merchant of Leith contracted with the Laird of Barnton, "the man," says the old chronicler, "that first burnt the covenant," to transport the convicts. Two hundred and fifty of them were crowded on a ship, which proceeded on its voyage around the north of Scotland. A storm arose, the ship was wrecked near the Orkney Islands, and two hundred of the prisoners were drowned; fifty escaped, made their way to Ireland, and were not pursued by the government.

Many years before, during the reign of James I., a large number of Scotch people had settled in the province of Ulster, Ireland. "They went over," says Froble, "to earn a living by labor, in a land which had produced hitherto little but banditti. They built towns and villages; they established trades and manufactures; they inclosed fields, raised farmhouses and homesteads where, till then, there had been but robbers' castles, wattled huts, or holes in the earth like rabbit burrows; while, without artificial distinctions, they were saved from degenerating into the native type by their religion, then growing in its first enthusiasm into a living power which pervaded their entire being." The Bothwell prisoners who escaped the shipwreck were no doubt a valuable acquisition to the Scotch colony in Ulster. Let us see who these people were, as far as we can judge from their names. Some of the names are as follows: James and John Clark; John Thomas, and Andrew Thomson; William, James, Alexander, and Walter Waddell; William and Thomas Miller; John Cochran, Watson, Gardner, Brownlee, Wilson, Craig, Currie, Tod, Wallace, Cameron, Reid, Campbell, Paterson, Young, Finley, Brown, Anderson, Caldwell, Eccles, Lamb, Hutcheson, Ramsey, White, Buchanan, Morison, Montgomery, Ingles, Hamilton, Bell, Henderson, Steel, Houston, Beck, Martin, Scott, Glasgow. These will suffice. How familiar the names are to the people of the Valley! They are our own names, and we do not have to inquire further from what land our forefathers came.

Many Scotch of other names settled in Ulster. There are the innumerable Maes—the McDowells, McClungs, McClanahans, McLaughlins, McKees, McPheeters, McCormicks, McCorkles, McNeils, and others, whose prefix smacks of the Highlands; but of whatever origin, they assimilated with the Lowland stock, and altogether constituted the Scotch-Irish race.

The settlers in Ireland cherished the traditions and preserved

unchanged the manners and customs of the land from which they came, and in a few generations the people of Ulster were more Scotch than the Scotch themselves. They were a thrifty people, and soon became prosperous as farmers, mechanics, and merchants. When the revolution of 1688 occurred they zealously espoused the Protestant cause. They held Londonderry for King William. But they were dissenters from the Established Church, and were proscribed because of their religion. They were not allowed to teach school, they were excluded from all offices, civil and military; marriages by their ministers were declared illegal and void; their ministers were prosecuted for preaching outside of certain bounds, while their hearers were threatened with the stocks. They, however, maintained their loyalty to the Protestant succession. In 1715, when the rebellion occurred in Scotland in behalf of the Pretender, and an insurrection in Ireland was apprehended, they raised several regiments to support the government. Yet, even for this service, they were threatened with prosecution after the danger was over.

At the same time the industry and commerce of the people were systematically repressed. Men of spirit and enterprise could not endure the oppressions heaped upon them. Twenty thousand people left Ulster on the destruction of the woolen trade in 1689. Many more were driven away by the passage of the Test Act. For more than fifty years annual shiploads of families departed from Belfast and Londonderry. The arrivals at the port of Philadelphia in 1729 are set down as 5,655. When the manufacture of linen extended to England the Irish trade was crippled by a duty on sail duck, and this led to another flight of Ulster people to America a few years before the Revolution. The total number of operatives driven out is estimated as 100,000.

The people of Ulster had heard of Pennsylvania as a land of liberty, and to that province they came in large numbers. But jealousies arose in the minds of the original settlers there, and restrictive measures were adopted by the proprietary government against the Scotch-Irish and German immigrants. Hence many of the former, who had landed on the Delaware and tarried awhile in Pennsylvania, were prepared to follow John Lewis to the Valley of Virginia. Thus this region was occupied by Europeans.

And now let us mention very briefly a few of the individuals of this horde of immigrants and some of their descendants.

First, Col. John Lewis, the pioneer. He was born in the reign

of Charles II., and died in the third year of the reign of George III., February 1, 1762. He is described as tall and muscular, and the best backwoodsman of his day. In any community where he might have lived he would have been a man of mark, but he was peculiarly fitted for the new country in which his lot was cast. Not long before his death he wrote his last will and testament, disposing of his worldly estate and commending his soul to the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. His sons (Thomas, Andrew, William, and Charles) all acted important parts in the early history of the Valley. The last-named commanded the Augusta regiment at the battle of Point Pleasant, and was slain there in the flower of his age.

Next comes Col. James Patton, who was born in Ireland, and was killed by Indians in 1755, in what is now Montgomery County, Va. He was a leader of men. Wherever his name appears with others in the annals of the Valley, it is mentioned first. He was first in the "Commission of the Peace," the first high sheriff of the new county of Augusta—an office of great dignity—and first in organizing religious congregations and building meetinghouses. He too in his last will gave expression to his Christian faith, commending his soul to God and expecting eternal happiness through the merits of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The will directed that any question arising in regard to his estate should be arbitrated by the minister and elders of Tinkling Spring congregation. Col. Patton left no male descendant, but from one of his daughters the two Gays, Floyd, of Virginia, descended.

The Rev. John Craig was a notable specimen of the race to which he belonged. Born in Ireland in 1709 and educated in Scotland, he came to the Valley in 1740, and died in 1772. He founded the two congregations called Augusta and Tinkling Spring, his immediate parish being thirty miles long; but he preached, and especially baptized, wherever he went. He began service on Sunday at ten o'clock in the morning, and held on, with a short interval, till sunset. His only printed sermon contains fifty-five divisions and subdivisions. For nine years he kept a register of persons baptized by him, chiefly infants. The whole number is 883, and at the end of each year he ascribed glory to God, "who is daily adding members to his visible Church." Being sent to organize churches among the settlements on New River and the Holston, he reported on his return a surprising number of ruling elders ordained by him; and when asked how he found suitable material for so many, he re-

plied in the idiom of his people: "Where I cudna get hown stanes I tuk dornacks."

Here we may name other ministers who officiated in the Valley in early times. These were John Brown, of New Providence; Alexander Craighead, of Windy Cove; Charles Cummings, of Brown's Meetinghouse (who emigrated to Holston and there preached and helped to fight the Indians); William Graham, of Liberty Hall Academy; James Waddell,* John McCue, Samuel Carrack, and Benjamin Erwin.

The Scotch-Irish of the Valley furnished few members of the legal and medical professions, but many preachers of the gospel. We can mention only a few: Samuel Doak, the pioneer preacher in Tennessee; Archibald Alexander, George Baxter, Moses Hoge, Archibald Scott, William Wilson, John Montgomery, the two Crawfords, John Poage Campbell, Gideon Blackburn, Thomas Poage, Samuel Houston, William McPheeters—all of the last century. Some of these lived and died in the Valley; others labored elsewhere in Virginia and in the newer settlements of Kentucky and Tennessee.

John Preston lived only seven years after he came to the Valley. His only son, William Preston, was the progenitor of a numerous and distinguished family. He came with his father to the Valley when he was ten years of age, and received most of his education from Rev. John Craig. His official reports and other writings during his mature life show that he was a man of more than usual acquirements for the time and country. He began active life by assisting his uncle, Col. Patton, in his extensive business, and gradually advanced to more important employments. For some years he represented Augusta County in the House of Burgesses. During the Indian wars he was constantly in the field as captain of rangers. When the county of Botetourt was established (in 1769) he removed to that part of the Valley, and was appointed a justice of the peace, colonel of militia, county surveyor, coroner, and escheator. As county lieutenant of Montgomery during the Revolutionary War he rendered important service. With a body of his men, he participated in the battle of Guilford C. H.† The most conspicuous of his descendants who bear the family name is William C. Preston, the celebrated orator and statesman of South Carolina. But his posterity of many names are found in many States,

*Afterwards known as the "Blind Preacher."

† One of his sons, James Patton Preston, was a Governor of Virginia.

and generally preserve in a remarkable degree the traits and characteristics transmitted to them by their ancestor. Many years ago the late Henry A. Wise, a keen and critical observer of men, remarked in my hearing that he had never seen a Preston who was not a gentleman.

Alexander Breckinridge, like his cotemporary and associate, John Preston, lived only a few years after he came to the Valley. He left a large family of sons and daughters. Only one of his sons, however, appears conspicuously in the annals of the country. Robert Breckinridge, the son alluded to, was born in Ireland, and died before the close of the Revolution, in Botetourt County, to which he had removed from Augusta. He was an active and efficient captain of rangers during the Indian wars, and generally an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. His second wife was a daughter of John Preston, and the mother of several distinguished sons. One of them, John, removed to Kentucky, became Attorney General of the United States, and father of the celebrated divines, John and Robert J. Breckinridge. Another son of John Breckinridge was the father of the late John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States.

Robert McClanahan probably came in with the great immigration of 1739 or 1740. He soon became high sheriff of Augusta County, and was the man ordered by the court to make the ducking stool. His wife, the daughter of Alexander Breckinridge, was widely known as one of the strong-minded women of her day. He had four sons and several daughters. Three of the sons were in the midst of the fray during the Indian wars, and one of them, a captain, was killed at Point Pleasant. Another, Alexander, became a colonel in the Continental army when the Revolutionary War arose.

John Mathews was one of the earliest settlers in Borden's grant. His sons, Sampson and George, became very prominent in the Valley. Both were actively employed during the Indian wars, and also in the Revolution. George Mathews, while colonel in the continental line, achieved great distinction at the battle of Germantown, in which he and all his regiment were captured. After the war he settled in Georgia, and was twice Governor of that State. Two of his sons were eminent citizens of Louisiana.

