**Lord Dunmore's War 1774**

**Historical Revolutionary War Files**

**New River Valley History:**

**NCNR Discussion Group**

For discussion of history and genealogy of the New River Valley of North Carolina and Virginia you are welcomed to join NCNR.

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Welcome and we hope you join the discussions.

**WhatsNew:**

**GCVHF - Second Saturday**

**April 1, 2013**

The GCVHF office will be opened for researchers on the second Saturday of the month. We're offering the Saturday hours primarily for people who can't get to the office during the work week.

Second Saturday hours will begin April 13th and go to October 12th. We'll be open from 10 AM to 4 PM. See our calendar at [www.graysonheritage.org/events](http://www.graysonheritage.org/events) for our full office schedule.

This **Second Saturday** program is part of an effort to better connect with the local community. It will require more time from our current office volunteers. More volunteers are needed. If you like helping others and have time to work in our office during these Saturdays or other days contact us.

**New River Notes**

**January 6, 2013**

New River Notes, a leading genealogy resource for the New River Valley of North Carolina and Virginia, launched its new look website today.

New River Notes was originally launched in 1998 by Jeffery C. Weaver providing New River Valley researchers with a new wealth of information and that tradition is continued today by the [Grayson County, Virginia Heritage Foundation, Inc.](http://www.graysonheritage.org/)

Welcome and we hope you enjoy our new look. For more information on the changes and plans see posts on the [GCVHF](http://goo.gl/yJ7UD) Google+ Page.

**Lord Dunmore's War 1774**

*This article references several Internet websites that no longer exist or have new web addresses. The links to these old sites are highlighted in yellow. Copies of these pages may be available at* [*http://archive.org/web/web.php*](http://archive.org/web/web.php)*. To search for these archived pages copy the link of interest from these pages to the address box on the WaybackMachine.*

[Note: This presenation of Lord Dunmore's War is Chapter XIII of Archibald Henderson (Ph.D.)'s *The Conquest of the Old Southwest*, published by the Century Company, New York in 1920.]

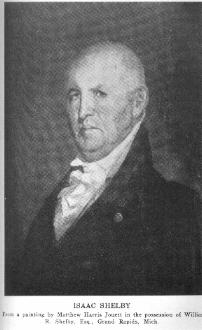
**CHAPTER XIII**

**OPENING THE GATEWAY- DUNMORE'S WAR**

Virginia, we conceive, can claim this Country [Kentucky] with the greatest justice and propriety, its within the Limits of their Charter. They Fought and bled for it. And had it not been for the memorable Battle, at the Great Kanaway those vast regions had yet continued inaccessable.

In taking this daring step, the Watauga settlers moved into the spotlight of national history. For the inevitable consequence of leasing the territory was the organization of a form of government for the infant settlement. Through his familiarity with the North Carolina type of "association," in which the settlers had organized for the purpose of "regulating" buses, and his acquaintance with the settlers of the "Impartial Relation," in which Husband fully expounded the principles and practices of this association, Robertson was peculiarly fitted for leadership in organizing this new government. The convention at which the Articles of Association, unfortunately lost, were drawn up, is noteworthy as the first governmental assemblage of free-born American citizens ever held west of the Alleghanies. The government then established was the first free and independent government, democratic in spirit, representative in form, ever organized upon the American continent. In describing this mimic republic, the royal Governor of Virginia says: "They appointed magistrates, and framed laws for their present occasion, and to all intents and purposes, erectedthemselves into, though an inconsiderable, yet a separate State." The most daring spirit in this little state was the young John Sevier, of French Huguenot family (originally spelled Xavier), born in Augusta County, Virginia on September 23, 1745. It was from Millerstown in Shenandoah County where he was living the uneventful life of a small farmer, that he emigrated (December, 1773) to the Wattauga region. With his arrival there begins one of the most fascinating and romantic careers recorded in the varied and stirring annals of the Old Southwest. In this daring and impetuous young fellow, fair-haired, blue-eyed, magnetic, debonair of powerful build, splendid porportions and athletic skill-we behold the gallant exemplar of the truly heroic life of the border. The story of his life, thrilling in the extreme, is rich in all the multicolored elements which impart romance to the struggle of American civilization in the opening years of the republic.

This failure was portentous of the coming storm. The reign of the Long Hunters was over. Dawning upon the horizon was the day of stern adventurers, fixed in the desperate and lawless resolve to inyade the trans-Alleghany country and to battle savagely with the red man for its possession. More than Boone was the McAfee party, five in number, from Botetourt County, Virginia, who between May 10th and September 1, 1773, safely accomplished a journey through Kentucky and carefully marked well-chosen sites for future location. An ominous incident of the time was the veiled warning which [Cornstalk](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_history_books_1850_virginia_cornstalk_shawneechief.htm) the great Shawanoe chieftain, gave to Captain Thomas Bullitt, head of a party of royal surveyors, sent out by Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia. Cornstalk at Chilicothe, June 7, 1773, warned Bullitt concerning the encroachments of the whites, "designed to deprive us," he said, "of the hunting of the country, as usual.... the hunting we stand in need of to buy our clothing." During the preceeding summer, George Rogers Clark, an aggressive young Virginian, with a small party, had descended the Ohio as low as Fish Creek, where he built a cabin; and in this region for many months various parties of surveyors were busily engaged in locating and surveying lands covered by military grants. Most significant of the ruthless determination of the pioneers to occupy by force the Kentucky area was the action of the large party from Monongahela, some forty in number, led by Captain James Harrod, who penetrated to the present Miller County, where in June 1774, they made improvements and actually laid out a town.

At this very time, Patrick Henry, in conjunction with William Byrd 3d and others, wasnegotiatingfor a private purchase of lands from the Cherokees; and when Wharton, after answering Henry'sinquiry as to where he might buy Indian goods, remarked: "It's not possible you mean to enter theIndian trade at this period," Henry laughingly replied: "The wish-world is my hobby horse." "From I conclude," adds Wharton, "he has some prospect of making a purchase of the natives but whereIknow not."

The Battle of the Great Kanawha, at Point Pleasant was fought on October 10, 1774, between Lewis's force, eleven hundred strong, and the Indians, under [Cornstalk](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_history_books_1850_virginia_cornstalk_shawneechief.htm), somewhat inferior in numbers. It was a desultory action, over a greatly extended front and in very brushy country between Crooked Creek and the Ohio. Throughout the day, the Indians fought with rare craft and stubborn bravery--loudly cursing the white men, cleverly picking off their leaders, and derisively inquiring in regard to the absense of the fifes; "Where are your whistles now?" Slowly retreating, they sought to draw the whites into an ambuscade and at a favorable moment to "drive the Long Knives like bullocks into the river." No marked success was achieved on either side until near sunset, when a flank movement directed by young Isaac Shelby alarmed the Indians, who mistook this party for the expected reinforcement under Christian, and retired across the Ohio. In the morning the whites were amazed to discover that the Indians, who the preceding day so splendidly heeded the echoing call of [Cornstalk](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_history_books_1850_virginia_cornstalk_shawneechief.htm), "Be strong! Be strong!", had quit the battle-field and left the victory with the whites.

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* **Appendix: Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia**

***Southern Literary Messenger,* devoted to every department of literature and the fine arts.  
Volume 14, Issue 1 pp. 17-26  
Richmond, Virginia; Publisher, T. W. White [etc.]**

**HISTORY OF VIRGINIA APPENDIX**

But the Indian War that we have been contemplating, was not realized. A number of Indian tribes did combine for this purpose, and their warriors were assembled in great force. But the campaign being carried into the enemy's country, they were defeated in battle and disappointed in their expectations. This campaign has not been appreciated in proportion to its importance. It has been viewed as an insulated matter, designed solely for the protection of the frontier settlements. But its projectors had ulterior objects in view. The preparations made and great array of troops provided for this occasion, were intended to subdue the Indian tribes and deter them from interfering in the approaching contest with Great Britain and this was completely effected. For several years peace and quietness prevailed on the western frontier. During this period the first shock of the revolution had passed away; order and government were re-established; armies were raised and battles fought, in many of which); the success of American arms gave proof that the British lion was not invincible. During this period Virginia had full opportunity to employ the whole of her resources in the war of Independence. Two causes may be assigned why the advantages of this campaign mere not duly appreciated. First it was followed by events of great magnitude in quick succession. Each more recent event by attracting public attention to itself in a great degree obscured and cast into the shade events which had preceded. The second cause may be found in the scene of action. The affairs of the campaign were transacted in the Indian country, far from the white settlements, and the battle was fought in the depths of the wilderness, where there were none to witness it save those engaged. Postoffices and post-riders were then unknown. There was but one newspaper then in Virginia. This was a small sheet published weekly by Purdie and Dixon, at Williamsburg, then the capital of the State, and near her eastern border. It was chiefly occupied at this time by the disputes between the colonies and the parent country, and had but a very limited circulation, from all which we may conclude, that the people of the commonwealth generally had very imperfect information respecting the Indian war. The inhabitants of that district, whence the Southern division of the army had been taken, being solicitous concerning their friends and acquaintances who were in the service, many of whom suffered in battle, did by writing and otherwise maintain a correspondence with persons in the army, by which means they became better acquainted with the origin, progess and con-sequences of this campaign, than any other portion of the country. But as new scenes during the revolution were continually rising to view, the Indian affairs were soon overlooked and forgotten. To form a just estimate of the importance of this campaign, it would be necessary to consider the character of the Indians, their propensity to war, the great combined strength that they possessed in the year 1774, the indications which they had manifested of hostile intentions, the efforts used by British traders to urge them on to war, the defenceless state of the frontier, the distracted condition of the provinces in apprehension of war with great Britain; all these things being duly considered must unquestionably lead to the conclusion, that the battle of Point Pleasant, taken in connection with the treaty which immediately followed, constituted the first act in the great drama of the revolution; that it had an important bearing on all subsequent acts of that tragedy; that it materially and immediately influenced the destinies of our country and more remotely the destinies of many other countries, perhaps of the whole world. For about this time there had gone forth a spirit of enquiry whose object was to ascertain the rights of man, the source of legitimate government, to diffuse political information and to put down all tyranny, oppression and misrule. This spirit also emanated to other countries, and although encumbered with extravagance and folly, which have doubtless marred its progress in some degree, it has nevertheless done much to correct abuses in government and ameliorate the condition of man. This spirit it is believed is still operating throughout the world and it is hoped will continue its operations until all rulers shall be actuated by justice and benevolence and all subjects by a dutiful subordination, thus harmoniously co-operating in effecting a political reformation throughout the world.

It is much to be regretted that a complete history of this campaign has never been given to the public. Several writers have notice it incidentally or given a meagre outline, but no one, it is believed, has entered into those circumstantial details which alone give interest to such a work. And now, after so great a lapse of years, it would be impossible to collect materials for this purpose. Nevertheless, after some examination of the subject the writer of these notes is induced to believe that by industry much information might yet be gleaned from various sources, enough it is thought to form a volume more satisfactory than anything heretofore published. Will not some capable hand undertake the task?\*

[\* This desideratum will probably be supplied by Lyman C. Draper, Esq. in his forthcoming "Lives of the Pioneers."]

Seldom has the pen of the historian been employed on an enterprise productive of so many important and beneficial results, accomplished in so short a time by so small a military force. A thousand and seventy soldiers, under General Andrew Lewis, [12th of September 1774,] left their rendezvous at Camp Union in Greenbriar, and having marched more that a hundred and fifty miles through a pathless forest and mountainous wilderness, on the 10th of October, encountered and defeated at Point Pleasant the most formidable Indian confederacy ever leagued against western Virginia. The dead being buried and provision made for the comfort of the wounded General Lewis crossed the Ohio river and penetrated the country nearly to the enemy's towns. The defeat was so complete, the without hazarding another battle, the Indians sued for peace. A treaty of peace having been ratified, the General led his troops bad to Point Pleasant. At that place he left a garrison and then, with the remainder of the troops, returned to Camp Union, having in about two months marched through an enemy's country, in going and returning, a distance of more than four hundred miles, defeated the enemy and accomplished all the objects of the campaign. The whole success of the campaign is here attributed to the troops under General Lewis. Others were indeed employed. The northern division fifteen or eighteen hundred strong, under the immediate command of Lord Dunmore were expected to unite and co-operate with the southern. This had been stipulated when the campaign was first projected. But by the crooked policy of the perfidious governor the troops under his immediate command were kept aloof, so that no union or co-operation could take place. The soldiers of the northern division, there is no doubt, would have been willing to share with the southern division any danger or difficulty, had they been permitted. It is also to be regretted that nothing has been done to perpetuate the memory of the victory at Point Pleasant; nothing to honor the names of those who bled in its achievement. Here Virginia lost some of her noblest sons. They had united in the same cause, fell on the same field and were interred in the same grave. But no sepulchral monument marks the place; no stone tells where they lie; not even a mound of earth has arisen to distinguish this sacred spot from others around. Here they have lain in silence and neglect for seventy years, in a land which their valor had won, unsung by the poet, uneulogised by the historian, unhonored by their country. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon. Let not the culpable neglect be known abroad. Will not some patriot, zealous for the honor of Virginia, bring this subject at an early day before her legislature? Let him give a faithful narrative of facts respecting these defenders of their country. The simple story will be impressive; then eloquence will not be wanting. Every member of that honorable body will be ready to exclaim, "give honor to whom honor is due." Let a monument be erected of durable materials, under the eye of a skilful architect; let it be characterized by republican simplicity and economy; let it bear appropriate inscriptions of the time, occasion and names of the prominent actors, especially of those who bled in battle; let it be placed on that beautiful promontory, whose base is marked by the Ohio and Kanawha and whose bosom contains the remains of those whom this monument is intended to honor. Here it will stand conspicuous, seen from afar by all who navigate these great waters, reviving in some, half-forgotten recollections, in others exciting curious enquiries respecting the early discoveries, early adventurers, early settlements and early wars of this western country. This structure, designed to honor the memory of the dead, will reflect honor also on its authors, on the State, and on every citizen, On its face will be read in ages to come inscribed the names of the **Lewises, Andrew and Charles, of Fleming and Field, of Buford, Morrow, Wood, Wilson, McClanahan, Allen, Dillon, Moffett, Walker, Cundiff, Murray, Ward, Goldsby** and others.

Lord Dunmore has been strongly suspected of traitorous designs during this campaign. Disputes had for several years existed between Great Britain and the colonies of North America. And now war was confidently expected. Even during this campaign the port of Boston was blockaded by a British squadron. Massachusetts and Virginia were most forward in their opposition. The governor had his appointment from the king of Great Britain, and held his office at pleasure, and it was presumable that should war take place, he would favor the interest of his sovereign. Several things occurred during the campaign which gave strength to the suspicions that were entertained. The plan at first communicated to Col. Lewis was that he should conduct his troops to Point Pleasant and there await his Excellency's arrival with the northern division. Instead of this the southern division was left in a state of uncertainty on the very borders of the enemy's country for several weeks, having heard nothing from his lordship all this time, exposed to the combinations and machinations other neighboring tribes. Had the northern division united with the southern, as his lordship had at first promised, there would have been no battle. The Indians would have been compelled to sue for peace. And now after the battle, General Lewis received orders to march into the interior of the Indian country, during which march he was often surrounded by great numbers of Indians and was twice in one day ordered to halt ten or fifteen miles from the governor's camp. General Lewis had too much firmness and good sense to obey the order. He knew that i attacked at that distance from the Redstone troops he could receive no support from them. He chose rather to disobey his superior in command than risk the late of his army. It is worthy of remark too that the messenger was the notorious **Simon Girty,** whose character was not then fully developed, but who soon afterwards was well known as a leader in the interest of the Indians, and had he not then been known to them as a friend, it is not probable that he would have ventured alone through their country twice in one day so many miles. This same Girty had been one of the governor's guides from Ohio river to Pickaway plains, where he now encamped. If the governor entertained traitorous designs he had great opportunity during this time to represent the certainty of war, the weakness of the provinces, the power of Great Britain, the probability that the Indians would be employed as auxiliaries and the rewards that would await those that favored the royal government. Let the governor's designs be what they might during the campaign, certain it is that not many months elapsed before he discovered to the world that his own personal and pecuniary interest weighed more with him than the good of the province over which he had been placed. Soon after this war commenced with Great Britain. [1777.] General Burgoyne, by the way of lake Champlain, invaded the northern provinces. While approaching the frontier of New York he issued a proclamation inviting all Indians to join his standard. Many in the north did so, and it was expected that those north-west of Virginia would follow their example. To prevent this, congress ordered a military force to proceed to Point Pleasant. This force was raised chiefly in the counties of Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbriar, and was commanded by **Colonel Dickinson**. He was ordered to remain encamped there until the arrival of General Hand, a continental officer who was to direct their future movements. This army was designed as a feint to prevent the Indian tribes from attaching themselves to General Borgoyne. Whilst Dickinson's troops lay here, two chiefs, Cornstalk and Red-Hawk, with another Indian of the same nation, arrived at the fort. Their designs appeared to be pacific. Captain Arbuckle, the commander of the fort, thought it prudent to detain them as hostages for the good behavior of their nation, assuring them that no further violence should be offered them, provided the treaty of 1774 should still continue to be observed by their nation. A few days after, Elenipsico, a son of Cornstalk, arrived. He was also detained as a hostage. On the day following, two of Dickinson's troops, named Hamilton and Gilmore, from what is now Rockbridge county, crossed the Kanawha for the purpose of hunting. After having left the river a few hundred yards they parted to meet at the same place in the evening. Gilmore returned first and whilst waiting for his companion was shot and scalped by an Indian. When Hamilton returned, finding the body of Gilmore thus mangled, he called across the river and the body was taken over. This Gilmore was one of nineteen children of the same father and mother, and was brought up on the plantation now owned by Mr. John Wallace, on the stage road not far from the Natural Bridge. Nearly all of the nineteen lived to mature years, and most of them raised families. As Gilmore was highly esteemed among his comrades, this occurrence produced great excitement in the camp. The troops from his immediate neighborhood brought over his body, "and their indignation was excited to the highest pitch."\* [Col. Stewart.] One said, "let us kill the Indians in the fort." This was re-iterated with loud acclamations. The more prudent, who attempted to advise against this measure, were not listened to. They were even threatened. In a few minutes the mob moved on to the fort with loaded guns. While approaching, the Indians were told what their object was. Some of them appeared alarmed and very much agitated, particularly Elenipsico. His father desired him to be calm, told him that "the Great Spirit knew when they ought to die, better than they did themselves, and as they had come there with good intentions the Great Spirit would do good to them." [**Cornstalk**](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_history_books_1850_virginia_cornstalk_shawneechief.htm) arose, stood in the cabin door and faced the assassins as they approached. In a few moments the hostages were all numbered with the dead.

Had the perpetrators of this crime been tried under the State law for murder, or by martial law for mutiny, or under the law nations for breach of treaty in the murder of hostages, or for the violation of the rules and rights of a public fort, in each or either case, had the facts been fully proven, they must have been judged worthy of death. It was an act pregnant with serious consequences. War on the frontier, which had now been suspended three years, would inevitably again take place. Accordingly in the month of June, 1778, two or three hundred Shawnees attacked the fort at Point Pleasant and continued to fire upon it for several days, but without effect. A parley was then agreed upon between the Indians and the commander of the fort. **Captain McKee**, with three or four others, met as many Indians midway between the fort and the Indian encampment. The Indians avowed their intention to be revenged for the death of Cornstalk and those who fell with him. Captain McKee disavowed for himself and his garrison all participation in this murder and assured them that all good and wise men disapproved of it, that it was done in a moment of excitement by some imprudent young men and most of the officers and troops at the post disapproved of their conduct. He represented further that the governor of Virginia had issued a proclamation naming certain persons who were guilty of this outrage, and offerings a reward for bringing them to justice. Part of the Indians appeared satisfied with the representation of Captain McKee and returned to their towns ; another part were not satisfied, but remained still bent on revenge. These moved off slowly up the Kanawha. After they had all disappeared, two soldiers from the garrison were sent to keep in their wake and watch their movements. But these were discovered by the Indians and fired on. They then returned to the fort and were not willing to resume this perilous undertaking. Much perplexity existed now among the officers. The garrison had been placed here for the defence of the frontier, and a strong party of Indians had now passed them and were evidently advancing against the settlements, and would attack them without a moment's warning, unless a messenger could be sent from the fort. Enquiry being made who were willing to go, two soldiers volunteered their services, - Philip Hammon and John Pryor. The Indians were now far in advance, no time was to be lost and little was wanted for preparation. The rifle, tomahawk. shotpouch, with its contents and appendages, and blanket were always in readiness. A few pounds of portable provisions were soon at hand and now they were ready for their journey. There happened at this time to be within the fort a female Indian, called the grenadier squaw, sister to the celebrated Cornstalk, and like him known to be particularly averse to war. On learning the destination of these two spies, she offered her services to disguise them, so that if they should meet with the Indians they should not be recognized as whites. She accordingly gave them the Indian costume from head to heel, and painted their faces with dark and lurid streaks and figures, such as indicate an Indian warrior going forth bent on deeds of death and destruction. Thus equipped, attired and ornamented, they set out on the long, fatiguing and perilous journey, during which they must endure the burning sun and drenching rains of the season. Brooks and rivers were to be waded; extensive and gloomy forests were to be traversed; precipitous hills and craggy mountain-places, where no man dwelt, were to be passed over with hasty step. The wolf, the bear, the panther and rattlesnake had, from time immemorial, held sway over this inhospitable region. Nor was this all; a numerous body of hostile Indians, thirsting for white men's blood, were known to be at this conjuncture, on the very path that the spies were to travel. Less than half of the difficulties and dangers here enumerated would have appalled most men, but to these chivalrous sons of the mountains, "The dangers self were lure alone." They were well aware that the success of the enterprise depended upon the celerity of its execution, that if they by forced marches should be able overtake and pass the enemy undiscovered, and by entering the settlement first should apprise the inhabitants of the impending danger, thereby giving them opportunity to fortify and defend themselves, all might be well; but if this strong body of the enemy should take the country by surprise, massacre, captivity and dispersion must follow, and the dissolution of the whole settlements. Entertaining these views, they set out with ardor, and persevered with steadiness, losing no time through the day with loitering, they made their bodily strength the measure of their performance, and when the shades of evening admonished them that the season of rest was at hand, drawing upon their scanty stock, they partook of a coarse and frugal but strengthening and comfortable repast, for to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet. This ended, and having drunk of a neighboring stream, their next care was to find a widespreading oak, or beech, or a projecting rock which might shelter them from the chilling dews of night. And now each of them, like the patriarch of old, took one of the stones of the place for his pillow, and being wrapped in his blanket, laid himself down along-side of his rifle, conscious of having performed the duties of the day and void of care they gave themselves to sleep. Here no wakeful sentinels, walking his nightly rounds, guarded the camp; no fantastic visions nor terrific dreams disturbed their rest. Wild beasts, which the light of day awed into obscurity, had now crept from their dens and lurking places and were roaming abroad prowling for prey, uttering a thousand cries, and hideous screams, and dismal howlings, throughout the shadowy gloom of these interminable forests. Yet neither did these interrupt the repose of the two disguised soldiers. They were yet far in the rear of the enemy, but by observing his encampments, soon found that they were gaining ground, and in a few days that they were approaching his main body. This caused a sharp look-out. Relying on vigilance, circumspection and stratagem, they did not relax their speed, but carefully reconnoitered every hill and valley, every brake, glen and defile. At length one morning about ten o'clock, whilst descending Sewel mountain on its eastern side, and when near to its base, the enemy was descried near half a mile distant, on **McClung's** plantation, killing hogs for their breakfast. The spies now diverged from the path which they had been pursuing, and making a small circuit, so as to allow the enemy sufficient elbow-room, or as a seaman would say, give him a good berth, that he might enjoy his feast. Thus they passed undiscovered and soon reached the settlement in safety. At the first house they experienced some difficulty, having entirely the appearance of Indian warriors. But by giving a circumstantial account of the object of their visit, and especially as they were able to do this in unbroken English, they soon gained credence and were recognized as friends. Measures were now taken to alarm the settlement, and before night all the inhabitants were assembled in Colonel Donally's dwelling-house. This building which had heretofore been the tranquil residence of a private family and which had been characterized by its friendship and hospitality to all who entered it, must now become the theatre of war and be made familiar with tragic scenes and events. The prospect must indeed have been gloomy. All the inhabitants of the settlement were collected in one house to he defended by a few men, very few in proportion to the number of the enemy about to attack them. They, however, were well acquainted with the tactics of Indian warfare and the use of their arms. Every man had full confidence in himself and his fellows. Now preparations were made for a siege or an assault. Every instrument of death which could be found was put in requisition, prepared in the best manner and placed where it could be most readily seized when wanted. A strict watch was kept through the night, but no enemy had yet appeared. The second day passed off in like manner. On the second night most of the men went to the second story, having slept none for nearly forty-eight hours. In the latter part of the night they became drowsy and when daylight began to appear were all in a profound sleep. Only three men were on the lower door, -- Hammon, one of the spies, a white servant and a black servant of Colonel Donally. At daybreak the white servant opened the door, that he might bring in some firewood. He had gone but a few steps from the house when he was shot down. The Indians now sprang from their concealment in the edge of the rye-field near to the house, and rushing in a body, attempted to enter the door.\*

[\*Colonel Stewart says that there was kind of a stockade fort around the house and that it was the kitchen door which the Indians attacked.]

Hammon and the black servant Dick made an effort to secure it, but failing in this they placed their shoulders against a hogshead of water which stood behind, and which they had drawn nearer to the door. But the Indians commenced chopping with their tomahawks and had actually cut through the door and were also pressing to force it open. Having already made a partial opening, Dick fearing that they might succeed in gaining their purpose, left Hammon at his post and seizing a musket which stood near, loaded with heavy slugs, discharged it through the opening among the crowd. The Indians now fell back and the door was secured. By this time the men on the second story had shaken of their slumbers and were every man at his post, pouring down the shot upon the enemy. He, finding his quarters too warm, scampered off with all possible speed to a distant point where he could find shelter. One boy alone fell behind. He at the first onset wishing to unite his fortune with that of his seniors, hastened to the door, hoping no doubt to participate in the massacre which he expected to follow, or at least to have the pleasure of witnessing it. Having been disappointed in this and now unable to keep pace with his friends in their retreat and fearing that a ball from the fort might overtake him, he turned aside and sheltered himself in the lower story of an old building which stood near, uttering through the day many dolorous cries and lamentations. One of the garrison, who knew something of the Indian tongue, invited him into the fort with an assurance of safety. But he, doubtless, suspected in others what he would be likely to practice himself, and what the whites had already practiced on the noble-hearted Cornstalk and his fellow sufferers, and declined the invitation, and awaiting the darkness of the night escaped to his friends. The Indians continued to fire on the Fort occasionally during the day, and succeeded in killing one man through a crevice in the wall.\*

[\*Colonel Stewart says that this man's name was Graham and that they also killed James Burns and **Alexander Ochiltree** early in the morning as they were coming to the house.]

At this time the population of Greenbrier was composed of isolated settlements, separated by intervals of uncultivated country. The settlement near to Fort Donnally, called the Meadows, did not at this time contain many inhabitants. On the first alarm, a messenger was sent to the Lewisburg settlement, fifteen or eighteen miles distant. This messenger was the person killed on the next morning after he returned to Donally's as he went out to get firewood. By the activity of Col. Samuel Lewis and Col. John Stewart, a force of sixty or seventy armed men was ready to march on the third morning, the very morning on which the fort was attacked. They, to avoid any ambush of the enemy, left the direct road and took a circuitous route, and when they arrived opposite the fort turned across and concealing themselves by passing through a rye-field, all entered with safety. There was now much room for congratulation that the garrison had bravely defended themselves, and that they were now so much strengthened that they could bid defiance to their enemies. The Indians now saw themselves baffled and disappointed. They had made a long journey with the avowed purpose of avenging the death of their chiefs. They now determined to raise the siege and return home. Dejected and chagrined, their number diminished, encumbered with the wounded, they retreated with slow and melancholy reluctance. For some years now the Indians had been unsuccessful on the frontier of Virginia. [1774.] They were roughly handled and driven back into their own country. [1777.] Their chiefs were murdered, and now [1778] they were beaten off with loss\* and disgrace.

[\*The amount of their loss was not ascertained, nor their whole number. Col. Stewart says, "seventeen of the enemy lay dead in the yard when we got in." They may have taken the scalps of Burns and Ochiltree mentioned in a previous note.]

Not a scalp as a trophy of bravery, not a prisoner whom they might immolate to quiet the manes of their deceased friends.

Although the enemy retreated slowly, the garrison did not think themselves strong enough to pursue. The inhabitants now returned to their homes without apprehension of danger.

But where are the spies? What has been done for them? When one of the most illustrious monarchs of the East had discovered a plot against his own life, wishing to reward the individual who had disclosed the treason, he enquired of his chief counsellor, " What shall be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor?" The counsellor in substance replied as follows, that the greatest honor which royalty could bestow, consistent with its own sovereignty and independence, should be conferred on the man whom the king delighted to honor. In accordance with this advice, a royal decree was issued and the same counsellor was charged with its execution and it was executed in the most public manner. Among the Romans civic honors were decreed to him who had saved the life of a citizen. These honors were the greatest which the government had in its power to bestow. Here we see that two of the greatest empires that the world has ever seen, bestowed the highest honors on him who saved the life of another. But what was the conduct of these spies? They subjected themselves to fatigue and privation and peril during a journey on foot of little less than two hundred miles, through a mountainous, uninhabited wilderness, to save from destruction not one or two or a few individuals, but a whole community, the entire population of Greenbriar and they were successful. And what reward have they received? None either honorary or pecuniary. Certain it is that for some time after the attack on fort Donally their names were mentioned with much eclat and no doubt the inhabitants of Greenbriar would exercise toward them their usual courtesy and hospitality. But gratitude is not a perennial plant. Did the government reward them? At that time the government of Virginia was fully occupied in defending her Eastern frontier against a foreign enemy. But had the case of the spies been represented to the legislature, their names would have been recorded with honorable mention of their services and themselves made pensioners For life. The black servant, Dick, was more fortunate. His case came before the legislature and his freedom was decreed. It is pleasing to know, that Dick lived near threescore years after this, respected for his industry, probity and other civic virtues.

But to return to the savages: their desire of revenge was not yet satiated. The manes of their slaughtered chiefs had not yet been quieted. No doubt they reproached themselves with their dilatory performance of the paramount duty of retaliation.

*"Whilst great Cornstalk's shade complained that they were slow.  
And Red-Hawk's ghost walked unrevenged amongst them."*

Hoping for better fortune, they now turned their arms against the infant settlement of Kentucky, in which they were lamentably successful. At the Blue Licks fell many of the flower of the population. Many too were destroyed in boats descending the Ohio river and much property was lost. For many years this destructive mode of war continued. The campaigns of Harmer and St. Clair gave but little respite; in the latter of these, Kentucky again lost some of her bravest sons. The establishment of a chain of posts from Cincinnati to Lake Erie; the victory gained by the United States troops under General Wayne, near to Detroit, over a confederacy of Indian tribes; and a treaty of peace with those tribes, which soon followed, at least gave repose to the frontier settlements. The wise, liberal and pacific policy of Washington and most of his successors toward the Indian nations; and the frequent purchases from different tribes of Indians of larger portions of their lands for pecuniary considerations; and the establishment of strong garrisons of United States troops in different parts of the Western country; - have done much to check wars between the tribes of Indians, and to precent their assaults upon the white settlements. The surrender of fort Detroit also had a similar tendency. No serious injury was ever apprehended from the Western Indians, after the victory achieved by General Wayne, unless when confederated with some foreign power. By the extinguishment of Indian titles to their lands, tribes and remnants of tribes have been seen every year removing Westward, choosing rather the neighborhood of the beaver and buffalo, than that of the white man. And what is now the situation of that country? And what was its situation when Wayne gained his victory? Could any one of the thousands of his army possessing the most vivid, or if you please, the most eccentric imagination, have been able to command a full view of the countries bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi and the great lakes, could such an one have anticipated the results that hare since taken place? Then that whole region was claimed and possessed by hordes of lawless, half-starved savages, gaining a meagre subsistence by the chase and delighting in blood and plunder. Could such an one have supposed, that in less than half a century the whole of this wide-spread region would be inhabited by a civilized population in the full tide of prosperity? In a very few years after Wayne's victory, emigrants from the Northern States, from Virginia. Kentucky and other portions of our country covered most of the Eastern part of this large region. Where erewhile had the Indian wigwam and encampments, now might be seen farm-houses, barns and other buildings; plantations laid off into fields, all those grains and grasses and domestic animals which contribute so much to the subsistence and comfort of man; verdant pastures, flowering meadows, bending orchards and yellow harvest-fields of luxuriant grain surpassing in beauty all other crops. Also were distributed over the country work-shops in which various mechanical occupations were pursued for domestic purposes. The enterprise of the citizens was evident too from their eagerness in accomplishing facilities for intercourse between different parts of the State and also with other States, such as canals, roads, &c., which received their early attention. Villages and towns too have sprung up with great rapidity, and cities, which vie in splendor, magnitude and commercial riches with those of the Atlantic States. Schools also and academies and colleges and churches and learned societies and periodical publications and printing establishments, everywhere to be found, show the taste of the people for improvement. The country from the fertility of its soil and industry of its inhatitants, besides supplying the wants of a numerous population, yields an immense surplus for exportation The trade on the rivers and lakes is chiefly in vessels of magnitude, equal to those that traverse the Atlantic, propelled not by wind, or tide, or current, but moving often with great velocity and with heavy burthens, in a direction contrary to all these forces and entirely overcoming them -- and this by an invention of modern origin and entirely American. This immense region of country extending from the Ohio to the great Lakes and to the Mississippi on the West, is now covered by a civilized population and divided into four separate independent republican governments, each managing its own internal concerns and each united with the other States of the American Union, for general purposes. Can any man review the state of things in that immense region from the pear 1794 until the present time and cease to wonder at the unaccountable transformations that have taken place in the face of the country, population and improvements? Very similar great changes have taken place in the great States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, nearly in the same time and from the same causes. Nothing appears more extraordinary, unless it be that the great valley of the Mississippi should have remained so totally unknown until the close of the 18th century.

