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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.

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The Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society meets the third Saturday of each month (except summer months and December) at the Roanoke City Central Library, Elmwood Park, Jefferson St (across from Community Hospital), Roanoke, Virginia, at 1:30 pm. Come early and research in the Virginia Room.

Dear fellow genealogists:

The Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society provides a variety of services for members as they engage in genealogical research. Your executive board works hard to try to provide these services. We have dedicated volunteers who give of their time and energy to promote genealogical research.

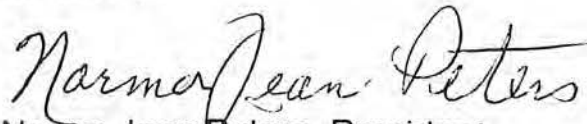
In addition to the individual benefits extended to members, the society also makes contributions to libraries to assist people who are doing research in our area. Recently the society purchased a microfilm reader for the Virginia Room at the Roanoke City Library.

Another project of the society is the organization of a computer user group. This promises to be a wonderful way that our computer users can share expertise and knowledge. I urge you to become involved in this group.

You will soon be receiving your renewal notice for membership for 1995. Send in your renewal as soon as possible so that you will not miss a single issue of our journal, "Virginia Appalachian Notes."

Best wishes to each of you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Norma Jean Peters". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Norma Jean Peters, President
Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society

Will of John Henderson

In the name of God Amen **John Hendersin** of the County of Montgomery and State of Virginia being weak in Body but of Sound mind and memory and Calling to mind the uncertainty of humain Life and being Desirous to Dispose of Such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bliss me with - I gave and Bequa... the Same in maner following that is to Say -----

1st I Desire that all my Just Debts and funeral Expencis be paid -----

2^{dly} I gave to my wife **Mary Hendersin** the East End of My hous that I now Dwell in, Towit, Two Small Bed Rooms and a fier Room and also up Stairs above S^d Rooms Together with all household furneture that S^d Rooms now Couteans together with the Sellar Smoke house and kitchen with the furneture of S^d kitchin and five Acres my upper meddow nixt to the Great Road and fifteen Acres of My plow Land most Convenient to the mention hous and the benefit of the Orchit Join=ing to Said hous Likewise the benefit of the one third of my barn and Stables and all the Sleavs that I now own and Two Horsis Sufficiant to Leabur S^d Ground and at Least two Milk Cattle and as many Dry for Beef Sufficiant Induring hir natural Life or until hir Second marriage -

3^{dly} I gave to my Son **Joseph Hendersin** one Dollar -----

4^{dly} I gave to my Son **John Hendersin** one Dollar and all Bonds Nots and Book.

5^{thly} I gave to my Son **Jonas Hendersin** a Survey of Eigty acres of Land that S^d Jones is now in possession of together with with one Hundrid pounds Lawful money of Virginia to be paid him out the personal part of My Estate to be paid by my Executors here after named -----

6^{thly} and to my fore Sons Towit **Robert Hendersin Samuel Hendersin Thomas Henderson and William Hendersin** I will and bequath the Tract of Land I now Liv on Containing Two Hundred and Seventy one Acres by Survay also one other Tract, A Joiniing the same on the Northwest Side Containing Three Hundrid Acres which S^d Two Tracts of Land I Desiosi to be Equally and Imparilly Divided by Quantity and Quality betwict the fore Last mentioned Legatees and further I will to my Last Three named Suns T^owit, **Samuel Tohomas and William Hendersin** my Two Negrows **Dick and Mose** to be equally dividid betwict them at the Deceoe or Second Marage of my wife -----

7^{thly} and to my Two Daughters **Saly Mitchal and Polly Bean** I will and bequeth fifty Dollars Each as Soon as the moneys Can be made out of the personal part of my Estate Agreeable to Law to be paid by my Ex^s

8^{thly} and to my yungist Daughter **Jane Hendersin** I will and bequeath one Desk and a Cupbard at hir Mothers Deth or Second Marriage a Negrow woman named **Kittier** (Kittur?) and her offspring forever and other household furniture Such as bidding. I Leave it at the Discretion of hir Mother and one Horse Saddle and Bridle worth one hundrid Dollars -----

and Lastly all the Rest of my Estate both real and personal of whatsoever kind it may be not here in be fore mentioned shone I Leave to my Three yungest Sons Towit, **Samuel Thomas and William** to be Equally Divided between them -----

And I Do here by Constitute and Apoint my Two Suns **Robert Hendersin and Samuel Hendersin** Executors of this my Last Will & testament and hereby Revokeing all other wills or Testaments by me heretofore made

In witness where off I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed my Seal This 1st Day of December 1812. **John Henderson** his Seal

Signed Sealed and acknowledged in presants of **Ja^s Woods, John Ross, Rob^t King James Robinson**

(Recorded Montgomery Co, Va, Court House, Will Bk 2 p163, yr 1813)
(Note: I have been told that it is true because it is printed, court record, must be done that way because that is the way it is written. - How did the executors divided the two slaves between John's 3 son? bf)

LEGISLATIVE PETITION
for GILES COUNTY, VIRGINIA

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Virginia ----- The Petition of the undersigned citizens of the Counties of Giles, Wythe & Smythe and respectfully represent to Your honorable body -- That the inhabitants living along the road leading from the Plaister Banks in the county of Smythe Eastwardly, as far as **John Kirks** on Kimberland Creek or to **Thomas Shannon's** on Walkers Creek in Giles County -- have for the number of years past been subjected an unreasonable share of labour in Keeping the Same in repair, owing to the immense travel over it by waggons laden with Plaister & Salt, for the Counties of Giles, Mercer, Monroe. Greenbrier, Botetourt and Montgomery -- that the consumption of these Articles is annually increasing -- And the persons along the line of the road aforesaid, cannot, without heavy pecuniary burthens Keep the same in repair. We therefore pray that your Honorable body, take the subject under consideration and grant such relief as may be deemed adequate to the demand of Justice in behalf of the Citizens living along said road and may promote the agricultural interest of a large portion of the farmers in the above named Counties -- To this end we would respectfully suggest, that an appropriative of \$ Dollars be 'annually appropriative'- [marked out] made for the purpose of opening said road -- and that a tax not exceeding \$2. may be authorised to be collected off all waggons passing the same laden with Plaister & Salt --to ^{be} appropriated in like manner -- The improvements to commenced at the Plaister Banks

page 2

and progress Eastwardly till the whole be complete -- That an 'suitable' [marked out] Engineer be appointed to locate the same upon suitable ground, at a grade not exceeding five degrees ---

Absalom <u>A</u> Young	W ^m M ^C Clulland	Francis <u>Hounshelen</u>
Richard <u>Williams</u>	W ^m P Kincanon	John <u>Totters</u>
Andrew J <u>Fleenbelkee</u>	W ^m A <u>Wilson</u>	Williams <u>Wishhell?</u>
John E <u>Blenkenbeekle</u>	Jacob <u>groseclose</u> S ^{nr}	Pleasant <u>Young</u>
Rufus M <u>Williams</u>	David <u>Spangler</u>	William <u>Thompson</u>
Martin <u>Davis</u>	Jacob <u>groseclose</u> Junr	Jacob <u>Scounshell</u>
G M <u>Pratt</u>	Vincent <u>Crenshaw</u>	Samuel <u>Hounshell</u>
Calvin <u>Cox</u>	W ^m <u>Williams</u>	W ^m <u>Davison</u>
W ^m <u>S</u> <u>wageonier</u>	John <u>More</u>	Bengaman <u>RaneC</u>
Joseph W <u>Crenshaw</u>	James <u>Cox</u>	W ^m <u>F</u> <u>Craffard?</u>
Henry <u>Harman</u>	W ^m <u>Davidson</u>	Levi <u>Hubbell</u>
Solomon <u>Coker</u>	James A <u>Locke?</u>	G W <u>Powell</u>
Andrew <u>Hanshaw</u>	William <u>Cox</u>	Andrew <u>Williams</u>
George <u>Crenshaw</u>	David <u>Mink</u>	Isham <u>Brown</u>
William <u>Wilson</u>	Josiah <u>Cole</u>	James <u>Sh</u>
James B <u>Sowers</u> assignment ← Joseph <u>Cornwell</u>		
with _____ing Damage expence		

The names Fleenkelkee/Blenkenbeekle are probably Blenkenbeckler. W'm S wageonier is Waggoner.

The original of this document is found at the Virginia State Archives, Richmond, Va. The number is Giles Co, Va, 11950, Bs?-9 & 10, date of 29 Jan 1838. A photocopy has been put in the Virginia Room, Roanoke Central City Library, Roanoke, Virginia.

Samuel Kessler

contributed by
Geraldine Obenshain
Buchanan, Va.

(There was no notation of what newspaper or date on the clipping)

BIOGRAPHICAL

Died, at his residence, in Botetourt county, on the 13th of December, 1856, Mr. Samuel Kesler, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Brother Kesler did not make an early profession of religion, yet early in life he was a student of the Bible; and his devotion to this exercise increased as long as he lived. Acknowledging the purity and sovereignty of the Scriptures, the development of their truths to his understanding, he received as imperishable treasure; and from them derived those principles that distinguished him for integrity of character and real worth.

The moral grandeur of redemption impressed his mind with a sense of God's goodness. "If God so loved the world," he reasoned, "as to subject his son to extreme suffering to bring salvation, on the principles of justice and mercy, in reach of the lost, its rejection must be most criminal." Such thoughts enabled him to realize his true position as a sinful man, and his own littleness in view of Him, who reigns in the majesty of his glory in redeeming love. But the same gospel that produced in him bitter repentance, led him to solid rest in the love of God, through faith in Christ. "For renewing and sanctifying grace, he exclaimed, "Let the name of God be forever adored."

He regarded obedience to God's authority as true moral excellence, and the idea of some---"If saved in heaven, all is gained, and hence obedience to God in baptism is of no consequence"---to him, was extremely wicked. He considered that men might be saved without the sacraments, but that a disposition to obey God's authority, wherever seen, is essential to the perfection of the christian character. With this view of his duty, he made application to the Cowpasture Baptist church for membership, was received, and was baptized by Elder C. Tyree, in the Cowpasture river, into the fellowship of that church. His piety and christian deportment gained for him the esteem of his brethren, and commended him as a consistent Christian, until his faith triumphed in death.

During the last week of his life he suffered much bodily pain, from which, the best medical aid and kindest attentions could not relieve him. But he suffered and died like a Christian. To the wife of his bosom and sorrowing children, he said, "Weep not for me. My faith is strong---the sting of death is removed---my Redeemer is near---the conflict is closing---my bliss, now beginning, will be unending---weep not for me."

The death of brother K. has opened wounds in many hearts, which the world nor any thing but grace can heal. But heaven has

"A sovereign balm for every wound,

A cordial for our fears."

His bereft companion and children deeply mourn their loss, but following him by the eye of faith to his seat with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven, say in their hearts, "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." D.S.

(Note: The above obituary is typical of the period. There were very few that gave the names of the wife, children, or other members of the family.)

RADFORD CEMETERY

Floyd County, VA

About 33 miles from Rt. 220 Exit South on Blue Ridge Parkway.
Turn right on Rt. 993 (dirt road), on Rt. 888 turn left.
Cemetery is about 0.2 mile down the road.

Copied November 30, 1988 by Ruth G. Hale

Radford, Lynda Elmer	May 2, 1914 - June 21, 1968
Radford, Hattie T.	May 8, 1884 - Feb. 16, 1970
" , John S.	June 19, 1879 - June 18, 1960
Brewster, Bernard L.	1919 - 1971
" , Claris M.	1920 -
Bowling, Martha J.	July 30, 1858 - June 27, 1932
" , John B.	Dec. 4, 1854 - Dec. 20, 1933
Thomas, Sallie C.	Mar. 12, 1820 - Feb. 25, 1914
Thomas, Baily	1830 - May 5, 1908 Age 78 yrs.
Allen, Infants of C. W. & Annie	Sept. 1905 - June 1906
Nichols, Maggie D. (Mother)	July 6, 1902 -
" , Leonard T. (Father)	Sept. 21, 1895 - June 4, 1977
Nichols, Gillie D. Jones, w/o Leonard T.	<u>Dec. 6, 1899 - Dec. 6, 1920</u>
Nichols, Jeral L., s/o Leonard T. & Gillie D.	Dec. 6, 1920 - Jan. 22, 1921
Nichols, Inf. son of L. T. & Maggie	Jan. 11, 1927 - Jan. 15, 1927
Peters, Eliza E.	Aug. 23, 1883 - June 16, 1905
Allen, James W.	Nov. 27, 1858 - Dec. 30, 1945
Allen, Martha E., w/o J. W.	June 12, 1865 - Apr. 21, 1909
Radford, Harris, s/o Geo. & Lydia	May 1, 1922 - Dec. 4, 1930
Radford, Liddie A.	1898 - 1978
" , George W.	1896 - 1962
Underwood, Gabriel Kanie	Aug. 29, 1858 - July 13, 1935
Radford, Lillian Alice	May 9, 1916 - Feb. 11, 1922
Radford, Baby dau. of J. L. & Maranda	b. & d. Jan. 5, 1923
Janney, Isaac	Sept. 13, 1836 - Nov. 24, 1914
West, Ellen F.	Dec. 29, 1886 - Jan. 30, 1965
" , William R.	Mar. 13, 1881 - Sept. 19, 1953
West, Rosannah	Aug. 5, 1829 - May 29, 1924
Grow, Cela Annie	Sept. 7, 1857 - July 19, 1924
West, Charles Roscoe	Oct. 3, 1883 - Aug. 28, 1945
West, Rhoda R.	Oct. 4, 1856 - July 26, 1949
" , Jacob R.	July 2, 1856 - Nov. 19, 1939
West, Posie Frazie	Apr. 5, 1898 - Mar. 9, 1985
" , Lottie M.	Feb. 21, 1912 -
West, Alton Winston	1925 - 1964
+ Adkins, Kermit Chester	May 25, 1923 - Nov. 24, 1980 Pvt. U.S. Army W.W.II
+ Adkins, Clarence B.	May 2, 1925 - Mar. 18, 1955 Va. S1 U.S.N.R. W.W.II
Nichols, Eulas B.	Dec. 21, 1914 - Nov. 23, 1941
Nichols, Lula A.	Apr. 1, 1874 - July 31, 1953
" , Amos M.	Aug. 6, 1873 - June 7, 1952
Nichols, Cleo A., s/o A. M. & Lula	Nov. 21, 1913 - Feb. 7, 1934
Nichols, Silas McCoy, s/o L. W. & Ora Lee	July 31, 1934 - Nov. 26, 1935
" , Infant son of L. W. & Ora Lee	b. & d. Nov. 7, 1936
Fieldstone marker	
Fieldstone marker	
Fieldstone marker	

Radford Cemetery

Thompson, Martha, w/o N. A.	Mar. 10, 1851 - Mar. 27, 1921
Thompson, Nathaniel A.	Mar. 8, 1850 - Dec. 31, 1914
Radford, Addie	July 22, 1861 - Dec. 16, 1925
Radford, Edward A.	Oct. 21, 1846 - Feb. 24, 1917
Underwood, Elizabeth	Died July 11, 1888 Age 62 yrs.
Underwood, Albinos A.	Sept. 5, 1895 - July 31, 1917
Walter, Gertrude Thomas, w/o Geo. M.	Dec. 29, 1900 - June 3, 1957
Smith, Mary Emma	Mar. 15, 1905 - Mar. 24, 1905
Thomas, Inf. son of E. L. & Lillie	b. & d. Dec. 17, 1902
Thomas, Walter	Mar. 23, 1879 - Feb. 3, 1911
Thomas, Nettie A.	Sept. 6, 1877 - May 17, 1947
Thomas, Clarence E.	Feb. 23, 1907 - May 11, 1930
Thomas, Frances M., inf. of Clyde & Myrtle	Apr. 26, 1936 - Dec. 10, 1936
" , Baby Boy, inf. of Clyde & Myrtle	Apr. 6, 1933
Marker, no inscription	
Marker, no inscription	
Marker, no inscription	
Marker, no inscription	
Radford, William K.	Aug. 29, 1877 - Sept. 11, 1877
In Memory of OE-W+E Thoms__	(all that is left on stone)
Thompson, Carrie B.	1895 -
" , Joshua W.	1878 - 1950
Shivley, Annie May (Mother)	Apr. 23, 1905 - Sept. 25, 1961
Shivley, Plumer (Father)	July 19, 1901 - Dec. 11, 1961
Adkins, Myrtha	1902 - 1975
" , Robert Z.	1901 - 1963
Adkins, J. D.	June 1, 1927 - Oct. 11, 1938
Thompson, Glendola	Aug. 2, 1925 - Nov. 28, 1925
Thompson, Willie Marie	Feb. 12, 1921 - June 15, 1921
Thompson, Ellie, w/o Joshua	Apr. 7, 1886 - Feb. 20, 1921
Thompson, Ruie Frances	Mar. 18, 1917 - Mar. 1, 1920
Thompson, Hamford, s/o Joshua & Victoria	July 6, 1893 - Nov. 21, 1908
Thompson, Victoria, w/o Joshua	Mar. 30, 1876 - Feb. 20, 1913
Grave marked by fieldstones	
Underwood, R. W (V?)	Died Sept. 1855, Age 40 yrs. (Engraved on top "1861")
Fieldstone marker	
Jinney (?O.E.) damaged old marker	
Jinney, Jane	Died Apr. 2, 1870, Age 46 yrs
Moore, Susan J., w/o J. G.	Oct. 25, 1851 - Feb. 24, 1911
Proffit, Ada Moore, w/o J. B.	Aug. 15, 1892 - Stone broken off
Allen, John W.	July 24, 1881 - Oct. 3, 1906
" , Nancy Etta	June 9, 1884 - Dec. 10, 1904
Epperly, Earnest L.	Dec. 22, 1898 - Apr. 16, 1974
" , Lala A.	Dec. 1, 1904 -
Moore, Robert	May 14, 1818 - Aug. 9, 1887
Moore, Elizabeth, w/o Robert	Oct. 14, 1827 - Apr. 13, 1904
Moore, J. C.	Sept. 12, 1848 - Oct. 14, 1902
Stone "1866" dated, no inscription left	
Broken marker	
Radford, Elizabeth	Feb. 17, 1832 - Sept. 11, 1925
Radford, Lewis A.	Jan. 30, 1817 - May 19, 1894
Radford, Elizabeth Nolen	Oct. 11, 1874 - Aug. 5, 1947
" , Gabriel G. W.	Jan. 25, 1857 - Oct. 31, 1924
James, Inf. of Earnest & Alma	b. & d. Dec. 31, 1923
James, Inf. son of Mr. & Mrs. E. G.	b. & d. Jan. 6, 1939
Nichols, Alda Joy	Mar. 16, 1929 - Jan. 20, 1932
Thompson, Silas Amos	Apr. 8, 1940 - May 1, 1940