Arthur Campbell, born near Staunton, was baptized by Mr. Craig January 15, 1744. While a boy he was captured by Indians, and detained by them for several years. Soon after attaining full

age he removed to Southwest Virginia, the region called the "Holston," and there spent the remainder of an active and honorable life. His son, Col. John B. Campbell, of the regular army of the United States, participated in the battle of Chippewa, in 1814.

William Campbell, cousin of Arthur, was also born near Staunton, and was baptized by Mr. Craig September 1, 1745. He too emigrated to the Holston and remained there. Nothing more need be said of him than that he was the chosen leader of the men who won the battle of King's Mountain. The Valley claims two of the heroes of that memorable conflict, John Sevier being the other. Although of French Huguenot blood, Sevier was born and reared among the Scotch-Irish, and doubtless caught some of their spirit. William Campbell was made a brigadier general, but died before the close of the war, at the early age of thirty-six. He and his wife, a sister of Patrick Henry, had an only child, a daughter, who was the mother of William Campbell Preston, of South Carolina.

Two of this Campbell stock were Governors of States: David, of Virginia; and William B., of Tennessee. Indeed, there seems to have been an affinity between the Scotch Irish and the office of Governor.

Benjamin Logan was another Valley boy, baptized May 3, 1743, went to the Holston when he came of age, and from thence to Kentucky at an early day. He was with Bouquet in 1764 and with Dunmore in 1774. In Kentucky he acquired great distinction, and a county was named for him. His son William, who became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky and a Senator of the United States, is said to have been the first white child born in that State.

The Rev. John Brown's two sons, John and James, grandsons of John Preston, also went to Kentucky. One of them became a United States Senator, and the other Senator and Minister to France.

Israel Christian was a merchant in Staunton and an Indian fighter when occasion required. He represented Augusta County in the House of Burgesses, was the founder of the towns of Fincastle and Christiansburg, and the father-in-law of Col. William Fleming, Judge Caleb Wallace, Col. William Bowyer, and Col. Stephen Trigg. His only son, William, was a Burgess from Botetourt before the war of the Revolution. When the war arose he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, of which his wife's brother, Patrick Henry, was colonel. Soon, however, he became colonel of militia, and as such led a large body of

men, in 1776, against the Cherokee Indians. In 1780 he commanded another expedition against the Cherokees, and in 1781 was appointed by Gen. Greene at the head of a commission to conclude a treaty with the Indians. In 1785 he removed to Kentucky, settled near Louisville, and in the next year fell a victim to a savage inroad, when only forty-three years of age.

The father of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of revolutionary fame, was one of the first justices of Augusta County, and the son was taken while a boy by his parents to South Carolina. There he founded a distinguished and widely known family. Gen. Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War," eulogizes Gen. Pickens as one of the great and good men of his era. Closely allied with him was Maj. Andrew Hamilton. Born in the Valley, of Scotch-Irish parents, in 1741, Maj. Hamilton removed to South Carolina in 1765, and there spent a long and eventful life. His descendants are Simonds, Waties, Calhouns, Alstons, and others.

Col. Samuel McDowell, son of John who was killed by Indians in 1742, followed the tide of emigration to Kentucky. He was prominent in Virginia, but in Kentucky he achieved distinction, or had it thrust upon him. His descendants in the West and also in Virginia are very numerous. His brother James was the grandfather of the late eloquent Gov. James McDowell, of Virginia, a full-blooded Scotch-Irishman, and a man personally honored by political friend and political foe alike.

Archibald Alexander, called *Ersbel* by his cotemporaries, older brother of the teacher, Robert, came from Ireland, through Pennsylvania, like all the rest, and settled in Borden's grant. He and John Houston went to Pennsylvania in search of Rev. John Brown, and brought him to Virginia. He was a captain in the Sandy Creek expedition in 1756, and first high sheriff of Rockbridge. His descendants, of many names and widely scattered, are almost as numerous as the leaves in Timber Grove. The eminent Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, long of Princeton, N. J., was one of his grandsons.

Alexander McNutt, lieutenant of Capt. Alexander's company in the Sandy Creek expedition, was a unique character. He was called *Governor* McNutt, under the erroneous impression that he was Governor of Nova Scotia in colonial times. He, however, resided for some years in that province, and was actively employed in introducing Scotch-Irish settlers after the expulsion of the Acadian French. When the Revolutionary War arose he came home and

joined the American army. He seems to have been something of a religious enthusiast. While living in Nova Scotia, he attempted to found a settlement to be called "New Jerusalem." It is presumed that he lost his real estate in the province; but, nevertheless, before his death he executed a deed conveying 100,000 acres in trust for Liberty Hall Academy, "for the support of public lectures in said seminary on man's state by nature and his recovery by free and unmerited grace through Christ Jesus." It is unnecessary to say that Liberty Hall did not get the land. He never married, but his collateral descendants are numerous in Rockbridge County.

The name "Gamble" is associated with the siege of Londonderry, one of the family having died there at that time. Robert Gamble, grandson of the immigrant to the Valley, was born in Augusta County in 1754, and received a good education at Liberty Hall Academy. Soon after coming of age he was appointed lieutenant in the continental army, and speedily rose to be captain. As we have seen, he was with Wayne on the Hudson in 1779, and he was elsewhere engaged with his command near the person of Washington. His wife was the daughter of John Grattan, a prominent citizen of the Valley, who is described by his connection (Gov. George Gilmer) as a Scotch-Irishman of the old Covenanter faith and practice, noted for his love of David's Psalms in long meter and his long prayers at family worship. After the war Col. Gamble, as he was then called, located in Richmond as a merchant, and while he lived commanded universal respect. He left two worthy sons and two daughters, one of the latter the wife of William Wirt, and the other the wife of William H. Cabell, who was successively Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Dr. Cary B. Gamble, a distinguished physician of Baltimore, is one of Col. Gamble's grandsons.

In October, 1782, a large party of Scotch-Irish people started from Staunton to go to Kentucky by the long and dangerous route of the "Wilderness Road." They were Trimbles, Allens, Moffetts, and others. Each man and boy carried a rifle and each woman a pistol. One of the emigrants left a list of the books that they took along: two Bibles, half a dozen Testaments, the Catechism and Confession of Faith, and Rouse's Psalms. James Knox, called General Knox in Kentucky, a native of Augusta County and one of the famous "long hunters" of Kentucky, met the travelers on the way, and to him the command of the expedition was intrusted. He conducted the party safely to the promised land. One matron

carried an infant in her arms and an older child behind her on the horse. The boy thus transported developed into a Governor of Ohio. His name was Allen Trimble.

John Allen, born here in Rockbridge County, educated for the bar in Staunton by Judge Archibald Stuart, was in Kentucky the rival of Henry Clay. He was killed at the head of his regiment at the river Raisin.

Archibald Stuart, Samuel Blackburn, and James Breckinridge were the only prominent Scotch-Irish lawyers of their day who lived and died in the Valley. Judge Stuart was the father of the late distinguished Alexander H. H. Stuart. Gen. Blackburn had no child. Gen. Breckinridge's descendants are numerous and highly respected in Botetourt and elsewhere.

I should like to speak of Whitley, a native of Rockbridge, who, after fighting Indians in Kentucky for many years, volunteered in the war of 1812, and was killed in the battle of the Thames, having first, as is believed, killed the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh.

Time fails me to tell of the Robertsons, McClungs, McKees, Estills, Poages, Kinkeads, Stuarts, Hamiltons, and others—all of our Scotch-Irish Valley stock—who gained renown and founded families in Kentucky. Of them, and others like them, it may almost be said in the language of Scripture, they "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises."

Two recent historians have fallen into the mistake of saying that the early settlers of Kentucky came from North Carolina. With few exceptions they were from the Valley of Virginia.

The historian Parkman, referring to the class of men nurtured by the advancing frontier of American civilization, says: "The best examples have, perhaps, been found among the settlers of Western Virginia, and the hardy progeny who have sprung from that generous stock. The Virginia frontiersman was, as occasion called, a farmer, a hunter, and a warrior by turns. . . . Many of his traits have been reproduced in his offspring. From him have sprung those hardy men whose struggles and sufferings on the bloody ground of Kentucky will always form a striking page in American history."

I must not omit to mention, but can do no more, Gen. Sam Houston, of San Jacinto, and Gov. Alexander McNutt, of Mississippi. They were born and nurtured here in Rockbridge County, and were in most respects genuine specimens of their race. Nor can I omit to name Zachariah Johnston, the Revolutionary soldier and representative from the Valley in the State Legislature and State

Convention of 1788, the personification of Scotch-Irish sense and stern integrity. Gen. Andrew Moore and his brother William are worthy of special mention. Both were Revolutionary soldiers, and the former was a member of the State Legislature, of the State Convention of 1788, of the United States House of Representatives, and of the United States Senate. And lastly, there is "Honest" John Letcher, the first Governor of Virginia, an intense Scotch-Irishman in most of his characteristics.

Many prominent people in various parts of the country have verified the adage that "Virginia is a first-rate place to be born in, provided you leave it early." The descendants of early settlers in the Valley who located on poor lands and remained there sank into poverty and degenerated in every respect, while individuals of the same families who went west and took up better lands advanced in wealth and culture and social position. Quite recently a gentleman from one of the Western States called to see me. He had come to visit the ancestral homestead and the kith and kin that adhered to the soil. He was an intelligent man, and to all appearance in prosperous circumstances, but said that he found his kinsmen in a remote region very poor and very ignorant, but still retaining some memorials of early times.

I have called the names of many persons historically the more prominent of their race. A vast number of others, personally as worthy, are unmentioned, it may be unsung, but not unhonored. The men of the immigration to the Valley were only a few hundred. Their descendants are now a host, thousands upon thousands, dwelling in every part of our land and even in foreign lands. Not long ago a man in New Zealand sent for a copy of the inscription on a tombstone in one of our old Valley graveyards. The far off wanderers are inquiring for the homes and graves of their ancestors. May they not only cherish the memory of their forefathers, but emulate their virtues!