Copy of a letter written by the late **Colonel Andrew Lewis**,\* of Montgomery county, Virginia, to the author of the preceding Memoir from the original communicated to me together with the Memoir, and now in my possession. [\*He died in 1844.]

"Sir, your letter of the 27th March, I received a few days ago. The extract you mention did not come to hand, which I am sorry for. The whole proceeding relative to the campaign of 1774 was familiar to me some years past, but no doubt some of it may now escape my memory. So far as I can recollect I will give you. Governor Dunmore, a Scotchman, was the commander in-chief. My father, General Andrew Lewis, had the command of all the troops from this quarter. Col. Charles Lewis commanded the Augusta troops; Col. William Fleming the Botetourt troops; Col. William Christian the Montgomery troops; all of which were to rendezvous at what was then called the Big Savannah, at or near the place where Lewisburg now stands [in] Greenbrier. My father and three of my brothers were in the action. John Lewis, his eldest son, commanded a company; Samuel and Thomas were privates. While encamped at the Savannah, General Lewis received orders from Dunmore to meet him at Point Pleasant on the 2nd day of October. Col. Christian's troops had not arrived at the place of rendezvous early enough for my father to comply with his orders. He therefore was compelled to leave Christian's command, with orders for Christian to march on as soon as possible to Point Pleasant, as soon as his troops arrived. General Lewis arrived at Point Pleasant as well as I recollect, on the 2nd day of October, at which place Dunmore never appeared. My father's force was then from 1000 to 1200 men. The spies were out from the 2nd of October and made no discovery of the enemy. On the morning of the 10th day, of October, before day, two men--a Mr. Robinson and another whose name I have forgotten,--started from the encampment so as to get far enough from the camp before it was daylight, to travel off the bells of the packhorses and bullocks, to hunt. Those two men fell in with the Indians up the Ohio. One of them was killed; the other made his escape into camp. General Lewis ordered out his brother Col. Charles Lewis with three hundred men, expecting as the spies had made no discovery of the approach of the Indians, that it was a small party, as small parties had been frequently seen watching the movements of the army, from the time it marched from the Savannah. Col. Christian with his command arrived at the camp Point Pleasant on the night of the same day of the action. Col. Charles Lewis had but just passed the out-guard when [he met] the Indians and about sun-rise the action commenced and was one constant peal of firing until about eleven o'clock in the day, when the Indians began to give way. Their retreat was not more than three miles, when night ended the conflict. They were obliged to keep it up until night to get their wounded off. The number of Indians found dead on the battle-ground was between twenty and thirty. They were discovered throwing their dead into the Ohio all the day. Col. Charles Lewis was wounded early in the action, but did not let his wound be known until he got his line of battle extended from the bank of the Ohio to Crooked creek, a branch of Kanawha. He then asked one of his soldiers to let him lean on him to the camp, and died about twelve o'clock. He had been a very fortunate Indian hunter and was much lamented. Whether the killed of the Indians were buried or not I cannot say. Col. John Stewart, late of Greenbrier, who commanded a company, and was in the action, wrote a narrative of the expedition, the best which I have seen. I think I had it, but cannot lay my hands on it. In his narrative, as well as every other account, every fifth man in the army was killed or wounded, Col. Charles Lewis killed, Col. William Fleming wounded severely, Capt. Robert McClanahan killed, Capt. Thomas Buford do., John F-- do., Col. Fields do., Samuel Lewis wounded slightly, General Lewis had to erect a fort immediately at the junction of the Ohio and Kanawha for the protection of the wounded, the command of which was given to Capt. Arbuckle with his company. All this time nothing was heard from Dunmore. So soon as the wounded were thus protected, General Lewis crossed the Ohio and marched for the Scioto, where the Cornstalk lived, who was the king of the Shawnees. On Thursday the governor sent several expresses to General Lewis to return. All the army almost had lost relations,--the General a favorite brother. They could not be stopped. After the battle the Indians immediately ran to the Governor. After two or three expresses to stop the army, the governor came himself with two or three Indians with him. General Lewis had to double and tripple the guard over his marquee, to prevent the men from killing the governor and the Indians. The whole force of the indians was formed on the bank of the Scioto, to give battle if the army could not be stopt. I do not know of any of the chiefs besides the Cornstalk but the Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief, who was known to be at the governor's camp on the 9th of October, and in the battle on the 1Oth. On the day of battle, Dunmore and a Col. O'Connelly were walking together, afterwards a noted tory. The governor observed to him that Lewis had hot work about that time of day. He evidently intended General Lewis' army to be cut off and if you could see Col. Stewart's narrative it would convince you and every other man that the battle at Point Pleasant was the first blood shed in the revolutionary war, and that it was the old Scotch villain's intention to cut off Lewis' army. Old Col. Shelby and his son, the late governor of Kentucky, were in the battle, but I know nothing, as I never heard that Shelby was sent to outflank the enemy. He was a fine officer, whatever he was told to do he would execute. The distance from the battle to Dunmore's camp probably ten or twelve miles. General Lewis was never ordered to cross the river, nor was there any treaty made until the spring after the battle. General Lewis held a treaty with them, in which they were bound to keep hostages of their chiefs at the fort Point Pleasant, when the Cornstalk in his capacity as a hostage was inhumanly butchered. I have heard my father often speak of his being the most dignified looking man, particularly in council he ever saw. I am getting rusty in what passed sixty-six years ago.  
Respectfully your ob't serv't,  
A. LEWIS.

S. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., M. D.

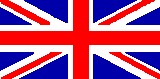
P. S.--SIR, I could not make a letter fully answer your request. You ask when did General Lewis receive orders to cross the river? He received no orders from the governor after he left the encampment in Greenbriar. So soon as a fort was erected for the protection of the wounded, he crossed the river and marched for the Scioto, where the Shawnees then lived. You ask where the governor's head-quarters were on the day of battle. They were supposed to be ten or twelve miles distant. General Lewis never did arrive at the Governor's head-quarters. There was no treaty made until the spring after the battle when General Lewis held a treaty with the Indians that composed the six nations, Shawnees, Delawares, Mingoes and others. In the treaty made by General Lewis with those nations, they were compelled to keep of their chiefs so many hostages at the fort Point Pleasant, and the Cornstalk their king, while a hostage at the fort, was inhumanly butchered. The fort at first was created merely for the protection of the wounded, but by orders of the State it was thought proper to continue or keep it up for the protection of the frontiers. I cannot say how long it was kept up. I was at Point Pleasant in the fall of 1784. There was but little or no sign of the fort then to be seen. Yours,  
ANDREW LEWIS."

**Transcribed and submitted by** [**Valerie F. Crook**](mailto:vfcrook@trellis.net)

Many Thanks!

December 12, 1998

* **Grayson County's Participation in Lord Dunmore's War**



**Narrative History**

Indian relations were the source of much contention between various social groups. On many occasions Indians were friendly killed by white settlers who had extermination in mind. These occasions were virtually unpunishable by Colonial leadership, who would have preferred to maintain cordial relations with the natives. Cherokee and Shawnee incursions were constant sources of worry for the inhabitants of the frontier, especially on the Holston and Clinch Rivers. The white settlers had determined in their own minds that Indians were "savages" and perhaps a sub-human species, as they had with the black slaves. Indians impeded their westward expansion and if the Indians would not voluntarily move out of the way, as many times they did, they were pushed away and their lands were taken. By the mid-point of the 18th Century the Indians were pushed beyond the crest of the mountains when the Indians were promised no further molestation.

The purported first settler in the Upper New River Valley, Andrew Baker, was reported to have been driven out by Indian activities about 1763. This is a bit far fetched, but has wide circulation. The reality of the situation is that he was scared out and in reality had not been threatened, if he was on the Upper New River. Their is contradictory evidence on the location of his dwelling prior to being driven out, by tradition across the Blue Ridge, however, it seems more reasonable that he lived on the Yadkin River. When the Indian threats were perceived many temporarily moved to the Moravian settlement at Salem, North Carolina. When the threat was over they returned to the Middle New River, which the limit of settlement during the French and Indian War.

At the time of the Long Island (of Holston River) in 1777, the Cherokee, "The Tassel" made a speech clearly stating the position of the Indians:

You say: Why do not the Indians till the ground and live as we do? May we not, with equal propriety, ask why the white people do not hunt and live as we do? You profess to think it no injustice to warn us not to kill our deer and other game from the mere love of waste; but it is very criminal in our young men if they chance to kill a cow or a hog for their sustenance when they happen to be in your lands. We wish, however, to be at peace with you, and to do as we would be done by. We do not quarrel with you for killing an occasional buffalo, bear or deer on our lands when you need one to eat; but you go much farther; your people hunt to gain a livelihood by it; they kill all our game; our young men resent the injury, and it is followed by bloodshed and war.

This is not a mere affected injury; it is a grievance which we equitably complain of, and it demands a permanent redress.

The Great God of Nature has placed us in different situations. It is true he had endowed you with many superior advantages; but he had not created us to be your slaves, We are a separate people! He had given each their lands, under distinct considerations and circumstances; he has stocked yours with cows, ours with buffalo; yours with hog, ours with bear; yours with sheep, ours with deer. He has indeed given you an advantage in this, that your cattle are tame and domestic while ours are wild, and demand not only a larger space for range but art to hunt and kill them; they are, neverthe- less, as much our property as other animals are yours, and ought not to be taken away without our consent, or for something equivalent.[1](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#1)

Pat Alderman notes that the greed and covetousness of the whites pushed the Indians off their beloved land, killed their hunters, burned their towns, destroyed their crops and the Indians were justified in retaliation. Retaliation however only fanned the flamed of settler discontent higher and led to further loss of large tracts of territory in Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia. By the close of the Revolution in 1783 the Indians were sufficiently subdued that worry about their incursions on the Upper New River ceased. Settlers on the Holston and Clinch had to worry about them for another decade, but whites had won by 1781.[2](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#2)

The Shawnee Indian Nation was as problematic to Appalachian settlers in the central region as Cherokees were in the Southern mountains. By late 1773 the Shawnees were putting pressure on white settlement in Kentucky and in the Powell's Valley in extreme Southwest Virginia, as well as in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Land surveys resumed in the disputed territory in 1773 and the surveyors noted a tendency to flee and abandon home, furnishings and livestock to escape the perceived imminent Shawnee attack. The Shawnee chief had issued the order to kill any Virginian found on their lands or to rob and whip any Pennsylvanian found there. This situation was unacceptable to the settlers of the trans-Blue Ridge in Virginia, and western Pennsylvania.

The result of these Indian activities was to sent settlers eastward or into stockades on the Holston, Clinch and New Rivers. Colonel William Preston, sheriff, surveyor and county lieutenant of Fincastle County, which then included all of Southwest Virginia, most of present West Virginia and all of Kentucky proposed to the Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, a punitive expedition against the Shawnee, which was accepted. Military command of the expedition devolved on Colonel Andrew Lewis of neighboring Botetourt County. This expedition seemed to have been a disaster waiting to happen, and the only redemption of the force was that the Shawnee were less prepared for war than were the Virginians. Lord Dunmore's War only had one substantial fight, the Battle of Point Pleasant on the Ohio in what is now West Virginia.

The men of the Upper New River Valley participated in this conflict under their militia captain, William Herbert. Herbert lived in present day Wythe County near Austinville, where he was involved in mining activities until he died in 1776. Herbert's militia district included the territory of present Carroll and Grayson Counties. The role of Herbert's company is fairly well documented in the Draper Manuscript Collection. The first reference to Herbert's company was a Letter from Colonel William Christian to Colonel William Preston proposing the construction of a fort at the mouth of the New River (Kanawha). This June 22, 1774 letter notes that the construction could be accomplished in a week by Captains Herbert, Crockett, Trigg and Robertson's companies.[3](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#3) A circa July 3, 1774 note from Preston to Christian regarding reported murders of traders by Cherokees, and the fearing that the Cherokee would form an alliance with the Shawnee and drive the settlers out of the Holston River Valley. Captain Herbert and Madison should draft 50 men from each of their companies to join with the men already conscripted for the defense of the Clinch and Holston.[4](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#4) Whether or not the draft was issued is not known. On August 9, 1774 Major Arthur Campbell appealed to Colonel William Preston for further assistance, noting that the Indians had attacked and done some damage on Sinking Creek (in Washington County) and that the inhabitants were being gathered into stockades. Campbell wanted Preston to send 40 men each from Captain Herbert's and the late Captain Doak's Companies.[5](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#5) An August 10, 1774 dispatch from Campbell to Preston altered his previous day's request, suggesting that Doak's men travel under the command of Captain Crockett or Captain William Campbell, as:

...not a Man of that Company I am informed will go under Capt. Herbert. I know you would willingly remove every reasonable objection to forward the Expedition. I dont know as they mens objection is very reasonable against Herbert but it may be proper to gratify them. I wish Capt. Herbert may give way on this occasion as perhaps five Capts. may do as well with 2 or 3 extraordinary subalterns as the first appointment, or you can be a judge at the place of rendezvous who may be properist to appoint for the sixth.[6](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#6)

Herbert finally did in fact, lead his own men as well as some of the others, but according to other realities and not Campbell's wishes. Colonel Preston responded to Major Campbell on August 13, 1774:

I can't think of applying to Capt. Herbert to drop the Expedition a Second Time, when he gave it up so genteely at first, & now he has gone so far in the Business. When the men Assemble at Mr. Thomsons I hope it will be so contrived as to give Sattisfaction to all.[7](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#7)

On August 25, 1774, William Preston reported to Campbell that preparations were well underway, and but that only 30 men would be drafted from Herberts and Doak's Companies.[8](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#8) Difficulties in communication and transportation had already led to a 16 day delay, and no doubt Campbell was becoming increasingly anxious about the situation of the Holston and Clinch settlements. The situation had changed, and an expedition to the Ohio was more critical in Preston's view than a march to the Holston. Herbert's men would march with the force going down the New River.[9](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#9) By September 3, 1774, the Colonial Command had reached the head of Rich Creek, at which time Jacob Starn and Thomas Robinson were reported as deserters, and they were to be advertized as such.[10](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#10) On September 7, 1774 Captain Herbert's Company's strength was given as 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjants and 38 rank and file fit for duty at Camp Union, and 2 others were absent sick at Rick Creek.[11](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#11) It is possible that the two deserters were in fact sick.

On September 9, 1774, Major Campbell lamented that he had not received any reinforcement from Doak's or Herbert's Companies, but that the forts at Glade Hollow, Elk Garden and Maiden Springs then had complete military complements. Campbell expressed the opinion that he would never receive any reinforcement from Herbert or Doak.[12](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#12) By, September 17, however, Campbell had received 12 men from Doak's company, but still no one had arrived from Herbert's. Colonel Preston explained to Captain Daniel Smith on October 9, 1774: I would to God it was in my Power to give them [the Holston and Clinch settlements] such Assistance as their Dangerous Circumstances Demand. The scarcity of Men as well as Ammunition is very Alarming. I have sent 24 men out of Capt. Herberts & 22 out of Capt. Doacks Companies to Major Campbell; I have also ordered out Capt. Wilson with about 30 Pittsylvanians. I am also in hopes that Mr. William Doack and one Dougherty will take out upwards of 20 men in a very little time.[13](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#13) On October 13, 1774 Campbell again complained about Herbert's Company, noting:

Mic. Dougherty was here Yesterday and complains about some Men that is stationed at Herberts who when he drafted them went there for an Excuse [to the site of a Mr. Roberts who was killed by Indians in his own neighborhood]. It seems Mic. is in the right certainly there is no need yet for Men at that place. his party is only Seven and himself which I have sent to Reedy Creek to assist as Guards in carrying out Flour to Clinch.[14](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#14) In the meantime, Captain Herbert and 40 of his men were in the wilderness that became West Virginia. On September 8, 1774, James Newell, an ensign in Herbert's company noted that a Grass Guard had been established to guard the cattle and count the same every night. Herbert's company remained at Camp Union until September 23, 1774, when they were ordered to march from Camp. The battle of Point Pleasant, on October 10, 1774, resulted in complete route of the Shawnee, however, the cost to the Colonial forces was substantial. Muster returns for Herbert's Company indicate that 20 of the company were wounded. With the Shawnees on the run, Colonel Lewis took the main body of his command across the Ohio and pursued them. Captains Herbert, Dickenson, Lockridge and Slaughter were left at Point Pleasant to guard and fortify that point.[15](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#15) While Herbert was left behind, James Newell led part of Herbert's company across the Ohio, to include 1 office, 2 sergeants and 26 privates for a total of 29, or approximately 10% of those crossing the Ohio (totaling 261 men).[16](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#16) By October 25, 1774 the remainder of Herbert's company had caught up with Newell, by then back at Point Pleasant. Newell reported at that time Herbert's company consisted of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 6 Sergeants, and 110 privates, and of this number 10 were sick, 20 wounded, 9 were waiting on the sick and wounded, 6 were on detached service leaving 65 men fit for duty.[17](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#17) The six men who were detached were with Captain Shelby's Company on the Ohio.[18](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#18) On October 28, 1774 Herbert's troops were still camped at Point Pleasant and were under the command of Colonel William Fleming. Strength figures given for that date indicate that 1 fifer was now among with the command (the drummer was from Captain Lockridge's Company) 12 men were now absent sick and 5 were on service as spies and coopers, for a total command strength of 109 men, only 63 of which were fit for duty.[19](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#19)

Absence for such a long period resulted, necessarily in the neglect of crops on the Upper New River Valley, but through hunting and gathering skills famine was avoided during the following winter. Though which Upper New River Men actually participated in the Battle of Point Pleasant is a matter of speculation, there is no doubt that nearly all militia men were involved in the Indian fighting of 1774 to some degree. The presumed list of 107 participants from Herbert's Company follows:

**Roster of Grayson County's Participants**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Herbert's Company Roster** | | |
| Abbott, Joseph | Flannary, Silas | Pup, Valentine |
| Atkins, William | Forbush, George | Ray, John |
| Austin, William | Foster, Thomas | Reeves, George |
| Babber, James, Sr. | Gleaves, William | Riddell, William |
| Babber, James, Jr. | Goad, Abraham | Roark, Timothy |
| Barder, John | Green, Barkley | Roberts, Neal |
| Barran, John | Hash, John | Roberts, William |
| Barren, Joseph, Sr. | Hash, William | Rodgers, Benjamin, Jr. |
| Barren, Joseph, Jr. | Henson, William | Rodgers, Doswell |
| Bedsaul, Elisha | Herbert, William | Rodgers, John |
| Bedsaul, John | Hobbs, Thomas | Rurks, John |
| Bell, William | Huston, Robert | Rutherford, John, Jr. |
| Benton, Eliamus | Jennings, William | Rutherford, Joseph |
| Binkley, Peter | Jones, Stephen | Rutherford, William |
| Blevins, Daniel | Jones, William | Sanston, Edward |
| Blevins, James | Keith, George | Sayers, David |
| Blevins, William | Landreth, William | Scott, William |
| Boggs, James | Lee, Clement | Sexton, Charles |
| Brawley, John | Long, Henry | Smith, Moses |
| Cock, Charles | Maughan, James | Stotts, Andrew |
| Collier, Aaron | McDaniel, James | Thomas, William |
| Collins, David | McKee, Alexander | Thompson, James |
| Collins, Elisha | Montgomery, John | Tuttle, James |
| Collins, John, Jr. | Murray, Morgan | Vaughn, Thomas |
| Collins, John | Murray, Thomas | Wallen, James |
| Collins, Lewis | Newell, James | Wallen, Joseph |
| Cooper, Aaron | Newell, Samuel | Wallen, Thomas |
| Cox, David | Osborn, Enoch | Wallin, James |
| Cox, John | Osborn, Ephraim | Ward, James |
| Crouch, John | Osborn, Jonathan | Ward, Nathan |
| Dalton, William | Osborn, Robert | Ward, Wells |
| Daverox, Charles | Osborn, Stephen | Ward, Zachariah |
| Deforest, Cornelius | Pemberton, George | Wilshire, Nathaniel |
| Ewing, George | Pierce, Jeremiah | Woods, Michael |
| Ewing, James | Pierce, William | Young, Ezekiel |
| Ewing, Samuel, Sr. | Probut, William |  |

Indian Scouting and Fighting was a source of pride for the New River Settlements as noted in the Revolutionary War pension applications of the settlers. These developments are more fully developed in the following section. Indian Fighting is more legend than fact as it relates to the Upper New River Valley.

The only other facet of Indian relations in the Upper New River Valley is the tradition of kidnapping. There are several stories in the tradition, all surprisingly similar and should be viewed skeptically. These stories go, a family is travelling or a white girl is alone when a small band of Indians kidnap the child and is taken to an Indian town. At the town the white girl is invariably ill treated and either makes her escape or is married to an Indian Chief and lives with the Indians until advanced age. In the escape versions of the story the girl invariably arrives back home to families who can not or do not believe it is their lost child.

In fairness, it seems that these stories are applied to individual families, but were all derivative of the story of Katy Sage, who lived on Elk Creek in what is now Grayson County. In the facts of the situation, as best they can be sorted from the myth, Katy was alone away from her house and was kidnaped by two white men and traded to the Indians. The Indians had no compunction about taking her as a virtual slave because of the hardships whites had caused them and because whites held blacks in slavery and what was the difference. Katy was a servant to the Indians treated indifferently and finally mated with an Indian male. After the removal of Indians to the West she was found by family members who attempted to make contact with her, which was accomplished. Katy by this time had been completely assimilated into the Indian Culture and forgotten how to speak English. Katy lived the rest of her life with the Indians.[20](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#20)

**Endnotes**

* 1. Alderman, Pat. *The Overmountain Men*, p. 9.
  2. Alderman, Pat. *The Overmountain Men*, p. 9.
  3. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ42.
  4. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ51.
  5. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ79.
  6. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ72.
  7. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ76.
  8. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ82.
  9. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ80.
  10. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ89.
  11. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ92.
  12. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ94.
  13. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 4XX44.
  14. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 3QQ123.
  15. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 2ZZ72.
  16. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 11ZZ1-12; Journal of James Newell.
  17. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 11ZZ1-12; Journal of James Newell.
  18. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 2ZZ37, Mss. 2ZZ25.
  19. Draper, Lyman C., Mss. 2ZZ22.
  20. Oral Tradition retold in *Grayson County, A History in Words and Pictures*
* **Biographies of the Men in William Herbert's Company in Lord Dunmore's War (1774)**

**Introduction**

The roster below was put together by Jeff Weaver by culling names from documents in the Draper collection and published [HERE](javascript:linkAccordion(1,'graysonpart')) along with a historical narrative. Additional biographical details can be learned by consulting the documents from the Draper collection referenced by Jeff at the bottom of his page which I have no current access to. This page was put together almost entirely using internet resources: New River Notes, Genforum, New River History Forum, Worldconnect, Familysearch.com and hundreds of individual web pages. It is a work in progress. If you have improvements, please [contact the author](mailto:jamesaquinn@verizon.net).

Thanks to all the people who made this possible -- especially to all the genealogists who spent years in courthouses and libraries digging out the information distilled below...

**Roster of Grayson County's Participants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Herbert's Company Roster** | | | |
| [Abbott, Joseph](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#AbbottJoseph) | [Cox, David](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CoxDavid) | [Long, Henry](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LongHenry) | [Rodgers, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RodgersJohn) |
| [Atkins, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#AtkinsWilliam) | [Cox, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CoxJohn) | [Maughan, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#MaughanJames) | [Rurks, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RurksJohn) |
| [Austin, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#AustinWilliam) | [Crouch, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CrouchJohn) | [McDaniel, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#McDanielJames) | [Rutherford, John, Jr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RutherfordJohnJr.) |
| [Babber, James, Sr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BabberJamesSr.) | [Dalton, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#DaltonWilliam) | [McKee, Alexander](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#McKeeAlexander) | [Rutherford, Joseph](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RutherfordJoseph) |
| [Babber, James, Jr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BabberJamesJr.) | [Daverox, Charles](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#DaveroxCharles) | [Montgomery, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#MontgomeryJohn) | [Rutherford, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RutherfordWilliam) |
| [Barder, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BarderJohn) | [Deforest, Cornelius](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#DeforestCornelius) | [Murray, Morgan](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#MurrayMorgan) | [Sanston, Edward](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#SanstonEdward) |
| [Barran, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BarranJohn) | [Ewing, George](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#EwingGeorge) | [Murray, Thomas](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#MurrayThomas) | [Sayers, David](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#SayersDavid) |
| [Barren, Joseph, Sr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BarrenJosephSr.) | [Ewing, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#EwingJames) | [Newell, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#NewellJames) | [Scott, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ScottWilliam) |
| [Barren, Joseph, Jr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BarrenJosephJr.) | [Ewing, Samuel, Sr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#EwingSamuelSr.) | [Newell, Samuel](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#NewellSamuel) | [Sexton, Charles](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#SextonCharles) |
| [Bedsaul, Elisha](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BedsaulElisha) | [Flannary, Silas](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#FlannarySilas) | [Osborn, Enoch](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornEnoch) | [Smith, Moses](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#SmithMoses) |
| [Bedsaul, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BedsaulJohn) | [Forbush, George](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ForbushGeorge) | [Osborn, Ephraim](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornEphraim) | [Stotts, Andrew](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#StottsAndrew) |
| [Bell, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BellWilliam) | [Foster, Thomas](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#FosterThomas) | [Osborn, Jonathan](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornJonathan) | [Thomas, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ThomasWilliam) |
| [Benton, Eliamus](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BentonEliamus) | [Gleaves, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#GleavesWilliam) | [Osborn, Robert](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornRobert) | [Thompson, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ThompsonJames) |
| [Binkley, Peter](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BinkleyPeter) | [Goad, Abraham](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#GoadAbraham) | [Osborn, Stephen](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornStephen) | [Tuttle, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#TuttleJames) |
| [Blevins, Daniel](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BlevinsDaniel) | [Green, Barkley](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#GreenBarkley) | [Pemberton, George](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#PembertonGeorge) | [Vaughn, Thomas](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#VaughnThomas) |
| [Blevins, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BlevinsJames(#1)) | [Hash, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HashJohn) | [Pierce, Jeremiah](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#PierceJeremiah) | [Wallen, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WallenJames) |
| [Blevins, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BlevinsWilliam) | [Hash, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HashWilliam) | [Pierce, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#PierceWilliam) | [Wallen, Joseph](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WallenJoseph) |
| [Boggs, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BoggsJames) | [Henson, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HensonWilliam) | [Probut, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ProbutWilliam) | [Wallen, Thomas](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WallenThomas) |
| [Brawley, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BrawleyJohn) | [Herbert, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HerbertWilliam) | [Pup, Valentine](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#PupValentine) | [Wallin, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WallinJames) |
| [Cock, Charles](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CockCharles) | [Hobbs, Thomas](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HobbsThomas) | [Ray, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RayJohn) | [Ward, James](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WardJames) |
| [Collier, Aaron](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollierAaron) | [Huston, Robert](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HustonRobert) | [Reeves, George](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ReevesGeorge) | [Ward, Nathan](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WardNathan) |
| [Collins, David](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollinsDavid) | [Jennings, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#JenningsWilliam) | [Riddell, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RiddellWilliam) | [Ward, Wells](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WardWells) |
| [Collins, Elisha](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollinsElisha) | [Jones, Stephen](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#JonesStephen) | [Roark, Timothy](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RoarkTimothy) | [Ward, Zachariah](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WardZachariah) |
| [Collins, John, Jr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollinsJohnJr.) | [Jones, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#JonesWilliam) | [Roberts, Neal](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RobertsNeal) | [Wilshire, Nathaniel](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WilshireNathaniel) |
| [Collins, John](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollinsJohn) | [Keith, George](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#KeithGeorge) | [Roberts, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RobertsWilliam) | [Woods, Michael](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WoodsMichael) |
| [Collins, Lewis](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollinsLewis) | [Landreth, William](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LandrethWilliam) | [Rodgers, Benjamin, Jr.](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RodgersBenjaminJr.) | [Young, Ezekiel](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#YoungEzekiel) |
| [Cooper, Aaron](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CooperAaron) | [Lee, Clement](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement) | [Rodgers, Doswell](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RodgersDoswell) |  |

**Biographies**

**Abbott, Joseph**

1774 - Joseph was paid for 53 day's service in Capt. Walter Crockett's company during Lord Dunmore's War and 104 days in Capt. Herbert's company. He was probably at the Battle of Point Pleasant.

Not in 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list, but there is an Ishmael Abbott (otherwise also unidentified).

The only man of this name on Worldconnect who might fit dies 1788 in Halifax Co., VA.

**Atkins, William**

1771 - A Jacob Atkins is listed in Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co. (no William)

1774 - William Atkins is in William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, but I did not find his name on any pay lists.

1779 - Named in John Cox's deposition as one of the men who kidnapped him and took some of his property in the King's name. Atkins was named as a leader of the mutineers from the Cox and Osborne companies along with Joseph Caldwell, William Ingram, John Hudson, Charles Collins and Manan Doty by Cox.

1781 - In Enoch Osborne's Militia Company (Whig).

1782 - Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list, 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horses, 0 cattle (looks like confiscation?)

Question: Is Lydia Atkins m. William Witcher a relative? Lydia Atkins is supposed to be a descendant of a Henrico (Goochland) Co., VA Anglo-Irish Quaker family. A possible line of descent would be William's parents are William Atkins and Lydia Owens of Pittsylvania Co., VA and his grandparents are William Atkins/Adkins and Elizabeth Parker of Goochland Co., VA.

**Austin, William**

Born in the 1750s in Halifax Co., VA; Parents John Austin Jr. (abt 1720-abt 1795 Washington Co., TN) and Mary Mc Bee; His father John was the son of John Austin Sr. (d. about 1759 Cornwall Parish, Lunenburg Co., VA) and a Saponi Indian woman.

Married (1) Nancy; (2) Mildred Dalton b. 1760, d. 1802 TN

1774 - In William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, but I did not find his name on any of the pay lists.

1782, William Austin in Capt. John Cox's Company (also Isaac Austin, McDaniel's company abt 1782, Isaiah Austin, Cox's Company 1782 - filed pension 1832 in Grayson Co., VA; Joseph Austin, McDaniel's company abt 1782 and Stephen Austin in McDaniel's Company and the Elk Creek Militia about 1782).

Died: Before June 1802, Anderson Co., TN or After 1825 in Grayson Co., VA (is there a genealogist's conflict with this family here?)

Children: with Nancy: **William** about 1775 and **Nathaniel** about 1777; with Mildred Dalton: **Joseph** about 1781, **Elizabeth** about 1783, **Hezekiah** 1787 (b. VA, d. DeKalb Co., AL, m. Nancy Jane Blevins d/o Richard Blevins [s/o Daniel Blevins 1737] and Hannah Osborne abt 1770 [d/o Stephen Osborne ]); **John** 1789 (b. Green Co., KY, d. Dade Co., GA m. Mary Frances King); **Phoebe** about 1791; **Daniel** 1793 (b. Green Co., KY, d. 1875 Bond Co., IL, m. Nancy Edwards); **Nancy** about 1795

**Babber, James, Sr.**

Suspect this is James Baber b. about 1730 m. Elizabeth George (d/o John George and Mary Jordan) who lived in Lunenburg Co., VA

1760 - On the 1760 Virginia reconstructed census for Lunenburg Co., VA

The Babers moved to what is now Wythe Co., VA

1771 - William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA, James Bebber Sr.

