

INFORMATION & DATA ON THE FAMILY OF:

**ROWLAND & JANE (WELLS) BURBRIDGE**

1745-1842

1750-1835

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Being a collection of information from Public records, biographies, histories and family sources, and arranged to present a coherent view of said family and their individual relationship. This has all been done for the purpose of preserving for future generations a knowledge of their past.

Date 12 Aug. 1984

*Edward E. Bartlett*, Compiler

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BURBRIDGE

Surname

FAMILY INFORMATION CHART NO.

Husband's full name Rowland BURBRIDGE\*

born on 1745 at \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia

married \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia

died on 4 Feb. 1842 at Pike County, Missouri

Interred at Jordan - Buffalo Cemetery Groom's \_\_\_\_\_ marriage

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Military Service Revolutionary War veteran

His father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_

Wife's maiden name Jane WELLS

born on 1750 at \_\_\_\_\_

died on 9 Mar. 1835 at Pike County, Missouri

Interred at Jordan - Buffalo Cemetery Bride's \_\_\_\_\_ marriage

Her father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_

Abodes and removals: Born in Virginia, Roland lived there until he was around 44 yrs. old. He then moved to that part of Fayette Co., KY, that in 1796 formed Montgomery Co., and in 1811 formed Bath Co., KY. Around 1829/30 he moved to Pike Co., MO, where he later on died.

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Their Children \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Name Robert BURBRIDGE

born on 5 Jan. 1779 at \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia

died on 23 May 1846 at Pike County, Illinois

married 25 May 1803 at Montgomery, Co., Kentucky

to: Jaley Ann Richards (Widow ?)

1 Jan. 1784 - 1 Sept. 1851

(2) Name Mary (Polly) BURBRIDGE

born on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia

died on before 1842 at (Ste. Genevieve) Co., MO

married 4 Dec. 1804 at Montgomery Co., Kentucky

to: Wingate JACKSON

(3) Name Thomas BURBRIDGE

born on 26 Mar. 1783 at \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia

died on 7 Aug. 1866 at Pike County, Missouri

married \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

to: 1st CHILTON,

2nd (Margaret) JENKINS

4 June 1788 - 2 Aug. 1846

Authority/Source of Data:

Records, Census & Others:  
D.A.R. Lineage Book, Vol. 83, Pgs. 227 & 232.  
The 1787 Personal Prop'ty Tax List of Greenbrier Co., Va. (now W. Va.) records Roland residing there.  
In 1789 he appears on the Tax List of Fayette Co., KY  
Roland enlisted from Virginia: He was in the Battle of Cowpens - was wounded and taken prisoner and treated cruelly by the British army.

Additional Information:

A Jaley Richards appears on the Montgomery Co., KY, Tax List for 1797 thru 1800 but not after that.

Their marriage performed & recorded by Rev. Joseph Howe

\* This spelling of his given name is used on the evidence he spelled it this way, i.e., on land deeds and numerous tax lists.

CHILDREN OF Roland and Jane (WELLS) BURBRIDGE

Sex

( ) Name James BURBRIDGE  
 born on 18 Feb. 1785 at (Greenbrier)Co., Virginia  
 died on 31 Mar. 1868 at Pike County, Illinois  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
 to: Mary A.  
15 Mar. 1807 - 9 Sept. 1863

Elder James Burbridge was the first pastor of the Independence, IL, Christian Church, organized on 8 May 1858. He and wife are buried in Burbridge Cemetery, Sec. 24, Martinsburg Twp.

( ) Name Benjamin BURBRIDGE  
 born on 1787 at (Greenbrier)Co., Virginia  
 died on 1840 at Pike County, Missouri  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
 to: Elizabeth

Children:  
 William K.; Eliza Jane; John Q; Clinton; Irene.

( ) Name William BURBRIDGE  
 born on 8 Sept. 1787 at Greenbrier Co., Virginia  
 died on 13 Jan. 1867 at Montgomery County, Indiana  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
 to: Margaret GRAHAM  
25 Sept. 1794 - 2 Sept. 1832

Children:  
 Ann; Forqus G.; Jane; Eliza; Morgan; Rowland; Mary Ann; Margaret; James; William, Jr.; Matilda

( ) Name Elizabeth (Betsy) BURBRIDGE  
 born on 1793 at \_\_\_\_\_, Kentucky  
 died on 1856 at Ralls County, Missouri  
 married 9 Oct. 1811 at Bath County, Kentucky  
 to: James UNDERWOOD  
1795 - 1876

Children:  
 Julia Ann; Alfred; Mary Jane; Jehu; Martha; George M.; & James Harvey UNDERWOOD.

( ) Name John BURBRIDGE  
 born on 1797 at Montgomery Co., Kentucky  
 died on 28 Dec. 1857 at Bath County, Kentucky  
 married 8 Mar. 1821 at Bath County, Kentucky  
 to: Rachel SHROUT  
1801 -

Children:  
 Benjamin F.; Maranda; James Walter; Richard; Rowland M.; Jane; Ann R.; Arlemina (Nannie J.).

( ) Name Martha (Patsy) BURBRIDGE  
 born on 1798 at Montgomery Co., Kentucky  
 died on 1862 at Sangamon County, Illinois  
 married 22 Sept. 1818 at Bath County, Kentucky  
 to: Cyrus MITTS  
1798 - Aug. 1852

Children:  
 James M.; Jesse; Jane; Roland; Elizabeth Ann; Carlisle; Cyrus; Robert; Martha; Mary A.; John & Joseph.

NOTE: above from information available but may not all be true. Form B-0187a  
 Prepared by Edward Bartlett, August 12, 1984  
 Rev. 10-12-88

CHILDREN OF                      Roland                      and                      Jane (WELLS) BURBRIDGE                     

Sex	<p>( ) Name <u>                    </u> Joseph Howe BURBRIDGE</p> <p>born on <u>                    </u> 22 Feb. 1802 at <u>                    </u> Bath County, Kentucky</p> <p>died on <u>                    </u> 14 Dec. 1866 at <u>                    </u> Pike County, Missouri</p> <p>married <u>                    </u> 2 July 1829 at <u>                    </u> Pike County, Missouri</p> <p>to: <u>                    </u> 2<sup>nd</sup>: Sarah (Sally) T. JORDAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>                    </u> 29 Mar. 1807 - 30 Mar. 1871</p>	<p>Children:</p> <p>Roland C.; John J.; Hardin; Eliza Jane; Benjamin; Grizella.</p> <p>Joseph Howe Burbridge married Elizabeth Underwood, 6 June 1822 in Bath Co., KY</p>
	<p>The following are the names of two males claimed in two sources to be sons of Roland and Jane Burbridge. This compiler has not found any trace of them in the existing records up to this date. If Jesse was born in 1777 he was probably their eldest son. Their son Robert was 21 in 1800 and he is recorded in the Bath Co., KY Tax List of 1801. If Jesse was born in 1777 he would have been recorded in the 1799 Tax List but he wasn't.</p>	
	<p>( ) Name <u>                    </u> Jesse BURBRIDGE</p> <p>born on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>died on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>married <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>to: <u>                    </u></p>	<p>One source gives his year of birth as about 1777 &amp; that he died in Pike Co., Missouri, when he was young.<sup>1</sup></p>
	<p>( ) Name <u>                    </u> Jackson BURBRIDGE</p> <p>born on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>died on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>married <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>to: <u>                    </u></p>	<p>The same source gives his year of birth as about 1791.</p> <p>A Jackson Burbridge, b. Apr. 1815 in Kentucky moved to Jo Daviess Co., Illinois,</p>
	<p>( ) Name <u>                    </u></p> <p>born on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>died on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>married <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>to: <u>                    </u></p>	
	<p>( ) Name <u>                    </u></p> <p>born on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>died on <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>married <u>                    </u> at <u>                    </u></p> <p>to: <u>                    </u></p>	

THE CHILDREN OF ROLAND BURBRIDGE

Who were named by John Lindsey as being his heirs in 1842

Robert Burbridge

James Burbridge

Patsy Mitts of the State of Illinois

John Burbridge of Bath County, Kentucky

William Burbridge in Indiana

The heirs of Polly Jackson deceased late of Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Betsy Underwood of Ralls County, Mo.

The heirs of Benjamin Burbridge deceased late of Pike County, Mo.

Thomas Burbridge of Pike County, Mo.

Joseph Burbridge of Pike County, Mo.

Total 10

Mrs. Hale Houts has published the following as his children: <sup>1</sup>.

Thomas b. 3-26-1783, m. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Chilton: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Jenkins.

Jesse m. Mary Chilton

Robert

James

Benjamin

William

Jackson

Polly m. \_\_\_\_\_ Jackson

Patsy m. \_\_\_\_\_ Metts (sic)

Elizabeth b. 1794 m. James Underwood

Total 10

1. Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Missouri  
by Mrs. Hale Houts (1966)

A Jesse and a Jackson are in addition to those enumerated by Mr. Lindsey but this list also fails to name two others found on Mr. Lindsey's list. John and Joseph are heirs of record among the heirs of Roland. What is the source of the "Jesse and Jackson are sons of Roland" information?

Cynthia Gladys Harpole of Pittsfield, IL, provides the following:

"They (Roland & Jane) had a family of eleven children, eight boys and three girls. The children were:"

1. Mary (Polly) Burbridge 1771 Abt.
2. Patsy Burbridge 1773 Abt.
3. Joseph Burbridge 1775 Abt.
4. Jesse Burbridge 1777 Abt.
5. Robert Burbridge Jan. 5, 1779
6. Thomas Burbridge March 26, 1783
7. James Burbridge Feb. 15, 1785
8. Benjamin Burbridge 1787 Abt.
9. William Burbridge 1789 Abt.
10. Jackson Burbridge 1791 Abt.
11. Elizabeth Burbridge 1794

Total 11

A comparison of this list with the list of Mr. Lindsey and Mrs. Hout reveals the following:

1. Jesse & Jackson are found on it the same as on Mrs. Hout's list but are not included on Mr. Lindsey's list.
2. Joseph is found on it as he is also found on Mr. Lindsey's list but he is not found on Mrs. Hout's list.
3. John is not found on this list nor Mrs. Hout's list
4. If Jesse & Jackson are added to Mr. Lindsey's list it would make them a total of 12 children.
5. Jesse & Jackson presents a problem. All of those found on Mr. Lindsey's list can be substantiated by the civil records. If they are Roland's sons why are they not included as his heirs?

Gladys Harpole states, "All of these children lived to have families except Jesse. He died in Pike County, Missouri, when he was young." How young was he? If he was born in 1777 and had gone to Pike county about the time Thomas went there he would have been at least 40 years old.

The records indicate that Thomas Burbridge had acquired land in Pike county as early as 1818. This seems to be substantiated by the fact that Thomas does not appear in the Bath County, KY, tax lists after 1817. Roland did not sell his land until 1827 and he appears on the tax list of Bath county for the year 1828 for the last time, about ten years after Thomas had left Bath county. In 1829 Roland was about 84 years old.

The "Kentucky Tax Lists" now available to us on film is useful in a limited way for informing us as to the whereabouts of persons during a given year. Roland appears for the first time on the Tax list of Fayette County, Kentucky in 1789, about eight years after he was taken prisoner by the British army.

Some information as revealed by the tax lists of Kentucky is as follows:

							<u>1<sup>st</sup> yr. on list</u>
1. Jesse	b. 1777	+ 21 yrs.	= yr. of age,	1798			None
2. Robert	b. 1779	+ 21 "	= " " "	1800			1801
3. Thomas	b. 1783	+ 21 "	= " " "	1804			1808
4. James	b. 1785	+ 21 "	= " " "	1806			1808
5. Benjamin	b. 1787	+ 21 "	= " " "	1808			None
6. William	b. 1789	+ 21 "	= " " "	1810			1809
7. Jackson	b. 1791	+ 21 "	= " " "	1812			None
8. John	b. 1797	+ 21 "	= " " "	1818			1820
9. Joseph	b. 1802	+ 21 "	= " " "	1823			1827

An error in the estimation of their year of birth is probably the reason for the variation between their becoming of age and the date they appear on the tax list. For example we know Robert and James's year of birth and they do appear on the tax list shortly after becoming of age.

For lack of information there seems to be no way to explain why Jesse and Jackson never appeared on the tax list. We know that James went to Ohio before 1820. 1808 was the first and the last year he appeared on the Bath County tax list, possibly he left for Ohio shortly after that.

We know that Benjamin was an early visitor of Ohio because his eldest son, William K. Burbridge, was born in Ohio about 1821. It appears that he probably married his wife in Ohio. The 1820 Census record of James Burbridge in Pickaway County, Ohio, is the evidence of James living in Ohio but Benjamin's whereabouts in 1820 hasn't been established as yet.

by Edward Bartlett  
12 October 1988

B. 1739, North Carolina, d. 1833, Boone County, Missouri. Buried at Stoneport, now extinct, one mile west of Clayville, Boone Co. Missouri. Wife Nancy. Sons: Henry. Thomas, Benjamin, Hiram, Jeremiah, William and George. Daughter Elizabeth S. Triplett. Service: North Carolina Continental Line. Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers DAR pp. 52, 105, 107, 182, 192 266, 281, 507. Pensioned: 10-17-1833, application 3-4-1831.

BULL, Thomas

Cape Girardeau

Service: 12th Continental Line Virginia. Placed on Pension Roll, 9-18-1823, 3-4-1831. Ref.: "Virginians in the Revolution" - Gwathmey page 108.

BURBRIDGE, Roland

Pike County

B. 1745, in Virginia. D. 1842, Pike County, Missouri, burial Louisiana, Pike County, Mo., Buffalo Cemetery 3 miles south. Married Jane Wells, b. 1750, d. 1835. Children: Thomas b. 3-26-1783, m. (1) - Chilton: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Jenkins.

Jesse, m. Mary Chilton. Robert, James, Benjamin, William, Jackson, Polly m. \_\_\_\_\_ Jackson, Patsy m. \_\_\_\_\_ Metts. Elizabeth b. 1794 m. James Underwood. Service: Private. Enlisted from Virginia. He was in the Battle of Cowpens. Tombstone inscription: "Roland Burbridge, a Revolutionary Soldier." Pension granted 1839. NSDAR Nos. 73465, 82593, 184661.

BURCH, BIRCH, Zachariah

Pike County

B. \_\_\_\_\_ 1757, Maryland; d. 11-19-1844, Pike County. Buried in family cemetery not far from Frankford; m. 12-26-1787, Mary Mildred Robey b. 1768, d. 1856. Children: Ann b., 1791, d. 1857, m. 1828, Ezekiel Farrell, b. 1791, d. 1854. Service: Private in 1st Regt. Maryland Troops, Capt. Horatio Clegate (or Glaget's) Company. Came to Missouri as shown in Pike County History, p. 945. Archives of Maryland Vol. 18 pp. 86 and 524.