The foreigner who formed his opinion of our country and people from the daily newspapers would believe that the people were mostly felons and the country a Sodom doomed to destruction. But go through this county of Rockbridge, and call at one and another of the homes of her rural population. Each farm owner and master of a family will receive you, if assured of your respectability, with manly courtesy. You will find him plainly dressed, and with hands hardened by labor. He understands his business, and knows something about everything of public interest. He is a "good judge of

a horse," and a better judge of a sermon.* He has been a student of Washington College. His wife, although, alas! nowadays "cumbered about much serving," has been a pupil of Ann Smith Academy. You remain to the evening meal. There is no Dandy Dinner, but enough, and everything good of its kind. Then, in very many cases, will be enacted on a higher plane the scene described by Burns in "The Cotter's Saturday Night."

The cheerful supper done, wi' serious face,
They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;

He wales a portion with judicious care:
And, "Let us worship God!" he says, with solemn air.

Then kneeling down to heaven's eternal King,
The saint, the father, and the husband prays.

The thousands of such households in our land, of whatever origin or race, constitute the salt that saves the body from corruption.

"The Lord our God be with us as he was with our fathers; let him not leave us, neither forsake us."

*The pastor of a wealthy church in New York City once remarked to me that he could much more easily please his people than one of our Scotch-Irish congregations.

-----oOo-----

From the Montgomery Messenger newspaper, Christiansburg, VA, November 10th 1871:

Walter, son of Col. J.J. Wade of this place, we are sorry to report had his arm broken in two places and his shoulder dislocated in a game of foot-ball last Tuesday evening. Foot-ball is a rough and dangerous game, for which we have no fancy and are sorry to see our young men . . . selecting the public square to play it.

contributed by
Geraldine Obenshain



The original of this picture does not have a date. Was the \$2.50 the price of the dress or a pattern or the cost of making the dress? I believe the 12 yards is the yardage needed to make the dress.

WASKEY'S MILLS MILITIA

Contributed by
Geraldine Obenshain
Buchanan, Va

Der Taylor:

(no date)

Please Copy this order and Stick it up at Blue Ridge. This notice is for the lieutenants of the Company to attend in Fincastle. I will send you the Roll of the Company as soon as I get it ready.

T S Beckner

The Officers belonging to the Company recently organised for home defence at Waskeys Mills will meet in Fincastle on Saturday the 29th of August for the purpose of organising a Regiment and electing Field Officers.

By order of the Captain

22^d Aug 1863

Z. Taylor Obenshain O.S.

(letter addressed to) Z Taylor Obenshain

Blue Ridge, Botetourt, Va

Waskeys Mills, Va Aug 26th

Dear Taylor

I received this Evening at Sun Set Orders for my Company to Assemble at 11 O,Clock in Buchanan with all the Guns they can raise and 3 days rations Give every man notice to meet at 11 oclock to morrow We dont want a man to be missing Order them right on to Buchanan This order is from the Committee of Safety, and must be obeyed

Truly Yours

T S Beckner

(letter addressed to) Z Taylor Obenshain

Blue Ridge

Botetourt County

Virginia

WasKeys Mills Va, Sept 3^d 1863

Dear Taylor

I Send you a Roll of our Company. We Must have a Meeting at WasKeys Mills at 3. O.Clock Saturday Evening in order to get our Roll ready to Send for our arms please notify every man in your reach, We must have every man present or we can not sicure our arms and ammunition

please attend to this

Respectfully

T S Buckner

Roll of WasKeys Mills Company raised for Home defence and organised on the 15th day of August 1863

Capt Jno S Beckner

(Privates)

1st Lieut Mathew Obenshain

Chas E. Eddy

George C. Thrasher

2 Lieut Martin K LinKinhoKer

Jno P. Corron

George P. Deaton

3 Lieut Jno W. Zimmerman

Thos Obenshain

Thos Good

Privates

Thos H. Burns

Jno Fringer

Jno H Bosserman

Jacob Hoover

Joel Booze

Waskeys Mills Company continued - privates

Z. Taylor Obenshain	David Black	David <u>Secrist</u> ?
Jno Deel	Robert C Burns	Peter Coffman
Jas B. Zimmerman	Saml Young	Joel Graybill

(roll continued - privates)

Joel Burger	Jos F. Robinson	Hughy Deel
Christopher Bower	David Robinson	Jno B Allen
Jacob Graybill	Newton Switzer	Brown L Allen
John Evans	James Falls	Sam ^l S Thomas 40
Madison M ^C Cullock	William C Waskey	John Zimmerman Sen 41
Isaac Lam	William T. Fink	

(This list of names is in 3 columns with no date or what the list is --
Could it be for the home guard????)

Registered		
1. Allen, Robt. E	12. Linkenhoken, Lewis	23. Shanks, John R.
2. Bosserman, John H	13. Linkenhoken, William	24. Simpson, Solomon
3. Crush, Absolem	14. M ^C Neal, James	25. Secrist, David
4. Deel, Samuel	15. M ^C Culluch, Madison	26. Trevey, Andrew A.
5. Deel, Martin V.	16. Nace, Robt. F.	27. Trevey, William B.
6. Dupree, Edward A.	17. Obenshain, Peter	28. Thrasher, John P.
7. Dempsey, Rev A. C.	18. Robinson, Lutian B.	29. Waskey, Robert
8. Graybill, Christian	19. Richardson, William	30. Young, Isaac
9. Johnston, Dr Ja ^S A.	20. Rader, Paul K.	31. Brown, Albert G.
10. Linkenhoker, Martin R.	21. Robinson, Joseph F.	
11. Linkenhoker, Thomas	22. Simpson, John	

(2nd column) Not Registered

1. Eddy, Cha^S W.
2. Kyle, Hays
3. Moomaw, Rufus S.
4. Robinson, David F.
5. Simpson, Alex W.

(3rd column) Doubtful

1. Butler
 2. Brown, Ja^S J.
 3. Obenshain, Peter M.
 4. Obenshain, Cha^S
-

Leaders of en
Capt R. E. Allen

REUNIONS

The Alford American Family Association will hold its 1994 family reunion in Richmond, Va, Oct 7-9, includes over 100 spelling variations such as Halford, Alvord, etc. For futher information call Joe Alford, AAFA Va Representative 804-851-3564 or Gil Alford, AAFA Executive Director 314-831-8648 or write AAFA, POB1586, Florissant, MO 63031.

20th Dean & Creech Reunion, Sept 4 from 11am to 4pm at the Carl Perkins Bldg, Morehead, KY. There will be a potluck lunch. For further information Mrs. Mae Estep, PO Box 95, Morehead, KY 40351 or Lloyd Dean, 6770 US 60 Highway East, Morehead, KY 40351.

FROM The BOYER FAMILY BIBLE
Catholic Edition
In possession of Mrs. Gertrude (BOYER) HUNTER
Carterville, Illinois

Front leaf-

Granvill BOYER married Nancy W. MALLORY Sept 29 1846
Granvill born Sept 10, 1822
Nancy MALLORY born July 4, 1825

W.P. BOYER born Feb 19, 1848
Julia Ann BOYER born Mar 28, 1850
Joel E. BOYER born Aug 8, 1852
Wm. G. BOYER born Jan 26, 1855
Ephraim C. BOYER born May 2, 1857
Sarah E. BOYER born Dec 6, 1859
Amelia F. BOYER born Nov 20, 1861
Hardin F. BOYER born Jul 28, 1865
Adolphus H. BOYER born Mar 24, 1867
*George P. BOYER born Dec 4, 1870
Robert F. BOYER born Dec 4, 1870

Clipping pasted to leaf-

Amelia Frances BISHOP
Daughter of Granville and Nancy BOYER
born Nov. 20, 1861 in Grayson Co., Virginia
died Carroll Co., Virginia Nov 11, 1895 age 33y, 11m,
22d
Married M.L. BISHOP on Nov 24, 1881
They had three children.

On back of front leaf-

Joel MALLORY married Sally CARRICO Sept 25, 1824

Adolphus H. BOYER married Almira Alice VAUGHN
August 16, 1888
Adolphus H. BOYER born Mar 24, 1867
Almira A. VAUGHN born July 12, 1867
Bidee Bruce BOYER born June 15, 1889
Jessie Tie BOYER born Jan 20, 1891
Grat Gideon BOYER born June 16, 1895
Herbert Greek BOYER born Apr 28, 1897
Gladys Lee BOYER born June 15, 1902
Grace Ruth BOYER born Nov 18, 1904

BOYER FAMILY BIBLE cont.

(In back of front leaf-

Joel MALLORY born Oct 7, 1803

Sally CARRICO born Jan 14, 1799

Nancy MALLORY born Jul 4, 1825

Ahart MALLORY born June 15, 1827

Malinda MALLORY born Jan 8, 1829

Eliza MALLORY born Sept 22, 1832

Elizabeth MALLORY born Jan 18, 1835

Julyann MALLORY born Nov 12, 1836

David Crockett MALLORY born Mar 7, 1840

Alfred S. MALLORY born Nov 12, 1842

Emily Frances MALLORY born Oct 26, 1847

Wiley BOYER married Sarah E. TOMLINSON Feb 18, 1869

Julia Ann WILCOX d. Apr 3, 1881 age 31y 5d

W.G. BOYER d. July 3, 1893 age 38y 5m 7d

Granville BOYER d. Mar 4, 1894 age 71y 5m 24d

Amelia BISHOP d. Nov 11, 1895 age 33y 11m 22d

E.C. BOYER d. Sept 5, 1896 age 34y 4m 3d

W.P. BOYER d. Feb 10, 1897 age 48y 11m 22d

Nancy W. BOYER d. Jan 4, 1902 age 76y 6m

Adolphus H. BOYER d. May 27, 1913 age 46y 1m

Grat G. BOYER d. Dec 23, 1930 age 35y 6m 6d

Amelia Alice BOYER d. Jun 16, 1955 age 87y 11m 16d

Mary Emma REEVES married Isom Bays BRYANT June 22, 1910
at Independence, Virginia

Parents Mr. and Mrs. Preston B. REEVES

On the back leaf-

Ahart MALLORY died August 15, 1827 age 2m

Sally MALLORY died January 20, 1874 age 75y 6d

Joel MALLORY died January 8, 1876 age 72y 3m 13d

Julia A. MOORE died May 3, 1874 age 37y 5m 1d

Clipping pasted to back leaf-

Julia Ann WILCOX, wife of Adolphus WILCOX, daughter of
Granvill and Nancy BOYER; born March 28, 1850, baptized
at the Missionary Baptist Church, Galena, Virginia.
Married December 10, 1867, died April 3, 1881. Three
children still living.

