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MS 76
BX 4
NBK 8

The Long Family.

The Morgans.

~~The Handleys~~

MS 76
BX 4
NBK 8

(See Over)

~~Obs~~
Morgan

William was son of Charles
& Ann (Iva or Iva) Morgan &
this Charles was a son of
Anthony (See Tyler's Quarterly)
above.

~~Geo~~ Fauquier Co?

John & Elizabeth Morgan
1781. conveyed to Wm. Smith
of Frederick Co 100 a. on
Licking run bought of
John Seilman (of Culpeper Co.?)

Put above on last page of
this book.

Over.

Long.²

C.

G.

Dyers Quarterly

Vol. 26 p. 270-276

"Descendants of Anthony
Morgan ^{in Elizabeth} of Old

Rappahannock,
Richmond Co., & Essex
formed from above
Children;

Charles Elder bro.
of John Morgan
who was killed
in siege of
Quebec. in Rev.

Deed Bk C. p. 190

Aug. 26, 1779, Charles
& Susanna granted
to Wm. Keppel 480
a of land previous
ly granted to
Charles Father, Wm.
Morgan who in
1760 in Fauquier
Co. to Elizabeth
Hudnall dau. Joseph
Joseph H.

More card
indexes by
Mr. Mc Ginnis
of Charleston
Gazette.

Go back
2 pages

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GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

The military career of General Morgan, coupled with the similar careers of Washington and George Rogers Clark, reveals the vast extent of the field which the officers and private soldiers of Virginia tramped over and fought over in the course of the Revolutionary war. Washington, as we have seen, had as a simple Colonel, a conspicuous share in driving the French from the West; and as Commander-in-Chief in the War of Independence, he conducted the far-reaching operations which ended in the complete victory at Yorktown. Clark, on the other hand, organized the campaigns that made the country north of the Ohio a permanent part of the United States.

Morgan filled no such position of supreme importance in the Revolution as either of these contemporaries, but as an Officer of high rank in the expedition against Canada, as a decisive factor at the Battle of Saratoga, and as Greene's indomitable Lieutenant in the desperate conflicts on the soil of the Carolinas, he carried the flag of his commonwealth into the only regions which had not been traversed by Washington and Clark, and their gallant troops. Like the military careers of those two great leaders, his own career is an integral part of the history of Virginia, because it was an intelligent part of her share in the military history of the Revolution; and, as a man of vigorous personal qualities, as a soldier of genius, and as an unselfish servant of his country, he was worthy of having his name associated with the names of two illustrious commanders to whom the United States is most indebted for the possession of the ground which forms the greater part of the present national domain..

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Morgan was not a Virginian by birth; but from the age of seventeen, his life, independently of his campaigns, was identified with its soil. In his boyhood he must have enjoyed hardly one intellectual advantage, for he seemed to possess a very small portion of the simplest rudiments of an education. Indeed, he found it difficult to write his own name, or to read the plainest sentences, or to add or subtract, or divide in dealing with figures. His person, when a young man, gave evidence that he had, as a farmer's boy been roughened by the labor of mauling rails, digging ditches, and driving the plough. In manners, in these early years, he was wholly devoid of polish, but the impression of this defect was softened by his native shrewdness, by his perfect candor of spirit, and by a coolness of nerve that no peril could shake.

From the very start he was accepted as a leader by his associates and looked upon with equal admiration and affection. This standing with his companions was confirmed by his possession of athletic powers, even in the frontier community of the lower Shenandoah Valley, where he made his home after his arrival from New Jersey. The refinements of civilization had not yet fully penetrated this beautiful region. The life which the people there led was one of more or less hardship and privation, and always beset with danger from the incursions of the Indians who roamed west of the Alleghenies. It encouraged a spirit of self-reliance, of indifference to personal perils, and of an ardent love of freedom. All this was congenial to the rough breast, but manly soul of Daniel Morgan.

When war began in fierce earnestness with the French in the valley of the Ohio, Morgan, who seems at this time to have been

engaged in farming, volunteered to offer his wagon and horses and ~~his~~ his own services as driver to General Braddock, to aid in the transportation of baggage and provisions for the troops on their march to Fort Duquesne. He did not take part in that shambles of a battle, owing to the fact that his vehicle was attached to the contingent in the rear, which was slowly bringing up the principal part of the artillery, provisions, and munitions. In consequence of the heaviness of these loads, as well as of the primitive rudeness of the high-way, this section of the British forces was quickly left far behind. The first knowledge which the men had of the disaster to Braddock was the arrival of a stream of fugitives, panic-stricken by their recollection of the massacre from which they had barely escaped with their lives only two days before. Many of the soldiers of the rear contingent at once joined in the flight for the settlements, and their example was followed by most of the wagoners, who cut their traces, and rode away at top speed. Morgan refused to take part in this disgraceful stampede. He remained, with others equally brave, to convey the wounded to Fort Cumberland. His wagon was one of those which passed over the spot in the road where Braddock's body had been buried, in the expectation that the wheels would obliterate all traces of the grave, and thus save it from the desecration of savage hands. Morgan was rewarded for his fidelity in that terrible campaign by his assignment, with his wagon and team, to the Quartermaster's Department.

It was while he was in this service that he became involved in an altercation with a British officer, who in a moment of ungovernable fury struck the gigantic wagoner with the back of his sword. Morgan resented the indignity by at once striking the offender down.

For this act of insubordination he was tried by Court Martial and condemned by the lash. The whip was laid on so unmercifully ~~th~~ that the flesh is said to have hung in strips from his back. Only a man of an iron constitution could have survived. Certainly only a man of magnanimous soul could have forgiven such an iddible disgrace. This Morgan did when a contrite public apology was made to him by the officer, who acknoaledged himself in the wrong so soon as a collar modd had returned.

It was in defense of Fort Edward, sitauted northwest of Wichhes ter, that Morgan first appeared in an active military capacity. Nearly the whole of its garrison had been slaughtered (1759) by a marauding company of Frenchand Indians; and the militia, in which Morgan was now enrolled, was called out to ~~oreoccupy~~ the captured strong-hold, still of importance, because of standing on the Western frontier. Hardly had posession of it been resumed when the French and Indians again attacked it in force. Morgan struck down four sav-ages with his own hand; and as the enemy retreated in consequence of the resolute defense, he called out to his fellow-soldeiers, "Let us follow the red devils," and led the way. The foe were quciiky over-taken, and all who were not captured or killed were drive into head-long flight.

So deep was the impression which Morgan's courage made on this occasion, that he was recommended to a Captaincy in the impending campaign against Fort De Quesne, which which General Forbes had organized. Governor Dinwiddie, however, in a spirit of ungenerous perversity, was willing to confer on him only the commission of an Ensign, although it was known to all that Morgan's higher promotion owung to his personal popularity, would have drawn many recruits to the ranks.

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It was while he was stationed at one of the Forts near Winchester, that he was sent, with a small escort to carry important dispatches to the Commander at Winchester. On the road, while he and his companions were threading their way through a dark defile in the mountains, they were fired on by an Indian ambush. Every man of the escort was killed on the spot, and Morgan received a shot that struck him on the back of the neck, and passing through the left of the neck bone into the mouth, ploughed an outlet thence through the left cheek. Retaining his consciousness after this fearful blow, he leaned forward, and grasping his spirited horse's mane, urged her to the height of her speed back towards the Fort from which he had so recently departed. In spite of the strenuous exertions of one of the Indians to overtake the fugitive at the spot, he succeeded in escaping. Morgan declared in after years that he would always remember the expression of the Indian's face as he ran, with open mouth and tomahawk in hand, by the side of the mare, expecting every minute to see his victim fall. When the panting savage found that the horse was rapidly leaving him behind, he threw his tomahawk, without effect, at the wounded rider and abandoned the pursuit with a yell of disappointment. It was six months before Morgan recovered from the lacerations of the terrible wound.

At that time he had not long passed his majority; and from this hour until his twenty-seventh year was reached his life became irregular and dissipated. He was addicted to gambling, was often deep in his cups, and was repeatedly involved in brawls. One place constantly visited by him was a neighboring tavern, known as Battletown, on account of the number of fist fights and still more bloody encounters which so frequently disgraced the spot. Morgan became the

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champion of the large band of roughnecks who haunted this threshold night and day; and it began to look as if he would sink irretrievably into a slough of vice and lawlessness.

From this pit, he was saved by a passion for a very lovely woman who now entered his life, and whom he soon married. They established their home at a place to which he gave then name of Soldier's Rest, and here they were residing when peace was signed by the French and English. But this event was quickly followed by Pontiac's war, which lit the torch of destruction and death all along the frontier from Detroit to the Carolinas. One thousand militiamen were summoned to arms in order to complement the regular forces, and to a Lieutenancy in this regiment Morgan was at once appointed in recognition of his reputation as an Indian fighter. Owing to the decisive victory won by Colonel Bonquet in the course of the first campaign, the Western Indians withdrew precipitately to their towns in the valley of the Ohio and sued for peace.

During the ensuing nine years Morgan was chiefly interested in the cultivation of his farm and in the enjoyment of the happiness of his own abundant fire-side. He had by his industry, economy and foresight, become a man of considerable wealth. He spent many hours also, in lessening the shortcomings of his early limited education by reading. From the beginning of the controversies with Great Britain he allowed no opportunity, public or private, to pass without advocating the justness of the American claims and contentions. He had not lost his military tastes, and it was with keen gratification that he received a Commission to serve as Captain of the militia of Frederick County. When Lord Dunmore's war in defense of the frontier broke out Captain Morgan and his troops were promptly called into service.

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They first took part in the invasion of the Indian towns in Ohio by Major MacDonald, and participated in the sanguinary retreat from the Muskingum. Morgan and his company next joined Dunmore in the expedition to the valley of the Scoto; but General Lewis's victory at Point Pleasant made the Indians disposed to drop hostilities, and as Dunmore, anticipating trouble with the Colonists, now wished to cultivate the good will of the tribes, peace was soon negotiated, to the regret of the officers of the American troops who were eager to retaliate for the outrages which had been committed along the frontiers.

When Morgan reached the white settlements on his return towards home, he was startled by the news that the Port of Boston had been closed by Act of Parliament, and that a continental congress had been summoned to meet in Philadelphia. "Upon learning these things," he afterwards recorded, "we, as an army victorious, formed ourselves into a society pledging our words of honor to each other to assist our brethren of Boston in case hostilities should commence." Events now advanced with sensational rapidity; but that which came closest to the life of Morgan, the soldier, was the call of Congress for the services of ten companies of riflemen, two of which were to be enlisted in Virginia. Morgan was soon chosen as the Captain of one of the latter companies, which he, himself, had recruited from among the young men of the Valley. Its members were expert marksmen, noted for their gallantry, and for their ability to endure every form of physical hardship. By the end of twenty-one days Morgan and his company arrived in the neighborhood of Boston, after traversing six hundred miles on foot, without the loss of a man by sickness or desertion.

In the month of June, 1775, an expedition against Canada was organized, with General Montgomery at its head. Montreal was ultimately captured. Under orders to co-operate with this army, Arnold was dispatched by Washington with a large force, to invade the lower valley of the St. Lawrence by way of the Kennebec River. The goal was to be the city of Quebec. Among the companies attached to this force was Morgan with his Virginians. They started September 13, 1775 by sea, and soon made the mouth of the Kennebec. There Arnold arranged his troops in four divisions, one of which composed partly of the Virginians, was placed under Morgan's command. Each of his men carried a rifle, a tomahawk, and a long knife, and was dressed in a flannel garment with rough buckskin breeches and buckskin leggins and moccasins. The upper part of the body was also covered by a hunting shirt. Each cap was inscribed with the words, "Liberty or Death." Morgan's division served in the capacity of an advance guard.

The first stage of the journey was made in bateaux headed upstream, and the men were often waist deep in water. During the second stage they were frequently compelled to carry their boats over portages, through a region of thick woods and deep ravines. The difficulties and obstacles increased with each mile in succession. Morgan especially distinguished himself in these trying situations, rendered more exasperating to him by the fact that the greater part of his command was composed of companies with which he had not been associated until the expedition started. The members of his original company of Virginians obeyed his orders implicitly; but the other companies for different reasons were jealous of his control, and disciplined to submit to his strict regulations. The food began to run short, which further deepened the discontent, and sickness grew epidemic among the soldiers. -8-

The army was in this crippled and disheartened state when it arrived at the portage which separated the ~~Kennebec~~ and Chaudiere rivers. The latter stream flowed northward and could be used as a highway by the troops in their further advance. Morgan carried over the divide all the bateaux that belonged to his company, thus showing a degree of foresight not exhibited by the other commanders. There were still sixty miles to be traversed before any settlement toward the north could be reached, where supplies could be obtained. The food was now nearly exhausted, and the men were also sinking under fatigue. At this critical moment word was received from Arnold, who had pushed on ahead, which brought new courage to the soldier's breasts. In the descent of the Chaudiere all of Morgan's boats and their contents were dashed on the rocks, and the men barely escaped with their lives. All the provisions and the extra clothing were lost. The soldiers were compelled to boil their buckskin moccasins, breeches, and cartouche boxes, to serve for food. Indeed, the entire force was saved from starvation only by the arrival of several head of cattle, sent back by Arnold.

On November 9 the troops, refreshed by supplies, encamped within four leagues of the St. Lawrence River. By this date they had traversed a space of about six hundred miles, which was apparently made far longer than it was in reality, by the roughness of the country. After debouching from this tangled wilderness, the little army was received with effusive kindness by the simple minded people of the country, most of whom were hostile to the British. As soon, however, as its presence became known to the Canadian authorities, reinforcements were hastened to Quebec, and the town was put in a state of defense, which was further strengthened by a concentration of warships in the river.

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When the appointed hour for crossing the stream to attack the city arrived, Morgan at the head of his rifle, en, was the first to embark under cover of darkness; and on reaching the north shore he sent out scouting parties to reconnoiter the plain near the town. When most of the troops had crossed for his support, he urged Arnold to make an immediate assault on the enemy, but this bold advice, unfortunately, was rejected. Had it been adopted, Quebec would have quickly fallen since the gates had not yet been shut. When the advance did begin the British were on their guard; and at once a sharp fire was opened by their batteries placed on the ramparts, which in the end, caused the Americans to withdraw to their quarters.

Having captured Montreal, Montgomery set his face with three hundred men, towards Quebec; and on joining Arnold at Point aux Trembles, gave orders for an advance on that city. Morgan and his rifle men led the van and halted only when almost under the walls. he was followed by the rest of the American army, almost one thousand strong, who undertook, at once to invest the town. Breastworks having been constructed of the snow, firing began, but it proved so ineffective that a council of war was held to consult whether an assault would not be more successful. Morgan strongly favored the change, and his advice was followed. The attack was to be launched at night on the occurrence of the next snow storm.

When the storm arose the divisions advanced according to the plan previously agreed upon, under the provisions of which the onset was to be made at different points. While leading one of the divisions, Arnold was struck down by a ball that shattered his leg, and Morgan at once took command in that quarter. At the head of his men he mounted the wall in front of him, and as the upper part of

his body appeared above it, a platoon of musketry was fired at him by the enemy at such quarters that his hair was singed, and grains of powder were imbedded in his skin. But, unhurt, he leaped down to the ground on the further side, and with his men close behind him pursued the retreating foe into the neighboring houses. Had the main American army followed up this success immediately, the whole of the lower town would soon have been captured. His own force was too small to effect this, alone, and he was ordered to wait until General Montgomery should come up. He received this instruction with keen chagrin, and always asserted that the city would have been taken but for this inopportune detention. Montgomery, approaching in another direction, had been checked, a fact which gave the enemy time to remain the defense of the walls that stood in front of Morgan, who, owing to the increasing confusion, now decided to advance on his own motion, although invaluable time had been lost in consequence of the previous order.