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, Herbert's Company, but I did not find his name on any of the pay lists for the War.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

1771 - also listed is a Joseph Bebber

Question: Descendant of Peter Van Bebber b. 1695 Cecil Co., MD, d. 1769 Lunenburg Co., VA? Peter's children went west and settled on the Virginia frontier in places like Russell and Greenbrier counties. Son Isaac was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant. Note because of the "Babber" spelling I like it better than the second possibility below...Peter and Isacc Vanbibber on 1748 Luneburg Co., VA tax list of John Phelps, 1749 list of Nicholas Hale, 1750 on Phelps again. See Vanbebber Genforum #69. In 1767 Peter and Isaac Vanbibber in Pittsylvania Co., VA. Co-migrate with Callaways and Jacob Stover from Lunenburg to Pittsylvania.

Second possibility - related to Robert Baber of Albermarle Co., VA line? E.g. there was a James Baber b. 1762 (too late for these two) who was in Col. Charles Lynch's & Capt. James Adams' company. (pension granted in Georgia). Robert Baber Jr. was in 1749 in Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg Co., VA where he sold land to John Fern adjacent to Bear Garden Creek.

Wythe records: Polly Baber m. 1 Jan 1814 to Joseph Cornwell; Ann d/o John Baber m. 1 Jan 1816 to Stephen Graham

**Babber, James, Jr.**

Presumed son of James above.

1771 - William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA, James Bebber Jr.

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, Herbert's Company, but his name was not on any of the pay lists.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Barder, John**

This last name is usually spelled Bader or Borders

Born 1756 In Pennsylvania. Parents: Johann Georg Bader b. 1733 Germany and Salome Baltensperger

Married: Catherine Elizabeth Sellards b. about 1764 in Pennsylvania, d. about 1833 Lawrence Co., KY

Moved from Montgomery (now Wythe) Co., VA to Walkers Station, Bland or Giles Co., VA to Kentucky

1774: William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co. militia in Lord Dunmore's War.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Died 1815-17, Wild Goose Shoal, Floyd Co., KY

Children: **Michael** 1788 VA (d. 1882 Johnson Co., KY m. Christianna Pack in Floyd Co., KY), **Hezekiah** 1791 VA (d. 1857 Lawrence Co., KY m. Fanny Davis in Floyd Co., KY), **John** 1792 VA (d. Georges Creek, Lawrence Co., KY m. Jane Nelson), **Mary** 1796 (m. Isham Daniel b. 1799 in Floyd Co., KY), **Catherine** 1797 (d. 1903 in Lawrence Co., KY m. John Brown in Floyd Co., KY), **Archibald** 1798 (d. Lawrence Co., KY m. Jane Preston b.1799 Bedford Co., VA), **Elizabeth** 1799 (m. Joseph Davis b. MD) and **Jemima** 1806 (d. KY, m. Valentine Vanhoose in Floyd Co., KY). Children went by the last name Borders.

**Barran, John**

Name usually spelled Barron

Born 3 October 1749, Talbot Co., MD. Parents: Joseph Barron Sr. (see below) and Ann Walker.

Married Susannah Mc Bee (1762 - 1850 KY) on 12 April 1781 in Washington Co., NC (now TN).

1774 - John was paid for 11 days service under Capt. Herbert in Lord Dunmore's War. Also paid was William Barron (John's brother) for 39 days, also in Herbert's company.

Died 14 March 1841, Somerset, Pulaski Co., Kentucky

Children: Mary 1781; Elizabeth 1785; William 1787; James 1791; John 1793; Mathias 1796; Walker 1799; Noel M. 1801; Susannah 1805; Isaac 1808; Evans 1810;

**Barren, Joseph, Sr.**

Name usually spelled Barron

Born 1717, Talbot Co., Maryland. Parents: John Barron b. Easton, Talbot Co., MD and Sarah Steoy

Married Ann Walker (born 1719) in Talbot Co., MD

Thought by descendant Martha Graham to have been a fur trader at one point and later he was connected with mining.

Died 2 August 1793, West Sinking Creek, Washington Co., TN

Children: Hannah 1746/7; John 1749 (see above); Joseph 1752 (see below); William 1755 (filed RW pension application in Washington Co., TN that details service in defense of the lead mines, and excursions into Cherkee country [to Long Island and guard duty at Rye Cove fort]); Henry 1757 (b. Dorset Co., MD); James 1759 (b. Rowan Co., NC); Sarah 1761; Walker 1765; Mary 1767.

**Barren, Joseph Jr.**

Name usually spelled Barron

* 1. Born 30 July 1752 Talbot Co., Maryland. Son of Joseph Barron Sr. and Ann Walker
  2. In William Herbert's company, Lord Dunmore's War, Montgomery Co., VA
  3. 6 Sept 1777 - enlisted for 3 years with the 2nd Virginia Regt., Continental Line, under Capt. Wm Taylor & Col. Christian Febiger from Montgomery Co., VA
  4. Married Sarah Murray, daughter of Thomas Murray Sr. in Montgomery Co., VA
  5. Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list, nor are any other member so the Barron family
  6. Bought land in the Powell Valley in what is now Campbell Co., TN
  7. Between 1832 & 1840 - he died at Stinking Creek, Campbell Co., TN

Descendant Martha Graham says he may have helped negotiate an Indian treaty during Jefferson's administration.

Children:

**Nancy** b. 20 Jan 1779 (m. William Proffitt in Washington Co., TN on 13 Aug 1798 in Washington Co., TN. She died 9 Mar 1813 in Campbell Co., TN); **Rhoda** b. 18 Feb 1782 (m. John Proffitt 19 Feb 1801, Washington Co., TN; lived Sullivan Co., TN); The following are not proved their children but might be**: Thomas** b. 1776 (of Washington Co., TN); **John** (of Campbell Co., TN); **Rebecca** 1785 (m. ? Mode or Moad, Campbell Co., TN); **Elizabeth** abt 1785 (m. Burwell King, Campbell Co., TN, d. KY); **Joseph L.** 1800 (m. Femmon Sharp, daughter of Richard Sharp Jr., she d. Arkansas)

Source: Jack L. Barron (Worldconnect) via Barbara Profitt

**Bedsaul, Elisha**

**Bedsaul, John**

The Bedsauls lived in the Chestnut Creek community in today's Carroll Co., VA. They were blacksmiths and reputed silver smiths as well, attracted perhaps to the mineral wealth in the local mountains. There is a family legend that says they may have been involved in counterfeiting silver coins. It is not known for sure where they came from previous to their appearance in the Upper New River, but family oral tradition says it was Germany. They may have been converted to the Society of Friends by their Chestnut Creek neighbors, who were predominantly of that religion. Their presence in the militia indicates their conversion may have been after 1774, since Quakers were by Virginia law allowed to decline participation in the militias if they could find a substitute. The dismissal of John's wife Mary from the Quakers in 1775 for marrying him confirms that they were not Quakers at the time of Lord Dunmore's war. In the Revolution the Bedsauls were members of the [Flower Swift Militia Company](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm) and were listed as Quakers on the militia muster about 1780.

Source of the following information: http://www.cottagesoft.com/~earl/history.html

According to this web site, John is probably the brother-in-law of Flower Swift. John's father Elisha originally settled (1771) the place that became [Flower Swift's](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#swift000) home place in today's Carroll Co., VA (Iron Ridge/Hebron section on Chestnut Creek). After selling to Swift, Elisha moved to near what is now Galax, Grayson Co., VA. Records of John Bedsaul's marriage to Sarah Brown are from Cane Creek MM, NC on 9 Jun 1774. Cane Creek seems to have remained the home meeting for many of the Quaker families in Chestnut Creek during the Revolutionary War period. Sarah was the daughter of Daniel Brown and Grace Thompson. Her grandparents were Joseph Thompson m. Sarah Penton and Henry Brown m. Ann Richardson. Elisah Bedsaul is unlikely to be the son of Jacob Bedsaul and Elizabeth Coles as appears on Worldconnect because (1) Elizabeth Coles is more likely to have m. Elisha Birdsall of NJ (with a different set of children) and (2) the timeline of immigration from Germany, conversion to the Quakers, marriage to an English speaking Quaker and migration to NC in a few months is not very probable. Elisha Bedsaul's wife was Mary Edwards(?) (m. 16 Sep 1751, in probably Warrington twp., York Co., PA).

1774 - Did not find the Bedsaul's on any of the pay lists for Lord Dunmore's War.

Quaker Records: Cane Creek MM - June 9 17 74 John Bedsalt, s/o Elisha and Mary of Fincastle Co., VA m. Sarah Brown and April 1, 17 75 - Sarah Bedselt (formerly Brown) dismissed from membership.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list: Elisha Bedsoul 1 tithe - 1 slave (only slave of all the Quakers)- 4 horse - 12 cattle; John Bedsoul 1 tithe - 0 slave - 4 horse - 9 cattle. In 1793 John Bedsole has 7 horses and no blacks, Elisha has 2 tithes, 4 horses and no blacks.

Children of Elisha: John (see below); Amey (d. Grainger Co., TN, m. George Martin), possibly Mary (d. Henry Co., MO, m. Flower Swift), Ann (d. Columbus, IN, m. [Solomon Ruddick](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#ruddick000) s/o Wm Ruddock m. Ann Cox), Elizabeth (m. [Jesse Cox](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#cox000) d. Grainger Co., TN).

Children of John Bedsaul (b. 1752) (d. Buncombe Co., NC) and Sarah Brown: Sarah; David; Julianna; Elisha (d. 1845 Carroll Co., VA) m. Margaret Edwards (b. 1774 NC d/o Isaac Edwards and Catherine Boone); Daniel 1778 (d. Hamblen Co., TN, m. Catherine Edwards d/o Isaac Edwards and Catherine Boone and (2) m. Mary Martin)

**Note:** The Bedsauls are not in Swift's list of those fined for not showing up for militia duty. They appear to have made the musters and participated in the company.

**Bell, William**

Is this him?

5 October 1753 - born at Long Glade, Augusta Co., VA

Parents: James Bell b. Ireland and Agnes Hogshead b. Ireland

1771 - William and James Bell listed in William Herbert's Company

10 October, 1774 - Killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant

Bell's on the pay lists for Fincastle County: Thomas Bell 38 days served (Walter Crockett's Company); A John Bell was paid for provisioning the army (hunter probably);

**Benton, Eliamus**

A relative of Mary Benton who married Cornelius Roberts and the Ferraby Benton (part Cherokee) who married William Vaughan? Both are likely to be granddaughters of Epaphroditus Benton who lived on the border of Virginia and North Carolina as mentioned in the *History of the Dividing Line*. (Eddie Davis).

1774 - Did not find Eliamus or any other Benton on the pay lists for Lord Dunmore's War in Fincastle County.

**Binkley, Peter**

Appears to be this man:

Johan Peter Binkley b. 30 Jan 1753, Codorus, York Co., PA

Parents: Peter Binggeli b. Switzerland, d. 1793 Forsyth Co., NC and Anna Margaretha Geiger

1771, 1774 In William Herbert's Company (Peter Pinkly)

Married: about 1780 Susanna Margaretha Dull b. 1759.

Died: Lewisville, Forsyth Co., NC

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Peter's father (Peter Sr.) migrated to America on the "Princess Augusta" in 1736 with his first wife, Anna Maria Werle. He settled at Warwick (Lititz) near York, PA. In 1763 he went to Monocacy, Frederick Co., MD. About 1772 he went to North Carolina. I have found nothing yet that links Peter Jr. to Fincastle Co., VA or Herbert's militia company.

**Blevins Family**

Blevins is probably a corruption of the Welsh name Bleddyn. The genealogy of this family is constantly evolving and I am not sure that consensus has yet been reached.

One proposed migration path for this family is Salem, MA to Westerly, RI to Monocacy, Frederick Co., MD, then to old Lunenburg Co., VA or alternatively to Orange (now probably Person) Co., NC to Pittsylvania (now Henry) Co., VA to New River to Clinch and then dispersed throughout America. The migration path from old Lunenburg County was shared by many families in Herbert's company who moved west with the frontier. The Blevins in Rhode Island were religious dissenters, perhaps Quakers or Quaker sympathizers. Like the long-hunter [Walling](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Wallenfamily) family that they intermarried with, they may have originated in Essex County Massachusetts before going to Rhode Island. A possible line is Joshua Blevins (sea captain of Salem), then James m. Margery Cord, then James who moved to Maryland about 1733, the father of the Blevins in the Herbert company.

An alternative proposed line for the Blevins family in New River was William Blevins born about 1690 in Westerly, Rhode Island or in the United Kingdom who married perhaps Ann Bunch and settled in old Lunenburg county (when it was part of Surry?). He would then be the father of the James who is the father of men in Herbert's company.

In any case, on 13 March 1748 in now Pittsylvania Co., VA we find that there were three brothers: John Blevins (m. Sarah Dillon), James Blevins Sr. and William Blevins (d. Sullivan Co., TN, m. Agnes Walling) entering land surveys. These three are children of either William 1690 or of James m. Margery Cord and other children in this family include Mary m. [Elisha Walling](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Wallenfamily) and Daniel (d. after 1771 Montgomery Co., VA) m. Sarah Sutton. James, two Johns and two William Blevinses are on the "http://www.cottrellgenealogy.com/1758\_militia\_roster\_of\_halifax\_c.htm" along with a Thomas [Wollin](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WallenThomas), [Clement Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement), John Rice and a [Wells Ward](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WardWells).

James Blevins Sr. moved to what was then Botetourt or Fincastle Co., VA by 1771. He had five sons: James Jr., Daniel, John, William and Samuel and three of these we think are the men on the Herbert militia roster.

Many of the Blevins and Wallens were long hunters and perhaps Indian traders from the time they arrived in Lunenburg County through their migration to the New and Clinch River valleys.

A cousin, James Blevins moved into what is now southwestern Carroll Co., Virginia in the late 1770s or early 1780s and appears on the Flower Swift militia company rosters about 1782. His land spanned the Virginia/North Carolina border and he is associated with Timothy Murphy in the land purchase. His descendants end up with the North Carolina portion of this land (now Alleghany Co., NC).

Source Bill Dwayne Blevins 1972 ("Blevins Ancestry"), Ron Blevins (NRHF), Eugene Hoover (NRHF)

It is thought that the Blevins in the Upper New River were Tories in the Revolution. However, the great number of Blevins in southwest Virginia with the same name is confusing. Daniel, James, William and John Blevins of New River probably joined Royalist Militia companies active in North and South Carolina. It appears that the Blevins family that settled along the Little River in today's Grayson Co., VA account for most of the Loyalists with the Blevins surname.

Whig affiliation of these men (documentation):

List of Blevins on New River Militia Whig Rosters: Daniel (1777, 1783), James (1782), John (1777), Jonathan (1783), Nathan (1783, 1785), Richard (1782, 1783), Wilber (1783), William (1782, 1783). Most of these men seem to be from different branches of the Blevins family than those who settled along Little River.

Possible Tory affiliation of the Blevins family (documentation):

11 June 1776 - The Fincastle Committee of Public Safety ordered that William Blevins, James Blevins and John Blevins be summoned to appear at Captain Evan Shelby's on Saturday 22nd of this month to answer the following Complaint: That they have refused to bear arms or muster in Capt. Shelby's Company of Militia agreeable to the Ordinance of Convention by reason of their attachment to the Enemies of American Liberty and Correspondence with Tories and the Cherokee Nation.

1779 - The Annals of Southwest Virginia, page 718, records that on 3 August 1779 JAMES BLEVINS & JOHN BLEVINS being brought into (Montgomery County) Court and confessing that they were engaged in the late Insurrection in this County wherefore the Court taking the Case into Consideration & viewing them for many reasons as proper Objects of Mercy are of opinion that upon their voluntarily taking the State Oath as prescribed by Law be bound to the good behavior themselves in the sum of two hundred pounds each and their Securities in the sum of one hundred each and for twelve months and a day whereupon John Cox and James McDonald came into Court and acknowledged themselves Security for the said John and James in the sum of one hundred pounds each for their good behavior for twelve months and a day to be levied of their respective Lands and Chattels and to the Commonwealth rendered, Upon Condition &c. In fact, the lack of enthusiasm shown by the New River militia in these campaigns was noted in the records. We are not sure if this is the same James as the one in Herbert's company. John Blevins of New River, it is now believed, was a notorious Tory and did serve in the Tory Regiments in North Carolina. If this is the case, it is likely his brothers followed suit. It is very likely they had a trading relationship with the Cherokee and after all, Nancy Ward the Cherokee leader did warn the settlers that the Chickamaugua were about to attack them. Perhaps it is only fair that the Cherokee, most of whom wished to remain neutral in the Revolution, got a warning too.

From Ron Blevins: "Perhaps the toughest thing in working on the family of my almost certain ancestor James Blevins who married a Ward is the number of men named James. Look no further than the 1779 Fincastle, VA court record of General William Campbell listing the names of individuals engaged in "this diabolical plot" includes three individuals named James Blevins, i.e. Jas. Blevins Jun., Jas. Blevins, Sen., and Jas. Blevins. Also listed are John Blevins, Daniel Blevins, Wm. Blevins, Rich'd Blevins and Jonathan Blevins. I believe we can assume that the 1779 date means that probably all of these individuals were born 1763 or before.    I believe we can also assume that these are many of the same group that was in Buncombe Co., NC in the 1790's and shortly thereafter in Wayne Co., TN and Blount Co., TN."

By 1782, only one of the James appears to still be a resident of Montgomery Co., Virginia (the one in Swift's company).

Blevins on 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list:

Blevins, James             1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horse, 0 cattle (was his property confiscated?)

Blevins, William           1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horse, 0 cattle

Blevins, Willoby           1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horse, 4 cattle

Note: There is an unpublished document, "Blevins Families of the South" by Ron Blevins floating about that I have not seen, but which the sources used to construct the above often use. Correspondence with Ron is, in fact, one of my sources too, and a second is correspondence with Vivian Markley. Other sources: discussion on the New River History Forum (NRHF) and to a lesser extent Worldconnect and [Karen Worley's web pages](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~krworley/s5.htm#19).

**Blevins, Daniel**

Born 1737. His father was James Blevins Sr

1774 - William Herbert's Militia Company, Lord Dunmore's War. He is not on any pay list of the militia companies, and may not have participated.

1777 - John Cox's Militia Company (also John Blevins)

after 1777 He was likely a private in the NC Royal Militia Co., (Loyalist) in Col. Samuel Campbell's company

About 1790 - Died Buncombe Co., NC

Children: John, Elisha (d. 1831 Clinton Co., IL, m. Rebecca Roberts, named a son Tarleton), Samuel, Jonathan 1750, James, Tarleton, Daniel;

Note there is a second Daniel Blevins (per Ron Blevins)

RB: "Likewise I believe that Elisha, possibly Joseph and William and a John Blevins (not RW John who married Catherine Cox) were brothers and most likely the sons of a Daniel Blevins who was in Montgomery Co, VA in the 1780's. A 1789

Montgomery Co, VA tax list recorded Daniel, Elisha and John Blevins all on the same day and all on the north side of the New River between Grassy Creek and Fox Creek (now near Mouth of Wilson, VA). That tax record indentifies John Blevins as turned 21 in past year and the son of Daniel.

Daniel (wife Sarah), Levi and William moved to Russell Co, VA (part that became Scott) County. The 1810 Russell County Tax List shows Daniel, Levi, Nathan and Joseph Bleven. Levi and William and some of Daniel's children moved in the 1820's to Lawrence Co, KY."

Children of the second Daniel and Sarah: **Joseph** abt 1760 (d. abt 1840 Ashe Co., NC m. Mary) - the placement of Joseph to this James is a guess; **John**; **Elisha** 1770 (d. 1839 Ashe Co., NC m. Rachel Osborne d/o [Jonathan Osborne](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornJonathan) and Nancy Howell) - the placement of Elisha in the famly of this James is a guess; **William** 1778 (d. 1872 m. (1) Sarah, (2) Ava Collins);

**Blevins, James (#1)**

* 1. He was born about 1740 in old Lunenburg Co., VA.     He was the son of James Blevins Sr.
  2. 1758 in the Halifax Co., VA militia in Col Abraham Maury's Company, Halifax Co., VA, James Dillard Captain. Also in the company were John Blevins Sr. and Jr., William Blevins Sr. and [Clement Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement).
  3. Later they are found in Pittsylvania (now Henry) Co., VA
  4. 1772 - James Blevins settled along Little River, buying the land from James Mulkey.
  5. 1774 - on the militia list for Herbert's company in Lord Dunmore's War, but not on the lists of those paid for serving in the war.
  6. There was a James Blevins in Loyalist Regiment of Captain Hamilton, but it probably is him. We are not certain if this is the same James. Note also the discussion about Tories in the Blevins family section above. This is likely the James Blevins that Capt. Cox vouches for future good behaviour in Montgomery County court in 1779.
  7. Died 1801, Grayson Co., VA: Died on the land he or his father purchased in 1772

Children: **James; John** Blevins about 1763 (d. 1816 Grayson Co., VA, m. Catherine Cox d/o [David Cox](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CoxDavid) and Margaret McGowan); **Samuel**; **Daniel;** **William**

**Blevins, James (#2)**

* 1. His son Nathan says that in 1762 he was born along the Haw River in what is now Person Co., NC.
  2. 1774 - I suspect it is James (#1), NOT this James who is on the Herbert militia company list.
  3. 1782 - James was in [Flower Swift's militia company](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm) (Whig) composed mainly of Quakers and ex-Quakers who lived in the Chestnut Creek community. He may have owned land in this area jointly with Timothy Murphy. A William Blevins filed a [pension application](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~familyinformation/misc/rwimage.html) in Indiana in 1832 saying he served under Capt. Swift in defense of the lead mines. This William's parents we are not sure of. James Blevins was not in Swift's list of those fined for not participating in the militia.
  4. 1782 Montgomery Co. VA tax list: James Blevins, 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horse, 0 cattle (has his property been confiscated?).
  5. 1793- Wythe tax list, Dist. 2 is a James Blevans with 1 horse and no blacks.

James married Elizabeth . She is possibly the daughter of Wells Ward, Nathan's brother and the sister of the Nathan Ward of Saddle Creek who is in the 1785 Osborne militia company.

Children: **Nathan** 1761 Haw River, NC (d. 1834 Ashe Co., NC, m. Lydia Vaughn and Rachel Skaggs); **Daniel** 1763 (d. after 1830 Scott Co., VA, m. Sarah); **Wells** about 1765 (d. 1840 Ashe Co., NC, m. Sarah or Nancy Strunk d/o David Strunk); **James** about 1770 (d. 1820 Bridle Creek, Grayson Co., VA, m. Lydia Sizemore d/o George Sizemore and Anna Hart and granddaughter of "Tory Ned" Sizemore); **Levi** 1779 (d. 1869 Johnson Co., KY, m. Elizabeth).

**Blevins, William**

William was a son of James Blevins Sr.

1774 - William was on the militia list of William Herbert in Lord Dunmore's War but is not on the list of those paid for service.

1782-3 A William Blevins was on the list of John Cox's militia company (may be the younger William who filed a pension in Indiana, not this one);

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list, 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horses, 0 cattle (again this looks like a young man's estate, not the William in Herbert's company)

**Boggs, James**

Born 1752 Surry Co., NC. Parents: John Boggs b. Ireland and Mary Keys probably b . Ireland

1773 Tithable list of Fincastle Co., VA - west bank of New River in now Grayson Co., VA, near NC state line.

1774 William Herbert's militia, Lord Dunmore's War, but not on the pay lists (may not have participated)

1777- Married Elizabeth Jane Clement in Wilkes Co., NC d/o Hugh Clement and Jane

1778 - claimed 100 acres on the North Fork of the New River adjoining Zachariah Well's claim.

1781, 1783, 1785 - On musters for Enoch Osborne's militia company. On 3 Feb 1783 he is reported as delinquent.

Not on 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

1787 - on state census in Wilkes Co., NC

1790 - Morgan district, Wilkes Co., NC 3 males, 3 females

1791-3 On road commission in Wilkes Co., NC

about 1798 - James moved to Three Forks of the Powell River , Lee (now Wise) Co. , VA with Zachariah Wells near Big Stone Gap.

About 1820: Married Lydia Birchfield in Lee Co., VA

1826 Moved to Lawrence Co., KY

Children: **John O.** 1778 (d. 1843 Lawrence Co., KY, m. Nancy Wells d/o Zachariah Wells and Elizabeth Osborne); **Hugh** 1781 (d. Lee Co.,VA m. Elizabeth Blubaugh in Lee Co., VA d/o Jacob Blubaugh who came from Germany on the brig Betsy in 1771); **William** 1782; **Elijah (Eli)** 1784 (d. 1869 Letcher Co., KY m. Mary Tabitha Pennington d/o Wm Pennington and Abigail Caudill); **Rebecca** 1787; **Ellen** about 1787; **Jesse** 1789**; Elizabeth** 1791; **Clement** 1793; **David** 1795; **James L**. 1796; **Temperance** 1798 (d. 1845 in Carter Co., KY m. James McGuire); **Marion** 1800; **Mary** 1807; **Henry** 1821; **John R.** 1827;

Source: Emory L. Hamilton (in Charles Strong Worldconnect db)

Note: A Charles Boggs Jr. (1752-1809) was at the Battle of Point Pleasnt.

**Brawley, John (John Bralley)**

John spelled his last name Bralley in documents he signed.

About 1740 - Born Cork , Ireland (? Family tradition)

1761 - mentioned in Franklin 's Pennsylvania Gazette (unclaimed letters)

About 1764 - Married: Mary Guy, perhaps the daughter of Samuel Guy and Rebecca Kelly of Philadelphia (who also moved to Cecil Co., MD).

Before 1766 - Settled in Octorara Hundred, Cecil Co., MD

1769 - settled 379 acres on Lead Mine Mill Creek, Wythe Co., VA. The land was "http://www.rootsweb.com/%7evawythe/doc/BralleyLandDeed.htm" surveyed in 1774 and the land grant issued by Virginia in 1816. He is on John Montgomery's tax list in 1769 and 1770 and Herbert's list in 1771 and 1772.

1771 - In William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA (now Wythe Co.)

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, listed in William Herbert's Company, but not on the pay lists.

177-1779 - On the list of customers at McCorkle's New Dublin store.

1775-1782 - involved in defense of the lead mines (called Sgt. John Broolley in William Barron's RW pension application, Washington Co., TN, see Draper MSS 2, DD 193)

1780 - Signs a petition (11 May) supporting the "great and noble cause" of the American Revolution.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horses, 0 cattle

1782 - reimbursed for a bag taken by General Campbell. (Montgomery Co., VA 2 April, court booklet p.2; commissioner's book IV, p. 98)

1786 - granted permission to build a mill on his own land in Montgomery Co., VA.

14 Jan 1797 - He dies in Wythe Co. VA.

1798 (13 March) - "http://www.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/archives/va/wythe/wills/willbk01.txt" will proved in Wythe Co., Court. Names sons James and John and daughters Martha, Barbara and Polly, Richard Muse and Daniel Lockett executors. (Will book 1, page 97) - will written 25 Sep 1795 .

Children: **James** 176 (b. Maryland or PA, lived in Wythe Co. where he donated land on which the Olive Branch Methodist Church was built - he married Hannah Smyth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Smyth); **Martha** 1766 (b. Maryland, d. 1844 Campbell Co., TN m. [Benjamin Rodgers](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RodgersBenjaminJr.) 1788 at Ft. Chiswell, s/o William Rogers); **Barbara** b. 12 March 1768 (m. Joseph Hoge 15 Nov. 1790, s/o James Hoge and Elizabeth Howe) - Barbara and Joseph moved to Bledsoe Co., TN 1795; **John** 1772 (d. 1837 Wythe Co., VA m. Martha Hoge (d/o James Hoge and Elizabeth Howe) 1793 in Wythe Co., VA); **Mary** 1774 (b. Fincastle (now Wythe) Co., VA, d. abt 1814 Claiborne Co., TN, m. [John Rodgers](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RodgersJohn) 1793 in Wythe Co., VA, brother of Benjamin Rodgers above)

Source: Worldconnect; Edgar Bralley, West Palm Beach FL ; Brian Rodman (familytreemaker site entitled New River Valley Families).

**Bunch, Micajah**

* 1. Born 1733, son of Gideon Bunch b. abt 1715 (Gideon son of John b. abt 1695, son of Paul Bunch b. abt 1670 d. 1720s Chowan Co., NC)
  2. 1749: Tax list, Lunenburg Co., VA on William Howard's list are Gedion Bunch and tithe Cager Bunch.
  3. 1750's: Lived in the the Flat River community, then Granville and then 1753 Orange Co., NC: Wm Bolling 1 tithe, James Bowling 1 tithe, **Gideon Bunch** 2 tithes, Thomas Collins Sr. 1 tithe, Samuel Collins 1 tithe, John Collins 1 tithe, Thomas Gibson with tithes Charles Gibson and George Gibson.
  4. 1755 Orange Co. tax list: Gidean Bunch 1 tithe (mulatto); Moses Ridley 1 tithe and wife Mary (mulattoes); Thomas Collins 3 tithes (mulatto); Samuel Collins 3 tithes (mulattoes); John Collins 1 tithe (mulatto); Thomas Gibson 3 tithes (mulatto); Charles Gibson 1 tithe (mulatto); George Gibson 1 tithe (mulatto); Mager Gibson 1 tithe(mulatto)
  5. 1771 - Almost all of the men named above are on the New River area, Botetourt Co., VA (now Grayson Co., VA and Ashe Co., NC). Jack Goins includes Charles and James Sexton as among their number. Micajah Bunch is listed as living on Indian lands. His land was on Elk Creek in current day Ashe Co., NC. He is in William Herbert's company in 1771.
  6. 1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Micajah was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant . Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.
  7. About 1804: He died

Before 1792 he moved to the Kyles Ford area of what is now Hancock Co., TN, although he was taxed as if he lived in Lee Co., VA

About 1798 he moved to Cumberland Co., KY with Roberts's and Blevins and Rogers and later the Riddells.

In an article on William Riddell, Micajah Bunch is described as a leader among the Melungeon people.

Source: [Micajer "Cager" Bunch](http://www.geocities.com/ourmelungeons/bunch3.html) by Jack Goins; "http://bjdillon.topcities.com/virginia\_demarch\_research\_page1.htm" Virginia DeMarce Research;

**Cock, Charles**

1748-1752: Charles is probably the son of either Charles or Jester Cocke of Lunenburg Co., VA living near the Newells, Coles and Mullins. This area may now be Campbell or Bedford Co., VA.

1755-1768 - Charles (Sr.) and Jester appear in Bedford Co., VA records. Charles (Sr.) served in the French and Indian War.

1768, a Jester Cock settled on Crooked Creek in the Wolf Glades in what is now Carroll Co., VA. This land later was transferred to Charles Cocke (the one in the Herbert Company?) and later to James Cock (son of John Cocke and Elizabeth Goad). Charles Cocke is mentioned in connection with the longhunts organized by Elisha Wallen.

1774 - A Charles Cox was paid for 40 days and 94 day's service in Walter Crockett's Company during Lord Dunmore's War. There is also a William Cox in Crockett's Company.

1775 - Charles Cocke says that "Sometime in the year 1775 he was on Blackwater it being a North Branch of Clinch River" (now near Kyle's Ford where some of the Wallens had settled). Charles was with Thomas Wallen appointed by the Virginia legislature to find a better road to Kentucky along with some others.

1776 - is in Christian's expedition against the Cherokee.

1778 - Expedition against Tories on New River who were "embodying to destroy the lead mines" for about six weeks under Capt. Henry Francis and Col. William Campbell.

July 1780 - commissioned Captain of Militia ("Rangers", Washington Co., VA) under Arthur Campbell. He was stationed at the Rocky Station Fort, now in Lee Co., VA, guarding the frontier against the Indians. Cocke was a well-known Indian Scout and Spy.

1782 - With Andrew Lewis Jr. on expedition into Tennessee .

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. By 1778, Charles had moved to what is now Franklin Co., VA (then Bedford Co., VA). Charles may have been at the Battle of King's Mountain where he did not fight, but was placed in charge of the prisoners (this may have been the older Charles of Lunenburg County, since this was a job for old men).