Thompson, Joyce T.	Oct. 16, 1941 - Sept. 24, 1946
Thompson, Cecil W.	June 22, 1938 - Oct. 5, 1946
Thompson, Amos Dalton (Father)	Dec. 25, 1915 - Mar. 7, 1983
" , Lillian Radford	Jan. 16, 1917 -
Thompson, Richard J.	1922 - 1977
" , Marie E.	1931 -
James, Inf. s/o G. B. & Ruth	Born & died Mar. 17, 1945
James, Elmira	Nov. 4, 1865 - Dec. 24, 1945
" , W. Elkney	July 13, 1863 - Mar. 19, 1943
Peters, Henry Lee (Father)	1883 - 1944
" , William E. "Billy" (Son)	1915 - 1934
Radford, William Elbert	1884 - 1988 (Wood Fu. Home)
Robertson, Clarence Oren, s/o C.O. & Chloe	June 25, 1932 - (stone broken off)
Radford, Arristeen J.	July 12, 1872 - Apr. 4, 1930
" , Robert A.	Mar. 20, 1864 - Mar. 18, 1946
Marker, no name	
Radford, Elias	May 21, 1854 - May 5, 1936
Radford, Silas C., s/o T.G. & Ida B.	Apr. 4, 1909 - Oct. 1, 1909
Radford, Manuel	Mar. 7, 1878 - Apr. 30, 1880
Stone marker	
James, Nancy	Died Apr. 19, 1866, Age 60 yrs.
James, William M.	Nov. 13, 1830 - May 6, 1901
James, Waller M.	Aug. 9, 1871 - May 22, 1898
Agee, Elviny R., w/o James	Mar. 31, 1857 - Nov. 30, 1871
Agee, J. H.	Oct. 1, 1845 - Sept. 8, 1928, 82y.11m.8d.
Underwood, Sarah A., w/o G.L.	Nov. 30, 1859 - Sept. 14, 1895
James, Celia, w/o William	May 15, 1841 - July 24, 1904
Foster, Nancy	Age 80 yrs.
Piled up on outside of cemetery, next 3 markers	
Foster, Gabriel	Age 75 yrs.
Allen, Nancy Etter, w/o John W.	June 9, 1881 - Dec. 10, 19__ (broken off)
Allen, John W.	July 24, 1881 - Oct. 8, 1906
+ Terry, Peter	May 19, 1842 - Jan. 4, 1932
	Co. C, 57 Va. Inf. C.S.A.
Terry, Mahaia J.	May 2, 1847 - May 7, 1915
Radford, Bertha, d/o Greenville & Lidy	Apr. 15, 1887 - Mar. 12, 1902
Radford, Lyda, w/o Greenville R.	Died July 6, 1934, Age 82 yrs.
Radford, Greenville	June 22, 1836 - Mar. 15, 1890
Radford, Elenor	was borned May 2, 1792
	departed life Jan 17, 1879
Radford, Robert	Died Dec. 30, 1861
Radford, Samuel H., s/o Lewis & Elizabeth	Oct. 14, 1867 (rest broken off)
Radford, Etta Lee	July 25, 1892 - Dec. 2, 1893
Radford, Lee E., s/o John & Hattie	Oct. 5, 1902 - Oct. 5, 1903
Radford, Samuel H. I.	Oct. 11, 1861 - Nov. 1, 1880
Via, Lonie D.	Apr. 2, 1873 - Apr. 25, 1952
Radford, Ainsley	Jan. 25, 1902 - Dec. 18, 1925
Yeatts, Ethel R.	July 9, 1905 -
" , Robert V.	Jan. 25, 1889 - Mar. 11, 1940
Peters, Leonard, s/o I.J. & G.A.	Born & died Aug. 16, 1938
Peters, Kenneth Wayne	Apr. 16, 1943 - Nov. 1, 1969
Peters, Leonard J.	Nov. 8, 1900 - Feb. 28, 1974
" , Chloe J.	June 28, 1905 -
Radford, Sarah A.	Nov. 9, 1844 - Mar. 6, 1936
+ Radford, Joshua R.	Co. I.4 Va. Res. CSA
Radford, Madison L., s/o Joshua & Sarah A.	Nov. 19, 1844 - Jan. 18, 1885
Radford, Lydia, w/o James T.	May 2, 1823 - June 29, 1913
Radford, James T.	Nov. 27, 1821 - Dec. 6, 1896

Radford, John W.	May 22, 1863 - June 17, 1876
Marker, no inscription	
Marker, no inscription	
Thomas, Nathaniel A.	June 21, 1831 - Jan. 19, 1905
Young, Thomas J.	July 17, 1863 - Sept. 23, 1891
Underwood James M.	Dec. 14, 1821 - Dec. 25, 1916
Underwood,, Huldy, w/o James M.	Dec. 14, 1829 - Mar. 29, 1888
Duncan, Mary J., w/o Henderson	May 7, 1852 - Dec. 20, 1909
Hauldon, Margaret T., w/o Luther	Dec. 31, 1875 - Jan. 19, 1904
Via, Martha	Sept. 1, 1807 - May 15?, 1885
Via, Isaac	Dec. 9, 1809 - Apr. 14, 1885
Via, Samuel F.	Mar. 25, 1870 - Jan. 4, 1882
Via, Elder Wiley A.	June 21, 1843 - Nov. 26, 1902
Via, Elizabeth J.	Feb. 23, 1840 - Aug. 6, 1897
Via, Thomas Isaac	Mar. 25, 1866 - Oct. 4, 1904
Via, Sarah Thomas	1863 - 1947
Via, Posie G.	Feb. 24, 1887 - July 22, 1891
Via, Beula J.	1890 - 1909
Via, Thurman Eldridge	July 8, 1897 - June 9, 1933
Stump, Elvira	June 16, 1859 - Aug. 20, 1884
Greer, Mamie L.	Oct. 5, 1893 - Nov. 8, 1893
Greer, L. D.	Jan. 2, 1891 - Feb. 12, 1891
Via, Josias	Born between 1770 - 1780
Via, Elizabeth	Broken
Allen, Alvie Peter	Mar. 5, 1909 - Feb. 6, 1971
Allen, Maisie H.	1916 - 1956
Allen, Annie Redman	1887 - 1951
" , Charles William	1881 - 1940
Smith, Addie V.	1879 - 1936
" , Cannon H.	1877 - 1966
Smith, Silas W.	Jan. 30, 1905 - Apr. 27, 1976
James, G. B. (Married)	1886 - 1971
" , Ruth A. (Sept. 19, 1940)	1914 - 1963
Radford, Earl	Dec. 31, 1902 - Nov. 10, 1958
+ Radford, William Edward	July 26, 1917 - June 10, 1988 S 2 US Navy, W.W.II
+ Radford, James Alvin	July 21, 1925 - Oct. 10, 1956 Va. SI USNR, W.W.II
Kretz, Avis Thomas	Sept. 17, 1910 - Feb. 3, 1935
Thomas, Lila Vest	Aug. 27, 1885 - Mar. 10, 1963
Thomas, Emmett E.	July 31, 1885 - July 1, 1929
Poff, Inf. d/o Johnnie & Myra	June 26, 1946
Richardson, J. W., h/o Belle (Our Father)	Jan. 15, 1877 - Apr. 21, 1926
Richardson, Eliza A., w/o Bird	1848 - June 1, 1919
Richardson, Bird	1838 - July 29, 1902
Richardson, Annie, d/o John & Belle	Born & died 1912
Radford, James L., s/o M. & Nina	Mar. 19, 1895 - Feb. 1, 1912
Radford, Marion	May 2, 1867 - Dec. 21, 1932
Radford, Nina, w/o M.	Mar. 8, 1870 - Aug. 3, 1909
Radford, Aaron, s/o M. & Nina	Jan. 29, 1901 - Apr. 21, 1902
Radford, Nora Lee, w/o Marion	Oct. 30, 1892 - Mar. 20, 1948
Radford, Watson, s/o M. & Nora	May 11, 1911 - July 29, 1911
Martin, Margaret	Nov. 11, 1827 - Dec. 23, 1904
Martin, G. T.	Mar. 1860 - May 28, 1905
Via, Posy G.	Feb. 24, 1887 - July 22, 1891, 4y.4m.22d.
Via, Thomas L.	May 25, 1866 - Oct. 4, 1904
Smith, Minnie E.	Jan. 2, 1899 - Feb. 25, 1900
Allen, Miriam E.	Nov. 14, 1849 - Oct. 26, 1936

Radford Cemetery

Allen, J. P.	July 21, 1854 - Jan. 26, 1906
Brogan, Sarah F., w/o Jake	July 27, 1863 - Jan. 16, 1933
Crowe, Arlie H.	Dec. 15, 1925 - Apr. 4, 1981
Crowe, Jake J.	Aug. 12, 1898 - Dec. 25, 1945
" , Albertha L.	Sept. 16, 1900 - Sept. 21, 1978
Radford, Lidia Margaret	June 19, 1873 - Feb. 19, 1943
" , Elkanah	July 11, 1870 - Dec. 3, 1953
Peters, J. J. (Father)	Mar. 3, 1849 - Nov. 22, 1927
Peters, Mary J. (Mother)	Nov. 27, 1861 - Aug. 10, 1945
Peters, Julie A.	Dec. 17, 1892 - Dec. 4, 1963
+ Allen, Raymond W.	Sept. 4, 1912 - Dec. 9, 1967 Va. Pvt. US Marine Corps Res. W.W.II
+ Allen, Sylvia F.	Oct. 20, 1915 -
Allen, Irene	May 29, 1913 -
" , Frank	Dec. 10, 1910 - Aug. 30, 1977
Martin, Mary R.	1851 - 1941
Radford, Amos D.	Oct. 14, 1870 - June 1, 1947
Pate, John William	Sept. 15, 1872 - June 12, 1947
Radford, George E.	Oct. 26, 1877 - Mar. 23, 1947
Radford, Nancy J. Peters, w/o G.E.	Oct. 26, 1864 - June 4, 1956
Radford, Carter G.	Oct. 26, 1913 - Feb. 24, 1968
Radford, Infants of Dellna & Carter	Oct. 26, 1931 - Mar. 25, 1934 - Oct. 5, 1936
Sutphin, Robert Dale	Jan. 12, 1963 - Apr. 21, 1963
Area on right side of drive-way	
Ware, Oliver Boyce (Married)	Feb. 18, 1911 - Aug. 8, 1985
" , Juanita Love (Nov. 11, 1933)	May 22, 1916 - Dec. 12, 1984
McPeak, Lige	1897 - 1979
+ Radford, Waverly Byron	May 7, 1922 - July 23, 1944 W.Va. Pfc. 21 Marines 3 Marine Div. W.W.II
Rogers, Irene L.	1916 - 1961
Rogers, James P.	1948 - 1972
Surface, Roscoe M.	1939 - 1961
Light, James C.	Nov. 11, 1895 - Aug. 22, 1949
" , Ocie L.	Aug. 30, 1895 - June 3, 1968
Rea, James E.	Jan. 11, 1900 - Dec. 2, 1975
" , Augusta R.	Feb. 26, 1901 -
Radford, Esleie S.	May 30, 1912 - Aug. 31, 1949
" , Bertha V.	July 6, 1918 -
Cox, Ott V.	Mar. 2, 1901 - Dec. 11, 1949
" , Cillia M.	May 1, 1908 -
+ Cox, Curtis Alvie	July 31, 1933 - Nov. 6, 1960 Va. SR US Navy
+ Richardson, Clarence	1931 - 1980 Pvt. US Army Korea
Richardson, Joseph "Pete"	Apr. 15, 1886 - Feb. 17, 1938
" , Betty Ann	May 10, 1888 - Oct. 28, 1968
Albert, Elva R.	July 22, 1919 -
+ Radford, Robert L.	May 7, 1915 - Nov. 13, 1968 Va. Co. G 26 Inf. Div. W.W.II
Ashley, Livia Radford	Apr. 8, 1934 - June 17, 1973
Ashley, Theresa Faye	June 14, 1964 - June 17, 1973

George Waskey's Bible

contributed by
Geraldine Obenshain
Buchanan, Va

FAMILY REGISTER

Marriages

George Waskey and Martha Kelly was married on the 24th day of December in the year of Christ 1811.

Robert Waskey and Permelia Ann Rice was married on the 28th day of March in the year of Christ 1839

Births

George Waskey Son of George and Margaret Waskey was born on the 12th day of April in the year of Christ 1776

Martha Waskey Daughter of George and Mary Kelly was born on the 22nd day of March in the Year of Christ 1796

Robert Waskey Son of George & Martha Waskey was born on the 30th day of October in the Year of Christ 1812.

George Washington Waskey Son of George and Martha Waskey was born on the 2nd of October in the Year of Christ 1818

George Kelly Son of _____ and _____ Kelly was born on the 24th day of December in the Year of Christ 1744.

Ann Allen daughter of _____ and _____ Kelly was born on the Second day of November in the Year of Christ 1742

¹John Kelly Son of George & Mary Kelly was born on the 6 day of June in the year of Christ 1781

²Elizabeth Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the 9th day of August in the Year of Christ 1783

³Nancy Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the 17th day of February in the Year of Christ 1786

⁴Mary Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the 15th day of January in the Year of Christ 1788

Births

⁵Sarah Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the 14th day of January in the Year of Christ 1790

⁶Margaret Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the Second day of May in the Year of Christ 1792

⁷Christopher Kelly Son of G. & M. Kelly was born on the 1st day of January in the Year of Christ 1794

⁸Martha Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the 22nd day of March in the Year of Christ 1796

⁹Jane Kelly Daughter of G. and M. Kelly was born on the 28th day of May in the Year of Christ 1798

¹⁰Eve Kelly youngest Child of George and Mary Kelly was born on the 4th day of April in the year of Christ 1802

George W. Waskey's hand write January 5th 1840
(written in red ink)

(A photocopy has been placed in the Virginia Room, Roanoke Central Library.

REPORT OF CASES
COURT OF APPEALS of VIRGINIA - Vol 1
by Daniel Call

Richmond, Oct 1801

from Virginia Reports Annotated: Call - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
reprinted 24 Feb 1900, by The Michie Company

This volume is found in a Virginia law library. Please remember that the genealogical information may be a paragraph or more, with most of the pages devoted to the points of law involved in the case and why the judges ruled as they did. Those cases that do not have genealogical information or incomplete names, etc, have been omitted. The page numbers are from Virginia Reports Annotated.

April Term - 1797

p 11-2 **Joseph Cutchin v William Wilkinson** (Sat 22 Apr 1797). **Willis Wilkinson** died intestate, leaving a widow & 3 children on 22 Apr 1793The children all died intestate, under age & without issue - two before and the other on 10 May 1793. **Mrs Wilkinson** died 1 Nov 1793, leaving a will **Joseph Cutchin**, brother of **Mrs Wilkinson** **William Wilkinson**, brother of **Willis Wilkinson**

p 12-6: **William Fairclaim**, Lessee of **James Guthrie**, v **Richard Guthrie** and **Elizabeth Guthrie**. (Thurs, 20 Apr 1797). Action of ejectment, Dist. Ct of King & Queen Co. for 1 message [dwelling house, etc] & 60 acres of land ...
....**John Guthrie**, the elder - 3 sons **James** (eldest & heir at law), **Richard** & **John** **John**, the elder, died latter end of yr 1761, with will dated 17th Oct 1761: ...son **John**, son **Richard**, **James Guthrie**, **Richard Guthrie**
The testator had a brother **William** **James**, eldest son, died Jan 1776, without leaving a will & leaving the lessor of the plft his eldest son and heir. Testator's sd brother **William** died in the life time of testator's sd son **James**, & from him the sd **James** as his nephew & heir took lands, etc, by descent**Richard**, son of testator, evicted **James** - **Richard** died seized of land, leaving land to **Elizabeth**

October Term, 1797

p 20-25: ***Smith**, Ex'r of **Williams**, v **Robert Walker**. (Mon, 16 Oct 1797) Bill of Exceptions. The appellee, **Robert Walker**, was security for **Edward Walker**, since dec'd, in a bond to **Jones Williams**..... bond dated 3 Dec 1774,
2nd note - 15 May 1778

p 33-41: **Gibson v Fristoe** and others. (Wed 8 Nov 1797). Usury. Bond dated 11 Oct 1788 Prince William Co**John Fristoe****John Gibson** a bond given by **Ann Brent**, **George Brent** & **Daniel Carrol Brent** to **John Fristoe** assigned to **John Gibson**1788 bond, securities **Rawleigh Ralls** & **Charles Ralls**The debt about the time of assigning the bonds, intended to remove to Ky.

p 41-9: **Chichester v Vass**. (Mon 13 Nov 1797). The declaration: **Alexander Vass** complains of **Richard Chichester** in custody, &c.....12 Apr 1789, at the Parish of Frierioknowing the affections & love of the sd **Alexander Vass** were fixed on a certain **Millisent Chichester**, daughter of the debt

Call - vol 1

were married 12 Apr 1789Letter, 2 Feb 1788, from the deft to Mr. Hooe the father of a gentleman who had married another of his daughters..... Certificate from Clerk of Fairfax Co of a lease from the deft to Hancock Lee who married another of the deft's daughters.....

p 57-9: **Davies v Miller and Others.** (Mon 30 Oct 1797)**John Miller** made his last will 21 Feb 1742, recorded the next month. give to **John Berry** during the life of my daughter **Mary Berry**... to return to my son **Christopher Miller** another **Christopher Miller** (eldest son of the testator's eldest son, who died in the life-time of the testator) died - will proved 23 Sept 1793

p 59-64: **M'Call v Turner.** (Thurs 19 Oct 1797) Dist Ct of King & Queen ... On 18 Jan 1774, **Reuben Wright, Reuben Turner, Benjamin C Spiller & William Aylett**, entered into a bond to **Robert M'Kendish**assigned to **Archibald M'Call** by July 1793 **Aylett** diedThe writ was executed by the Sheriff of King William Co on **Turner** only, **Spiller & Wright** were returned "no inhabitants."

p 70-8: **Carter v Tyler and Others:**Prince William Co. **John Champe** died 1 Mar 1763, will dated 10 Dec 1758 - son **William Champe** eldest son and heir at law, son **John Champe** junior, my wife (died 1766) **William** sold to **Bernard Hooe** 10 Feb 1783 **William Champe** survives his brother **John &** died 19 April 1784, without lawful issue of his body, leaving his sister, **Sarah Carter**, the pltf, & only child, then alive, of the sd testator
.....**John Champe** died without lawful issue of his body

p 79-81: **Countz v Geiger:** (Mon 30 Oct 1797) **Geiger**, father of the pltf, obtained warrant for land in the Northern Neck, devised them to his wife, pltf's mother. **Countz** married the widow **Geiger** ...had the land surveyed in the testator's name and forced the mother to make affidavit to have the land patent issued in **Countz's** name ...The mmother has since died intestate

p 87-9: **Brewer et ux v Opie.** (Tues 17 Apr 1798) action of ejectment. **William Lancaster** died, will, dated 26 Nov 1765, recorded 26 Nov 1765.....of Northumberland Co.,...give to son **Joseph Lancaster** (under 21) ... if son dies to children of **Joseph Blackwell & Lindsay Opie****Winder Kinner & John Williams** guardian of son **Joseph** **Joseph Lancaster** died 1778, under 21, & without issue. **Joseph Blackwell** was married to **Hannah Nelms**, 1st cousin of sd **Wm Lancaster**, & had one child, **Joseph**, who died under age, soon after **Wm Lancaster** & before **Jos Lancaster**. **Lindsey Opie** was married to **Elizabeth Nelms**, first cousin to **Wm Lancaster**, & had 3 children: **Sally, Lindsey, and William** and 4 children after death of **Wm Lancaster**, **Thomas, Elizabeth, Susanna & Hiram Lindsey**. **Sally Opie** only surviving child at death of **Joseph Lancaster**. **Joseph Blackwell** 2/married **Hannah Rogers** - child **Nancy**, wife of the lessor of the plft, and who died an infant & unmarried, after death of **Joseph Blackwell**.

p 120-9: **Jollife and Others v Hite and Others.** (Fri 11 May 1798)that **Mary M'Donald's** will, her real & personal estate to be sold to the highest bidder land containing 578 acres indefeasible title would be made

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to bidder ...exception Ignatius Perry's claims, about 2½ acressurvey dated Oct 1790 land actually 512 acres, exclusive of Quakers' meeting-house of 10 acres deed made & delivered to Amos Jollife, one of the pltf's Isaac Hite, junior, James Hite sale was 16 Nov 1789

p 131-2: **Call v Ruffin.** (Sat, 5 May 1798)Thomas Morgan was appointed guardiandeft & Thomas Woodlief were his securities ... Morgan was dead, intestate, without any estate... Samuel & Sarah Peniston, orphans of Anthony Collins Peniston...Prince George Co.