The British now fell back behind the barrier and a rapid exchange of shots began. The Americans were huddled up in the streets exposed to the fusilade from the windows beyond this rampart. Morgan and his band of riflemen placed scaling ladders against its massive walls and were successful in mounting it, but the defense was too firm and vigorous to be overcome. Many of the American soldiers were killed, and the rest were compelled to throw themselves into the neighboring houses for safety. Morgan and a few of his officers refused to follow this example, but no gain resulted. The Americans were now surrounded, and despairing of re-inforcements, were compelled to surrender. Morgan is said to have wept like a child at this upshot and for a time, declined to give up his sword. In the meanwhile

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() Montgomery who had advanced against the town along the margin of the river, had been killed in front of a block house, and his troops had been forced to retreat. The combination of disasters brought the attack on the city to an end; and, as time was to prove, secured for Great Britain the indefinite possession of Canada.

The British commander put forth the most extraordinary exertions to alienate the American officers and privates from their allegiance. Morgan was a conspicuous object of this dishonorable solicitude. "I hope, sir," he said, when importuned to join the British army, "that you will never again insult me by my present distressed and unfortunate situation by making me offers which plainly imply that you think me a scoundrel." The prisoners were in the end, released and permitted to return to their homes. When Morgan again touched American soil, he threw himself on the ground as if to embrace it and cried out, with moving fervor, "Oh, my country." As soon as his parole expired, he re-enlisted for active service and with one hundred, eighty recruits, joined the American army, then stationed at Morristown. Washington received him with marked satisfaction, as he was fully aware of Morgan's military value and that of his band of seasoned sharp shooters.

After taking a conspicuous part in the campaign in the Jerseys Morgan, in anticipation of Burgoyne's descent from Lake Champlain down the Valley of the Hudson, was ordered to unite his riflemen with the force posted at Peekskill, which was expected to hold this movement in check. The British commander was accompanied by many Indians who had already aroused terror among the country people in the path of the British army, and it was thought that this feeling would be removed by the arrival of such skilful Indian fighters as Morgan's soldiers. By August his troops had reached Albany, where they were

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received by General Gates, who had succeeded Schuyler as the General-in-Chief the American forces collected in that region.

The first duty of Morgan's forces was to serve as a vanguard to observe the enemy's movements; the second, to attack, should the opportunity appear to be favorable. Morgan first sighted the British army at Behmus Heights, where it had gone into camp. By this time he had been re-inforced. When the British started forward they soon they soon came into contact with his troops, which were now advancing in two lines. The first assault made by the enemy Morgan's men were successful in repelling, but the second threw them into disorder. They were, however, quickly brought together by their commander's sounding a loud call on a vone which was used in Virginia in decoying wild turkeys; and, resuming the attack, they drove back the enemy to a place known as Freeman's Field. Here the British made a stand; and Morgan, in turn, was compelled to retire behind the screen of a wood. Again rallying his six hundred riflemen, he gradually forced the enemy to withdraw, but in the end he was, himself, driven back a second time to the protection of the wood. The battle continued thus to sway back and forth until nighfall.

The brunt of the fighting on the American side, so far, had been borne by Morgan's ~~corps~~ It was the first to enter the field and the last to leave it. Gates, himself, not a generous commander, in a letter which he wrote to Washington after this event, protested against the proposed return of Morgan's forces to the Jerseys, on the ground that it was the one "the army of General Burgoyne was most afraid of."

During the interval of quiet that followed, Burgoyne looked for

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Reinforcements from New York city under Sir Henry Clinton. He was in a precarious situation. His own army was dwindling in size and on the edge of starvation; while the Americans were not only rapidly increasing in number, but also possessed ample supplies. Retreat to Canada, he knew, would be a fatal step. He soon decided therefore, to push boldly forward. General Frazer, with a body of Tories and Indians, was ordered to advance, in the hope of getting to the American rear, on the left, while the main body of the British army should follow, ready for battle. So soon as information of this maneuver was sent in by the scouts, Morgan and his corps moved forward and at his own suggestion to Gatestook position under cover of the woods growing on a hill situated on the enemy's right flank. From this point of advantage his men could begin a sharp fire on this right flank so soon as the battle between the two armies should start.

The opening shot in the frontal attack was the signal for a rush of Morgan's soldiers against the British right flank, with an outburst of their guns directed straight at the mass of the passing ranks. Under this double assault the whole right wing of the British troops wavered, and temporarily gave way, but they were finally rallied by their officers to the renewal of the conflict, only to fall back again, in hopeless disorder. General Frazer had been strongly reinforced by Burgoyne in order to defend this wing in case of need, and he now hurried forward to stop its flight; but in the end he and his men became involved in the confusion, and turned their backs like the fugitives. Morgan had observed an officer mounted on a black charger riding up and down the hesitating ranks, and endeavoring to restore confidence. He thought if this officer could be killed, the last prospect of rallying the retreating troops would be removed. Calling to his side twelve of his most

skilful marksmen, he instructed them to fire upon the gallant Englishman so soon as he should come in reach of their guns. "He is a brave man," Morgan said, "but he must die". In a few minutes, the officer, who was General Frazer, himself, was fully exposed to their aim. A simultaneous explosion from the twelve guns brought him dead to the ground.

Morgan pursued the right wing to their camp, and the left wing, as well as the center, of the British army, took refuge there, also. The fight was renewed behind the breast works. After a furious musketry fusillade between the two armies, Morgan and his rifle corps charged the intrenchments, and passing them, began a hand-to-hand combat with the enemy, but he was compelled to withdraw before a bayonety charge delivered by a strong British force. Night closed the struggle.

"Morgan", exclaimed Gates to him on his return to headquarters, "you have immortalized yourself, and honored your country. If you are not promoted immediately, I will not serve another day."

"For G-- sake, General," replied Morgan, "forbear this stuff and give me something to eat and drink, for I am ready to die with hunder fatigue, and exhaustion."

Borgoyne retreated to Saratoga, followed all the way by Morgan and his rifle corps. Within a short time he was compelled to surrender his army. When introduced to Colonel Morgan, he said, "Sir, you command the finest regiment in the world."

Elated by the triumph of the campaign. Gates nursed the hope that he would soon be promoted to Washington's place at the head of all the American armies, for which consummation intrigue had already been at work. He hinted this ambition to Morgan, pointing out the purely presumptive fact that the troops were dissatisfied

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with the present manner of carrying on the war, and that unless the present Commander-in-Chief was superseded, many of the officers would resign. "I have one favor to ask of you," replied Morgan, bluntly and sternly, "which is, never to mention that detestable subject to me again, for under no other man as commander-in-chief would I ever serve."

In his resentment, Gates held back, in his resentment, in his dispatches descriptive of the campaign, all substantial recognition of the vital part which Morgan and his riflemen had played in winning the triumph over Burgoyne and his army, an act of meanness plainly showing the character of that weak and misguided soldier of fortune.

Another act of the like malignant spirit is recorded by Morgan's biographer. "This officer", says Mr. Graham, "had occasion, during one evening, to seek an interview with General Gates on business connected with his command. He was ushered into the dining room, and having arranged the matter in hand, was permitted by the General to withdraw without even the empty ceremony of an introduction to the British officers present. A number of the latter, struck by the commanding figure and noble mien of the Colonel, and noticing that he was a field officer, inquired his name as soon as he retired. On learning that it was Colonel Morgan, they instantly rose to a man from the table, overtook him on the road, and severally taking him by the hand, made themselves known to him, frankly declaring, at the same time, that they had felt him severely in the field."

After the close of the Hudson river campaign with the surrender of Burgoyne, Morgan was transferred to New Jersey, and there, under Washington's eye, participated in all the military movements

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of importance which took place on the soil of that state in the course of 1778, including the Battle of Monmouth. It was while so engaged that he was appointed to the command of Woodford's Brigade which was the signal for the termination of his connection with his famous corps of riflemen. In March, 1779, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment; but he was now strongly of the impression that his services entitled him to a higher rank still, and he was also mortified by seeing men of a rank lower than his own, promoted over his head. In the summer of 1779 he resigned his post in the army in opposition to General Washington's remonstrances, and withdrew to his home in Virginia. Here he remained until the unhappy result of the Battle of Camden roused him to offer his sword to his discomfited old commander, General Gates, now stationed at Hillsboro, in North Carolina. Congress promptly promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General. After he and his troops reached the field, they possessed neither tents nor wagons, and were forced to rely upon their own excursions for provisions.

In November General Greene superseded General Gates in the command of the Southern army. The condition of military affairs at this hour was well calculated to excite a spirit of despondency. Both South Carolina and Georgia were in the enemy's hands, and North Carolina was torn between embittered Whig and revengeful Tory. Greene decided to divide his troops into two bodies. Of one, he retained the command himself, while Morgan was put in command of the other. Greene's principal object now, was to divert General Cornwallis from the invasion of North Carolina and Virginia, which that British officer had under advisement; and the only way in which this could be accomplished was by harassing the British flanks.

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Morgan was ordered to take position for this purpose in the region of the Broad and Pacolet Rivers, where he was reinforced by a band of two hundred and sixty mounted Carolinians; but his army was still not strong enough to undertake military operations on an imposing scale. He had to content himself with annoying the enemy collecting provisions and storage, and establishing store houses for their preservation. He also took advantage of every opportunity to disperse the Tory marauders.

In January, 1781, Morgan determined to strike a bolder blow, and he set out with his army to attack and capture Ninety-Six, now a British post of great importance. Cornwallis, very much alarmed, dispatched Tarleton in pursuit with a formidable force. Morgan had soon reached the banks of the Pacolet, but he thought it wisest to retreat towards the upper fords of the Broad. In retiring, he came to a place known as the Cowpens, where he ordered a halt to be sounded for the purpose of waiting for the enemy to arrive and give him battle.

He was joined at this critical moment by a large body of militia under Colonel Pickens. But he had more reliable troops than these to support him. There was the gallant brigade of Colonel John Eager Howard, the veteran corps of cavalry under Colonel William Washington, and a considerable body of Virginians, practiced in the use of the rifle and skillful in woodland warfare. The little army, now in high feather, did not doubt its ability to contend successfully with the enemy, although Tarleton's superiority in number of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, combined, was known to all. Morgan trusted to the marksmanship of his riflemen and the advantages of his defensive position. A cavalry corps was at once formed of volunteers, and patrols were sent out to observe the enemy's movements. "The evening previous to the battle," says an officer who was

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present, "General Morgan went among the volunteers, helped them to fix their swords, joked with them about their sweethearts, and told them to keep in good spirits, and the day would be oirs. He told them that the old wagoner would crack his whip over Ben (Tarleton) in the morning as sure as he lived.'Just hold up your heads, boys, Three fires 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.'"

The next morning Tarelton advanced against the American position, which extended from front to rear, about five hundred yards, and which was crossed by two moderate ridges. There was a growth of small pines spread over a part of the surface of the ground.

Morgan had now in battle array about eight hundred troops fully prepared to receive the approaching British. The most seasoned of the regulars was placed on the crest of the first eminence; the next in experience were disposed in their immediate rear. Howard's battalion of light infantry occupied the center. On the second eminence Colonel William Washington was posted with his cavalry. The militia were stationed in front of the line of regular troops drawn up on the first eminence, and ahead of them was a small body of rifle men, who after firing, were expected to retire. The main body of the militia behind them were to imitate their example after delivering two rounds.

Morgan passed from rank to rank, exhorting all to show their courage by resisting and defeating the enemy. Word was sent to him by Colonel Washington, who held the second eminence, to keep himself in readiness to protect the retreating militia in front, and to charge the foe at a moment's notice.

Under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment, Tarleton's

right wing advanced to the attack; and in a short time this action was imitated by his left wing and center. The American Militia stationed in the ~~center~~ van met the onset at first with such a deadly rain of bullets that the enemy halted in confusion; but, recovering again, returned to the assault, driving the militia before them. So soon as the latter had passed to the rear, the American main line opened fire, under the terrible effect of which the advancing British troops halted, and would have turned tail but for the arrival of their reserve infantry and the sweep of their cavalry to the left, in order to overwhelm the American right flank. To the defense of that flank the now rallied American militia came up, supported by Washington and his horsemen, who charged the British cavalry then galloping forward to attack the American right flank. At Colonel Howard's command, one of the companies on this right flank turned to assist the militia; and Colonel Washington, in warding off the assault of the British Cavalry and the whole of his line, under a misapprehension of the order, followed this company's example, which signified a general retrogressive movement. Colonel Washington, in the meanwhile, led an onset on the British cavalrymen, which so dispersed them that few of them had any further share in the battle.

The British army as a whole was now in a state of confusion and bewilderment. Washington, during his first charge, had observed this fact, and he therefore sent to Morgan for permission to throw himself on it with his whole force. By this time that part of the American line under which a false impression, in imitation of one company had retired from the first eminence, was on the point of ascending the second not far from the first, when the order ran down the ranks to halt and face the enemy. "Give them one good fire," exclaimed Morgan, galloping up and down before his troops, "and the victory is ours." The British main force, now within forty yards

distance, received all along their front the full discharge of the American muskets; and before they could recover from the shock Howard gave the command to his men to advance at a quick step. As the enemy's cavalry had been dispersed, their infantry were now without support and were exposed, besides, to the charges of Washington's cavalry in the rear. Most of the British soon dropped their ~~we~~ weapons and ran. One British battallion, posted on the American right, was forced by the militia, to surrender. Another under Tarleton's personal orders, was closely followed by Washington. There was a hand to hand combat between him and Tarleton, but before there could be a fatal issue, American troops came up, and the British dragoon and his supporters turned and fled at the top of their horse's speed. The pursuit was continued for a distance of twenty miles. Previous to its close, Morgan, knowing that the British army was only thirty miles away, decided to retreat northward; and eager as Cornwallis was to catch up with him and bring him to battle again, he was successful in eluding the British grasp.

Before Morgan could be drawn into another campaign of importance, his health, which for some time, had been greatly enfeebled, became so much further impaired that he was compelled to withdraw temporarily from his command and seek recuperation at his home in Virginia. He never again, appeared in arms during the Revolutionary war except for a short time under LaFayette, near Williamsburg, just previous to the siege of Yorktown. Here he was again forced to give up his command by the return of his former malady. In later life he took an important part in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection, and this service terminated his military career.

24

For a time Morgan was a Member of Congress, but this office he was also constrained to resign on the recurrence of severe ill health. It was even reported at this time that he had died, and the denial of this rumor called forth the following letter from Washington, which reflects the esteem in which he was held by that great man. "It gave me not a little pleasure to find that the account of your death in the newspapers was not founded in fact; and I sincerely pray that many years may elapse before that event takes place; and that, in the meanwhile, you may be restored to the full enjoyment of your health and to your usefulness in society."

Confidence in General Morgan was again shown by Washington when, in 1799; a war with France being threatened, he requested Morgan to recommend such officers of the old Virginia line as he should think fit to fill certain military positions. He died in July, 1802, and in the funeral procession there was noted the presence of seven of his riflemen who had accompanied him in his march to Boston nearly thirty years earlier. They had their old rifles in their hands, and they fired over his grave their last military farewell.

The Morgans Morgan, April 6
1950. I b. March
31, 1883

John Morgan is said to have come from Redstone, Pa., and later came to Shenandoah Co., Va. ~~His father, John Morgan came there when he ~~was~~ was a young ~~man~~~~ He married in Shenandoah County, Va. He is buried at Mr. Jackson, Shenandoah Co. Has a monument there. This Cemetery is on the Lee & Jackson Turnpike almost in the town. His wife also is buried there and her name is given.

I am a son of John Morgan who m. ~~Ann~~ Samantha Atkeson, first? cousin to Gov. Geo. W. Atkinson.

John Morgan ^{sr} m. Elizabeth. I think she was a Steenbergen.

My father wrote a small book giving details of his home, slaves, etc. He said (p. 29)

"When I was a boy of twelve I was sent back to the Valley of Virginia." I didn't know where my gr. father John Morgan

was buried I visited the tomb,
"There were many tombs in this
place".

my father, John Morgan
lived in the house, I now
live in. He came here when
he was 6 yrs. old, in 1846.

He was b. Jan. 1840,
and died Feb 28, 1898.

Mother was born Jan. 1843.
below Buffalo dau. of Thomas
and Virginia Brown Atkeson.

Their children — 4 boys.

John Morgan b. ~~Sept 10~~ ^{Sept 10} Aug. 1876
Aug.

Hardesty on p. 40

Pulnam Co. Family Hist Dept
says:

John Morgan: — was b. in
Shenandoah Co. Va. Sept. 10, 1840
and came with his parents to
Pulnam County when they settled
here in 1846. John and Eliza-
beth A (Beale) Morgan, his parents
still reside in that county.