James BOYER born June 29, 1816, died May 31, 1887
Wife still living, plus 5 children; 6 children preceded
him in death.

W.P. BOYER married Emely PINKLEY - Grayson Co., Virginia

There are many locks of hair, different colors, some braided and some not. Also a silk handkerchief with rosebuds embroidered in the corners and the initials S.M. (Sally Mallory?), several four leaf clovers pressed between the pages, a small colored illustration of a goosegirl and geese, a strand of blue yarn, a child's white glove, a piece of paper with the same name written over and over and cut into a round paper doily.

This bible was given to Mrs. Gertrude HUNTER by Doris FRICK of Coca, Florida. Mrs. HUNTER is the granddaughter of Granvill and Nancy (MALLORY) BOYER.
Karen E. HUNTER RR2 Box133 Lakewood Park Carbondale, IL 62901

+++++

On to Richmond!

Four Centuries of Family History



12-15 October 1994 ♦ Richmond, Virginia

***Sponsored by the Federation of Genealogical Societies and the
Virginia Genealogical Society***

*More than 50 nationally known lecturers and regional experts
More than 120 sessions geared to every skill level -- novice to professional
Excellent Richmond-area research facilities and historical sites
Unique pre-conference Society Management Seminar
Abundant genealogical products and supplies in the exhibit hall*

To receive the registration materials in Spring 1994, contact:

On to Richmond!
Federation of Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 3385
Salt Lake City, UT 84110-3385
Phone 801/254-2785

A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists

This is a copy of the obituary clipping for Granvill BOYER. It is not known what newspaper it was taken from, but it was probably one from around Independence or Fries, Virginia. Help anyone?

Very Respectfully,
June 8, 1894, B. F. WARD

Obituary.

GRANVILLE BOYER was born September 10, 1822, and departed this life March 4, 1894—aged 71 years, 4 months and 14 days. He was a son of Daniel Boyer, was born and raised on Knobfork Creek, and was married to Nancy Mallory in the year 1846. They raised a large family of children—six boys and three girls. Three of them are dead and gone to the world of bliss and happiness, while five boys and one girl and a dear companion are left to mourn the loss of a father and husband.

Bro. Boyer professed religion in the year 1876, at Mt. Olivet church, and joined the Missionary Baptist Church at Galena, and in her pales he lived a consistent member until death; then the angels bore his spirit to the Church Triumphant. The church at Galena has lost a great deal in the death of Bro. Boyer. He was always ready to help the church with his counsel and his money, for the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth; and not only his own church, but every good cause that came up in his community. He helped to build Liberty Hill church, also gave the lot and helped build the schoolhouse where he received the fatal shot that ended his days.

In early life he moved to Alleghany Co., N. C., where he lived for several years. All the old people can testify to the noble character of Bro. Boyer; then he moved back to Grayson Co., Va., and lived at Hampton's Cross Roads among the Hamptons. They also will testify to the noble character of Bro. Boyer. Then he moved to Stevens Creek, where he lived until his death.

The writer has often seen him praise the Lord in the public congregation. He took the Bible as the man of his counsel. The writer feels that the best friend that he had on earth is gone, but can only say, "Rest on, dear Brother and I will battle with life till my work is done, then we will meet again." I would say to the wife, children, and brethren and sisters, weep not as they that have no hope, but thank God for the Resurrection where you can all meet again.

L. D. VAUGHAN

NORFOLK
PULLMAN V.

SEE T
NORFOLK
CHEAP

Write for
Circulars
W. B. BEVIL
Gen'l Passenger A.
ROANOKE, VA.

Every woman n

The old reliable
work, and
excha

cloth
the fa

TH

Karen HUNTER
RR2 Box133
Lakewood Park
Carbondale, IL
62901

COMPENDIUM OF SOURCE MATERIALS

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS
Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

In an effort to sort our ANDERSON relationships from the numerous ANDERSON households established in the Grayson County, Virginia area (and adjoining areas of VA-TN-NC) in the early 1800's, we have acquired substantial collections of family information. We will attempt to share organized collections of documented research to establish relationships or re-establish locations of those ANDERSON families enumerated in Census records in the early 1800's in Grayson County, Virginia.

Additional presentations will follow, as a "Compendium of Source Materials" from collections of our research and abstracts of other researchers work on this Family. Documented contributions and/or corrections to this research effort will be well received in an attempt to establish a complete and accurate information resource.

This article will contain some of the history of JACOB and LYDIA RANKINS ANDERSON. Some of this history is factual. And, some of this history are theories we have determined from our research on this family. As all of us know, documentation is the key to proving information regarding our ancestors. But, sometimes we have to piece together information from several documents to determine if the ancestors we locate are the correct families. We do not always locate documents that specifically state family relationships. In this case study, we need to document further information to prove or disprove our theories.

During the late 1700's, after Grayson County, Virginia was formed, and early 1800's we determined the following information on JACOB ANDERSON and LYDIA RANKINS ANDERSON:

The Land Tax Records of Grayson County, Virginia show JACOB ANDERSON paid taxes on 100 acres of land in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1810.

We know from the Land Tax Records that JACOB ANDERSON was the son of PETER ANDERSON, as stated in the records of 1810.

The Personal Property Tax Records of Grayson County, Virginia show JACOB ANDERSON paid personal taxes in the years 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815.

Darlene Anderson, 8124 Clayburn Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46268
(Note: We did not print the sheets on the census records -- took up too much space.)

COMPENDIUM OF SOURCE MATERIALS

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS
Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

We know from the Personal Property Tax Records that JACOB ANDERSON was referred to as "Junior" in 1798 and listed as PETER ANDERSON's son in 1811.

The 1810 Grayson County, Virginia census records show there were two JACOB ANDERSON's in the county during this time period. This source states that one of the Jacob's is a son of P. ANDERSON.

We know from the 1810 Tax List Grayson County, Virginia there were two JACOB ANDERSON'S in the county during this time period. This source states one of the Jacob's is a son of P. ANDERSON.

Therefore, we have determined according to the Land Tax Records, the Personal Property Tax Records and the 1810 Tax List for Grayson County, Virginia that we have followed JACOB ANDERSON, the son of PETER ANDERSON, and he is the same Jacob that married LYDIA RANKINS.

We know that JACOB ANDERSON and LYDIA RANKINS were married March 22, 1817 in Grayson County, Virginia. The Bond was not found. They were married by Jonathan Thomas. The marriage information we found showed a Jacob Anderson and a Sam Anderson married Lydia on this date. Therefore, we can determine that his name was JACOB SAMUEL ANDERSON.

The census record for 1820 Grayson County, Virginia has, again, enumerates two JACOB ANDERSON's living in the county during this time period.

We show JACOB ANDERSON, age 45+ and has no wife. We can "assume" this person to be "old" JACOB ANDERSON, whose wife was SUSANNAH _____. Also, in this household was one male child between the ages of 10 to 16 years.

We show JACOB ANDERSON as head of household. He has 2 male children under the age of 10 years, 2 male children between the ages of 10 to 16 years, and Jacob is 45+ years old. Also, in this household are 1 female child under the age of 10 years, 3 female children between the ages of 10 to 16 years and 1 female between the ages of 16 to 26 years.

This census period would place Jacob's birth year by 1775. The oldest female in this household was born between the years 1794 to 1804. We have determined this female to be LYDIA RANKINS, as she and Jacob were married in 1817.

COMPENDIUM OF SOURCE MATERIALS

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS
Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

Therefore, we have determined that JACOB ANDERSON was married prior to his marriage to Lydia. We can also determine that most, if not all, of the children enumerated in the 1820 census of Grayson County, Virginia are children of his first wife. At this time, we have no information in regards to whom this wife might be.

A Deed Record in Grayson County, Virginia, dated April 17th, 1820, seems to be the property JACOB ANDERSON purchased and later sold on Clems Branch waters of Fox Creek. Jacob purchased this property from FREDERICK ELLER, and his wife CATHARINE, for \$300.00. This property contained 150 acres of land.

The Grayson County Court Order Book shows a land transaction from JACOB ANDERSON to THOMAS ANDERSON. This deed was proven by JONATHAN THOMAS and HARVY ANDERSON on November 28th, 1826. There was no mention of how much land or where this land is located in this record.

According to deed records of Grayson County, Virginia JACOB and LYDIA ANDERSON sold 60 acres on Clims Branch to GEORGE LIVESAY January 30, 1827 for \$100.00. Witnesses to this transaction were: JAMES LIVESAY, THOMAS ANDERSON and STEPHEN ROSS.

The 1830 Grayson County, Virginia census record enumerates only one JACOB ANDERSON living in the county during this time period. We have determined this Jacob to be the same Jacob we are writing about due to deed records, and documentation of the gravestone of "old" JACOB ANDERSON located on the property that belonged to GARNET ANDERSON. This household shows 2 males under the age of 5 years, 1 male between the ages of 5 to 10 years, 2 males between the ages of 10 to 15 years and 1 male between the age of 40 to 50 years. Also, in the household are 2 females between the ages of 5 to 10 years, 1 female between the ages of 10 to 15 years and one female between the ages of 20 to 30 years.