October Term, 1798

p 133-5: **Dunn and Wife v Bray.** (Fri 19 Oct 1798) .Charles Bray, will dated 24 Feb, recorded Mar 1772,son William Bray, son Charles Bray, land purchased of John Grigg's ex'rs, son Winter Bray, William Bray died before 1776. Winter Bray died intestate, without issue, after 1787.

p 135-41: **Cabell and Others v Hardwick.** (Tues, 23 Oct 1798) Administration bondDist Ct of New London Amherst Co Ct 7 May 1770 John Hardwick acknowledged the bond declaration lays the venue in Campbell Co in favor of the legatees of Pearce Wade

p 161-5: **Harrison v Harrison and Others.** (Fri, 18 Oct 1799) Mortgage..... Henry Harrison, eldest son & heir at law of Henry Harrison, dec'd, filed his bill in the High Ct of Chanceryhis father, on 4 July 1763, became security for his brother, Robert, of Charles City Co. a suit in the General Ct, Benjamin Harrison became bail for Robert on 4 Nov 1766on 29 Oct 1770, Syme obtained judgment against the sd Henry (Robert being dead) George Minge, sheriff of Charles City Co.John Minge became the purchaser under the sheriff's sale slaves now in possessions of Collier and Braxton Harrison, the defts, ... David Minge, eldest son of John Minge dec'd, executed a deed of trust, 3 Apr 1775, to Acril Cocke & William Edloe Furnea Southall, deputy sheriff in 1767, Robert Harrison by deed of trust of his property to John Minge, for the use and benefit of Collier Harrison, eldest son of Robert Harrison

p 165-70: **Shaw and Others v Clements.** (Thurs, 1 Nov 1798) writ of right by Abraham Clements, heir at law of Abraham Clements dec'd (died 1785), who was heir at law of Ezekiel Clements dec'd (died 1778), against Robert Shaw, William Moore, & James Parker. Benjamin Borden sold, but never conveyed land to Ezekiel Clements by Borden's will, 1742, he directed his ex'rs to convey all lands that he had sold -- conveyed to Clements in June 1746. That M'Clenchan obtained judgment in General Ct, 1753, agst Abraham Clements for 400 acres - land forfeited for non-payment of quit-rents .. & obtained a patent for same 16 Sept 1765 - sold to Shaw

p 175-179: **Jones v Jones.** (Sat 3 Nov 1798). Thomas Jones obtained patent for 400 acres 10 June 1740. John Jones, the demandant (plft), patent for 400 acres 10 June 1740, adjoining William Jones, deft, patent for 400 acres 10 June 1740 adjoining John other patents granted ... Thomas died between 1766-1770 intestate, father of John, eldest son and heir at law, and William ... some land sold to Hog Glover (?Hogg and Glover?)

Call - Vol 1

- p 179-80: **Preston v The Auditor of Public Accounts.** (Mon 5 Nov 1798) a supersedeas to a judgment of General Ct, 11 June 1796, in favor of Auditor agst **Robert Preston**, one of the securities of **Robert Craig**, late sheriff of Washington Co. ... **John Wade** property of **Robert Craig** insufficient to pay the balance due for taxes collected in 1788 **Daniel Carson**
- p 182: **Glasscock v Smither & Hunt.** (Wed 31 Oct 1798) the will of **George Glasscock**, dec'd, dated 19 Oct 1793, offered for probate 6 Sept 1796, leaving everything to son **George**, was not signed, only one witness.
- p 184-5: **Rowe and Others v Smith.** (Tues 7 May 1799) **John Smith** ... writ of right in Dist Ct of King & Queen against **Rachel Rowe**, devisee and widow of **Richard Rowe**, dec'd, & **John Rowe**, son & devisee of sd **Richard** depositions of **Benjamin Scott** & **Anthony Perryman**, 2 witnesses now dec'd **Justice Beadles**
- p 186-7: **Eckhols v Graham and Others.** (Tues 30 Apr 1799) **Graham and Trigg** brought trover agst **Eckhols** in Dist Ct of New London, for 3 slaves, **Hannah**, a woman, and her 2 children **Judy** & **Hannah**. on 10 Aug 1788 an execution issued in behalf of **Toliver Craig** agst **Richard** & **Thomas Bandy** Hailsford, Franklin Co, 21 Aug 1788, **John Hook** & **Absolam Jordan** **Hugh Innis**, Esqr. Sheriff of Franklin co. 25 Sept 1788 **Absolam Jordan**, **Daniel Huddleston** and **Richard Bandy** **James Eckhols**, deputy sheriff of Bedford Co **John Craig** **T Craig**, assignee of **Hawkins** against the **Bandys** **John Phelps** **William Trigg**
- p 189-96: **Wilson v Rucker.** (Sat 4 May 1799) **Rucker** brought trover agst **Wilson** for a military certificate issued to the plft for the balance of his pay and subsistence to the 6 Feb 1781, as a Captain of the State infantry. District Ct of Dumfries. 2nd trial in May, 1794 **Rucker** lost the certificate **James Dickenson** .. on 4 Aug 1785 sold sd certificate to deft
- p 197-200. **Taliaferro v Minor.** (Fri 18 Oct 1799) **John Thornton** died seized of lands which descended on his daughters **Mary** (wife of **Woodford**), **Betty** (wife of **Taliaferro**), his grandson **Thornton Washington**, & his granddaughter **Mildred** (wife of **Minor**). May 1778.. **Thornton** & **Mildred** (unmarried) both minors Jan 1779 land sold to **Taliaferro** & **Woodford**, but paid no money on day of sale **James Taylor**, one of the trustees..... **Woodford**, **Taliaferro**, **Lewis** (father of **Mildred**), and **Washington** (father of the plft **Thornton**).....
- p 200-2: **Hackett v Alcock.** (Tues 16 Apr 1799) Co Ct of Caroline. The bill states, that, **Hackett** the pltf, being entitled to a tract of land, after the death of his relation, **Martin Hackett**, and for which he had a deed, agreed with **Alcock** to give him a title; provided he would clear him of the legion, in which he had enlisted. .. he assigned **Alcock** his deed **Alcock** required the pltf to give his bond for a further title **Alcock** brought suit for the penal bond 1782
- p 202. **Shelton and Others v Ward.** (Fri 3 May 1799) ... motion made by **Ward**, in Apr 1798, Dist Ct of New London, "of a judgment obtained by **John Wilson** & **George Adams**, agst sd **William Ward**, in Sept 1797, for a trespass offered the

sd Wilson & Adams, by the sd Daniel Tompkins, acting as deputy Sheriff." ... a bond executed by Daniel Tompkins, sen, dec'd

p 202-4: Rose v Shore. (Tues, 14 May 1799) Dist Ct of Richmond. ... William Claiborne (insolvent prisoner) - 8 Mar 1790 committed to jail, he gave bond for the prison rules - let out of jail - took a house within the prison rules.22 Mar 1790, the plft executed a bond with William Fenwick his security, to the deft; the condition of which was, Claiborne was confined in the public jail in Richmond - from Chesterfield Co, where he was taken on a ca. sa. issued from the Ct of Prince George co, on a judgment by said Shore - for the maintenance of Claiborne while in prison. The plft maintains that Claiborne was possessed of sufficient property at that time.

=====

BOOK REVIEW

CRAIG COUNTY, VIRGINIA, MARRIAGES 1851-1881 compiled by Ruth G Hale. This is the record of licenses and minister returns that are in the court house -- please remember that all licenses did not survived. Any information on the documents have been included - such as age, occupation, parents, where born, residence, date of license, date of marriage, where married, and by whom. The marriages are arranged by year with an index of the bride and groom. Very readable. The book has 72 pages (which does not include the examples of marriage license and minister return - 4 pages), bound, paper back. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$1.75 postage - total \$16.75. Order from Ruth G Hale, 3945 Read Mountain Road, Roanoke, Va 24019.

=====

HAYNES CEMETERY

Bedford County, VA

across from Montvale Presbyterian Church

Matilda A. Williams
 Oct. 26, 1826
 July 23, 1911

Sarah D.
 wife of Rev. Samuel D. Rice
 died Mar. 7, 1881 Age 86 yrs.

One large marker
 face-down
 initials A. J. H.
 on footstone

next grave
 field stone
 marker

Mr. Lee Buckner Haynes, Fincastle should have more information.

Copied Nov. 1986 by Ruth G. Hale, Roanoke, VA

=====

Robert Washey's
H. S. Book
for Mitchell's Reference and
Distance Map of the
United States
Pahater 25th 1833
Price \$1.25
By George W. Washey

Virginia Appellate Reports

Entered, according to the act of Congress, in the year 1834, by MITCHELL & HINMAN, in the clerk's office of the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

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 IMPROVE-
MENTS 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,
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1835.

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PREFACE.

To trace the features, develop the resources, and record the improvements of any portion of the earth, has been always regarded by those desirous of possessing general information, as a topic worthy of peculiar attention; and to no portion of mankind do these subjects present more interesting views, than to the citizens of the United States. Occupying a vast region, yet but partially explored, and operating on a system of internal improvements on a grander scale than any other people, they are marching forward to national greatness, with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of the world. These circumstances have caused works which illustrate the geography, topography, and statistics of the Union, to be regarded with general attention; and, not unfrequently, to be liberally patronized.

This Accompaniment, together with the Map to which it is an appendix, is respectfully offered by the publisher to his fellow-citizens, under the persuasion, that (together) they will be found to contain a greater amount of useful geographical, topographical, and statistical information, than any similar work hitherto published in the country.

A principal object intended in the compilation of the Map, is the representation of all the local and civil divisions of the different States, so arranged as to connect with the census of 1830, as published by authority of Congress. This object has been strictly kept in view; and it is believed, that the location of every civil division in the Union is exhibited on the Map: and, in the Consulting Index, the name, with the population of each, will be found in its proper place, according to alphabetical arrangement. In the Index, many towns, and also several counties, will be found without the numbers of the population annexed. In the case of the latter, this has occurred in consequence of their having been organized since 1830; and, in the former, the deficiency is owing to the want of a uniform system in the manner of taking the census.

The subdivisions, into which the several States of the Union are divided, are styled counties, with the exception of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana: in the former, they are termed, districts; and, in the latter, parishes. In the six New England States, and also in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the Territory of Michigan, the counties are subdivided into townships; in Delaware, into hundreds; and, in South Carolina, the districts of Charleston, Colleton, and Beaufort, are subdivided into parishes; but, in the rest of the States, no such subdivision as that of township is known, except in Arkansas Territory; which circumstance was not, however, noticed in the census. In the States above specified, whose counties are subdivided into townships, the population in each township is given; with the addition, that, in Ohio, the numbers, in a majority of the towns and villages, are also stated in the census; and, in the State of Delaware, the amount is given by hundreds. From these data, the aggregate amount of the respective counties has been made up. In all the other States, the census was taken by counties, reckoning the districts of South Carolina,

* In the New England States, the subdivisions of the counties, although precisely similar to the townships of New York, New Jersey, &c., are styled towns.

† In Pennsylvania, the population of Jefferson, Lycoming, Pike, and Potter counties, is given in the census, without distinguishing that of the townships into which they are divided: and, in Huntingdon county, the population of twelve townships is given, in a body, under the designation of John B. Mick's share of Huntingdon county. In the State of Indiana, the population of the townships in seventeen counties only is given, of sixty-three, into which the State was divided in 1830.

and the parishes of Louisiana, divisions of the same nature. In Kentucky, however, the greater part of the towns and villages are given, in addition to that of the counties.

The absence of an alphabetical arrangement in a considerable portion of the census of 1830, as published by authority, was productive, in the formation of the Index, of a vast increase in the amount of the labor and perplexity, always attending works of that kind. The endless pluralities of the names of places in the United States, is well known; and is the cause, in numerous instances, of great perplexity; especially, to men of business, in the receipt and transmission of letters, &c. This will be at once evident, when it is known, that, on the map, and consequently in the United States, there are 100 counties, towns, &c. bearing the venerated name of Washington; 79, of Jackson; 73, of Franklin; 66, of Jefferson; and, in fact, an incessant repetition of the names of all our popular public men, and Revolutionary patriots; a circumstance proving, however, that the services of distinguished public men have a strong hold on the affections of the people of the United States. The Index and Map will, it is believed, obviate, in a majority of cases, difficulties of this kind, by determining, at once, the county and State in which the place sought for is located; which could not be, perhaps, ascertained, without the assistance of such a work, except at the expense of considerable time and trouble. The distances, in miles, attached to the different towns, &c. from Washington city, and from their respective State capitals, will to all persons be interesting; and, to many, more or less useful. They are derived from the most authentic source in the country, viz. the General Post Office; for assistance in which respect, the publisher is particularly indebted to Colonel Gardner, of that department.

The Index of Rivers, and the plan adopted for ascertaining their respective places in the Map, are now introduced in a work of this kind, for the first time; the utility of which, we think, will be obvious to every one who has ever had occasion to consult a map.

The plan and the limits prescribed for this work, preclude any but the most brief geographical details. Those introduced in the general view of the Union, and in the individual States, are adopted more for the purpose of classifying the topographical and statistical information considered necessary for elucidating and increasing the utility of the map, than with any expectation of adding new facts, or of exhibiting any views in addition to those found in the numerous geographical publications already before the public.

The statements, with regard to the Canals and Rail-Roads, are made in reference to their present condition, as nearly as information could be obtained. The activity, and even enthusiasm, displayed, of late, in the United States, on this subject, and the rapidity with which new works and schemes of this kind are created, render it almost impossible for any one, whatever may be his means of information, to keep pace with what is daily springing into existence, in every part of the Union.

The Stage Routes, introduced under the heads of the respective States, will, it is presumed, be found of considerable utility, by those who may be desirous of ascertaining the various actual lines of communication throughout the different parts of the Union. These are also represented on the Map, and may be easily traced, being distinguished in the engraving from the common roads. The distances, in miles, are likewise attached to them, except in cases where their introduction was found to conflict with the names of towns, &c. already engraved. In all such, the printed Routes will supply the deficiency. Although the number of Stage Routes given amount to nearly 400, it is not pretended these present a complete view of this branch of topography.

There are, doubtless, some small lines of communication, in different parts of the Union, of which information could not be obtained: altogether, however, they present a more extended and complete system, than has yet been brought, in one mass, before the public.

Errors in orthography, both on the map and in this work; contradictions in statistics, and in the statements of distances; may possibly, nay, probably will be, found. To deny this, would be presumption. Such exist, more or less, in works of the very highest character. From persons of candor and discrimination, however, due allowance is expected. When, in addition to the compiling, combining, and engraving the map, it is stated, that the articles in the Consulting Index alone number almost ten thousand; that, for a majority of these, the amount of the population was extracted from an ill-arranged and inconvenient document; and the distances are stated, both from Washington and from the capital of each State, respectively; that the Index of Rivers amounts to near a thousand articles, for every one of which, the length, of course, was ascertained; and, when to the above we add, the various items of information given in the General View of the United States, and in the individual States; it is evident, that a great amount of labor has been performed. It is believed, that much has been added in the Map, and in this work, and combined with the geography of the country; that many new counties and towns have been there embodied; and that they contain some corrections of similar, and respectable works.

On the whole, as a convenient work of reference, extended in its detail beyond any thing of the kind heretofore published, and, to some extent, original; we hope, and confidently believe, that it will prove both useful and valuable to those who will have occasion to consult it.

The gentlemen who have already so liberally patronized the work, will perceive that the terms of the prospectus have been exceeded. The whole of the vicinities given on the Map, are additional; together with the various items of information, in the General View of the United States, and in the individual States, and the numerous travelling routes, &c. In fact, the publisher can confidently assert, that no pains have been spared, no labor abridged, and no remuneration withheld, to make the whole worthy the confidence of the public.

GENERAL VIEW

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States of America are situated between 24° 20' and 54° 40' N. Latitude, and Longitude 10° E. and 55° 40' W. from Washington City. This vast region is bounded on the north by the British and Russian Possessions, east by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Territories, and west by the Pacific Ocean. It has an outline of about 10,000 miles, and contains within its immense perimeter near 2,300,000 square miles. No government in the world, excepting that of Russia, exercises territorial jurisdiction over so large an extent of connected country.

Its extreme length, from the Pacific Ocean to Passamaquoddy Bay, is about 3,000 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the Lake of the Woods to the southern point of Florida, is estimated to be 1,700 miles. The boundary line, between the United States and Great Britain, commences at Passamaquoddy Bay, and extends along the St. Croix river to the Mount at its source; thence to the Highlands, which separate the waters that fall into the Atlantic from those which descend to the St. Lawrence river; thence along those Highlands, in a south-western direction, to the parallel of 45° N. Latitude; thence along that parallel to the river St. Lawrence; thence up that river, and through the middle of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior—proceeding from the last by the Grand Portage and Rainy Lake river to the Lake of the Woods; thence it proceeds, on the parallel of 49° N. Latitude, to the Rocky Mountains: the boundary from thence to the Pacific is as yet undecided as regards Great Britain; but by a convention between the United States and Russia, of April 5th, 1824, the title of the former power to the country west of the mountains is conceded, and the boundary line between the territories of the two nations placed at 54° 40' N. Latitude. The boundary on the side of Mexico, as ratified by a treaty with Spain in 1819, begins on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Sabine river, and proceeds along the west bank of that river to Lat. 32° N.; thence by a line due north to Red river; thence up that river to the meridian of 100° west of Greenwich, or 23° west of Washington City; then along that meridian to the Arkansas river; thence up the south bank of that river to its source; thence due north, or south, as the case may be, to the parallel of Lat. 42° N.; and thence on that parallel to the Pacific Ocean.