BURCHFIELD, BUCKFIELD, Michael

Marion County

B. \_\_\_\_\_ Baltimore, Maryland, 71 years of age in 1833. Served in North Carolina Militia.



# OUR COUNTRY.

A

## HOUSEHOLD HISTORY

FOR ALL READERS,

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO THE ONE HUNDREDTH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

BY

BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D.

*WITH OVER FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS,*

BY

FELIX O. C. DARLEY.

VOLUME TWO.

NEW YORK:

JOHNSON & MILES.

1878.

disbanding. He collected the taxes, and he used his private fortune freely for the public welfare.

The chief theatre of war continued to be in the South, where it was prosecuted with energy during a greater portion of 1781. On the 30th of October, 1780, General Nathaniel Greene was appointed to succeed Gates in command of the troops in the Southern States. Congress, perceiving their folly in making the Southern Department independent, gave Greene all the power which they had conferred upon their favorite, but "subject to the control of the commander-in-chief." This unity of the military forces had a most salutary effect. Greene hastened southward; and leaving Steuben in Virginia, to collect and forward troops, he reached Charlotte on the 2d of December, where he received a complaint from Cornwallis concerning the ten Tory prisoners who were hung on the tulip tree at King's Mountain. That complaint Greene quickly silenced, by sending to the earl a list of full fifty patriots who had been hanged by his orders, in South Carolina, because they were patriots; at the same time he avowed his determination to be governed by the principles of humanity, whatever the British commander might do to the contrary. Greene and his subordinates adhered to this principle, while the British leaders ridiculed the idea of extending mercy to the "rebels," whom they held to be traitors to the king and deserving of death. One of the most noted of the executors of the British will, in this regard, was Colonel William Cunningham, who was ordered by Colonel Balfour at Charleston to carry terror into the interior of South Carolina. At the head of a hundred and fifty white men and negroes, he carried out these orders during the winter of 1781. He killed every person suspected of being favorable to the American cause, and burned their houses. Full a hundred persons were murdered by this British agent, with the approval of his masters.

General Greene, with his usual energy, at once prepared to fight or pursue the enemy, as circumstances might require. He arranged his army in two divisions. With the main force he took post at Cheraw, east of the Pedee River, and sent General Daniel Morgan, the heroic leader at Saratoga, with about a thousand men, to occupy the country near the junction of the Broad and Pacolet rivers in Western South Carolina. Cornwallis, who was just preparing to march into North Carolina again, now found himself in a position of danger, for he was between two hostile forces. Unwilling to leave Morgan in his rear, he sent Tarleton to capture or disperse his troops. Before this superior force Morgan retreated over rivers and small streams, and through tangled marshes, to the Thicketty Mountains, in Spartanberg District, not far from the North Carolina line. There, near a place called

*The Cowpens*, where great herds of cattle were salted and marked by their owners, Morgan encamped on a plain covered by an open pine forest; and there he was overtaken by Tarleton, and compelled to fly again or fight. The brave soldier chose the latter, and with deliberation prepared for battle. About four hundred of his best men he arranged in battle order on a little rising ground—Maryland light infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel John Eager Howard composing the centre, and Virginia riflemen forming the



BATTLE AT THE COWPENS.

wings. Eighty dragoons, led by Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington, were placed out of sight as a reserve, and about four hundred Carolinians and Georgians under Pickens were in the advance to defend the approaches to the camp. North Carolina and Georgia sharpshooters acted as skirmishers on each flank.

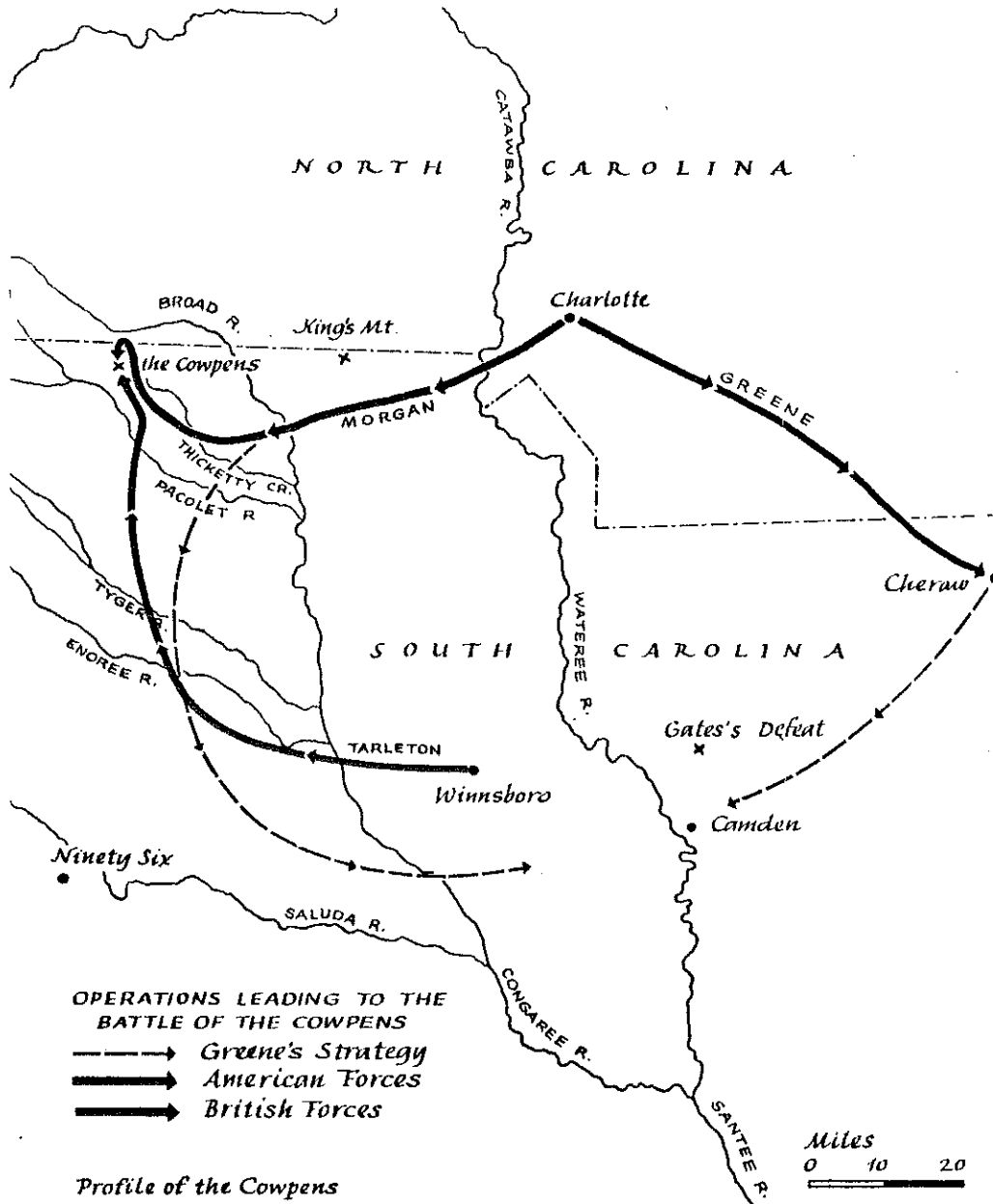
Such was the disposition of Morgan's little army when, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th of January, 1781, Tarleton, with eleven hundred troops, horse and foot, with two pieces of cannon, rushed upon the republicans with loud shouts. A furious battle ensued. In a skillful movement in the form of a feigned retreat, Morgan turned so suddenly upon his pursuers, who believed the victory was secured for them, that they wavered. Seeing this, Howard charged the British line with bayonets, broke their ranks, and sent them flying in confusion. At that moment Washington's cavalry suddenly broke from their concealment, and made a successful charge upon Tarleton's horsemen. The enemy was completely routed, and

were pursued almost twenty miles in their eager flight. In this Battle of the Cowpens the Americans lost only seventy-two killed and wounded; the British lost over three hundred killed and wounded, and more than five hundred prisoners. The spoils were cannon, horses, wagons, eight hundred muskets, and two standards. The two cannon had been taken from the British at Saratoga, and were retaken by them at Camden. Tarleton's immense baggage, which he had left in the rear, was destroyed by his own men to prevent its being taken by the Americans. The Congress gave Morgan their thanks and a gold medal for his brilliant victory, and to Lieutenant-Colonels Howard and Washington each a silver medal.

At the close of the battle, Morgan pushed forward with his prisoners across the Broad River intending to pass the Catawba River and make his way toward Virginia. When Cornwallis heard of Tarleton's defeat, he started in pursuit of Morgan, with his whole army, as little encumbered with baggage as possible. He hoped to intercept the Americans at the fords of the Catawba, but he was too late. Morgan had crossed two hours before the arrival of the earl. Feeling sure of his prey, Cornwallis deferred crossing the river until morning. A heavy rain during the night swelled the stream to its brim, and he was kept back many hours. Meanwhile Morgan had reached the banks of the Yadkin, where he was joined by Greene. The latter, on hearing of the fight at the Cowpens, had left the camp at Cheraw in command of General Huger, and hastened to confer with Morgan. On the way he heard of the pursuit by Cornwallis, and sent back an order to Huger to break up the camp and join Morgan at Salisbury or Charlotte, in North Carolina. Cornwallis had been joined by troops from Camden under General Leslie; and at Ramsour's Mills (where, in June, 1780, North Carolina militia and a body of Loyalists had a sharp fight), he ordered all superfluous baggage and wagons to be destroyed. It was the 31st of January when Greene reached Morgan's camp on the Yadkin.

Now began one of the most remarkable military movements on record. It was the retreat of the Americans under Greene from the Catawba into Virginia, closely pursued by Cornwallis for about two hundred miles. When the waters of the Catawba had subsided, the earl had renewed the chase after Morgan; and he reached the western shore of the Yadkin (February 3) just as the Americans had formed for marching, on the eastern bank. Swelling floods again arrested the pursuers. Onward the retreating army pressed, but Cornwallis could not cross and give chase until the next day. At Guilford Court-House Greene was joined by his forces from the Pedee, but being still too weak to fight the stronger pursuers, he continued his flight, with the whole army, to the Dan, which he reached on the 13th of February.

From: THE BATTLE OF COWPENS  
by Kenneth Roberts



THE DIARY  
OF THE  
AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION

1775-1781

*Compiled by*

FRANK MOORE

*Abridged, Edited, and with an Introduction, by*

JOHN ANTHONY SCOTT



WASHINGTON SQUARE PRESS

*New York, 1967*

And to you my lovely officers, those lines were written for,  
 I'd have you to pray for a short and moderate war,  
 Pray for the strength of Sampson and great King David slight,  
 For there's scarcely one to twenty of you that's courage enough  
 to fight.

Hear a word unto our counsel, that rules through every state,  
 I pray be honest hearted, for knavery I hate,  
 Try for once to do justice, be liberal and free,  
 Deal fairly with a soldier, and he'll deal fair with thee.

What think you of a soldier that fights for liberty,  
 Do you think he fights for money, or to set his country free?  
 I'd have you consider, and bear it on your mind,  
 Lest you should want their help again, it might be hard to find.

Our officers on the right of us, our country on the left,  
 Our enemy in front of us a firing at our breasts,  
 The devil he comes up behind, and brings up the rear,  
 And a soldier that escapes them all has never need to fear.

My time it has expired, my song is at an end,  
 Here's a health to General Washington and every soldier's  
 friend,  
 And he that cheats a soldier out of his little pay,  
 May the devil take him on his back, to hell with him straight-  
 way.

### *January 17*

**SOUTH CAROLINA** This morning, after a very severe action, General Morgan, with a detachment of the southern army, obtained a complete victory over Colonel Tarleton at the Cowpens, with eleven hundred and fifty men, the flower of Cornwallis's army. Tarleton, that enterprising, though inhuman young officer, advanced to the attack about sunrise. General Morgan was apprised of his approach, and had time to form his troops in a manner which would have done honor to the most experienced general. His whole force, including the Georgia, South and North Carolina militia, amounted to but eight hundred men. The conflict was severe, and the Americans at first were yielding to the impression. A critical

manœuvre was performed in the height of the action. The Continental infantry were obliged to change their front, to prevent their being flanked by the enemy; it was done with coolness and activity, and terminated the fate of the day. When formed, a close and well-directed fire was given, which threw the enemy into confusion. Embracing the fortunate moment, a general charge was directed, a total rout ensued, and no opposition was made afterwards. About eight hundred, including the wounded, with twenty-nine commissioned officers, were taken prisoners, and near one hundred and fifty left dead on the field; two field-pieces, the same which General Morgan took in 1777, upon Bemis Heights, two stands of colors, thirty-five baggage wagons, and eight hundred stands of excellent arms, together with all their music, were among the trophies of victory; and what adds to its importance, it was obtained with the loss of but ten killed and fifty-three wounded of the Americans.

This is but the prelude to the era of 1781, the close of which, we hope, will prove memorable in the annals of history, as the happy period of peace, liberty, and independence to America.

*New-Jersey Gazette, February 21*

### *January 31*

VIRGINIA This morning, his Majesty's ship *Iris* arrived at New York from the Chesapeake, with the following account of the proceedings of the British forces in Virginia, under Brigadier-General Arnold:—"The fleet having been separated by a hard gale of wind on the 26th and 27th December, rejoined off the capes of Virginia, and arrived in Hampton road on the 30th, except three transports and one armed vessel, with upwards of four hundred troops.

"On the 31st of December the troops were embarked in small vessels and boats, (part of which were captured on their arrival,) and proceeded up James River, with the *Hope* and *Swift* armed vessels. On the 3d of January, in the evening, they anchored at Flour de Hundred, about half a mile from a battery of three eighteen and one twenty-four pounders, and



# REBELS AND REDCOATS

GEORGE F. SCHEER AND HUGH F. RANKIN



**WORLD PUBLISHING**  
TIMES MIRROR  
NEW YORK

## CHAPTER 35

### *"Tarleton Run Doon the Road Helter-Skelter"*

# Cowpens

JANUARY 17, 1781

ON THE fifth of October, 1780, while the overmountain men were closing in upon Ferguson on the South Carolina border, the Continental Congress in Philadelphia resolved that General Washington order a court of inquiry into the conduct of General Gates and appoint an officer to command in the Southern Department until the court had acted.