The wife of John Morgan is
Samantha J. dau. of Thomas

and Virginia Brown Atheson, she was born, in Mason Co., then in Virginia, Jan. 1843, m. in Putnam Co., Oct. 12, 1875, by the Rev. Mr. Crooks officiating. They have three little sons, at this time.

John C. Aug. 18, 1876

Thomas Atheson b. April 15, 1878,

Rembrandt b. June 19, 1880.

(Albert Sidney) b. March 31, 1883.)

John Morgan enlisted in the Civil War, at Buffalo, this county, in 1863, as a member of Co. A, 22nd Va. Reg't., Confederate service, and served until the surrender. His brother William S. Morgan was a member of Co. A., 36th Reg't., same service, and he was killed at Fayetteville C.H., in 1862. John Morgan lives on a fine farm opposite the town of Pocahontas, and near what is known as Pocket's Pine, a tree famous in the early history of the Valley. Address Pocahontas, W. Va.

John Morgan I
We are told that he
was an orphan boy. He
came into Shenandoah
Co. to a prosperous farmer
who owned a mill, and
had a dau Elizabeth
whom he ^{married} and
to Botetourt Co, (Charles Morgan
took a land grant there, in 1724.)

John Morgan Sr
m. Elizabeth

Had two son

John m. Betsy Ann Beale

Maurice? — Morris — never m.
Buried at Scary,
in a cemetery on
or the site of the
Battle. No stone.
He d. a natural
death since the
war probably about
1870. He had had
his hip broken.
(Record possibly
at Winfield)

There were five
sisters of whom one
Nancy was the youngest

She was single
They all lived & died in
Va. As I remember some
were

~~"Doudy" Morgan~~

_____ m. _____^{y.} Doudy

m. _____ Byrus

m. _____ Doubenpie

Try to find in Shenandoah
Co. about Mt. Jackson, Va.
where the cemetery.

There is a monument to
Gen. ^{John Hunt} Morgan in Lexington, Ky.

Brothers & Sisters to our
father were:

(Capt.) James Beale Morgan

m. Sally Long, dau.

Lived here. m.

in Mason Co. Gr.

parents J. Hanley

Morgan.

John Morgan III

m. Samantha Jane

Atkeson.

30
Wm. Steuberger Morgan -
Killed in Civil War.

Mary Morgan - d.
single of T. B. during
Civil War.

Morris Morgan - d. in
infancy at 6 yrs.
old. A stone
with dates in
Scary graveyard.

~~Remembrance~~

John Morgan IV

m. Mary Alice Skipper,
of Columbia, Ala-
bama, still living
He is ~~deat~~^{here} dead. He
d. May 6, 1947

Children: ~ 8 girls
one died single,
others living & married

Address her at
Waufield, R. F. D.

Wm Steenbergen Morgan
Killed in action
at Fayetteville

Sept. 10, 1862

Private in inf
in Gen. Loring's
Army

C.W.

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO

F. B. Lambert,

Barboursville

W. Va.

The Bancroft Corporation,
Cincinnati,
Ohio.

Thomas Alkeson Morgan

b.

m. Minnie Moore,
oldest dau. of
Chas. Moore of
B'ville.

One child

Claude Morgan

b. 1900.

now Asst. Pres. of
Cabell Co.

Rembrandt Morgan -

b.

m. ^{Anna} Evaline (Eva) Smith
dau. Gabe Smith
and Martha Bowler
Smith.

They live in adj.

house to Sidney

4 children & living

John (Gabriel) Morgan

works on gaze

at Charles.

Engle both

Rembrandt, Jr. - m.

& has one ch

m. Martha Hollan

Hollandsworth

Martha Jane Morgan,
d. at 3 yrs.

Wm. Steenbergen Morgan
was killed in action
at Fayetteville

Sept. 10, 1862

Pvt. in Gen. Larin's
army.

814 Main Street
Point Pleasant, W. Va.
February 16, 1950

Dear Mr. Lambert:

Mr. Franklin told me that you called at his store, recently. I am sorry to have missed the pleasure of meeting you.

I appreciate your kind letters, also the copy of the census of 1850, relative to the Long name, that you sent. I am sure that it represents much research and work on your part. From this, it seems that Mason County has many families of the Long name, whom we do not know and who are not related to our line. The majority of our Long kinsmen remained in the Old Dominion; while a few located in Missouri, and other Western states.

In reply to your inquiries: Yes, the wife of my ancestor, Adam Long, was Anna Rosenberger of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

The Isaac Long, brother of Adam, born June 18, 1790, remained in Page County, Virginia. He did not come to West Virginia.

I do not know the Isaac Long to whom you referred, who married the mother of Mrs. Hagan -- evidently he belongs to another family.

The Isaac Long (son of Adam and Anna), born June 18, 1825, who married Angelina Grice, was the father of Mary Long-Thornburg. Yes, her husband was Captain John Thornburg of Barboursville or Huntington. I am under the impression that Isaac and wife were living in Missouri at the time their daughter was married. Later, they moved to their farm in the Kanawha Valley, -- the Thornburgs living with them. The Thornburgs had one son, who died in his youth.

I am enclosing a little more data about my father's sisters, if it will interest you. I have told you about my father, James Washington Long-----

- Willaim Adam Long, brother
 - Mrs. Evelina Long-Drouillard
 - Mrs. Sarah Emily Long-Morgan
 - Mrs. Ann Eliza Long (Mrs. Martin Long)
- } sisters

The five other children of George and Emily, recorded in the family Bible, died in infancy.

Yes, Washington Sterrett and Emily Kirk Sterritt were brother and sister; their parents were William and Agnes Bell-Sterrett. I am not repeating dates, as they were given in the other paper sent you.

Mrs. Nelson Park and Mrs. Howard Robey of Point Pleasant represent another line of the Longs, but I do not know the connection, if any, with our branch of the family tree. There may be a remote relationship. Mrs. Park will probably furnish the desired information about her line.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Benjamin) Frances Lou & Franklin

Tavener Beale and Descendants

18583

Tavener Beale married Fanny Madison
daugh. of Ambrose and Frances Taylor
Madison (daugh. of James Taylor II,
knight of the golden horseshoe.
Among other children, he had
a son, Tavener Beale Jr. who
married Elizabeth Hite

Tavener and Elizabeth Hite Beale
had several children among
whom was James Madison
Hite Beale who married Mary
Steinberger (now spelled Steen-
bergen)

James M. H. Beale, son of Tavener Jr. (?)
b. Feb. 7, 1786. He was known
as Col. James Beale, and had
owned a fine estate
near Quicksburg. He d. 1866
Lived at Mt. Airy - Mt Jackson
or near it. He was born
at Dummore - Mt. Airy, about
2 miles above Mt. Jackson and
a mile east of the old
pike. He was a member
of Congress. His ~~wife~~
wife was Mary Steenberger
daugh. of Baron Wm. "
Wm Steenbergen was a son
of Peter Steenberg and
Ann Gaines.

Mt. Airy or
Dummore Mt. Airy
is about 2 mi.
S. of Mt. Jackson
and E. of the
Pike.

J. M. M. Beale

William S. was the father of
Gen. Peter H. Sleenbergen, who m.
Maria B. Jordan & served in the
Va. House of Delegates 1821-22

The Morgans of Shenandoah Co., Va.

Shenandoah Co. Hist. by John W. Wayland.

p. 278- Gen. Daniel Morgan's old home, 'Soldier's Rest,' is only a few hundred yards outside of Battletown. Was Benj. Morgan, who represented Clarke Co., in Va. House of Delegates, between 1850 and 1860, one of his relatives? Battletown is now Berryville.

p. 411- Rev. C. J. Morgan, Luray, Va. is mentioned as authority on certain Lutheran churches.

p. 281- Daniel Morgan - In Va. House of Delegates, Shepherdstown 1805-1830.

p. 175- Gen. Daniel Morgan.

p. 232- John Morgan I - Heads of Families in 1785 - List by Gilbert Morgan

	Whites	Slaves
Gilbert Morgan	5	1
Nicholas	4	1
Jonas	7	1
Jonas		
John Sr.	6	1

p. 14- John Morgan II. - Jan. 15, 1832
John Morgan dies at Woodstock, aged 61, hence b. 1770. (b. Aug. 23, 1770 - 61 - 4 - 25)

Tues. Jan. 11, 1812 - The County Court
 appnt. processoners among whom
 was John Morgan.

1817 - p. 469 - John Morgan appnt.
 as one of Trustees for
 New Market Academy. He
 probably lived at Mr. Jackson.

p. 522 - Will Bk. O. p. 68 & 69

John Morgan, witness to
 will of Reuben Moore
 June 11, 1822. Mr. Jackson
 was laid out a town
 in 1812. Reuben Moore
 lived beyond Mill Cr.,
 above town, but owned
 land on both sides of
 the creek. He gave a
 house and two lots of
 land for a school, meet-
 ing house, & burying ground
 for preaching by all Chris-
 tian ministers.

p. 718 - Mrs. John Morgan -

p. 716 - 718 - The Pennywit family

p. 290 - John Pennywit
 Maurice Morgan

Clerk's Office

Greenbrier County Court

PAUL C. HOGSETT, CLERK

E. C. WATTS, DEPUTY

LEWISBURG, W. VA.

October 2, 1950

Mr. F. B. Lambert,
Barboursville, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 28, 1950 concerning Marriage etc. of John Handley received this morning.

I find records of Marriage of two John Handleys prior to the year 1811, as follows:

1. John Handley was united in marriage to Preassus Elder on the 13th day of May, 1794 by Rev. Jacob Cook.
2. John Handley married Jane Britt on the 15th day of April, 1797, minister performing ceremony B. Grigsby.

I was unable to find of record a Will made by any John Handley prior to the year 1811.

I find of record 7 Deeds recorded prior to 1811, made to John Handley, the first of which was dated in 1793. There seems to have been two John Handleys, one referred to as John Jr. prior to the year 1811. There also appears of record 7 Deeds made by a John Handley between the years 1796 and 1805 in which Mary is mentioned as the wife of one of these John Handleys.

Trusting the above information is sufficient,

I am

Yours very truly,

Paul C. Hogsett
Clerk

16 V 55

Paul Long

On June 13, 1776, John Neville wrote from Fort Pitt, to the President of the Committee of Safety, and among other things, said "I am sorry to inform you that some of our leading men in this Quarter are strongly suspected of Disaffection to the Common Cause, as a certain Geo. Girty, who came to this place a few days ago informs us that he met a certain Paul Long (who hath been long connected with Col. Geo. Chroghan and Capt. Alex. Mc Kee) Between Kesiskuskie & Vinangs on his way to Niagra with ten letters; what the purport of them may be or from whom I can not say however certain it is he is gone to that place and that in a very secret manner. But Mr. John Campbell, Capt. Gibson and myself shall use every endeavor to intercept him on his Return, and by his answers, find out his business,

40

There has been a Petition to the Congress privately set on Foot and carried on by some of our first men to have this done the West Side of the Allegheny struck off into a new and separate Government. What may be their intent I cannot suggest; but Mr. ~~John~~^{Geo} Campbell who will either accompany or follow shortly will present you with a Copy of it. The same Gentlemen, Capt. Gibson and myself have with some difficulty got it suppressed for the present, but how soon it will revive is uncertain" etc

(To be continued)

8 W. 2 198

From a list of marriages of Rev. John Alderson Jr. pastor of the Linville Baptist Church, in Rockingham County, Va., Shenandoah Valley is the marriage of Paul Long with Elizabeth Mad-
dy Feb. 8, 1785.

11 V 128

This is the story of a
Moravian preacher, 1749, came
to the house of Philip Long
and was not allowed to
preach. It is given in my
History of Shenandoah Co., Va.
by John W. Wayland

22 V 4³2

marriage of William Long
and Nancy Edwards, Nov. 17, 1814.

James Long and Elizabeth
Hemay Feb. 15, 1815,

Philip Long and Frances
Galewood, Nov. 15, 1804,

above from Caroline Co.
records

30 V 174 - "In the year 1730,
Adam Müller was joined by
other settlers who came to
Virginia, from Lancaster,
Pennsylvania." Among these
were Philip and Paul Long

"Their homes were on
and near the Shenandoah
River, from a point about
a mile below Bear Lick Spring

in the present Rockingham County,
to the present Massanutten, in
Page County, Virginia" — They
had purchased 4000 a. for all
these sellers — the first settle-
ment by white men in the
Valley of Virginia.

14 W(1) 17 (and 192)

Record of Peaked Mountain
Church Rockingham Co., Va.

~~"Francis Riner m.~~

Philip Long (Long) was
sponson for the baptism
of a girl baptised March 11,
1798.

6 W(2) 62

"Philip Long (Long) granted
200 acres of land in Lancaster
County, Pa., April 25, 1735;
he was one of the Massa-
nutten settlers of the period
between 1729, and 1733."

7 H 213, 214, 326, #7

32nd Geo. II. n. 214 - Sept. 1758 — "To Reuben
Long, John Morgan and others

£. 19 16 s.
9 shillings each (for service
in Culpeper Co. in French & Indian Wars

22 ✓ 7

Gabriel, Reuben, and William Long were officers in the Revolution, but according to Heitman, neither of them was a Captain, in the 2nd State Regiment, at this time.

~~23 ✓~~

23 ✓ 317

Jan. 1707, Rubin Long in Patsy Sullingers, in Caroline County.

26 ✓ 184 -

Va. State Troops in the Revolution

(From State Auditor's Papers now in the State Library)

This shows where Reuben Long recd £7-7s-6^d for straw furnished Culpeper Battallion

14 W (1) 192

Record of the Peaked Mountain Church (Rockingham Co.)

April 16, 1797 - Philip Long (Long) and Wife Communed.

1 C 302

"Capt. Long" mentioned

in 1841 "By Daniel
Henry Schuman, N.Y.

1 C 411 -

Lieut. Reuben Long,

May 10, 1779, 3rd
Reg't, Va. Line

1 C 324 - Aug. 5, 1779

Col. Morgan in
Va., on furlough,
Lieuts — Ashby, Long
etc., absent on detached
duty" This evidently
was in Pennsylvania

2 V 252

Va Troops in the Conti-
nental line. Reuben Long,
etc. just a list of names.

10 W (2) 100

Reference to Long,
in The Edward Pleasants
Valentine Papers.

2 W (1) 266 or 267

"Long. The tombstone on
Mr. John Long of Ramsgate,
in the County of Kent, in Great
Britain, Commander of the

Sir John and Mary, who departed
this life the 24th of July, 1786,
aged twenty-five years, at
the site of Old Blissland
Church, in New Kent County,
has a shield charged with
a lion rampant, and for
crest, a lion's head,

22 W(1) 46, 47, 48

n. 46.

Not this Long family

6 W(2) 160 — 1618 — Not
ours.

10 9 207

No.

89 272

Capt. John Phillips Co.
a Pay Roll for the Invasion
on duty in Gloucester County
from the 2d of Aug. 1781
to the 8th of Oct. Includ-
five

Wm Morgan 68 days

John " 61 "

James " 61 "

James a Sr 2 "

p. 110 - The following proved that they had furnished supplies to the army:

John Morgan,
Military Claims in Middlesex County. 1758

1 C 176 -

April 20, 1714 - John Morgan
~~is~~ Not ours.

7 H - 205, 207, 209, 214.

n. 205

Sept 1758

Evan Morgan &
John Morgan -
To the militia of
Bedford & Provisions
furnished by sundry
inhabitants

John Morgan, etc 5-5
Thos. " 3-9

Wm., John, & Evan M.
seem to have served
together.

" n 214 - Reuben Long, John
Morgan, 95. each for
service in Culpeper Co
Sept. 1758.

H13 - An Act by Va.
 authorizing trustees by
 lottery to raise money
 for building a paper
 mill for Gideon ^{St. Peter} ^{Bank} ^{near} ^{the}
 near Staunton - \$300.

Will of Martin Long

Oct. 20, 1866

Wife - Anna E.

Son - Charles K. Long

Dau. Anna G. Long - Land etc,
in Indiana

49

Deed Walk of Jonas Long
Oct. 7, 1834

To son Isaac, land opposite
Gallipolis - $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract.