More than half of the territory included within these limits contains few or no settlements, and is not formed into States. This immense country has every variety of surface, embracing vast ranges of mountains, and extensive plains and valleys.

SHOWING THE DISTANCE FROM WASHINGTON TO THE CAPITAL OR LARGEST TOWN OF EACH STATE; ALSO FROM EACH CAPITAL OR LARGEST TOWN TO EACH OF THE OTHERS.

State	Capital or Largest Town	Distance from Washington	Distance from Capital to Largest Town
Washington, D. C.	Washington	410	0
Virginia	Richmond	199	150
North Carolina	Raleigh	159	145
South Carolina	Columbia	159	145
Georgia	Savannah	143	130
Florida	Tallahassee	130	115
Alabama	Montgomery	125	110
Mississippi	Jackson	110	95
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	100	85
Arkansas	Fayetteville	100	85
Missouri	Jefferson City	100	85
Illinois	Springfield	100	85
Indiana	Indianapolis	100	85
Ohio	Columbus	100	85
Michigan	Lansing	100	85
Wisconsin	Madison	100	85
Iowa	Des Moines	100	85
Minnesota	St. Paul	100	85
Nebraska	Lincoln	100	85
Kansas	Topeka	100	85
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	100	85
Texas	Austin	100	85
Colorado	Denver	100	85
Montana	Helena	100	85
Wyoming	Cheyenne	100	85
Idaho	Boise	100	85
Utah	Salt Lake City	100	85
Nevada	Carson City	100	85
Arizona	Tucson	100	85
New Mexico	Santa Fe	100	85
California	Sacramento	100	85
Oregon	Salem	100	85
Washington	Olympia	100	85
Alaska	Juneau	100	85
Hawaii	Honolulu	100	85

The United States are intersected by two principal and two subordinate ranges of *Mountains*—the Rocky and Alleghany, the Ozark and Green mountains. The *Rocky Mountain range*, taken in connexion with the Cordillera of Mexico, of which they form a part, extend from the Isthmus of Darien to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of upwards of 5,000 miles. It forms the great dividing ridge of North America, separating the waters which flow, in opposite directions, towards the great oceans which bound the opposite sides of the continent. They are situated at a medium distance of about 600 miles from the Pacific. The highest of these mountains rise above the line of perpetual congelation, being estimated at about 12,000 feet in height.

The *Alleghany range* runs in a north-easterly direction from the northern part of Alabama to New York, stretching along, in uniform ridges, at the distance of from 250 to 80 miles from the sea-coast, and following its general direction. The several ridges are known by different names, as the Blue Ridge, Cumberland Mountain, Jackson's Mountain, North Mountain, Laurel Mountain, &c. The average altitude is about 2,500 feet: the Peaks of Otter in Virginia, the most elevated of the Blue Ridge, attain, however, a height of 3,955 feet above the Ocean. This range occupies in breadth a space of from 60 to 120 miles, and separates the waters which run into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which flow into the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The *Green Mountains* extend from Connecticut, through Massachusetts and Vermont, to Canada, dividing the Atlantic rivers from those of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. Some of the peaks of this range attain considerable elevation: Killington and Shrewsbury peaks, the Camel's Rump, and Mansfield Mountain, are the most prominent, and are, respectively, 3,924, 4,034, 4,188, and 4,279 feet in altitude.

In New Hampshire and Maine, are found many considerable elevations, which are not connected with any systematic range, but are scattered in detached groups. The *White Mountains* in New Hampshire, are the most considerable; their principal peaks being the highest in the Union east of the Rocky Mountains. They are distinguished by the names of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Pleasant. Mount Washington is 6,428 feet in height. They are covered with snow ten months in the year, and are often seen from a great distance at sea, and frequently before any intermediate land, although they are at least 65 miles in the nearest direction from the coast. The wild and sublime character of their scenery, causes them to be annually visited by numerous travellers. The ascent to their summits is attended with considerable fatigue, and has been surmounted in a few instances by ladies. The view is rendered uncommonly grand and picturesque, by the magnitude of the elevation, the extent and variety of the surrounding scenery, and above all, by the huge and desolate piles of rocks extending to a great distance in every direction. In the western pass of these mountains, there is a remarkable gap called the *Notch*, which is esteemed one of the grandest natural curiosities in the United States. To an admirer of the wonders of nature, the passage through the Notch, and the views from the summit, afford a rich repast. Though inferior to the Andes or the Alps in elevation, yet they display the grandest mountain scenery, surpassing everything of the kind to be seen elsewhere in this country. Mt. Katahdin, or Ktaadun, near the centre of

the State of Maine, has been found by late observation to be 5,335 feet in height: the view from its summit is fine and varied, and extends over 80 or 100 miles. From it may be seen 63 lakes, which are tributary to the Penobscot, St. John's, Kennebeck, and other rivers. The other principal heights in Maine are Wassataquoik Mountain, 5,245 feet, Mt. Abraham, Mt. Bigelow, Speckled Mountain, and others. They are all about 4,000 feet in elevation.

The *Ozark Mountains* extend from Texas, through the western part of the Territory of Arkansas, into the lead-mine region of Missouri. Their general direction is nearly similar to that of the Alleghany range. They give rise to the White, St. Francis, Gasconade, Osage, and other rivers. Their general altitude is supposed to be about 3,000 feet above the sea. No scientific examination of them has as yet been made. They are likewise denominated the Masserne Mountains by some writers, from Mount Cerne, one of their peaks.

The territory of the United States is washed by three seas, the *Atlantic Ocean* on the east, the *Gulf of Mexico* on the south, and the *Pacific Ocean* on the west.

The principal *Bays* and *Sounds* on the *Atlantic border* are, Passamaquoddy Bay, which lies between the State of Maine and the British province of New Brunswick; Massachusetts Bay, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, on the coast of Massachusetts; Long Island Sound, between Long Island and the coast of Connecticut; Delaware Bay, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, which separates New Jersey from Delaware; Chesapeake Bay, which communicates with the Ocean between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, and extends in a northern direction for 200 miles through the States of Virginia and Maryland; and Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, on the coast of North Carolina.

In the *Gulf of Mexico*, the principal bays are Chatham Bay, near the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Florida; Appalachian Bay, into which the Ocklockny and St. Mark's rivers discharge their waters; and Mobile Bay, in Alabama.

In the *Pacific*—the Gulf of Georgia is the most important inlet on the western coast of the United States: it separates Quadra and Vancouver's Island from the main land, and is about 120 miles in length from north to south, and from 5 to 20 miles in width.

The *Great Lakes* form an important feature in the Geography of the Western Continent. These mighty inland seas have no parallel in any other part of the world. The vast assemblage of waters, the immense basin in which they are embodied, the great arteries which supply them, and the rapid increase of population on their shores, together with their relative position between two powerful nations, render them objects of peculiar interest. They present a continuous water-course of upwards of 2,000 miles, and find their way to the Ocean by the river and bay of St. Lawrence. The rapid advance of population on both the American and British sides, has caused the bosoms of these remote waters to be whitened by the sails of commerce. The smoke of numerous steam-vessels is seen ascending amid their green islands; and the day is not far distant when the shores of most of them will count hundreds of populous towns, the abode of an intelligent and busy population.

Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water known, is, in common

with Huron and Michigan, remarkable for its great depth, and the peculiar transparency of its waters—a circumstance noticed from the earliest period since they have been known to civilized man. They are as much affected by storms as the Ocean, the waves run as high, and are equally dangerous to navigators. They all abound in many kinds of fine fish, of which the white fish is the most valuable, having latterly become an article of commerce to a considerable amount. Lake Superior is estimated at 480 miles in length, 190 in the widest part, and about 1,700 in circumference. It is 900 feet deep, and the surface of its waters is elevated 641 feet above the level of the Ocean. It embraces a considerable number of islands, of which Isle Royale, Phillippeau, and Michippicotten, are the principal. It receives many rivers, none of which, however, are of much magnitude. The shores, particularly on the northern side, are walled with frowning and lofty precipices of granite rock. The Pictured Rocks, on the south side, so called from their picturesque appearance, are a remarkable natural curiosity. They form a perpendicular wall extending near 12 miles, and are 300 feet high, presenting a great variety of romantic projections and indentations. The waters of Lake Superior unite with those of Huron by the river or strait of St. Mary, about 30 miles in length, with a fall of 23 feet between the two lakes, which prevents communication, except in small boats and canoes. Lakes Huron and Michigan have a common level of 618 feet above the Atlantic, and, with Lake Superior, exhibit the unique spectacle of vast masses of water elevated more than 600 feet above the Ocean, while the bottom of their beds are 300 below it.

Lake Huron is divided into two portions by the Manitouline chain of islands, in connexion with the peninsula of Cabot's Head. The eastern part is Lake Manitouline, containing a surface of about 7,500 square miles. Huron proper is 265 miles in length, and from 60 to 70 in width, having a superficies of about 20,000 square miles.

Lake Michigan is wholly within the territory of the United States, and is connected with Huron by the Strait of Michillimackinac. Mackinaw, an island in this strait, is a place of considerable trade, has a custom-house, and is a port of entry. This lake is about 320 miles in length, and from 55 to 60 miles wide, with an area of 16,200. Many rivers flow into it, of which but few are navigable to any extent. The country around the head of this lake is settling rapidly: many new counties have been organized on its eastern shores, and the mildness of the climate, the excellence of the soil, and the probable speedy junction of its waters with those of the Mississippi, will shortly fill this portion of the West with population and wealth. By the St. Clair river, of 35 miles course, the waters of Huron rapidly descend to the St. Clair, a shallow lake of about 90 miles in circuit. Detroit river connects lakes St. Clair and Erie. This lake is 270 miles in length, and from 30 to 60 wide; its depth of water varying from 1 to 200 feet, and its elevation above the Ocean 565 feet, with an area of 9,500 sq. miles. The commerce of this lake is already estimated at about 40,000 tons annually, and is rapidly increasing. Its position is highly favorable to its becoming the centre of a vast inland navigation. To the already completed channels of commercial connexion, others will be added that will eventually swell its trade to an immense amount.

By the *Niagara river* the whole surplus waters of the upper lakes are precipitated over the *Falls of Niagara*, the mightiest cataract in the world,

and one of the most sublime and magnificent of Nature's works. By Goat Island, the water is divided into two portions: the greatest mass descends on the Canadian side, and is 154 feet in perpendicular depth; on the American side of the river, the amount of water is much less, but the depth is greater, being 160 feet. The noise of these falls is frequently heard 50 miles distant, and the cloud of vapor thrown up is often seen 70 miles. The descent from Lake Erie to Ontario is 329 feet. The river is in length about 37 miles, and enters Lake Ontario on its southern shore, near its western extremity. This lake is about 190 miles in length, by an average width of 40: it is in circuit 600 miles, 500 feet in depth, and is elevated above tide-water at Albany 231. Its navigation is extensive, and rapidly increasing. The shores are generally rather low, and in some places marshy. It discharges its surplus waters into the St. Lawrence river, which is broad, and rendered unnavigable in its upper course by islands and rapids. In consequence of this, most of the commerce of the lake finds its way to New York.

The *remaining lakes* of any magnitude in the United States are Champlain in New York, Winnipiscogee in New Hampshire, and Moose Head in Maine.

Lake Champlain separates the States of New York and Vermont, and is in extent 140 miles nearly north and south. It is generally narrow and deep, and from half a mile to 12 miles wide. It is connected with the Hudson river by the Champlain canal, and with the St. Lawrence river by the Sorelle, or Richelieu. Large and elegant steam-boats ply daily between Whitehall and St. John's, Lower Canada, which touch at the principal places, and numerous travellers are constantly passing and re-passing this route. During the season of navigation, the lake freezes deep for several months, and is usually travelled with land vehicles from December to March.

Lake Winnipiscogee is one of the most picturesque sheets of water in New England. It is very irregular in form, and contains a number of islands, some of which are cultivated. A steam-boat plies between the northern and southern extremities, in connexion with a line of stages that run from Boston to Lancaster. The lake is about 22 miles long, and from 1 to 8 miles wide.

Moose Head Lake is situated in the central parts of Maine. It is of an irregular form, about 38 miles in length, and from 2 to 12 wide. The country in its vicinity is but thinly inhabited. The main branch of Kennebeck river flows from it. Around it, at various distances, are situated some of the highest mountains in Maine.

The *Rivers* which water the territory of the United States are numerous, and some of them among the most important in the world. No portion of the globe possesses greater facilities for inland navigation and trade, or is more generally intersected with large and navigable streams. They may be divided into four great classes: 1st. *The streams which rise on the east side of the Alleghany mountains, and flow into the Atlantic Ocean*; 2d. *Those south of the Alleghany range, which discharge themselves into the Gulf of Mexico*; 3d. *The Mississippi and its wide tributaries, which drain the waters of the vast valley included between the Rocky and Alleghany ranges*; and 4th. *The rivers which, rising on the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains, direct their course to the Pacific Ocean.*

The *Penobscot* is the largest river that has its course wholly in the State of Maine. Its western, or principal branch, rises in the western part of the State, in the table-land which forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It flows through Chesuncook and Bamedumpkok lakes, and unites with the east branch about 50 miles from Bangor. It joins the Penobscot Bay between the towns of Penobscot and Prospect. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden to Bangor, where navigation and the tide terminate. Large quantities of timber are exported from the sea-ports on the river and bay. The course of this river is near 300 miles.

Kennebeck River is, next to the Penobscot, the largest in Maine. It is the outlet of Moose Head lake, the most considerable in the State. The soil on its banks is fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and pasturage. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Hallowell, 40 miles from the sea. Its whole course is about 230 miles.

Connecticut River, the most important stream in New England, rises in the highlands separating the United States from Canada. In its course south it forms the boundary between the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows into Long Island Sound, after a course of upwards of 400 miles. It is navigable to Hartford for large steam-boats, and vessels of 8 feet draught; also for small steam-boats to Wells river, in Vermont, more than 200 miles above Hartford. The head waters of this river are elevated 1,600 feet above Long Island Sound. Its banks present to the eye every variety of scenery;—magnificent mountains and hills, delightful valleys and meadows, unsurpassed in beauty and fertility, and many of the most beautiful towns and villages in New England.

The *Hudson River* rises west of Lake Champlain in numerous branches, and pursuing nearly a straight southerly course of about 320 miles, unites with the Atlantic below the city of New York. This is one of the most important rivers in the United States. The navigation and commerce on its waters are very great, and annually increasing. By means of the Erie and Champlain canals, it is connected with Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence river. It is navigable for ships of large burden to Hudson city, and for the largest steam-boats to Albany and Troy.

Delaware River rises in New York, and flowing south, separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey, and falls into Delaware bay, after a course of about 310 miles, below New Castle. It is navigable for vessels of the greatest burden to Philadelphia, and for small craft to the head of the tide at Trenton, above which city it is navigable 100 miles for boats of 8 or 9 tons.

Susquehanna River, one of the largest in Pennsylvania, is formed by its north and west branches, which unite at Northumberland. It thence flows S. and SE. into the head of Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. It is 1½ miles wide at its mouth, but is navigable only about 5 miles for sloops. Canals are in progress for the improvement of its navigation. Its north, or longest branch, rises in Otsego lake, New York, from whence to its mouth is about 460 miles.

The *Potomac River* rises in two branches in the Alleghany Mountains, and forms, during its course to Chesapeake Bay, the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth, and is naviga-

ble for vessels of large burthen to Washington city. Its junction at Harper's Ferry with the Shenandoah, is regarded as a great curiosity. Its length is about 335 miles.

James River is formed by the union of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, below the junction of which it is first known as James river. It pursues a course of upwards of 400 miles, and unites with the south part of Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads. It is navigable for sloops to Richmond, where the Great Falls formerly presented an obstruction, but a canal has been made around them, and the river is now navigable for battaux 230 miles above the city.

Savannah River is formed by the union of the Tugeloo and Keowee rivers. It separates South Carolina from Georgia, and enters the Atlantic 17 miles below Savannah, to which city it is navigable for vessels of large burden. Steam-boats ascend the river to Augusta, above which place are falls. Beyond these, navigation for boats extends to the junction of Tugeloo and Keowee.

Appalachicola, which discharges itself into the bay of the same name, is formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, the former of which rises in the north part of Georgia, and, flowing south, receives Flint river at the south-west extremity of Georgia. This river is navigated to Columbus by steam-boats. From Miller's bend, it forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. In its lower course, it is for a few miles the boundary between the former State and Florida. On its head-waters are numerous gold-mines. The Appalachicola and Chattahoochee united, are about 425 miles in length.

The *Mobile River* is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombekbee rivers, 40 miles above Mobile. After a course of a few miles, it separates into two branches, the western of which retains the name of the Mobile, and the eastern, which is the largest and deepest, is called the Tensaw. Both flow into Mobile bay, between Mobile and Blakely. The head-waters of the Alabama rise in the gold-region of Georgia, not far from the sources of the Chattahoochee, and after a south-west course of near 500 miles, form a junction with the Tombekbee. Steam-boats ascend to Montgomery, a distance, by the meanders of the rivers, of near 300 miles.

The *Mississippi* is the largest river of North America, and ought to be considered the noblest in the world—watering a more fertile region, and having a larger course of uninterrupted navigation, than any other known stream. Its course—taken in connexion with its mighty auxiliary, the Missouri—is estimated at 4,490 miles in length. The space drained by its waters is supposed to exceed 1,300,000 square miles, being upwards of two-thirds of the whole territory of the United States, or about one twenty-eighth part of the terraqueous surface of the globe. In no portion of the world has the triumph of art over the obstacles of nature been so complete. The introduction of steam-navigation has been productive of immense advantages, and has been carried to a greater extent than on any other river. From its commencement in 1811 to the present time, about 600 steam-vessels have been built and navigated on these waters. The present number is about 300, with an aggregate of 50,000 tons. The boats vary in tonnage from 75 or 80 to 540 tons. Voyages that formerly occupied three months in ascending the stream, are now performed in ten days. The

1,500 miles, and flows through immense prairies of a red soil. On its banks is the favorite range of the buffalo, and other game peculiar to the vast western ocean of prairies. About 30 leagues above Natchitoches commences the Raft, an immense accumulation of fallen trees and drift-wood, which blocks up the river for a distance of 60 or 70 miles. Excursions are making, by the General Government, for the removal of this obstruction, which is considered to be practicable; and, when completed, will open a navigation of 1,000 miles into the interior. The country above the Raft is considered to be uncommonly favorable for settlement: the soil is of the first quality, with a beautiful intermixture of prairie and timber-land.