15 Jan. 1838 - filed a RW war pension application in Lee Co., VA. (He traveled there from Clarke Co., Arkansas where he was living).

Charles Cocke married **Ellender Ewing** in 1771, the daughter of John Ewing and Ellender Porter at Cripple Creek , now Wythe Co., VA. Children: **Jane** b. 7 April 1772 (d. Wayne Co., KY), m. Gabriel E. Chrisman Sr.; **Mary** b. abt 1773 (d. probably Wayne Co., KY) m. Isaac Mullens & had children by Meschack Gregory; **John** b. about 1775 (d. Madison Co., AL ) m. Mary A. Vaughan; **Jester G**. Cocke b. 27 Feb 1781 (d. Johnson Co., MO), m. (1) ? (2) Sarah Ann and (3) Mary Buckney; **Elizabeth** b. abt 1785 (d. probably Clarke Co., AR) m. Elijah Franklin; **Ellender** b. 26 Nov. 1788 (d. Wayne Co., KY) m. John Lee Dibrell; **Charles Scott** b. abt 1790 (d. Clarke Co., AR) m. Nancy .

According to his Pension Application (RW), Charles Cocke served as a private at the Battle of Point Pleasant in the company commanded by Captain William Herbert. "...previous to this revolutionary war, he was on an expedition against the north western Indians in a company commanded by Capt. William Herbert in a Regiment commanded by Col. Then Major Christy [sic]. Col Christy with his command was sent to Point Pleasant , and the mouth of Kanawha when Col. Lewis defeated the Indians at that place. This service was performed in 1774 as well as the declarant now recollects and he was engaged about six months on upwards. Commencing early in May, and ending the latter part of November following.

Source: [On the Trail of Colonel Charles Cocke](http://home.southwind.net/~crowther/Cocke/PointPleasant.htm). This reference has an account of the battle of Point Pleasant and an aerial photograph.

**Collier, Aaron**

* 1. Aaron was born on January or February 15, 17 49/50 in Bedford Co., VA. He was the son of John or William Collier and Cicely Hall.
  2. He married Elizabeth [Goad](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#GoadAbraham) about 1770. She was born 1755 in Pittsylvania Co., VA and died July 1830 in Lee Co., VA. Her parents were Abraham Goad (1709/10-1779) of North Farnham Parish, Richmond Co., VA and Johannah Wheatley.
  3. 1774- He served in William Herbert's militia company, Lord Dunmore's War, Fincastle Co., VA. His name does not appear on the pay lists that I have found.
  4. 1 December 1774 had small acreage surveyed on the South end of Indian Ridge, Big Reed Island, Fincastle Co., VA.
  5. 1782 - Proved 72 days service in Capt. Bouch's Company of Militia
  6. 1782 Montgomery Co. , VA personal tax list - 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 3 horses, 7 cattle
  7. about 1800 purchased 160 acres on the North side of Wallens Ridge in Turkey Cove, Lee Co., VA
  8. 16 April 1803 - purchased 25 acres in Turkey Cove on the waters of the Powell River on Dry Branch.
  9. 1827 Had a wife named Frankey (deed to son Aaron)
  10. 18 June 1842 - He died in Lee Co., VA

Children of Aaron and Elizabeth: **Mary** 1770 (m. James Goad b. 1758, son of [Abraham Goad](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#GoadAbraham) 1740-1816 and Ann Ayers); **Francis**; **William Randolph** 1775 (d. 1845 Lee Co., VA m. Catherine Roberts b. 1778 d/o Shadrack Roberts and Katherine Turner); **Shadrack** 1782 (d. 1872, m. Lucy Bobbott b. 1781 VA, 1803 in Grayson Co., VA d/o Wm Bobbitt and Nancy McKenzie); and perhaps by a second wife: Dr. **Aaron** Jr. 1801; **Solomon** 1803; and perhaps by "Frankie": **Melinda** about 1825 (d. 1896 Harlan Co., KY m. George W. Shoupe)

Source: Worldconnect; New River Notes tax lists and militia musters

**Collins, David**

David is one of the "Melungeon" Collins (see John below) and a grandson of old Thomas d. abt 1770 in Orange Co., NC

The Fincastle 1772 and 1773 list includes: David (Indian lands)

1778 Wilkes Co., NC tax list (became Ashe): Ambrose, Charles, David & George Collins.

About 1782 - On list of Capt. James McDaniel's Company

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horse, 9 cattle

**Collins, Elisha**

Elisha Collins is a brother of John Collin Sr. (see below) and a son of old Thomas Collins. Elisha was born about 1738 in Louisa Co., VA.

September 6, 17 82 - Elk Creek Militia list

1777 - at Osborne's he refused to take the Oath of Allegience to Virginia . He is from Cox's company.

Not on 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

On 1790 Wilkes Co., NC census - same man or the next generation???

1802 & 3 - land entries of 150, 150 and 200 acres in Ashe Co., NC on Lorrel fork of New River and N. fork of New River .

**Collins, John**

**Collins, John, Jr.**

* 1. Collins is sometimes a "Melungeon" name. Melungeons were a mixed race people, probably part Saponi Indian and part European. The Saponi acted as hunting guides and wilderness scouts for Virginia from the late 1600s and soon became mixed race. The Melungeons seem to descend from some of these people who lived in Louisa Co., VA along the Pamunkey River until the 1740s. After a brief stay in Lunenburg County , about 1752 the Collins, Gibson, Bolin and Bunch families appeared in what was then Granville Co., NC (later Orange ) along the Flatt River .
  2. In 1771 - Several sons of Thomas Collins (d. abt 1770 Orange Co., NC) appeared on New River (Botetourt tax list, men over 16 in parentheses): Charles (1)(b. abt 1747 Louisa Co., VA), John (4), Samuel (2) and George (1), along with Charles Sexton (1), Mckegar Bunch (1) and William Sexton (1). George Collins later testifies that he moved into the area in 1767. The Fincastle 1772 and 1773 list includes: David (Indian lands), Ambrose, John, John Jr., Charles (Indian lands), Elisha, Samuel (Indian land), Lewis, George (Indian land) Collins and Micajer Bunch ( Indian Land ).
  3. 1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): One of the John Collins was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant . Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier. He served 35 days.
  4. 1777 - John Cox's Militia Company (not sure if John Jr. or Sr.)
  5. 1782 - Elk Creek Militia list (not sure if John Jr. or Sr.)
  6. 1782 - Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list - 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 1 horse, 2 cattle

The Collins family migrated to Hawkins (now Hancock) Co. , TN, Scott Co., VA and Giles Co., VA about 1800. They were Baptists.

Source: "http://bjdillon.topcities.com/virginia\_demarch\_research\_page1.htm" Virginia DeMarce Research; " "http://www.angelfire.com/wv2/dillon1944/collins\_timline.htm" Old Thomas Collins of Flatt River"; there are no lines on Worldconnect for this family!

**Collins, Lewis**

Lewis was the son of John Collins Sr. (above). He was born in Louisa Co., VA

1778 - Entered the service while living on Broad River in South Carolina (RW pension app.)

1780 - Moved back to New River and enlisted in the Montgomery Co., VA militia (RW pension app., he leaves out the part that he is a Tory). Lewis was with a party of Tories who raided the home of Capt. John Cox led by William Riddell. While camped at a Rock House on New River Capt. Martin captured the Tories except two who escaped: Lewis Collins and David Gibson. (Selethia Martin's widow's pension app. and John Speltz RW pension app.) . Of the Tories captured, 3 were hung including Riddell and his brother-in-law William Nichols.

About 1782 - Capt. James McDaniel's Company

1782 - Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list - 1 tithe, 0 slave, 1 horse, 0 cattle

1790 - On Wilkes Co., NC census

16 August 1832 he applied for a Revolutionary War Pension from Grainger Co., TN (#S2142)

**Cooper, Aaron**

Born about 1757 in Virginia, the son of John Bossier Cooper b. Dorchestershire , England and Rebecca Chinners

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA. I did not find him on the pay lists.

Aaron Married Mary

He moved to South Carolina and died there about 1850

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list - no Aaron, but there is a James Cooper

Children (born South Carolina ) - Bartimeus, Aaron (m. 1820 in Horry Co., SC, Mary Hucks) and Iles

**Cox Family**

The current Cox family legend has them as descendants of Richard Cox 1650-1733, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. After the death of his father, Richard was reared by his grandfather, Walter Bird and his uncle, John Bird. Richard participated in the Battle of the Boyne , was knighted in 1690 and made Military Governor of Cork in 1691. After the Test Act, the Richard and his family were stripped of power, as they were Presbyterians. I make no judgement about the correctness of the connection of this man to Joshua Cox (b. 1694 in Ulster , died 1747 Co., PA) who is said to be his son.    Cox researchers are, according to Ginger Ballard, now giving this a "Maybe." She says the story originating with a brother of John and David Cox of New River and cites "Our Cox Family and Allied Lines of Grayson County, Virgnia." James Logan, William Penn's personal Secretary, and a man with a Scotch-Irish ancestry did in fact invite many prominent Presbyterians with a military background to Pennsylvania and placed them on the Pennsylvania-Maryland border to bolster Pennsylvania 's territorial claims at about the time of Joshua's migration. Joshua married Mary Rankin 1725 in Lancaster Co., PA. Lancaster County at that time included many counties to the west of today's Lancaster . John and David Cox of New River are sons of Joshua and Mary. Mary Rankin was the daughter of John Rankin (b. Ireland , d. Juniata Co., PA) and Margaret Jane McElwee.

The [Quaker Cox](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#cox000) family of the Chestnut Creek community, refugees of the North Carolina Regulation, is not known to be related to this family, nor is the Quaker William Rankin in Swift's militia company 1779-1782 known to be related to Mary Rankin. The Quakers did not participate in William Herbert's company in Lord Dunmore's War.

Question: Is the William Cox, listed 1771 in Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA another brother of John and David's?

**Cox, David**

* 1. born about 1735 Greencastle, Lancaster Co., PA
  2. 1765-6 Settled on New River .
  3. 4 April 1774 - commissioned Lieutenant in the Fincastle Co., VA militia replacing Enoch Osborne who was made Captain of a new company. In October, 1774 (Lord Dunmore's War), David was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant . Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier. He is listed as a sergeant on the pay list.
  4. 4 Oct 1775 - His brother John collected for himself and David for 35 days service the previous year.
  5. 1777 In Capt. John Cox's Revolutionary War militia company
  6. 1781 Is a Lieutenant in Capt. John Cox's Revolutionary War militia company
  7. 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 10 horses, 17 cattle
  8. 1788 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 slave, 5 horses
  9. 1810 Grayson Co., VA tax: 1 tithe, 3 slaves over age 12, 4 horses
  10. died January 18, 1818 in Peach Bottom, Grayson Co., Virginia , left will dated 8 January 1818 (4 daughters, 7sons and 9 slaves mentioned)

David married Margaret Ann McGowan (b. 1742 Augusta Co., VA, d. April 1811 Grayson Co., VA)

Their children: **Annie** about 1766 (last name Cox in father's will, may have married a Stewart), **Joshua** 1766 (d. 1829 Bridle Creek, Grayson Co., VA m. Ruth Osborne 1770-1851, daughter of [Enoch Osborne](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornEnoch) and Jane Hash), **Catherine** 1769 (m. John Blevins son of [James Blevins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BlevinsJames)), **John** "Big John" 1771 (m. Lucy Terrell b. 1780, daughter of Timothy Terrill and Elizabeth Sexton), **Samuel** about 1773 (d. 1864 Grayson Co., VA, m. Rebecca Osborne daughter of Enoch Osborne and Jane Hash), **David** about 1777 (m. Lucy Reeves b. 1785), **Richard** about 1779 or 1790 (d. 1853 Grayson Co., VA), **Andrew** about 1780 (d. Lawrence Co., IN married Prudence Reeves, daughter of [George Reeves](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ReevesGeorge) and Jane Burton), **Rankin** about 1782 (m. Mary Burton 1790 Ashe Co., NC-1864, daughter of John Pleasants Burton and Susannah Stamper), **Mary** 1784 (m. (1) Sam Blevins and (2) John Phipps, son of Samuel Phipps and Elizabeth Reeves [Eliz. Reeves the daughter of George Reeves and Jane Burton]), **Alexander** 1786 (m. (1) Lydia Osborne (daughter of Enoch Osborne and Jane Hash), (2) 1851 Margaret Bishop ,and (3) 1859 Tabitha Long) and **Margaret** 1788 (m. John Douglas).

Sources: Worldconnect; Michael Sheppard; New River History Forum; New River Notes tax lists and militia rosters

**Cox, John**

* 1. born July 25, 17 39 in McDowell's Mill, Lancaster Co, PA
  2. 1756 - Captured by and escapes from Delaware Indians - documentation [HERE](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_history_biographies_1748_cox_family_in_pa.htm)
  3. Moved to New River 1765-6 in the Peach Bottom area of what is now Grayson County . This is near where the Little River enters New River . John Cox may have been an agent of the Loyal Company and he and Enoch Osborne may have been put in charge of the local militias by Dr. Thomas Walker of the Loyal Co. (Fields & Hughes history)
  4. 1771 - In William Herbert's Company, Botetourt (now Grayson) Co. , VA, 2 tithes
  5. Lord Dunmore's War: 5 Oct 1774 Maj. Arthur Campbell to Col. Wm Preston: informs Preston that John Cox is to range about Reedy Creek and Moccasin Gap and escort provisions to Ft. Blackmore.    A report that the provisions arrived safely was sent the next day. On 17 Oct Lt. Cox was still at Blackmore's. Lieut. John Cox was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant . Instead he was with Capt Looney and Lieut. Daniel Boone guarding the Clinch frontier.
  6. 1776-1782 Captain of a Montgomery Co., VA militia unit during the Revolutionary War. A fort was built (1778) on his property. 1778 - His company marched to the Long Island of the Holston and Cumberland Gap under Col. Shelby (John Ridley [Riddle], Isaiah Austin pension applications)
  7. 1779 Captured by men of his own company. He is released. On 16 July 1779 he gave William Campbell a report of this incident at the lead mines. [See William Preston's report here](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_1779_revolutionary_war_william_preston_letter.htm).
  8. 1780 - His home is attacked by [William Riddle](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RiddellWilliam)'s Tories (see [Lewis Collins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollinsLewis))(see also Benjamin Phipps, pension app.)
  9. 28 Aug 1780 John Cox deposition giving reasons for suspecting Richard Green of having stolen his horse from the stable.
  10. 5 April 1780 - informed Montgomery Co., VA court he intended to travel to North Carolina and asked for a good conduct pass.
  11. Oral tradition: 1780 At the battle of King's Mountain. He was later wounded at Whitsell's Mill.
  12. 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list - 1 tithe, 6 slaves, 35 horses, 35 cattle (wealthy)
  13. Reimbursed 3 April 1782 for support of the North Carolina militia
  14. He was one of the first Commissioners of Ashe Co., NC where he moved (Cranberry Creek, Ashe Co.) after he retired.
  15. Died 24 December 1818, Scottville, Ashe Co., NC. [Will here](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_history_biographies_1748_cox_family_in_pa.htm).

Married: Margaret Davis 1736-1806, daughter of Richard Davis of Wilkes Co., NC

Children: **James** 1763 (b. Ft. Chiswell)(d. 1842 Grayson Co., VA, m. Elizabeth Terrell); **Catherine** 1768 (d. 1847 Ashe Co., NC m. Henry Hardin, son of Capt. William Hardin d. GA [s/o Henry Hardin and Judith Lynch] and Sarah Bledsoe [d/o John Bledsoe and Susanna Dawson] of Surry Co., NC), **Mary Elizabeth** 1771 (d. 1820 Ashe Co., NC m. Thomas McGinsey); **Joshua** 1773 (d. 1860 Ashe Co., NC m. Nancy Richardson, daughter of Jonathan Richardson and Elizabeth Taylor); **Anne** 1775 (m. James Baker); **Jane** 1777 (d. 1860 m. Canada Richardson son of Jonathan Richarson and Elizabeth Taylor); **Sarah** 1780 (m. Zachariah Baker, son of Andrew Baker and Mary Bolling); **Cynthia** 1782 (m. William Gambill)

**References:**

Fields, Bettye-Lou and Jene Hughes1976, *Grayson County: A History in Words and Pictures*; Michael Sheppard; New River History Forum; Worldconnect; on-line pay lists for Lord Dunmore's War (Library of Virginia); New River Notes militia rosters and tax lists

**Crouch, John**

Lived in Pittsylvania (now Henry) Co., VA before moving to Fincastle County

1771 - In William Herbert's company under the name John Couch

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In William Herbert's Company. Not on the pay lists that I saw.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Possibly the John Crouch who dies in Tazewell, Claiborne Co., TN m. Elizabeth Cloud, son of Joseph Cloud and Ann Reeds. There are other possibilities such as the John Crouch who marries Judith Wiggins and dies in Surry Co., NC. Some of these lines are confused, disputed and intertwined on Worldconnect. It appears the Crouch family needs to untangle a mess.

**Dalton, William**

* 1. Born 27 April 1748 in Lunenburg Co., VA. .Parents are not known at this time, although it may be Timothy Dalton Sr. (d. 1767 Bedford Co., VA) and wife Elizabeth who name a son William in his will. It is assumed that the other Daltons who later settled in old Montgomery Co., VA (see 1782 tax list) were brothers of William, but this is not well established and includes Reuben 1752 m. Elizabeth Shockley whose descendants end up in Grainger Co., TN).
  2. About 1769, Bedford Co., VA, married Elizabeth (Sturman ?). Note Bedford county included several other modern counties at this time.
  3. 1771 - bought land along the Ararat River in Surry Co., NC
  4. Came to Burks Fork in 1772 in today's Carroll Co., VA (John Perry Alderman)
  5. On tax list, Fincastle Co., VA
  6. 1774 In Herbert's militia company in Lord Dunmore's War. Not on the pay lists that I saw.
  7. Revolution: In Capt. Johnathan Isham's Company as a Lieutenant. (S-8295) (earlier this was Wm Bobbitt's Co.) He took the oath of Allegience in 1777 (Wm Witcher's list).
  8. 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list:

Dalton, Elijah             1 tithe, 0 slaves, 1 horse, 3 cattle

Dalton, James            1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horse, 6 cattle

Dalton, Reuben          1 tithe, 0 slaves, 1 horse, 5 cattle

Dalton, Timothy         1 tithe, 0 slaves, 1 horse, 3 cattle

Dalton, William          1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horse, 4 cattle

Also on the 1790 person property tax list C, Montgomery Co., VA and all the subsequent Wythe and Grayson County lists until his death (he did not move, new counties were formed).

* 1. land grant of 150 acres
  2. acquired 400 acres and another 140 acres
  3. 14 January 1811 buired in the William Dalton Cemetery in Carroll Co., VA

Children: **James S**. about 1770 (d. abt 1850 Carroll Co., VA, m. Sarah Turpin); **John Bass** 1782 (d. 1852 Carroll Co., VA, m. Eleanor Edwards d/o Isaac Edwards and Catherine Boone a first cousin of Daniel Boone); **Nancy Sarah** 1775 (d. 1861 Carroll Co., VA m. William Anson Largen); **Rachel** about 1778 (d. abt 1860 Carroll Co., VA m. Aaron Goad s/o Robert Goad and Isabel Spencer)**; Patience** about 1780 (d. 1849 Carroll Co., VA m. Spencer Goad s/o Robert Goad and Isabel Spencer. Robert s/o Abraham [Goad](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#GoadAbraham) and Joanna Wheatley); **Timothy** 1783 (d. 1872 Carroll Co., VA m. Elizabeth Phillips d/o Tobias Phillips and Margaret Jennings d/o Jonathan [Jennings](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#JenningsWilliam) and Diannah Bobbitt); **Lewis** about 1786 (d. 1869 Carroll Co., VA m. Frances Phillips d/o Tobias Phillips and Margaret Jennings); **William** about 1789 (d. 1875 Carroll Co., VA, m. (1) Anna Lynn Hill, (2) Frances Sturman); **Susannah** about 1792 (d. 1840-44 Grayson or Carroll Co., VA, m. Isaac Mabry); **Reuben** about 1794 (d. abt 1845 Carroll Co., VA m. Catherine Worrell)

**Sources:** Janice Kinsler Smith, Goad and Webb Family of Southwest Birginia, With Allied Families (Vol II Goad Family, 1994 Revision); Edmonds Family (Worldconnect Database by Monica Edmonds) - much documentation; Carroll 1765-1815 The Settlements, by John Perry Alderman (pps 102-3); See thread on the [Dalton Genforum](http://genforum.genealogy.com/dalton/messages/103.html) too - those who know aren't talking???; [Dalton Newsletter (on-line).](http://www.dalton-newsletter.com/) (check this source out thoroughly as it has corrections for many errors found on the internet). Note that there is a Timothy Dalton "Jr." of Bedford/Pittsylvania Co., VA d. 1775 who also married an Elizabeth and is often mistaken for the father of this William.

**Daverox, Charles**

Charles Devereux or Devereaux or Daverex

Born 1740 in Glamorganshire Wales, son of Morgan Devereux and Elizabeth Hughs

Left Wales in 1763 and came to Virginia to work at Chiswell's lead mines in what is now Wythe Co., VA.

He was a smelter and mineralogist.

1771 - In William Herbert's Company (2 tithes)

1773 - Received a license to keep an Ordinary, Fincastle Co., VA.

1773 - Owned 13 slaves.

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War (Herbert's Company). Not on the pay lists.

1776 or 1777 - took the oath of Allegience (given by John Montgomery)

18 Aug 1778 - Nancy Devereaux, wife of Charles noted that her husband was to be tried as a Tory.

1780 - On list of those implicated in Tory plots on the lead mines (Draper manuscript 5QQ68) along with most of the other men brought over from Wales with William Herbert.

7 May 1782 - Charles made a service claim in Montgomery County in which he produced proof to the court to be paid the sum of 12 pounds for one bay horse and one bed and pack saddle and one days wagoning lost on the expedition against the Cherokee in 1776.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 13 slaves, 11 horses, 23 cattle (wealthy for Montgomery Co., VA)

18 Sep 1782 took up 400 acres of land in Montgomery Co., VA.

14 Sep 1784 sold the 400 acres to James Newell Jr.

1784 Made application for 1000 acres of land in Washington Co., Georgia.

1798. Nancy died.

1805. He died near Wrightsboro, Columbia Co., Georgia.

Married 7 October 1766 to Nancy Woods b. Virginia. Bible records exist (LDS has microfilmed them)

Children: **Elizabeth** 1769 (m. Samuel S. Steele); **John William** 1769 (m. (1) 1795 in Columbia Co., GA Elizabeth Few (2) 1801 Sally Griggs); **James** 1771, **Samuel McDowell** 1773 (m. Anna Lloyd Dixon), **Archibald McLelland** 1775; **John Bowyer** 1777; **Nancy** 1779; **Charles Hughs** 1782

**Source:** Iris Guertin (Worldconnect); New River Notes ([Draper Papers](http://www.newrivernotes.com/topical_wars_1769-1834_draper_papers.htm)); Winnie Gilreath Westbury, personal communication.

**Deforest, Cornelius**

Married: Sarah Chattin 1 March 1760 in Lancaster Co., VA (Sarah was first married 1752 to Thomas Muse)

Of Wythe Co., VA, in Wm Herbert's militia 1774, Lord Dunmore's War

Children**: Cornelius** about 1762 , **Elizabeth** "Betsy" E. about 1763 m. 1793 Daniel Lockett, **Louisa** about 1764

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.Source: Worldconnect; A Southern Legacy: Descendants of John Muse of Virginia by Dr. Roger David Chambers

**Ewing, George**

Born about 1728 Cecil Co., Maryland, son of Samuel Ewing (b. 1705-d. 1758 Prince Edward Co., VA, s/o William Ewing b. Scotland) and Margaret (or two less likely alternerative names for his wife: Elizabeth Ramage or Rebecca George)

1771, 1774 - In William Herbert's Company (5 tithes, 1771)

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list: 1 tithe, 11 slaves, 27 horses, 46 cattle

Also on the 1782 tax list: son William Ewing, 1 tithe, 5 slaves, 21 horses, 28 cattle, and son John Ewing 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 5 horses, 0 cattle.

Married Eleanor Caldwell b. 1732

Died 11 March 1803, Cripple Creek, Wythe Co., VA

Children: Margaret b. abt 1755 (m. Andrew Porter), William (m. Jane Ewing), Samuel b. 13 July 1753 (see below), John 1754 (m. Mary Ewing d/o Robert Ewing and Mary Baker), George, James, Elinor and Mary

**Ewing, James**

Son of Alexander Ewing and Rebecca.

Brother-in-law and cousin of George Ewing above. James married Margaret Ewing.

1771, 1774 - In William Herbert's Company

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Ewing, Samuel, Sr.**

Son of Alexander Ewing and Rebecca.

He was a brother of James Ewing above and the cousin and brother-in law of George Ewing above. He married Jane Ewing.

1771, 1774 - In William Herbert's company. Samuel was a sergeant in Capt. Walter Crockett's company during Lord Dunmore's War. He is on the Crockett's pay list, serving 22 days.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list: 1 tithe, 1 slave, 6 horses, 14 cattle

August 1809, died Athens, Clark Co., GA, buried Bethbirei Presbyterian Church Cem., Farmington, Marshall Co., TN

Married: 2 January 1773, Prince Edward Co., VA, Mary Daniels b. Oct 1750 d/o James Daniel and Jane/Jean Kelso

Children: George 1775, James D. 1777, Samuel about 1777, Andrew F. about 1778, William D. 1786, Joseph Preston 1788 (d. 1833 Lewisburg, Marshall Co., TN, m. Elizabeth Newton)

**Flannary, Silas**

* 1. Born 1740, son of Thomas Flannary (b. 1722 NC, d. 1782 Kaskaskia, Randolph Co., IL)[children James, Silas (subject of this sketch), John (m. Phebe [Boggs](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BoggsJames) d/o John Boggs and Mary Keys), Thomas, Daniel & William (d. 1813 Owsley Co., KY m. Elizabeth Mauldin or Baldwin)]. Thomas' wife may have been called "Lizah". Thomas served in the Cherokee war of 1760 under Col. Richardson. Thomas might be the son of Elkanah Flanary b. Ireland and Elizabeth Blueback
  2. 1774 - Lord Dunmore's War. In William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA
  3. 1783, 1785 - on Enoch Osborne's Militia Company rosters. Also John Flannary (brother)(who is also delinquent in 1783). John Flanary m. Phoebe Boggs, sister of James Boggs above. A brother Thomas also appear on the militia musters in Montgomery Co., VA (according to Jenni Smith's Worldconnect database)
  4. September 1787 - Listed as Captain
  5. 1793-4 - Enlisted with the First Company of Rangers for the Defense of Southwest Frontiers of Virginia under Capt. Andrew Lewis.
  6. 13 December 1794 bought 190 acres on the Clinch River in Russell Co., VA with son in law John Marshall
  7. Before 26 January 1802, Died in Russell Co., VA (date is date of proof of will)

Married: Violet Marshall b. 1752

Children: **John William** about 1774 (m. Elizabeth Van Zandt); **Elizabeth** about 1778; **Nancy**; **Silas Sevier** about 1780 (d. 1849 Scott Co., VA, m. Nancy Ervin), **Thomas** 1782 (b. Montgomery (now Grayson) Co., VA, d. Owsley Co., KY, m. (1) 1800 Mary Rebecca Blubaugh, (2) 1816 in Lee Co., VA Elizabeth Parson b. 1792 NC); **James F.** 1783 (d. about 1847 Platte Co., MO m. Rebecca Isaacs and Rachel Benham); **Isaac** about 1786 (b. Montgomery (now Grayson) Co., VA, d. 1871 Lee Co., VA m. Rachel Todd); **Edith** 1787; **Mary** about 1794; **Sarah** 1796; **Rebecca** about 1798

**Forbush, George**

Little could be found so far.

George Forbes was paid for 13 days in Walter Crockett's company during Lord Dunmore's War.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

There is a George Forbes with 1 tithe, 8 slaves, 8 horses and 23 cattle; also a John Forbes 1-0-1-11

(a)George Forbush:

Born 1758 Goochland Co., VA

Married Sarah Ann Logan

(b) George Forbes:

Born about 1730

Married about 1769 in Virginia: Mary Bryan

**Foster, Thomas**

 Below is one possibility for this man (source Larry Cockerham):

 About 1715, born Essex Co., Virginia, the son of John Foster (b, abt 1688 Gloucester Co., VA - d. after 1760 in Orange Co., VA -s/o Robert Foster and Elizabeth Garnett) and Isabella Golding (m. 1713 Essex Co., VA, d/o John Golding Jr. and Cassandra Tucker).

1721 - moved with his parents to a plantation on the south side of the Po River in Spotsylvania Co., VA. His father patented land for 1000 acres in eastern Orange County on Riga Rund just south of what is now Unionville, VA. This land was sold by Thomas and his father, Feb. 1744, to brother-in-law James Garnett of Essex Co., VA.

Prior to 1744 - married Ann Garnett 23 May 1743, Middlesex County, Virginia (d/o Thomas Garnett and Elizabeth Muscoe of Essex Co., VA).

1741 - had a land grant of 400 acres surveyed in Spotsylvania Co. amongst the branches of the Mattapony River. Sold this land in 1744.

1744 - Was of St. Mark's Parish, Orange Co., VA. Leased 150 acres on the north side of the Rapidan River in what is now Culpeper Co., VA.

 Thomas Foster Jr.:

1750 (July 4); born in Orange Co., Virginia

1774 (Oct 8) married Mary Sawyer in Orange Co., Virginia (she died 1774)

1776 (15 Dec) enlisted in Capt. Smith's company, 4th Virginia Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. John Nevill. He received a land warrant (no. 4086) for 100 acres for 3 year's service in the continental line. The warrant was reportedly signed by Patrick Henry and Thomas Meriweather.

1777 (25 Feb) married Frances Jones (b. 8 Jun 1757, Orange Co., VA, d. 4 Dec 1803 Wilkes Co., NC, d/o Hugh Jones and Elizabeth Morton) Her brothers, Morton, Benjamin and George married sisters of Thomas Foster Jr.

Lived in the Elk Creek, Stony Fork area of Wilkes Co., NC

1811 or 1831 (March 21): dies in Wilkes Co., NC.

Children: Anthony (b. abt 1781 m. Lucy Goforth); John (b. 9 July 1782 Orange Co., VA) m. Ann Vannoy [they owned a large farm on the Yadkin River where they owned 30 slaves and were the parent of 15 children.]

 One of these two Thomas's is possibly the one in later Wythe Co., VA who is listed in Herbert's company in 1774. The problem is children being born in Orange Co., VA in the 1780s.

 1774 - In William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, **L**ived in what is now Wythe Co., VA

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. - 2 tithes, 0 slaves, 13 horses, 20 cattle

Also on the 1782 tax list: William Foster 1-0-3-16 and William Foster 1-0-1-3 (One of these Williams is b. about 1740 Augusta Co., VA or Ireland m. Mary Gilmore b. Scotland)

28 Feb. 1791 - will recorded.

**Gleaves, William**

Also spelled Glaves

Born 1745, Augusta Co., VA, son of Matthew Gleaves born about 1715, d. 1760 Augusta Co., VA and Esther

1774 - In William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War. I did not find him on the pay lists.

1779 - Entered bond to collect taxes, Montgomery Co., VA; On jury of trial of Duncan O'Gullion "for maintaining the authority of the King of Great Britain and levying war against the people of the state"

7 Nov 1781 - Proposed as a first lieutenant in Capt. Newell's company - took oath 5 March 1782

2 April 1782 - presents bill for services to Virginia during the Revolution - supplied Capt. Campbell's Company Light Horse Militia of Montgomery County with 16 diets, 16 shelves of oats, also with 200 lbs of beef, and more...

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. - 1 tithe, 2 slaves, 20 horses, 33 cattle; also Michael Glaves 1-0-5-6

23 Nov 1790 - Wythe Co., VA - William Glaves, Lieutenant of militia

13 Dec 1797 - made Captain of militia

7 Jan 1809 - William and wife Peggy deed 420 acres on Cripple Creek to Joseph Bell and Andrew Kincannon

Died 20 May 1820

Married 3 May 1770 in Botetourt (now Wythe) Co., VA: Elizabeth Turk, born 1753, probably in Augusta Co., VA d/o Thomas Turk and Margaret Grove. Thomas Turk the son of Robert Turk b. northern Ireland and Margaret.