This census record would place Jacob's birth year between 1780 to 1790. Lydia's birth year would be between the years 1800 to 1810.

We can determine that between the time the 1830 census was taken and 1835 JACOB and LYDIA ANDERSON had decided to move their family to "greener pastures". JACOB and LYDIA ANDERSON sold their property to JAMES MATISON NELSON consisting of 50 acres on Clems Branch on the waters of Fox Creek. This property was sold April 18, 1834 for \$200.00.

COMPENDIUM OF SOURCE MATERIALS

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS
 Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

The Deed Records of Grayson County, Virginia show a Deed of Gift from JACOB ANDERSON to SEALEY ANDERSON and SUSEY ANDERSON. This Deed of Gift is dated March 12th, 1835 and acknowledged in Grayson County Court March 24th, 1835 by JONATHAN THOMAS and SHADRACK GREER. Witnesses to this deed are JONATHAN THOMAS, ANDREW ANDERSON and HARVEY ANDERSON. Consideration is Natural Love and Affection, and \$5.00. Jacob is giving to Sealey and Susey "two mare, a two year old horse, five cows, two cave(?), twenty head of sheep, eight head of hogs, household furniture, fore beds and furniture, all the household furniture pots, pans, cillen(?), farming tools, land, _____ cuts, and what-ever belong to the possession or freehold". You will note this Deed of Gift mentions "land", but does not give the exact amount of acreage.

The 1840 Grayson County, Virginia Census Record does not enumerate a JACOB ANDERSON in the county for this time period.

We determined the most logical place to locate Jacob and Lydia would be the counties where other ANDERSON's families had moved. We researched the 1840 census records for the following counties: Washington Co., VA; Wythe Co., VA; Scott Co., VA; Smythe Co., VA; Russell Co., VA; Sullivan Co., TN; Hawkins Co., TN; and Claiborne Co., TN. There were no Jacob Anderson's living in these counties for this time period.

However, we did find a JACOB ANDERSON in Lee County, Virginia for the census of 1840. This household gives us one male under the age of 5 years, 2 males between the ages of 5 to 10 years, 1 male between the ages of 10 to 15, 2 males between the ages of 15 to 20 and the head of household between the age of 60 to 70 years. This would place the year of birth between the years 1770 to 1780. Also, in this household is one female between the ages of 15 to 20 years, one female between the ages of 20 to 30 and one female between the ages of 40 to 50 years. This would place the year of birth between the years 1790 to 1800.

By the time the 1850 census is taken Jacob and Lydia have moved out of Lee County, Virginia into Hancock County, Tennessee. Jacob is 74 years old. He would have been born about 1776. This census record shows his state of birth in Virginia. His occupation is listed as Wheelright. Lydia is also in the household. She is 53 years old. She would have been born about 1797, and her state of birth is Virginia. Also, in the household are PETER ANDERSON, age 17 and born in Virginia. His year of birth would be about 1833. His occupation is a Laborer. And, also in this household is THOMAS ANDERSON. He is 14 years old, and was born in Tennessee about 1836.

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS
Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

The 1860 Hancock County, Tennessee census record shows that Jacob and Lydia are still living in the county. Jacob is 83 years old. His occupation is Cooperer. The value of his personal property is \$10 and he states he was born in Virginia. Lydia is also listed in the household. She is 65 years old and states she was born in Virginia. Also, in this household is ELISABETH ANDERSON, age 38 years, born in Virginia and is employed as a Domestic. PETER ANDERSON, age 2 years, is also enumerated and was born in Virginia.

We have not made a determination as to the relationship of ELISABETH and PETER ANDERSON in the 1860 census record to JACOB and LYDIA ANDERSON.

By the time 1870 comes around JACOB and LYDIA ANDERSON are no longer in Hancock County, Tennessee. Does this mean they have passed on? Or, does this mean that Jacob may have passed on and Lydia has moved to another location? A check of the ANDERSON household's in Hancock County, Tennessee did not reveal any answers to this question.

There are still many questions to be answered regarding this family. More research is needed to establish the identities of Jacob and Lydia's children, whom Jacob's parents were, and the names of his brothers and sisters. We have established facts regarding Jacob and Lydia's tax records, census records, property records and court records. We have written the history of JACOB and LYDIA RANKINS ANDERSON family as we know it to be up to this point.

We plan to continue our research on this family, and other ANDERSON families that lived in Grayson County, Virginia. Our hope is that those of you who have also done research on this family will contact us so we can broaden the information on this family and other ANDERSON families of Grayson County, Virginia. In doing this, we feel, there will be new and exciting information to share with everyone. We look forward to hearing from each and every one of you.

J. Mahlon Anderson, 115 Devon Drive, Maulden, SC 29662
Darlene Anderson, 8124 Clayburn Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46268

COMPENDIUM OF SOURCE MATERIALS

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS

Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

-----DOCUMENTATION-----

1. Alderman, John P. Grayson County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1794-1804.
2. Alderman, John P. Grayson County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1805-1815.
3. Alderman, John P. Grayson County, Virginia Personal Property Tax List 1795-1804.
4. Alderman, John P. Grayson County, Virginia Personal Property Tax List 1805-1815.
5. Schrieiner-Yantis, Nettie. 1810 Census Supplement, Grayson County, Virginia. 1971.
6. Roberson, Rhonda S. "1810 Tax List of Grayson County, Virginia." The Southwest Virginia. (December 1982) p. 63-68
7. Alderman, John P. Carroll-Grayson Marriages. P. 32
8. Murray, Dorothy. Hunting for Bears, Inc. p. 1. Marriage Record. 1986.
9. Marriage Record. Grayson County, Virginia. Book 1 p. 8 and Book 1 p. 10.
10. Mullins, Mrs. John C. 1820 Grayson County, Virginia Census Record. p. 2. 1988.
11. Deed Record. Grayson County, Virginia. Book 2 page 44. 24 April 1804. Jacob and Susannah Anderson to John Hash.
12. Deed Record. Grayson County, Virginia. Frederick Eller, and wife Catherine, sold to Jacob Anderson. 17 April 1820. Book 4 page 178.
13. Anderson, Darlene. Grayson County, Virginia Order Book - 1826. A Deed from Jacob Anderson to Thomas Anderson. November Term 1826, p. 52. 1994.
14. Deed Record. Grayson County, Virginia. Jacob Anderson, and wife Lydia, sold to George Livesay. 30 January 1827. Book 6 page 73.
15. Anderson, Darlene. Grayson County, Virginia Order Book - 1827. 1993. A Deed from Jacob and Lydia Anderson to George Livesey. November Term 1827, p. 116. 1993.
16. Mullins, Mrs. John C. 1830 Grayson County, Virginia Census Record. (The Southwest Virginia, p. 245).
17. Gravestone located on Garnet Anderson's property. Grayson County, Virginia. Jacob Anderson died 1825.
18. Deed Record. Grayson County, Virginia. Jacob and Lydia Anderson sold to James Matison Nelson. 18 April 1834. Book 7 page 76.
19. Deed Record. Grayson County, Virginia. Jacob Anderson sold to Sealey Anderson and Susey Anderson. 12 March 1835. Book 7 page 140.

Notes for Jacob Samuel ANDERSON-1084

9 May 1994

Page 1

=====
 Birth - 7th Federal Census. 1850 Hancock Co., TN. 33rd Subdivision p. 45 h/h
 265-265 (S-K Publications, 1987)
 Places of Residence - Grayson Co., VA. Lee County, VA. Hancock Co., TN.
 and possibly Hawkins Co., TN
 Occupation - Cooperer. 1860 Hancock County, TN census record.
 Wheelright. 1850 Hancock County, TN census record. 33rd
 Subdivision p. 45 h/h 265-265 (S-K Publications, 1987)
 Death - Possibly between the 1860 and 1870 census record of Hancock County,
 TN. He was not enumerated in the 1870 Hancock Co., TN census.

DOCUMENTATION

Grayson Co., VA Land Tax Records, by John P. Alderman
 Grayson Co., VA Personal Property Tax List, by John P. Alderman
 1810 Census Supplement Grayson Co., VA (lists s/o Peter)
 1810 Tax List of Grayson Co., VA, by Rhonda S. Roberson
 Carroll-Grayson Marriages, by John P. Alderman
 Hunting for Bears, Inc., by Dorothy Murray
 Marriage Book 1 p. 8 and p. 10 of Grayson Co., VA
 1820 Grayson Co., VA census record, by Mrs. John Mullins (lists 8 children in
 h/h) (At least 5 born to "first wife", possibly 7.
 Deed Record, Book 2 page 44, Grayson Co., VA. 24th April 1804. Jacob and
 Susannah Anderson to John Hash. (establishes "old" Jacob Anderson's wife's
 first name)
 Deed Record, Grayson Co., VA. Frederick and Catherine Eller to Jacob Anderson
 17 April 1820. Book 4 page 178.
 Grayson County, Virginia Order Book - 1826, by Darlene Anderson
 Deed Record. Grayson Co., VA. Jacob and Lydia Anderson to George Livesay.
 30 Jan 1827. Book 6 page 73.
 Grayson County, Virginia Order Book - 1827, by Darlene Anderson
 A Deed from Jacob and Lydia Anderson to George Livesey. November Term
 1827. Grayson County, Virginia Order Book.
 1830 Grayson County, Virginia Census Record, by Mrs. John C. Mullins
 Jacob, s/o Peter, listed as 40-50. Old Jacob, wife Susannah, d.1825
 Gravestone located on Garnet Anderson's property, Grayson Co., VA
 Deed Record. Grayson Co., VA. Jacob and Lydia Anderson to James Matison
 Nelson. 18 April 1834. Book 7 page 76.
 Deed Record. Grayson Co., VA. Jacob Anderson to Sealey and Susey Anderson.
 12 March 1835. Book 7 page 140.
 1840 Grayson Co., VA Census Record, by J.C. Weaver. No Jacob's listed.
 1840 Census of Lee Co., VA, by Elizabeth Carpenter. p. 17. Ages of family
 members help confirm Jacob/Lydia.
 1850 Hancock Co., TN Census Record, by SK Publications. p 45.
 1860 Hancock Co., TN Census Record, microfilm. Livesey Dist, p 5 h/h768-738
 1870 Hancock Co., TN Census Record, microfilm. Checked records to locate
 Lydia Anderson in any Anderson h/h.

