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Journal

Germanna Descendants and the Civil War

The Missourian Peter Holtzclaw And the Battle of Big Black River

By Dwayne Holtzclaw

Peter Lycurgus Holtzclaw was born on 5 February 1842, in Clay County, Missouri. He was the son of Peter Holtzclaw, who had been born in 1802 in Fayette County, Kentucky, and Elizabeth Duncan, who had been born in 1810 in Bourbon County, Kentucky.



Peter Lycurgus Holtzclaw

Peter descended from a line of Holtzclaw men beginning with the 1714 immigrant, Hans Jacob Holtzclaw, his son John (Johannes), and John's son, Joseph. Joseph's son, Archibald, was Peter's grandfather. Archibald was a lawyer who migrated from Fayette County, KY, to Clay County in 1825, one of its earliest settlers. Peter's father, Peter Sr., had been a 1st Lieutenant in the Missouri State Guard in 1838, fighting in the Missouri Mormon War under the command of Alexander William Doniphan.

Peter and his brothers, Rice Hugh Holtzclaw and Franklin Holtzclaw, lost their father on 24 April 1855, when Peter was just age 13. By the time of the Civil War, Peter and his brothers had, like their father, served in the Missouri State Guard/Militia, and they were mustered into the Confederate Army on 25 February 1862, in Springfield, Missouri. In Peter's service record, it states that he is 20 years old, but he really did not turn 20, until 5 February 1862.

The President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, did not see the importance of Missouri's strategic location controlling the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. But the Union did recognize it and sent Federal troops, who captured the St. Louis Arsenal, one of the largest Arsenals in the country, and imposed Martial Law on Missouri citizens.

The loyalties of the Missourians were divided. Missouri sent between 31,000-40,000 soldiers to

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MISSOURI SOLDIERS (1861-1865) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES														
HOLTZCLAW		PETER L. (Age 20)		Pvt.										
SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	RANK												
Co. "D", 3d Mo. Batt'n. Cav. Vol. C.S.A. (Capt. Furnish)														
SERVICE														
Jan. 25, 1862	Springfield, Mo.													
DATE ENLISTED		PLACE OF ENLISTMENT												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">DATE</th> <th style="width: 20%;">PLACE</th> <th style="width: 20%;">KILLED</th> <th style="width: 20%;">PAROLED</th> <th style="width: 20%;">DISCHARGED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="height: 100px;"> <p>CONFIRMATION OF RECORD:</p> <p>Served in M.S.G. in Gen. Price's Escort. Battles: Lexington, Sugar Creek, Elk Horn, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth Hatchie Bridge, Bakers Creek, Big Black, Where captured. Took the oath.</p> <p>Muster Roll on file Adj. Gen. Office--Jefferson City, Mo.</p> <p>Nat. Clay Co., Mo. Res. Smithville, Mo.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					DATE	PLACE	KILLED	PAROLED	DISCHARGED	<p>CONFIRMATION OF RECORD:</p> <p>Served in M.S.G. in Gen. Price's Escort. Battles: Lexington, Sugar Creek, Elk Horn, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth Hatchie Bridge, Bakers Creek, Big Black, Where captured. Took the oath.</p> <p>Muster Roll on file Adj. Gen. Office--Jefferson City, Mo.</p> <p>Nat. Clay Co., Mo. Res. Smithville, Mo.</p>				
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fight for the Confederacy, losing 6,519 men to casualties. Missouri also sent 109,000 men to fight for the Union, losing 14,000 men. These facts and the following information is principally taken from the fine work of Phil Gottschalk's book *In Deadly Earnest, The History of the First Missouri Brigades*,¹ Comprising the "backbone" of the Union Army in Missouri were the 50,000 German immigrants who had arrived in St. Louis after the failed German Revolution of 1848. Many were well trained soldiers, like the former "Minister of War" in Germany, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel. Sigel, after being routed by the "Missourians" in the "Battle of Carthage" (Missouri), 16 days before the "Battle of Bull Run" in Virginia, stated that the "Missourians," properly trained, and worked up, would make the finest soldiers in the world!

During the Civil War, Missouri endured the greatest number of battles and skirmishes of any state, except Virginia and Tennessee. Peter fought in many crucial battles, in the new "Army of the West." He was part of the 3rd Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, (dismounted).²

The obituary of Peter's older brother Rice,³ published in the Smithville, MO, newspaper, states

¹ Gottschalk, Phil, *In Deadly Earnest, The History of the First Missouri Brigades* (Missouri River Press, 1992)

² <http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/soldiers/results.asp?txtName=holtzclaw&selConflict=All&txtUnit=&rbBranch=all>

³ *The Smithville Democrat*, Smithville, MO, abt. 15 June 1915, exact date of publication uncertain.

Editorial Board: Suzanne Matson, Virginia Nuta, Michael L. Oddenino

Editorial Goal: Information about our ancestors of the First and Second Germanna Colonies, and Alexander Spotswood. Contact Virginia Nuta at vrnuta@verizon.net with inquiries or proposed articles. We welcome them!

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that Rice enlisted in the company of his cousin, Theo. Duncan, and afterwards, in the Cavalry with Col. Elijah Gates (1st, Missouri, Volunteer Cavalry, C.S.A.). Peter is likely to have done the same, and moved to the 3rd company which was consolidated with the 1st under Elijah Gates, who was from Western Missouri also (Buchanan County). Rice's service record states that he is 30 years old. He was 32, when he was mustered into service on the same date as Peter, 25 Jan. 1862.