Children**: James Turk** (d. 1862, Capt. And Major, War of 1812, m. Melvina Crockett); **Mary Martha** 1774 (b. Fincastle Co., VA d. 1832 Wythe Co., VA m. Andrew Porter b. 1773 Fincastle Co., VA); **Sally** (m. Nathan Allen)

Source: Michael Sheppard's Worldconnect database; New River Notes tax lists

**Goad, Abraham**

 Born 11 April 1740 in Bedford Co., VA; Parents: John Goad b. 27 Nov 1700, North Farnham Parish, Richmond Co., VA and Katherine Jennings born about 1700.

Lived in Pittsylvania County before coming to Fincastle?

1774 - In William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War. I did not find him on the pay lists.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 10 horses, 13 cattle; also William 1-0-1-7

1782 land tax, Montgomery Co., VA 220 acres

1793 Wythe Co., VA personal tax - 1 tithe, 5 horses

1794 Grayson Co., VA tax list - 1 tithe, 3 horses

7 Feb 1800 - received grant of 55 acres on the North Branch of Burks Fork in Grayson Co., VA

His property that was once in Grayson Co., VA now is in Carroll Co., VA

8 January 1816 - died in Anderson Co., TN

 Married: Ann (?Ayers - note two Abrahams are comingled resulting in this last name Ayers - see note below)

Children: James abt 1759 (d. Kanawha Co., WV, m. [Mary Collier](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CollierAaron)); Anne (m. 1793 Wythe Co., VA Robert Lawson); Isham abt 1760 (d. White Co., TN, m. Nancy Reynolds b. 1792 Patrick Co., VA); Catherine abt 1764 (d. Carroll Co., VA, m. Jacob Johann Nester b. Berks Co., PA s/o Frederick Johann Nester and Maria Barbara Parbares); Elizabeth 1767 (m. William E. Hewitt, d. Floyd Co., VA); Mary "Polly" about 1770 (m. Thomas Philips s/o Tobias Phillips and Margaret Jennings d/o Jonathan [Jennings](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#JenningsWilliam) and Diannah Bobbitt); Aris abt 1779; Joshua abt 1785; Note - James is likely the son of a different Abraham (e.g. born 15 March 1709/10 m. Joannah Ayers, this Abraham is the son of Abraham Goad b. before 1660 and Katherine William b. abt 1674, this Abraham (b 1709/10) had a son Robert b. 1750 Halifax Co., VA who died in Grayson Co., VA 1836 & m. Isabelle.

See also [James Cocke](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#cocke000) in the Flower Swift company, another Goad descendant in Carroll Co., VA.

 Source: Worldconnect (Hurshel Debord); New River Notes tax lists

**Green, Barkley (Bartlett)**

Unidentified

1771 - Barkly Green in William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War. In Herbert's Company. I did not find him on the pay lists.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. - 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 8 horses, 22 cattle; also Nathan Green 1-0-1-0; Richard 1-1-3-8; and William 1-0-1-6. Bartlett is listed among citizens of what is now Wythe Co., VA, next to George Forbes and not far from the Montgomerys. The Greene family of Watauga NC/Grayson VA did have some descendants that named their children Bartlett, but the connection to this family is not established.

**Hash, John ("Old")**

Jeff Weaver: "John Hash who ended up on New River was by best guess born in Anne Arundel or Baltimore Co., MD, probably son of Darby Hash and Juda Iscar. "Old John" (ca. 1717-1784) lived in Baltimore County, Maryland until the mid-1750s (might be a bit later, I dont have the references in front of my face) when he lit out. His wife is widely reported to be Rebecca Anderson (who most of us don't really believe). His son (sometimes reported to be a brother) William Hash married Ellender Osborne, generally believed to be a daughter of Ephraim Osborne and thus sister of Captain Enoch Osborne. There are reams and reams of erroneous materials on the Hash family on the internet.

The man on Herbert's militia list is likely to be "Old" John Hash. He had a son John and we think and this man could be him, but there are no records in Montgomery Co., VA for this second John, so I suspect he either died young or did not live on New River. However, see the 1803 entry under Thomas Hash where he is sold land by a John Hash and wife Dosha.

* 1. Born 1717 perhaps in Baltimore Co., Maryland. Parents: probably Darby Hash and Juda Iscar. Lived in Baltimore County until the mid-1750s or later.
  2. About 1742 - Perhaps married Rebecca Anderson (1720-1763) d/o John Anderson (b. before 1694, Hunterdon Co., NJ) and Rebecca Horton. (disputed).
  3. About 1764 - Married second, Elizabeth Sturgill (b. 1735) d/o James Sturgill (1695-1753 Orange Co., VA) and Ann Blackstone (1700-1763 Orange Co., VA). Note the web of family connections: Elizabeth was sister to James Sturgill (m. Ann Callaway) who was the founder of the New River Sturgill family. Ann Callaway's brother Thomas is the founder of the Ashe County Callaway family (he married May Baker, a sister of Andrew Baker). Both the Callaways and Bakers also had marriages to people who came from Louisa Co., VA with last names shared by the Melungeon people (i.e. Mary Callaway, sister of Ann m. Henry Bunch and Andrew Baker m. Mary Bolling). One of Andrew Baker's children, Bolling Baker is said to have married Aracoma, the daughter of the murdered Shawnee chief Cornstalk. Cousins of the Callaways were an important mercantile family in Bedford, Amherst and Campbell Co., VA where they were also leaders in the Whig militia and were participants in the Transylvania Company and the founding of Boonesborough. The Bakers lived on what was Indian land in 1771.
  4. 1774 - In William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War (not on 1771 Herbert list)(not on the pay lists for the War)
  5. 1777 - On list of Enoch Osborne's militia.
  6. 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 3 horses, 15 cattle
  7. 1784 - left will in Montgomery (now Grayson) Co., VA

Children by Rebecca Anderson**: John** born about 1746-1748; **William** about 1748-1750 (see below); **Jane** abt 1751 (m. [Enoch Osborne](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornEnoch), see below); **Mary** 1753 (d. abt 1778 m. John Hall d. Lee Co., VA); **James** 1754; **Thomas** 1756 (see below) (d. 1848 Lawrence Co., MO m. Ruth "Sturgeon" d. 1822 Kentucky, d/o James Sturgill and Ann Callaway); **Nancy** 1758 (m. Richard Hall); **Rebecca** 1758 (d. 1841 Helton Creek, Alleghany Co., NC m. Francis Sturgill (1755-1807) s/o James Sturgill and Ann Callaway); **Jacob** 1760 (d. Madison Co., Arkansas)

**Hash, Thomas**

February 13, 1756: born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia.

1774: Thomas was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

About 1777: married Ruth Sturgeon/Sturgill (b. Jan. 9, 1758 in Orange Co., VA; d. 1822, Kentucky) the d/o James Sturgill (b. 1725 near Tappahannock, Essex Co., VA - d. 1803 Ashe Co., NC, (s/o James Sturgill and Ann Blackstone) and Ann Callaway (1722-abt 1789) (d/o Joseph Callaway of Caroline Co., VA and Catherine). James and Ann are buried at the Old Sturgill Cem., Piney Creek, Alleghany Co., NC (see also Hash family discussion above).

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: Thomas Hash 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 5 horses, 6 cattle

1781, 1783 and 1785 in Osborne's company. At some point he had the rank Ensign.

1798 - migrated to Grenn Co., Kentucky where he lived for 18 years. A John Hash is also listed on the 1800 census there.

1803 - Green Co., KY: Thomas bought a tract of land from John Hash and Dosha, John's wife for one cent. This land was sold in 1821 to William Philpot.

Mid-1830s: Migrated to Lawrence Co., Missouri.

December 05, 1848: Died in Mt. Vernon, Lawrence County, Missouri and is buried in Old Taylor Cemetery, northeast of Mt. Vernon, Missouri.

Children: **Elizabeth** 1778; **Jane** about 1782; **Nancy** 1782; **James** abt 1786 (d. 1816 Green Co., KY m. 1807 Green Co., KY Sarah Martin); **Philip** 1790 (d. 1849 Lawrence Co., MO, m. 1809 Sarah Nance d/o Zachariah Nance and Jane Wilkins); **Mary** 1793; **Ruth** 1794 (d. 1831 Newmanville, Cass Co., IL, m. 1811 Green Co., KY to Robert Nance [1788-1852] s/o Zachariah Nance (1760-1835 Menard or Sangamon Co., IL and Jane Wilkins. Zachariah Nance was b. Charles City Co., VA & was wounded at the Battle of Yorktown 1781.); **William** 1797.

Source Lawrnece Co., Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, April 1976 (via Gene Perkins, Worldconnect), "Grave of Revolutinoary Soldier Dedicated by SAR"; New River Notes tax lists and militia rosters.

**Hash, William**

1748-1750: born in Maryland. Parents: "Old" John Hash (see above) and Rebecca Anderson.

1771 - In William Herbert's Company, Botetourt (now Grayson) Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War - In Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA. Not on the pay lists for the War.

1777, 1781 - On list of Enoch Osborne's militia company

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horses, 8 cattle

1820 died Grayson Co., VA.

Married: Ellender Osborne (about 1748 - 1825) d/o Ephraim Osborne and Betty (?Elizabeth Howard?)

Children: **Margaret** about 1763 (m. Joseph Fields abt 1763 Guildford Co., NC - abt 1844 Henry Co., MO s/o William Fields and Mary McMillan); **John** 1765 (d. 1844 Grayson Co., VA, m. Rebecca Anderson abt 1779-1872 d/o Jacob Anderson and Susan Buchanan); **Vandalia** abt 1769; **Robert** 1772 (d. 1844 Ashe Co., NC, m. Margery Hart (1788-1861) d/o James Hart and Catherine Sizemore); **William Horton** 1775 (d. 1865 Grayson Co., VA m. Nancy Anderson 1778-1862 d/o Jacob Anderson and Susan Buchanan); **Andrew** abt 1780 (d. abt 1845 Whitley Co., KY m. (1) Nancy Hart b. 1784 d/o Peter Hart and (? Dorothy Cantor ?) & (2) Betsy Hendrik McCarthy; **Joseph** 1785 (m. Margaret Halsey b. 1785 NC, d. abt 1850 Grayson Co., VA d/o William Halsey and Rachel Cobb).

**Henson, William**

Married 1761 Ann "Nancy" Bobbitt b. 1741 d/o James Bobbitt d. Halifax (now Pittsylvania) Co., VA and Elizabeth Dalton (Ann is named in her father's will [Alderman]). Eilizabeth d/o [Timothy Dalton](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#DaltonWilliam) b. England and Elizabeth Talbot.

On Pittsylvania Co, VA tax list.

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War - in William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA

Note: There is a John Henson of Enoch Osborne's militia roster 1783, 1785 and a Quaker Jacob Hanson on the Flower Swift list about 1780.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. There are John Henson 1-0-0-0 and Jonathan 1-0-3-1

Children: **Benjamin** (m. Rebecca in Carroll Co., VA); **Elsie B**. "Alicy" 1769 (b. Pittsylvania Co., VA d. 1855 Floyd Co., VA m. 1792 Pittsylvania Co., VA William Tobias Phillips 1770 North Farnham Parish, Richmond Co., VA s/o Tobias Phillips and Mary Margaret "Polly" Jennings d/o Jonathan [Jennings](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#JenningsWilliam) and Diannah Bobbitt); **James H**. 1770 (b. Pittsylvania Co., VA, d. bef. 1830 Grayson Co., VA m. Hannah Phillips);

Source: William Crouch (Worldconnect)

**Herbert, William**

* 1. 9 March 1732/3 Born Bristol, England. Parents: David Herbert and Martha
  2. December 18, 1758 married Sarah Fry in England. She was born about 1745, d. about 1785 in Montgomery (now Wythe) Co., VA.
  3. 20 Apr 1763 - Made an agreement with Col. Chiswell to come to America to work the lead mines in today's Wythe Co., VA. "Herbert indicated he was to act as "manager or conductor" of their "works for smelting and refining ores and metals in the said colony to which art or mystery your orator (Herbert) had been regularly brought up." Also coming over with William Herbert were his father, David Herbert, Sr., his brother David Herbert, Jr., his brother-in-law John Jenkins (who married Wm's sister Mary), Roger Oates, Charles Devereaux and Evan Williams. David Herbert, John Jenkins, Charles Devereaux, Roger Oats and Evan Williams are all mentioned as Tories in Draper manuscript 5QQ68 (1780).
  4. 1769 - Made a Justice of the Peace for Augusta Co., VA
  5. 1769 - One of the founders of Boiling Springs Presbyterian Church on Reed Creek
  6. 1770 - on the formation of Botetourt Co., he was made a Justice of the Peace and a Captain of the militia.
  7. 1774 - Captain of Fincastle county militia in Lord Dunmore's War. Some of his men fought at the Battle of Point Pleasant, while others stayed behind and helped guard the Clinch River frontier with Daniel Boone ([See narrative](javascript:linkAccordion(1,%20'Narr')) for details). At first there was resistance to his leadership by his men, but Herbert himself led his militia company in the Battle of Point Pleasant. After the Battle he was engaged under Col. Fletcher in construction of a fort at the site of the Battle (did not go with Andrew Lewis into Ohio).
  8. Died 1776 in Fincastle (now Wythe) Co., VA. His death was suspicious and the subject of rumors afterwards. His wife married a Mr. Day soon before 1776 was out, and Mr. Day insisted on his wife getting her dower and may have attempted to cut off the children. Since both William Herbert and his children were Tories, Revolutionary politics fed the rumors (Jeff Weaver).

Son William is on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horses, 6 cattle. His order on the tax list is in the midst of the Quakers in what is now Carroll Co., VA (between James Pendry and Charles Davis and not far from Nathan Ward).

Children: **Joanna** 1762 (d. young); **Martha** about 1764; **William** 1765 (d. 1835 Ashe (now Alleghany) Co., NC m. 1787 in SC, Mary Elizabeth Humphries 1768-1835)(note: Dunlop's Worldconnect database has much more on him); **Johanna** 1771 (d. 1855 Little Reed Island Creek, Barren Springs, Wythe Co., VA m. (1) ? Charlton, (2) 1787 Lawrence Stephens b. 1755 Frederick Co., MD, (3) John Early); **Thomas** 1773 (d. Nov 1816 in Sparta, White Co., TN, m. 1792 Wythe Co. Sarah Crockett b. 1773, daughter of James Crockett and Mary Drake -- name morphing to Harbert and descendants to Texas).

Source: [Jeff Weaver narrative](javascript:linkAccordion(1,%20'Narr')); "http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1350784&id=I2185" David Dunlop (Worldconnect); Pay lists for Lord Dunmore's War are on-line courtesy of the "http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/FTAIGUB52YC27TMDS7MFBSQC43S1M9HF4674N4LM13UPPDQGYQ-01001?func=find-m&request=&find\_code=WRD&adjacent=N&find\_base=CLAS36&filter\_code\_2=WYR&filter\_request\_2=&filter\_code\_3=WFM&filter\_request\_3=&filter\_code\_4=WSL&filter\_request\_4=WSL&filter\_request\_4=&x=26&y=8" Library of Virginia (note some of his company is paid with troops of other companies, e.g. Capt. Loonie); Mary Kegley "Early Adventures on Western Waters", Vol III, pps 273-4.

**Hobbs, Thomas**

 Born between 1749 Maryland; Parents Vincent Hobbs b. 1722 Dorchester, England, d. 1808 Washington Co., VA and Mary Shelby b. 1725 Wales, d/o Evan Shelby b. Tregaron, Caridan, Wales and Catherine Davis Morgan. Vincent Hobb's wife was the younger sister of Col. Evan Shelby of the Washington Co., militia (m. Letitia Cox) and she was the aunt of Kentucky Governor Isaac Shelby. The Shelbys migrated to southwest Virginia about 1773.

10 February 1774 Surveyed 68 acres on Cripple Creek in Fincastle (now Wythe) Co, VA

October 1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In William Herbert's Company. His uncle Evan Shelby was an officer at the Battle of Point Pleasant. Thomas's name is not on those who were paid for fighting. A Vincent Hobbs was paid in ensign Henry Patten's company (Fincastle Co.)

23 August 1781 - 200 acres on Moccasin Creek (settled there maybe by 1773)

30 April 1782 - 200 acres on Moccasin Creek

9 March 1786 - 150 acres both sides of Martinson Creek, Washington Co., VA

8 November 1786, 160 acres both sides of Copper Creek, Washington Co., VA

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

 The following seems to happen a bit late for this fellow but was reported in some Worldconnect files (I would like to see the documentation)

1853: Died, Big Piney, Monroe Co., TN

Married: Nancy Hall

Children: Joel after 1800 (m. Rachel); Thomas about 1809 (b. KY, m.Eleanor, moved to Indiana and Illinois)

 Source: John H. Rose (Worldconnect, his source was Annals of Southwest Virginia by Lewis Preston Summers)

**Huston, Robert**

 I could not identify the Robert Huston/Houston with southwest Virginia ties.

1774 - A Thomas Huston (or Heston) was paid for 108 day's service in Lord Dunmore's War (Crockett's Company) and a William Huston for 13 day's service under Lieut. William Edmonston.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Jennings, William**

16 December 1750 - born in Bedford Co., VA: Parents Jonathan Jennings (1730-1785 Mercer Co., VA) and Diannah Bobbitt.(1730 Halifax Co., VA-1795 Mercer Co., VA). Jonathan Jennings was the son of Thomas Jennings and Elizabeth Ogle. Diannah was the d/o James Bobbitt 1707 and Elizabeth [Dalton](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#DaltonWilliam) 1715.

His family relocated to Pittsylvania Co., VA before coming to Fincastle (now Carroll) Co., VA.

About 1773 - William married Elizabeth Ogle d/o Thomas Ogle b. 1721 New Castle, DE - d. 1802 Grayson Co., VA and Elizabeth Robeson b. 1721.

1771 - In William Herbert's company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War - in Herbert's company

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 3 horses, 11 cattle

15 October 1843 - He died in Carroll Co., VA.

Children: Diannah abt 1774 (m. John Durnell); Elias abt 1775; Thomas 1778 (m. Sarah Clifton); Jonathan 1780 (m. Anne [Henson](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HensonWilliam) d/o Benjamin Henson); Elizabeth abt 1787; Sarah 1789; James 1794; Robert abt 1798 William 1798 (m. Anne Henson d/o James Henson and Hannah Phillips); Amos 1800; Edmond 1803 (m. Elizabeth [Dalton](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#DaltonWilliam) b. 1807 d/o John Bass Dalton and Elizabeth Edwards)

**Jones, Stephen**

I am stumped.

About 1735 born in Wales?

1774 - a George Jones served on the Clinch frontier with Lieutenant John Cox's (Looney's company) during Lord Dunmore's War. He is associated with Doswell Rogers, the Wallings, Cornelius Roberts and Micajah Bunch on Looney's pay list.

1781, 1783, 1785 - Enoch Osborne's militia roster; delinquent 3 Feb 1783.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horses, 7 cattle - his name is near the Penningtons, David Collins and Stephen and Jonathan Osborne's.

1795 - died Grayson Co., VA

Children: Samuel 1760 (d. 1824 m. Celia Creech (1764-1853)) Note: this Samuel often proposed to be a child of Samuel Jones and Agnes Shepherd.

Note: The Baptist minister Vinson (Vincent) Jones appears on the 1771 William Herbert militia company roster. He is later a justice of the peace in Wilkes (Ashe) Co., NC. He came from Rowan Co., NC where he was on the 1768 tax list near Daniel Boone and Morgan Bryant. He may have been born in New York as there is a Vincent Jones (m. Ruth Tooker) there of about the right age to be his father (odd coincidence if not a relative, that first name, otherwise).

**Jones, William**

Welsh names...I am stumped...

About 1758. He was born.

1771 - William Herbert's Company. George Jones is next to him on the list and he is near the Keiths and Joseph Wallen. George served on the Clinch frontier during Lord Dunmore's War with Lieut. John Cox.

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War. In William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA

1782, On Elk Creek militia roster

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Probably not the William Jones who married Jane Sturgill. This William is likely b. 1789 (perhaps s/o Henry Jones and Sallie Lightfoot).

**Keith, George**

About 1749, born in Virginia. Parents: Cornelius Keith (b. 1715 Scotland, d. 1808 Pickens Co., SC s/o Cornelius Keith and Elizabeth Johnston or s/o James Keith b. Scotland) and Mary Bohanon (b. abt 1720)(they m. in Pittsylvania now Henry Co., VA and had slaves). Mary was Cornelius' second wife, he first married abt 1742 Juda Thompson. The Keiths came to Pittsylvania Co., VA from the Roanoke River, Brunswick Co., VA.

1771 - William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA - also his father Cornelius Keith (3 tithes).

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA. He is not on the pay lists.

There is a Daniel Keith, 1782, Elk Creek Militia

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horses, 6 cattle; Also Daniel 1-0-1-2, and Reuben 1-0-1-4

The Keiths were Baptists. George's brother Cornelius was a Colonel (Whig) in the Revolution.

I found no wife or children for George.

**Landreth, William**

Also spelled Landers, Landrop  
about 1740-1742. He is born in Augusta Co., VA. Two different sets of parents have been proposed: Thomas Landreth and (Martha?) McKinley or Jedediah Baxter Landreth b. 1712 Northumberland, England and McKinely Downs.

1771 - In William Herbert's Company, Botetourt (now Grayson) Co., VA

1774 - In William Herbert's militia company (Lord Dunmore's War), Fincastle Co., VA. Not on the pay lists.

1777, 1781, 2 April 1783, 1785 - on Enoch Osborne's militia roster. Also a Nathaniel Landreth in the same company 1781-5 (appears to be Nathaniel b. 1760 m. Mary Grayson s/o Jedediah Landreth and McKinley Downs).

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 6 horses, 7 cattle (Wm Landers)

4 April 1801 Dies, Ashe Co., NC

 Married: Kissiah(?)

Children: Stephen 1766 (m. Jane); Thomas 1768; David 1770; William 1774; Sarah 1776; Abigail 1778; Jane 1780 (m. William Baldwin s/o Elisha Baldwin); Lydia 1892; Rebecca 1784.

 Source: Worldconnect; New River Notes militia rosters and tax lists

**Lee, Clement**

* 1. 1730 - Clement Lee was born in Freehold, Middlesex Co., NJ. His parents are David Lee b. before 1688 in Burlington Co., NJ - d. 1748 in old Lunenburg (now Charlotte?) Co., VA and Elizabeth Clement.  David Lee (Clement's father) was a soldier in the 5th Company of Col. Thomas Farmer's Regt of NJ Militia, 1715, and a constable in Middlesex Co., NJ.  He moved to VA about 1742. He left a will in Lunenburg (or Halifax) county 1748.  Note: The places and time of his immigration from NJ suggest that David may have been a victim of the Coxe Affair (someone please check NJ court records)
  2. 1758 Clement was in Col Abraham Maury's Company, Halifax Co., VA, James Dillard Captain.  Also in the company were John Blevins Sr. and Jr., William Blevins Sr. and James Blevins (relatives of his wife).
  3. Matthew Talbot, Gent., Sherrif of Lunenburg Coutny vs. Clement Lee, deft.  Not found...returnable to next court.  The Lees seem to have left old Lunenburg Co., VA just before 1760, with court cases for debt pending.
  4. Clement Lee comigrated with families identified as Long Hunters (like Blevins and Walling) and as mixed race (Saponi Indian/European) from old Lunenburg Co., VA going west.
  5. 1774, In William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, from Fincastle Co., VA (lived in present day Grayson Co., VA).  This company participated in the Battle of Point Pleasant, but Clem Lee's name is not on the pay lists for the War.
  6. 1777, On the roster of Capt. John Cox's militia company, Montgomery Co., VA.  This company mutinied in 1779 (refused to participate and captured their own commanders).  His son William is on the 1777 list of this same company and is on the 1782 roster of the Elk Creek militia company.
  7. 1780, "Petition of [James Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Robertsfamily), Jesse Meeks and [William Riddle](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RiddellWilliam) received as members of the community as long as they behave as Good Citizens" (these are Tory leaders)...  in the same court session:  - [William Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#roberts),  [Neal Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RobertsNeal), Moses Johnson, Richard Green, Richard Wright, Clem Lee and George Herd were restored their property "as nothing appears against them in regard to them being enemies of the State."
  8. 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 6 horses, 14 cattle (typical)
  9. Also:  Jesse Lee 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horses, 0 cattle; Joseph Lee 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 6 horses, 5 cattle; William Lee 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horses and 3 cattle
  10. 1808, Clement Lee was on the Warren Co., KY tax list.

Clement Lee married [Sarah Walling](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Wallenfamily) born 1730 probably in Frederick Co., MD, the daughter of Elisha Walling and Mary Blevins.

Their son William Lee (b. about 1757, d. 1814 Bledsoe Co., TN) m. Elizabeth Ingram (b. about 1760 - d. about 1835 in Orange CO., IN - is she a member of the Ingram family noted for Tory associations?). Other children???

Source: Martha G. Lee (Lee Genforum 8187); Worldconnect files; Mary E.V. Hill web page (Wm Riddell); New River Notes tax lists and militia musters;

**Long, Henry**

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War; In William Herbert's company. Not on the pay lists.   There is a John Long who served 82 days in Crockett's company.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 6 horses, 8 cattle;

Proposed Henry Long #1

Married Anna Catherine

Children: Ann Long, b. 25 April 1762 Virginia (d. December 1846 Russell Co., VA m. 1792 Wythe Co., VA Nicholas Honaker); Andrew b. abt 1770 (m. 1809 Mary Litton)

Proposed Henry Long #2

Son of Henry Long (d. Rockingham Co., VA, s/o Philip Long b. Germany) and Barbara Pence (children Henry, Paul, Mathias and Nicholas)

Married Lydia Bishop 1785 in Montgomery Co., VA (d/o Hans Johannes Bishoff and Margaretha Overmeyer) - note Henry and Barbara sometimes have a different Henry attached to them as a son - who goes to Mecklenburg Co., NC instead of old Montgomery Co., VA and m. Anna Catherine Pence. In fact their is confusion in this line.

**Maughan, James**

Unidentified1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In William Herbert's Company Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**McDaniel, James**

Not sure of genealogy.

Lived in Pittsylvania Co., VA before moving west of the Blue Ridge (probably, although there are others of this name possible too). If Pittsylvania County is correct then he is probably the son of Moses McDaniel (Jeff Weaver, source).

1771 - William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, William Herbert's company, but not on the pay lists.

1777, 1782, 1783 - John Cox's militia Company

About 1782 - Captain of Militia on his own roster...

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**McKee, Alexander**

 Unidentified

1771, 1774 - In William Herbert's company

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Montgomery, John**

 Born about 1725, Donegal, Ireland, son of James Montgomery (1690 Ireland-1756 Augusta Co., VA [s/o Hugh Montgomery and Jane Hamilton]) and Anne Thomson

1750s - Captain in French and Indian War; Received 3000 acres in payment in 1780.

1770 - Justice of the Peace, Botetourt Co., VA

25 May 1771 - Bought 646 acres near Buffalo Lick on Reed Creek in present day Wythe Co., VA from Thomas Walker.

1 August 1771 - Wife Agnes sold 135 acres of 25 May land to William Montgomery for 100 pounds.

1773 - On committee for setting up Fincastle County. Served as a Justice of the Courts of Chancery and Oyer and Terminer.

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War - In William Herbert's Company. He was switched to Walter Crockett's company, according to the pay lists, and it appears from the number of days served (108) that he and William and Robert Montgomery were present at the Battle of Point Pleasant (all in Crockett's company).

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list 1 tithe, 4 slaves, 5 horses, 40 cattle; quite a number of other Montgomeries on the tax list, James 1-8-10-27 and Joseph 1-2-28-25 and Samuel 2-0-14-24 and Thomas 1-1-10-19 and William 1-0-12-29 all being fairly well to do as well as a number of others less well to do (sons probably).

Died 1802 Fort Chiswell, Wythe Co., VA

John was married 28 Nov 1753, Augusta or Botetourt Co., VA to Ann Crockett (b. 1736 Augusta Co., VA, d. 1798 Wythe Co., VA, daughter of Samuel Crockett 1694 Ireland [s/o James Crockett and Martha Montgomery] - 1749 Augusta Co., VA and Esther Thompson)

Their children: **Esther** 1755 (d. 1841 Gerrard Co., KY m. Robert Montgomery b. 1752 s/o Robert Montgomery b. Donegal, Ireland and Mary White); **John** 1758; **James** 1757 or 1759 (d. 1813 Gerrard Co., KY m. Jane Lindsey) ; **Samuel** 1760; **Joseph** 1762; **Anne** abt 1766 (m. James Craig); **Elizabeth** abt 1769; **Catherine** 1772 (d. 1833 Wythe Co., VA m. Samuel Crockett b. 1767 VA s/o Samuel Crockett b. 1735 [s/o Samuel Crockett and Esther Thompson] and Jane Steen Armstrong); **Silas** 1773; **William** 1776; **Rachel** 1779 (m. Samuel Graham); **Nancy** 1782.

Source: Worldconnect (especially note in John Branaman database)

**Murray, Morgan**

 Born about 1755 in Baltimore Co., MD, son of Thomas Murray and Henrietta Maria Jones (see below)

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, in William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

will in 1805 listing his children (Morgan, Shaderack, Elizabeth, Christopher, Ruth Ann, Mary, Thomas, and Sarah)

Died before 1830 in Tennessee

Married ? Henderson

Children: **John** 1783, **Thomas** about 1784 (b. Washington Co., TN & d. Campbell Co., TN m. Leah Ford b. 1786 d/o Stephen Ford b. 1765 in Baltimore Co., MD and Ruth Stevenson); **Morgan** 1785 (m. 1812 in Washington Co., TN Sarah Ford d/o Stephen Ford and Ruth Stevenson); **Elizabeth** 1800

**Murray, Thomas**

 Born about 1720 in Baltimore Co., Maryland, son of Morgan Murray (s/o James Murray b. 1665 Tullibardine, Scotland and Jemima Morgan) and Sarah Hawkins

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, in William Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Died 1805 in Washington Co., TN (will 5 September 1802)

Married (1) **Henrietta Maria Jones** by 19 August 1728 in Baltimore Co., MD d/o Philip Jones 1701 Anne Arundel Co., MD and his first wife Anne Rattenbury (2) about 1761, **Margaret Jones** b. 12 March 1723 in St. Paul Parish, Baltimore Co., MD d/o Philip Jones 1701 Anne Arundel Co., MD and his second wife Jemima Murray.

Children: **Morgan** b. about 1755 in Baltimore Co., MD (see above); **Shaderack** 1756 (d. Washington Co., TN, m. Hannah Perry); **Elizabeth** about 1758; **Christopher** abt 1760**; Ruth** abt 1762; **Ann** abt 1764; **Mary** abt 1766; **Thomas** 27 July 1768; **Sarah** abt 1770.

**Newell, James**

1771 - In William Herbert's Company, James Newell Jr. (2 tithes)

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War) - James was a Lieutenant in William Herbert's company and was at the Battle of Point Pleasant. When Herbert's company was split after the Battle, Lieut. Newell led the portion of the company that crossed into the Ohio country with Andrew Lewis.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: James Sr. 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 7 horses, 9 cattle; James Jr. 1 tithe, 4 slaves, 7 horses, 21 cattle; also John 1-0-6-8, John 1-0-19-10 and William 1-0-8-14 and another James 0-2-8-7

Note: James Newell's journal is in the Lyman Draper collection (Mss. 11ZZ1-12)

**Newell, Samuel**

 1774 - Served 104 days in Capt. Herbert's company, but on the pay list he is marked redistribute James Donald. From this notation I would guess that Donald served in his place or Newell could not pick up his money.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Osborne family**

Ephraim Osborne, the patriarch of the Osborne families in the New River valley and three of his sons, Enoch, Jonathan, and Robert along with Ephraim's brother Stephen were members of the Herbert company. This family came to the New River valley very early (1765 or 6) from the Yadkin River valley (i.e. the Bryant Settlement or the "Jersey Settlement" in Rowan Co., NC). Before North Carolina, their origin is more obscure, but Rita Sutton2 says that family legends place them as from New Jersey. Their naming pattern is quite consistent with the New Jersey Osborne family that originated in Connecticut and before that in England, but the connection to this family has not been established. It is possible that they instead are more recent immigrants from England or Scotland or Ireland who migrated to North Carolina from Pennsylvania (Charles Osborne hypothesis). It is now believed that the supposed connection to a Jonathan Osborne and a Greta Holman is a genealogical hoax played on a customer by a "professional" genealogist about 1947, and propagated like wild-fire via the internet. In fact we know the names of the parties involved in the hoax.