Isaac Long (not m.)

Gideon Long

David Long

Philip Long

Witnesses

Wm. Stierrett

Wm. S. "

Benj. H. "

Nathan Long's Will

Will Bk. A. p. 112

May 18, 1849

Wife Maria

Children:

1 Noah Long

2 Maria Long

3 Malinda Holden, late wife
of Joseph Holden, de'd.

4 Nancy Maxim, wife of
Hiram Maxim

5. Reuben Long

6 Martin Long

7 Nathan Long Jr.

Wife Maria Long, Executor

Witnesses:

William Sturrett

Geo. Long.

The wife preceded him in death
and he made a codicil recorded Jan 4, 1850
Wm. Sturrett also had died

Owned real est
in Ravenswood, &
in Gallipolis, as well
as on Ohio R. and
elsewhere

Long Wills

Adam Long

Will Bk, G, p. 39.

July 16, 1825

To Wife, Anna Rosenberger Long,

(b.)

d.)

)

To Children:

Geo. Long - Home plantation,
625 a.; 400 a., 100 a.,
and 97 a., 4 slaves,

Isaac Long - 750 a., & 4 slaves.
(He was under age.)

Elizabeth Long - Lends her certain
lands, etc; her lifetime,
then to her children,
if any; if not, reverts
to George and Isaac.

Geo. Long, Executor.

Recorded Oct. 1827.

52

Will of Alex Long
of Robinson Dist., Mason Co.
Wife Catherine Date?

Sons - James M. Long
David Long
Jackson Long
Reuben Long
Joseph Long

Daughters

Mary Brown

Elizabeth "

Emily "

Lucinda Hannakes

Catherine Johnson & deid
her children:

Geo. Johnson } not
Cara " } more
Catherine " } than
1/6 part.

James M. Long &

Catherine Long, Executors

Recorded April 24, 1882

United States Post Office

← a figure of Christ seated
is engraved here.

Mt. Jackson, Va.

9/30/50.

SACRED

To the memory of
John Morgan
Who was born Aug. 23rd. 1770
And departed this life
Jany. 18th, 1832
Aged 61 Years 4 Months
And 25 days

A man Sedate, of Sober Mind,
To Wife and Children ever Kind;
But the Great Merit Many Have,
Death Summons All men to the Grave.

In Memory of
ELIZABETH
Consort of

Jno. Morgan Dec'd.
Who was born
Sept. 1, 1779
Departed this life
Oct. 7th. 1815

These stones were the only ones still in
existence. The graveyard was in bad shape for
years & lots of the stones fell down & were
broken. These stones are in good shape & easy
to read.

J. M. Shannon
Mt. Jackson, Va.

The Longs

The main seat of the Longs was at Luray, Virginia, in Shenandoah County. The progenitor of the Kanawha Valley Longs was Philip Long Sr. of Luray Va. His will is recorded at Woodstock, in Will Bk. N. p. 379, dated Feb. 4, 1825, probated and recorded Feb. 13, 1826, Isaac Long, a son being executor. ~~It is not known who his parents were, but the~~ (Will books A p. 8, 1792, indicates the death of Nicholas Long, and it is possible that he may have been the father. Philip Long names his children as follows:

Rember Long (Somewhat illegible)

Philip Long Jr.

Adam Long

Nathan Long

Jonas Long

Isaac Long

Mary Secrist, wife of
Michael Secrist.

2.
Philip Long was an extensive land owner in Shenandoah County and also in Mason County. He gave his land in Shenandoah County to his sons Reuben and Isaac Long, and his Kanawha River lands amounting to many hundreds of acres, he gave to Adam Long, Nathan Long, Jonas Long and Philip Long Jr. The daughter, Mary Secrist got no land, but received cash and slaves before her father's death.

To Philip Long Jr. he gave $289\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased of the Clendenins. This land was situated on the Ohio River. In addition to this land, he gave him 397 a. purchased of Collis Auld, and three negro slaves with their increase.

Adam Long got two tracts on the Kanawha River, both amounting to several hundred acres.

Nathan Long also received several hundred acres on Kanawha River.

Jonas Long received cash to pay for a farm, and also 400 a. additional.

3.

Thus the whole family was amply provided for. The residue of his estate was given to five of his sons, Reuben and Mary having already received their entire shares. Reuben Long seems never to have come to the Kanawha Valley. He died about 1830, his estate being appraised in February ~~1830~~ of that year.

Most of Philip Long's family emigrated to Mason County. Just when they came is not clearly known. If we are to judge by the time they purchased land, then we can give the dates.

The records in Mason County show that

James Long purchased land here in 1808

Philip Long Jr. in 1804

~~Philip Long Jr. in 1810~~

Jonas Long 1808

Nathan Long 1812

Reuben Long 1816

Adam Long 1812

Gideon Long 1806

Isaac Long 1817

There were other Longs here,
some of whom, no doubt, were sons
of the pioneers. Among these were:

Bideon Long
Alex Long 1826

Benj. " 1828

Geo. " 1828, and others

later.

Trip Monday Sept. 11, 1950
B. & O. to Wheeling \$8.34

Cabell Co.
John Clark

m. Katurah Hukill

March 4, 1874 (2-30)

32 & 23. He &

Lawrence Co. O. She

Ohio Co., W. Va

By Geo. E. Hilt

Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va.,

APPRAISAL OF JOHN MORGAN ESTATE.

Will Bk. R. P. 299.

"Pursuant to an order from the County Court of Shenandoah (County) dated February Court, 1832, to us directed. We, James M. Beale, William Steenbergen Joe and Reuben A. Bird, Being first sworn, according to law do appraise the personal estate of John Morgan, dec'd, as follows:

1 Yankee Clock	\$ 15.00
1 Sett Window Chairs	12.00
2 Windsor chairs, 50¢ each, &c	1.00
1 Gun, Shot bag & Powder Horn	10.00
1 Eight day Brass Clock	50.00
1 Pair brass & irons	2.50

Beds, 25, Looking Glass, Lot of Yarn 12, Settee \$10.00. Lot of carpeting 15.00, Carpenter tool 8.00, 1 Cupboard queensware, &c. 40.00. 1 Loom and warping Mill, \$15.00, Grid Iron, Teakettle and pan 1.25 35 barrels flour \$3.25 per barrel 115.75

Many other articles, lumber, mill timbers, 36 hogs and pigs, 38 sheep @ \$2.00, farming tools, horses, &c., wind mill \$7.00, cows, calves, steers, &c., hay, 28 acres wheat in the ground \$112.00. 20 acres rye.

1 Negro man, Peter	\$ 50.00
1 Negro boy, Bunn	300.00
1 " " Douglas	300.00
1 " " Ben	250.00
1 " " Milla	250.00
1 " " Carisa	250.00
1 " " Sarena	150.00.

60

John Morgan, Jr. Administrator of the
Estate of John Morgan, dec'd.

James M.H.Beale,
William Steenbergen,
Reuben A. Bird.

Page 301.

An account of the personal property belonging to the Estate of John Morgan, dec'd, sold this 7th day of March, 1832 at public sale by John Morgan, Admr. (Clerks know of no Morgan heirs). The bidders were the widow, John Morgan, Morgan Morgan.

The list sold was much larger than shown by the appraisal.

Sale made July 9, 1832. Total \$1142.74.

The widow, John and Naurice Morgan, bid in many of the Articles. Morgan Morgan only one, a feeding trough at \$4.12-1/2

Recorded July 9, 1832. Sale was July 7, 1832.

- - - - -

Settlement of above Estate.

Will Bk. 5, p. 303

March 8, 1832, and following:

The Winchester Republican, \$3.00, evidently for an ad., or possibly a subscription. The estate was finally settled July 21, 1834: It brought \$1771.85-1/2, with cr. of \$1732.71-1/2. Recorded same date. No other Morgans.

61
PHILIP LONG WILL.

Will Bk. N. p. 379,

Feb. 4, 1825.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Phillip Long, Sr. of the County of Shendandoah and State of Virginia, being in perfect health of body and of sound and disposing memory and understanding, considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time thereof, desirous to settle my worldly affairs and thereby be the better prepared to leave the world when it shall please God to call me hence I do, therefore, make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say, first and principally I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executor, to be hereinafter named and after all my just debts and funeral charges are paid, I devise and bequeath as followeth, to-wit:

ITEM: I give and bequeath to my beloved son, Reuben Long, his heirs, &c. in fee simple

700 a. of land lying in said County, on the west side of the South river of Shenandoah which I purchased of John Strickler and Michel Rader, all of which I have executed deed for to my said son, Reuben (?) and negroes, &c. his full share of my estate.

2. To my beloved son, Phillip Long, 289-1/2 a. lying in Mason County in said State on the Ohio River, being the same which Clendenins sold to me, and also a tract--397 a. in said Mason County, part of a certain tract which I purchased of Collis (Collis?) Auld, and three negro slaves, and increase.

3. To my beloved son, Adam Long, a certain tract lying on the Great Kanawha, being the half of the land purchased of John Thornton, also 400 a.,

4. To son, Nathan Long, \$500.00, and balance of a tract of

1100 a., on Kanawha River, already deeded to him, being part of a tract which I purchased of John Thornton, also negroes, and 457 acres.

5. To son, Jonas Long 1300 pounds which I let him have to pay for his land (possibly he meant the 457 instead of same to Nathan Long, but not likely. Also 400 a. he gives to Jonas.

6. To son, Isaac Long, the land he now lives on 364 a. in Shenandoah Co. on the east side of Shenandoah river & all "my land joining thesame, slaves, and also stock, &c. at my death.

7. To daughter, Mary Secrist, wife of Michael Secrist, \$2000 which I let her have some time past, & slaves, and also \$1300 which I let her have, making her full share.

8. Also, I give to my beloved sons Phillip, Adam, Jonas, Nathan and Isaac "all the remainder of my estate, both real and personal.

(Feb. 4, 1823)

Philip X Long
His
Mark.

Proved and recorded Feb.13, 1826.

Isaac Long, Executor.

Bond \$25,000.

Woodstock, Shenandoah Co. Va.,

Appraisal ~~will~~ of John Morgan's ^{Sept. 2 1950} inventory Estate
Will Bk. R. p. 299.

"Pursuant to an order from
the County Court of Shenandoah County,
dated February Court, 1852, to us
directed, We James M. H. Beale,
William Steenbergen, Jr., & Reuben
A. Bird, Being first sworn ac-
cording to Law do appraise the
personal estate of John Morgan
decd. as follows:

1 Yankee clock, \$15 - -	\$15.00
1 Set Windsor Chairs	12.00
2 Windsor Chairs 50¢ each	1.00
etc	
1 gun, shot bag & powder horn,	10.00
1 Eight day brass clock	30.00
1 Pair brass & irons	2.50

Beds 25, Looking glass, Lot of
yarn 12, Settee 10, Lot of
carpeting 15, Carpenter tools 8.00,
1 Cupboard queensware, etc 40.00
1 loom & warping mill, 15.00,
Gudron, teakettle, and pan 1.25
35 barrels of flour \$3.25 per bbl.
\$115.00

Loggs are about 2 mi.
N. of New Market (their P.O.)
John Long about 35.
H. B. Long " 40.

Lee Long, deed owned
much land at foot
of Rude Hill about
4 mi N. of New Market,
his dau.
lives in California.
His widow still lives
in Harrisonburg.

many other articles, lumber,
mill timbers, 36 hogs & pigs,
38 sheep at \$2.00, farming tools,
horses, etc., 1 wind mill \$7.00,
cows, calves, steers, etc., hay,
28 a. wheat on the ground \$112.
20 a rye

1	negro man	Peter	\$50
1	"	boy	Bunn \$300
1	"	"	Douglas \$300
1	"	"	Ben 250
1	"	"	Mulla 250
1	"	"	Carisa 250
1	"	"	Sarena 150

John Morgan Jr. Administrator
of the estate of John Morgan, dec'd.

James M. H. Beale
William Steenbergen
Reuben A. Bird

n. 301

An account of the personal
property belonging to the Estate
of John Morgan dec'd, sold this
7th day of March 1832, at
public sale by John Morgan, Adm
(Clerks know of no Morgans here)

The bidders were
The widow

John Morgan
Maurice Morgan
Morgan Morgan

The list ^{sold} was much larger than shown by the appraisal
Sale made July 9, 1832
Total \$1142.74.

The widow, John and Maurice Morgan bid in many of the articles. Morgan Morgan only one, a feeding trough at \$4.12 1/2

Recorded July 9, 1832
Sale was July 7, 1832

Settlement of above estate,
Will Bk. 5. p. 303.

March 8 1832 and following.

The Winchester Republican \$3.00
evidently for an ad.
or possibly a subscription

The estate was finally settled July 21, 1834. It brought
~~\$1732~~ 7 1/2 \$1771.85 1/2 with Cr. of
1732. 7 1/2

Recorded same date

No other Morgans.

This comes in just before
Jacob Miller's Will.

Philip Long Will
Will Bk N. p. 379

Feb. 4, 1823.

"In the name of God, Amen,
I Philip Long Sr. of the County of
Shenandoah and State of Virginia
being in perfect Health of body
and of sound and disposing
memory and understanding consider-
ing the certainty of death and
the uncertainty of the time thereof,
desirous to settle my worldly af-
fairs and thereby be the better
prepared to leave the world when
it shall please God to call
me hence, I do therefore make
and publish this my last will
and testament, in manner and
form following, that is to say
first and principally I commit
my soul unto the hands of
Almighty God and my body
to the earth to be decently buried
at the discretion of my Executor
to be herein after named and
after all my just debts and
funeral charges are paid, I
devise and bequeath as follow-
eth, to-wit

I tem, I give and bequeath
to my beloved son ^{Resident} ~~Philip~~ Long

his heirs", etc. in fee simple
700 a. of "land lying in
said county on the west
side of the South river?
of Shenandoah which I
purchased of John Struckler
and Michael Rader, all which
I have executed deed for
to my said son!" Reubin?
and negroes etc - his
full share of my estate

2. To my beloved son, Philip
Long, 289 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., lying
in Mason Co., in said
state on the Ohio River,
being the same which Cleve-
denius sold to me, and
also a tract - 397 a., in
said Mason Co., part of
a certain tract which I
purchased of Colles (Cottis?)
Auld, and 3 negro
slaves, and increase
3. To my beloved son, Adam
Long, a certain tract
lying on the Great Kanaw-
ha, being the half of the
land purchased of John
Thomton, also 400 a.,

4. To son, Nathan Long, \$500, and
balance of a tract of 1100 a.,
on Kanawha river, already
deeded to him, being part of
a tract which I purchased
of John Thornton, also negroes,
and 457 acres

5. To son Jonas Long £1300 which
I let him have to pay
for his land (possibly he
meant the 457 instead of
same to Nathan Long but
^{not likely}
also 400 a he gives to
Jonas.

6. To son, Isaac Long, the
land he now lives on
864 a., in Shenandoah
Co., on the east side
of Shenandoah River &
all my land forming
the same, slaves & also
stock, etc., at my death.

7. To daughter, Mary Secrist,
wife of Michael Secrist,
\$2000 which I let her
have some time past
& slaves, & also \$13
which I let her have
making her full share

This marriage
not found

8. Also I give to my beloved
Sons Philip, Adam, Jonas,
Nathan and Isaac "all
the remainder of my estate,
both real and personal.
(Feb. 4, 1823)

Philip ^{his} Long
mark.

Proved & Recorded Feb. 13, 1826

Isaac Long Executor

Bond \$25000.

(Stop here)

Other Longs - Wills

1814 - Lewis Long Will Bk. Jk 47

~~1772 - Margaret " Lower Bk. A p. 311~~

1822 - Mary " " " M n 323

1772 - Nicholas " Adm. Bk. 2

A H n 8

A H n. 440

1831 Reuben?

R n. 60

183 Sarah

J n. 490

All to 1900 +



CITY OF STAUNTON
VIRGINIA

STAUNTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

September 25, 1950

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barboursville, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Lambert,

I received your letter of September 22nd, this morning. I have looked in several of the books that we have available for the information you wanted. Because of our small staff we do not have a genealogy research department, but I am enclosing the name of Miss Converse who handles all of our work for us.