Note: Jacob and Lydia followed same route as Peter Sr -- Grayson to Lee
 to Hawkins to Hancock.

=====

COMPENDIUM OF SOURCE MATERIALS

The family of Jacob Samuel ANDERSON and Lydia RANKINS
Written by: J. Mahlon ANDERSON and Darlene ANDERSON

May 1994

20. Weaver, J.C. The 1840 Federal Census of Grayson County, Virginia. 1989.
21. Carpenter, Elizabeth. 1840 Lee County, Virginia Census p. 17.
22. SK Publications. 1850 Hancock County, Tennessee Census Record. Page 45, h/h 265-265.
23. 1860 Hancock County, Tennessee Census Record. Livesey District, page 5, h/h 768-738. Microfilm.
24. 1870 Hancock County, Tennessee Census Record. Checked ANDERSON households. Microfilm.

[illegible]

MINISTERS IN EARLY ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

from The Roanoke World News, Jan 29, 1934.
There were no dates except for the Catholic priests.

Baptist Church	Lutheran Church	Presbyterian Church
Rev Lewis P Fellers	Rev J G Butter	Rev Robert Boswell
	Rev Dr David Bittle	Rev Urias Powers
Catholic Church	Rev Dr S A Repass	Rev C M Howard
Rev John W Lynch		Rev Mr Craig
(1882-1910)	Methodist Church	Rev Mr Leah
Rev James E Collins	Bishop Asbury	Rev John Brown
(1910-)	Rev James E Armstrong	Rev Mr Cummings
	Rev Isaac W Canter	Rev David Rice
Episcopal Church		Rev Mr Irvin
Rev Dabney M Wharton		Rev Mr Wallace
Rev Nicolas Cobbs		REv Mr Templeton

Lutheran Church
Rev Daniel Hauer served Zion in Roanoke Co, Glade Creek & St Peters in
Montgomery Co, Zion in Floyd Co, Va.

In colonial Boston, schoolteachers earned about seven cents a day. "The Bathroom Trivia Book", Red-Letter Press Inc, PO Box 393, Saddle River, NJ 07458.

BIRD LOCKHART'S BOOK
Bible Record

contributed by
Harry Lockhart*

Note: This record is written in several different handwriting. A photocopy has been placed in the Virginia Room, Roanoke Central Library, Roanoke, Va.

NEW TESTAMENT of our LORD AND SAVIOUR Translated out of The Original Greek; and with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised. ----- Stereotype Edition ----- New York: Stereotyped by S. and J. White, for "The American Bible Society." ----- 1829.

Eveline Lockhart married to Isaac Hankins 1st Jan 1884

Milton Lockhart Deceased _____ June th5 1888 (same handwriting)

Bird Lockhart Deceased this life June the 16th 1860
aged 73 years 3 months & 73 days (the nos. are marked thro')

72 8 27
Nancy Lockhart Deceased the 25th August 1865
aged 80 years 6 months 22 days

John M^cintosh Deceased April the 29th 1857

Elijah Lockhart deceased March 14th 1821

Bird T Lockhart May 17th 1827

Elisha Lockhart September 8th 182__

Milton Lockhart June 17th 183__

George W Lockhart June 23^d 1862

Elizabeth Bruster July 12th 1862

Rachel Bruster June 11th 1879

Mark T Lockhart June 2__ 1880

Nancy Brown August 31__ 1880

John M Lockhart Decreased This life _____ary the 16th 18__

Patton Jackson Lockhart was born June the 8th 1831

Caroline S Mcguire was born Nov the 9th 1832 & married to each other July the 17th 1849.

Bird Lockhart's book ----- Price one (ink spot) dollar

Hamilton Howard Lockhart born 14 July 1859

Patton J. Lockhart when this you see remember me. May the 13th 1847

George W Lockhart was born March the 26th 1821

Nancy Lockhart was born May the 19th 1823

Bird T Lockhart was born September the 1st 1826

Elisha Lockhart was born March the 16th 1828

Patten J Lockhart was born June the 8th 1831

John M Lockhart married to Sarah Mcguire ___? May 1822

Cynthia Lockhart married to W^m W Stephenson 15 Sept 1842?

Martha Lockhart married to Jeremiah W Steele 11th March 1845

Mary Lockhart married to John W Claypool 28th January 1847

Elijah Lockhart married to Joicy J Boling 4 September 1849

Axley? Lockhart married to Rebecca Bruster 5th April 1853

*1930 W San Marcos Bl. #458, San Marcos, CA 92069-3934

Bird Lockhart's Book

previous page of Bible con't.

Milton Lockhart married to Rebecca Brown 8 Sep^t 1853

Louisa Lockhart married to Eli Steele 10th July 1856

Louisa to _____? Ferrell 15 Oct 1872

Hervey Lockhart married to Mary Steele 31st December 1856

George Lockhart married to Rebecca A Steele 5 August 1863

Matilda Lockhart married to John Sizemore 29 October 1866

Smith Lockhart married to Josephine Barnet 22^d May 1867

George Lockhart married to Virginia Payne 30 January 1868

Simon Lockhart married to Elizabeth McLaughlin 13th October 1870

Cynthia Stepheⁿson Deceased 25 Oct 1852

Floyd Lockhart Deceased 2^d June 1862

Sarah Lockhart Deceased 18th August 1865

Axley Lockhard Deceased 4th April 1873

George Lockhart Deceased April 9 - 18 7
1887

Bird Lockhart & Nancy McIntosh was married March the 17th A.D. 1803

John M Lockhart was born 14th of March 1804

Sarah Lockhart was born 21st of February 1804

Cynthia 12th March 1823

Simon 19 September 1833

Martha 17th July 1824

Louisa 9 october 1835

Elijah 18th February 1826

Smith 5 August 1837

Mary 8 November 1827

George 24 January 1840

Axley 5 November 1829

Floyd 4 December 1841

Milton 8 November 1831

Matida 5 December 1841

Hervey 19 September 1833

Eveline 19 November 1844

Bird Lockhart was born Sept the 19th 1787

Nancy Lockhart was born February the 2^d 1785

Rachel Lockhart was born May the 27th 1804

John M Lockhart was born March the 14th 1806

Elizabeth Lockhart was born January the 2^d 1811

Milton Lockhart was born October the 24th 1812

Mark T Lockhart was born December the 3^d 1815

Elijah Lockhart was born May the 8th 1819

+++++

City morgue records should be searched when researching for a death which you believe to have been an abnormal one (murder, suicide, accident). There is extensive information on the above because they required a medical examiner to do an autopsy or special investigation. An approximate date is required.

N.E. STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, June 1993

CONNER FAMILY CEMETERY

Floyd County, VA

On Rt. 758 from Blue Ridge Parkway

Copied 19, January 1989 by Ruth G. Hale

Hubbard, Gordon S.	Oct. 7, 1917 -
" , Wilma Ree	July 14, 1920 - Oct. 11, 1956
Hubbard, Simon H.	Sept. 3, 1880 - June 1, 1958
" , Sallie B.	Sept. 22, 1890 - Apr. 19, 1953
Hubbard, Willie "Bud"	Mar. 27, 1922 - May 29, 1961
" , Hazel Bolt	Nov. 15, 1930 -
Hubbard, Posie L.	May 15, 1885 - May 16, 1975
" , Lillie M.	Oct. 1, 1893 - Oct. 4, 1982
Hubbard, Inf. d/o P.L. & L. M.	Born & Died June 27, 1933
Whorley, John W.	Mar. 13, 1897 - Nov. 10, 1975
" , Grace B.	Mar. 25, 1908 - Feb. 12, 1971
Whorley, Thomas	1867 - 1965
" , Jathina R.	1870 - 1957
" , J. G. (Brother)	Feb. 23, 1903 - Aug. 21, 1929
Whorley, Samuel J.	Mar. 11, 1935 - Dec. 1, 1950
Cockram, Susie W.	1912 -
" , Lincoln	1911 - 1963
Wood, Mathy Davis	June 12, 1887 - Mar. 27, 1969
McAlexander, Susan, w/o John	Mar. 28, 1848 - Mar. 4, 1915
McAlexander, John	Feb. 15, 1850 - Jan 5, 1933
Conner, Daniel R.	Jan. 28, 1851 - July 21, 1935
" , Mary J. Terry	July 14, 1853 - Oct. 31, 1952
Conner, Bettie Ruth	1876 - 1960
Ayers, Joseph F.	Aug. 28, 1897 - May 31, 1968
" , Rosie Conner	May 8, 1905 - Jan. 29, 1972
Jonker, Pieter	Dec. 5, 1888 - Nov. 17, 1964
" , Sarah L. Conner	Sept. 22, 1894 - Feb. 20, 1979
Conner, Jonathan	Apr. 8, 1814 - June 8, 1888
Conner, Rozina Ingram	Oct. 11, 1817 - Oct. 4, 1909
Conner, John B., s/o O.R. & M.J.	June 19, 1894 - Oct. 20, 1898
Sutphin, Annie V.	Feb. 22, 1860 - May 17, 1914
Belcher, Nancy Ellen, w/o C.E.	Jan. 28, 1861 - Jan. 8, 1937
Belcher, C. E.	Apr. 1862 - Mar. 18, 1913
Belcher, Bula, Inf. d/o B.H. & Manie	Born & Died Mar. 17, 1920
Belcher, Benjamin H.	Mar. 3, 1889 - Sept. 19, 1968
" , Mannie C.	Apr. 18, 1887 - Nov. 2, 1970
Belcher, Lena A.	Sept. 22, 1907 - Jan. 14, 1931
+ Belcher, James Daniel (Father)	May 9, 1917 - Oct. 21, 1984
" , Lorna Dave	Tec 5 US Army W.W.II
Belcher, Edward L. (Father)	Dec. 30, 1928 -
" , Audry E. (Mother)	Sept. 24, 1915 - May 10, 1959
Belcher, James Elvin, Inf. s/o Edward & Audry	Aug. 27, 1917 -
Belcher, Virgle D. (Father)	Feb. 3, 1942
" , Millie Alberta (Mother)	Oct. 16, 1884 - Mar. 12, 1964
Belcher, William R. (Father)	Mar. 14, 1881 - Sept. 16, 1966
" , Arlie G. (Mother)	Apr. 8, 1904 - Oct. 27, 1968
Belcher, George E. (Father)	Aug. 22, 1907 -
" , Fannie Conner (Mother)	Sept. 29, 1892 - Oct. 25, 1965
Belcher, Louannie J., w/o Luther	Nov. 20, 1892 - Feb. 6, 1982
	Mar. 24, 1913 - Mar. 28, 1943