Osborne's fort was on New River near the mouth of Saddle Creek. This is located a mile or two west of Independence, Grayson County, Virginia and is marked by a small monument to the cemetery that used to be there. If you take the bridge a few hundred yards west of this marker you are in North Carolina. This fort was one of two built along New River in today's Grayson County for protection from Indians and Tories during the Revolution. The other was built downstream (to the northeast) at Cox's place.

The Osborne's religious affiliation was changeable gravitating from Presbyterianism to the Baptists and later to the Methodists.

The Jersey Settlement has an interesting origin which is discussed [HERE](http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/mckstmerjersey.htm).

The most authoritative genealogy (IMO) on the internet for the Osborne family is "http://home.att.net/%7eosborne-origins/" Osborne Origins by Lee Osborne.

Go to the following web site for DNA results: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~tlosborne/AusburnSurnameProject/> . A descendant of Ephraim Osbornes has results, but so far no New Jersey or Connecticut Osbornes have submitted a sample. There are six other lines present unrelated to Ephraim including the Henrico Co., VA line (no match).

References: (1) Wiley Winton Osborne - His Ancestors and Descendants by Carol Osborne Hackett and Myrtle Greer Johnson (thanks Emily). (2) Early Osborne Alley Families On Clinch & New River by Rita Kennedy Sutton.

Unlike many members of Herbert's company, the Osbornes appear to have been consistent Whigs during the Revolution. Enoch was a Captain on the Whig side in the Revolution. The pension applications of Jonathan Osborne, David Cox and John Osborne son of Robert, indicate this as well. The one question mark is how enthusiastic they would be in the attack on the Cherokee, to which their family later was tied to in marriage (the lack of enthusiasm of the New River men was noted by the commanders of the attacks on the Cherokee in 1777, and Robert Osborne refused to take the oath of allegience in 1777). Other questions along this line remain as well as it appears that the mixed race Cherokees they were associated with later on fought on the Whig side as well. Most of their neighbors in New River were neutral or favored the King.

**Osborn, Enoch**

Probably born in the Yadkin valley of North Carolina about 1750, the son of Ephraim Osborne below and son, brother or nephew to the other Osbornes in Herbert's company. Enoch probably hunted in the area that is now Watauga Co., NC before settling on New River because in 1764 he and his brothers Solomon and Ephraim were surprised by Indians while sleeping. His brother Solomon was killed but he and Ephraim escaped in their nightclothes in the dark. He moved to what is now Grayson County at the Osborne's Fort location called the Osborne Settlement about 1765. His land survey for 260 acres was entered on 14 December 1774 in a Survey Book now kept in Christiansburg. Like the other settlers in the area he purchased his land from the [Loyal Land Company](javascript:linkAccordion(7,%20'loyal')). He was listed in William Herbert's Company, 1771, Botetourt (now Grayson) Co., VA.

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Enoch was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier. He is listed as a sergeant.

He was commisioned as Lieutenant in the Revolution by a committee of Fincastle County on April, 1776. He had a company raised by 1777 and was a Captain of militia. This company participated in Col. William Christian's attack on the Cherokee (Jonathan Osborne RW pension application). In 1777 when this company was asked to take the Oath of Allegience 26 of 32 of those present signed, including Enoch, his father and his brothers Ephraim and Stephen. His brother Robert refused. In 1779 his company saw duty on the Clinch River frontier. In the summer of 1779 his company mutinied as did the Cox company and captured the commanders of the companies (i.e. Enoch Osborne and John Cox). They were freed unharmed, but clearly the majority of his neighbors were that year opposed to the war. Colonel William Preston sent Col. Crockett to put down the rebellion. Apparently some deal was made and new militia companies were formed and the rebels appear again on the militia rolls in the subsequent years. It is not known how many men from Osborne's company participated in the Battle of King's Mountain and other fights in North Carolina in 1780-2. Enoch himself furnished supplies for the Washington County militia when it returned from King's Mountain (Montgomery Co. Court Records, 7 May 1782) and forage for 10 horses from Capt. Dan Morgan's company. By family tradition, Enoch Osborne is said to have participated at King's Mountain. Wade Eller thought that his company participated under William Preston at the Battle of Guilford Court House in March 1781. There is no documentation to support these last two traditions. He remained Captain of this company until 1787.

In 1779 he was made a member of the "Commission of the peace of this County" (Montgomery), a job that combined Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. He served in this job until at least 1787. He acted from 1781 on as an assignee for person buying and selling land. When Wythe was split from Montgomery in 1790 he was made a Justice of the Peace for Wythe and when Grayson was split from Wythe in 1793 he assumed that office for Grayson County and held that office until 1809. In 1792, Enoch entertained the Methodist Bishop Asbury. He died before 18 September 1818 in Grayson Co., Virginia.

In the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list he had 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 20 horses, and 22 cattle (compared to his neighbors and brothers he was wealthy). After the Revolution he was involved in acquiring land confiscated from Tories (Jeff Weaver). In 1793 (Wythe personal tax list) he had 2 tithes, 3 slaves (>16 years old) and 6 horses. In 1796 he had 2 tithes, 3 slaves and 4 horses. In 1805 he owned 2 slaves and 7 horses (he deeded 211 acres to son Enoch in 1805). He is the only Osborne in Grayson County in 1793, 1796 and 1805 that owned slaves. At his death he owned 5 slaves worth $300-500 each, one Chichasaw Indian stud horse, one whiskey still, and various cattle. In the 1796 land tax list there are three mentions of men named Enoch Osborne listed with 211, 140 and 260 acres of land respectively (could be 1-3 men). He also bought land in 1790 in Wilkes Co., NC (180 acres on New River, and a 100 acre tract on the Yadkin). He bought 200 acres on Lewis Creek and bought numerous tracts on Elk Creek in present day Alleghany Co., NC.

Enoch Osborne was married to Jane Hash the daughter of [John Hash](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#HashJohn) (b. 1717 Baltimore Co., MD or in New Jersey, d. 1782 Montgomery (now Grayson) Co., VA) and Rebecca Anderson (daughter of John Anderson b. before 1694 in Hunterdon Co., NJ and Rebecca Horton). John Hash is said to be the son of a John Hash Sr. and Ellender Osborne (perhaps a relative). John Hash, 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 3 horses, 15 cattle

Enoch and Jane had the following children: **Enoch** (m. Mary Livesay [daughter of Thomas Livesay b. England and Margaret Stones] and lived and died in Grayson Co.), **Zachariah** (m. Charity Reeves, daughter of [George Reeves](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ReevesGeorge) and Jane Burton and removed to Alleghany Co., NC), **Ruth** (b. 26 Dec 1770 VA, d. 13 Nov 1851 Ashe Co., NC , m. Joshua Cox, son of [David Cox](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CoxDavid) - Ruth and Joshua lived and died in Grayson Co., VA), **Mary** "Polly" (m. George Howell, son of James Howell), **Hannah** (m. Charles Copeland and removed to Vermillion Co., IL), **Jane** (m. George Reeves, son of [George Reeves](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ReevesGeorge) and Jane Burton and removed to Ashe Co., NC), **Annie** (m. Samuel Robinette [son of John Robinette and Mary] and removed to Scott Co., VA), **Rebecca** (m. Samuel Cox, son of [David Cox](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CoxDavid)), **Abigail** (m. John Goss [a Goss was among the Tories captured and hung by Benjamin Cleveland in 1781]) and **Sarah** (m. Moses Dixon, son of Thomas Dixon b. Scotland and Nancy McMillan and removed to Alleghany Co., NC).

**Osborn, Ephraim**

 There are two possibilities for this Ephraim and they are father and son. It is likely that the man in Herbert's company is the younger Ephraim, based on age. Both are discussed here.

**Ephraim Osborne Sr.**

Ephraim Osborne is the patriarch of the Osborne families of the New River valley. One local historian says he was a fur trader based in the Yadkin River who made trips into the wilderness to the west. By the time of Lord Dunmore's war he was no longer a young man.

Charles Osborne: "Concerning the origin of my ancestor Ephriam Osborn Sr. died ca 1795 Grayson Co Va. He was in Rowan Co NC in 1753, and in a series of moves ended up on the Virginia side of New River about 1766. Before North Carolina, family legend places him in Pennsylvania, but for a short time before North Carolina, in Virginia on his trip south. He had no connection to the established Thomas Osborne line of Chesterfield Co Virginia."

Note that in both the Hackett and Sutton histories they cite family legends for a New Jersey origin instead of Pennsylvania as given by Charles above.

Rita Sutton, "Early Osborne Alley Families" and Carol Hackett's documentation for Ephraim Osborne:

* 1. In Rowan Co. NC by 1753 (RW pension #58912 for Jonathan Osborne).
  2. On 1759 Rowan tax list.
  3. 1761 - Ephraim Osborn found in Capt. Caleb Osborn's tax district, Forks of the Yadkin
  4. 1762 - Ephraim is a witness in a court case - last record in North Carolina
  5. 1765-6 presumed to have moved to Virginia based on documentation of his sons (e.g. RW pension #58912)
  6. 1772 - On Fincastle Co., VA tax list.
  7. 1774 - Ephraim has land surveyed in Montgomery Co., VA (largest of the Osborne tracts, [Loyal Land](javascript:linkAccordion(7,%20'loyal')) grant)
  8. 1774 - William Scott filed suit against Ephraim (suit abated 1779)
  9. 1777 - An Ephraim Osborne Sr. and Jr. both appear on Capt. Enoch Osborne's militia list, Ephraim Sr. took the oath of Allegience
  10. 1779 - paid for patrolling while in the militia.
  11. 1781 - Ephraim Osborne Sr. is on the militia list marked "not fit", and as a Lieutenant.
  12. 3 Mar 1786 Ephraim Osborn on revenue tax list in Montgomery Co. VA (now Grayson Co.)
  13. 28 Oct 1789 still living in same area with property on both sides of Saddle Creek.
  14. 23 Apr 1794, exempted from paying the county levy.
  15. 1795 - His land is transferred to David Pew (presumably he has died)

Ephraim's wife was named Betty (Elizabeth). Some oral histories (e.g. Osbornes of Harlan Co., KY) say she was a Howard. She is not Elizabeth WELLS Howard. The Elizabeth Howard who married a Wells and is mentioned in Joshua Howard's will is documented to have stayed married to Mr. Wells in Maryland having many children there and never went to North Carolina.

Ephraim and Betty's documented children are **Robert** Osborne m. Ann (see below); **Solomon** Osborne (killed by Indians while hunting, 1764) m. Nancy Davidson; **Enoch** Osborne m. Jane Hash (see above); **Jonathan** Osborne m. (1) Nancy Howell, (2) Agnes Wells and (3) Mary; **Ephraim** Osborne (Jr.) (see below) m. Mary Brock (daughter of Aaron Brock [aka Cutsawah or Red Bird] and a Cherokee mother) - died in Harlan Co., KY. There may have daughters, but there is little documentation. The ones proposed are **Ellender** Osborne m. William Hash; **Nancy** Osborne m. George Livesay; and **Chloe** Osborne m. George Howard. It is thought that Ephraim's children were born between 1743 and 1765.

The Clinch River Valley line originates with Caleb Osborne m. Hannah (Howard?). He is suspected to be the brother of this Ephraim Osborne as they appear together in Rowan Co., NC (Rita Sutton).

**Ephraim Osborne Jr.**

* 1. born 1754 in Rowan Co., NC
  2. 1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Ephraim was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.
  3. Ephraim signed the loyalty oath to the Whig cause in 1777, but he was apparently no enthusiastic supporter of the War against the Cherokee for in 1779 the Montgomery County records show that he was brought before the court for lack of attendance in his brother's militia company musters. The court ordered him to board a sloop on the Chesapeake Bay or join his brother's company which was at time on duty in the Clinch River valley. He chose the latter course and is shown to have been paid for 33 days of guarding the frontier from Indian attacks.
  4. He was also on the Osborne Company militia list in 1781.
  5. 1785 - residing in North Carolina
  6. 1799 - his name appeared along with Solomon Osborne Sr. and Solomon Osborne Jr. on a petition in Hawkins Co., TN
  7. 1802 - On the tax list in Knox Co., KY, living on the Cumberland River in a part of Knox that became Harlan Co. in 1819.
  8. Ephraim filed a pension application in Perry Co., KY 8 Sept. 1834. His duty, under his brother Enoch primarily consisted of being a scout on the frontier. He went into Cherokee Territory under Col. Christian but says the Indians sued for peace and there was no fighting. They went on to Dragging Canoe Town and burnt the place. He also served on the Clinch frontier under Capt. Frederick Edwards after the Tories. "He again went with Capt. Brummett as a guard of Ammunition from the Lead Mines across the Flour Gap to North Carolina and delivered. the ammunition he thinks to Capt. McGraw. They stayed several days at the Lead Mines waiting for the load and he thinks was one month this time. He was several times in scouting parties after the Tories, but don't now remember enough to tell the officers nor describe the trip." The pension was denied.
  9. He died November 09, 1852 in Harlan Co., Kentucky.

Ephraim married Mary Brock (b. before 1774, d. between 1830-1840 in Harlan Co., KY), the daughter of Aaron Brock, sometimes called by his Cherokee name Cutsawah or Red Bird and a Cherokee woman called Sarah. She was a sister to Jesse Brock who fought on the Whig side in the Revolution. It appears that Ephraim or his descendants were present at the Massacre at Yahoo Falls in 1810 on the side of the Cherokee. After this attack, the mixed race Cherokee ceased to exist in Kentucky as Indians and were assimilated into the white population.

The children of Ephraim Osborne Jr. and Mary Brock were: Jesse, Rhoda, Hiram, Ephraim (d. after 1860 Harlan Co., KY m. Lucy Saylor); Rebecca (m. Benjamin Howard); and Mary (m. Amon Brock, son of Jesse Brock and Rebecca Howard. Rebecca was the daughter of Samuel Howard and Frances Dryden).

**Osborn, Jonathan**

 Rita Sutton time line:

* 1. Jonathan was baptized 2-13-1753 in the Moravian church.
  2. 1771 - In William Herbert Militia company, Botetourt (now Grayson) Co., VA
  3. 15 Dec 1774 he obtained a [Loyal Company](javascript:linkAccordion(7,%20'loyal')) land grant of 132 acres on the west side of New River. He lived on the Old Mill Rd. between the furnace and Enoch Osborne on New River near Fox Creek.
  4. 1782 - He receives a treasury warrant survey of 200 acres on New River. Part of a larger tract assigned him from Enoch Osborne assignee of Walter Crockett. Personal tax list, Montgomery Co., VA - Ozburn, Jonathan 0 slaves, 1 horse, 9 cattle
  5. April 1791 - James Ward assigned him 150 acres on the waters of New River. Jonathan and Mary sold part of this tract to Nathan Ward in 1802. In 1828 he sold 100 acres from this tract to Benjamin Ward.
  6. In the 1796 Grayson Co. land tax list Jonathan has 150 acres of land valued at 50 pounds.
  7. 12 Nov 1832, now living in Ashe Co., NC he filed a Revolutionary War pension application (#58912). He stated he was 80 years old and born on the Forks of the Yadkin. He removed to the Hollow of Surry in his youth for a few years after which he moved with his father to New River where he lived for 63 years. Enoch Osborne was his brother and his captain. His first 3 months were spent at Osborne's fort, but then they marched against the Cherokee under Col. Christian and Major Shelby. They marched into Indian country and burned some towns while others captitulated. He was on many expeditions later against the Tories. The pension was granted and he was paid $20 per year.

Jonathan m. first Nancy Howell, a daughter of James Howell; he married second Agnes Wells (24 Sept 1796); third he married Mary (by 1802) (she is NOT a Swift, this is another, later Jonathan Osborne in KY).

According to a great grandson in Tennessee, Jonathan raised 18 sons and numerous daughters.

Children of Jonathan Osborne and Nancy Howell: **William** b. 1784 m. Mary**; Jacob**; **Rachel** m. [Elisha Blevins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BlevinsFamily); **David**; **Seth**; **Elias** m. Sarah Sizemore (daughter of George Sizemore [Virginia Indian descendant] and Anna Hart) -- Elias' son Solomon m. Martha Arms, a mixed race Cherokee woman who fled to WV to avoid the Trail of Tears; **Joshua**; **Josiah**; **Johannah**; **Sarah**; **Andrew**; **Nancy**

Children of Jonathan Osborne and Agnes Wells: **Stephen** b. 21 Feb 1801 m. Mary Vanover ;

Children of Jonathan Osborne and Mary: **George** b. 1803 m. Mary Baldwin (daughter of Elisha Baldwin); **Tabitha** b. 1805 m. Joshua Cole (son of Charles Cole and Elizabeth Stoneman [Quaker]), **Caleb** b. 1805; **Enoch** b. 1807 and **Mary** b. 1811.

**Osborn, Robert**

 Rita Sutton supplies the following time line for Robert:

* 1. Married to Ann
  2. 1763 - Living in Shenandoah Co., VA
  3. 1765 - Living in Rowan (now Forsythe) Co., NC; a son Ephraim b. 1-15-1765 baptized in the Moravian Church at Salem.
  4. 1771 - In William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA (now Grayson Co., VA)
  5. 3 May 1774 - defendant in a suit brought by William Herbert; the following month defendant in a suit brought by William Scott. Both suits were later abated.
  6. 1777 - in Enoch Osborne's militia company. Robert refused to take the oath of fidelity to the Whig side in the Revolution in 1777, but did take the oath later. 1781 - on the militia muster marked "not fit".
  7. In 1782 he turned in a list of supplies he had furnished for the Whig cause (Montgomery Court Order Records, page 332).
  8. 1789 - living on the north side of New River on Fox Creek or Grassy Creek
  9. 1797 - living in Wilkes (now Ashe) Co., NC in Capt. Weaver's district with sons John and Robert.
  10. 1800 - Ashe Co., NC census, Robert and wife born before 1755 with 3 sons 16-26 and 2 daughters under 16. John, Bartholomew and Jeremiah were living nearby (26-45).
  11. 1805 - his son John had moved to Barren Co., KY. Robert and his wife had moved there by 1810 (census).
  12. 1820 - Some of Robert's children have removed to Crawford Co., IN.
  13. His son John, born 16 April 1763 in Shenandoah Co., VA and who died in Linn Co., Iowa applied for a Revolutionary War pension November 1832 in Fountain Co., IN. He states he entered the service May 1, 1780 in Enoch Osborne's company and marched to Whitton Station now in TN. In 1781 he served a second time in Osborne's company and went to Blackmore Station and Bean Station to defend the frontier against Indian attack. He volunteered a third time to serve under William Campbell and went to North Carolina scouting for Tories. In his 4th tour he served under Capt. Gambrell, of the Light Dragoons, who was under Benjamin Cleveland in quest of Tories in Ashe Co., NC. He says that Enoch Osborne is his uncle.

Children of Robert Osborne: **John** Osborne (1763-1854 Iowa) m. Sarah Stewart (daughter of John Stewart [killed by Indians while on a hunting trip with Daniel Boone in Kentucky in 1770] and Hannah Boone, b. Berks Co., PA. Hannah is the sister of Daniel Boone the famous frontiersman and the daughter of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan, who migrated from PA where they were Quakers to the forks of the Yadkin in NC in 1751 where they were Baptists);    **Ephraim** (baptized 1765 in the Moravian church), in Ashe Co., NC in 1820 with a wife and grandchildren; **Robert**, he died in Barren Co., KY about 1810 (Charles Osborne says this is a nephew of Robert's); Other children have been proposed for Robert and Ann, but documentation is lacking: Bartholomew, Elias, Anne and Jeremiah. **Solomon** m. Mary Stewart, another daughter of John Stewart and Hannah Boone -- is by oral tradition a cousin not a son of Robert Osborne, but he migrates with the rest of Robert's family very consistently.

**Osborn, Stephen**

 Stephen is thought by Rita Sutton to be a brother of Ephraim Osborne Sr. and an uncle to Capt. Enoch Osborne.

* 1. 1761 - Name appeared next Ephraim's on Elijah Skidmore's list of 1761 in the Yadkin-Surry area
  2. 1771 - In Fincastle Co., VA living near Ephraim. Stephen Jr. is also on the poll tax in 1772, so would have been old enough to be in Herbert's company (and is by age more likely to be the one, not his father).
  3. 1774: Stephen was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.
  4. 14 Dec 1774 entered a survey of 170 acres on Saddle Creek in today's Grayson Co., VA.
  5. 1777 - he and son Stephen took the oath of Allegience and were members of Capt. Enoch Osborne's Company.
  6. 1782 - on the tax list for Montgomery Co., VA  
     Ozburn, Stephen, Jun. 1 tithe, 2 horses, 1 cattle, 0 slaves Ozburn, Stephn, Sen. 1 tithe, 1 horse, 8 cattle, 0 slaves
  7. Stephen Sr. was exempt from paying the poll tax in 1793 and no further mention of him is made in Grayson County.
  8. His son also disappears and we don't know what happened to him after 1789 (Rita Sutton, but see next?).
  9. 17 May 1800 - Stephen Osbourn enters 100 acres in Ashe Co. on water of N. fork of New River;

**Pemberton, George**

Born 1744 in Lancashire, England.

Revolutionary War veteran

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 1 slave, 8 horses, 10 cattle

Died June 09, 1804 in Green Co., KY

Married Sarah

Children: **William** 1780 (d. 1838 in Sangamon Co., IL, m. Nancy Skaggs, daughter of Archibald Skaggs and Barbara Lemons); **Nancy** (m. James Woolridge in 1799 in Green Co., KY); **John** (d. 1838 Boone Co., MO m. Lucy Vivion); **Thomas** 1771 (d. 1836 Lincoln or Adair Co., KY); **Stephen** 1775 (d. 1849 Armstrong, Howard Co., MO m. Sarah Rutherford daughter of [John Rutherford](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RutherfordJohnJr.) and Mary Merryman)

**Pierce, Jeremiah**

Also spelled Pearce

* 1. Born 1729 in Albany NY. Son of Daniel Pearce (of Albany, NY, who descends from a New England Pearce line) and Nancy Bussing.
  2. At some point he removed to Frederick Co., Maryland.
  3. He fought in the French and Indian War and was given a southwest Virginia land grant by the King.
  4. Married 25 November 1755 at Squankum, Monmouth Co., NJ: Deborah Brewer born 4 April 1733, Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY. She was the daughter of Adam Brouwer and Deborah Allen.
  5. 1771 - In William Herbert's company, Botetourt Co., VA
  6. 1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In Herbert's Company (which fought at the Battle of Pt. Pleasant), Fincastle Co., VA. Jeremiah was switched to Walter Crockett's Company (pay list), where he was made a Lieutenant and was paid for 53 days. 7. - Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax lists.
  7. Died 24 September 1793 at Shakertown, Kentucky (Question - did he become a Shaker?)
  8. Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. There is a Daniel Pierce, 1-0-3-10
  9. Children: **Edward W**., **Solomon**, **Daniel**, **Elizabeth** 1756 (b. & d,. Monmouth Co., NJ, m. (1) John Brown and (2) Amos Elmer); **Emanuel Job** 1758 NJ (d. 1835 Monmouth Co., NJ m. Elizabeth Walcott, b. 1761 NJ, daughter of Benjamin Walcott and Clementine Cook of Monmouth Co., NJ), **Frances** 1759, **Thomas** 1761 Frederick Co., MD, **Jeremiah**, **James** 1765 (RW from Bedford Co.,. VA, m. Martha Selah Bartlett b. 1768 in TN, daughter of Nicholas Bartlett and Mary Martin), **Robert Daniel** 1767, **Adam** about 1770

Source: Worldconnect (sifted several files for Pearce and Pierce). Saw connections to the Bartlett family (Clue for Bartlett Green, another Herbert Company member?)

**Pierce, William**

Unknown (relative of Jeremiah above? He does not appear on the list of children for Jeremiah or for Jeremiah's father Daniel as listed on Worldconnect).

1771 - In Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In Herbert's Company, Fincastle Co., VA. William does not appear on the list of those paid in 1775 after the War.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. There is a William Pearcy 1-0-4-2

**Probut, William (Proffitt)**

William Profitt b. about 1750.

Married. Nancy Barron. Daughter Rhoda m. Benjamin Smith

The Proffitt family intermarried a lot with the [Barrons](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BarrenJosephSr.) (see above).

1777 William Profut in Capt. John Cox's Company

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Pup, Valentine**

 This is a guess for the man in Herbert's company. Valentine was used by both Germans and Scots as a first name.

Also spelled Valentine Pope and the Library of Virginia on the Dunmore War pay lists has him Rupp.

Born 25 November 1754, Virginia

Married Mary Elizabeth Wolfe, born 14 April 1754 in York Co., Pennsylvania; daughter of John Nicholas Wolfe b. Germany and Anna Maria Elizabeth Bressler b. about 1726 in Nieder-Hochstadt, Germany

1771 - Felty Pup in William Herbert's company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, In Herbert's company. Paid for 53 days in Walter Crockett's Company.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. There is a Nathaniel Pope 1-2-3-10

Moved to Tennessee

Died Before 1807, Sullivan Co., TN

Children: Hannah about 1780 m. George Moody in TN

**Ray, John**

Unknown 1774 - John Ray or Rhea was at the Battle of Point Pleasant (served 104 days) and was on Capt. Herbert's pay list. There is a Samuel Ray, 1777 on Cox's militia roster and a Benjamin Ray 1771 in Herbert's company.

**Reeves, George**

The Reeves family is said to come from, Chesterfield Co., VA (A. Cox 1900). This may be so for Jane Burton's ancestors, but a more likely ancestry for the Reeves is George Rives of Surry Co., VA (about 1660-after 1719) as he was an Indian trader and interpreter and it is likely some of his descendants took Indian wives. The Indian legend runs in this New River family too. For instance, Mary Hollifield, 1929: "The Reeves are said to come from Portugal. They had brown eyes and black hair. I've heard it said that they were part Indian too."

About 1745- George Reeves was born, perhaps in Chesterfield Co., VA, perhaps elsewhere.

Before 1770 - settled on New River, 5 or 6 mile southeast of present day Independence.

1771 - William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA (now Grayson Co.)(3 tithes) 1774 - Lord Dunmore's War. In Herbert's Company.

November 1780 - "Petition of [James Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Robertsfamily), Jesse Meeks and William Riddle received as members of the community as long as they behave as Good Citizens..." in the same court session: - George Reeves appeared before the Montgomery County Court, and it was decided that his property, taken from from by the Washington County Militia and part of the Montgomery County Militia, be restored to him as several witnesses appeared in his favor and none appeared against him: James Howell the same. [William Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RobertsWilliam), [Neal Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RobertsNeal), Moses Johnson, Richard Green, Richard Wright, [Clem Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement) and George Herd were also to have their property restored as nothing appeared against them with regard to their being an enemy of the state.

1781 - "The three prisoners taken by Benjamin Cleveland were Captain Riddle, and two of his noted associates, named Reeves and Goss..." 1782 - Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 3 slaves, 40 horses, 18 cattle (fairly well to do) George married Jane Burton (she may be the child of Richard Burton b. about 1719 in Goochland Co., VA d. 1779 in Wilkes Co., NC and Mary, these Burtons descend from a numerous middle class family of old Henrico (now Chesterfield) Co., VA). Their sons were **Jesse** (1760?-1833 Ashe Co., NC, m. Charity Terrell), **William** 1772 (m. Ann Terrill, daughter of Timothy Terrill and Elizabeth Sexton), **George** (1776-1811 Ashe Co., NC, m. Jane Osborne, daughter of [Enoch Osborne](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornEnoch) and Jane Hash), and **John** (m. Phoebe Osborne daughter of [Enoch Osborne](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#OsbornEnoch) and Jane Hash), their daughters **Anna** (m. Bartholomew Austin, son of [William Austin](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#AustinWilliam)), **Charity**, **Mary** (m. Joseph Doughton), and **Susan** (m. William Toliver, son of Moses Toliver and Elizabeth -- William was acquitted of the murder of George Reeves Jr. and left the area afterwards) (list of children, A. Cox, 1900). Worldconnect genealogies supplies a similar list minus Charity and adding **Elizabeth** (m. Samuel Phipps 1762-1854 Alleghany Co., NC, son of Joseph Phipps and Mary Romal -- the Phipps family descend from Quaker settlers of Philadelphia Co., PA, signers of Wm Penn's Charter of Liberties, they migrated to New River after 1771 perhaps with refugees of the North Carolina Regulation from Alamance/Guilford/Randolph Co.) and **Prudence** (d. Lawrence Co., IN, m. Andrew Cox, son of [David Cox](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#CoxDavid) and Margaret McGowan). Source: Worldconnect; A. Cox 1900 "Footprints in the Sands of Time"; NRHF; Mary Kegley, "Early Adventurers On the Western Waters, vol 1. p. 145; Annals of Southwest Virginia, 1769-1800, p. 744.

**Riddell, William**

Alternate spelling: Riddle, Ridley He is suspected to be the son of Moses Riddell who was part Scotch-Irish and part Indian and Moses' wife Mary Gibson. Moses Riddle and his wife Mary were on the 1755 tax list in Orange County, North Carolina, both marked "mulatto". This family's migration is similar to that of the mixed race Saponi people who lived in Louisa Co., VA and went west with the frontier, first to Orange County NC, then further west into SW VA and NW NC, then further west to the VA/KY border or into present day Hancock Co., TN. We think these people were often long hunters and guides for long hunters. Other people in Herbert's company with a similar migration pattern are Neal [Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RobertsNeal), William Roberts, James [Wallen](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WallenJames), Joseph Wallen, Thomas Wallen, James Wallin, William Ingram, George Sizemore, Micajer Bunch, Doswell Rogers, [Nathaniel Wilshire](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#WilshireNathaniel), [Clement Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement), George Keith, Elisha Collins, Lewis Collins, John Collins, John Collins Jr, Daniel [Blevins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#blevins), James Blevins and William Blevins according to Mary E. V. Hill (note Micajah Bunch, George Sizemore and William Ingram are not on Jeff Weaver's list of Herbert's company). Almost all of these men have been identified as Tories during the early part of the Revolution (i.e. opposed the [war on the Cherokee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#10010)).

Time-line:

1767 - on list of tithables in Pittsylvania Co., VA; listed next to him is Moses Riddell, Indian 1772-1780: Lived in present day Grayson Co., VA along Peach Bottom Creek or in the Elk Creek District. 1774 - Fought at the Battle of Point Pleasant in Herbert's company. 1774 - In Montgomery County court records in 1774 William Riddle (Ridley) and Caijah Bunch are defendants in a suit brought by William Herbert, assignee of Hugh Smith 1776 - A man named William Riddle was the second of four assignees to Jeremiah Clonch, who settled 400 acres in 1776 on the west side of Chestnut Creek, off the New River 1777 - Swore Allegiance to the Whig side while a member of Capt. John Cox's company 1779 - brought before the court as a Tory. "William Riddle and Nathaniel Brittain not entitled to invitation of the mercy of the court..."

1780 - "Petition of [James Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Robertsfamily), Jesse Meeks and William Riddle received as members of the community as long as they behave as Good Citizens..." in the same court session: - [George Reeves](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ReevesGeorge), James Howell, William Roberts, Neal Roberts, Moses Johnson, Richard Green, Richard Wright, [Clem Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement) and George Herd were restored their property.

1780 - Riddell's "gang" raids the home of Capt. John Cox. 1780-1: Hiding out in the Wolf's Den on Riddle's Knob in present day Watauga Co., NC with a Tory band. Spring 1781: Leader of a Tory band that captured Col. Benjamin Cleveland. Cleveland escaped. 1781: Cleveland (or perhaps more likely Capt. Martin) captures Riddle in a skirmish and hangs him at Wilkesboro, NC, possibly along with son Moses Riddle. Selethia Martin's widow's pension app. and John Speltz RW pension app: While camped at a Rock House on New River Capt. Martin captured the Tories except two who escaped: Lewis Collins and David Gibson.

1782 - In the court records of Montgomery County, Virginia in 1782, Hoppe Riddle, William Riddle's wife, (spelled "Happy," in other records ) sued for the return of her cow which had been taken illegally by Capt. William Love in 1780 as he pursued Tories. Also, her two sons, James and John, were bound out by the Montgomery County Court the same year. 1784 - Happy marries William Ingram (RW pension file #S21314). Inventory of the estate of William Riddle. Shortly thereafter William Ingram and Happy move to the Kyles Ford area in present day Hancock Co., TN.