Miss F. F. Converse
404-First Natl. Bank Bldg.
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Enclosed you will also find some information that came from County Court Records and from CHALKEY'S SCOTCH-IRISH SHRONICLES OF VIRGINIA (three volumes). I think you will find that this information might answer some of the questions in your letter.

I am sorry that I cannot furnish you with the full details, but if I can provide you with any other information, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

Mary Frances Pitcher
Mary Frances Pitcher,
Gen. Asst. Lib.

mp/s

VIRGINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION:

John Handley in Capt. Simson's Company
John Handley, Jr. in Capt. James Bell's Co.

from: Gwathmey's Virginians in the Revolution

FROM CHAKLEY'S:

Argenbright vs. Campbell-1804

Refers to a former suit between parties in Augusta County and High Court of Chancery. This is a bill of Augustine Argenbright vs. the heirs of John Campbell of Augusta. Writ to Greenbrier County, 1803, to summon Hanna, devisee and executrix of John Campbell, Jane Smith and John Handley. Deed by John of Augusta County, 1794. Answer by Hanna Cottle, late Campbell daughter of John. John Handley married a daughter of John Campbell. Jane Smith was one of the daughters. Andrew Campbell married Rebecca, daughter of John.

November 26, 1751.

Borden to John Handley 257 acres of 92,100. Broad Spring Run otherwise called Back Creek, joining Joseph Kennedy's 300 acre tract surveyed.

May 20, 1760--James Kennedy to John Handley, Jr. & 80,300 acres in Beverley Manor. Delivered: John Handley, 1766.

November 15th, 1762--James Simpson-Jane to John Handley & 150,300 acres on Cowpasture. Delivered by John Handley, 19th November, 1770.

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1026 FOURTH AVENUE

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

July 27, 1950

Professor F. B. Lambert
Barboursville, West Virginia

Dear Professor:

I am enclosing an answer from the department of the army concerning John Morgan which I believe is self explanatory.

Just advise what you wish me to do and we will use the same man for our correspondence to follow along.

With very best personal regards, I am

Yours truly,


Hanly Morgan

JHM:ar

Enc.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
AGAN-OY/etw

74
5 July 1950

Mr. John Gillespie
Kanawha Terrace
Huntington, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

This is in reply to your letter of 17 May 1950, herewith returned.


There are no military records in this Department of a date prior to the War of the Revolution (1775-1783). Such Colonial War records as are in existence, except those in the possession of the British Government, are most likely to be found in the custody of the various states that sent troops to these wars, or in some instances of historical societies.

The records show that many men named John Morgan served in the Revolutionary War in various Virginia organizations, but from the information furnished this office is unable to identify the records of the men in question and it cannot attempt to furnish the military records of all men of that name who served from Virginia in said war.

If the designation of the organization in which the soldiers served or the names of some of their officers be given, on the inclosed questionnaires, a further search of the records will be made.

Sincerely yours,

3 Incls
Ltr
Forms 08


EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



Virginia Historical Society

A MERGER IN 1946 OF

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1831) AND CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION (1896)

The Lee House

707 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

Richmond 19,

July 6, 1950.

Mr. F. B. Lambert,
Barboursville, West Virginia.

Dear Mr. Lambert:

I have noted your letter of July 5th. I do not know of any recent genealogical study of the John Morgan families of Shenandoah County; if any has been published, a copy has not gotten into our collection. Let me suggest, however, that you consult Robert Armistead Stewart's Index to Printed Virginia Genealogies (Richmond, Old Dominion Press, 1930). You will find in this work innumerable references to the Morgan family. I presume you are also familiar with Earl Gregg Swem's Virginia Historical Index (Roanoke, Stone Printing Company, 1934), which indexes approximately one hundred and forty volumes of source materials touching Virginian history. This invaluable work contains literally hundreds of references to various and sundry members of the Morgan family. Both of the above mentioned works, I am sorry to say, have to be consulted in libraries. I am sure that your West Virginia State Library would have them, and that they would supply valuable assistance to your research program.

As you doubtlessly know, genealogical research is a painful and time consuming process. Our staff is limited in size, and as much as we might like to do so, we are unable to engage in work of this type. If you wish to place your problem in the hands of a competent professional genealogist, I can recommend any of the individuals whose names appear on the attached sheet. They charge nominal fees for their service, and would be happy to undertake your commission.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


John Melville Jennings,
Librarian

J/S

GENEALOGISTS

Miss Elizabeth Ryland,

100 West Franklin Street,
Richmond, Virginia

Miss Anne Waller Reddy,

1005 East Marshall Street,
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Frank Hough,

Box 2295,
Richmond, Virginia

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TELEPHONES 8129 - 8120

1026 FOURTH AVENUE

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

May 29, 1950

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barboursville, West Virginia

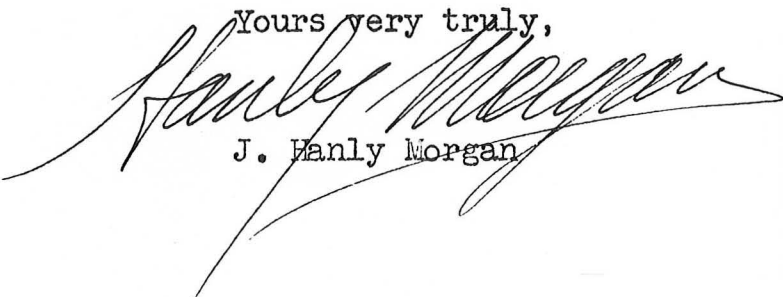
Dear Mr. Lambert:

I am enclosing a form letter received from Washington concerning our request of April 10th.

Since you are more familiar with us, I am enclosing it all for your checking and as soon as you advise me, I will proceed accordingly.

With very best personal regards., I am

Yours very truly,


J. Hanly Morgan

JHM:ar



General Services Administration

National Archives & Records Service

Washington 25, D. C.

May 26, 1950

Dear Mr. Morgan:

This is in reply to your inquiry which is returned herewith. From the information supplied by you it is not possible to make a satisfactory search of the pertinent records.

If you will furnish any or all of the following information on each veteran, a further search will be made:

- (1) Full name of the veteran.
- (2) Identification of the military or naval unit and the war in which the veteran served.
- (3) Dates and places of birth and of death, name of the veteran's widow, and the place of the veteran's residence at the time he enlisted or was pensioned.
- (4) Claim number, number of pension certificate, serial number, allotment and allowance number, or insurance number.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. Leavitt

Arthur H. Leavitt, Chief
Veterans' Records ~~Branch~~ Section

Enclosure

79

Morgan's, Inc.

Office Machines. Furniture and Supplies

TELEPHONES 8129 - 8120

1026 FOURTH AVENUE

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

April 10, 1950

National Archives
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

✓ Believing myself to be a direct descendant of Daniel Morgan and desiring to straighten out other ancestral connections, it will be greatly appreciated if you can give me such information as is available.

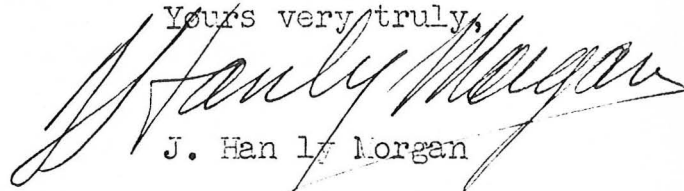
Specifically, I would like Daniel Morgan's Revolutionary War and service record together with any information concerning whether or not he secured a pension.

Dates, connections, general information and anything pertaining to this gentleman will be appreciated.

If this is not a part of your service and this should be referred to some other bureau, I will appreciate your notifying me and turning this letter over to them.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,


J. Hanly Morgan

JHM:ar

RECEIVED

APR 12 9 33 AM '50

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
MAIL SECTION

APR 12 1950

MAIL ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Reference is made to New York letter to Bureau dated 4/12/50.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 4/12/50.

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

WOLFE & WOLFE
INCORPORATED

Barboursville, W. Va.,

May 26, 1950.

Dear Mr. Mc Ginnis:

I have yours of the 23rd inst., and thank you. I ordered photostats of the article in Tyler's Quarterly, but have not received them. They will probably come in very soon. I looked it over, but it requires careful study.

I have read your letter rather carefully, and discover that you are not only a historian but a good genealogist as well.

I don't think there is the slightest doubt that Sidney and Rembrant are direct descendants of the John Morgan who died in Shenandoah County in 1832. The record I have showed that he was John Morgan II. Now John Morgan who wrote the little book definitely states (if my memory does not fail) that his grandfather's grave was plainly to be seen on the main highway at or near Woodstock, I believe. Now, most certainly his father (John Morgan III)

had often spoken about this to him, as fathers of those days usually did, and he went there purposely to see that grave.

Now, we are back to John II, and that indicates there was a John I.

One John Morgan was in the French and Indian War as well as the Revolutionary War. I have gotten a friend to write to Washington for his service record in the Revolution, but I don't know whom to write for an account of his service in the French and Indian War. If you know, kindly inform me.

As to your conclusions on Anthony Morgan, they are very plausible, but will require proof. If we could find enough marriage records we might distinguish. Note also - a man serving in the French and Indian War would have been born at least as early as 1735 or 1740, or earlier. He would not likely live to draw a pension, but you say he was killed in 1781, at Quebec.

If he is John Morgan I, we need to know the name of his wife, where he lived, where he enlisted from, and whether he was a son of Charles (2) or Charles (4) but perhaps this can be inferred from a careful study of available records, and their location.

This John Morgan listed in Shenandoah in 1785, no doubt, was John Morgan II, as this would be about right for his children as minors. 1785-1832 equals 47 years. I have a daughter now 52 years old.

I note, however, as I read down your letter that this John Morgan was 61 in 1832. Hence, he was born about 1771, and would not have 6 children at 14. Hence, the John Morgan listed may, and probably was John I. but, as you say, may have been another one.

Do you know when the records begin in Shenandoah?
(1772)

Now, there are a lot of other angles to this.

General Daniel Morgan was also in the Revolution and in the French and Indian War. He died at Winchester, Frederick Co. He came from New Jersey, but little is known of his ancestry.

Morgan Morgan was the first settler in West Virginia - said to be, at least. He lived in what is now Berkeley County.

General John Hunt Morgan, the raider and "horse thief" was a Confederate veteran in the Civil War. He was born at Huntsville, Alabama, lived at Lexington, Virginia, but his great grandfather was Gideon Morgan a very early settler in Augusta County, Virginia.

Now, since these all lived in the Valley of Virginia, at no great distance from each other, one might assume they were related. You might amuse yourself in trying to find out.

Very truly,

F. B. Lambert.

Barbourville, W. Va.,
April 27, 1950.

Dear Mr. Morgan: ~ I am trying to run down the history and genealogy of a certain Morgan family who lived in Putnam County. This is for use in a pioneer history of Cabell & Wayne Co., this state, and possibly partly of Lincoln Co. I note that you were on the Morgan Commission that placed a monument to Col. Morgan Morgan in 1924-26 years ago. I have that report.

For several generations, these Morgans were successively named John Morgan. John Morgan II died in Shenandoah Co., Va., I believe, in 1832. This would indicate that his father was named John Morgan I.

There was a John Morgan who served ~~both~~ in both the French and Indian War, and in the Revolution. Whether it was (Over)

either of these John Morgans I am
unable to say. John Morgan III
came to Pulnam County and
in 1845 purchased 700 acres of
land on Kanawha River, opposite
the mouth of Pocotalico River or
Creek — the west side of Kanawha.
The deed, for some reason, is re-
corded in Kanawha County. Now
General Daniel Morgan also served
in the French and Indian War
and in the Revolution. He had
two daughters, hence, was not the
father of either of these John Morgans.
He lived and died at Winchester
Va. The Confederate General John
Hunt Morgan (known in Ohio as
Morgan the raider) was born at
Huntsville, Indiana, but claimed
to be related to General Daniel
Morgan who came from New Jersey
to the Valley.

Col. Morgan Morgan, General Daniel
Morgan, and John Morgan II, and
possibly John Morgan # I, all lived
in the same section, so must

3

have been more or less related.
It occurs to me you may have
continued these studies since the
Monument Commission Reported and
may be able to assist me in
finding the connection among them,
if any.

According to the genealogical
Table given in the above report,
on p. 99, there was a John Morgan
who was a grandson of ~~Col.~~ of
Morgan Morgan who was a son
of David Morgan b. May 12, 1721,
son of Col. John Morgan. Hence
this John Morgan ^{last mentioned} was a great
great grandson of Col. Morgan Morgan.

I wonder whether he could be
the John Morgan I of Shenandoah
County, if indeed he lived there?

Can you help? Or can you refer
to anyone who can do so?

Very truly,

F. B. Lambert.



THE DIRECTOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
STATE LIBRARY

HARRISBURG

June 30, 1950

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barboursville
West Virginia

Dear Mr. Lambert:

It will be impossible, without studying the records of the Court case to which you refer, to determine if James Vaughn was a relative of the Merritts. It might have been an ordinary business transaction. The Merritt family is a very old one in Pennsylvania. One man by that name died in Philadelphia about 1720. Most of them were members of the Society of Friends.

Hagerstown is not in Pennsylvania, but is the County Seat of Washington County, Maryland.

Yours very truly

Alfred Decker Keator
Director, State Library

By *Jessica C. Ferguson*
Jessica C. Ferguson
Genealogical Librarian

JCF:f.

May 23, 1950

also Go Gazette.

Dear Mr. Lambert:

In regard to my theory that Rembrandt Morgan and Sidney Morgan are descended from Anthony Morgan who settled in (Old) Rappahannock County, Va., in the late 1660s, there is considerable circumstantial evidence to support it.

As you probably noticed in Tyler's Quarterly Vol. 25, pages 270-276, Anthony Morgan (1) had a son Charles (2) who had sons William (3) and John (3). William was married in Fauquier County in 1760 and John was on the quit rent roll of Fauquier in 1770.

William (3) had a son Charles (4) who lived in Shenandoah County and also a son John (4) who was killed in the Revolution at Quebec. Charles Morgan of Shenandoah and Jacob Fishback and their wives sold 35,000 acres in Kentucky to Humphrey Marshall, who married his cousin, Mary, sister of Chief Justice John Marshall. Humphrey's niece, Margaret Marshall, married Henry Sims of Scary, Putnam County, (W) Va. and her grave is on the Simms-Maginnis farm on the Winfield road. Thomas Marshall, father of the chief justice, was clerk of Shenandoah County.

Now go back to John Morgan (3) who with his wife Elizabeth were parties to deeds conveying lands in Fauquier and later in Shenandoah counties.

The census of 1785 in Shenandoah County lists John Morgan with six white persons in his household. Also listed in other households are Gilbert Morgan with five, Nicholas Morgan with 4 and Jonas Morgan with seven.

• Histories of Shenandoah County and Shenandoah Valley show that John Morgan was a prominent citizen of the valley. He and William Steenbergen were trustees of New Market Academy.

It will require research in Shenandoah County records, however, to prove that John Morgan, school trustee, was a son of John Morgan of the 1785 census. The younger John may have been a son of Gilbert, Nicholas or Jonas Morgan listed in that same census.

John Morgan, 61, died at or near Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah County, on Jan. 18, 1832. It would require further checking to determine if he were the same John Morgan, whose grave was seen by John Morgan of Putnam County, father of Rembrandt and Sidney Morgan. Their father, John, in the little volume entitled "The Last Dollar" described the grave of his grandfather John Morgan and his wife Elizabeth. The author's parents were also named John and Elizabeth.

My theory of this line of descent from Anthony Morgan is supported by additional circumstantial evidence that three families intermarrying and becoming ancestors of the Putnam County Morgans originally settled on or near the Rappahannock River. They included Madison, Taylor and Beale.

Rembrandt Morgan's grandmother, Elizabeth Beale Morgan was the daughter of James Madison Hite Beale, native of Shenandoah County, who died in Putnam. He served in congress from 1833 to 1837, and from 1849 to 1853. He married Mary Steenbergen. The Beale family settled on both the York and Rappahannock rivers.