The choice seemed to many to be between William Smallwood and Nathanael Greene, but the Congressional Delegates from the theater concerned very decidedly wanted Greene, this despite the fact that, only sixty days before, his sharp note of resignation as Quartermaster General had thrown the "Congress into a degreè of vexatious distress" and led some members to demand his dismissal from the army. Undoubtedly he was Washington's choice as the most resourceful, accomplished officer he could recommend. For years Greene had proved himself, in the words of Henry Lee, "a very highly trusted councillor of the Commander-in-Chief, respected for his sincerity, prized for his disinterestedness, and valued for his wisdom." He was a thoughtful strategist, rather than an inspiring leader. He knew how to make the most of limited resources. He seldom showed brilliance, but he had much of Washington's capacity for enduring.

Greene was at West Point, anticipating a quiet, pleasant winter with his wife, Catherine; after Arnold had fled, Greene asked for the post and Washington gladly assigned it to him on the sixth of October, cautioning him that it might be a temporary assignment. Just nine days later Greene received a letter from the Commander-in-Chief informing him of his appointment to succeed Gates. "I wish your earliest arrival," Washington wrote from Preakness, "that there be no circumstances to retard your proceeding to the southward. . . ."

Greene accepted the appointment with an appreciative note; he regretted that his abilities were "not more competent of the duties required" of him, but he did feel that his "zeal and attention" would compensate for his deficiencies. He asked for a few days at home to settle his "domestic concerns" and to regain his health, "having had a considerable fever upon me for several days."

Then the Rhode Islander wrote another letter:

☆ My dear Angel,

What I have been dreading has come to pass. His Excellency General Washington, by order of Congress, has appointed me to the command of the Southern Army, General Gates being recalled to under[go] an examination into his conduct. . . .

I have been pleasing myself with the agreeable prospect of spending the winter here with you, and the moment I was appointed to the command I sent off Mr. Hubbard to bring you to camp. But, alas, . . . I am ordered away to another quarter. How unfriendly is war to domestic happiness.

I wish it was possible for me to stay until your arrival, but from the pressing manner which the General urges my setting out I am afraid you will come too late to see me.<sup>1</sup> ☆

To Greene's request for a short leave to prepare for the journey, Washington replied within the hour that he received the note: ". . . I wish circumstances could be made to correspond with your wishes . . . but your presence with your command as soon as possible is indispensable. . . ." A British reinforcement had just sailed from New York "in all probability destined to co-operate with Cornwallis," said the General. "I hope to see you without delay."

Greene departed West Point as ordered, again assuring Caty, "Nothing should have torn me from you but the General's absolute orders to come on and not let anything detain me—not even ill health." Even as he set out upon the road to Preakness, he glanced over his shoulder in the anguished hope that she would catch up with him before he left for the South. She did try, but she failed.

At headquarters, Greene received his orders and the welcome news that he would have Henry Lee's Legion there and Baron von Steuben to assist him in training and regulating his army. Washington, ever the realist, had told the baron that his services in the North would be missed, but in the South "there is an army to be created, the mass of which is at present without any formation at all."

At Philadelphia, Greene spent nine days, endeavoring "to impress those in power with the necessity of sending clothing and supplies of every kind immediately" to his army. He took a dim view of their assurances: "They all promised fair, but I fear will do little: ability is wanting with some and inclination with others. . . ."

Greene and Steuben, traveling with their military families, parted en route while Greene solicited aid from the governors of Delaware and Maryland, but rejoined each other farther on. Pierre Duponceau rode with Steuben and remembered:

☆ On our way, the Baron paid a visit to Mrs. Washington at Mount Vernon. We were most cordially received and invited to dinner. The external appearance of the mansion did not strike the Baron very favorably.

"If," said he, "Washington were not a better general than he was an architect, the affairs of America would be in a very bad condition."<sup>2</sup> ☆

Before the party left early in the morning, Greene wrote the General by candlelight that he thought Mount Vernon was "one of the most pleasant places I ever saw," and either he or the baron indulged in an inoffensive social deceit when he added, "Baron Steuben is delighted with the place. . . ."

At the Virginia capital, Greene learned that the British reinforcements from New York had landed and were established at Portsmouth, but their designs were yet a mystery. With Governor Jefferson, whom he met for the first time, Greene concerted plans for supplying his army and furnishing militia. Leaving Steuben to take command and organize forces and to forward supplies, he hurried on, with two new aides he found out of employ in Richmond.

When Cornwallis had pulled back to Winnsboro after King's Mountain, Gates had moved south to Charlotte, where supplies were said to be more plentiful. There on the cold afternoon of December 2, Greene found his new command busily building huts for the winter. Gates's official family had been dreading the moment of Greene's arrival; perhaps the two generals also had anticipated that moment with anxiety. They were well known to be unfriendly. Now Greene came, not only to take over Gates's lost command, but perhaps also to sit in judgment on his conduct. Colonel Williams witnessed their meeting:

☆ A manly resignation marked the conduct of General Gates on the arrival of his successor, whom he received at headquarters with that liberal and gentlemanly air which was habitual to him.

General Greene observed a plain, candid, respectful manner, neither betraying compassion nor the want of it—nothing like the pride of official consequence even *seemed*. In short, the officers who were present had an elegant lesson of propriety exhibited on a most delicate and interesting occasion.

General Greene was announced to the army as commanding officer by General Gates; and the same day General Greene addressed the army, in which address he paid General Gates the compliment of confirming all his standing orders.<sup>3</sup> ☆

When Gates issued those last orders to his army, for parole he courteously chose "Springfield," scene of Greene's latest battle, and for countersign, "Greene."

The disagreeable duty of calling the court of inquiry was spared Greene, because Steuben, who had been named to head the court, was held in Virginia, and other general officers were not readily available. The court was postponed, and finally was never held. Greene made enough inquiries to satisfy himself that most of the officers who had enough knowledge of the affair at Camden to testify were disposed to favor Gates's action. To Hamilton, he soon wrote:

☆ The battle of Camden here is represented widely different from what it is to the northward . . . The action was short and succeeded by a flight, wherein everybody took care of himself, as well officers as soldiers. . . . The Colonel [Williams] also says that General Gates would have shared little more disgrace than is the common lot of the unfortunate . . . if he had only halted at the Waxhaws or Charlotte. . . . What little incidents either give or destroy reputation.<sup>4</sup> ☆

Gates retired to his home, Traveller's Rest in Virginia, there to become sulky, disgruntled, disillusioned, as no one listened to his pleas for the inquiry to clear his name. At last Congress passed a resolution dismissing the court, but the general never again saw important service.

At Charlotte, Greene had his own hands full without worrying about Gates's good name. He called for exact returns of the troops and was appalled to discover that he was in command of "but the shadow of an army in the midst of distress." Its paper strength was 90 cavalrymen, 60 artillerymen, and 2,307 infantry, of whom 1,482 were present and fit for duty. Only 949 of his foot soldiers were Continentals; the rest were militia, those irregulars who, in the South even more than in New England, came and went as they pleased, disputed their orders, and plundered the civilian population. "With the militia, everybody is a general," declared Greene, perhaps aware of General Caswell's naive note in one of his letters: "General W—, my aide-de-camp . . ." Fewer than 800 of all ranks were properly clothed and equipped. One entire company of Virginia horsemen was so ill-equipped and ill-clothed that despite his desperate need for men, Greene sent them home, admonishing Governor Jefferson not to send them back until properly supplied.

Part of the difficulty, Greene recognized, lay in Gates's Quartermaster and Commissary departments. The quartermaster was "a very honest, young man, but his views have been confined altogether to the mere camp issues and artificer's concerns." Promptly he replaced him with Lieutenant Colonel Carrington, an artilleryman he had met in Virginia, whose abilities and energies quickly bore out Greene's expectations. Greene was equally shrewd in selecting as commissary general William R. Davie, of North Carolina, to replace Colonel Polk, who had resigned, pleading age.

The troops' addiction to plundering had made them a "terror to the inhabitants" about Charlotte, and the neighborhood had been picked clean. Greene saw that it was necessary to establish "a camp of repose, for the purpose of repairing our wagons, recruiting our horses, and disciplining the troops." Into South Carolina he sent his engineer, Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko, to "examine the country from the mouth of Little River, twenty or thirty miles down the Pee Dee and search for a good position for the army."

On the twentieth of December, Greene marched from Charlotte toward the campsite his engineer had chosen. But before leaving the North Carolina village, Greene made a daring decision and split his little army, defying the classic injunction of warfare that to divide an inferior force in the face of a superior army was to invite the enemy to destroy first one and then the other

of the parts. But he thought he had compelling reasons. He was not strong enough to meet Cornwallis; yet he must not appear to retreat. Moving down on the Pee Dee would appear like a retreat, but by sending a wing of his army to the west of the Catawba River, he would be better able to feed both parts, would protect the country, encourage the people, and threaten Cornwallis' flank if he should move northward again.

The command of this wing Greene gave to Daniel Morgan. The giant wagoner had retired from the army in the summer of 1779, disgruntled by Congress' failure to advance him in rank and and very uncomfortable in health from an old rheumatic or arthritic condition. For fifteen months he resided at home in Frederick County, Virginia, until called back into service when Gates was ordered south. He had been offended by the way in which Gates had slighted him in reports on Saratoga, but while the two soldiers were both at home in the spring of 1780, Morgan visited his old comrade-in-arms, and the coolness between them began to melt. Almost the first thing Gates did, after being notified of his appointment to command of the Southern Department and the intention of Congress to recall Morgan to service was to write him a note of welcome. Recognizing Morgan's remarkable flair for handling light troops, Gates proposed to give him command of such a corps and endeavored to persuade Congress to promote him to brigadier general. His efforts were in vain, weakened perhaps by Washington's candid, private remarks to Joseph Jones, who solicited the General's opinion, because Morgan had "left the army in disgust under your immediate command." "The gentleman," Washington had written, ". . . is a brave officer and a well meaning man, but his withdrawing from the service at the time he did last year could not be justified on any ground." Washington implied that at the time patriotism should have kept Morgan in service, even if he had had reason for dissatisfaction.

When the promotion did not come, Morgan refused to rejoin the army, but after Gates's rout at Camden, he flung personal pride aside and rushed to Gates's support—in spite of the fact that he was so straitened financially that he was obliged to take along a mare to sell on the way to pay his traveling expenses. Soon after Morgan arrived in Hillsboro, Gates happily delivered him a corps of four regiments of infantry and a company of riflemen under command of Lieutenant Colonel John Eager Howard, and about seventy horse under Lieutenant Colonel William Washington. While Morgan was on detached duty, just before the army had left the "dirty, disagreeable hole" that Hillsboro was to Otho Williams, he received word of his promotion.

Now, on the twentieth of December, as Brigadier General in command of Light Infantry, Morgan separated from Greene at Charlotte. On the day after Christmas, Greene took a position on the Pee Dee at Hick's Creek. To Morgan he wrote, "Our prospects with regards to provisions are mended, but this is no Egypt." Then Greene applied himself unstintingly to repairing his army; his only offensive operation was a raid, under joint command of Henry Lee and partisan Francis Marion, against the British post at Georgetown.

As Morgan marched toward Ninety-Six, several small militia groups

joined him. By Christmas Day he had established himself across the Broad River on the north bank of the Pacolet. Promptly he took into his employ well-recommended Whigs as spies, who reported British and Tory movements.

On the Pacolet, Morgan soon found himself "at a loss how to act." Militia units joined him so fast that it became impossible to provide for his force in the neighborhood. Yet, he feared advancing near the enemy, for he knew that Cornwallis could detach a superior force toward him "with the greatest facility." This would oblige him to retreat, which would discourage the Whigs. He entertained a scheme for a dash into Georgia, if Greene could make a diversion in his favor, but Greene advised against it. British Major General Alexander Leslie with fifteen hundred men was advancing toward Camden, evidently to reinforce Cornwallis, Greene said. Should this combined force, which would amount to four thousand men, move against Greene, he wanted Morgan to return to him at once. Meanwhile, Greene wished him to maintain his position as long as possible, cautioning him to guard carefully against surprise. This Morgan had done, so that by the time a letter reached him from Greene dated the thirteenth of January, Morgan knew what Greene had to tell him: "Colonel Tarleton is said to be on his way to pay you a visit. I doubt not but he will have a decent reception and a proper dismissal."

Tarleton's advance on Morgan had been forced upon Cornwallis. At Winnsboro, Cornwallis had recovered from his fever and was laying plans for another invasion of North Carolina. Either he could defeat Greene or force him back across the Roanoke. But then he heard that Morgan was threatening the safety of his important post at Ninety-Six. Therefore, on January 1, 1781, before commencing his major operation, he detached Tarleton with a force of 750 men and two three-pounders across the Broad River to push Morgan "to the utmost," compelling him to fight or flee.

Tarleton discovered that Morgan was not in a position to menace Ninety-Six, so he rested his men, instructed his lieutenant to send up his baggage "but no women," and wrote Cornwallis confidently that he would advance on Morgan, and destroy him or push him toward King's Mountain. When Morgan retreated, he suggested, Cornwallis should move to cut the Virginian off. Cornwallis agreed to this scheme and started north on the seventh, moving slowly to allow Leslie to catch up.

Morgan watched these British movements closely. On the fourteenth he withdrew a few miles to Thicketty Creek, before what he thought was a force of eleven to twelve hundred. As Tarleton drew closer, Morgan pulled farther back until as the cold, raw evening of the sixteenth closed in, he reached a place called Hannah's Cowpens on the Broad River. There he decided to stand and face the foe he knew he could not evade.

When two captured vedettes revealed to Tarleton the position Morgan had taken, the enterprising Englishman was delighted. Morgan lay at the crest of a long, gently sloping ridge, covered with open wood, "certainly as good a place for action as Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton could desire," said Tarleton

himself. "America does not produce any more suitable to the nature of the troops under his command." The Broad River at Morgan's back discouraged any hope of retreat. The open, exposed flanks invited encirclement. Though he never admitted it, Morgan probably intended to cross the river and make a stand at Thicketty Mountain, but the river had been swollen by recent hard rains and he could not risk being caught in the middle of a crossing. Years later he offered a defense of the position: had he crossed the river his militia would have fled; he left his wings open for "downright fighting." In short, he wanted his men to be forced to fight.

When Morgan arrived at the Cowpens "about sun-down" and told the men that there they should meet the enemy, Thomas Young was one of the troops who received the news "with great joy." Young was a volunteer with William Washington's cavalry:

☆ We were very anxious for battle, and many a hearty curse had been vented against General Morgan during that day's march for retreating, as we thought, to avoid a fight.

Night came upon us, yet much remained to be done. It was all important to strengthen the cavalry. General Morgan well knew the power of Tarleton's Legion, and he was too wily an officer not to prepare himself as well as circumstances would admit. Two companies of volunteers were called for . . . I attached myself to Major Jolly's company. We drew swords that night and were informed we had authority to press any horse not belonging to a dragoon or an officer into our service for the day.