QUERIES

94-55: Anthony Wayne **Sanders/Saunders** (b Oct 1796) md Lovica/Lovicy **Acres /Akers/Ackers** (b 15 June 1800) md 2 Mar 1819, Christiansburg, Montgomery Co, Va. **Sanders** fought in War of 1812, served 16 July 1814 to Feb 1815. Moved to Clark Co, Ohio 1820 then to Henry Co, Ind 1831. Glenn Sanders, 7255 South Kiowa, Larkspur, CO 80113. (303) 681-2647 (h) (303) 977-7724.(w).

94-56: Looking for info on James W **Jones** (b 5 Aug 1865-d 8 Sep 1905 in Newport, Va area) md Magie/Margie **Price** (b 27 Nov 1867). Info on George Washington **Rock** (b 21 Apr 1870 Botetourt Co, Va-d 16 June 1951) md 25 June 1891 Susan Elvira **Doss** (b 21 July 1872 Craig Co, Va), ?d/o Thomas & Nancy **Doss**. Marianne L Jones, 1168 Burton Drive, Danville, VA 24541.

94-57: Searching for names & info about p/o James **Beard**. Md Victoria **Albert** 18 Sep 1876 Pulaski Co, Va. Seeking name of parents & other info about **Criner** family. John **Criner** md Susan **Harless** 23 Sep 1816 Giles Co, Va. Linda J Molnar, 1240 Treasch Drive, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221.

94-58: Need p/o Nimrod **Brown** (b 29 Sep 1775 Faquier Co, Va) md Sarah "Sally" **Lucas** 23 Jan 1800 Montgomery Co, Va. Both d 1844 at Staffordsville, Giles Co, Va. Daniel S KIDD, 342 Clubhouse Drive, Roanoke, Va 24019-6110.

94-59: Need p/o Peter **Shrader** (b c1779), settled in Wythe Co, Va c1790. 1st md Maria **Kimberling**, 2nd md Margaret **Wolford** c1812. Peter d 1864 Wythe Co, Va. Daniel S KIDD, see 94-58.

94-60: Need mother of Agnes **Driskell** (b c1805) md 29 Sep 1825 Campbell Co, Va, Samuel P **Smith**. The record shows her father as Adam **Driskell**. Who was mother? Daniel S KIDD, see 94-58.

94-61: Gdau seeks info on ancestors, siblings, or descendants of James Henry Harrison **Wolfe** (b 1877 Smythe Co, Va-d 1949 Marion, Va); parents George W S **Wolfe** (b c1849 Smythe Co) & Sarah C **Tilson** (b c1850 Smythe Co) md 1871 Smythe Co; gp Michael **Wolfe** (b c1825) & Nancy ? (b c1813) and Jno.(?) A **Tilson** & Hellans ? . Betty Wolfe Long, 1515 Tyler Park Drive, Louisville, KY 40204.

94-62: Gdau seeks info on ancestors or descendants of Anna J **Atwell** (b 1879 Tazewell, Va); father Putnam David **Atwell** (b 1842 Smythe Co - d 1907) md Mahala Victoria **Catron (Ketron)** 1865. Also info on maternal gp/o Anna **Atwell**: Andrew Nechis Jackson **Catron** (b 1822) & w Elizabeth **Alder** (b 1821 Tazewell Co, - d 1858). Would like to correspond with anyone having info on any of the above #61 & 62) Betty Wolfe Long, see 94-61.

94-63: Seek p/o Richard **Stone** (d 1771 Halifax Co, Va) & w Elizabeth ? (d 1814 Halifax Co). Ch: William, Sally, Elizabeth md Thomas **Bailey**, Anna md Joseph **White**, Jonathan, John md Sarah **Grant**, Eucebius md Milly **Grant**. Relationship of George **Stone** to this family. Mildred Ward Campbell, 847 King James St SW, Roanoke, Va 24014-1315.

94-64: Joseph B **Reynolds** (b c1750 [where?]-d c1825 Roanoke Co, Va) md [where?] Rachel ? . Ch: Thomas, Susannah, Mary Rachel, Elizabeth, Larkin, John R, Obadiah R, William L, Sophia. Was Joseph related to Silas

Reynolds & William Reynolds, who md Amma Elder? Also researching **Love, Hawkins, & Martin**. Cindy Thomas, 4317 Plantation Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76116. ph 817-294-3834.

94-65: Seeking p/o **Thomas Worley** (b c1802 Va-d after 1880) md c1827 [where?] **Susannah Coleman**. Ch b Washington Co, Va: : Nathan, Louisa, Francis Franklin, Rebecca, William Rhea, Susan, Jackson, Joseph R, Jacob, John. Family listed in 1830-1880 Washington Co, Va census. Cindy Thomas see 94-64.

94-66: Seeking p/o **William Hill** (b c1810 Va?NC) md 13 Mar 1830 Surry Co, NC **Delila Hanks**. Ch: George, Robert, Nancy, Riley, Siberma "Sibby" Matilda, Zilpha, Mary Ann, Susan, Margaret. Family in following census: 1840 Grayson Co, 1850 Smyth Co, Va, 1860 Hawkins Co, 1870 Sullivan Co, TN, 1880 Washington Co, Va. Cindy Thomas see 94-64.

94-67: Seeking info on my gggg gp, **Thomas George** from Rappahannock & his wife **Catharine McCoy**. I am descended from their dau, Sally, & her hus, John **Gwinn**. **Thomas George** was a renowned pioneer hunter & woodsman. What was his country of origin? Jill Decker, 421 Echols St SE, Vienna, Va 22180.

94-68: Need info on **Anna Lydia Habberton**, b 1855 Vincennes, Ind. Father **William Habberton** md **Theodosia Pick** of NY. Suppose to be related to the publishers of Harper's magazine. Anna md North **Storm(s)** 1874 Mt Carmel, IL. Son Lt. Commander **Frank Storm(s)** living in Washington DC 1951. Edward Rogers, 6400 Lawnside Dr, St Louis, Mo 63123

94-69: Need info on **Samuel Rogers** family from NY. Father in lumber business in Buffalo? Samuel md Emily **Marble** 1820s. Ch: 6 sons & 3 daus. Samuel V b Aug 1830. Samuel Marble b July 1833 Watertown. Family lived in Mt Vernon, Ohio 1834 to 1839. William Edward b Sep 1834. Dau Emily b in MO May 1843. Edward Rogers, see 94-68.

94-70: Need any info on **Matthew McGrath** who md **Cora Rogers** 1885 in Paris, Henry Co, Te. Edward Rogers, see 94-68.

94-71: Need p/o **James Bates**, Forks of James 1770's, wife Jane/Jennet. Moved to Washington Co, then to Barren, KY. Ch: Catherine (b Wythe) md 1796 **James Gibson**, Ginney md 1795 Robt **Stephenson**, James md 1803 Nancy **Gibson**, Robert md 1803 Margaret **Rountree**, Mary Ann md 1795 Squire **Griggs**, Nancy md TN **William S Watterson**. Mary Jane Davis, 7451 North Shore Rd, Norfolk, Va 23505.

94-72: Need p/o **John Gibson**, Forks of James 1770's then Washington Co, then KY. John's w Sarah. Ch: James md Catherine **Bates**. Mary md 1798 John **Greenstreet**, William md 1805 Sally **McClure**, Nancy md James **Bates**. All marriages recorded Green Co, Ky. **John Gibson** was possible s/o Joseph or Samuel **Gibson**. Mary Jane Davis, see 94-71.

94-73: **John Keeton** (b 1770's), wife Elizabeth. D 1830 Franklin Co, TN. Ch: Clarissa, Margaret, John, possibly Hezekiah & George. Any help appreciated. Mary Jane Davis, see 94-71.

94-74: Seek info on Tory **William Riddle** & wife Hoppe in Montgomery Co Nov 1780. William dec by 1782. However 1784 estate administration file missing from Co Clerk's office. Was he hung by Patriots? Need proof of ch besides James & John. Linda Stufflebean, 6245 Celestite, Alta Loma, CA 91701.