The principal *tributaries* of the Mississippi which flow into it from the eastward are—

Chippeway River, which, after a course of more than 200 miles, enters the Mississippi at the lower end of Lake Pepin. It is navigable for canoes 150 miles. On the Menomonic branch of this river, about 45 miles from the Mississippi, settlements are forming on a tract of 8 or 9 million acres of land belonging to the New York Mississippi Land Company. A township of 6 miles square has been laid out, and the towns of Fourport and Bloomingport founded. Much of the land in the vicinity is of a good quality, and the climate salubrious.

The *Ouisconsin River* joins the Mississippi about 4 or 5 miles below the town of Prairie du Chien. In part of its course it approaches so near the Fox River of Green Bay, as to leave a portage of only 1½ miles. It is one of the great natural channels of communication between the lakes and the Mississippi. Though rapid in its current, it is unimpeded by dangerous cataracts or shoals.

The *Illinois River* enters the Mississippi 18 miles above the Missouri, after a course of more than 400 miles. It is near a quarter of a mile wide at its mouth, and has a remarkably smooth, gentle current. It is ascended by steam-boats 200 miles, and small boats have frequently passed, especially in wet seasons, from the Des Plaines, one of its branches, to the Chicago river, and thence into Lake Michigan! A canal is about to be commenced for the purpose of connecting this river with the waters of Lake Michigan.

The *Ohio River* is the largest eastern tributary of the Mississippi. At its junction, and for 100 miles above, it is as large as the parent stream. This river, from its commencement, affords the most delightful prospects. Tributaries of romantic and beautiful character come in almost at equal distances, as lateral canals. Its bottoms are of extraordinary depth and fertility. It is diversified with 100 considerable islands, many of them of exquisite beauty, and affording the most lovely situations for retired farms. The Ohio is formed by the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg. It flows in a south-westerly direction for 945 miles, separating the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from Virginia and Kentucky, and falls into the Mississippi 193 miles below the Missouri. Its current is gentle, and is nowhere broken by any considerable falls, except at Louisville, in Kentucky, where the water descends 22½ feet in 2 miles. This obstruction is now obviated by the Louisville and Portland canal, which affords a passage to steam-boats of small draft, at all seasons, to the upper parts of the river at Pittsburg. The Ohio is 600 yards wide at Cincinnati,

Mississippi proper rises west of Lake Superior, in a dreary and desolate region, amidst lakes and swamps, and, after pursuing a south-east course of about 600 miles, reaches the falls of St. Anthony, where it descends perpendicularly 16 feet, and where are 58 feet of rapids. Thence it flows a south-easterly, and then southerly direction; and after forming the boundary between Missouri, Arkansas Territory, and Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on the east, discharges its waters, through many mouths, into the Gulf of Mexico. It is nearly 3,000 miles long, and is navigable for steam-boats to the falls of St. Anthony. The following are the *principal tributaries* of the Mississippi from the west:

The *St. Peter's*, which joins it at Fort Snelling, about 10 miles below the falls of St. Anthony, is a stream of about 400 miles, flowing a south-east course.

The *Des Moines*, a river of about 400 miles in length, enters the Mississippi about 130 miles above the Missouri.

The *Missouri* enters the Mississippi River about 18 miles above St. Louis, after a course of 3,217 miles. Although it loses its name at its confluence with the latter, it is much the longer stream of the two; but the Mississippi, having been first discovered and explored, has retained its name to the Gulf of Mexico. This error being now past remedy, the Missouri must be considered as a tributary of the Mississippi. It is formed of numerous branches, which rise among the Rocky Mountains, between the parallels of 42° and 48° N. latitude. The most remote are the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin rivers. The only obstruction that occurs to its navigation is at the Great Falls, a distance of 2,575 miles from the Mississippi. Here the river descends 362 feet in 18 miles: the descent is by four great pitches or cataracts, of 98, 19, 49, and 26 feet, respectively. The width of the river is about 350 yards, and the cataracts are considered to be, next to those of Niagara, the grandest in the world. About 100 miles above, is the place called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. This river was lately ascended by a steam-vessel 300 miles above the Yellow Stone, a distance from the mouth of the Mississippi of 3,460 miles.

The largest *tributaries* of the Missouri are, the Yellow Stone, of 1,100 miles in length, the Platte or Shallow river, of 1,600 miles course, and the Kansas, of 1,200 miles in length. They all rise in the Rocky Mountains, and flow through a flat prairie country, inhabited by a widely scattered Indian population.

The *Arkansas* is, after the Missouri, the most considerable tributary of the Mississippi from the west. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of the sources of the Rio del Norte, Rio Colorado of California, and Lewis' river. Its length of course is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 miles. It flows in a SE. direction, and forms, for a considerable distance, the boundary between the United States and Mexico. After running through Arkansas Territory from west to east, it enters the Mississippi river about 540 miles below the Missouri. Steam-boats can generally ascend this river to the mouth of the Canadian, its largest tributary, and occasionally to Cantonment Gilson, situated on Grand River, two miles from its junction with the Arkansas, and 640 from the Mississippi river.

The *Red River* is the first tributary stream of any note which enters the Mississippi, in ascending from its mouth. It has a course of about

and below the Cumberland it averages 1,000 yards. It is subject to extreme depressions and elevations: the average range between high and low water is about 50 feet—its lowest stage is in September, and its highest in March.

The chief *tributaries* of the Ohio are the *Wabash*, a fine navigable river, which rises in the north-east part of Indiana, a short distance from the Maunee, with which it will shortly be united by a canal. During the last half of its course, this river forms the boundary between the States of Indiana and Illinois, and joins the Ohio about 80 miles above the Cumberland. It is in length about 450 miles.

The *Cumberland River* rises in the mountains, on the eastern boundary of Kentucky, and flowing into Tennessee, makes a large circular bend, passes again into Kentucky, and joins the Ohio, after a course of 440 miles. At high water, it is navigable for boats almost to its source, and for steam-boats to Nashville at all seasons.

Tennessee River is formed by the union of several large branches, which rising in the mountainous country in western Virginia and North Carolina, unite in one in the vicinity of Knoxville. Thence it takes a south-west direction into Alabama; then pursues a westerly direction for 140 miles; then, turning to the north, crosses again the State of Tennessee, and part of Kentucky, and enters the Ohio 46 miles above the Mississippi, and 12 below the Cumberland. Its entire course from the source of its longest branch, is 850 miles distant from the Ohio. It is navigable for steam-boats, in most stages of the water, to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals. This is the most important of all the tributaries of the Ohio.

The *Yazoo* is the most southern of the principal eastern tributaries of the Mississippi. It rises in the north part of the State of Mississippi, a short distance south of the northern boundary, and flowing a south-west course of 240 miles, discharges its waters into the Mississippi about 20 miles above the Walnut Hills. Several towns have been lately settled on this river, of which Manchester is one of the most flourishing. Steam-boats navigate the river to this place.

The most considerable river on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains is the *Columbia, or Oregon*. The extremities of the head-waters of this great stream extend from 40° to 53° N. Latitude. Its largest branch is Lewis' river. Its head-waters interlock with the Arkansas, Rio del Norte, and others. It is about 1,000 miles in length, and joins the main river 413 miles from the sea, making the whole course of the Columbia upwards of 1,400 miles. The other branches are Clark's or Flat Head river, 700 miles in length, McGillivray's, Okinagan, and the Wallamat or Multnomah. Fort George or Astoria, Fort Vancouver, and others, on these waters, are trading establishments belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Company. Vessels of 300 tons may ascend the Columbia to the mouth of the Wallamat, 125 miles; and large sloops may go up to the head of tide, 183 miles from the Ocean.

The *Caledonia River* flows from a considerable lake of the same name, which is situated some distance west of the Rocky Mountains, and after a southern course of 380 miles, discharges its waters into the Gulf of Georgia.

Frazer's River, or the *Tacoutche Tesse*, is composed of two branches, which unite about 125 miles from the sea. Both branches rise in the Rocky

Mountain range, and after a southern course of 540 miles, flow into Howe's Sound, a tributary of the Gulf of Georgia. On its head-waters are Fort Alexander, and several other trading ports of the Hudson's Bay Company.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The Atlantic region of the United States contains every *variety of soil*, from the best to the poorest. In the eastern States, much of the soil is fertile, but a great proportion of it is rocky and of difficult cultivation, and is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. West of the Allegheny Mountains, in the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, there are vast tracts of land uncommonly rich and fertile, producing, with a small amount of exertion, after the first labors of clearing the soil, every production that can add to the comfort and enjoyment of man. In the southern parts of the country, are found many tracts of sandy and sterile soil, which are, however, interspersed with a great deal of rich alluvial land, on which are raised some of the most valuable commodities of the Union.

The *productions* of the United States consist of almost every variety in the world. Grain of all kinds, with all the fruits of the temperate, and many of those of the torrid zone, and most of the staple commodities of trade and commerce, are produced in great abundance.

In a region so widely extended, almost every variation of *temperature* experienced by man is felt. In the northern and middle States, the extremes of heat and cold are great, but the climate is healthy. In the south-eastern and southern parts, along the Atlantic sea-board and the Gulf of Mexico, the climate, during some of the summer months, is occasionally unhealthy; the residue of the year is, however, mild, pleasant, and salubrious. In the States situated west of the Allegheny Mountains, the climate is considered generally more temperate than on the same parallels of latitude eastward of them.

MINERALS.

Minerals abound in the United States in great variety and profusion. Iron is very generally diffused, and is very abundant. Lead, limestone, and coal both of the anthracite and bituminous kind, abound in quantities supposed to be inexhaustible, especially of the former description. Gold has recently been found to a considerable amount in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The most valuable mines are in North Carolina and Georgia. The lead-mines of Missouri and the northern parts of Illinois, are said to be the richest in quality in the world; and the quantity of that metal extracted from the ore, within the last few years, has been so great as to exclude almost entirely the foreign article from our markets. Salt springs abound in many parts of the Union, and large quantities are manufactured in New York, Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois.

INDIANS.

The whole number of *Aborigines* existing at present within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, is estimated at about 313,000, of whom about 100,000 reside west of the Rocky Mountains, and the residue east of that region. The most humane exertions have constantly been in operation, on the part of the General Government, to preserve the race from extinction, by severe provisions to prevent their obtaining ardent spirits, and by unwearied efforts to train them to the arts and agriculture.

and to impart to them the blessings of education and Christianity. Under the system adopted by the Government, 140 agents and sub-agents, interpreters and mechanics, are employed, among the different Indian tribes, to carry these purposes into effect; and the President is authorized to cause the stores of the licensed traders to be searched, and if ardent spirits are found among the articles for sale, the whole goods are forfeited to the Government.

The whole number of *Indian schools* established among them, partly by charitable associations of the different religious denominations, and partly by pecuniary aid from the Government, is 53. The sum of \$10,000 is annually bestowed by the Government for the maintenance of these schools. The whole number of Indian children receiving instruction in 1833 was 1,835, exclusive of 113 scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the expense of whose education is derived from funds set apart by the Indians themselves, under treaty stipulations for this specific object.

AGRICULTURE.

Nearly one-fifth of all the inhabitants of the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The annual cotton crop is estimated at from 300 to 350 millions of pounds. The flour and meal actually inspected at eleven different places in 1830, amounted to 3,117,125 barrels of wheat flour, 37,399 of rye flour, 17,337 hogsheds and 56,496 barrels of corn meal. The eastern States are mostly devoted to grazing and the dairy, the middle and western to the production of various kinds of grain, the southern to raising rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of the United States are considerable, and gradually increasing. The eastern and middle States, which are most abundantly supplied with water-power, are most extensively engaged in manufactures, especially of cotton, woollen, iron, glass, paper, wood, &c. In 1810, the value of manufactures in the United States was estimated at \$172,762,676. The present annual value is computed at \$500,000,000; and the capital invested in all the manufactories of the Union is estimated at more than \$1000 millions. Most of the American manufactures are designed for home consumption; yet, in 1831 domestic manufactures were exported to the amount of \$7,147,364.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of the United States is, next to that of Great Britain, the largest in the world. It consists principally in the exchange of agricultural produce, for the manufactures of other countries, and the productions of tropical climates. On the 31st of December, 1832, the tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States amounted to 1,384,386 tons, of which 972,282 tons were American, being an increase over that of the preceding year of 179,486 tons. The value of the exports of the year 1833, ending on the 30th of September, is estimated at \$90,663,403, of which \$70,642,030 were of domestic, and \$20,021,373 of foreign articles; showing an increase in the exports of domestic produce of \$7,504,560 over the exports of the same character for the year ending 30th September, 1832, and a diminution in foreign articles of \$4,018,100. The value of the imports for the year 1833 is estimated at \$109,000,000, being an increase over the imports of the previous year of \$8,000,000, of which

\$34,000,000 were in articles free from duty. The most important article of export is cotton, of which there were sent to Europe in 1830, 832,716 bales, valued at \$25,289,492. Of flour, there were exported, in 1831, 1,805,205 barrels; of rye flour, 19,049 barrels; of corn meal in barrels, 204,206; of wheat, 405,384 bushels; and of corn, 566,761 bushels. The other principal staples of commerce are rice, tobacco, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, &c. The whole amount of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage, including fishing vessels, in the United States, in 1830, was 1,191,776 tons, of which 38,911 were engaged in the whale-fishery; and the amount of tonnage built was upwards of 58,000 tons. The number of seamen in the United States is supposed to be about 50,000, exclusive of the Navy, and those engaged in internal navigation. The greatest export trade is from New Orleans, and the greatest import into New York. A great proportion of the shipping of the United States is owned in New England and New York.

FISHERIES.

Most of the fisheries are carried on from the New England States, and in New England ships. The cod-fishery is the most important, that of the whale next. The annual value of fish exported is \$1,889,472. The whole amount of tonnage engaged in the fisheries, in 1831, was 98,322 tons.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

As there is at present no direct taxation by the General Government, the revenue is chiefly derived from duties on imports, the sales of public lands, bank-stock, post-offices, lead-mines, &c. The revenue on imports is by far the largest.

The receipts into the national treasury for the first three quarters of the year 1833, are estimated at \$24,355,317 95 cts., derived from the following sources, viz: customs, \$21,256,089 77 cts.; public lands, \$2,219,957 35 cts.; dividends on bank-stock, \$474,985 00; sales of United States bank-stock, \$91,000 00; third instalment under the convention with Denmark, \$221,315 17 cts.; incidental receipts, \$91,970 66 cts. The receipts of the fourth quarter are estimated at \$7,675,000, making the total estimated receipts \$32,030,317 95 cts. The expenditures for the first three quarters of the same year are estimated at \$18,248,388 15 cts., viz: civil list, foreign intercourse, &c., \$4,951,462 84 cts.; military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements, \$9,950,349 29 cts.; naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy, \$3,076,051 39 cts.; and public debt, \$270,524 63 cts. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$2,301,716 36 cts. on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at \$6,409,916 45 cts., making the total estimated expenditures for the year 1833, \$24,383,790 90 cts. The public debt, on the 1st January, 1834, amounted to \$4,722,260 29 cts., and will be finally liquidated during the present year. The receipts for the present year, (1834,) from all sources, are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at 18½ millions of dollars, viz: customs, 15 millions; public lands, 3 millions; bank dividends and miscellaneous receipts, ½ million; balance in the treasury January 1st, 1834, \$7,983,790 90 cts.—making all together an estimated revenue for the year, of \$26,483,790 90 cts. The expenditures for the same year are estimated at \$23,501,994 85 cts., includ-

ing the sum of \$4,722,260 20 cts., to be applied to the final payment of the national debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the United States consists of sums borrowed during the revolutionary war, and at various subsequent periods. The debt due by the Government at the close of the war in 1783, was \$42,000,375—but no proper provision being made for the payment of the interest, and the public revenue often falling short of the expenditure, the debt continued to increase, and in 1790 it amounted to \$79,124,464. Various measures were taken for its liquidation, but with little effect, till 1805. From that period, a gradual reduction took place, till it was stopped by the war with Great Britain in 1812. In 1812, the amount of the public debt was \$45,035,123; but, in consequence of the loans made during the war, it amounted in 1816 to \$123,016,375. Since that period, such progress has been made in its redemption, that on the 1st of January, 1834, it was reduced to \$4,722,260 20 cts., and will be finally paid off during the present year.

Amount of the public debt of the United States at different periods.

Years.	Dolls.	Cts.	Years.	Dolls.	Cts.
1783	42,000,375	00	1830	48,565,406	50
1790	79,124,464	40	1831	39,092,690	62
1800	81,633,324	74	1832	24,322,235	18
1810	53,156,532	64	1833	7,001,698	83
1820	91,015,556	15	1834	4,722,260	29

ARMY.

A standing army is necessarily an object of jealousy in a republican State; and as the United States has no formidable enemy in its vicinity, and the people, at the same time, being extremely studious of economy in all branches of the Government, their military force has always been kept on a low scale. By an act of Congress of 1815, the strength of the regular army was fixed at 9,980 men. In 1821, it was reduced to 6,442, and on the 23d November, 1833, it amounted (all grades included) to 6,412 men. The army of the United States, in its equipment and discipline, is considered to be very effective. Its organization is as follows: General Staff, Medical Staff, Pay Department, Purchasing Department, Corps of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance Department, 303; 1 regiment of dragoons, 393; 4 regiments of artillery, 1,788; 7 regiments of infantry, 3,255; recruits and unattached soldiers, 673; total, 6,412. Of the above, 2,685 are distributed in 29 forts and garrisons, in the eastern military district, under the command of Brevet Major General Scott; and 2,770 distributed in 17 forts and garrisons, in the western military district, under the command of Brevet Major General Gaines. The eastern military district comprises all east of a line drawn from the north-western extremity of Lake Superior to the southernmost point of Florida, including Fort Wimmelago, and the western district all west of such line, including the whole of Kentucky and Tennessee. The militia, which constitutes the principal military force of the United States, consists of all the males between the ages of 18 and 45, and, according to returns made since 1832, amounts to 1,316,615 men. When the militia are called into the field, they have the same pay and allowances as the regular army, but are bound

only to serve 6 months. The expenditures for the military service for the year 1833, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming militia, and internal improvements, was \$9,950,349 20 cts., and the estimate of the same for the year 1834, is \$8,654,942 25 cts. The military affairs of the United States are under the superintendence of the Secretary of War. The War Department was created by act of Congress of August 7th, 1789, and for several years the control of both the land and sea service was vested in its presiding officer. On the 30th of April, 1798, however, a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The War Department has the superintendence of the erection of fortifications, of making topographical surveys, of surveying and leasing the national lead-mines, and of the intercourse with Indian tribes; also, everything connected with the organization, equipment, subsistence, and pay of the army, pensions, bounty lands, arming the militia, &c. &c. The Secretary of War is by usage a member of the cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

NAVY.