It was upon this occasion I was more perfectly convinced of General Morgan's qualifications to command militia than I had ever before been. He went among the volunteers, helped them fix their swords, joked with them about their sweethearts, told them to keep in good spirits, and the day would be ours. And long after I laid down, he was going about among the soldiers encouraging them and telling them that the old wagoner would crack his whip over Ben [Tarleton] in the morning, as sure as they lived.

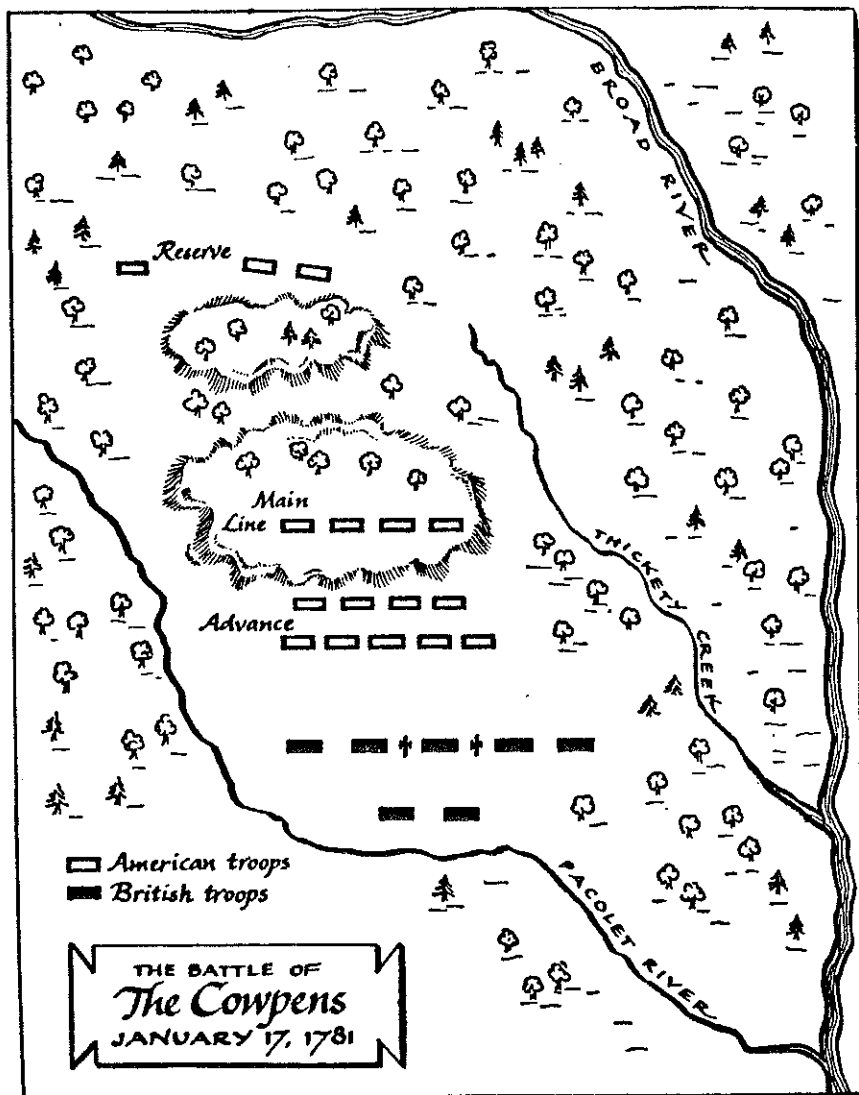
"Just hold up your heads, boys, three fires," he would say, "and you are free, and then when you return to your homes, how the old folks will bless you, and the girls kiss you for your gallant conduct!"

I don't believe he slept a wink that night.<sup>5</sup> ☆

Young's guess was correct. Morgan spent most of the night moving among his men. His sign and countersign for the next day, "Fire" and "Sword," would remind them that the Lord was on their side, but Morgan subscribed to the homily that He helped those who helped themselves: the old wagoner ordered the militia to prepare twenty-four rounds of ammunition, and he sent the baggage off. He kept patrols and scouts close to the enemy and dispatched messages to the bodies of militia reported on the way to accelerate their pace. Several small detachments arrived during the night. John Eager Howard noted, "They were all in good spirits, related circumstances of Tarleton's cruelty, and expressed the strongest desire to check his progress."

The next morning, January 17, an hour before daylight, Morgan's pickets were driven in. They brought word that Tarleton was within five miles,





marching light and fast. Morgan's thunderous shout, "Boys, get up! Benny is coming," aroused his troops.

The slightly undulating battleground was nearly bare of undergrowth, which had been cropped by grazing cattle. The red oak, hickory, and pine was so open that Morgan could form without difficulty. On the crest of the slope he placed his main line, the whole under command of John Eager Howard; Howard's own light infantry, Maryland and Delaware Continentals, held the center. Virginia and Georgia militia were placed on the left,

and a force of Virginia Continentals on the right. Approximately 150 yards in advance, Morgan placed North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia militia, under command of Andrew Pickens of South Carolina. About the same distance farther ahead of it, he deployed 150 skirmishers. To the rear of these lines, as a reserve, he posted his mounted troops under Colonel William Washington, and the mounted infantry under Lieutenant Colonel James McCall.

While his men awaited the enemy in battle order, Morgan rode the lines, ordering them, "Ease your joints." At eight o'clock Tarleton's force came in sight, deploying and shedding excess gear as they approached. Their two-pounders opened a covering fire, as they formed one main battle line and a short reserve. The vigorous young attacker, impatient with the sluggishness of his tired troops, ordered them to advance before his formation was completed.

Thomas Young watched their approach:

☆ The morning of the 17th . . . was bitterly cold. We were formed in order of battle, and the men were slapping their hands together to keep warm—an exertion not long necessary. . . .

About sunrise, the British line advanced at a sort of trot with a loud halloo. It was the most beautiful line I ever saw. When they shouted, I heard Morgan say, "They give us the British halloo, boys. Give them the Indian halloo, by G——!" and he galloped along the lines, cheering the men and telling them not to fire until we could see the whites of their eyes. Every officer was crying, "Don't fire!" for it was a hard matter to keep us from it.

I should have said the British line advanced under cover of their artillery, for it opened so fiercely upon the center that Colonel Washington moved his cavalry from the center towards the right wing.

The militia fired first. It was for a time, pop—pop—pop, and then a whole volley; but when the regulars fired, it seemed like one sheet of flame from right to left. Oh! it was beautiful! <sup>6</sup> ☆

Hugh McCall was told by veterans:

☆ The American advanced corps . . . opened their fire and supported it with animation under a brisk fire from the British, until the bayonet was presented, when they retired and took their posts in the intervals left for them in the front line. . . .

The British advanced, firing and with loud shouts for approaching victory. Pickens received them with a firmness with which they were unaccustomed from that description of troops, until the British charged them with the bayonet, when Pickens ordered a retreat to the post assigned to them on the left of the Continental troops. As the militia retreated, they were charged by the British light dragoons of the advance, by which they were unable to form on the left and they continued to retreat toward the reserve under Washington.

Howard received the British van with firmness. A warm fire ensued, and the advance of the enemy was not with such a quick step.<sup>7</sup> ☆

James Collins, another militia veteran of King's Mountain, who admitted

that he usually became sick at the sight of blood, had ridden in before the battle to join Morgan. He had been posted on the right of the dismounted militia. With it, he had given one fire, and with the flash of bayonets, had run for his horse. Tarleton's dragoons swept among the militia who were trying to gain the rear of Howard's right:

☆ "Now," thought I, "my hide is in the loft." Just as we got to our horses, they overtook us and began to take a few hacks at some, however, without doing much injury. They, in their haste, had pretty much scattered, perhaps thinking they would have another Fishing Creek frolic [where Tarleton had surprised and destroyed Sumter's South Carolina partisans]. But in a few moments, Colonel Washington's cavalry was among them like a whirlwind, and the poor fellows began to keel from their horses without being able to remount.

The shock was so sudden and violent they could not stand it, and immediately betook themselves to flight. There was no time to rally, and they appeared to be as hard to stop as a drove of wild Choctaw steers going to a Pennsylvania market.

In a few moments, the clashing of swords was out of hearing and quickly out of sight. By this time, both lines of the infantry were warmly engaged and we being relieved from the pursuit of the enemy began to rally and prepare to redeem our credit; when Morgan rode up in front and waving his sword cried out, "Form, form, my brave fellows! Give them one more fire, and the day is ours. Old Morgan was never beaten."<sup>8</sup> ☆

As the British advance was slowed by a "well-directed and incessant fire," Tarleton brought up his infantry reserve, but did not yet commit his horse. The British reserve forming on the ends of Tarleton's line were so extended that they outflanked Morgan's main line. Howard reported:

☆ Seeing my right flank was exposed to the enemy, I attempted to change the front of Wallace's company (Virginia regulars). In doing this, some confusion ensued, and first a part and then the whole of the company commenced a retreat. The officers along the line seeing this and supposing that orders had been given for a retreat, faced their men about and moved off.

Morgan, who had mostly been with the militia, quickly rode up to me and expressed apprehensions . . . but I soon removed his fears by pointing to the line and observing that men were not beaten who retreated in that order. He then ordered me to keep with the men until we came to the rising ground near Washington's horse, and he rode forward to fix on the most proper place for us to halt and face about.

In a minute we had a perfect line. The enemy were now very near us. Our men commenced a very destructive fire, which they little expected, and a few rounds occasioned great disorder in their ranks. While [they were] in this confusion, I ordered a charge with the bayonet, which order was obeyed with great alacrity. As the line advanced, I observed their artillery a short distance in front, and called to Captain Ewing who was near me to take it. Captain Anderson, hearing the order, also pushed for the same object; and both being emulous for the prize kept pace until near the first piece, when Anderson,

by putting the end of his spontoon forward into the ground, made a long leap which brought him upon the gun and gave him the honor of the prize.<sup>9</sup> ☆

Thomas Young was in the rear of Tarleton's right, "shouting and charging" the broken dragoons, when he heard the call of American bugles and Howard's order, "Charge bayonets!"

"The British broke, and throwing down their guns and cartouche boxes," to Young's entertainment, "made for the wagon road and did the prettiest sort of running!"

Although Tarleton had mistaken Howard's retrograde movement for retreat and charged him, he still did not commit his reserve cavalry. Captain Roderick Mackenzie, who took a wound at Cowpens, later was more than a little critical of Tarleton's field decisions:

☆ . . . the advance of the British fell back and communicated a panic to others, which soon became general: a total rout ensued. Two hundred and fifty horse which had not been engaged, fled through the woods with the utmost precipitation, bearing down such officers as opposed their flight. . . .

Even at this late stage of the defeat, . . . Tarleton with no more than fifty horse, hesitated not to charge the whole of Washington's cavalry, though supported by the Continentals . . . the loss sustained was in proportion to the danger of the enterprise, and the whole body was repulsed.<sup>10</sup> ☆

"After the action," the story was told, "Colonel Howard in conversation with Major McArthur expressed his surprise at the precipitate, desultory manner in which the British troops were brought into action. The gallant Scot observed that nothing better could have been expected when troops were commanded by a rash, foolish boy."

Morgan's victory was complete. Only the enemy's baggage guard and Tarleton himself with a handful of cavalry escaped. A hundred and ten of the British were killed, including ten officers, 702 were taken prisoner. Morgan's booty included the two British three-pounders, eight hundred muskets, one hundred horses, thirty-five wagons of baggage, sixty Negro slaves, a huge quantity of ammunition and "all their music." His loss was twelve killed, sixty wounded. For the enemy it was as costly as the historic Christmas at Trenton, the second day at Freeman's Farm, or the assault on Stony Point, and its effect was perhaps as far-reaching.

Although Morgan had won the field in less than an hour's wild fighting, he knew he could not retain possession of it. Tarleton had vanished across the Pacolet, but Cornwallis surely would now march his whole army to recover the prisoners and revenge the old wagoner's insult to British arms. Morgan paroled the British officers, dispatched word of his victory to Greene, and marched northward to the Catawba with his prisoners.

As the news of Morgan's stunning success spread through the country, rejoicing was universal. In Congress, John Mathews wrote to Greene: "the intelligence received was a most healing cordial to our drooping spirits . . . it was so very unexpected. It seems to have had a very sensible effect on some

folks, for this is convincing proof that something is to be done in that department."

Washington, however, feared the Southern states would consider the victory "more decisive . . . than it really is and will relax in their exertions." But William Gordon, already evaluating the battle with a historian's eye, disagreed: "Morgan's success will be more important in its distant consequences than on the day of victory." In England, Horace Walpole gloomily muttered, "America is once more not quite ready to be conquered, although every now and then we fancy it is. Tarleton is defeated, Lord Cornwallis is checked, and Arnold not sure of having betrayed his friends to much purpose."

A grateful Congress voted Morgan a gold medal, and silver ones to Howard and Colonel Washington. Pickens was given a sword. The Virginia House of Delegates voted to award the wagoner a horse "with furniture" and a sword.

And a western Carolina civilian named John Miller considered Cowpens when called upon to pray at a meeting:

☆ Good Lord, our God that art in Heaven, we have great reason to thank thee for the many favors we have received at thy hands, the many battles we have won.

There is the great and glorious battle of King's Mountain, where we kilt the great General Ferguson and took his whole army. And the great battles at Ramsour's and at Williamson's. And the ever-memorable and glorious battle of the Cowpens, where we made the proud General Tarleton run doon the road helter-skelter, and, Good Lord, if ye had na suffered the cruel Tories to burn Billy Hill's Iron Works, we would na have asked any mair favors at thy hands. Amen.<sup>11</sup> ☆

While the country exulted, a tired, arthritic giant named Daniel Morgan led his victorious little army in a retreat along the muddy roads of North Carolina, to Sherrald's Ford beyond the Catawba.

## THE BATTLE OF COWPENS

by Kenneth Roberts

In all, Morgan had nine hundred men. His cavalry forces were Colonel William Washington's eighty dragoons and Lieutenant Colonel McCall's forty five. His best troops were the 290 Maryland Continentals under Otho Williams, a great soldier. These were supported by two companies of veteran militia from Virginia (headed by Captains Triplett and Taite) and 140 Georgia Militia. Later, just before the Cowpens battle, he received reinforcements of 270 South Carolina militia volunteers, part of them mounted, under Colonel Andrew Pickens and Major James McDowell, veteran partisan leaders.