J.M.H.Beale was a son of Col. Tavener Beale, Revolutionary officer, and Elizabeth Hite Beale, granddaughter of the famous pioneer Joist Hite (Heydt). Col. Beale's mother was Frances Madison Beale, a descendant of John Madison of Gloucester County (1653) and James Taylor of King and Queen County (circa 1630), who were ancestors respectively of Presidents James Madison and Zachary Taylor and of Mrs. Jefferson Davis *(a Taylor)*.

The Sims-Simms family of Seary, Putnam County, also settled in the lower Rappahannock valley in the middle 1600s. (See October issue of 1947 of West Virginia History Magazine. Thomas Sims, sr., mentioned therein was the father of Richard, whose son Henry settled at Scary.

His son, Robert Marshall Sims was the father of Henry Clay Simms, of Huntington, attorney for the C. & O. Ry. some years ago.) Sincerely
W. H. Maginnis

Cincinnati Public Library

R. 975.5-991

M 88 - Morlon, O. F.

The Story of Winchester in
Va., etc. See Index

There is considerable
on Daniel Morgan, and
Morgan Morgan.

See Swen's Index. - In Am. Lib.

Gideon Long - Augusta Co.

Daniel Morgan (from Swen's Index)

James Graham - Life of
Daniel Morgan -
19 V 413

Obituary 1802 - 20 V 284

Roll of Officers of - 20 V 27

Roster of Co. of, 1775, 11 V 10

Tomb of 10 W. (1) 105

Will of 34 V 371, 372

There seems to have been
other Daniel Morgans.

From Swen's Index

many references to John Morgan.

Also to Long family

See Philip Long

Also - The Long family

Some Important Dates
in Korean War, July 7, 1950 (Friday
P.M.)

Cincinnati Post, Extra, announ-
ces First Draft ordered.

Calendar of Va. State Papers N. 176
April 20, 1714 - ^{King & Queen} ~~Georgetown~~ County -

Petition of Geo. Major for
Patent of certain lands in
said county, ~~be having~~
said to have "lapsed"
from John Morgan, etc., etc.

1758

7 H 205, 207, 209, 214

n. 205 - "To the militia of
the County of Bedford, etc.
(provisions furnished by
Sundry inhabitants, etc.
John Morgan listed also
Evan Morgan

1758

n. 207 - Same - Evan Morgan,
Thomas Morgan,
John "
Evan "

n. Same - Wm & John
Morgan.

n. 214 Culpeper Co - 1758 -
John Morgan, also others,
furnish supplies

Tyler's Quarterly Vol 7 p

92

John Morgan - Military Claims in
Middlesex Co.

p. 110 -

& Andrew

John Morgan listed.

in Court, May 7, 1782

p. 111 - John Morgan also
listed.

8 Tyler p. 272

Listed on a
payroll for Gloucester
Co. Aug. 2, 1781 to 8th
of Oct^r. inclusive.

10 Tyler 207 - John Ellington
Jr's Will - Recorded in
Amelia Co., Va., names
John & Ellington Morgan
as grandsons.

2 V 147 - John Morgan enlisted
in Capt. Mercer's Co.,
May 20, 1756, from Caroline
Co., Age 19, 5 ft. 6 in.
tall. Planter b. Va.

47
2 ✓ 257 - A list of troops (p. 243)
from Va. who served in
the Continental line under
Geo Washington, Commander
in-chief. Ensign John
Morgan. Daniel Morgan
was Brigadier General.
(Hence John Morgan must
have served with him)

2 ✓ 420

165 (meaning?) "John
Parrott, 250 a. lying," etc
"for the transportation of
nine persons," by West,
May 24, 1765, - John
Morgan is one of them

3 ✓ 53 -

Abstracts of Va. Land
Patents.

176 - John Arvine 400
a. in the county of
Warrosquoracke, 250
of which for trans-
porting 5th persons -
John Morgan, one of them

Philip Morgan
 14 U 27, 28, 211
 8 W (1) 25

John Morgan
 9 U 305 ✓
 15 U 252
 21 U 270
 23 U 219
 30 U 200
 33 U 365 ✓

15V 305

a List of W. Edmond's Company,
1761 (French & Indian War
John & Simon Morgan, etc.

33V 365

John Morgan - An quit rent
rolls from Essex Co. - 1704

21V. ~~257~~ 270

Thurs. May 12, 1757 -

Resolved That in the
opinion of this Committee
That the Petition of
David Parsons, John Morgan,
etc., who were drafted from
the militia of Prince Wil-
liam County, and after
serving seventy & nine days
on the Frontier of this
Colony returned home
without the consent of
their commanding Officer
to provide themselves with
Cloathes and other Necessar-
ies, which they were
in 'great Want of' is
reasonable, and that
they ought to be paid for their
service, etc.

~~14~~

145 27, 28, 211

Virginia Council Journals

p. 27

Philip Morgan having obtained a Survey for One Thousand Acres of Land in Brunswick Co., in the year 1727, upon the encouragement of His Majesty's County and Survey ~~Entire~~ ^{with} Gent. Surveyor of said County having this day made proof that he returned a Platt and Certificate for the said Land which were afterwards lost in the Secretary's Office where by the said Morgan hath been hitherto disappointed in taking out his patent, it is Ordered on the Petition of the said Morgan that a Patent be now granted without Paying any Rights.

Philip Morgan
8 W(1) 25

From the Records of Westmore-
land County

(The Indian War 1776)

By the Committee

"Ordered yt what bread may
be had of Mr. Philip Morgan
and Thomas Hobson be prest
And yt each respective com-
mand^r press or provide what
biskett shall be further
wanting for ye men prest
out of their company, as
aforesaid."

n. 211 — Merely a book review
"Word Book of Va. Folk Speech"
By Mr. R. W. Green
Pub. at Richmond by
Wm Ellis Jones
Author — B. W. Green

Tells the language of
early Virginians.

305 200

"Before the Gates of the
Wilderness Road Begins p 183
but name first mentioned
on p. 200.

"In 1769 the whole
section embracing the head
waters and sources of the
New River, Clinch, Holston
and Powell Rivers was
erected into a separate
county (Botetourt) and
the surveyor was ordered
to run the line between
Augusta and Botetourt as
far as the western waters
Robert Hoack was Mr. Thomas
Walker's agent for the Wolf
Hill Tract, etc. & "and Thomas
Armstrong was one of the
earliest settlers. In the same
year John Smith and John
Morgan, and a large party
settled on Moccasin Creek, etc.
"Daniel Smith was the school
teacher of the community."

3V202 (Regiment list 201)

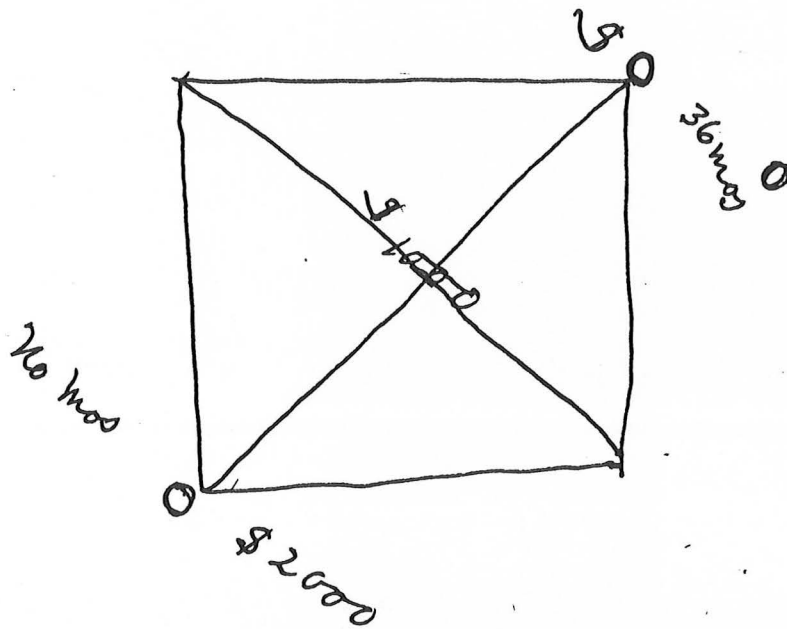
A roll of the Artificers
employed on the works
around Winchester under
the Command of Capt. Wm.
Beach. — John Morgan is
one — p. 202

6V94 — The Va. Magazine
of History and Biogra-
phy. (See this later)

~~6V94~~

7V305 — A list of Capt
Wm. Edmond's Co. of
Va. troops in the French
& Indian War — 1761

✓ ✓ ✓ John Morgan is one.
r r r Simon " " "
(Muster Roll)



7 W(1) 191, 192, 282

p. 191 Marriage Bonds in
Middlesex Co. Va.

July 29, 1761, John Morgan
m. Mary Katherine
Mountague, dau.
of Wm. Mountague.

p. 192 - John Morgan
m. Lucy Hardie, Widow;
Sec. Roland Sutton

p. 282 - John Arvine
was granted 400 a. in
Warrosquoake Co.,
on a creek, on S.E.
side of Nanamond River;

about 3 miles up the creek
"due for his own adventure
and that of his wife and
son" - and 3 others -
one of which was John
Morgan, etc? No
date given but it
was between two other
grants of 1633-1635

9 W (1) 231

Charles City County
Patents
(No) 580 - Elizabeth
Grayne, widow, July 25,
1638, 450 a Beg^g and
adjoining the land
of John Morgan South
toward Luggins Creek,

15-W(1) 244 - Not ours

16 W (1) 273 - Amelia Co. Mar-
riage Bonds -

Dec. 5, 1780, John Morgan
m. Ann Evans Neale, dau. of Ann H.

16 W(1) 273 - Amelia Co Marriage
John Morgan Sr. Martha
Tucker, April 1793.
Aug 1807 - Simon Morgan
& Mary Newman

17 W(1) 45 - Amelia Co Mar.
Bonds, Court
March 1784 - Stephen
Wellenston m. Tabitha
Morgan. John Morgan
(-Was he father?)

20 W(1) 14, 22, 23.
List of State Pensioners
By Act passed last ses-
sion - Oct 1782
Patrick Henry - Gov?
(1785) asking condition
(State) of pensioners (of Co. Courts,
injured
Sends the courts a list
Object to save taxes &
ease public debt.

John Morgan was
on this list.

20 W(1) 22

Cumberland County Mar-
riage bonds

July 28, 1755 - John
Morgan m. Mary Barnes,
Widow. Sec. John Woodson

n. 23 - Nov. 28, 1775 -
John Morgan m. Mary
Rogers. Sec. John
Woodson

26 (1) 60

Brunswick Co. Va.
Poll List 1748

Names of those voting
for Representatives
Residents of Brunswick
John Morgan was one

W(1) 7 - Should be 7W2

W(2) 9 - 69 -

Inquiry concerning
John & Ellington Morgan

10 W(2) 89 - Jan. 1930
Wanted: Information
on John or Morgan Morgan,
from Va. who went to Cumberland Co.,
Ky. ~~the~~; next, in line, was
Enos Morgan

33 V 365
Va. Quit Rent Rolls in
Essex Co. 1704
John Morgan listed
Richard Long "

7 W(2) 289
Cumberland Co. Marriage
Bonds
John Morgan m. Mary
Barnes, Widow, July 23, 1753
Son of John Morgan,
John Woolson

Zyer's Quarterly - Genealogical
and Historical
Back numbers 2⁰⁰
\$1.50 Present Am. Subscription 5⁰⁰
nos
207 Governor St,
Richmond.

1947
National Genealogical Society
Quarterly Washington D.C.

Vol 3 & p. 57, is an article
Report on Families of York
Co., Pa. Write Nell W. Reaser
York Pa. Morgans not
listed. Neither were Longs,
but Loves were.

Your Ancestors
By Harry F. Johnston, Genealo-
gist — Editor & Publisher
Bi-monthly

H. F. Johnston
307 White Bldg.
Buffalo 2, N. Y.
3 00 Per year.

Gives Cemetery Inscriptions
etc.

Va. Mag. of Hist, etc
Richmond, Va.

Winfield, W. Va. Jan. 27, 1950. ¹⁰⁴

Dear Sir: -

~~Thank~~ In reply to your letter about the history of the Long and Morgan families, I will do the best I can to tell what I know.

There is not much I can tell about the Long family. All I know is that my Uncle Capt. James ~~Beal~~ Morgan married Miss Sally Long. She would be J. Handley Morgan's Grandmother.

Miss Sally's father was one of the old Long brothers who lived in Mason County as far back as I know. They were Jim and Bill Long. I have also heard of Isaac Long. I do not know of any farther back. The generation the generation before them probably came from Virginia, but I am not at all positive about this. The Longs however, were early settlers in what is now Mason County.

I can give you a bit more information about the Morgan generation. They say three brothers sailed from Wales. One settled in

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New York, one in Virginia and the other in Georgia. The Virginia Morgans formed a settlement at Red Stone, Pa. and it was from there that my great grandfather Morgan went to Virginia as a young man and received employment at a water mill (grist mill). He married and settled in Virginia, and his son John Morgan, who was my grandfather, married Petsy Ann Beale and moved to the Kanawha Valley in 1846. He settled on the farm where I now live just opposite the mouth of the Pocotalico river. He was a cousin of the Rebel raider John Morgan, who made the famous raid into Ohio in 1863. He had three sons - James B. who was a Captain in the Confederate army; and John who was my father; and William S. who was a private in the Confederate army and was killed in action at Fayetteville, W. Va. on Sept 10, 1862. My father scouted through the same

war, but was never a regular enlisted soldier. He married Samantha Atkeson? in 1875. She was my mother.

I am the youngest of four boys. I still have one brother living—Rembrandt. He lives next door to me, and referred his letter to me, and asked me to write for both of us. I am sorry you and Handley did not get to come up, but any thing I can do to help your history along I will be glad to do.

The best historian I know of is Mr. W. H. McGinnis. He is on the staff of the Charleston Gazette. You could contact him in care of the Gazette in Charleston. He is good in local history.

I also have a nephew John S. Morgan who works on the Gazette staff and is pretty good in history. I hope can get to visit me sometime. Give my regards to Handley, and tell him to come up too. Yours very truly,
Sidney Morgan.

COUNTY COURT OF MASON COUNTY

WEST VIRGINIA

POINT PLEASANT, WEST VIRGINIA

COMMISSIONERS

J. E. WATTERSON, PRESIDENT
APPLE GROVE, W. VA.

F. B. LIEVING
WEST COLUMBIA, W. VA.

D. E. WEDGE
COTTAGEVILLE, R. F. D. 1. W. VA.

EMMA H. BURNSIDE
SECRETARY TO THE COURT

December 10th., 1949.

OFFICIALS

JOHN G. ATEN, CLERK

NELLIE M. ATEN, DEPUTY

JOHN G. ATEN, JR., OFFICE CLERK

LOUISE WAUGH, STENOGRAPHER

Mr. F. B. Lambert,
Barboursville,
West Virginia.

Dear Mr. Lambert:-

It was quite a surprise, and, indeed a pleasant one, to receive your letter and report on the Perdue family. You certainly didn't lose any time in getting that for me. I do thank you and want you to know that I appreciate it very much.

Enclosed you will find the copy of the Will of Isaac Long which you requested.

It hardly seems possible that there is a man still living who attended the funeral services for my great-great grandfather, Isaiah Perdue, Jr. Will you please send me a note in the enclosed envelope telling me where I may be able to find Mr. Plymale. I do want to go and see him as soon as possible.

In your material from the Census of 1850, do you have the Whaley family listed? I mean the family of Kellian V. Whaley.

Thank you again for your kindness and with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,



John G. Aten, Jr.

814 - Main St.

Point Pleasant, N. Va.

Jan. 9 - 1950.

Mr. J. B. Lambert,
Barboursville, N. Va.

Dear Mr. Lambert:

I sincerely regret my long delay in sending you the information that you desire about the Koenig family. Before and during the Christmas season I was very busy, besides having house-guests, so I deferred copying the Bible records until now.

I hope that what I shall be able to give will aid you a little in your work. I

shall send it within a few
days. If you wish to trace other
branches of the Lang family, I
refer you to Mrs. Melvyn Parker,
2319 Jackson Ave., Point Pleasant.

Perhaps my brother, Mr.
George Lang, who resides in
Barboursville, may be able
to furnish more information
than I can give.

I deeply appreciate your
interest in our family,
and hope you will be able
to procure the data needed.