The navy of the United States, though small in point of numbers, is perhaps the best organized, and the most effective in the world. The unexpected and astonishing success of their frigates, in combats with British vessels of the same class, during the late war, established at once the reputation of the American navy for skill and prowess in the eyes of Europe; and the United States, with a very few ships, already rank high as a naval power. From 1816 to 1821, one million of dollars was expended annually in building vessels of war—since 1821, the sum appropriated has been reduced one half. On the 30th November, 1833, the amount of the American navy was as follows: 39 vessels afloat, and 12 on the stocks. Of the vessels afloat, 21 were in commission, and 18 in ordinary; of those afloat, 7 are of the line, 9 frigates, 15 sloops of war, 7 schooners, and 1 galliot. Those on the stocks consist of 5 ships of the line and 7 frigates. The expenditure for the naval service in 1833, including the gradual increase of the navy, amounted to \$3,076,051 39 cts., and the estimated expense of the same for 1834, is \$4,051,073 19 cts. The number of persons of all grades required for the naval service of the United States for 1834, is estimated at 5,993. For the construction and repair of vessels belonging to the navy, there are navy-yards established at the following places, viz: Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Washington City, Gosport, near Norfolk, Va., and at Pensacola, F. T. At all these yards, with the exception of that at Pensacola, there are vessels on the stocks, most of which are in a state of great forwardness, and could be launched at a short notice. Two dry docks, of sufficient capacity for the largest vessels, have lately been completed, one at Gosport, Va., and the other at Charlestown, Mass. They are constructed of hewn granite, of unrivalled masonry. The latter is 341 feet in length, 80 in width, and 30 in depth, and cost \$652,482. The Constitution was floated into that at Charlestown on the 24th June, 1833, and the North Carolina 74 into that at Gosport on the 27th August following. The dock at Gosport cost \$872,220. There are, also, at the different navy-yards, materials collected for the construction of 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 4 sloops of war.

The general superintendence of the naval affairs of the United States is

confided to the Secretary of the Navy. This branch of the public business was, previous to the 30th April, 1798, under the direction of the Secretary of War. By an act of Congress of that date, the office of Secretary of the Navy was created. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by act of February 7th, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. It consists of three officers of the navy, in rank not below that of a Post Captain. They discharge all the duties relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary, and their records are, at all times, subject to the inspection of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is, by usage, a member of the cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States form a *federal republic*. Each of the States is independent, and has the exclusive control of all concerns merely local; but the defence of the country, the regulation of commerce, and all the general concerns of the confederacy, are committed, by the Constitution, to a General Government.

The *legislative* power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The *Senate* is composed of 2 members from each State, chosen every two years, for a period of six years, so that one-third of the Senate is renewed biennially. The number of Senators is at present 48. The members of the *House of Representatives* are chosen every two years, each State being entitled to a number proportionate to its population, in a ratio, in the States which do not admit of slavery, of one to every 47,700 inhabitants; and in the States where there are slaves, of one for every 47,700 of the free white population, and one for every 79,500 of the slaves. The number of Representatives are now 240.

The *judiciary* is composed of a Supreme Court, of one chief and six associate judges; of 31 District Courts, of one judge each, except that six of the States are divided into two districts each; and of 7 Circuit Courts, composed of the judge of the district, and one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

The *executive* power is vested in a President, who, together with the Vice-President, is chosen for four years, by electors from all the States. The principal subordinate officers of the executive department are the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General. The President must be a native-born citizen, or have been a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, of 35 years of age, and have resided in the United States 14 years. The *present Constitution* of the United States was adopted in 1789, and has since been amended. It secures to the people the grand principles of freedom, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the right of choosing and being chosen to office.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

To the State Governments is committed that branch of legislation which relates to the regulation of local concerns. These bodies make and alter the laws which regard property and private rights, appoint judges and civil

officers, impose taxes for State purposes, and exercise all other rights and powers not vested in the Federal Government by positive enactment. They are, in their composition, very similar to the Federal Government. The legislature consists always of two branches, both of which are returned by the same electors; and these electors may be said to comprise the whole adult white population, the usual qualifications being citizenship, with one or two years' residence, and payment of taxes. The only exceptions are the following: in Vermont, the legislature consists of a House of Representatives only; in North Carolina, representatives are chosen by the whole resident free citizens who pay taxes, but senators only by freeholders; in New Jersey and Virginia, the right of suffrage for both houses is limited to persons holding a small amount of landed property; in Maryland, the senators are chosen by delegates named for the purpose by the people.

In all the States, the period for which the representatives serve is either one or two years. The elections are biennial in Delaware, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and annual in the other 18 States.

The shortest period for which the senators serve, in any State, is one year, and the longest five. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Georgia, the senators hold their office for one year only; in Ohio and Tennessee, for two years; in Mississippi, Alabama, and Indiana, for three years; in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri, for four years; and in Maryland, for five years. Except in Maryland, when the Senate of any State serves for more than one year, it is renewed by parts or divisions, one-third of the members going out annually when they serve for three years, and one-fourth when they serve for four. In some cases, however, when the senators serve for four years, the renewal is by halves every two years.

EDUCATION.

The United States are more distinguished for the *general diffusion of knowledge*, than for eminence in literature or science. The means of common education are widely extended, and there are numerous seminaries of learning throughout the country, though there are no literary establishments on so large a scale as many in Europe. As a General Government, the United States have done but little for the interests of public instruction, except that they reserve for this purpose one section in every township of their new lands, besides other reservations for colleges. This highly important subject has, perhaps, been better attended to, by being left to the individual States and to private citizens. The first settlers of New England paid a very laudable attention to this important subject. As early as 1628, a law was passed for the instruction of every child in the colonies; and in 1647, a school was established by law in every town or neighborhood of 50 families, and a school for the higher branches, for every 100 families.

There are in the United States 66 colleges, the number of whose alumni, previous to 1831, was 22,653, of which about one-fourth were graduates of Harvard university, and nearly the same number of Yale college. The whole number of *instructors*, at the same time, was about 450: volumes in college libraries, 190,056, and in the students' library societies, 87,190.

Thirty-nine of the colleges have risen during the present century, though

many of the foundations now entitled colleges were respectable academies before the change of their names, with which change, in some cases, there has been no corresponding change of studies. From the latest information, it appears there were, exclusive of the West Point military academy, about 6,000 young men in the Union receiving a classical education. Besides the colleges, there are 27 *theological seminaries*, the number of whose graduates amount to nearly 1,900. There are, also, 5 Roman Catholic seminaries, besides 18 *medical*, and 9 *law schools*.

Most of the States of the Union have made some legislative provision for common school instruction, and in some States, (especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia,) large funds are set apart for this purpose. Private schools and academies of the higher order are quite numerous, especially in New England; so that few grow up without enjoying the means of elementary instruction, or, if they desire it, of a more extended liberal education. In the Sabbath-schools of the United States, which are doing much for the intellectual as well as moral improvement of the young, about 600,000 children are weekly instructed by more than 80,000 teachers.

RELIGION.

There is no *established church* in the United States, religion being left to the voluntary choice of the people. No sect is favored by the laws beyond another; it being an essential principle in the national and State Governments, that legislation may of right interfere in the concerns of public worship only so far as to protect every individual in the unmolested exercise of that of his choice. Nor is any legislative provision made for the support of religion, except that, in Massachusetts, the legislature is enjoined to require, and in New Hampshire is empowered to authorize, the several towns and parishes to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support of Protestant ministers. The same was the case in Connecticut, until 1818, when it was abolished by the new constitution. But in all the other twenty-two States, the support of religion is left entirely to the voluntary zeal of its professors. The result has shown that Christianity has a firm hold in the nature of man, and is rather injured than served by those costly establishments, which so often abridge free inquiry and liberty of conscience, engender fierce animosities among rival sects, perpetuate the errors and dogmas of unenlightened times, and degrade religion into an engine of civil tyranny, or the ally of ignorance and imposture. In the large towns and populous places of New England and the middle States, religious instruction is more faithfully and abundantly dispensed, and religious ordinances are more strictly and universally observed, than in any other country in the world; and over the Union, generally, religion is respectably and honorably supported. In newly settled districts, where a small population is spread over a wide surface, the means of religious instruction are often deficient.

The numbers of established *churches*, or congregations, are estimated at over 12,000, and the ministers at about 10,500. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists are the most numerous denominations. The Baptists are estimated as second in numerical amount, and the Methodists, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Universalists, Lutherans, Christians, German Reformed, and Friends, or Quakers, probably rank in point of numbers in the order in which they are mentioned. Other sects, respectable in

amount of numbers, are Unitarians, Associate and other Methodists, Free-will Baptists, Dutch Reformed Menonites, Associate and Cumberland Presbyterians, Tinkers, and many others. In fact, almost all the sects of Christianity are represented in our country.

In some of the States, certain modes of *belief* are required as *qualifications for office*. In Massachusetts, Maryland, and North Carolina, the declaration of a belief in the Christian religion is required as a qualification. In New Jersey, no Protestant can be denied any civil right on account of his religious principles; and in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Tennessee, the belief in a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, must be avowed by those who are candidates for office. In the other States, no religious test is required.

Persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an *oath*, are everywhere permitted to substitute a solemn affirmation, and this is recognized by all the constitutions, except those of Virginia and North Carolina, and the charter of Rhode Island, a hiatus which is supplied in those States by law. Those who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, are everywhere allowed to pay an equivalent for personal service. In Tennessee, the legislature is enjoined to pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion, the tenets of which are known to be opposed to the bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters. Ministers of the Gospel are not eligible, either as governors or legislators, in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In Missouri, the only civil office they can hold is that of justice of the peace; while in New York, Delaware, and Louisiana, they are not eligible to any office whatever.

POST-OFFICE.

The first *post* in America was established in New York, in 1710, under the old colonial government. In 1789, the exclusive direction of posts was conferred by the constitution on Congress. At that period, there were but 75 post-offices in the United States, and on the 1st July, 1833, the number was 10,127. There is, perhaps, no instance in which the rapid growth of our country is so apparent, as in the increase of the post-office establishment. The following statement will exhibit the condition of the department at the periods respectively mentioned:—

Years.	Number of Offices.	Total amount of postage.	Total Expenditures.	Balance in favor dep.	Balance against dep.	Miles.
1790	75	\$ 37,935	\$ 32,110	\$ 5,795	.....	1,875
1795	453	160,620	117,893	42,727	.....	13,207
1800	903	280,804	213,994	66,810	.....	20,817
1805	1,558	421,373	377,367	44,006	.....	31,976
1810	2,300	551,684	495,969	55,715	.....	36,406
1815	3,000	1,013,065	748,121	294,944	.....	43,748
1820	4,500	1,111,927	1,160,926	.....	48,999	72,192
1825	5,677	1,306,525	1,229,043	77,482	.....	91,052
1830	8,150	1,919,300	1,959,109	.....	39,809	115,176
1833	10,127	2,616,538	2,808,673	.....	192,135	119,916

The annual *transportation* of the mail was, on the 1st July, 1833, 26,864,485 miles; on the 1st July, 1829, it was 13,700,000 miles. The increase in 4 years being 13,154,485 miles, shows that the annual transportation of the mail had nearly been doubled in the short period of four years. The increase of the annual amount of postages, within the same

period, is \$909,119, and the whole amount is double of what it was in 1825. The average expense of transporting the mail, in 1829, was eight cents and four-tenths of a cent per mile, and in 1833, 7 cents and fifty-seven hundredths of a cent per mile; making a difference in the rate per mile, equal, for the whole service, to \$222,892 22 cts. per year less, in proportion to the service performed, than the transportation in 1829, besides a considerable increase in expedition between the principal commercial cities, and a much greater proportion of the whole performed in stages.

The Post-office Department is under the superintendence of the Postmaster General. He has the sole appointment of all Postmasters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mail, and the direction of everything relating to the department. The revenue arising from the General Post-office has been generally expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the regular conveyance by mail of letters, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., has been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the remotest territorial settlements.

RATES OF POSTAGE,

Established by act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.

ON A SINGLE LETTER COMPOSED OF ONE PIECE OF PAPER.

	Miles.	Cents.
For any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80 do. and not exceeding	150	12½
Over 150 do. and not exceeding	400	18½
Over 400 do.		25

A letter composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with double those rates; of three pieces, with triple; and of four pieces, with quadruple. One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing one ounce, shall be charged with quadruple postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

	Cents.
For each newspaper carried not over 100 miles	1
Over 100 miles	1½
But if carried to any office in the State in which it is printed, whatever the distance may be, the rate is	1

PAMPHLET POSTAGE.

Magazines, or Pamphlets, published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles	1½ cents per sheet.
Over 100 miles	2½ do. do.
Pamphlets not published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles 4 do. do.	
Over 100 miles	6 do. do.

Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a royal sheet, or any sheet of less dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet.

On every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail, the number of sheets which it contains must be printed or written on one of the outer pages; and where the number is not truly stated, double postage is charged. Everything not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage. Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall act up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post-road, which is, or may be established as such by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, for every letter or packet so carried.

Virginia Appellate Notes

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post free of postage:

The President and Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistant Postmaster General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during, and sixty days before and after, each session of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

VIOLATION OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself or by his order, in the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars—and it is made the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, inclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster or assistant Postmaster can act as agent for lottery-offices, or under any color of purchase or otherwise vend lottery tickets; nor can any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank any lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision of the law, the persons offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

No Postmaster, or assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post-office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The *unoccupied lands* within the limits of the United States, and not owned by the individual States, by private persons, or by Indian tribes, vest in the General Government, and form the national domain, or public lands of the United States. The property in these lands was acquired by various treaties of purchase and of cession. The title to the vast regions west and north-west of the river Ohio, and to the west of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, was the subject of the first great political controversy, that divided the opinions of the people of the United States, after the declaration of Independence. The ancient charters of several of the States extended from ocean to ocean, or indefinitely to the west. They consequently crossed each other, and threw the same territory into the

limits of several States. The controversies on this subject were, however, put at rest by several acts of cession, made by the States interested to the United States. New York set the example in 1781, Virginia followed in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, and Connecticut ceded her claim in 1786, retaining, however, a considerable district in Ohio, known by the name of the Western or Connecticut Reserve, which was finally ceded to the United States in 1800, and by the United States to Ohio. The foundation of the ample school fund of Connecticut was laid in the proceeds of this reserved tract. Out of this territory have been formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the extensive territory now annexed to it. In 1787, South Carolina ceded her claims to the western lands, and was followed, in 1789, by North Carolina, who relinquished her claim to the territory now forming the State of Tennessee. The cession of Georgia alone was wanting for the amicable adjustment of this great controversy. This took place after a series of highly embarrassing transactions in 1802, when that State ceded to the General Government the region now occupied by Alabama and Mississippi. By the Louisiana treaty of 1803, the United States acquired, for fifteen millions of dollars, the tract of country known by that name, and to the same extent, as possessed by France and Spain. This carried the territory of the United States to the Pacific Ocean; and the public lands in Florida were acquired by virtue of the treaty of February 22d, 1819, between the United States and Spain.

Bounty lands having been promised by the continental Congress to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, it became necessary to redeem that pledge as early as possible. The controversies between the several States, and between them and the United States, retarded for some time the fulfilment of this pledge. On the 20th of May, 1785, an ordinance was passed by the Congress of the confederation for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory, and this was the first act of general legislation on the subject. Under it, however, very limited sales were made, not amounting, in the whole, to more than 121,540 acres. On the 10th of May, 1800, an act of Congress was passed, providing for the surveying and sale of the national lands. By this act, the foundation of the present land system was laid: it has, from time to time, received such modifications as were found expedient. The survey and sales of the public lands are under the control and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by letters-patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date, a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. It is a subordinate branch of the Treasury Department, with which it is closely connected by the accountability of the receivers of public moneys arising from the sale of the national lands. Whenever the public interest is supposed to require that a certain portion of territory should be brought into market, for the accommodation of settlers, or others who may wish to become purchasers, the President issues instructions to the Surveyor General, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, to have such portion of territory surveyed. The Surveyor General makes this requisition publicly known to those individuals who are in the habit of contracting for public surveys, and a contract for the execution of the surveys required is entered into between the Surveyor General and deputy surveyors. The

contract is given to the lowest bidder, provided the Surveyor General is fully satisfied of his capacity to fulfil the contract. The maximum price established by law for executing the public surveys is three dollars a mile, in the upland and prairie countries: in the southern parts of the United States, where the surveys are rendered difficult by the occurrence of bayous, lakes, swamps, and cane-brakes, the maximum price established by law is four dollars a mile. The deputy surveyors are bound by their contract to report to the surveyors general the field-notes of the survey of each township, together with the plot of the township. From these field-notes, the Surveyor General is enabled to try the accuracy of the plot returned by the deputy surveyor, and of the calculations of the quantity in the legal subdivisions of the tract surveyed. From these documents, three plots are caused to be prepared by the Surveyor General—one for his own office, one for the Register of the proper land office, to guide him in the sale of the land, and the third for the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. The Government has generally found it expedient to authorize the surveying of forty townships of land annually, in each land district, so as to admit of two sales by public auction annually of twenty townships each.

The public lands are laid off into districts, in each of which there is a land office, under the superintendence of two officers appointed by the President and Senate, called the Register of the Land Office and the Receiver of Public Moneys. There are at present fifty-two land offices. All the lands, before they are offered for sale, are surveyed at the expense of Government. The surveys are founded upon a series of true meridians. The first principal meridian is in Ohio, the second in Indiana, the third in Illinois, &c., each forming the base of a series of surveys, of which the lines are made to correspond, so that the whole country is at last divided into squares of one mile each, and townships of six miles each; and these subdivisions are distributed with mathematical accuracy into parallel ranges. The greatest division of land marked out by the survey is called a township, and contains 36,000 acres, being six miles square. The township is subdivided into 36 equal portions, or square miles, by lines crossing each other at right angles: these portions are called sections. The section contains 640 acres, and is subdivided into 4 parts, called quarter-sections, each of which contains 160 acres. The quarter-sections are finally divided into 2 parts, called half quarter-sections, of 80 acres each, and this is the smallest regular subdivision known to the system.

One thirty-sixth part of all the lands surveyed, being section No. 16 of each township, is reserved from sale for the support of *schools* in the township, and other reservations have been made for colleges and universities. Salt-springs and lead-mines are also reserved, and are subject to be leased, under the direction of the President of the United States: he is also empowered by law to remove, by force, unauthorized settlers on the public lands.

Previous to the year 1820, sales of public lands were made upon credit. In consequence of this system, large quantities of land had been purchased on speculation, and a vast amount of debt to the Government contracted. To relieve the embarrassed condition of these debtors, an act was passed, authorizing the relinquishment of lands purchased, and substituting cash payments for the credit system. At the same time, the minimum price of

land was reduced from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The lands are first exposed for sale by proclamation of the President: the highest bidder at this sale failing to pay, the tract is offered again, and the failing bidder is declared incapable of purchasing. At the sales, choice tracts and favorite positions command good prices, but a large proportion of the lands remain unsold, and are entered for private sale. A great amount of public land is in the occupancy of persons who have settled upon it without legal title. This is not done from any intention, on the part of the settler, to defer payment, but takes place principally in consequence of unavoidable delays in the bringing the land to market. Laws have been passed, granting to persons of this description a pre-emption right in the acquisition of a title, that is, the preference over all other persons in entering the land at private sale.