No.	Particulars	Quantity	Value per am	Amount	Tax
28	Patrick Boyd	400	3-0	£.60-0-0	0-18-0
29	Adam Barnes	250	3-9	37-10-0	0-11-3
30	Isaac Barnes	250	3-9	46-17-6	0-14-0 1/2
31	John Bailey	360	3-0	54-0-0	0-16-3
32	Massie Bostick	100	1-6	7-10-0	0-2-3
33	Abigail Bracken	150	1-6	11-5-0	0-3-5
34	Nick Bowyer	950	6-9	320-12-6	4-16-1 1/2
35	James Byrnside	700	2-6	157-10-0	2-7-3
	do	300	3-9	56-5-0	0-16-10 1/2
	do	1000	3-0	177-10-0	2-16-3 1/2
	do	250			
	do	500	1-6	112-10-0	1-14-9
	do	1000			
36	Thomas Buckell	300	1-6	22-10-0	0-6-9
37	William Blunden	350	2-6	78-15-0	1-3-7 1/2
	do	100	5-3	26-5-0	0-7-10 1/2
38	James Buller	250	1-6	18-15-0	0-5-7 1/2
39	Adam Byars	300	2-3	33-15-0	0-10-1 1/2
40	Hoggy Byrnside's lease	11000	1-6	825-0-0	12-7-6
41	Thomas Buckell's lease	2200	3-0	330-0-0	4-19-0
42	Isaac Ballenger	200	3-0	30-0-0	0-9-0
43	James B. B. B. B.	200	3-0	60-0-0	0-18-0
44	Philip Byars	100	1-6	7-10-0	0-2-3
45	John B. B.	315	3-0	27-5-0	0-11-2
46	William B. B.	200	3-0	30-0-0	0-9-0
47	William B. B.	200	2-3	22-10-0	0-6-9
48	John B. B.	400	3-0	60-0-0	0-18-0
49	Rowland Barbridge	135	3-9	25-6-3	0-7-7 1/2
50	Thomas B. B.	270	3-0	40-10-0	0-12-1 1/2
51	Charles B. B.	200	:	GREENBRIER COUNTY	LAND BOOK
52	Luzanne B. B.	250	:	(West Virginia)	1782
53	Joseph B. B.	400	:	Year 1783	1811
54	Arnold Constable	225	3-9	42-3-9	0-12-7 1/2
55	William Craige (lease)	250	4-6	56-5-0	0-16-10 1/2
56	James Craige	250	3-0	37-10-0	0-11-3
57	Laphen Cooke	200	2-3	22-10-0	0-6-9

*Byrnside*

33. *Sam. H. H. v*

*John Byrnside v*

*S. Col. Lewis*

43 *William Meadows*

46 *J. H. v James*

48 *J. v. v James*

54 *William M. v*

Amount	Tax
38 55.0-0	20.13.6
9 123.5-0	1.18.6
6 157.10-0	2.7.3
6 90.0-0	1.7.0
9 101.5-0	1.10.4 1/2
0 60.0-0	0.18-0
9 75.0-0	1.2.6
20 30.0-0	0.9.0
6 33.	1 1/2
10 00.	0.
20 120.	0
1.6 164	2
6 45.	6
3 33.	1 1/2
7.	3
1.6 90	0
1.3 33	1 1/2
1.3 45	1.6
1.0 138	3 1/2
5.3 52	9
1.6 75	6
1.3 20	1
1.6 30.0-0	0.9.0
1.6 56.5-0	0.16.10 1/2
1.9 75.0-0	1.2.6
5.3 52.10-0	0.15.9
5.3 67.19.9	1.0.4 1/2
1.9 26.17.6	0.14.0 1/2
4.6 76.10-0	1.2.11 1/2
1.9 108.10-0	1.12.7 1/2
1 0 45.0-0	0.13.6
1.9 23.8.9	0.7.0
1.9 70.13.9	1.1.3
1.0 52.7.0	0.15.8 1/2

GREENBRIER COUNTY  
(West Virginia)  
Year 1786

LAND BOOK  
1786  
1811

Proprietors Names	Quantity	Value Per Acre	Amount	Tax
Adam Barnes	200	3.9	£37-10-0	£0.11-3
Lewis Boston of Marks	400	3.0	60.0.0	0.18-0
Isaac Barnes	250	3.9	46.17.6	0.14.0 1/2
John Neal Blair	200	3.0	30.0.0	0.9-0
John Bailey	360	3.0	54.0.0	0.16.3
Wm. B. Bick	100	1.6	7.10.0	0.2.3
Mich <sup>d</sup> Bowyer	950	6.9	320.12.6	4.16.2 1/2
James Byrnside	700	4.6	157.10.0	2.7.3
do	1000	3.0	187.10.0	2.16.3
do	250	3.0	187.10.0	2.16.3
do	1000	1.6	112.10.0	1.13.9
do	500	1.6	112.10.0	1.13.9
John Byrnside (son James)	306	3.9	57.7.6	0.17.2 1/2
Thomas Beckett	300	1.6	22.10.0	0.6.9
William Blanton	400	4.6	90.0.0	1.7.0
James Butler	250	1.6	18.15.0	0.5.7 1/2
Adam Byars of Mark	300	2.3	65.11.9	0.19.7 1/2
do	283	2.3	65.11.9	0.19.7 1/2
William Brown	400	4.6	90.0.0	1.7.0
Bullitt & Hogg's heirs	11000	1.6	825.0.0	12.7.6
Thomas Bullitt's heirs	2200	3.0	330.0.0	4.19.0
Isaac Ballinger	200	3.0	30.0.0	0.9.0
Philip Byale	100	1.6	7.10.0	0.2.3
John Baird	315	3.0	47.5.0	0.14.2
William Blair	360	3.9	67.10.0	1.0.3
William Blake	200	2.3	22.10.0	0.6.9
Rowland Burbridge	135	3.9	25.6.3	0.7.7 1/2
Thomas Buck	270	3.0	40.10.0	0.12.1 1/2
Charles Buck	200	3.0	30.0.0	0.9.0
Lajanus Barkley	250	3.0	37.10.0	0.11.3
do of Stephenson	45	1.6	3.7.6	0.1.1 1/2
Joseph Blair	400	1.6	30.0.0	0.9.0
Sh <sup>r</sup> Blake & David McCay	350	2.3	39.7.6	0.11.9 1/2
Thomas Bails	100	1.6	7.10.0	0.2.3
George Blake	50	1.6	3.15.0	0.1.1 1/2
do of James Thim	100	3.9	18.15.0	0.5.7 1/2
Francis Boggs	460	3.9	86.5.0	1.5.10 1/2
Daniel Baughen	300	3.0	45.0.0	0.13.6
William Braine	250	4.6	36.5.0	0.11.0

1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900



THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LIST FOR THE YEAR 1783 FOR GREENBRIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA (now W. Va.) Ref. 975.488  
Y 17

Netti Schreiner-Yantis & Florene Love - 1987.

BURBRIDGE, Rowland	Polls.	Slaves.	Horses.	Cows.
	1	0	5	6

LAND ENTRY BOOK - GREENBRIER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA Ref. 975.488  
by Helen S. Stinson. This Land Entry Book predates ST 57  
all other public records in this county.

page 71 .... Robert BURBRIDGE enters 115 acres of land by virtue of a certificate from the Commissioner, etc.,  
of a survey of 215 acres made for Shedrick Harriman in 1774, in which Robert Anderson has obtained a  
right for 100 acres (68).

page 72 .... Roland BURBRIDGE enters 100 acres of land, an addition to his former certificate (68).

No WELLS families listed.

Greenbrier County is in what is called "Land upon the Western Waters".

GREENBRIER COUNTY, (WEST) VIRGINIA  
 LAND BOOK ENTRIES  
 1782 - 1820

Film No. 0466748

Year of Entry	No.	Proprietors Names	Quantity	Value per acre	Amount	Tax
1782	n/n	James Richards	200	2/6	25-0-0	£ 0-5-0
		Do	400	1/	20-0-0	0-4-0
		Rowland Burbridge	135	2/6	16-15-6	0-3-5
		Josiah Richards	250	2/6	31-5-0	0-6-3
		Elijah Richards	150	2/6	100-15-0	0-3-9
1783	49	Rowland Burbridge	135	3-9	25-6-3	0-7-7½
	15	James Richards	200	3-9	37-10-0	0-11-3
		Do	400	1-6	30-0-0	0-7-0
		Josiah Richards	250	3-9	46-17-6	0-14-2½
		Elijah Richards	150	3-9	28-2-6	0-8-5
1785	n/n	Rowland Burbridge	135	3-9	25-6-3	0-7-7½
		James Richards	200	3-9	37-10-0	0-11-3
		Same	400	1-6	30-0-0	0-9-0
		Josiah Richards	250	3-9	46-17-6	0-14-0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		Elijah Richards	150	3-9	28-2-6	0-8-5½
1786	n/n	Rowland Burbridge	135	3-9	25-6-3	0-7-7½
		James Richards	200	3-9	37-10-0	0-11-3
		Do	400	3-9	30-0-0	0-9-0
		Josiah Richards	250	3-9	46-17-6	0-14-0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		Elijah Richards	150	3-9	28-2-6	0-8-6

# The 1787 Census of Virginia

Volume 1, pages 1 to 748.

Compiled by  
 Nett: Schreiner-Yantis  
 and  
 Florene Speakman Love

Page	Last Name First	Charged With Tax	No. of White males					County	Remarks
			above 16 & under 21	Blacks above 16	Blacks under 16	Horses, mares, colts & mules	Cattle		
6	BURBRIDGE, Thomas	self	0	1	2	3	8	Fayette	Tax List "B", Dist. of Richard Young, Gent., Commissioner.
60	BURBRIDGE, James	Thomas HARPER	-	-	-	-	-	Loudoun	Personal Property Tax 1787 - List "C".
136	BURBRIDGE, Thos.	self	2	1	1	3	19	Albemarle	Tax List "A" (Dist of Thomas Garth, Commissioner)
"	BURBRIDGE, John	Thos. BURBRIDGE							
160	BURBRIDGE, Rowland	self	0	0	0	8	16	Greenbrier	Personal Property Tax 1787 - List "B"

# The 1787 Census of Virginia

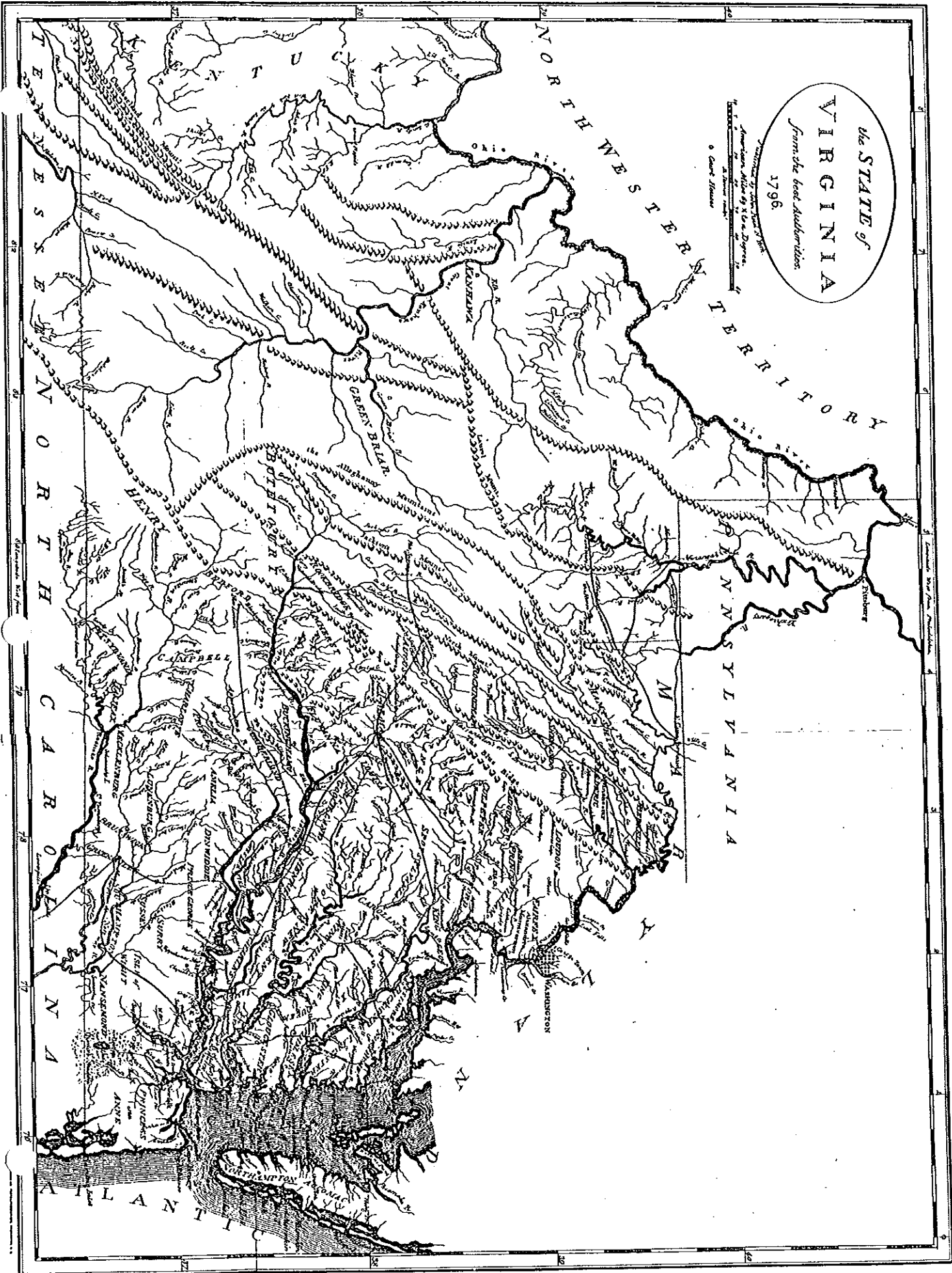
Volume 2, pages 785 to 1482.

Compiled by  
 Nettie Schreiner-Yantis  
 and  
 Florene Speakman Love

Page	Last Name First	Charged With Tax	No. of White males				Galle	County	Remarks
			above 16 & under 21	Blacks above 16	Blacks under 16	Horses, mares, colts & mules			
870	BURBRIDGE, William	self	0	0	0	4	Spotsylvania	Tax List "A", Dist. of Daniel Branham, Commissioner.	
"	BURBRIDGE, Mary	self	0	2	4	16	"	" " " "	
"	BURBRIDGE, Geo.	self	0	1	3	2	"	" " " "	
"	BURBRIDGE, Thos.	self	0	8	6	18	"	" " " "	
"	BURBRIDGE, Lin.	Thos. BURBRIDGE	-	-	-	-	"	" " " "	

the STATE of  
**VIRGINIA**  
*from the best Authorities*  
1796.