Sincerely,

Francis R. Franklin,
(Mrs. Benjamin.)

Know all men by these presents, that I, Isaac Long of
Mercers Bottom Mason County, Virginia being of sound and disposing
mind and memory and wishing to make a disposition of what estate I
have for that purpose do make this my last will and testament here-
by revoking all other and former wills by me heretofore made. And
whereas all my brothers are well provided for and having no sister
and having no child it is my wish to provide liberally for my wife
Margaret A. Long which under the circumstances I can do without
injustice to any one.

And whereas my father Jonas Long by a deed bearing
date on the 7th day of October, 1834, conveyed to me conditionally
the tract of land mentioned and described in said deed which is of
record in the Clerks office of Mason County Court in deed book No.
9 page 259 on which land I now live; And whereas Gideon Long the
person mentioned in said deed departed this life about one year
ago by which event the absolute title to said land hath vested in
me in fee simple together with the absolute property in the negro
slaves mentioned in said deed all of whom except one viz Betsy
have either run away or died and Betsy hath had two children since
called Mary & Caroline. I therefore give devise and bequeath unto
my said wife Margaret A. Long the aforesaid tract of land together
with the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belong-
ing to hold to her her heirs and assigns forever. And whereas
since I have been married, I have acquired the following named
negro slaves Lucy, John. Joseph, James and Harriett all of which
slaves as well the one mentioned in the deed aforesaid as those
I have bought together with the present and future increase of said
slaves. I also give devise and bequeath unto my said wife in full
and absolute property. And whereas it is my wish and desire that
I should not die intestate as to any part of my property either
real or personal animate or inanimate, whether in action or pass-
ion wherever located or situated and not wishing to enumerate my
furniture or other property in possession or the debts to me owing
I therefore make this sweeping residuary clause viz. I also further

give devise and bequeath unto my said wife, all the rest and residue of my estate real and personal, animate or inanimate whether in action or possession wherever located situated or being in full and absolute property as I my self held the same or could transfer or convey it by any instrument whatever. And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint Andrew F. George and Albert G. Eastham executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed ^{my} seal the 30th day of May 1848.

Isaac Long (SEAL)

Signed sealed published and declared by Isaac Long the testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence and hearing of us who at his request and in his actual presence and in the actual presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses on the day and year above mentioned.

Charles Clendinen

Davius Masean

At a Court held for Mason County at the Court House thereof on Monday the ~~fourth~~ day of September, 1848.

The last will and testament of Isaac Long Decd was proved by the oaths of Charles Clendinen and Davius Masean two subscribing witnesses thereto; and is ordered to be recorded.

And on the motion of Andrew F. George one of the executors therein named who made oath thereto and together with William George and Albert G. Eastham his securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of Six Thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs; Certificate is granted him for obtaining a probat_ of the said will in due form liberty being reserved to the other executor named in the said will to join in the probat_ when he shall think fit.

Teste; Thomas Lewis Clerk

A COPY

Teste;

John H. Allen CLERK.

Forty Wall Street

January 13, 1950

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barbersville
West Virginia

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 31st asking for information concerning the Long family of Mason County and I am afraid I cannot be of very much help to you. I know, of course, that my maternal grandmother, when she was about fifteen or sixteen years of age, first married Isaac Long and after his death then married my maternal grandfather, John Calvin Rece. Other than that I have no knowledge about the Long family and I suggest if you want information concerning it that you might obtain information from my cousin, Mr. James Hendersen of Hendersen, West Virginia, or possibly Miss Francis Sterrett of Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

I think probably Miss Nel Howes, whom you mentioned, can give you as much information as anyone concerning the Rece family and I suggest that you get in touch with her for that information.

I am sorry I cannot be more helpful and I feel sure that she can help you.

Very truly yours,



JLH:JG

The Morgans

See Sidney or Rowland Morgan
who live opposite Poca.

They lived in Putnam Co.
They came here in 1840.

John Morgan came with
three sons. All joined the So. army.
One William was killed at Fayette
C. H. John and James were
the others. James is my gr. father
was a Capt. in the Confederate
army.

Sid's address - Winfield.

On Long's

See

Mrs. Ben Franklin

Main St., Pt. Pleasant

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Census of 1850
Mason County.

No. 356 - Alfred Long 37 Blacksmith b. Va.
Mary 35

Geo. W. 17

Amaria C. 13 Amanda?

Andrew J. 11

Alfred 9

William E. 7

Mary F. 5

Martin V. 3

Priscilla. $\frac{11}{12}$

358 Robert S. Bickell 26

Lucinda. 27

Liamas E. 11

Mary F. $\frac{5}{12}$

441 - Solomon Morgan 25 Farmer

Rachel W. 23

Daniel V. 4

457 - Catherine Long 45 b. Va

Edmond 23 (Son) 11 all

Philip 19

Adaline Watson 17

William Sawalt 23

452- Alexander Long 48

Catherine 4 49

Jackson 23

Mary 21

Elizabeth 19

Reuben 17

Emily 15

Joseph 13

Caroline 11

Lucinda 8

Catherine 7

Morgan 5

583- David Long 24 Farmer

Elizabeth 11 24

Mary C. 2

Wm. J. 1

585- Charles Long 28

Caroline 23 (Caroline Keyburn)

Mary M. 5

Strother 3

794- David Long 49 Farmer \$ 15000 6/4

Lucinda 11 44

Mary 12

George 10

Jonas 78

199- Philip Long 38 Farmer \$10000
Frances 36

Barbara 17

Mary 12

Reuben 7

Isaac 5

Frances 2

John 1

(To N. 419)

940- Samuel Long 55 Farmer

Mary 57

Rebecca 25

Mary J. 2

Luther A. 15

Jane Jackson 87

1062- Isaac Long 25 Farmer \$11800

Angelina 25 b. Va

Isaac N. 4

Anna Long 70

1089- Margaret Long

With Family of

William George 60

Nancy 54

Elizabeth 32

Andrew F. 30

Lucey 21

Nancy 18

Lydia 16

Sarah 16

Catherine 12

1102 - George Long 29
With Family of
James Sanders 26
Rachel 25
John A. 2
Powell Hall 50

1112 - George Long 42 Farmer \$5530
Emily ~~(Stovitt)~~ 41
Eveline 20
Wm. A. 18
James W. 17
- Ann E. 13
Sarah E. 10
Lewis Lanier? 27,
Laborer.

1113 - Nathan Long 66 \$29300
Mama 60
Nathan 38 Laborer
Mama 28
Reuben 25 "
Martin 23
Malinda Holden 30
(white servant)

1121 - Noah Long 41 Farmer \$250
Nancy 29
Mary 11
Margaret 10
Eliza 8
Catherine 4
Maria 2
Sally 5/12

the Long family of Mason Co., Va
Mason Co., Va
Point Pleasant Sept. 21, 1949

According to Records,
Adam Long purchased land
in Mason Co., in 1812-1821

Alex Long 1826-1862

Alex H. Long 1892

Deed Bk C. p 89

David Long 1834-1874
Benj. Long 1828
Chas. Long 1849
Edmund " 1854
Elizabeth " 1833
Frances " 1868-1880
George " 1828-1877
Gideon " 1806-1843
G. Long, et al 1839
Isaac Long 1817-1897
James " 1839

James Long Jr. 1891 - 94

James " Sr. 1891

John " 1870 - 1874

Jonas " 1808 - 1834

Jonas (Jr?) 1909 -

Joseph " 1826 - 1842

Joseph " 1910

Joseph " Est et al 1860

✓ ✓ Margt A. " et al 1855 -
(Isaac L Est)

Nancy Long et al 1857 - 72

Nathan " (bro to Adam) 1812 - 1881

Noah " 1845 - 57

Philip " 1804 - 1849

Philip Jr " 1810 - 1911

Rebecca " 1854

Reuben " 1816 - 1874

Samuel " 1827

Strawder " 1867 - 69

Wm. A. " 1860 - 1891 -
(Adam Long Est)

Long Grantless

Adam 1813 - 1825

Adam Est 1827 - 1886

} to Louisa.
+ Geo. L.

Alex to Joseph 1826

Alex to 1878

Andrew J. et al 1847

Angeline 1860 - 1879
+ to 1890

Barbara 1830 - 1918

Benj. et al 1860

Caroline et al 1846 - 1892

Catherine 1826 - 1887

Charles et al 1846

David 1834 - 1869

David Est 1889

Dorothy 1839 to Alex.

Elizabeth, et al 1845

Emily 1853

Esther et al 1847

Frances 1849 - 1885

George 1838 - 1880

Geo. Est to W.S. Morgan 1897

Isidor 1828 to Benj.

Harrison et al 1847⁴

Isaac Est et al 1855

John et al 1847-1882

Jonas 1808-1837

Jonas (jr) to 1829

Joseph 1826

Joseph Est 1854-1865

Lucinda 1846-1871

Marq. C. 1855

Martin 1865

" Est 1877

Mary 1818-1903

Mary C. 1862

Matthias 1864

Michael Exec. 1855

Nancy 1856

Nathan 1862-1856

Nathan Est 1856-1877

Noah 1856

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Parmelia A. et al 1847

Philip 1812-

11 Est 1826

Rebecca 1854

Bookbindes - Johnson & Watson
Dayton, Ohio

Wills

I came to Gallipolis yesterday to search newspapers for Flood data and am spending an hour or so here this morning.

✓ Alex Long	Will Bk. 2	p. 90
✓ Catherine A. Long		5 p. 178
✓ C. V. Long		6 p. 35
✓ David Long		1 p. 312
✓ Geo. Long		1 p. 358
✓ Gideon H. "		1 A p. 45
✓ Isaac "		1 A p. 56
✓ Lucinda "(Wife of David)"		2 p. 42
✓ Martin "		1 A p. 195
✓ Melita "		3 p. 10
✓ Mary F. "		6 p. 147
✓ Nathan "		1 A p. 112
— Strauther "		1 p. 340
William A. "(son Geo.)"		3 p. 14
✓✓ Adam Long	Deed Bk.	p.

Adam Long's will is in a Deed Book.

Will of David Long
Thason Co., W. Va.

Will Bk. 1 p. 312

Feb. 20, 1875

1. Just debts be paid
2. To my beloved wife, Lucinda Long \$4000 out of pers. est. and a home where she now lives and a comfortable support, binding upon the estate.

3. To my son-in-law, Presley C. Eastham, Lot No. 17, in the lower half of Lot No. 17, in second tier of the Town of Lots of Point Pleasant, containing a half acre.

4. To my beloved daughter, Mary A. Eastham and to her children

m. no issue { Alice G. (?) Eastham and George David, 4

Single d. and any others here-
about 1 mo before he was in after born, all real estate except that hereinafter provided etc. remain to son-in-law above

5

1897

Special grant of \$5000 to his
grandson, George David Eastham
\$5000, when he becomes of age

7. One half a square acre to
be laid off as a burying
ground.

Said son-in-law (Prissy
C. Eastham to be executor
without bond
Date Feb. 20 1875

Will of Geo. Long.

Jan. 15, 1873.

Names his daughter
Ann Eliza Shelton, he
having previously given
her \$5000, now gives her
part of his lands oppositi
mo. of 13 mile Cr. on Kan. River
purchased of Geo. C. Washing
ton 556 a ~~556 a~~ 556 a
in whole track

He has many farms,
another daughter
Eveline C. Donillard

and another dau.

Sarah E. Morgan

He gives the latter more
lands and mentions the
will of his father Adam
Long.

Son, William A. Long

&

Son James W. Long

Try to find the will of
Adam Long. It does not seem
to be listed in Will Index
No. 1, where it should be.
(It is in Deed Book 9 p. 39.)

From above, it will be seen that
David Long

m. Lucinda

Their children were:

Mary A. Long m. Prusley C. Eastham

Children - at that time,
Alice G. Eastham
and

Geo. David Eastham

James E. King b. 1805
m. Henrietta C. Thacker,
of Albemarle Co. back
of Monticello, at Carters
Bridge.

I think James E. King
was a son or gr. son
of Joseph King

One King m. a Cash
" " m. a White

My gr. mother Shepherd
was a King before marriage
and her mother was a
white.

Her gr. mother was
Francis Cash all of
Fluvanna Co.

James E. ~~Black~~ Kings
Children: (Several d. in infancy)

Harvey King
m. Bettie Wilson of
Fenwanna or Albe
marle

Isaetta King
never m.

Thos. W. ^{March 4, 1844}
^{d. Feb. 28, 1828}
m. Catherine (Kale)

Shepherd
4 Children

Herbert.
m. Lula Spurlock
lives in Billie

Wallace
m. Ada Cooper of
Parkersburg
Richmond.

Ethel
m. Mason Long

Jim
Princess Turner
Richmond.

Will of Adam Long

Will Bk. G. p. 39

July 16, 1825

1st I, Adam Long, will and bequeath unto my wife Anna Long during her natural life, if she outlives me, one third part of everything which I may die possessed of and likewise two good feather beds together with suitable bedding for the same.

2nd - I do hereby will and bequeath unto my son George Long the plantation on which I now live containing six hundred and twenty five acres of land likewise four hundred acres I bought of Tappan Chamberline, one hundred acres I bought of Edward Yate and ninety seven acres of land I bought of John Newell. Likewise I give & bequeath unto him the said George Long, four black people namely William and Sally (William's wife), Howard and Henry.

That hundred acres of land
I bought of Isaac Newman
adjoining Jesse Hill, and four
hundred acres of land, ^{which} ~~my~~
father gave me adjoining that
land which I bought of Isaac
Newman, I want divided into
places, by a line running
through the middle, from
the river out to the back
line, and I do will ~~the~~ two
hundred and fifty acres off
the lower end being being
two hundred and fifty acres
of that land which my father
gave me and one hundred
acres which I bought of
John Hodd adjoining Thomas
Dolyn's land and two
hundred acres I bought of
William Stevett adjoining that
which I bought of John Hodd
and two hundred acres I
bought of Francis Everett,
and four black people name-
ly Anna and Mary Ann (I
child), Belinda and Morris

and two negroes to my son Isaac
Long.

I do lend the hundred acres
of land I bought of Isaac
Newman and one hundred
and fifty acres of land I
bought of which my father
gave me adjoining the same
which will bring it to the
line before mentioned and
two black girls namely Sally
which I bought of William
Lunceford and James and
all their increase and
the mill to my daughter
Elizabeth Long during her
life, and after her death,
I will it to her children,
but if she dies without a
child, then at her death
the land together with the
black people, are to revert
back to my sons George
and Isaac Long. the meaning
and intention of the last
clause is that if Elizabeth
Long dies without having

a living child to heir her
estate, then the same is to
revert to George and Isaac
Long

What land and money
is a coming from my father's
estate to me and is owing
to me out here I do will
to my son George and my
son Isaac Long.

I appoint my son George
Long executor to my will
and he is to pay the taxes
of what I give to my son
Isaac and others incident-
al charges until he shall
arrive to the age of eighteen
years, and to have the use
of the same until that time,
that is George is to have
the profits as above

Signed in the presence

J
Tr(?) Everett
Isaac Borans

John Kaufman J?

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At a court held for Mason
County the 1st day of October
1827

The last will and Testament
of Adam Long deceased was
presented in court and proven
by the oaths of Frances Everett
and John Canpmany witnesses
thereto and ordered to be
recorded.

Teste

William Sterrett

Nov term 1827

George Long an Ext. named
qualified and with Nathan
Long and John Cantrell
his security entered into
bond in the penalty of
\$13000

Teste

William Sterrett

Mason Co.
Long Marriages

Elizabeth Long
m. Washington Sterrett
April 1, 1830.
(1-20)

Nancy Long
m. Hiram Moore
March 23, 1838 (1-31)

Melinda Long,
m. Joseph Holden
Feb. 1837 (1-40)

Benji. Long
m. Mary Johnston
Nov. 4, 1819 (1-5)

Ben Long m. Lyda Evans
Aug. 20, 1827 (1-20)

Mary J. Long
m. Andrew Somerville
Nov. 2, 1848 (1-50?)