Five per cent. on all sales of public lands within the States severally is reserved—three-fifths of which is to be expended by Congress in making roads leading to the States, and two-fifths to be expended by the States in the encouragement of learning. The first part of this reservation has been expended on the Cumberland road; and the treasury of the United States is greatly in advance to that fund, on account of this public work.

The quantity of unceded lands, belonging to the Indians, and lying north and west of the States and territories of the United States, but within the limits of the Union, has been estimated at near 800,000,000 of acres. In a report of the Land Commissioner, dated April 2d, 1832, it is stated that the quantity of land belonging to the United States, December 31, 1831, to which the Indian and other titles had been extinguished, was 227,293,884 acres; that 10,713,317 acres had been appropriated within the States and territories where the lands lie, for internal improvements, colleges, academies, common schools, &c.; 298,288 acres had been reserved as saline lands; and that 46,080 acres had been granted to the deaf and dumb institutions in Connecticut and Kentucky. For the title to these lands, the United States have paid, on the Louisiana purchase, \$23,514,225, including principal and interest; on the Florida purchase, \$6,251,016; on the Georgia, Yazoo, and other contracts, \$18,312,219: total, \$48,077,551. The amount of sales, up to September, 1831, has been \$37,272,713: balance, \$10,804,838. The amount of sales is gradually on the increase: in 1832, the amount was \$3,115,376. To the present time, it appears that upwards of 150 millions of acres have been surveyed, about 20 millions sold, about 110 millions of acres surveyed and unsold, of which 80 millions are in market, ready for entry at the minimum price, and about 30 millions subject to be proclaimed, whenever there is a demand. A claim has been set up in some of the new States to the entire property of the public lands within their limits. No attempt has, however, been made to enforce this claim.

The following are the places at which offices are established for the sale of public lands:—

Marietta, Ohio.	Bucyrus, Ohio.	Shawneetown, . . . Illinois.
Zanesville, do..	Jeffersonville, . . . Indiana.	Kaskaskia, do..
Stuebenville, do..	Vincennes, do..	Edwardsville, . . . do..
Chillicothe, do..	Indianapolis, . . . do..	Vandalia, do..
Cincinnati, do..	Crawfordsville, . . do..	Palestine, do..
Wooster, do..	Fort Wayne, do..	Springfield, do..
Piqua, do..	La Porte, do..	Danville, do..

Virginia Appalachian Notes

Quincy, Illinois.	Demopolis, Alabama.	Detroit, Michigan Ter.
St. Louis, Missouri.	Mardisville, do..	White Pigeon } . . . do..
Fayette, do..	Washington, Mississippi.	Prairie, . . . } . . . do..
Palmyra, do..	Augusta, do..	Monroe, do..
Jackson, do..	Mount Salus, do..	Batesville, Arkansas Ter.
Lexington, do..	Columbus, do..	Little Rock, do..
St. Stephen's, Alabama.	Chocchuma, do..	Washington, do..
Cahawba, do..	New Orleans, Louisiana.	Fayetteville, do..
Huntsville, do..	Opelousas, do..	Tallahassee, Florida Ter.
Tuscaloosa, do..	Washita, or Monroe, do..	St. Augustine, do..
Sparta, do..	St. Helena, do..	.....

POPULATION.

That which most concerns every State is the population of its territory, including, together with the number of inhabitants, a view of their condition, and their means of subsistence and improvement. Civilized nations are solicitous, especially, to ascertain the number of persons who compose their respective communities. Different methods have been practised for accomplishing this purpose: one has been by estimates founded on the number of houses, and arbitrarily allowing a given number of persons for each dwelling; and others by estimates founded on the number of births, and on the number of deaths. But it is evident that no reliance can be placed on the accuracy of estimates founded on such data; and the only satisfactory method is an actual enumeration of the inhabitants. Exact enumerations of the population of the most civilized countries of Europe are of but recent date. The population of France was not accurately determined till after the French revolution of 1789, nor that of England till 1801. The Government of the United States is entitled to the honor, we believe, of having, at its first institution, set the example of establishing a system of an official Census of the inhabitants at regular periods. The primary object of this Census is the apportionment of the representatives in Congress; but, independently of this object, it is justly regarded as a very important and interesting document, inasmuch as it furnishes the most satisfactory index of the growth, prosperity, and strength of the country.

By the Constitution of the United States, it was provided that the first Census should be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The first Census was, accordingly, taken in 1790, in which the population of the United States is divided into 5 classes, exhibiting the total amount of the several classes as follows:

1. Free white males under 16 years of age,	813,298
2. Free white males of 16 years and upwards,	802,327
3. Free white females,	1,556,839
4. All other persons, except Indians, not taxed,	59,466
5. Slaves,	697,897

Total population of the United States in 1790, 3,929,827

In the second Census, taken in 1800, the population was divided into 12 classes: the free white males and the free white females, being each distributed into 5 classes, according to age, and all other free persons, except Indians, not taxed, forming the 11th class, and the slaves the 12th. The following statement exhibits the total amount of each of the several classes:—

GENERAL VIEW OF

Class.	White Males.	White Females	
Under 10 years of age,.....	761,118	715,197	
Of 10, and under 16,.....	353,071	323,648	
Of 16, " " 26,.....	393,156	401,499	
Of 26, " " 45,.....	431,589	411,694	
Of 45, and upwards,.....	262,487	248,030	
	2,204,421	2,100,068	—4,304,489
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed,.....			108,305
Slaves,.....			893,011
Total population of the United States, in 1800,.... 5,305,925			

The *third Census* was taken in 1810: the same divisions were adopted as in the second, and the numbers of the several classes were as follows:

Class.	White Males.	White Females.	
Under 10 years of age,.....	1,035,058	981,427	
Of 10, and under 16,.....	468,083	448,322	
Of 16, " " 26,.....	547,597	561,956	
Of 26, " " 45,.....	572,997	544,256	
Of 45, and upwards,.....	364,836	338,478	
	2,987,571	2,874,433	—5,862,004
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed,.....			186,416
Slaves,.....			1,191,361
Total population of the United States, in 1810,.... 7,239,811			

The *fourth Census* was taken in 1820, in which each sex of the free white inhabitants was divided, according to age, into 5 classes, as in the second and third censuses; and, in addition, the number of free white males, between 16 and 18 years of age, was exhibited in a distinct column. Persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, were also divided into 3 several classes; and foreigners, not naturalized, formed an additional class. In the three first enumerations, all other free persons, except Indians, not taxed, were thrown into one mass, without distinction of age or sex, and the same course was adopted respecting the slaves; but in the fourth Census, each sex of both these descriptions of persons was distinguished according to age, into four classes. The results of this Census were as follows:

Class.	Males.	Females.	
Under 10 years of age,.....	1,315,220	1,280,570	
Of 10, and under 16,.....	612,535	605,375	
Of 16, " " 26,.....	776,030	781,371	
Of 26, " " 45,.....	766,283	736,600	
Of 45, and upwards,.....	495,065	462,888	
	3,095,133	3,866,804	
All other free persons, except Indians, not taxed,.....			4,632

Class.	Free Colored Persons.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 14 years of age,.....	47,659	45,898	313,852	324,311
From 14 to 26,.....	24,012	28,850	203,089	203,336
From 26 to 45,.....	23,450	27,181	163,723	152,693
Of 45, and upwards,.....	17,613	18,861	77,365	70,637
	112,734	120,790	788,028	750,017

THE UNITED STATES.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	
	7,861,937	233,521	1,538,038	—9,633,499
Free persons, not taxed,.....				4,632

Total population of the United States, in 1820,.... 9,638,131

In the foregoing are included—

Free white Males, between the ages of 16 and 18,.....	182,205
Foreigners not naturalized,.....	53,687
Persons engaged in Agriculture,.....	2,070,666
" " in Commerce,.....	72,493
" " in Manufactures,.....	319,506

The *fifth Census* was taken in 1830, in which a new division of the free white inhabitants was adopted, each sex being distributed into quinquennial divisions, under 20 years of age, and into decennial classes, from 20 to 100 years; but a different method was followed with respect to the free colored persons and slaves, each sex of these two classes being formed into six divisions. The number of white and colored persons who were deaf and dumb was also stated, and each divided into three classes, according to age: the number of persons blind is likewise exhibited. The numbers of the several classes are as follows:—

Class.	White Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of age,.....	972,980	921,931
From 5 to 10,.....	782,075	750,741
From 10 to 15,.....	669,731	638,856
From 15 to 20,.....	573,196	596,254
From 20 to 30,.....	956,487	918,411
From 30 to 40,.....	592,535	555,531
From 40 to 50,.....	367,840	356,016
From 50 to 60,.....	229,281	223,501
From 60 to 70,.....	135,082	131,307
From 70 to 80,.....	57,772	58,336
From 80 to 90,.....	15,806	17,434
From 90 to 100,.....	2,041	2,523
Of 100 and upwards,.....	301	238
	5,355,133	5,171,115

Of the foregoing, were deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age, 1,652; of 14 and under 25, 1,905; of 25 and upwards, 1,806. Blind, 3,974. Aliens or foreigners not naturalized, 107,832.

Class	Free Colored Persons.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years of age,.....	48,675	47,329	353,498	347,665
From 10 to 24,.....	43,079	48,138	312,567	308,770
From 24 to 36,.....	27,650	32,511	185,585	185,786
From 36 to 55,.....	22,271	21,327	118,880	111,887
From 55 to 100,.....	11,509	13,125	41,515	41,436
Of 100, and upwards,.....	269	386	748	676
	153,443	166,133	1,012,822	996,228

Of the colored persons, included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age, 273; of 14 and under 25, 246; of 25 and upwards, 224. Blind, 1,470.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	
	10,526,248	319,599	2,009,043	—12,854,890
Aliens omitted in the classification according to age, in the return made from the Ninth Ward of New York city,				5,477
Omitted in the classification from Ulster county, New York,				125
“ “ “ from the E. district of Louisiana, ..				210
Persons in the Naval service of the United States, June 1st, 1830, not included in the general Census,				5,318
Grand total aggregate of the United States, in 1830,				12,866,020

TABLE showing the aggregate number of persons in each State and Territory, with the rate of increase per cent. for the last ten years, from 1820 to 1830.

States and Territories.	Free Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Rate of Increase.	Aliens.
Maine,	398,263	1,190	2	399,455	33.88	3,526
New Hampshire,	268,721	604	3	269,328	10.30	410
Vermont,	279,771	681	.....	280,652	19.01	3,344
Massachusetts,	603,359	7,048	1	610,408	16.61	8,767
Rhode Island,	93,621	3,561	17	97,199	17.01	1,100
Connecticut,	289,603	8,047	25	297,675	8.14	1,481
New York,	1,868,061	44,870	75	1,918,608	39.36	52,488
New Jersey,	300,266	18,303	2,254	320,823	15.58	3,363
Pennsylvania,	1,309,900	37,930	403	1,348,233	28.48	15,376
Delaware,	57,601	15,855	3,292	76,748	5.49	313
Maryland,	291,108	52,938	102,994	447,040	9.74	4,786
Virginia,	694,300	47,348	469,757	1,211,405	13.70	789
North Carolina,	472,843	19,543	245,601	737,987	15.52	202
South Carolina,	257,863	7,921	315,401	581,185	15.60	486
Georgia,	296,806	2,486	217,531	516,823	51.56	101
Alabama,	190,406	1,572	117,549	309,527	142.00	65
Mississippi,	70,443	519	65,659	136,621	81.07	72
Louisiana,	89,231	16,700	109,888	1215,739	40.63	1,713
Tennessee,	535,746	4,555	141,603	681,904	62.04	119
Kentucky,	517,787	4,917	165,213	687,917	21.90	173
Ohio,	928,329	9,568	6	937,903	60.06	5,778
Indiana,	339,399	3,629	3	343,031	133.07	279
Illinois,	155,061	1,637	747	157,445	185.16	451
Missouri,	114,795	569	25,091	140,455	110.93	155
Michigan,	31,346	261	32	31,639	250.10	1,497
Arkansas,	25,671	141	4,576	30,388	113.30	11
Florida,	18,385	814	15,501	34,730	.....	221
District of Columbia,	27,563	6,152	6,119	39,834	20.10	721
Total,	10,526,248	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020		107,832

* Including 5,602 not regularly returned.
 † Adding 5,318 for naval service.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By the law passed in 1832, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, it is enacted, that from and after the third day of March, 1833, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every 47,700 persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of

Virginia Appalachian Notes

free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

The following table exhibits the Representative Population of each State, the number of Representatives to which each is entitled, and the fractions which remain after dividing the Representative Population of each State by 47,700.

States.	Rep. Pop.	No. Rep.	Frac-tions.	States.	Rep. Pop.	No. Rep.	Frac-tions.
Maine,	399,454	8	17,854	North Carolina, ..	639,747	13	19,647
New Hampshire, ..	269,327	5	30,827	South Carolina, ..	455,025	9	25,725
Vermont,	280,652	5	42,152	Georgia,	429,811	9	511
Massachusetts, ..	610,408	12	38,008	Alabama,	262,507	5	24,007
Rhode Island, ...	97,192	2	1,792	Mississippi,	110,357	2	14,957
Connecticut,	297,665	6	11,465	Louisiana,	171,902	3	28,804
New York,	1,918,578	40	10,578	Tennessee,	625,263	13	5,163
New Jersey,	319,921	6	33,721	Kentucky,	621,839	13	1,732
Pennsylvania, ...	1,348,072	28	12,472	Ohio,	937,901	19	31,601
Delaware,	75,431	1	27,731	Indiana,	343,030	7	9,130
Maryland,	405,842	8	24,242	Illinois,	157,146	3	14,046
Virginia,	1,023,502	21	31,802	Missouri,	130,419	2	35,019

It will be seen, by the above table, that the number of representatives is 240.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

MAINE.

MAINE is the most northern and eastern of the United States. Previous to the year 1820, it was connected with Massachusetts, in all its political and social relations. The first permanent settlement was made from the Plymouth colony at York, in 1630. Emigration has been more slow to this State, than to those of a milder climate; yet, perhaps, there is no State in the Union which promises more independence, from its own natural strength and resources.

Maine is bounded on the north and north-west by Lower Canada; south-east by the Atlantic Ocean; east by New Brunswick; and west by New Hampshire. Its extent from north to south, is about 216 miles; and from east to west, 162. The area is about 31,750 square miles, or 19,720,000 acres. On the sea-coast, the country is generally level; at some distance in the interior, hilly; and in the central parts of the state, are many mountains of considerable elevation.

The principal Rivers are the St. John's, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, Pleasant, Damariscotta, and Union. The principal Bays are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's, Englishman's, Machias, and Passamaquoddy. The most noted Lakes are Mooshead, Umbagog, Sebago, the Schoodic Lakes, and Lake Chesuncook. Small lakes and ponds are numerous, in all parts of the State.

The soil on the coast is various, and of but moderate fertility; in the

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interior, most of the land is more productive; and some of it, especially on the Kennebeck and Penobscot rivers, is fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and grazing. The produce is principally grain, of all the kinds raised in New England; flax, grass, &c.

The climate of this State is subject to great extremes of heat and cold; yet the air, in all parts of the country, is pure and salubrious. The summers are short, but agreeable. The cold of winter is severe; yet the serenity of the sky, and the invigorating influence of the atmosphere, make amends for the severity of the weather. The coast is indented with bays abounding in excellent harbors, affording great facilities for commerce. Vast quantities of lumber, in all its varieties, are exported; as also, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, grain, &c. In 1831, the imports were to the value of \$941,407, and the exports \$805,573; of which, \$799,748 was in domestic produce. The tonnage entered, 101,444 tons. The banking capital of the State is \$2,170,000. The State expenses, in 1830, were about \$297,000; of which, \$50,000 was raised by direct taxation. In 1826, there were 138,000 children in Maine, between 4 and 21 years of age; of which, about 102,000 attended school. The annual expenditure is about \$138,000. Every town within the State is obliged, by law, to raise annually a sum equivalent at least to 40 cents, from each person within the town, for the support of common schools. \$5,000 is annually appropriated for the education of indigent deaf and dumb persons, at the American Asylum in Hartford, Connecticut.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population.	County Towns.	Counties.	Population.	County Towns.		
Cumberland,	60,102	Portland.	Penobscot,	31,530	Bangor.		
Hancock,	24,336	Castine.	Somerset,	35,787	Norridgewock.		
Kennebeck,	52,484	AUGUSTA.			Waldo,	29,788	Belfast.
				Washington,	21,294	Machias.	
Lincoln,	57,183			York,	51,722	York.	
						Alfred.	
Oxford,	35,211	Paris.		Total,	399,455		

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In	Population	Increase
1765,	20,788	From 1765 to 1790, 75,759
1790,	96,540	1790 to 1800, 55,179
1800,	151,719	1800 to 1810, 76,986
1810,	228,705	1810 to 1820, 69,630
1820,	298,335	1820 to 1830, 101,120
1830,	399,455	

Of the above population of 1830, were, white Males, 200,687; white Females, 197,591. Of which, 153 are deaf and dumb; 154 are blind; and foreigners, not naturalized, 3,526.

Of free colored persons, there are, Males, 600; Females, 571; Slaves, Males, none; Females, 6. Colored deaf and dumb, 16; blind, 1.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Cumberland and Oxford Canal extends from Portland to Sebago Pond: it has 26 locks, and is, in length, 20½ miles. By means of a lock, constructed in Songo River, Brandy and Long Ponds are united with it. The whole extent of water communication, natural and artificial, is about 50 miles. It was completed in 1829, and cost 211,000 dollars.