Author of the *Map of the State of Virginia*  
1796.  
A Scale of Miles



Kentucky Counties in 1790

The present area of Kentucky was embraced in the county of Kentucky, which was formed from Fincastle County, Virginia, December 6, 1776.

November 1, 1780, the county of Kentucky was formed into three counties; viz: Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln. This division continued as formed from 1780 to February, 1784, when Nelson County was formed. August 8, 1785, Bourbon County was formed from Fayette; and Madison and Mercer Counties from Lincoln. In 1788 Mason County was formed from Bourbon, and Woodford County from Fayette.

Under date of July 26, 1790, Kentucky was, by acceptance of the terms proposed by its mother commonwealth, Virginia, created a separate territory. At that time, it consisted of the following counties, whose area, of course, greatly exceeded the present area of each:

BOURBON	- Formed in 1785 from part of Fayette County.
FAYETTE	- Formed in 1780 from Kentucky County of Virginia.
JEFFERSON	- Formed in 1780 from Kentucky County of Virginia.
LINCOLN	- Formed in 1780 from Kentucky County of Virginia.
MADISON	- Formed in 1785 from part of Lincoln County.
MASON	- Formed in 1788 from part of Bourbon County.
MERCER	- Formed in 1785 from part of Lincoln County.
NELSON	- Formed in 1784 from part of Jefferson County.
WOODFORD	- Formed in 1788 from part of Fayette County.

Thus, we find that the entire area of the present Commonwealth of Kentucky was included in a small group of nine (9) counties in 1790.

In order that the area of the nine counties may be better understood, a county outline map was prepared by Mr. Bayless Hardin of the staff of the Kentucky State Historical Society.

Mr. Hardin prepared the map by outlining the counties of 1790 upon the splendid Base Map of The Kentucky Geological Survey. This map shows the present county lines so that the 1790 boundaries indicate just what present counties or parts thereof were included in the 1790 county areas.

KENTUCKY COUNTIES, R. V. Jackson's 1840 Index.

Kentucky County was originally part of Virginia County. Later divided up to form the first three counties of the Kentucky Territory, Fayette County 1780; Jefferson 1780; Lincoln 1780.

Clark County formed 6 December, 1792. Parent county, Bourbon & Fayette.  
County Seat was Winchester.

Montgomery County was organized 14 December, 1796 from Clark County.

e.e.b., 08 Mch. 1989





KENTUCKY TAX LIST  
FAYETTE COUNTY

ROLL # 100  
1787 - 1804

Date of Receiving list	Persons names Chargable with tax	Names of White males above 21	White males	Blacks	Blacks	Horses	Cattle	Carriages	Stud horses	rate
			over 16	over 16	under 16		wheeled			
1787 July 12	Thos Burbridge	T. Burbridge	-	1	2	3	8	-	-	-
	* Thomas Burbridge	Thos Burbridge	-	1	2	3	8	-	-	-

(Where entries are found & other Notes)

pg. 2, line 12, Book #2 Richd Young  
pg. 1, line 12 (reverse photo copy)  
\* A second copy of the above list.

Date of Receiving list	Persons names	No	Negros	Horses	Carriages	Stud	rate of	
		Tithables	over 12		wheels	horses	Season	
1788 (No date)	Burbridge, Thomas	2	1	2	-	-	-	
1789 (No date)	5* Burbridge, Rowland	1	-	5	-	-	-	
	Thomas Burbridge	2	2	4	-	-	-	
Date of Receiving list	Persons Names	Tithables	Slaves above 12	Horses	Ordinary Licenses	Studs	rate of Season	
1790 May 26	Thomas Burbridge	3	2	5	-	-	-	
Date of Receiving list	Persons Names	W. Tithable	B. Ditto	N. over 12	Horses	Wheels	Studs	rates
1790 (No date)	2* Burbridge, Roland	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Date of Receiving list	Persons Names	Tithables	Slaves above 12	Horses	Ordinary Licenses	Studs	rate of Season	
1791 (No date)	2* Burbridge, Roland  (Didn't find Thomas)	1	-	5	-	-	-	
1792	(Didn't find Roland or Thomas in any of the three books.)							

pg. 2, line 9 (2nd Bk.) Richard Young's vouchers

pg. 3, line 14, (bk. #3) A. M. Calla's Book, Taxable Property for 1789. 5\* = Capt. Hall's Company

pg. 1, line 24, under "B" of 4th Book - Bartlett Collins

pg. 27, line 5, Bartlett Collin's list

pg. 2, line 9, Book # 2, A. M. Calla  
2\* = Capt. Hall's Company (Ky. Militia) 1.

pg. 1, line 5 under "B", A. M. Calla Book # 1

1. The following is information in reference to companies of Militia who made the tax lists and was included with A. M. Calla's list of 1790.

The above companies lie in the District No. 2 of Fayette County between the Road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Yates creek then down the River to Woodford line & Scotts Road then along said Road to Lexington.

James ...  
No. 11 ...

William ...  
...

John ...

Commissary ...

for the year 1811

...

Wm ...

1036 ...

\$421.24





Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Build	Complexion	Other
John Smith	25	M	Black	5' 8"	Slender	Dark	
James Brown	30	M	Black	6' 0"	Medium	Dark	
William Green	20	M	Black	5' 6"	Slender	Dark	
George White	35	M	Black	6' 2"	Medium	Dark	
Thomas Black	28	M	Black	5' 10"	Medium	Dark	
Robert Gray	22	M	Black	5' 4"	Slender	Dark	
Richard King	32	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	
Henry Lee	27	M	Black	5' 9"	Medium	Dark	
Samuel Hill	38	M	Black	6' 3"	Medium	Dark	
Benjamin Scott	24	M	Black	5' 7"	Slender	Dark	
Joseph Adams	33	M	Black	6' 0"	Medium	Dark	
Charles Baker	29	M	Black	5' 11"	Medium	Dark	
Edward Evans	21	M	Black	5' 3"	Slender	Dark	
George Foster	36	M	Black	6' 4"	Medium	Dark	
Thomas Green	26	M	Black	5' 8"	Medium	Dark	
Richard Hall	31	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	
Henry King	23	M	Black	5' 5"	Slender	Dark	
Samuel Lee	34	M	Black	6' 2"	Medium	Dark	
Benjamin Miller	25	M	Black	5' 7"	Slender	Dark	
Joseph Nelson	37	M	Black	6' 3"	Medium	Dark	
Charles Owen	28	M	Black	5' 10"	Medium	Dark	
Edward Parker	22	M	Black	5' 4"	Slender	Dark	
George Quinn	35	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	
Thomas Reed	27	M	Black	5' 9"	Medium	Dark	
Richard Stewart	32	M	Black	6' 0"	Medium	Dark	
Henry Taylor	24	M	Black	5' 6"	Slender	Dark	
Samuel Walker	39	M	Black	6' 4"	Medium	Dark	
Benjamin Young	26	M	Black	5' 8"	Medium	Dark	
Joseph Zane	33	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Build	Complexion	Other
John Smith	25	M	Black	5' 8"	Slender	Dark	
James Brown	30	M	Black	6' 0"	Medium	Dark	
William Green	20	M	Black	5' 6"	Slender	Dark	
George White	35	M	Black	6' 2"	Medium	Dark	
Thomas Black	28	M	Black	5' 10"	Medium	Dark	
Robert Gray	22	M	Black	5' 4"	Slender	Dark	
Richard King	32	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	
Henry Lee	27	M	Black	5' 9"	Medium	Dark	
Samuel Hill	38	M	Black	6' 3"	Medium	Dark	
Benjamin Scott	24	M	Black	5' 7"	Slender	Dark	
Joseph Adams	33	M	Black	6' 0"	Medium	Dark	
Charles Baker	29	M	Black	5' 11"	Medium	Dark	
Edward Evans	21	M	Black	5' 3"	Slender	Dark	
George Foster	36	M	Black	6' 4"	Medium	Dark	
Thomas Green	26	M	Black	5' 8"	Medium	Dark	
Richard Hall	31	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	
Henry King	23	M	Black	5' 5"	Slender	Dark	
Samuel Lee	34	M	Black	6' 2"	Medium	Dark	
Benjamin Miller	25	M	Black	5' 7"	Slender	Dark	
Joseph Nelson	37	M	Black	6' 3"	Medium	Dark	
Charles Owen	28	M	Black	5' 10"	Medium	Dark	
Edward Parker	22	M	Black	5' 4"	Slender	Dark	
George Quinn	35	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	
Thomas Reed	27	M	Black	5' 9"	Medium	Dark	
Richard Stewart	32	M	Black	6' 0"	Medium	Dark	
Henry Taylor	24	M	Black	5' 6"	Slender	Dark	
Samuel Walker	39	M	Black	6' 4"	Medium	Dark	
Benjamin Young	26	M	Black	5' 8"	Medium	Dark	
Joseph Zane	33	M	Black	6' 1"	Medium	Dark	

KENTUCKY TAX LISTS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY for the YEAR 1797 - 1806 ROLL NO. 292

Date of receiving lists	Persons names chargeable with the tax	Number of acres of land			County in which the land lies	Water course on which the land lies	In whose name Entered	In whose name Surveyed	In whose name Patented	White males above 21 and under 21	Blacks above 16	Total Blacks	Horses, mares, etc.	Stud horses, jacks	rates of covering per season	(Page Number these entries are found)
		First rate	Second rate	Third rate												
1797 May 25th	Burbridge, Rollen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	4
1798						No record was found to film										
1799 July 1st	Burbridge, Rowland	-	-	-	None of this information was required on this tax list (Mont Co)				1	-	-	-	8	-	-	3
1800 May 22nd	Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	Ditto	Flat Ck	Robt Gunnell	Same	1	2	-	1	9	-	-	3
1801 July 16th	Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	Montgo.	Flat ck	Robt Gunnell	Same	1	2	-	1	8	1	9/	5
1802 Apr. 15th	Burbridge, Robert	-	-	-	(Montgomery) Do	(flat creek) Do	Robt Gunnell	Same	1	1	-	1	8	-	-	2
1803 Mar. 28th	Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	Montgo	Flat Creek	Robert Gunnell	Same	1	1	-	1	6	-	-	Bk2 Pg2
1804 Apr. 17th	Burbridge, Robert	-	-	-					1	-	-	-	3	-	-	Bk2 Pg4
1805 May 29th	Burbridge, Rowland	-	250	-	Same (Monty Co)	Flat Ck	R Gunnell	Same	1	2	-	1	8	-	-	" "
1806 Mar. 30th	Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	Montgo	Flat ck	Robt Gunnell	Same	1	1	-	1	5	-	-	3
1806 July 16th	Burbridge, Robert	-	-	-	(Monty) Same				1	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
1806 May 6th	Burbridge, Rowland	-	373	-	Same	Flat Cr	R Gunnell	Same	1	-	-	1	5	1	\$	3
"	Burbridge, Robert	-	-	-					1	-	-	-	4	-	-	"

Transcribed from the film and prepared by Edwd Bartlett, 09-03-88



KENTUCKY TAX LISTS

FILM ROLL NO. 293

COUNTY for the YEAR 1807 - 1810

IN MONTGOMERY

Date of receiving lists	Persons names chargeable with the tax	Number of acres of land			County in which the land lies	Water course on which the land lies	In whose name Entered	In whose name Surveyed	In whose name Patented	White males above 21 and under 21	Blacks above 16	Total Blacks	Horses, mares, jacks, Stud horses, jacks	Rates of Covering per season	(Number of page these entries are found on)
		First rate	Second rate	Third rate											
1807 Apr. 3d	Burbridge, Rowland (Didn't find)	-	330	-	(Montgomery) Same	Flat Ck	R. Gunnell	Same	Same	1	-	1	5	-	3
1808 June 15	Burbridge, Robert	-	200	-	(Montg) do	F Creek do	R. Gunnell	Same	Same	1	1	2	6	-	Bk 2 Pg 2
June 30	Burbridge, Robert	-	100	-	(Montg) do	State	R. Gunnell	Same	Same	1	-	-	4	-	3
"	Burbridge, James	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	"
"	Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	"
1809 Mar. 18	Burbredg, Rowlen (sic)	-	200	-	(Montgomery) Same	Flat Creek	Robert Gunnell	Same	Same	1	1	2	4	-	2
"	Burbredg, Thomas (sic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	"
Aug. 17	Burbridge, Robert	-	130	-	(Montgomery) Same	State Ck	Robt Gunnell	Same	Same	1	-	-	4	-	4
"	Burbridge, William	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	"
1810	Burbridge, Robert	-	-	-	(Montgomery)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
not recorded	Burbridge, Thomas Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	"
not recorded	Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	"
not recorded	Burbridge, Thomas Senr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	"
	Burbridge, Rowlin	-	200	-	Do	Flatcreek	R. Gunnell	Do	Do	1	1	2	6	-	"
<p>These Burbridge families are not found on the 1811 Tax List of Montgomery County. That portion of Montgomery County in which they were living contributed the territory for the formation of Bath county in January of 1811. Therefore they are found on the Tax Lists of Bath County for 1811.</p>															
<p>Transcribed from the film and prepared by Edna Barlett, 09-09-88</p>															





KENTUCKY TAX LISTS

FILM ROLL NO. 20

COUNTY for the YEAR 1814 - 1817

BATH

IN

Persons names Chargeable with the tax	Number of acres of land			County in which the land lies	Water course on which the land lies	In whose name Entered	In whose name Surveyed	In whose name Patented	White males above 21 and under 21	Blacks above 16	Total Blacks	Horses, mares, etc.	Stud horses, jacks per season	Value of land per acre	Total value except Stud horses, jacks and Billard Tables	(Number of page these entries are found on)
	First rate	Second rate	Third rate													
1814 The 65th Regiment Jennings Company	-	-	-													
Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	Bath	Flat Creek	Gunnel	Same	Same	1	2	3	4	-	\$ 8.	2720.	2
Burbridge, William	-	-	-						1	-	-	4	-	-	220.	
Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-						1	-	-	3	-	-	120.	
Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-						1	-	-	1	-	-	35.	
1815 The 65th Regiment Jennings Company	-	-	-													
Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-						1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burbridge, Thomas Jr.	-	-	-						1	-	-	3	1	\$ 2.5	90.	
Burbridge, Robert	-	-	-						1	-	-	1	-	-	25.	
Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	Bath	Flatcreek	Gunnel	Same	Same	1	2	4	4	-	10.	2280.	
Burbridge, Thomas Englands Company	-	-	-						1	-	-	2	-	-	80.	3
Burbridge, Thomas 1816 The 65th Regiment Smarts Company	-	-	-													
Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-						1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	(Bath) Do	(Flat Creek) Do	Gunnel	Same	Same	1	2	5	5	-	10.	3215.	3
Burbridge, Robert 1817 The 65th Regiment Baileys Company	-	75	-	Do	Do				1	-	-	5	-	8.	710.	
Burbridge, Wm Smarts Company	-	-	-													
Burbridge, Thomas	-	-	-						1	-	-	1	-	-	50.	3
Burbridge, Rowland	-	200	-	(Bath) Do	(Flat Cr) Do	R. Gunnel	Same	Same	1	2	5	5	-	8.	3000.	
Burbridge, Robert	-	130	-	Do	Do	Davis	Same	Same	1	-	-	4	-	5.	750.	