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Eveline E. Long ^{Kenton? K.?}
m. Simon E. Hrouillard
March 21, 1850 (2-1)

Mary M. Long
m. Hugh Brown (2-4)
April 10, 1857

✓ Elizabeth Long
m. Jonah Arrington
(2-3)

✓ Elizabeth Long
m. Wm Brown (2-5)
Feb. 6, 1854

✓ ✓ Margaret A. Long
m. Jas. C. Rice (2-7)

37 X 31 Dec. 4, 1853
He single. She
saw, Ann, & Nancy George
Ann E. Long m. Merlin Long
Dec. 22, 1856 (2-9)
(Balance blotted out)

✓ Amanda C. Long
m. Joseph Fletcher (2-10)
Aug. 12, 1857

Louisa Long
m. ~~Elizabeth J. Kay~~
m. Ansel A. Caldwell
Dec. 13, 1858 (2-4)

David Long
m. Nancy Holly
March 5, 1840 (1-32½)

Gideon Long
m. Nancy Dudley
Jan. 15, 1841
(1-33)

✓✓ Isaac Long
m. Margaret Ann
George
Dec. 1840 (1-34)

Charles Long
m. Caroline Reyburn
Aug. 22, 1844 (1-45)

^{Strawder}
Strawder Long (Strawther)

m. Caroline Burke (Burke?)

Sept. 31, 1849 (1-50)

Edmund Long

m. Rebecca Brown

Nov. 3, 1857 (2-2)

Benj Long

m. Sarah A. Harris

Jan. 12, 1853 (2-3)

Jackson Long

m. Jane A. Somerville

Feb. 20, 54 (2-5)

Martin Long

m. Ann E. Long ^{Wife (Eliza)}

Dec. 22, 1856 (2-⁵/₄)

By W. George

27? & 20

He son of Nathaniel & Maria
She dau. Geo. & Emily

Mary A. Long

m. Pressley C Eastham

Jan. 25, 1860 (2-13)

Lucinda Long

m. Robt. C. Hannah

Sept. 23, 1862 (3-80)

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Wm. A. Long

m. Savina Cyers

May 4, 1858 (2-11)

Geo. W. Long

m. Mary C. Withers

Nov. 21, 1859 (2-13)

Elizabeth E. Long

m. H. F. Spindle

Oct. 25, 1876 (8-405)

James M. Long

m. America S. Darnell

Oct. 19, 1867

(5-97)

John Long

m. Barbara S. Patterson

June 25, 1871 (7-98)

Isabel Long

m. Wm. C. McIntosh

July 3, 1878

(9-284)

Martha J. Long
m. James M. Needham
Feb. 6, 1879
(10-51)

Nancy E. Long
m. Lewis D. Allen
July 21, 1879
(10-101)

Ellen V. Long
m. Samuel A. Smith
April 21, 1880
(10-243)

Benj. F. Long
m. Melinda J. McCloud
Oct. 15, 1873
(8-42)

James M. Long
m. Mary J. Hogg
April 3, 1877
(9-57)

Eva K. Long
m. Arthur R. Rosen
berger
April 26, 1883
(11-330)

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Wm. G. Long.
m. Mary B. Scott
Dec 9, 1881 (11-65)

Mary C. Long
m. Geo. W. Donahoe
July 21, 1886
(12-359)

Catherine R. Long
m. Geo. A. Compson
April 8, 1888 (5-204)

Ella Long
m. J. C. Reisinger
April 20, 1889
(5-386)

Robt. F. Long
m. Mary E. Sullon
(Lullon?) Jan. 14, 1886,
(12-280)

Jno. Long.
m. Elizabeth Clemens
Aug. 8, 1886
(12-371)

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Mary E. Long
m. S. G. Wilbers (Nithers?)
Aug. 7, 1890 (5-596)

Fannie Long
m. Wm. H. H. Gardner
March 22, 1892
(6-309)

Mary Long
m. P. L. Christ
May 19, 1892 (338)

(John G. Aten Jr. Pr. Pleasant,
Clerk.) Kellan V. Whaley

Ida H.

Sarah H. Long,
m. Gilbert Harnsburger
Aug. 21, 1901
(9-392.)

Julia M. Long
m. William P. Day
Feb. 23, 1903 (10-247)

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Will of Strother Long

Will Bk. A p. 112

May 18, 1849

In the name of God Amen,
I Nathan Long of "Masson County
and State of Virginia", states
he is in his usual good ^{mind?} health

Wife, Maria Long, $\frac{1}{3}$ part
of all lands during her
natural life. Same as
to his slaves. All his
pers. property here (money,
debts, horses, etc., house-
hold & kitchen furniture.
All rents from lands,
during his children's
minority. After 21, they
to have their share
of lands, except mother's
dowry.

Son, Noah Long - Land
on which he now
resides - ~~see~~ 160 A.,
on Kanawha River,
purchased from Philip
Slaughter, in the divis-
ion made between the
heirs of my brother Adam
Long and myself.
Also my tract of 150a.,
lying on the Kan. in
Putnam Co.

the same purchased of morton Brown
Also another tract ady. above and
purchased of W. H. Rodgers, provid-
ed he is to give at all times
a road through the land to
my daughter, Maria Long
and her heirs and assigns
to the back land hereinafter
mentioned and devised to her
subject, however, to the mother's
dower right.

To my dau.,

Maliuda Holden, late wife
of Joseph Holden, deid.,
to her and her heirs, etc.,
6 lots in Ravenswood
Nos. on map, as 5, 6,
25, 26, 27, & 28, with all
buildings and improve-
ments thereon, and
also land on Sand Cr.,
purchased from Geo. Haud-
shaw - 45 acres.

To my dau.

Nancy Maxen, now the wife
of Hiram Maxen, my
lot, in the town of
Gallipolis Ohio, No. 85,
with improvements, etc.

To my son
Reuben Long, tract on Ohio R.,
in Mason Co. 447 a., sub-
ject to dower right, etc.

To my dau.,
Maria Long, Tract in Putnam
Co., on Kanawha River
250 a., purchased of
Francis McCown, subject
to dower claim. Also
his female slave named
Sarah, with increase, etc.
Also, a right of road
way through the tract
wherebefore given to
Noah Long.

To my son Martin Long, 200 a.,
part of the tract on
which I now live to
be taken off of the lower
end of said land,
the division line to
be run in such manner
as to give the same
distance on the Kan-
awha river as on the
back line of said tract
Also my tract of 60 a.,
purchased of John
Kaufman

Also my tract of 400 a., on
Nine Mile, a branch of Kan.
river, the same purchased
from William Luceford and
~~Also my tract of 400 a.,~~
subject to mother's dower.

To my son,
Nathan Long,

All the residue of
the land I now live on
not contained in the di-
vision heretofore mentioned,
to Martin Long — 275
a., including the orchard
and home buildings, sub-
ject however, to his mother's
dower, etc., I also bequeath
to him the following
named slaves:

Mary, Isaac, Peter, and
Lucy, and the future
increase of said females,
subject to mother's
dower.

To sons Martin Long and
Nathan Long, as trustees?
in common, my tract of
land purchased of Roland
B. (Loudsey?) 360 a.; also
also tract purchased of
Cary Hopson — 349 a.

Should any part thereof be lost
by a better title, they are
to sustain the loss without
any reversion on my estate.

Wife Maria Long to be
sole executrix.

Property being free of
debts, she not to give
bond, and no appraise-
ment to be made.

Witnesses

William Sterrett

George Long.

Jan. 19, 1855.

In a codicil he states
that since above was made
his wife Maria Long has died
making it necessary to make
a new apportionment. There-
fore:

1. To dau. Maria, certain
slaves.

2. " son Reuben - slaves

3. To son Nathaniel slaves,
stock, household uten-
sils, etc.

Wm Sterrett
had died &

Washington
Sterrett &

Seco. Long. Witnesses.

Other provisions

Witnesses

J. H. Couch
Emily Long.

Recorded

June 4, 1855.

Will of Gideon H. Long

Date - Oct. 23, 1846

Wife Nancy Long.

Recorded May 3, 1847.

Wife Nancy to have entire estate, real and personal until youngest child becomes of full age. (If she should live so long a widow) then to have her dower set off to her, and balance to be equally divided among his children:

Elizabeth

James

Philip

Jonas?

Caroline, to them and their children, if they should have any. If they have no issue, same to pass to their brothers or legal representatives in equal proportion.

Wife to live on the farm and after supporting the ^{family} children and educating the children, proceeds of farm to be put on interest & remain so until all children are of lawful age.

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If slaves Solomon and Addison continue to serve faithfully wife and children until the youngest child is of full age, to be free and go where they please, etc.

Wife to be sole executrix if she continues to be his widow. If she should "intermarry with another man", court to appl. another executor or executrix.

Witnesses

Charles Clendenin

Nicholas Henry

(Oct 23, 1846) Eideon H. Long

Struther Long (He spelled
Will in "Stranther")

Dated July 25, 1878

Recorded Oct. 9, 1878

Left everything to his
beloved wife Caroline Long.

He signed by mark

He m. Caroline Burk

Sept. 31, 1849

Deed Bk. 9 p. 259

Oct. 7, 1834. Jonas (Jonas) Long, deeds to his son Isaac, a moiety of a tract of land on Mercur's Bottom, opposite Gallipolis, for \$500, etc. & for love and affection, & a lease, etc. conveyed to said Jonas Long by Charles Lewis & wife Julia G. Lewis Feb. 6, 1808, the part intended to be the lower end of said tract and certain negroes, etc. If Isaac Long should die before Gideon Long, his brother ~~then~~ without issue then said land slaves, etc. to revert to Gideon Long free from any claims of his other brothers - David or Philip Long. If Isaac leaves children or a wife - then this deed not operative to said Gideon, etc.

Witnesses

Wm. Sterratt

Wm S. " "

Benj. H. Sterratt.

Will of Martin Long.

Oct. 20, 1866.

Recorded Jan. 16, 1867.

To wife Ann ~~E~~^E Long - for
natural life $\frac{1}{3}$ of all
property real, personal,
and mixed

To son, Charles K. Long

To dau. Anna G. Long
all land & pers. & mixed
property in State of Ind
IANA.

Both to be subject
to devise to wife, she
to manage all during
the minority of the chil-
dren.

Will of Alex. Long.

Of Robison Dist., Mason Co., Farmer.

Wife Catherine Long to have
all lands her natural life,
dispose of all household property,
stock etc., as she may wish

After her death James
M. Long to have same

To four sons

David

Jackson

Reuben

Joseph, $\frac{2}{3}$ of

The remainder of my pers.
property - money, bonds,
claims, etc., to be equally
divided

Remainder to daus.
equally among

Mary Brown

Elizabeth "

Emily "

Lucinda Hannahs

Catherine Johnson &
the heirs of

Caroline Johnson, George
Cora & Catherine

but these last named shall ¹⁵⁴
have no more than their
mother would have obtained
had she lived, that is the
one sixth part of the one
third of my personal property.

Son James M. Long &

Calherine Long, Executors,

Jan. 22, 1874

Recorded April 24, 1882

Will of Lucinda Long

July 7, 1877.

To my son-in-law, Pressley C. Eastham, all the estate devised from my husband's Will, David Long, dec'd.

My dau. Mary A Eastham, during her natural life, the interest & profits from same. she & her husband to have right of disposal, etc.

After her death, same to go to my gr. children:

Alice L. Eastham &

Geo D. " "

& after their death, to their heirs.

If both gr. children die without heirs living at their death or born at nine mos. after their deaths, then $\frac{3}{4}$ to go to my bro. Albert G. Eastham, if living. If not, then to his children.

The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ to my nephew John Greene Newman

Son-in-law Pressley C. Eastham, Executor.

Will of Melita Long
Will Bk. 3 p. 10,

March 24, 1896 -

Leaves all to her
beloved mother.

W. H. Hogg, Executor

Witnesses

(H) H. L. Knight

Susan F. "

Recorded Sept. 8, 1896

Will of C. C. Long^{d.} v.
Will Bk. 6. p. Oct. 27, 1930.
J. C. Long of Ambrosia,
Mason Co.
Leaves all to wife
Maude M. Long

Will of Mary F. Long 1934?
Probably recorded in Cabell
Co. She had property at
5-35 - 5th Ave., Huntington.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ to trustees of gr. son,
Howard A. Long
 $\frac{1}{3}$ to dau. Kathryn L. Robey
 $\frac{1}{3}$ " " Lucy L. Anderson.

Will of Wm. A. Long

Sept. 10, 1891

Wife Sarah J. Long for
life the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of 610a,
my home farm, same con-
veyed by Isaac Ruffner &
wife to my father Geo. Long,
in fee simple, by deed
of Jan. 18, 1853, Deed Bk. 14,
p. 357 (See)

For further identifi-
cation of said tract, of 610a,
is mentioned in the deed
of 400 a., to me in fee
simple from Geo. Long,
dated March 4, 1871
(Deed Bk 24 p. 1512) to
which reference is made.

Also 200 a., in deed
from Isaac Long, Oct. 2,
1860, Deed Bk. 17 p. 310-11.

Also 400 a. more or
less from Nathan Long &
wife to me, dated Sept. 2,
13, 1865, (Deed Bk 19 p. 255-)

(Also other lands and
pers. property, to my wife,

Son Wm. Mason Long.

\$2000, and much pers. property
mentions 3 daus. by 1st
wife -

Emily Elizabeth Spudde

Evaluate Kirk Rosenberger

Sarvna Alice Ford

He also owned land in
Putnam Co. and in
Ingham Co., Illinois.

It seems from above that
Wm. A. Long had three daus.
by 1st wife & Mason Long
by 2nd wife.

Deaths Mason Co. 1853-1865.
Long Mary Loug, Dec. 27, 1853⁶ p. 2 ✓
Nov. 5, 1853³ of Typhoid at 17-1-15
Dan. Noah & Nancy Loug.
Rept. Nancy Loug.

Mariah Loug July 15, 1854 p. 3. ✓
b. Shenandoah Co wife of Nathan Loug, of
Pa. cholera at 63-11-25.

Dan. John & Ann Caughman
George Loug Dec. 1855⁵ p. 4 ✓
b. Jan. 1854 at 14-10-13
of Typhoid. Son of David
& Lucinda Loug School boy

Nathan Loug May 21, 1855, p. 6
at 40-8-10. Son of
Philip & Elizabeth b.
Shenandoah Co

Mary Loug Dec. 27, 1855 p. 7
of Croup at 1-11-1 Dan.
Amy & S. Loug

Martha Matilda Jane Loug Dec. 30, 58 p.
of Croup, etc. See above
See

Philip Loug April 15, 1860
of Delirium Tremens at p. 1,
29 Son of Joseph & Catherine
Loug

Fanny Florilla Loug
Nov. 1, 1861 p. 20
of debility, at 14 p. 2 moor
Dan. Drauther Loug

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James Robert Long Oct. 1861 p. 20
at 7. Son of Charles &
Caroline Long.

Hugh Long, Feb. 13, 1862 p. 23.
of Dropsicum. Son of
Mathias & Bessie Long.

Andrew J. Long
March 9, 1865 p. 25
at 22. Son of Mathias
& B. Long. b. in Ohio.
Soldier. Rpt by Mathias L.

Ann Long, March 10, 1865
Place of birth not known p. 25
of old age at 83-10-7
Born Eastern Va. James
Long, gr. son

Emily N. Long

Aug. 15, 1865 p. 25
of Chlorosis, at 55-9-22
Daughter of W. & Agnes
Surrett wife of Geo
Long. James Long, Son

Morgan Marriages

Hiram Thornlove

m. Margaret F. Morgan

23 & 20, both single,

Nov. 8, 1863. She b.

Armstrong Co. Va. He

son of John & Susannah

Thornlove. She dau. of

a few others Samuel N. & Susannah Morgan

Will of David Long

Date

Wife Lucinda \$4000, etc.

Son-in-law Pressly

C. Eastham.

Dau. Mary A. Eastham

& her children

Alice & Eastham

& George David "

He set aside a burying ground, seemed to be well-to-do.

(Will Bk 4 p. 194 gives will of Wm W. Long date - 1906)

Joseph Long - Oct. 4, 1849

Wife Catherine

Also sons

Edward &

Philip Long

Dau. Louisa

Son Charles & Edmund Exec.

Dau. Marianne wife of

Andrew Somerville

He expressed full confidence in executors. Son Granther Long (Had given land in Mex Co. Or)