Virginia Appalachian Notes

To be continued

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Portsmouth, N. H., to Eastport.	Miles.	Miles.	Anson,	6	50	10. From Bangor to Millburn.		
To Kittery,	3		4. From Augusta to Phillips.			To Carmel,	13	
York,	5	8	To Readfield,	8		Etna,	6	19
Wells,	12	20	Mount Vernon,	4	12	Newport,	7	26
Kennebunk,	4	24	Vienna,	7	19	Palmyra,	8	31
Kennebunk Port,	3	27	Farmington,	12	31	St. Albans,	4	38
Saco,	11	38	Avon,	12	43	Hartland,	4	42
Searsborough,	7	45	Phillips,	8	51	Pittsfield,	4	46
Portland,	9	51	5. From Augusta to Bethel.			Canaan,	3	49
Cumberland,	10	61	To Winthrop,	10		Millburn,	5	54
North Yarmouth,	3	67	Wayne,	6	16			
Freeport,	6	73	Livermore,	9	25	11. From Portland to Waterford.		
Brunswick,	9	82	Canton,	7	32	To Windham,	15	
Bath,	8	90	Dixfield,	6	38	Raymond,	10	25
Woolwich,	5	95	Mexico,	5	41	Otisfield,	5	30
Wiscasset,	8	103	Rumford,	8	49	Bridgeton,	6	36
Newcastle,	12	115	Bethel,	15	63	Waterford,	10	46
Waldoborough,	9	121	6. From Augusta to Portland.					
Warren,	5	129	To Winthrop,	10		12. From Portland to Littleton, N. H.		
Thomaston,	8	137	Monmouth,	5	15	To Gorham,	10	
Canden,	11	148	Greene,	7	22	Standish,	8	18
Lincolnton,	7	155	Lewistown,	4	27	Baldwin,	8	26
Northport,	5	160	Danville,	5	32	Hiram,	8	31
Belfast,	5	165	New Gloucester,	6	38	Brownfield,	7	41
Prospect,	6	171	Gray,	6	44	Fryburg,	5	46
Bucksport,	12	183	Cumberland,	8	52	Conway, N. H.	6	52
Orland,	3	186	Portland,	11	63	Bartlett,	9	61
Elsworth,	17	203	7. From Augusta to Portland.			Bethlehem,	38	99
Hancock,	4	207	To Hallowell,	2		Littleton,	10	109
Sullivan,	6	215	Litchfield,	10	12			
Gouldsborough,	6	225	Bowdoin,	8	20	13. From Portland to Portsmouth.		
Steuben,	8	229	Durham,	11	31	To Gorham,	10	
Harrington,	11	240	Freeport,	5	36	Buxton,	8	18
Columbia,	8	248	North Yarmouth,	6	42	Hollis,	4	22
Jonesborough,	8	256	Cumberland,	3	45	Waterborough,	7	29
Machias,	9	265	Portland,	10	55	Alfred,	6	35
East Machias,	4	269	8. From Augusta to Belfast.			Berwick,	14	51
Whiting,	10	279	To Vassalboro',	12		Dover, N. H.	5	56
Lubec,	11	290	Palermo,	6	18	Newington,	6	62
Eastport,	5	295	Montville,	8	26	Portsmouth,	6	68
			Belmont,	9	35			
			Bowdoinham,	6	21	14. From Standish to Tamworth.		
			Topsham,	6	27	To Limington,	8	
			Brunswick,	4	31	Limerick,	5	13
			9. From Bangor to Augusta.			Parsonfield,	8	21
			To Hampden,	6		Ellingham, N. H.	10	31
			Newburg,	7	13	Tamworth,	16	47
			Dixmont,	10	23			
			Troy,	5	28	15. From Bangor to Castine.		
			Unity,	6	31	To Brewer,	1	
			Abbin,	9	43	Orrington,	7	8
			China,	4	47	Backsport,	9	17
			Vassalboro',	8	55	Orland,	3	20
			AUGUSTA,	12	67	Penobscot,	6	26
						Castine,	8	31

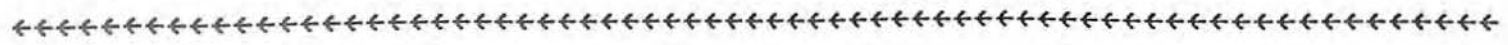
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RESEARCHERS

Listed below are the names, addresses and areas of research of people who are willing to do research for others. This list came from the Roanoke City Public Library strictly as a service -- NOT as an endorsement. Please contact the individuals concerning their fees.

Key: R1-Library Research	R6-ALL "R" Records
(printed/microfilm)	T1-Travel and research areas UNLIMITED
R2-Courthouse Research	T2-Travel and research areas LIMITED BY
R3-Vital Records	MILEAGE stated
R4-Church Records	T3-Travel and Research areas LIMITED TO
R5-Cemetery Records	counties/cities indicated

- Mrs. Arlene Bell, 431 Homeplace Drive, Salem, VA 24153. (703) 387-9250
R6; T2-120 mi.
- Mrs. Judith G. Blackwell, Rt #4 Box 76, Floyd, VA 24091. (703) 651-3437
R1, R2, R5; T3-Floyd & Montgomery Cos, Va.
- Mrs. Ann Chilton, 505 Fugate Rd NE, Roanoke, VA 24012. (703) 366-3070
R6; T3-Bedford & Botetourt Cos, Va.
- Mrs. Wiliene B. Chitwood, Rt 4 Box 912, Rocky Mount, VA 24151. (703) 483-9852.
R1, R2, R3, R5; T3-Franklin & Roanoke Cos.
- Troy M. Hunter, Highway Carrier #83, Rainelle, WV 25962. (304) 392-5669
R1, R2, R3; T3-Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Mercer, Raleigh & Fayette Cos, WV
- Mrs. Jimmie Steele, 1830 Carter Rd SW, Roanoke, VA 24015. (703) 342-1600
R6; T3- Bedford, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania & Roanoke Cos, VA. Cities - Lynchburg & Roanoke, VA.
- Mrs. Elaine M. Trumbell, 5872 Viewpoint Ave, Salem, Va 24153. (703) 380-3043
R6; T2-50 mi.



NATURALIZATION RECORDS

The records for the Northeastern states previously at the National Archives in Washington, DC, have been transferred to the Boston Archives Branch. The material consists of "dexigraph" copies of petitions from federal and nonfederal courts in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire & Rhode Island made by the WPA, and card indexes for all six New England states. This covers late 18th century to 1906. NAVARRO LEAVES & BRANCHES, Navarro County Genealogical Society, Corsicana, TX, Vol XVI, Issue III, via The South Carolina Genealogical Society and Kansas City Genealogist.

QUERIES

94-85: Seek info on the MORTON & McGUIRE fam in Tazewell Co, VA. William MORTON m Analiza McGUIRE 1851 & moved to Cedar Co, MO. Was William a bro of Robert & James, s/o Benjamin Wimbish MORTON? Kim Morton, 1823 Willow Point, Kingwood,, Texas 77339

94-86: Seek info on Meritt HARVILLE md to Tabitha MINTER Henry Co, VA 1834. Fam moved to MO late 1830s. Was Meritt s/o Demarus HARVILLE & Winney THOMASON HARVILLE? Kim Morton, see 94-85

94-87: Seek info on Jacob ROCK who md Martha GIVINS 18 Mar 1827, Botetourt Co & their son Andrew B. ROCK. Marianne Jones, 1168 Burton Drive, Danville, VA 24541

94-88: Peter JONES md Mary ANGLE 31 Jul 1838 in Salem, VA. Who were their par, sib? Marianne Jones, see 94-87

94-89: Seek info on par/o Thomas J. DOSS & his wife Nancy A. DOSS, both of Craig Co. Death certificates state Thomas' par were Paul DOSS & Rebecca PAXTON; Nancy's par were listed as Ruben BRIZENTINE & Nancy GARLAYHER or GARHEYHER. Marianne Jones, see 94-87

94-90: COLE, James Ralph b Cranes Nest 1917. Seek par names and other info. Clinton D. Shepherd, 2322 Beren Ln, Westminster, MD 21157-7402 (Note: believe Cranes Nest was/is in Wise Co)

94-91: Searching for info on Thomas & Mary WILLIAMS of Grayson Co, VA. Thomas WILLIAMS sold property in 1811 Grayson Co. A Thomas WILLIAMS was on the 1782 Montgomery Co, VA tax list, was this the name one? Thomas & Mary WILLIAMS had a son, Henry, who md Sarah KINWORTHY 5 Dec 1804, Grayson Co, VA. Rita Maberry, P. O. Box 837, Damascus, VA 24236

94-92: Searching for par & sib of Pleasant Coleman TAYLOR. Pleasant TAYLOR b ca 1815 NC, d 24 May 1893 Wythe Co, VA; md Jane Reed THARP (a twin) ca 1840, d/o Jonathan & Eliza (SAUNDERS) THARP. Their first two ch were b in NC. Jane's fa owned property in Rockingham Co, NC adjoining John H. TAYLOR. Could Pleasant be a desc of the John H. TAYLOR? Rita Maberry, see 94-91

94-93: Researching YOAKUM & VANBEBBER fam in VA, W VA & TN. Any info would be appreciated. Need info on YOAKUM's STATION in the 3 states mentioned. Need par/o George YOAKUM (b 15 Jan 1758, VA, d 28 Nov 1800 TN) who md Margaret VANBEBBER (b 1754 VA, d 1794 TN). Need sib of both. Joan V. Hutson, 1841 Park Ave, Napa, CA 94558

94-94: Seek info on Landon/Landy NEWELL, b 1785 in VA. In what Co was he b? Botetourt or Montgomery Co might be possibilities. Name of par? Was John NEWELL his fa? Later moved to Pittsylvania & Halifax Co ca 1800-1805. Would like to swap info. Alma Newell McMichael, 1932 Downing Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80909-2142

94-95: Seek par/o Henry CALDWELL/COLWELL & Catherine HARLESS, md 3 Apr 1820 Giles Co, VA. Both were b ca 1801. Had ch: Lucinda, Mary, James, Elmira, Louise, Archibald, Henry, Alexandra. Jeffrey A. Duchnowski, P. O. Box 105 Shelton, CT 06484

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94-96: Seek par & b/place of Elizabeth (Betsy) J. WHEELING/WHELAN/WHALEN b ca 1825. Md Jacob BRADFORD (s/o Enoch & Eve [CROY/CROWY] BRADFORD) 7 Aug 1849 Montgomery Co, VA. Had ch Mark, Susannah, Lavinia, Nicholas, Mary Elizabeth, Noah, Josephine W., Jacob. Jeffrey A. Duchnowski, see 94-95

94-97: Seek par & b/place of George SCHEPPERT/SHEPPARD/SHEPHERD, d 1841 Montgomery Co, VA. Became guardian of & md Elizabeth HARLESS 3 Oct 1797 Montgomery Co, VA. Elizabeth was dau/o Edmund Emmanuel & Elizabeth (SEILER) HARLESS. They had ch: John/Johannes, William, David, James, Nancy, Washington, Philip Christian, Elizabeth, Addison. Jeffrey A. Duchnowski, see 94-95

94-98: Desire corres with desc of Jonathan J. & Sarah A. (DICKEN) GALYEAN md 21 Jan 1883 Surry Co, NC, & T(homas) J(efferson) & Susan (BRYANT) GALYEAN md 13 Jul 1893 Surry Co, NC. Mrs. S. Oscar Dean, R.D.#3, Cambridge Springs, PA 16403

94-99: Need dates & places of death & burial for William (Billy) & Carrie SPENCER living in Carroll Co, VA until 1900 - 1910. Mrs. S. Oscar Dean, see 94-98

94-100: Need all data on Martha GALYEAN & Susan GALYEAN, both b Surry Co, NC before 1870. Mrs. S. Oscar Dean, see 94-98

94-101: Would like to corres with anyone researching the SA(U)NDERS & AKERS/ACKERS/ACRES fam in SW VA, ca 1790-1830. I have Anthony SA(U)NDERS b 14 Oct 1796 location unk, md Lovicy AKERS b 15 Jun 1800 in Montgomery Co; they were md 2 Mar 1819 in Christiansburg. 12 ch. Glenn Sanders, 7255 South Kiowa, Larkspur, CO 80118

94-102: Seek infoon: Henry Omer CROW, b 1882 & Lillie Belle (FISHER) b 1890 - Atlanta Bible College, Lynchburg, VA - or - Campbell/Tazewell Co, VA/WV - ca 1900-1930. H.C.: preacher, teacher, RR jobs. Son: Willoughby, dau: Mary Oliver, son: Edwin, dau: Doris, son: Joseph Hopwood, Dau: Betty Angerie. Willing to swap. Cheryl Conway, 112 South 5th Ave, Highland Park, NJ 08904

94-103: Kemp/Camp THOMAS b ca 1772, Albemarle Co, VA, d Oct 1865, Wythe Co, VA md Nancy BABER b ca 1787, d after 29 May 1879, prob Grayson Co, VA. Kemp/Camp was s/o David THOMAS & Ann _____. Was Ann's maiden name KEMP/CAMP from Orange Co, VA? Judy Blackwell, Route 4, Box 76, Floyd, VA 24091

94-104: JENNELL/JOURNELL, William, b Sept 1809, Augusta Co, VA lived in Montgomery & Giles Co, VA. D 1850-60 Pulaski Co, VA. Who were his par? Judy Blackwell, see 94-103

94-105: SPRADLIN(G), James A. b 1827, prob Bedford Co, VA, lived in Montgomery Co, VA from 1850 til death in 1884. Who were his par & where is he buried? Judy Blackwell, see 94-103

94-106: Did Eleanor WEIR marry Robert McCAMPBELL in Rockbridge Co, VA, or in County Antrim, Ireland? Robert McCAMPBELL's fa, James, immigrated ca 1756. Marriage bond of Hugh HARPER & Nancy McCAMPBELL lists Robert McCAMPBELL & Eleanor WEIR as par. Phyllis H. Staley, 108 Hayden Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45431

94-107: Need proof that William HANEY md Margaret DAVIS. I found Margaret HANEY in 1850 Botetourt Co. census listed as HANEY, Margaret, b 1810 VA; Eliza F. 16; Junius R. 11; Susan 3. Junius Randolph HANEY in Rockbridge Co. census living in boarding house & working as a miller. Eliza F. HANEY md John BURKE Botetourt Co. in Aug 1853. Phyllis H. Staley,

94-108: Need help to establish proof of par/o Ephriam GILES, Jr. Will of John GILES recorded in Pittsylvania Co. Feb 1799 lists sons John, Jr; William, Ephriam, George & James. This Ephriam GILES is not the fa of "my" Ephriam GILES, Jr. My Ephriam md Wilmoth WALROND in Pittsylvania Co. 10 Jan 1824. Phyllis H. Staley, see 94-106

Abbreviations

b/place	- birthplace	dau	- daughter	par	- parents
bro	- brother	d/o	- daughter of	prob	- probably
ch	- child/children	desc	- descendants	RR	- railroad
ca	- circa	fam	- family/families	sibs	- siblings
corres	- correspond	fa	- father	s/o	- son of
Co	- county	md	- married	unk	- unknown

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 List of letters remaining in the Post Office Abingdon, First
 January 1815. (Washington County, Va.)

Mathew Allison, John Anderson, John Allen, James Allen, Sarah Berry, Jane Bradley, Stephen Bovell, John Burket, (2) Daniel Boyd, Jo__ Barb, George Baugh, (2) Caboin Bush ?, John Buckhanon, Joseph Buckanon, Abraham Bradley, Mark Canaday, Hugh Catherwood, John Coble, Daviv Clark, David Campbell, Jr. William Cennell, Alex. Carson, Moses Coleman, Jonathan M. Church, Umphrey Dickerson, Thomas Dunn, Elizabeth Doniso, (2) John Dunn, Rebecca Davidson, Jonathan Dean, Henry St. Jno. Dickson, Mosby Davidson, David Duff, G. W. Dixon, James Davis, Henry Edmiston, Samuel Fulton, Elexander Fortner, Polly Felty, William Ford, George E. Goff, (5) John Gollither, James Harper, Nancy Hammond, Henry Hardy, Samuel Holmes, Samuel Hilton, James Hogston, Micky Hammonds, Zeck Hobs, Ignatius Hazel, Jacob Holsu__, Norton Hull, Michael Hickman, Jacob Johnson, Stephen Jett, John Keys, Jr., Benjamin King, Harvey Lewis, John Lewis, Samuel Lockland, Nicholas H. Lewis, Jacob Lor__, (2) John Lariman, Jacob Lackels, James ? Lock, John Linder, Thomas M'Gehee, James M'Phers__, Jacob Mongey, Joseph Miller, (9) Pe__ Miller, (2) Moses Norman, Edward M'N__, Sabais Main, Christain Miller, Will__ Miller, John Murdock, John S. Moo__, Dr. William S. Morgan, James Newland, Miss Franky Nonaker, Samuel Preston, Robert Preston, John Preston, Capt. Robert Preston, James Prichett, Dudley C. Piper, Isam Pearey, Henry C. Ptintis, Jacob Perigan, Sol ? Payne, (2) Peggy Poff, Rebecca Prichett, Robert Raper, Francis Rowan, Sarah Straits, John Stewart, Tobiss Smith, Noah St. John, (2) George St, John, Daviv Stout, Samuel D. Sutherland, William Steel, (2) John Sowerbeer, William Snodgrass, Surveyor of Washington County, Zachariah Asctt, Henry Sphare, John Thomas, William Tate, (2) William Tankersly, George Whittlebery, Kissier Widener, Jacob Whisunand, Thomas Williamson, Richard White, Jr., Richard White, Sr., John Withers or Harrison Porter, David Young.

JOHN M'CLELLAN, P. M.

Published in the POLITICAL PROSPECT in 1815 at Abingdon, Va.

AKERS CEMETERY

Contributed by Carole Presley

Montgomery Cty., Va. My directions are also fuzzy on this one. I have left on 739, left west foot of hill to Fred Pugh farm, Mt. View Farm. Ely Akers place. This cemetery well cared for and on private property. I read every stone.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BORN</u>	<u>DIED</u>
Roy Akers	1 Jan 1919	29 Aug 1946
Selma Dice Akers	2 Feb. 1884	16 Aug. 1961
Daniel Jackson Akers	28 Apr 1873	25 Apr 1942
Daniel Akers	12 Aug 1912	16 Aug. 1981
wins? Eli G. & Elizabeth Akers 14 yrs. 4 mos. 7 days	15 Dec. 1887	22 Aug. 1902
of Eli G. (George Arthur Akers	29 Apr. 1884	20 Apr. 1906
liz.Akers John Thomas Akers	27 Apr. 1881	9 Jan. 1962
Eli G. Akers	30 Dec. 1854	20 May 1933
Elizabeth Akers wife of Eli G. Akers	14 May 1858	16 Dec. 1928
Oscar McKinley Akers	3 Sept. 1896	9 Sept. 1981
Waitman J. son of E.G. & Elizabeth Akers died in France (body returned)	12 Mar. 1892	15 July 1918
Ralph G. Jones	14 Oct. 1914	8 May 1962
Arthur F. Jones	1 Feb. 1883	8 Sept. 1947
Lillie B. wife of George W. Akers	19 Nov. 1879	11 Dec. [1918]
John Akers	1811	1877
Celia, wife of John Akers	1812	1874
Clara Epperly, wife of U. M. Reed	7 June 1870	17 Feb. 1948
U. Meritt Reed	11 Aug. 1869	19 Dec. 1957
Magdelene Alley, wife of U. M. Reed	16 Apr. 1876	28 Nov. 1933
U. Dale Reed, D. C.	25 May 1917	16 July 1953
Margarete E. Reed	31 Aug. 1874	14 Feb. 1897
Polly Reed	4 Nov. 1833	11 Dec. 1899
Andrew J. Reed	23 Mar. 1824	28 Dec. 1910
Kenneth Wayne Reed son of Frank & Vada Akers Reed	7 Jan. 1943	3 Aug. 1943

Ed Akers & wife Evaline Reed Akers buried here, but no markers.

502 West 8th, Russellville, AR 72801

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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