William married Happy Roberts (daughter of Tory Capt. James [Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Robertsfamily) or alternatively is a [Rogers](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RodgersBenjaminJr.)); William and Happy's children: **Moses**, hung by Benjamin Cleveland (?); **James** later of Cumberland Co., KY m. Sarah Davis; John m. Sarah Johnson (daughter of Moses Johnson d. Hawkins Co., TN and Sarah); **Happy** m. Henry Fisher (RW pension file #R26119); **Joseph** later of Cumberland Co., KY m. Rhoda Monk (daughter of Shadrack Monk and Mary Roberts -- Mary is the daughter of [Cornelius Roberts](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Robertsfamily) and Mary Benton); **Isaac** m. Anna Grizzle; **Thomas** later of Bradley Co., TN m. Mary Igou (daughter of James Igou and Rebecca Thompson); **William** m. Ellen Choat (Cherokee Indian in part).

Source: Mary E.V. Hill, "http://www.jimcal.com/v04is01.htm" Riddle Newsletter Vol 4, Issue 1, December 1997; New River Notes tax lists, militia rosters; Worldconnect Interestingly William's brother John seems to have applied for a Revolutionary War pension: 15 Sep 1833 - John Ridley applied for a pension in Wilkes Co., NC citing his entry in service in 1776 in Grayson Co., VA under Capt. John Cox. In 1778 he marched on the Cherokee from the Long Island of the Holston and served 4 months.

**Roark, Charles**

(Not on Jeff's list, but he is on the list of those paid with Capt. Looney's Co. as were many others in Herbert's company)

Born about 1750, Augusta Co., VA (?). His parents may have been Timothy O'Rourke (b. Ireland, d. Frederick Co., VA?) and Rachel (Timothy married first Sarah Parker, see Timothy Jr. below).

Married Abigail (by tradition a Cherokee Indian) about 1775 in Fincastle Co., VA. She died before 1820 in Ashe Co., NC.

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Charles was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1781, 3 & 5 Listed on Capt. Enoch Osborne's militia lists

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 1 horse and 4 cattle.

Died after 1830, Ashe Co., NC

Children: **Sarah** 1775 (m. Stephen Taylor, s/o John Taylor and Mary (? Lewis) d. 1801 Ashe Co., NC), **Rebecca** 1776 (m. Richard Vanover), **Jesse** 1778 (m. Ellen "Nellie" Price), **Mary** "Polly" 1785 (m. Thaddeus Lewis); **Kiziah Sosandra** 1786 (m. William L. Price), **Timothy** 1790 (m. Rebecca), **Jane** 1798 (m. John Pope s/o Nathan Pope b. 1775), **Eleanor** 1792 (m. Nathan Lewis), **Charles B**. 29 Nov 1795 (b. NC, m. Letitia Jones); **Abigail** 1800 (m. Noah Mahala); **Martin**

**Roark, Timothy (Jr.)**

The Roark name is a variant of the Irish name O'Rourke. Charles above is Timothy's brother. Time-line:

* 1. About 1740) Timothy Roark was born in Bucks Co., PA. His parents were Timothy Roark b. 1700 in Ireland, d. 1796 Frederick Co., VA and Sarah Parker b. 1707 (second wife of Timothy Sr. was Rachel - see Charles above. Timothy Sr. married Sarah 18 May 1738 in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia PA). Other children of Timothy Sr. and Sarah were Michael b. 1745 Bucks Co., PA d. Hawkins Co., TN or Rockingham Co., VA m. Letitia Grigsby, James, Charles m. Abigail (a Cherokee Indian, see above), and James.
  2. 1774 William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War
  3. 1777 Enoch Osborne's Company
  4. 1782 Elk Creek militia Companty
  5. 1782) Montgomery Co,, VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 7 horses, 9 cattle6. - June 16, 1811) Timothy died in Grayson Co., VA

Timothy married (1) unknown with child **Sarah** (m. John Deskins) and Timothy married (2) Rachel

Other Roarks in the militia during the RW: James (Elk Creek 1782); Joseph (Elk Creek 1782). Charles Roark is in the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list with 0 slaves, 1 horse and 4 cattle.

Roark family addition: I the James Roark whose wife and several children were killed by the Shawnee in Tazewell county, Virginia early in 1789 a brother of Timothy and/or Charles Roark? After this attack, James and his surviving sons were the deadly enemies of the Indians and James and his son John were afterwards killed at Station Bottom, Floyd county, Kentucky (Harman's station?).

**Roberts family**

Col. James Robert's Tories were active on the NW side of the Blue Ridge in the Ashe Co., NC area according to Col. Richard Allen's pension claims. By family associations it has been suggested that Cornelius Roberts (Neal Roberts) is the son or brother of this man, but this is far from proven. James is also likely to be the father of Happy Roberts who married [William Riddle](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RiddellWilliam) and William Roberts who also appeared on the William Herbert 1774 militia accounts. A James Roberts appears in the area northwest of today's Martinsville, Henry Co., Virginia, by 1753 and in the late 1760s he is joined by a John and Cornelius. James Roberts may be the man who served at the Battle of Point Pleasant under William Campbell.

On 5 July 1776 the land of James Roberts in Montgomery Co., Virginia was confiscated and sold because he had taken up arms with the British. In 1779 his land in Surry Co., NC was also confiscated by act of the legislature in New Bern.

Benjamin Phipps pension app: " about the year 1779 or 80 he [Phipps] was engaged in making a crop of corn, when Colonel Roberts, at the head of a company of Tories, came there [to Capt. John Cox's] and made prisoners of him and William Craig and Beverly Watkins. The Tories carred him to the British Army commanded by Lord Rogers..."

David Cox pension app: "Sometime after this affair a certain Captain Roberts of the Tory party came into the neighborhood with a company of --, and this declarant with Major Love pursued them into -- near the head of New River, determined to overtake them but Capt. Baker of North Carolina heard of them and his party overtook, wounded or killed the whole party except Roberts their captain who made good his escape..."

George Morris Esq. - an old Whig on New River: "When friends and neighbors collected and pursued them to one Capt. Patrick John - near where the town of Jefferson now stands where they overtook them committing outrages on the old Captain - they had but a bridel rein around his neck and were leading him out of his gate to hang him when the Whigs came up - fixed on them - killed two of the English - wounded the other - took him prisoner - and Capt. Roberts and the other Tory narrowly escaped."

In the Draper manuscripts, "Roberts was on his route to Ninety-Six with about 20 men though he did not come with him. Col. Roberts was passing through [now] Ashe County and passed by Benj. Cuthbirth's and robbed his 5 valuable horses. I think this was 1781. Some time after this Capt. James Roberts, son of Col. Roberts passed through Ashe on the same trail that had been traveled by Col. Roberts. The Captain had but 4 men besides himself, one Tory and 3 British soldiers."

Capt. James Roberts (son of Col. Roberts) is thought to be the same man who later settles on the Clinch, in what is now Lee Co., Virginia and who raises some of William Riddle's children. In the 1791 tax list for the lower district of Russell Co., VA (became Lee County) are Joseph and William Ingrahm (m. Happy Roberts [or Rogers] Riddle), James Fulkerson (who lived near James Roberts in Pittsylvania [now Henry] Co., VA and sold land to him in Surry Co., NC), Williamson Roberts, John Rice, George Roberts, Philip Roberts, James Roberts (the Capt.), Thomas Rogers, Aaron Roberts, Doswell Rogers, Thomas Rogers Sr., a second Doswell Rogers, William Tate, John Tate, and the Waller/Wallens: Lewis, Elisha, Thomas, John and William.

Source for much of the facts above: Rodney Veitschegger; replies to a question of mine of Roberts Genforum; Mary E.V. Hill (Riddle Newsletter)

**Roberts, Neal**

Time-line for Cornelius "Neal" Roberts:

Born before 1746 in Halifax Co., VA, possibly a son of the Tory leader, Col. James Roberts (speculative).

1767 Acquired 400 acres in what is now Henry Co., VA. By 1769 he had a survey of 798 acres along a fork of Reedy or Reed Creek called Grassy Fork or Solomons Branch or Glady fork. Listed as Neel Roberts a tithable to Peter Copland Gent. In Pittsylvania (now northern Henry) Co., VA. In 1769 he had another 398 acres or 798 acres total. Another 800 acres were surveyed off Beaver Creek. This land is northwest of Martinsville. John and James Roberts are in the same area and James' name first appears in 1753. 1771 - on records of Botetourt Co., VA, living on Beaver Dam Fork of Elk Creek in what is now Grayson Co., VA 1772, 1773 - on records of Fincastle Co., VA after it was formed from Botetourt 1774 Served 29 days under Lieut. John Cox, Daniel Boone and Capt. David Looney in Lord Dunmore's War: They were left behind to guard the frontier he did not make the march to Point Pleasant with Col. Herbert's men. June 15 1776 "Roberts with Tories on Elk Creek" (Wm Preston to Edmund Pendleton referring to Col. Or Capt. James Roberts I presume.) 1780 Montgomery Co., VA court record: property confiscated for Tory activities ordered returned due to lack of evidence of participation in the Tory militias. He may have been a member of the Elk Creek militia, but I do not find him on the militia musters (there is a John and James Roberts on the Elk Creek militia muster rolls). 1782 owned 150 acres, Montgomery Co., VA (now Grayson) 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 6 horses, 8 cattle

1783 Moved to Russell Co., VA, owned 352 acres along a tributary of the Clinch River.

1787 Sells the 352 acres and buys 200 acres on the Clinch River, also in Russell County. 1788 Killed and scalped by Cherokees, possibly led by Robert Benge on Black Mountain along the border of Lee Co., VA and Harlan Co., KY while digging ginseng.

Cornelius married Mary [Benton](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BentonEliamus) about 1767 (perhaps a daughter of Sam Benton, her second husband was Rev. Frost. See also [William Vaughan](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#VaughanWilliam) below who may have married a sister of hers). Their children: **Mary** 1768 m. Shadrack Monk (daughter Rhoda married Joseph [Riddle](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#RiddellWilliam)), **Elizabeth** 1770 (d. 1833 Letcher Co., KY m. Abraham Childress, son of John Childress and Rachel Perkins), **James** 1772 (d. 1858 Pike Co., KY m. Nancy Damron -- daughter of Moses Damron and Aggie Owl), **Nathan** 1774 (m. Abigail Bishop in Knox Co., TN), **Amelia** 1775 (d. Walker Co., AL m. Edward Frost), **Jesse** about 1776 (d. 1857 Taylor Co., KY m. Mary Ann Simpson Skaggs), **Daniel** 1777 (d. 1846 Winston Co., MS m. Elizabeth Kiser), **Susanna** about 1779 (m. Lot Litteral), **Sinai** 1781 (d. 1874 Marion Co., TN m. Peter Anderson), **Archibald** 1784 (d. 1860, Wabash Co., IL, m. (1) Mary Thorpe, (2) Sarah Pennington in Cumberland Co., KY); **Isaac** 1786 (d. 1839 Caldwell, TX m. (1) Ann Enyart, (2) Rhoda); **Mourning** 1788 (d. 1866 Jackson Co., AL, m. Jacob Tally 1808). All children were born in Virginia.

Source: Derek Gilbert (Worldconnect); <http://mkhgenealogy.com/Roberts/> (Mary K. Harris); New River Notes tax lists and militia musters; Jodie Necaise, Roberts Genforum #14436, Teresa Carlson # 14355, Mary E.V. Hill, "http://www.jimcal.com/v04is01.htm" Riddle Newsletter Vol 4, Issue 1, December 1997.

**Roberts, William**

William is probably a brother of Cornelius Roberts and more doubtfully a son of the notorious Capt. James Roberts (Tory leader). He shared an 1780 court venue with Cornelius

He is the William Roberts born about 1744 in old Lunenburg Co., VA who married Elizabeth "Betsy" Walling, daughter of Elisha [Wallen](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Wallenfamily) and Mary [Blevins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Blevinsfamily).

1774: William was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1780 Montgomery Co., VA court session: [George Reeves](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#ReevesGeorge), James Howell, William Roberts, Neal Roberts, Moses Johnson, Richard Green, Richard Wright, [Clem Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement) and George Herd were restored their property for lack of evidence that they actively fought against the government.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list:    1 tithe, 0 slaves, 12 horses, 13 cattle

Source: Worldconnect

**Rodgers, Benjamin, Jr.**

Benjamin Roger's father migrated to America with his brother William on the ship Caesar which landed in Virginia January 1734. It is likely that he and brother William had been convicted of some crime in 1733 in London and ordered deported to America. The children of this Benjamin Sr. are William 1748 (of Cripple Creek, Wythe Co., VA m. Letty Downing), Benjamin 1756, John 1757 (see below), Joseph 1758 (of Washington Co., IN m. Elizabeth Britton), James 1760 (m. Agnes Forgey), Reuben about 1761, David about 1763 (m. Hannah Kasten) and Jeremiah about 1765. Benjamin Sr. died 1802 in Blount Co., TN. Source: [http://www.rogers-ben.com](http://www.rogers-ben.com/). Benjamin Rogers Sr. was in Walter Crockett's company in Lord Dunmore's War.

Benjamin Jr.'s time-line

26 January 1756, born Culpeper Co., VA, son of Benjamin Rogers (migrated to America, 1734) and "Sokey"

1772 - tithable, Fincastle Co., VA, John Montgomery's district.

1774 - in Herbert's company; paid for 104 days of service.

1774 - 104 acres on Baber's Creek, a branch of Cripple Creek next to Benjamin Sr.

1778- court case, Washington Co., NC vs. Peter Ford.

1781 - Participated in the Battles of Whitzell's Mill and Guilford Courthouse.

1781 - In Capt. James Newell's militia company, Montgomery Co., VA

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 3 horses, 0 cattle

1782-4 - In William Gleave's company

24 March 1788, Ft. Chiswell, now Wythe Co., VA: married Martha Brawley, daughter of [John Brawley](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BrawleyJohn).

1796 - On jury in Blount Co., TN, lived near or on Little River in Blount County.

27 June 1834, died Campbell Co., TN

Children: Sarah (m. John Coats), Stephen , Reuben, William, Mary, Margaret

Benjamin and his older brother William filed Revolutionary War [pension applications](http://rogers-ben.com/benjamin/index.htm).

Source: Jerry Rogers (<http://rogers-ben.com/benjamin/index.htm>), Worldconnect

**Rodgers, Doswell**

Also spelled Rogers

Born 1736 Virginia, parents unknown - perhaps a son of the convict laborer William Rodgers who was Benjamin Jr.'s uncle.

Married: 1762 in Virginia, Ann -- perhaps the marriage took place in now Henry Co. (then Halifax Co., VA), married by Joseph Anthony

1771 - In William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774: In Herbert's Company. Doswell was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1777: In Capt. John Cox's Company, Montgomery Co., VA militia

1782, 1786 records place him in Montgomery Co., VA

1791 - Lives along the Clinch in the lower tax district of Russell Co., VA (now Lee County) among some well known Tory families (i.e. Capt. James Roberts and the William Ingraham who married William Riddle's widow)

1792 Ann signs away dower rights in Wythe Co., VA

Died Between 1812 and 1819 in Lee Co., VA; May have lived at Kyles Ford, now Hancock Co., TN previously

Children: William (born 14 Oct 1763 in Halifax Co., VA, d. 1821 or 1822 in White Co., TN, m. (1) Margaret Heard, (2) Rosannah Heard d/o George Herd, (3) Susannah Walling d/o Joseph Walling and Millicent Jones); Joseph (descendants applied for Eastern Cherokee status, saying Joseph was on the 1835 Henderson Rolls; Joseph m. Susie; the assignment of Joseph to Doswell is problematical)

**Rodgers, John**

Last name also spelled Rogers.

Born 1 June 1757, Culpeper Co., VA. He is Benjamin Jr's brother (see above). John was known as "The Powder Maker." Parents: Benjamin Rogers Sr. and "Sokey"

He lived on Cripple Creek, Wythe Co., VA. The Brittains were neighbors. Ft. Chiswell and the lead mines were nearby.

1771 - Fincastle Co., VA tithable in William Herbert's area; took up 200 acres on Mine Mill Creek next to James Brawley. John Rogers Jr. and Sr. are both listed.

1774 In Herbert's Company. Paid for 104 days of service.

Occupation: Powder Maker, probably associated with the Lead Mines. "http://rogers-ben.com/bits/ftchiswell.htm"

Married (first name unknown) Britton about 1776 in Wythe Co., VA. Note: Nathaniel Brittain was a Tory involved in the plots on the Lead Mines in the Revolution (Duncan O'Guillon was the local Tory leader in the plot in 1779). Nathaniel was probably John's brother in law (father of Nathaniel was Jonathan Brittain).

1778 - Swore allegience to Virginia. Fined for refusing to march with the militia.

1781 - At Whitzell's Mills; At Battle of Guilford Courthouse (Annals of SW VA, p. 391-3 & 1405)

1781, 1782 - In Capt. James Newell's militia company

1781 - registered 400 acres in Powell's Valley

1782 - There is a John Rogers on the 1782 Elk Creek militia roster.

1782 - surveyed 200 acres in Montgomery Co., VA near Cripple Creek. Taxed for 200 acres that year.

1782 - Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horses, 0 cattle

1785 - surveyed 106 acres North Fork of the Holston in Rich Valley.

1791 - moved family to Washington Co., TN

Married [Mary "Polly" Brawley](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BrawleyJohn) 19 August 1793 in Wythe Co., VA

1801 - moved family to Claiborne Co., TN

Married (first name unknown) Hudson about 1815

5 January 1822, died in the Powell Valley, Claiborne Co., TN

Children by Ms. Britton: Rev. William 1777 (d. Claiborne Co., TN), Maj. David 1779 (d. 1871 Claiborne Co., TN), John 1781, James 1783, Samuel, Isaac 1786 (d. Bartholomew Co., IN), Joseph 1787, Jesse Green 1791 (d. Webster Co., MO), Matilda 1793

Children by Mary Brawley: Reuben 1795, Sarah 1797, Benjamin R. about 1804 (b. Claiborne Co., TN, m. Artemsa), Anna 1808 (d. MO, m. James Gray), Elijah about 1809 (m. Margarette), Thomas about 1810, John F. about 1810, Robert about 1812, Stephen about 1814.

Children by Ms. Hudson: Wesley about 1818, Cornelius 1820.

Source: Jerry Rogers, <http://rogers-ben.com/benjamin/john/index.htm>; Worldconnect

**Rurks, John**

Unknown (Roark, Rourke, Rooks?)

**Rutherford, John, Jr.**

Born about 1730 in Essex Co., Virginia. Parents John Rutherford b. 1689 Essex Co., VA d. 1789 Logan's Fort, Lincoln Co., KY and Violetta Reynolds.

1771 - A John Retherford Jr. and Sr. are listed in William Herbert's Company

1774 - In William Herbert's Company company, Botetourt and Fincastle Co., VA (Lord Dunmore's War, 1774)

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list, Jun., 2 tithes, 0 slaves, 5 horses, 5 cattle

Died after 1798 in Lincoln Co., KY

**Rutherford, Joseph**

Born in Essex Co., Virginia. Parents John Rutherford b. 1689 Essex Co., VA

1771, 1774 - In William Herbert's company, Botetourt and Fincastle Co., VA (Lord Dunmore's War, 1774)

d. 1789 Logan's Fort, Lincoln Co., KY and Violetta Reynolds.

**Rutherford, William**

1771, 1774 - In William Herbert's company, Botetourt and Fincastle Co., VA (Lord Dunmore's War, 1774). William was paid for 104 days of service in Capt. Herbert's company. Also paid was an Archibald Rutherford 104 days in Herbert's Company and a John Rutherford 53 days in Crockett's Company.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list

Rutherford, William 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 6 horses, 15 cattle

Rutherford, William, Jun. 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 5 horses, 4 cattle

There is a Thomas Rutherford on the list of delinquents from Osborne's company, Feb. 1783

There is a Benjamin "Retherford" on the 1771 list of William Herbert's company

**Sanston, Edward (Sampson?, Sexton?)**

A Charles and William Sanston appear on the 1771 Botetourt company of William Herbert

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Sayers, David**

1733 - David Sayres was born, probably in Pennsylvania, possibly the son of Robert Sayers and Catherine Harris (some say John Sayers was his father)

1771, 1774 - Lived on New River at the north end of William Herbert's militia district (now Wythe County).

1772 (approximately) - David Married Mary Beatty in Fincastle Co., Virginia.

1774 - Did not find David's name on the list paid for Dunmore's War but probable brother Robert was on the list (see below)

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 1 slave, 10 horses, 32 cattle

1819 - He died in Wythe Co., VA

Children: **Joanna** (b. 20 Nov 1772) m. Samuel Crockett (son of Andrew Crockett); **William; Nancy** m. Samuel McPherson**; David** (b. 1777) m. Rhoda Davis; **Robert** (b. abt 1780) m. Nancy Crockett (dau. of Andrew) and removed to Rutherford Co., TN**.**

Sources: Worldconnect, Genforum; New River Notes personal tax lists

**Sayers, Robert**

Robert was a son of William Sayers and Esther Thompson. He was born in October of 1754.

1771 Brother John Sayers is on Herbert's list in Fincastle County (now Wythe).

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War -- A Robert Sayers was paid for 108 days of service in Dunmore's War in Col. Walter Crockett's company and another entry is for Robert Sayers, 23 days service under Capt. William Campbell.

1776 (July 4) Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel (began as a Captain in the Revolution)

1782 - Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list - there are two Robert Sayers: Robert 1 tithe-0 slaves-1 horse-7 cattle and Robert 1 tithe-0 slaves-5 horse-13 cattle (the second man is probably him)

The Sayers and Crockett families intermarried frequently - here are the 1782 Wythe personal tax list results for Crockett: (tithe, slave, horse, cattle) Crockett, Andrew 1, 3, 23, 24; Crockett, James 1, 5, 19, 30; Crockett, John 1, 2, 16, 46; Crockett, Walter 1, 7, 10, 24.

Later in life he was one of the wealthiest man in southwest VA, owning a large tract of land at "Anchor & Hope" and in Crockett Cove. He was in the Legislature of Virginia for several sessions in the early years of the state, and was a Justice of the Peace.

He died 17 April 1826 at Anchor and Hope, Wythe Co., Virginia and was buried at Crockett's Cove near Wythesville.

Robert died a batchelor and left his estate to his nephews, the sons of John Thomson Sayers.

Robert's father, William Sayers, married Esther Thompson (b. I710, Co. Down, Ireland). Esther Thompson first married Samuel Crockett (1694-1749, son of James de Crocketagne and Martha Montgomery). The above referenced John Sayers is another son of this couple. John Sayers was a Major in the Revolution and was shot through the lungs at the Battle of Cowpens and lay on the battlefield overnight, but mostly recovered and married Susanna Crockett (dau. of Samuel Crockett, a brother of Col. Walter Crockett) and raised a family in Wythe County. When Esther Thompson died, William Sayers remarried to Elizabeth Drake, sister of Joseph Drake. Joseph Drake led the big long hunt from the New River area in 1771 with Henry Skaggs which went to Kentucky and was highlighted by the loss of 2300 deer skins to the Indians. The Drakes are another family that intermarried with the Crocketts, Newells and other Presbyterian families in the New River area. William Sayers (Robert's father) is the son of Robert Sayers and Catherine Harris and a brother to David Sayers above.

Sources: Worldconnect; Adventures on Western Waters (Mary Kegley); The Conquest of the Old Southwest (Archibald Henderson); New River Notes personal tax lists; Library of Virginia web site; Genforum.

**Scott, William**

1774 - I did not find a William Scott on the Dunmore pay lists, but I did find the following Scotts: John 105 days (under Wm Campbell); Charles 38 days under Campbell; George 40 days under Campbell; James 108 days under Campbell;

1774 - brought lawsuit against Ephraim Osborne Sr. and Robert Osborne. Suit later abated.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. (David 1-0-2-13, James 1-0-6-20, John 1-0-5-16 & Samuel 1-0-3-9)

**Sexton, Charles**

A Charles Sanston appears on the 1771 Botetourt company of William Herbert

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Smith, Moses**

1771 - William Herbert's Company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774- Lord Dunmore's War, William Herbert's company. Not on the pay lists for the War.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Stotts, Andrew**

1771, 1774 In Herbert's company under the name Andrew Stott. Not on the pay lists for Dunmore's War.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: first name not identified - 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horses, 17 cattle

note: Solomon Stotts m. Ursula Vaughan b. abt 1755 Halifax Co., VA d/o Thomas Vaughan of Pittsylvania Co., VA

**Thomas, William**

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4, horse, 4 cattle; also Benjamin 1-0-2-0; Michael 1-0-2-9

**Thompson, James**

1771 - William Herbert's company, Botetourt Co., VA

1774 - Lord Dunmore's War, Herbert's Company. Not on the pay lists, but the following Thompson's were: Andrew Thompson, ensign under Crockett, 26 days served.

Suspect this may be the James Thompson who married Sarah Renfro and lived on Little River. Some of his children lived later in Carroll Co., VA.  There are other James Thompsons in what was then Fincastle/Botetourt/Montgomery County at this time but they lived towards Ingles Ferry (Blacksburg).

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

**Tuttle, James**

1774 - Not on the pay lists for Dunmore's War.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 1 slave, 9 horse, 23 cattle

**Vaughn, Thomas**

Born about 1750, probably in Virginia. Parents not known.

1774 - In Herbert's Company at the time of Lord Dunmore's War (per Jeff Weaver) - not on the pay lists as far as I could determine.

1778 In Montgomery Co., VA, married Ruth.

1781, April 2 1783, 1785 - Enoch Osborne's militia roster

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 0 horses, 0 cattle; also George 1-0-2-4

early 1780s or later - Moved to Kentucky

1825 - died in Barren Co., KY. Left will.

Children: **Reuben Hezekiah** b. abt 1775 (d. 1825 Barren Co., KY, m. 1798 Charlotte Despain b. abt 1781, Meadow Creek, Montgomery Co., VA d/o John Despain and Susan Scott); **Jane**; **Sarah Mary**; **Elizabeth Ruth** 1779; **Thomas** Jr. abt 1780; **Lydia** b. abt 1780 VA (d. 1870 m. (1) James Pepper in Greene Co., KY and (2) in KY Nathan Blevins s/o [James Blevins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#BlevinsJames) and Elizabeth Ward); **Henry**; **William**; **Lotty**; **Joanna**; Most children married in Green Co., KY.

Source: Henry Eckard's Worldconnect database; Note: Despaigne family immigrant ancestor (John's father) was Samuel b. 1692 Canterbury, England, lived along the Maherrin River in old Brunswick Co., VA and d. Warren Co., NC (source Elna Despain Petersen, LDS).

**Vaughan, William**

1750-1755, born in Wales. Parents unknown.

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): William was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1776-1782 - (per Eddie Davis): William sort of disappears during the Revolutionary War and there have been whisperings that he was sympathetic to the British. We have no documented Rev. War service. After the War he moved to Russell Co., VA.

Moved from Virginia to Hawkins Co., TN and thence to Wayne Co., MO and then to Crawford Co., AR on the Arkansas River near Short Mountain Creek across from a large Cherokee Indian village. Since they were squatting on Indian land the Vaughan family was forced to move in 1826 to Washington Co., AR and finally in 1828 to the Tuttle Settlement.

1838 - died in Madison Co., Arkansas

Tradition: William Vaughan came from Wales, being a descendant of Thomas and Henry Vaughan. It is reported that he became an Indian trader and followed the old Indian trails from Virginia into Kentucky and Tennessee. Daniel Boone records meeting him in the wilds of Kentucky on his first visit (Howling Wilderness). William married a Cherokee maiden by the name of Fair-A-Bee-Luna in Tennessee. It was around his wife's tribal fire that he first heard of the old Indian Healing Springs, now known as Eureka Spring, Arkansas. (Don Byrne)

A family tradition is that his wife, Fereby Benton, was part Cherokee Indian, which might explain the Tory leanings. Eddie Davis was unable to prove Fereby's Cherokee ancestry through DNA testing. Fereby Benton is likely the sister of [Cornelius Robert's](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Robertsfamily) wife Mary Benton. Both are likely to be granddaughters of Epaphroditus Benton who lived on the border of Virginia and North Carolina as mentioned in the *History of the Dividing Line*. (Eddie Davis).

Children: **Thomas** abt 1773 (d. 1846, Wayne Co., VA (WV), m. Nancy Ford d/o John Ford and Betsy Hill); **John** 1774 (d. 1864 Madison Co., AR); **Samuel** 1776 (d. 1852 Madison Co., AR); **Daniel** abt 1787 (d. Madison Co., AR, m. Margaret Hammons); **William** abt 1789; **Elizabeth** abt 1790 (d. Madison Co., AR, m. [Hawkins Co., TN] James Calico)

Source: Eddie Davis (Roberts Genforum message #14503); Don Byrne's Worldconnect database; Message from Dana Harp/Eddie Davis on Ronald Gene Custer's Worldconnect database.

**Wallen (Walling) family**

The Wallen family were probably religious dissenters in Massachusetts, perhaps Quakers or Quaker sympathizers who left for Rhode Island after the Salem witch trials. From Rhode Island they migrated to southern New Jersey with other Salem families and from there to Maryland and finally to old Lunenburg Co., Virginia where they now appear to be long hunters. They moved west with the frontier, appearing on the New River and Clinch frontiers very early. They co-migrated from New England with the [Blevins](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#Blevinsfamily) family with which they are heavily inter-married. Their last name is sometimes spelled Walling.

Here is a descent from Sarah Burt Bassett, accused of being a witch in Salem: **Sarah Burt** (b. Surrey, England, d. Lynn, Essex Co., MA) m. William Bassett (1624-1703). **Sarah Bassett** (1651 Lynn, MA - 1692 Salem, NJ) m. Thomas Elwell (1654-1706); **Sarah Elwell** (1676 Gloucester, Essex Co., MA - bef. 1724 Salem Co., NJ) m. Thomas Walling (1652/3 Providence RI - 1724 Salem Co., NJ - Thomas is the son of Thomas Walling b. 1627 Plymouth MA, d. 1674 Providence RI and Mary Abbott); **Elisha Walling** (b. 1708 Salem Co., NJ - d. 1785 Henry Co., VA) m. Mary Blevins (b. about 1710 Westerley, RI d. after 1757 - she is the daughter of William Blevins and Ann Bunch). From Elisha Walling Sr. the Wallings of the frontier are descended. The children of Elisha and Mary are: **Elisha Jr**. m. Catherine Blevins; **Joseph** (1735-1791 Hawkins Co., TN m. Millicent Jones; **Sarah** Walling b. 1730 Freehold Middlesex Co., NJ m. [Clement Lee](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1774_lord_dunmore_war.htm#LeeClement);

A snapshot of this family from the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA tax list:

Wallen, Elisha, Jun -- 1 tithe, 3 slaves, 38 horses, 18 cattle (b. 1734 Prince Georges Co., MD - d. 1814 Wallen Plantation, Washington Co., MO m. Catherine Blevins, daughter of William Blevins and Agnes Walling)

Wallen, James -- 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 5 horses, 8 cattle - see below

Wallen, Joseph -- 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 10 horses, 12 cattle - see below Wallen, William -- 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 4 horses, 6 cattle

William Walling was the Lieutenant of the Elk Creek Miltia, September 6, 1782

Elisha Wallen was born 26 July 1708 in Cohansey, Salem Co., NJ. He left NJ, reportedly to avoid being bound into a trade. He first appears in the Monocasy, Prince Georges (now Frederick) Co., Maryland records in 1733 with his brothers James and William. By 1745 he is in Lunenburg Co., VA where he patented 400 acres on Cherrystone Creek. In 1746 he patented land on the Irwin and Smith Rivers about 2 miles east of the present town of Martinsville (now Henry Co., VA). He was appointed constable of the western part of old Lunenburg County (today's Patrick and Henry counties) in 1748. It has yet to be proved that his wife was actually Mary Blevins, daughter of William Blevins, although this is certainly the family legend. It was his son Elisha who now appears to have been the long hunter Elisha Walling (not Elisha Sr.). His other sons were also on the long hunts. Three of them James, Joseph and Thomas are on the list Jeff Weaver compiled for Herbert's company in Lord Dunmore's War. Elisha Sr. signed the oat of allegience in 1777 in Henry Co., VA and was reimbursed for supplying the troops.

Source: Molly Martin's "Martin-Sutterfield's in Missouri" Worldconnect database.

**Wallen, James**

**Wallin, James**

1746 - born, Lunenburg Co., VA, son of Elisha Walling and Mary Blevins.