# KENTUCKY TAX LISTS

IN \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY for the YEAR 1825 - 1829 BATH \_\_\_\_\_ FILM ROLL NO. 20

Persons names Chargable with the tax	Number of acres of land			County in which the land lies	Water course on which the land lies	In whose name Entered	In whose name Surveyed	In whose name Patented	White males above 21 and under 21	Blacks above 16	Total Blacks	Horses, mares, etc.	Stud horses, Jacks per season	Value of land per acre	Total value except Stud horses, Jacks and Billard Tables	(Number of page these entries are found on)
	First rate	Second rate	Third rate													
1825 Burbridge, Robert									1			5		\$ 400.		2
Burbridge, Rowland	202½			Bath	Flat creek	Robert Gunnell	Same	Same	2	1	5	5		20. 5790.		2
Burbridge, William									1			3		235.		3
Burbridge, John									1			2		130.		4
1826 Captain Gills Company																
Burbridge, Rowland	150			(Bath) Same	Flat creek	R. Gunnell	Same	Same	1	2	4	3		12. 3125.	Bk 2	3
Burbridge, Joseph									1			3		125.		3
1827 Burbridge, Jno	80			(Bath) Same	Prickley Ash	Robt Gunnel	Same	Same	1			2		5. 500.	Bk	1
Burbridge, (Rollan)	(150)			Same	Flat creek	Same	Same	Same	1	2	6	3		12. 3180.		1
Burbridge, Jos									1			3		150.		1
1828 Burbridge, Rowland	162			Bath	Flat Creek	R. Gunnell	Same	Same	1	3	7	4		12. 4194.		4
Burbridge, John	85			Same	Prickly Ash	Same	Same	Same	1			3		6. 530.		4
Burbridge, J. P.									1			2		120.		5
1829 Burbridge, John	90			(Bath) Do	Prickley Ash	Same	Same	Same	1			3		6. 590.		5
Transcribed from the film and prepared by Edw Bartlett, 09-12-88																
* Commissioner's Book for 1827 in Capt. Young's Company.																





OWINGSVILLE, PRECINCT NO. 3  
BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Scale 200 rods to an inch

ATLAS OF BATH & FLEMING COUNTIES  
KENTUCKY

D. J. Lake & Co. 1884



119  
 Deed  
 Rowing  
 Delivered under 10  
 March 1827

This Indenture made and entered into this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven between Rowland Burbridge of the County of Bath and State of Kentucky of the one part; and Thomas Young of the County and State aforesaid of the other part; for & in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty and no parts of dollars, and twenty five cents, to me in hand paid by him the said Thomas S. Young; the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained and sold, and do by these presents warrant, bargain & sell, alien and confirm unto him the said Tho. S. Young and his heirs forever, the following tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Bath, and on the waters of Haterick; and bounded as follows to wit, Beginning at a black ash in the mouth of Youngs lane, corner to Abraham Smith; thence N 86 East 49.3 poles to a blue ash stump, thence S. 5. 25 West 114 poles to a stake in Robert Sunnells original line, thence N 86 West with the original line, 49.3 poles to a holly bush in the lane, thence S. 5. 25 East 114 poles to the Beginning, containing thirty five acres and greater of 49 poles, To have and to hold this aforesaid tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances unto him the said Thomas S. Young and his heirs and assigns forever; with all and singular the premises hereby conveyed, & Rowland Burbridge for myself, my heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Thomas S. Patterson, his heirs, Robt. Sunnell & his heirs & legal representatives; I will by these presents warrant and forever defend against them, and all and every person or persons claiming by force, under or through him, them or any of them; But from none against the claim or claims of any other or persons whatever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal; the day and date first above written.

in the presence of  
 James S. Lewis  
 Richard S. Peters  
 Rowland Burbridge (Seal)

BATH COUNTY,  
 KENTUCKY  
 DEEDS  
 BOOK F  
 PAGE 191

Witnessed  
 at Bath County, Ky.  
 Polam

This deed of conveyance from Rowland Burbridge to Thomas S. Young, was this day proven before me by the oath of James S. Lewis and Richard S. Peters, witnesses subscribed, to be the hands and seals aforesaid and of the said Burbridge for the purposes therein contained. Wherefore the same is truly Recorded in my office as the Law directs; Given under my hand as Deputy Clerk of Bath County, County, this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February 1827.

Burbridge  
Co. S. Reed  
Young

BATH COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY  
DEEDS  
BOOK H  
PAGES 23 & 24

This indenture made and entered into this 18<sup>th</sup> day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty between Rowland Burbridge and Jane his wife of the County of Pike and State of Missouri of the first part and Thomas J. Young of the County of Bath and State of Kentucky of the other parts witnesses. For and in consideration of the sum of nineteen hundred and six dollars and twenty five cents to us the said Rowland Burbridge and wife in hand paid by the said Thomas J. Young at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted bargained and sold and by these presents do grant bargain and sell alien and confirm unto him the said Thomas J. Young and his heirs forever the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Bath and on the waters of Stat Creek it being a part of Robert Gunn's survey 2<sup>99</sup> 36-2/3 acres and bounded as follows: Beginning at a Hickory corner to John Underwood, on the patent line of Original survey thence North 5 East 62 poles to a mulberry,



and bounded at a small drain, thence North  
 87° 24' West 156 poles to a Hickory sapling  
 near a branch a corner made for Switzer  
 thence S. 5 West 162 poles to a stake, a corner  
 made for Thomas S. Young, at a drain in  
 a former purchase, thence South 86 East  
 with original line 156 poles to the Beginning  
 containing one hundred fifty two and  
 a half Acres be the same more or less,  
 do have and to hold the aforesaid tract or  
 parcel of land, with its appurtenances  
 unto them the said Thomas S. Young  
 and his heirs and assigns forever, with all  
 and singular the premises hereby conveyed,  
 and Rowland Burbridge and wife for  
 ourselves our heirs Executors and Administrators  
 will warrant and defend and will  
 warrant and defend against the Heirs and  
 legal Representatives of Robert Guiney &  
 Thomas L. Patterson, and all persons claiming  
 by from, through or under them, or any  
 of them, but from nor against the claim  
 of no other person or persons. In testimony whereof  
 we have hereunto set our hand & seals the day  
 and date aforesaid written

Rowland Burbridge (Seal)  
 Sarah Burbridge (Seal)

State of Missouri  
 County of Pike ss. Be it remembered that on the 18th  
 day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred  
 and thirty before us two Justices of the Peace  
 within and for the County aforesaid, personally  
 came Robert and Sarah Burbridge his wife, both  
 personally known to us to be the persons whose  
 names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument  
 of writing, as having executed the same and  
 personally acknowledged the same to be their  
 act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned,  
 the the said Sarah being by us first made sworn  
 etc. with the contents thereof and examined  
 separately and apart from her husband, whether

transit for the produce of the farmer, and St. Janis and other markets are thus brought almost to the very door of the producer.

## HOMES AND RESIDENCES.

The homes of the farmers of Buffalo exhibit much taste and are very generally supplied with all the comforts of life. The farms are well laid out, well kept, and splendidly cultivated, and many of their owners have grown rich through their industry and perseverance. The residences are usually of a very substantial character, built generally of brick, or are frame edifices of a neat and tasty appearance, and for the most part surrounded with substantial out-buildings and yards tastefully and beautifully ornamented with flowers and shrubs. In the southern portion of the township this feature is particularly noticeable, and some of the finest and best houses in the county are to be found here. The people themselves are intelligent, enterprising, and hospitable, and have long been engaged in earnest endeavors to advance the material interests of their portion of the county. They have contributed to every character of public enterprise, and to furnish additional railroad facilities to the township they imposed upon themselves an enormous tax, which will require the effort of all for a period of not less than twenty years to entirely liquidate. They have, however, consummated an arrangement with their creditors by which they will be able to meet their obligations, and to this duty they are now industriously addressing themselves. They have also built up in every district in the township a good public school, which, under the careful management of a competent teacher, is doing good work in the cause of education. Neither have the interests of the cause of religion been permitted to languish, but good church houses are to be found in every part of the township, and, upon the sabbath, there is a good attendance upon the administration of the "word of life." We propose, in this connection, to give a brief history of the churches of the township, mentioning the time of their organization, with the constituting members, and such other facts of interest as may have come into the writer's possession.

## BUFFALO C. P. CHURCH.

This church was first organized in 1817 or 1818, as an Old School Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Matthews, one of the earliest ministers of the county. The constituting members were William McConnell and wife, James Wilson and wife, Robert Hemphill and wife, John Price and wife, James Templeton and wife, Miss Sarah Templeton, and Mrs. — Gos-

line. For a long time services were held in a small log house, located near to where the present church now stands. Mr. Matthews continued to preach for this church until 1832, when a new organization was effected under the charge of the Rev. James W. Campbell, and the church passed from the control of the "Old School" into the hands of the Cumberland Presbyterians. The original members in this organization were Robert Kelso, Rowland Fairbridge, James Allison, Mary Allison, Alex. Allison, Samuel C. Allison, Nancy Allison, Josephine Jordan, Elizabeth Smith, and Elizabeth Smith. In this year a new log structure was begun, but was not entirely completed before 1834. This house was built by the community in general and was to be used by all denominations; the Cumberland Presbyterians, however, being the first to organize, had the prior claim upon the house for such days as they desired to use it. The first elders of this church, under its new organization, were Robert Kelso and Samuel C. Allison, the latter gentleman also serving as first clerk of the church. Mr. Campbell, the dearly beloved pastor, remained as preacher in charge from 1832 until 1872, a period of forty years, when his declining health induced him to retire from the labor of active ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. W. B. McIlwain, who, after several years of faithful and efficient labor, was followed by the Rev. T. S. Love, the present pastor. The present officers of this old church are J. Y. Fry, John L. Pickens, James W. Hunter, and James C. Jordan, elders; and J. H. Fry and ———, deacons. Mr. J. C. Jordan is the clerk of the church. The present church-house, a substantial frame structure, was built in 1872, and is, in size, thirty-six by sixty feet, and is sixteen feet high. It is neatly seated with scrolled and walnut seats, and occupies the site of the old log-house. This church has a present membership of 192 communicants. It has been a long time since the forests about this old church were first made vocal by the praises of the trusting children of Israel's God; but neither their hymns have been hushed nor their prayers failed to ascend, for at this day, more than sixty years since the first early settlers worshipped here, their children and grandchildren continue to assemble and offer up to the God of their fathers adoration and praise.

## NOIX OREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 29, 1833. The original members were S. B. Clark, Nancy Clark, Mary Dodde, Margaret Lynch, Salie Hedgco, Nancy Smith, Catharine Jackson, Thomas Hedgco, Jennie Shannon, ——— Morris, ——— Sandline, and Louie, a colored man, and Nellie, a colored



District (or Territory) of Missouri in Division allotted to Samuel Pharr, Ass't Marshal

1850-1840 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

Roll No. 228 - 230  
 Book No.

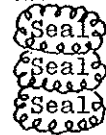
State MISSOURI County PIKE City PENO TOWNSHIP

Page	Head of Family	Line	Free White Males										Free White Females										Slaves	Free Colored	Foreigners not Naturalized						
			Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50				50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100
62	Joseph H. BURBRIDGE	29	2	2			1											1	1	1									14	1	36/55
63	Thomas BURBRIDGE	29			1														1										4		
65	Nancy BRANDON	4			1	1	2												1	1	1								1		
"	Robert MC CONNELL	10	1	1	3	1	1	1											2	1	3	1	1						1		
"	Amos THOMAS	24	2	3	1	2													2	1	2	1							5		
66	Elizabeth BURBRIDGE	26			1	1	3	2											1	1	1	1							3		
68	Robert BURBRIDGE	15			1	3														1	2	1							0		
	* This is probably Roland Burbridge (1745-1842)																														
	Transcribed by Edward Bartlett February 1982																														
	October 23, 1840																														

Rowland Burbridge's Estate - Admrs.  
Bond

Know all men by these presents that we John Lindsey as principal and Thomas Burbridge and Andrew J. Chilton as securities are held and firmly bound unto the State of Missouri, in the just and full sum of six thousand dollars lawful money of the United States to the payment whereof will and truly to be made we and each of us bind ourselves our respective heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, Sealed and dated this twenty first day of April 1842. The condition of the above bond is that if John Lindsey Administrator of the Estate of Rowland Burbridge deceased shall faithfully administer Said estate account for pay and declare all money and property of Said Estate and perform all other things touching Said Administration required by Law, or the order of any Court having Jurisdiction then the above bond to be void otherwise to remain in full force

J. Lindsey  
Thomas Burbridge  
A. J. Chilton



State of Missouri  
County of Pike      John Lindsey being duly sworn upon his oath says that Robert Burbridge & James Burbridge & Patsy Mitts of the State of Illinois, John Burbridge of

Bath County Kentucky, William Burbridge in Indiana, the heirs of Polly Jackson deceased late of St Genevieve County, Mo. Betty Underwood of Ralls County Mo, the heirs of Benjamin Burbridge deceased late of Pike County and Thomas Burbridge and Joseph Burbridge of said County of Pike Mo, are the only heirs and legal representatives of Rowland Burbridge late of said County deceased to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the deceased died without a will that he will make a perfect inventory of, and faithfully administer all the estate of the deceased and pay the debts as far the assets will extend and the law direct, and account for and pay according to Law all assets which shall come to his possession or knowledge

J. Lindsey

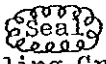
Subscribed and sworn to before  
me this 21 day of April 1842

A. H. Buckner Clerk

Recorded April 28, 1842      A. H. Buckner Clerk

Rowland Burbridge Estate Letter of Admr. in

State of Missouri  
County of Pike      Aylett H. Buckner Clerk of the County Court of Said County to all who shall see these Presents Greetings: Whereas Rowland Burbridge deceased (sic) late of said County died intestate as it is said and John Lindsey having given satisfactory security and complied with other requisitions of Law, full power and authority is therefore by these presents given and granted unto the Said John Lindsey. Subject however to the confirmation or rejection of the County Court of Said County to administer all and singular the goods and chattels rights credits and effects of the Said Rowland Burbridge wherever the same may be found in the State aforesaid, and by these presents the Said John Lindsey is constituted and appointed Administrator of all and singular the lands and tenements goods chattels monies rights credits and effects of the Said Rowland Burbridge deceased, and the Said John Lindsey is hereby fully authorized and required to administer the Same according to Law

I testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and  affixed the seal of Said Court at office in Bowling Green this 21<sup>st</sup> day of April AD 1842

A. H. Buckner Clerk

Recorded April 28 1842

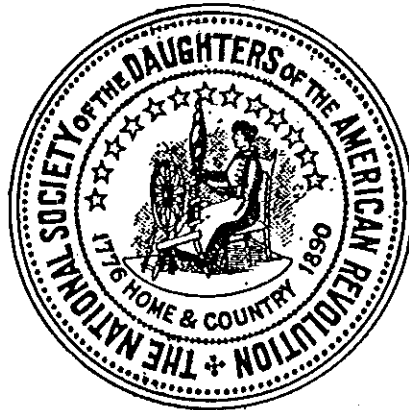
A. H. Buckner Clerk

# LINEAGE BOOK

National Society

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution



VOLUME LXXIV

73001-74000

1909

MARY M. DE BOLT  
*Historian General*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1924

Lemuel Packard (1747-1822) was a minute man at the Lexington Alarm under Capt. Josiah Hayden, and served also under Capt. David Packard, 1780. He was born and died in Bridgewater, Mass. Also No. 25036.