94-82 BOYER(S)-BECKER-Seeking information on John BOYER, b. ca 1720, d. ca 1805, Col. Rev. War, md Mary Margaret BICKER. (DAR Patriot Index) Was he the father of Wm. Henry BOYER, d. ca 1821 Grayson Co., leaving wife Elizabeth, children Samuel, John, Jacob, Daniel, Margaret, Susan, Hannah and Elizabeth?
Karen HUNTER RR2 Box133 Lakewood Park Carbondale, IL 62901

94-83 BOYER(S)-DELP-Seeking information on Daniel B. BOYER b. ca 1783 Virginia, md Susanna DELP, d. ca 1852 Grayson Co. Virginia. Was his father Wm. Henry BOYER(S)? What was his mother's name? Who were Susanna's parents, Peter and Eve (RICHEBACHER) DELP? Any and all information appreciated and returned in kind.
Karen HUNTER RR2 Box133 Lakewood Park Carbondale, IL 62901

94-84 BOYER(S)-Seeking information on a shooting which occurred ca 1894 at a schoolhouse near Stephen's Creek? in Grayson County, Virginia, resulting in death of Granvil BOYER, son of Daniel and Susanna (DELP) BOYER(S) We have obituary notice, but no other information.
Granvil md. Nancy W. MALLORY ca 1846
Karen HUNTER RR2 Box133 Lakewood Park Carbondale, IL 62901

SHIVERS FAMILY

contributed by
Virginia Midkiff Graham

Elijah Shaver married Mary Agnes Bowles, daughter of Peter Bowles on Sept 25, 1847, Montgomery Co, Virginia. Elijah Shaver was in the Civil War - a Confederate in Co. F, 36th Va Infantry. The Shavers lived in Montgomery Co, Va - then moved to Galia Co, Ohio, then to Milton, WV. Their children were (1) Harrison Shaver married Sarah Ann Lewis, (2) Isadore Shaver married Walter Neal, (3) Ann Shaver married John Clagg, (4) Hibbard Shaver married Virginia Belle, (5) Jackson Shaver married Mary F Clay, (6) Eugene Montgomery Shaver married Laura Ronk, daughter of Joseph and Miriam Mason Ronk, (7) Lounie Shaver married Miriam Peery. (1) Harrison and Sarah Ann Shaver had seven children. (2) Isadore and Walter "Watt" Neal had twelve children. (4) Hibbard and Virginia Shaver had 4 children. (3) Ann and John Clagg had eleven children. (5) Jackson and Mary Shaver had eight children. (6) Eugene and Laura Shaver had six children. (7) Lounie and Miriam had five children.

SURNAME INDEX

Surname	Given Name	Location	Date
KING	Miles	Norf. & Nansemond Co, Va	1850
KING	Michael	" 8 " "	1850
PHILLIPS		Nansemond Co, Va	1850
NELMS		" " "	1850
KING	John Green	" " "	1850
BOWYER	Celeina	Bedford Co, Va	1850
CREASY	Alanzo?Olanzo	" " "	1850
RICHARDSON		King & Queen Co, Va	1850
<u>Frances Zip, 8424 Primrose St, Norfolk, VA 23503</u>			
LAYMAN	Nathan E	Botetourt Co, Va	b 1841
SNODGRASS	Sarah J	" " "	b 1842
SMITH	Hulett A	Patrick Co, Va	bl833-d 21 July 1916
SMITH	James	" " "	md 6 Apr 1830
WILLIS	Sarah	" " "	md 6 Apr 1830
McMILLION	Angeline	Raleigh Co, (W)Va	b 1843
McMILLION	Nathaniel	Virginia	b 1815
CHRISTIAN	Thomas P?	Tazewell Co, VA	md 23 Oct 1836
ALTIZER	Anna	" " "	md 23 Oct 1836
CHRISTIAN	Thomas B	d " " "	b cl770-d Dec 1854
<u>Mrs D R (Cathy) Beavers Jr, 1427 Larsen Lane, Naperville, IL 60563-8524</u>			

Surnames Searching: Campbell, Miller, Richards, Stanley, Standley, Eckart, Ferguson, Rakes, Foster.

Betty Eckart, 361 N. 18th St., Decatur, IL 62521

Surnames: Clark, Reed, Orr, Carson, Walker, Lyle, McSpadden, Patterson, Rutherford, Lambert, Messersmith, Daude, Houndshell, Kettenring/Catron, Wenrich, Whitesides, Stewart, Dryden, Hayton, Cline & Talbot.

Mrs Donna Jean Ford, 1833 Cheryl Way, Aptos, CA 95003-2801

The directions for the surname index is on the inside back cover of VAN.

-----oOo-----

From the Montgomery Messenger newspaper, Christiansburg, VA, Friday, January 31, 1873:

Montgomery Female College faculty:

Rev. Samuel K. Cox, Pres.; Mrs. O.S. Pollock, History & Belles Letters; Prof. A. Grabowski, Mathematics & Modern Language; Prof. A. Fusco, Instruments & Vocal Music; Miss V.O. Wardlow, Elementary Instruction.

Board for term of 20 weeks: \$75.00

Tuition for Primary Dept: \$15.00 For Collegiate Dept. \$25.00

-----oOo-----

CHANGES TO BYLAWS
(as approved by membership at April, 1994 meeting)

127

Article I: Name and Purpose (*No change*)

Article II: Membership and Dues

Section 2. Membership in the Society shall be of four classes:

- (a) Individual
- (b) Family
- (c) Honorary
- (d) Organizations and Libraries

Honorary membership may be conferred upon a person or organization who shall be selected because of outstanding service to the purpose for which the Society is organized.

Honorary members shall not be required to pay dues and shall not have a vote in regular meetings of the Society.

Honorary members shall be nominated by the Executive Board and elected by a majority vote of the membership at any regular meeting.

Section 3. The annual dues of the Society shall be due and payable by January first of each calendar year. The dues amounts shall be set by the membership and published in Virginia Appalachian Notes (VAN).

Members whose dues are not paid by January 31 of each year will not receive the next issue of VAN.

Family memberships shall be furnished only one copy of any newsletter, notice or other publication.

All members will be furnished a copy of the Bylaws and quarterly issues of the VAN.

Section 4. VAN -- Virginia Appalachian Notes shall be published quarterly.

Article III: Officers and their Duties

Section 1. The Officers of the Society shall be:

- President
- First Vice-President
- Second Vice-President
- Recording Secretary
- Corresponding Secretary
- Treasurer
- Assistant Treasurer

With the exception of the first Vice-President, second Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer, the duties of the officers shall be such as their titles imply and as prescribed by the parliamentary authority adopted by the Society.

The first Vice-President will serve as program chairman.

The second Vice-President will chair special projects and committees as assigned by the President.

The Assistant Treasurer will serve as membership chairman.

Section 2. The current officers, the immediate past President, and the Editor of the VAN shall constitute the Executive Board.

Article IV: Elections

Section 1. All officers shall be elected at the November meeting for a one year term. Officers will assume their duties on January 1. No officer may be elected to more than two consecutive terms in the same office.

Section 2. A majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to constitute an election.

Section 3. Vacancies in office shall be filled by special election.

Section 4. The President shall appoint a nominating committee of three members at the October meeting to present a slate of officers to the membership at the November meeting. Nominations for all offices may be made from the floor at the November meeting. Prior consent of all nominees shall have been obtained.

Article V: Meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held the third Saturday of each month at 1:30 p.m. except June, July, August and December.

Section 2. Ten members, exclusive of officers, shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Any meeting of the Executive Board shall be open to any regular member of the society.

Article VI: Committees

In addition to the nominating committee provided for in Article IV, the following committees shall be named:

Section 1. The program committee shall be chaired by the first Vice-President who may appoint two others to serve.

Section 2. The President shall appoint a chairman and committee members for publicity, books, pedigree charts, and/or others as the occasion arises.

Article VII: Parliamentary Authority *(No change)*

Article VIII: Amendments *(No change)*

Article IX: Honors *(No change)*

Article X: Dissolution *(No change)*

=====

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES: Each member is entitled to 1 to 3 free 60 word query (does not include your name and address) per issue as space permits. The typist will not compose queries for you, so please make your query as clear and specific as possible so that others can understand them and have a chance to help you. Each query should include name, dates, and location to identify the problem. Please capitalize surnames - is it Mary Smith JONES (single) or Mary SMITH JONES (maiden & married name). Do not abbreviate, we will. If not typed, please PRINT -- some written queries we have not been able to read. Queries for non-members are 5¢ (cents) a word not including your name and address. The queries must be received prior to the 1st of the month preceding publication.

=====

FAMILY REUNION, PUBLICATION OF BOOK, NEWSLETTERS, ETC: Limited to 60 words, not including your name and address. We cannot edit a full page down to 60 words - so send the notice as you want it printed. These notices will be put in as space permits. Members will be given priority in publishing these notices.

=====

MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION: We welcome articles, records, etc for publications. The material when received may not be used in following issue, but in a future issue. If a large amount of material is sent, it may take a while to publish because we try to have a variety of material in each issue. (1) READY FOR PUBLICATION (which the editor loves). Please type using a carbon ribbon or dark ribbon and CLEAN KEYS. Use 8½x11" paper, single space, with a minimum margin on ALL sides of 1 inch. Center your title. Be sure to include your name, address, and date (year) on the document. If not typed for publication, please print PLAINLY -- some articles that have been written we have not been able to read, or those that are typed with all caps are difficult to read. PLEASE read material over before mailing and double check all dates. (2) GIVE SOURCE OF MATERIAL. Original documents - where found, type of record, page number, etc, or, if known, who now has the document in their possession. We CANNOT PRINT material from printed sources unless we have written permission from the publisher, which you MUST FURNISH. We must have source of material to give credit to the person who has done the work. (3) DEADLINE for submitting material should be at least two months before date of publication. (4) Please do not send material that you want returned - send a photocopy to us instead. That way it won't get lost, as letters do get misplaced, when passed from one person to another.

=====

SURNAME INDEX: Information will include name (given and surname), place (location at time of date), Date (birth, death, marriage, or where living at the date given). "WASKEY, William Christopher - Montgomery Co, Va - 1900-10 death" If this data takes more than one line or the spouse is included on the same line, it will count as two names. The limit is 10 names. The surname index is published in the August issue.

=====

VAN cannot vouch for the accuracy of the material submitted to us and printed by us. The 'translation' of the original document may not be correct - get a copy of the original document, if possible, to see if you agree with the printed version

=====

FROM

Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Soc., Inc.
P. O. Box 12485
Roanoke, VA 24026

NON/PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 374
ROANOKE, VA

Do Not Forward
Address Correction Requested

ROANOKE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOUNDATION
706 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA 24011