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): James was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1781, April 2 1783, 1785 - Enoch Osborne's militia roster

after March 1786 - died near what is now Wilson Creek, Grayson Co., Virginia. Buried Pugh Cemetery, Grayson Co., VA. Left a will in Montgomery Co., VA. (Doswell Rogers, Wm Rogers and James Anderson witnessed the March 1786 will)

About 1766 - Married Mary (White?, Pugh?) and/or Rebecca Bryant (unnamed wife mentioned in will)

Children: **Elizabeth** 1768; **John** 1775 (d. 1841 Nagadoches, TX, m. Anne Chisum b. 1777 d/o John Chisum and Margaret Davis); **James** 1773 (d. 1849 White Co., TN, m. Phoebe Jones b. 1771 d/o Berryman Jones and Lucretia Bryant); **Thomas** b. 1778 NC (d. 1855 Warren Co., TN, m. Nancy Jones b. 1780 VA d/o Berryman Jones and Lucretia Bryant); **Bryant**; **Nancy** 1781; **Morning** (m. Anderson); **Catherine** 1786

**Wallen, Joseph**

1734 - was born, probably in Prince Georges Co., MD. Parents Elisha Wallen and Mary Blevins.

1746 - paid a bounty for a Wolf's head.

Before 1771 he lived in what is now Henry Co., VA. From there he joined the long hunts.

1771 - In William Herbert's company, Botetourt Co., VA - also Elisha Wallen

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Joseph was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1777 - John Cox's militia roster

1787 - received land grant from NC

1789 - granted 640 acres in Sullivan Co., TN

1792 - killed by Indians on a trip to New York, perhaps in Kentucky, perhaps by Benge's gang. Was living at the time in Hawkins Co., TN. Buried in a mass grave, Wallen's Creek, KY with others killed by the Indians.

Joseph married abt 1768 Millicent Jones (b. abt 1750 - d.. abt 1820, d/o Thomas Jones and Diana)

Children: **Elizabeth** 1769 (m. Littleton Brooks); **James C.** 1771 (d. 1845); **Nancy** 1773 VA (d. Brown Co., IN, m. 1. William Currey and 2. Elias Weddle); **Susannah** b. 1778 VA (d. 1841, White Co., TN m. John Herd); **Rosamond** 1780 (d. 1850, Brown Co., IN, m. Thomas Weddle); **Mary** 1782 (m. Daniel Weddle); **Morning** b. 1784 in now TN (m. Stephen Welburn);

**Wallen, Thomas**

1730-1733 born, Prince Georges Co., Maryland. Alternative birth: 10 Jun 1748 in old Lunenburg (now Henry?) Co., VA. Parents: Elisha Wallen Sr. and Mary Blevins. With children being born starting in the 1750s, the earlier date and place is preferred. Thomas was one of the long hunters exploring southwest Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Thomas was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1775 - Thomas Wallen and Charles Cocke and others are appointed by the Virginia legislature to find a better road into Kentucky.

1777 - John Cox's militia roster

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. - had moved to the Clinch or Powell River valley in Virginia or Tennessee near Kyle's Ford by then (probably moved at about the outbreak of the Revolution).

1800 - died in eastern Tennessee.

Married Mary Cox or Cocke. In my opinion, at first blush, it seems unlikely she would be the child of Stephen Cox and Judith Woodson, as they are from a different cultural group, but the children's naming pattern suggests it is possible.

Children: Stephen (b. 1756 m. Mary), William (b. 1759, d. 1838 Hawkins Co., TN, m. Mary), Elisha (b. 1760, d. Warren Co., OH, m. Anne), Judy [Judith?] (b. 1768, d. MO, m. Isaac Chrisman b. 1767 Hampshire Co., VA, d. Franklin Co., MO s/o Isaac Chrisman and Jane Scott), Mathias (b. abt 1770 VA, d. Kentucky, m. Amy Rice), Joseph (b. 1775 d. Scott Co., VA m. Fanny) and Catherine (m. ? Herd).

By family tradition, Thomas' daughter Judy was part Cherokee. According to notes in Tobias Harkleroad's Worldconnect database, Thomas was "living with the tribe after his marriage to her mother [Mary Cox?], and taking part in tribal life. It is a tradition in the family that when Isaac Chrisman's wife [Judy Walling] was a young girl she witnessed the torture of a young Creek Indian captured by her people in one of their tribal wars. Though burned to death at the stake, the victim, true to Indian ethics, did his best to conceal his suffering, and succeeded in so far as his feature were concerned, but in spite of his best efforts his hands twisted as the fire licked into his flesh. The incident made a deep impression on the young girl, and is said to be the forerunner of the twisted hands of some members of the family in every generation since. Her Indian name in sound, very closely resembles 'Wannah'.

**Ward, James**

James lived first in what is today Wythe Co., VA. His diversion with Lieut. John Cox's men to the Clinch in Dunmore's War may indicate he was then living further south near Cox, or may indicate he was a good Indian scout.

1771, 1773 Taxed in Botetourt Co., VA

1773 militia list for Capt John Montgomery's company there were 4 Wards: Nathan, Wells, James and Zachariah

1774 participated in William Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War. 1774 James was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: 0 slaves, 2 horses, 6 cattle

**Ward, Nathan**

(see also Wells Ward)

Born about 1730, probably in Maryland. It is thought that he is the son of another Nathan Ward and the brother of Wells Ward who lived to the West on Saddle Creek in today's Grayson county. Many researchers are also looking at connections to Ward lines from Baltimore (now Prince Georges) Co., MD (where the names Nathan and Wells are also found) and it is possible that the Ward family co-migrated with the Swift and Carr families.

Nathan settled on Coal [Cole] Creek in present day Carroll County by at least 1773 and had his land surveyed in 1774. Ward's Mill Run is named after his family.  On the 1773 militia list for Capt John Montgomery's company there were 4 Wards: Nathan, Wells, James and Zachariah    The community he settled in was predominantly Quaker and did not participate in Lord Dunmore's war, but Nathan was no Quaker. Nathan served in the Flower [Swift Militia Company](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm) during the Revolution. Nathan Ward was not on the list of those fined for missing militia musters in the Revolution nor could I find any Tory references to him, so it is suspected he actively participated on the Whig side, at least in militia duties. A Nathan Ward was made a captain on the formation of the 78th Regt of militia in August 1793 soon after the formation of Grayson county. He purchased his land from the [Loyal Land Company](javascript:linkAccordion(7,%20'loyal')) and it was a conflicted purchase not validated until 1802. He died March 14, 1803 in Grayson County.

1782 tax list: Nathan Ward, 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 2 horse, 8 cattle. In 1793, District 2 of Wythe there is a Nathan Ward with 7 horses and no blacks and another Nathan Ward with 3 horses and no blacks (one of these is his nephew by brother Wells).

Children: Nathan's daughter **Margaret** married Morris Cox, a son of [Thomas Davis](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#davisquaker000) and Elizabeth Knox (Quakers). Other children: **Nathan** m. [Anne Williams](http://www.newrivernotes.com/carroll_history_1779-1783_flower_swift_company.htm#williams000) and removed to Hawkins Co., TN, **Enoch** (removed to Rutherford Co., NC), **Elizabeth** m. Jeffrey Clark, **William** m. Elizabeth Wilson (and remained in Carroll Co., VA) and **Wells**.

**Ward, Wells**

(see also Nathan Ward)

June 30, 1735 - Wells Ward born in Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges Co., Maryland. His parents are Nathan Ward and Margaret. Nathan Ward of Coal Creek (above) is his brother. His father Nathan Sr. was the son of James Ward and Susannah Swanson. When James Ward died Susannah married George Wells (thus the name Wells Ward).

Time-line for Wells Ward

1771, 1773 Taxed in Botetourt Co., VA

1773 militia list for Capt John Montgomery's company there were 4 Wards: Nathan, Wells, James and Zachariah

1781 - Wells Ward on the militia roster for Capt. Enoch Osborne's company

1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax lsit: Wells Ward: 0 slaves, 5 horses, 7 cattle

4 February 1783 Wells Ward in Enoch Osburn's Company (from Preston Papers)

1 June 1791 Witnessed deed of Enoch Osborne & Wm. Landreth, Wilkes Co., NC;

1815: Owned farm, Saddle Creek, Grayson Co., VA; 50 acres, house, cabin, grist mill; $100;

about 1821 - Wells Ward dies in Grayson Co., VA

sources for time-line: Ginger Baker (NRHF), Brenda Reed (NRHF), Eugene Hoover (NRHF), Andrew Weyer (Genforum)

Wells Ward's wife's name was Elizabeth. Their children were: Wells, James, Benjamin, Stephen, Nathan ("of Saddle Creek", about 1760-1835, m. Sally, an Indian), Abigail (1759-1859, m. Isaac Barton); and Margaret.

**Ward, Zachariah**

1773 militia list for Capt John Montgomery's company there were 4 Wards: Nathan, Wells, James and Zachariah.

1774 participated in William Herbert's company, Lord Dunmore's War.

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Zachariah does not exist in Worldconnect. In www.familysearch.org there is a Zachariah Ward, son of James Ward and Nancy Brown. This Zachariah is said in that reference to have been born about 1740. It comes with the (impossible) birthplace of Carroll Co., VA.

**Weaver, Isaac**

1771 a Josiah Weaver is listed in William Herbert's company.

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Isaac was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

Jeff Weaver: "1771 -- Josiah Weaver is actually Joshua Weaver. Joshua Weaver, born ca. 1716 in New Kent County, VA, was restless. He moved with his father to Goochland Co., VA ca. 1727, and from there he was in Lunenburg Co., VA (1748) then in Halifax Co., VA (1750) He was in Pittsylvania Co., Va in 1767. In 1767-1768 involved in several law suits, and shows up on the west side of the Blue Ridge in 1771. He moved to Weaver's Ford, Ashe Co., NC at some undetermined point in time, but was listed there in some deeds as early as 1778. He was alive in 1787, but apparently dead by 1790. Joshua was probably buried in the Weaver Family Cemetery, Weaver's Ford, Ashe Co., NC. Other branches of the Family went to South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky. Children of Joshua and Rachel Weaver: William, Isaac, Thomas, Samuel, John and Absolom.

Isaac Weaver, was born 1747-1748 in Lunenburg Co., VA. Son of Joshua Weaver (above) and wife, Rachel. Died in 1814 Ashe County, NC (Family Bible states he died in 1814 age 66). Married to Sarah Maxwell, (b. about 1750 Scotland d. after 1850 in Coles Co., IL.) Isaac Weaver lived on Staggs Creek in Ashe County and has some Wilkes Co., NC deeds from 1778. After the Revolution, served as Captain in the Wilkes Co., NC militia. Seems to have "laid low" during the Revolution. I don't think the Weavers actually took sides, which may have been difficult. Founded North Fork of New River Primitive Baptist Church in 1785."

Children of Isaac and Sarah Weaver: **Mary** b. 1768 (d. 1860 Ashe Co., NC m. John Jones b. 1770 Ireland); **Mark** b. abt 1770; **Joshua** 1776 (d. 1866 Ashe Co., NC, m. Susannah); **Isaac** b. 1780 (d. 1855 Ashe Co., NC, m. Jane Lewis b. 1784 NC d/o Gideon Lewis and Nancy Osborne); **William** 1783 (m. Farraby); **Valentine** 1787; **John** 1790 (m. Mary Maxwell); **Samuel** b. 1794 (d. 1849 Coles Co., IL m. Grace Taylor b. 1795). [source Linda Blevins Worldconnect database]

**Williams, Edward**

1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Edward was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.

Possibles

-- b. 1750-60 VA, d. 1834 Campbell Co., TN, m. Elizabeth (Dangerfield?). Migrated to TN from NC about 1800. Children: Alexander T. b. 1797 NC m. Agnes (Goebel?) d. 1830 Campbell Co., TN; parents: William Williams; brothers: William (of Grainger Co., TN), John and David. Migrated from Chester Co., PA?

-- b. 27 Oct 1731 Chester Co., PA, d. 4 Sep. 1804, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., KY, married (1) Mary Lydia Emory, he lived on the headwaters of the Potomac in 1763, m. (2) Jemima Anderson b. 1742 in 1780 at Ft. Boonesborough (Squire Boone Jr. officiating). In Boonesborough by at least 1779. Parents: Joseph Williams (b. 1704/5 Plymouth twp., Philadelphia Co., PA, d. Chester Co., PA and Sarah Griffith - Welsh Quakers). This Edward was Sheriff of Berks Co., PA and was a friend of Daniel Boone's. He migrated from PA to now WV (Potomac valley) to NC and to KY. Was in George Rogers Clark's command (Revolutionary War Pension File #17199). His first wife, Mary Lydia Emory was by her first husband, Evan Davis, the grandmother of Jefferson Davis the President of the Confederacy.

**Wilshire, Nathaniel**

Also spelled Witcher?

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list. There are: Daniel Witcher, 1-0-4-9; Ephraim Witcher 1-1-5-14; John Witcher 1-0-1-5

There is a Welcher family 1820 in Barren Co., Kentucky that named a son Nathaniel (aka Nathan Wiltshire)

There is a William Witcher b. abt 1735 England, d. 8 Jun 1808 Pittsylvania Co., VA m. Lydia Adkins. He is not said to have a son named Nathaniel. William signed at oath of allegience in 1777 in Pittsylvania Co., VA with members of the Dalton family. William had 3 brothers Ephraim (who married Elizabeth Phipps b. 1756, Charlotte Co., VA), Daniel and John and these 3 are in Montgomery Co., VA 1782.

The Witchers moved across the line into North Carolina and show up in Ashe Co., NC records until the Civil War (Jeff Weaver).

**Woods, Michael**

1771 - There is a "Luck" Woods in the William Herbert Company

1774 - In the William Herbert Company, Lord Dunmore's War

Not on the 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list.

Possibilities from Worldconnect. There are three Michael Woods associated with the southwest Virginia frontier, but none are associated with the upper New River area now in Wythe, Grayson and Carroll counties. All are said to originate from the Michael Woods family (b. 1684 of Castle Dunshauglin, Co. Meath Ireland m. Mary Campbell) that first came to Cecil Co., MD, then settled in what was then Albemarle Co., VA.

Michael, s/o John Woods and Susannah Anderson (this Michael is later associated with Madison Co., KY)

Michael m. Hannah Wallace (associated with Greenbrier Co., VA and later moved to Kentucky), s/o William and Susannah Wallace Woods.

Michael m. Margaret Trimble and Jean Lackey, came to Washington Co., TN area about 1771 from Georgia where he moved to from Virginia in 1765. s/o Archibald and Isabella Goss Woods.

The name Michael suggests that the man in Herbert's company may be a member of this extended family if not one of these three men.

**Young, Ezekiel**

* 1. Ezekiel Young was born about 1735 in Bristol, England. He married Ruth Whitehead (b. about 1750, NC) in 1768. He died about 1800 at now Volney, VA and is buried near the Mouth of Little Fox Creek, Grayson Co., VA.
  2. 1771 - In William Herbert's company, Botetourt Co., VA (now Grayson Co., VA)
  3. 1774 (Lord Dunmore's War): Ezekiel was among those diverted to Capt. Looney's company on the Clinch and did not fight at Point Pleasant. Instead he was with Capt Looney, Lieut. Daniel Boone and Lieut. John Cox guarding the Clinch frontier.
  4. 1777, 1781, 2 April 1783 and 1785 - On Enoch Osborne's militia rosters.
  5. 1782 Montgomery Co., VA personal tax list: Young, Ezekiel: 1 tithe, 0 slaves, 5 horses, 18 cattle; also John 1-0-5-6
  6. 1796 Grayson county land tax list: Ezekiel Young 50 acres worth $16.67. Joseph Young had 100 acres.

Children of Ezekiel and Ruth Young: **Robert** (b. about 1770, d. Green Co. KY m. Catherine McFarland); **Joseph** (b. 1771, d. 1857 Mouth of Wilson, Grayson Co., VA m. Lucy Perkins, daughter of Timothy Perkins and Miriam Sherry - Timothy Perkins was a Tory, thought to have died in the Revolution); **Ezekiel** (b. 1772, d. 1826, Green Co., KY m. Rebecca McFarland 1808 in TN); **William** (b. about 1775, d. 1826 VA m. Elizabeth Hart -- the Harts are maybe originally from PA or NJ and may have gone south as Baptist missionaries to the Indians -- there are rumors of Indian blood in the Hart family); **Thomas** (b. 1780 Montgomery Co., VA d. Fox Creek, Grayson Co., VA, m. Milla Sizemore -- Sizemores were a well-known part-Indian Tory family migrating to New River from old Lunenburg Co., VA)

Some key dates:

1748 -- Dr. Thomas Walker, John Buchanan and James Patton crossed New River, on surveying expedition to Kentucky.

1748/9 -- The Loyal Land Company was organized by Dr. Thomas Walker, James Patton, and others, based on a grant of 800,000 acres of land, lying north of the North Carolina line and west of the mountains. A provision of the grant required settlement of the land within four years. On June 14, 1753 the Company was granted an additional 4 years to settle the land

1749 -- William Byrd, Joshua Fry, Peter Jefferson, Daniel Weldon and William Churton [survey the border between Virginia and North Carolina](http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/lewisandclark/students/projects/adventurers/documents/vancbordermap.html). The surveyors extended the boundary from Peter's Creek 90 miles due west to Steep Rock Creek, just southeast of present day Damascus, Virginia.

1750 -- Dr. Thomas Walker made his second surveying journey to Cumberland Gap and Kentucky. With Walker were Ambrose Powell, William Tomlinson, Colby Chew, Henry Lawless, and John Hughes.

1754 -- The French and Indian War breaks out, discouraging settlement of the Loyal Company grant.

1757 -- The New River Lead Mines were discovered by Colonel Chiswell, and operations begun.

1759 -- Fort Chiswell (Wythe County) Virginia was built under direction of Colonel William Byrd.

1761-1773 -- Long Hunters' expeditions into Kentucky from the Fincastle County/Lower New River area. Settlement of the New River valley of Virginia begins.

1763 -- The Proclamation of 1763 forbids further settlement of the Loyal Company grant.

1768 -- Treaty of Hard Labor between the Cherokee and North Carolina drew the western border of the Cherokee Nation from the Chiswell lead mines to Tryon Mountain in North Carolina.

1769 -- Settlement of the Powell Valley in far southwest Virginia by the Loyal Land Company begins

**New River Notes On-line resources used on this section**

* 1. [Revolutionary War Soldiers of Upper New River Valley](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_1780_revolutionary_war_soldiers_nrv.htm)
  2. [Lord Dunmore's War narrative](javascript:linkAccordion(1,%20'Narr'))
  3. [William Herbert Company Roster 1771](http://www.newrivernotes.com/historical_early_settlers_1771_herbert_roster.htm)
  4. [1774 Capt. Crockett's pay lists from Lord Dunmore's War](javascript:linkAccordion(4,%20'crockettlist'))
  5. [1774 Capt. Herbert's pay lists from Lord Dunmore's War](javascript:linkAccordion(5,%20'herbertlist'))
  6. [1774 Capt. Campbell's pay lists from Lord Dunmore's War](javascript:linkAccordion(6,%20'campbelllist'))
  7. [1774 Capt. Looney's pay list from Lord Dunmore's War](javascript:linkAccordion(3,%20'looneylist'))
  8. [1782 Montgomery County, Virginia Personal Property Tax List](http://www.newrivernotes.com/montgomery_enumerations_1782_personal_property_tax_list.htm)
  9. [1774 List of Tithables for Surry County, North Carolina](http://www.newrivernotes.com/surry_enumerations_1774_tax_list.htm))
  10. [1793 Wythe County, Virginia Personal Property Tax List](http://www.newrivernotes.com/wythe_enumerations_1793_personal_property_tax_list.htm)

See also "http://www.cottrellgenealogy.com/1758\_militia\_roster\_of\_halifax\_c.htm" (Vivian Markley, 1758 Halifax Co., VA)

Appendix: 1767 Pittsylvania Co., VA list of tithables in Peter Copland's area (northern part of Henry Co., VA today) with attachments to Herbert's company:  
James Roberts  
Capt. William Blevins, Dawl.  
John Rice  
Neel Roberts  
James Wallen  
Little William Blevins  
Dauzwell Rogers  
Joseph Wallen  
Elisha Wallen Sr.  
Thomas Cooper Jr.  
Rev. John Lee (nephew of Clement)  
Appendix: Saponi/Europeans from Louisa Co., VA and Orange Co., NC  
John Austin (lived in a different community than the rest)  
Micajah Bunch  
The Collins family  
William Riddell

* **Pay Lists for Capt. Looney's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774**

An ascending sequence sort puts the list in its original order.

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Looney's Company Pay List #1, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** |
| 1 | Looney, David | Capt. | 58 |
| 2 | Christian, Gilbert | Lieut | 58 |
| 3 | Cox, Jno | Lieut | 35 |
| 4 | Boone, Daniel | Lieut | 40 |
| 5 | Anderson, Jno | Ensign | 51 |
| 6 | Poage, William | Ensign | 40 |
| 7 | Morris, William | Sgt | 40 |
| 8 | Hamblen, Henry | Sgt | 40 |
| 9 | Rithchie, Alexander | private | 22 |
| 10 | Jeggan, Humphrey | private | 27 |

Showing 1 to 10 of 159 entries

FirstPrevious12345NextLast

On this separate pay list are many of the same names.

| **Capt. Looney's Company Pay List #2, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** |
| 1 | Patten, Henry | Ensign | 47 |
| 2 | McGee, William | private | 47 |
| 3 | Carter, Thomas | private | 24 |
| 4 | Fielder, Abraham | private | 26 |
| 5 | Hinds, Richard | private | 18 |
| 6 | Blackmore, Joseph | private | 18 |
| 7 | Blackmore, Edward | private | 18 |
| 8 | Carr, William | private | 18 |
| 9 | Lawson, William | private | 18 |
| 10 | Blackmore, John | private | 18 |
| 11 | Patten, Thomas | private | 47 |
| 12 | Hobbs, Vincent | private | 47 |

* **Pay Lists for Capt. Crockett's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774**

An ascending sequence sort puts the list in its original order.

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Crockett's Company Pay List #1, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Crockett, Walter | Capt. | 32 |  |
| 2 | Pierce, Jeremiah | Lieut. | 53 |  |
| 3 | Thompson, Andrew | Ensign | 26 |  |
| 4 | Ewing, Samuel | Sgt | 22 |  |
| 5 | Wood, John | Sgt | 38 |  |
| 6 | Dougherty, Michael | Sgt | 38 |  |
| 7 | Gullion, Leigh | Sgt | 38 |  |
| 8 | Johnson, John | Private | 38 |  |
| 9 | Dodge, Richard | Private | 38 |  |
| 10 | Huffman, Jacob | Private | 38 |  |

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Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Crockett's Company Pay List #2, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Crockett, Walter | Capt. | 108 |  |
| 2 | Draper, John | Lieutenant | 108 |  |
| 3 | Buchanan, William | Ensign | 108 |  |
| 4 | Wood, John | Sgt | 108 |  |
| 5 | McDonald, Magness | Sgt | 108 |  |
| 6 | Rains, John | Sgt | 108 |  |
| 7 | Montgomery, William | Private | 108 |  |
| 8 | Crocket, Joseph | Private | 108 |  |
| 9 | Buchanan, James | Private | 108 |  |
| 10 | Montgomery, John | Private | 108 |  |

Showing 1 to 10 of 55 entries

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| **Capt. Crockett's Company Pay List #3, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Skaggs, Henry |  | 4 |  |
| 2 | Bell, John | Provisions | 4 |  |
| 3 | Skaggs, Richard | Provisions | 4 |  |
| 4 | Skaggs, Mathis? | Provisions | 4 |  |

* **Pay List for Capt. Herbert's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774**

An ascending sequence sort puts the list in its original order.

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Herbert's Company Pay List, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Herbert, William | Capt. | 112 |  |
| 2 | Stephens, John |  | 51 | (Jehu Lib of VA) |
| 3 | Newell, James |  | 53 |  |
| 4 | McDonald, James |  | 95 |  |
| 5 | Ward, William |  | 104 |  |
| 6 | McKie, Alexander |  | 104 |  |
| 7 | Truman, Benjamin |  | 83 | or Turman |
| 8 | Darby, Benjmin |  | 104 | or Dawley |
| 9 | Rogers, John |  | 104 |  |
| 10 | Rogers, Benjamin |  | 104 |  |

Showing 1 to 10 of 51 entries

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* **Pay Lists for Capt. Campbell's Company, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774**

Below are two lists directly for Capt. Campbell and two separate lists for Lieut. Edmundson's squad.

An ascending sequence sort puts the list in its original order.

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Campbell's Company Pay List #1, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Campbell, William | Capt. | 42 | (see also second pay list) |
| 2 | Campbell, John | Lieut. | 42 |  |
| 3 | Edmonston, William | Lieut. | 40 | (see also separate pay lists) |
| 4 | Buchanan, William | Ensign | 22 |  |
| 5 | Neal, William | Sgt | 42 |  |
| 6 | Leeper, James | Sgt | 42 |  |
| 7 | Campbell, David | Sgt | 12 |  |
| 8 | McNeill, Thomas | Sgt | 11 |  |
| 9 | Teter, George | sgt | 40 |  |
| 10 | Davis, Robert | Private | 20 |  |

Showing 1 to 10 of 91 entries

FirstPrevious12345NextLast

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Campbell's Company Pay List #2, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Campbell, William | Capt. | 108 |  |
| 2 | Campbell, John | Lieut. | 108 |  |
| 3 | Reid, John | Ensign | 114 |  |
| 4 | Noell, William | Private | 108 |  |
| 5 | Luper, James | Private | 104 |  |
| 6 | Moore, Alexander | Private | 108 |  |
| 7 | Coulter, James | Drummer | 109 |  |
| 8 | Teas, Thomas | Private | 78 |  |
| 9 | Buchanan, Ezekiel | Private | 86 |  |
| 10 | Berry, James | Private | 78 |  |

Showing 1 to 10 of 51 entries

FirstPrevious12345NextLast

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Campbell's Company Pay List #3, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Edmundson, William | Lieut. | 40 |  |
| 2 | Teste, George | Private | 40 |  |
| 3 | Lowry, John | Private | 40 |  |
| 4 | Lowry, Robert | Private | 33 |  |
| 5 | Lowry, David | Private | 40 |  |
| 6 | Moor, Alexander | Private | 40 |  |
| 7 | McMahan, Ptrick | Private | 40 |  |
| 8 | Finley, John | Private | 40 |  |
| 9 | McCutcheon, James | Private | 40 |  |
| 10 | Anderson, Barnabas | Private | 40 |  |

Showing 1 to 10 of 23 entries

FirstPrevious123NextLast

Show entries

Search: 

| **Capt. Campbell's Company Pay List #4, Lord Dunmore's War, 1774** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seq#** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Days Paid** | **Comments** |
| 1 | Edmundson, William | Lieut. | 13 |  |
| 2 | Campbell, David | Sgt. | 6 |  |
| 3 | Edmundson, John | Private | 13 |  |
| 4 | Wiley, John | Private | 6 |  |
| 5 | Kincannon, Alexander | Private | 13 |  |
| 6 | Lowry, Robert | Private | 13 |  |
| 7 | Huston, William | Private | 13 |  |
| 8 | Burton?, Andrew | Private | 13 |  |
| 9 | Baker, Robert | Private | 13 |  |
| 10 | McNeil, Alexander | Private | 13 |  |

Showing 1 to 10 of 37 entries

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* **About the Loyal Land Company**

**About the Loyal Land Company**

From Carol Osborne Hackett (editorial comments by James Quinn):

"The Loyal Land Company of Virginia was organized in 1748 by a group of private men who obtained a grant of 800,000 acres of land largely for speculative purposes. The governments of Great Britain and Virginia made these grants because they were anxious to get the frontiers settled, partly as insurance against claims to the territory by the French and partly to insure more protection to the few settlers who were there against the Indians." (JQ: Can't think of anything more likely to stir the Indians up -- seems to me that a motive is missing: the chance of making a fortune selling land, since members of those same governments were involved in the land companies) "The companies to which these grants were made were given a limited time in which to dispose of the land. The Loyal Land Company circulated advertisements throughout the British colonies inviting settlers to come and settle their lands by promising to survey for them the place and quantity of land they should choose, at the cheap rate of three pounds per hundred acres with the surveyors' fees, right or composition money and patent fee; at the same time offering, if required, a reasonable time for payment, in which case the company was to retain the title as security for the purchase money and receive interest after a limited time. The company's work was interrupted and they had to ask for several extensions of time. In 1756 the French and Indian War broke out and they practically ceased work. In 1763 came the King's Proclamation prohibiting any grants of settlements on the west of the Alleghenies. However, some of the company's agents continued to encourage people to come and settle, although official patents could not then be issued. The affairs of the Loyal Company remained in a state of inactivity until 16 December 1773, but in the interval many people settled on the land. On that date the Virginia Council, in anticipation of the reopening of the country to grants, permitted the settlers who were already on the land to obtain surveys from the agents under contracts to pay the original purchase price set by the company."

JQ - A key to understanding the politics of this region is to know who the players are in the Loyal Land Company. Almost all the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian leaders of the militia in Lord Dunmore's war and the Whig side of the Revolution had family ties to the business of the Loyal Company. This includes the Pattons, Lewis's, Prestons, Christians and Campbells who were intermarried with each other and in two cases married sisters of the famous Patrick Henry. Henry, himself, was involved in land speculation in the area. Other famous participants in the Loyal Company included some wealthy planters from Albermarle County such as Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson and Dr. Thomas Walker, the explorer.

Some of the land in the original Loyal Company grant was also claimed by the Cherokee, who were the first target of these same leaders in the Revolution. Much of the rest of the land was the ancestral home of the Shawnee, who had been driven from northern and central Kentucky by the Iroquois in the 1660s. The men in Herbert's company, including Herbert, were not part of this Loyal Land Company scheme for the most part, although I have heard people suggest that Enoch Osborne and John Cox may have had some long standing business ties to the company. In fact, many of the people in Herbert's company had trading or even familial ties to the Cherokee, and so it is not surprising that so many became Tories when the Cherokee were attacked in 1777.

Reference: Wiley Winton Osborne - His Ancestors and Descendants by Carol Osborne Hackett and Myrtle Greer Johnson.

* **Appendix: Origins and Migration of New River Valley Settlers in the Herbert and Swift Companies**

**Appendix: Origins and Migration of New River Valley Settlers in the Herbert and Swift Companies**

| **Table 1: Ethnic origins of persons in Herbert's company (1774) and their wives (Swift company from about 1781)** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Origin** | **Now Grayson County** | **Now Carroll County** | **Now Wythe County** | **Swift Company** |
| English | 28 | 17 | 23 | 47 |
| Scottish | 19 | 0 | 33 | 23 |
| Welsh | 15 | 1 | 6 | 17 |
| Irish | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| German | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Dutch | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| French Huguenot | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| European/AmerIndian mix | 18 | 1 | 0 | 4 |

Some of the men in Herbert's company from Grayson actually lived in what is now North Carolina.

The Carroll county numbers are low for two reasons. The eastern half of today's county is not represented and the Quakers who later made up Swift's company did not participate in Herbert's company.

| **Table 2: State or country of birth (men and wives)** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Now Grayson County** | **Now Carroll County** | **Now Wythe County** | **Swift Company** |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 6 | 0 | 7 | 27 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Maryland | 12 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Virginia | 22 | 8 | 19 | 17 |
| North Carolina | 19 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| England | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wales | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Scotland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Table 3: State where children of the men in Herbert's company died** | | | | |
| **State** | **Now Grayson County** | **Now Carroll County** | **Now Wythe County** | **Swift Company** |
| Virginia | 21 | 16 | 8 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 20 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Kentucky | 25 | 2 | 16 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 13 | 4 | 24 | 20 |
| Ohio | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Indiana | 7 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Illinois | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Missouri | 7 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Georgia | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Alabama | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Texas | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

| **Table 3: State where children of the men in Herbert's company died** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Birth Place** | **Children's Death Place** |
| New York | 2 (1%) | 0 |
| New Jersey | 4 (2%) | 0 |
| Delaware | 3 (1%) | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 39 (19%) | 0 |
| Maryland | 37 (18%) | 0 |
| Virginia | 66 (33%) | 59 (19%) |
| North Carolina | 42 (21%) | 32 (10%) |
| Kentucky |  | 49 (16%) |
| Tennessee |  | 61 (20%) |
| Ohio |  | 14 (5%) |
| Indiana |  | 25 (8%) |
| Illinois |  | 15 (5%) |
| Missouri |  | 20 (7%) |
| South Carolina |  | 4 (1%) |
| Georgia |  | 4 (1%) |
| Alabama |  | 10 (3%) |
| Mississippi |  | 2 (1%) |
| Arkansas |  | 10 (3%) |
| Texas |  | 3 (1%) |
| England | 2 (1%) | 0 |
| Wales | 4 (2%) | 0 |
| Scotland | 2 (1%) | 0 |
| Ireland | 1 (<1%) | 0 |