Samuel Reid (1756-1832) enlisted, 1776, for one year, and was in the Commander-in-Chief's bodyguard, under Capt. Caleb Gibbs, at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was born and died in Fall River, Mass.

Also No. 54649.

Watrous Clark (1740-1819) was placed on the pension roll of Windsor County, Vt., 1818, for service as ensign in the Connecticut Continental Line. He was born in Norwich, Conn.; died in Windsor County, Vt.

Also No. 29731.

MRS. ADDIE BOULWARE MOOREHEAD.

73464

Born in Fulton, Mo.

Wife of James R. Moorehead.

Descendant of Daniel Neale.

Daughter of Isaac Wingate Boulware (b. 1829) and Anna Lack (1837-1908), his wife, m. 1857.

Granddaughter of Theodorick Boulware (1780-1866) and Susannah Kelly (1782-1854), his wife, m. 1808.

Gr-granddaughter of James Y. Kelly (b. 1765) and Nancy Neale (1766-1819), his wife, m. 1789.

Gr-gr-granddaughter of Daniel Neale and Jemima Kitchen, his wife.

Daniel Neale served, 1782, as private in Lieut. Ballard Smith's company of infantry, serving with the 3rd regiment of cavalry, Virginia troops. He was born in Westmoreland County, Va.; died, in 1804, near Georgetown, Ky.

MISS ETHEL NORINE ROBINSON.

73465

Born in Louisiana, Mo.

Descendant of Roland Burbridge.

Daughter of Henry Clay Robinson (b. 1853) and Lietta Rule (b. 1854), his wife, m. 1873.

Granddaughter of Edward Byram Rule (1825-69) and Margaret Jane Burbridge (1825-1901), his wife, m. 1852.

Gr-granddaughter of Thomas Burbridge (1783-1866) and Margaret Jenkins Chilton (1788-1846), his wife, m. 1820.

Gr-gr-granddaughter of Roland Burbridge and Jane Wells (1750-1835), his wife.



Roland Burbridge (1745-1842), "a Revolutionary soldier," according to his tombstone record, enlisted from Virginia and served at the battle of Cowpens. He was born in Virginia; died in Pike County, Mo.

MRS. ALICE EICHELBERGER BURLINGAME.

73466

Born in Galesburg, Ill.

Wife of I. L. Burlingame.

Descendant of Capt. Adam Eichelberger.

Daughter of John Adam Eichelberger and Mary Honour, his wife.

Granddaughter of Adam Hoke Eichelberger and Magdalena Hoke, his wife.

Gr-granddaughter of Michel Hoke and Elizabeth Eichelberger, his wife.

Gr-gr-granddaughter of Adam Eichelberger and Magdalene Bechtel, his wife.

Adam Eichelberger (1739-87) commanded a company of Foot in the 3rd battalion of York County Associators. He was born and died in York County, Pa.

Also No. 70950.

MRS. ELIZABETH BOWMAN JOHNSON.

73467

Born in Foristell, Mo.

Wife of George Montgomery Johnson.

Descendant of Col. Abram Bowman.

Daughter of John William Bowman (1816-87) and Polly Ann McGown (1833-74), his wife, m. 1851.

Granddaughter of Abram Bowman, Jr. (1788-1825), and Ann Overall (d. 1825), his wife, m. 1816.

Gr-granddaughter of Abram Bowman and Sarah H. Bryan, his wife.

Abram Bowman (1749-1837) was lieutenant-colonel, 1776, and, 1777, was promoted colonel. He served to the close of the war, and in 1826 was placed on the pension roll of Fayette County, Ky., for service as colonel, Virginia Line. He was born in Strasburg, Va.; died in Fayette County, Ky.

Also No. 69983.

MRS. SALLIE GAY McMULLEN.

73468

Born in St. Louis, Mo.

Wife of Edward J. McMullen.

Descendant of Corp. Edward Mitchell.

Daughter of William Thomas Gay (1828-96) and Sallie Bass (b. 1832), his wife, m. 1850.

Granddaughter of John Henderson Gay (1787-1878) and Sophie Mitchell (1793-1869), his wife.

Gr-granddaughter of Edward Mitchell and Nancy Haley, his wife.





171. JOHN KYRBY  
PCC 42 Capell  
6 April 1613 Proved: 8 May 1613

John KYRBY of Barnack in the county of Northants, yeoman. To the poor of Barnack £5 to be distributed at the discretion of Mr. Robert WILKINSON, parson of Barnack, Bray BEVER and Thomas CURTIS. To my brother-in-law Bartholomew MAWHOOD, two of my Apostle Spoons, and to Bray BEVER of Barnack and Thomas CURTIS of Pilsgate two other of my silver Apostle Spoons. To John GROOME of Bourne in the county of Lincoln, gent. 40/-, etc. To Grace WARDE, my maidservant 30/-. To the children of Thomas RICHMOND of Helpston in the county of Northampton £10 equally. To Danyell RICHMOND of Geeson in the county of Rutland 20/-, and £5 amongst his children. To John RICHMOND, brother of the sd Danyell, 20/-. To Richard SHELTON, my nephew, 20/-. To Katherine KYRBY my neice 20/-. To John CAMBREY of Stamford 20/-. To my brother Arthur CORBETT of Clipsham my best cloak. To Henry JOHNSON, son of Elizabeth SEAMER of Barnack, £6 at 21. To John ROE, servant to the Rt Hon the Earl of Exeter 12/-. To Edward DENDYE, servant to the sd Earl my best purse and 10/-. To William BURBIDGE, Bray BEVER, Everard BEVER and Thomas CURTYS whom I desire to carry my body to the Church 5/- each. To Henry BENNTS, Curate 5/-. To my wife Urseley the £100 which Mr. Thomas MACKWORTH Esq. of Normanton in the county of Rutland owes me on bond. To all my godchildren 12d. apiece. Bray BEVER and Thomas CURTIS, exors. Witnesses: Robert WILKINSON, Henry BETTS, Bray BEVER, Thomas CURTYS.

172. ROBERT KIRBY  
Northants AV/204  
8 Nov 1624 Proved: 7 Jan 1624/5

Robert KIRBY of Kettering. To son, John, one brass pan and a chest. To son, William, one brass pot and one penny. Residue to Sibell, my wife, ex ix. Witnesses: Edward CAVE, Katherine HILL, Richard GILBERT.

173. ROBERT KIRBIE  
PCC 71 Seagar  
30 June 1634 Proved: 2 July 1634

Robert KIRBIE of Cosington in the county of Leicester, yeoman. To be buried at Cosington. To my sister Isabel STEINS 40/-. To my sister, Isabel STEINS 40/-. To my sister Elizabeth PRIDMORE 40/-. To my sister, Agnes LEE 40/-. To my brother Reinold KIRBIE 40/-. To my brother, Daniel KIRBIE 20/-, and to his daughter 10/-. To my nephew Richard KIRBIE and to his sister Martha 20/- each. To Elizabeth JENNINGS, Anne FISHER, Jane HULCOCKE and Martha ILYFFE my wife's four daughters 10/- each. To John GRAYE of Farndon if he be living at my decease 5/-. To my daughter Anne. BURGESS and her husband £10, and to everyone of their children a sheep. Residue to wife Jane, ex ix. Witnesses: Raphe WELDEN, Hugh MASON, Thos ELLIOTT, Sir John FISHER.

Part VI

fol. 441 Same case and date.  
Edmond PORTER of St. Boltphs without Aldersgate, London,  
Draper, aged 36.  
Walter JENKINS of St. Margaret, Westminster, planter, aged  
35

Both witnesses say that Richard RUDDERFORD and Walter JENKINS received  
from ----JEFFEREY, purser of the ship "Constance" after her departure  
from Gravesend to Virginia in November last the sum of £4 4s. for which they  
gave bond to pay again in tobacco at Virginia. From 11 January for eleven or  
twelve weeks witnesses had five servants at their charge and maintenance and  
two others named Griffith MANER and John PALMER. Christopher BOYS,  
Mr. RUDDERFORD and Mr. JENKINS undertook for all the passengers in the  
ship to be paid for. There were 38 passengers in the ship.

fol. 442 Same case and date.  
Richard RUDDERFORD of Virginia, planter, aged 40.  
Thomas PALMER of St. Giles, Cripplegate, merchant taylor,  
aged 35.  
Evidence adds nothing.

fol. 357 23 Apr. 1636.  
The ship "Thomas and John", built in Dunkirk, owned by Mr. John BRADLEY  
of London, merchant was fitted for a voyage to Virginia. Other part owners  
were Thomas JENNINGS and John FARINGTON.

HCA 13/53  
p. 131 ORCHARD vs SAUNDERS. 1 Aug. 1637  
Richard PARSONS of St. Botolph Aldgate, draper, aged 26.  
Witness was purser in the "Tristram and Jane", which was in Virginia when  
the "Flower de Luce" was there, and was often aboard her and in the store-  
house in Hampton River. Henry HEADLY was chief mate in the "Flower de  
Luce".

p.142 Same case. 3 and 4 Aug. 1637.  
George MENEFIE of James City in Virginia, now resident in the  
parish of St. Helens, London, merchant, aged 40.  
Witness has dwelt in Virginia 16 years\*. Went as a passenger in the "Flower  
de Luce" back to England. There were about 20 passengers in the ship on  
this return voyage\* "Flower de Luce" set sail on August 4 1636.

\*George MENEFIE arrived in Virginia in 1623 in the "Samuel".

p.150  
The "Flower de Luce" carried 160 passengers outward bound but 30 were  
transferred to the "Bonny Bess", Master Zachary FLUTE.

p.163 Same case. 16 Aug. 1637  
William BLACKALLER of Ratcliffe, mariner, aged 35.  
Witness says that about a fortnight before Christmas last (1636) the "Bonny  
Bess" ran aground at Broken Island on the coast of Virginia. The goods in  
her were put ashore in a warehouse belonging to Lt. CHEESEMAN at Nupo-  
coston in Virginia and were delivered to one CLARKE of Yorke, Virginia. The  
rest of the goods were taken off by Hugh WESTON, master of the "Flower de  
Luce" and delivered to Thomas BURBAGE, an English merchant resident in  
Virginia. Joseph BLOWE was master of the "Tristian and Jane".



Part VI

2. & 3. Questions concerning the loading of beaver skins in Virginia.

HCA 13/55  
fol. 429

9 Jan. 1639/40.  
Richard BARKER of Yarmouth, Norfolk, sailor, aged 22.

Ship "Susanna", which was in Virginia in June last past (1639) was partly owned by William BUTTOLPH, Robert BEALES and one RAYLAY. Ship was in the haven of Cley, Norfolk and was damaged by fire. She was formerly the "Susanna" of London.

1173 HCA 13/53  
p. 106

HUTCHINSON vs Richard BENNETT, Anthony JCNES and Robert SABINE (?FABIAN)  
27 June 1637.  
John ROSIER of Warrosquoyake in Virginia, clerk, aged 34.  
James STONE, living in the house of Thomas FREER in Thames Street, London, Merchant, aged 28.

Case concerns the will of William HUTCHINSON. Witness STONE has seen the will of William HUTCHINSON, deceased in the Court records in Virginia. Witness came from Virginia a month after the death of William HUTCHINSON. William HUTCHINSON was accounted a rich man in Virginia and is said to have left over 10,000 lbs of tobacco worth then 2d. or 3d. a lb in Virginia. Tobacco is now selling in London at 6d. a lb, the buyer paying customs and petty charges.

HCA 13/55  
fol. 351  
et seq.

HUTCHINSON vs BENNETT. 13 Nov. 1639.  
Allen KERNISTONE of Warrissquyoake in Virginia, Planter, aged 40.

Witness has been in Virginia for 17 years. "The laws and customs there are that if the administration of the goods of a party deceased be granted to any man by the Governor and Council there those parties in whose hands or possession the estate of the deceased, or any part thereof was and remained at the time of the death of the deceased is called before the Governor and Council there and enjoined to give in a true account of what goods were and remained in his hands due to the sd deceased at the time of his death". The administration of William HUTCHINSON, deceased, was granted by the Governor and Council to Henry HUTCHINSON, the father of the deceased, but after the granting thereof Anthony JCNES, Richard BENNETT and Robert FABIAN (or SABINE), debtors to the sd William gave in an account of what debts they owed to the deceased. Henry HUTCHINSON then died and nobody was left to take on the administration, so the Court granted it to Thomas BURBAGE.

Same case and date.  
Nicholas SPACKMAN, late of Warrisqueake, Virginia now Citizen and Vintner of London, aged 49.  
Edward MAIOR of Nants Mum (Nansemond) als Upper County of New Norfolk, Virginia, gentleman, aged 26.

Latter witness says, "Before coming over for England, which was about a year and a half since....". Otherwise evidence adds nothing.

Robert DAVIS of Warrisqueake in Virginia, planter, aged 35.

Witness has lived and resided in Virginia for the space of about these 20 years past....

HCA 13/55  
fol. 185-187

The "Flower" November 1639 till the 10th or the 10th April. The ship return

fol. 212

William JONES which went on West Indies is

HCA 13/56  
fol. 108-109

Simon TURGIS "erica" of which de Luce" and ANDERS and the Virginia her master Besse" then others whom ture,

HCA 23/13  
fol. 189

Did not the ordinary store reason prove it? Were you of the goods of

(There follow Charles YEO "erica" was Assurance polic

fol. 203

Details conce