By 16 May 1863, and after several mistakes by commanders of the Confederate Army, things were about to get bad for Peter Holtzclaw, and brother Rice.



Rice Hugh Holtzclaw, and wife, Angeline Elizabeth (Betty) Burdette

On the night of 16 May 1863, Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton gave orders to Brigadier Gen. John C. Vaughn to man a fortified line, on the east bank of the Big Black River in Mississippi near Vicksburg. Cockrell's, and Green's brigades were ordered to help Vaughn's brigade defend the bridge. Vaughn's Brigade had not been engaged in battle at "Bakers Creek (Champion Hill); therefore, Vaughn's men were fresh. Pemberton believed he could depend on the Missouri troops, under their gallant leaders Cockrell and Green.

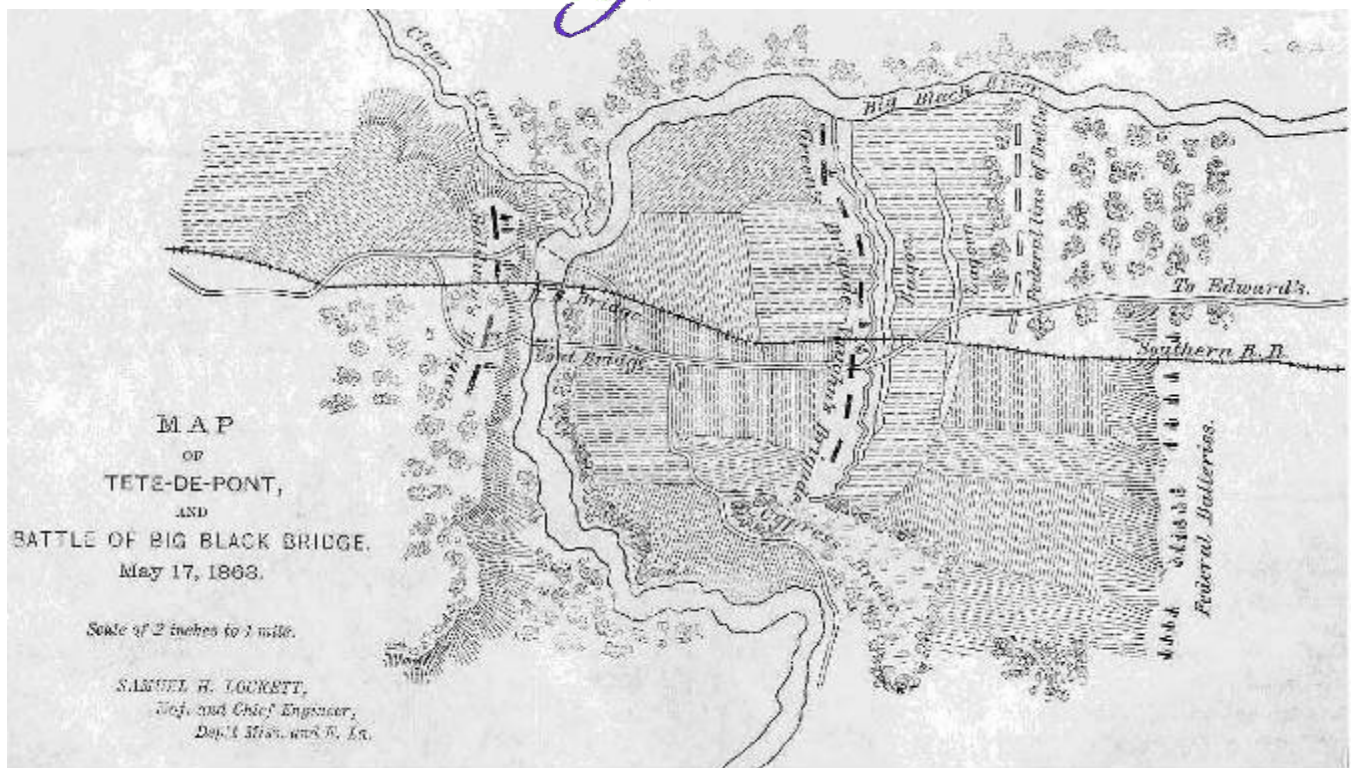
Peter Holtzclaw was with Green, as well as his brother Rice. Pemberton was correct, in his assumption about Cockrell and Green, but disastrously mistaken about Vaughn.

There were two bridges, across the "Big Black River," one a Rail Road Bridge, and the other a makeshift bridge, by mooring the steamship "Dot" on the bank, as a floating bridge across the river. On the left of the Confederate line were Green's Arkansas and Missouri troops, including Peter Holtzclaw. The center was manned by Vaughn's Tennessee and Mississippi troops while the right was manned by Cockrell's Missourians. Vaughn's reinforced brigades included the 60th Tennessee, of Capt. J.W. Bachman, the 61st Tennessee of Lt. Col. James G. Rose, the 62nd Tennessee of Col. John A. Rowan, the 4th Mississippi of Capt. Tom P. Nelson, and four cannon of battery A, 1st Mississippi light artillery.

For some unexplained reason, all of the horses were sent to the other side of the river to the west bank, along with cannon. Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen knew that Vaughn's regiments, conscripted from East Tennessee, an area politically sympathetic to the Union, and containing men with little training, might prove unreliable. He did not think the center of the line would be attacked, because it was the strongest point, and was protected by waist deep water, and had an abatis (trees fallen) in front of their earthworks. Pemberton's fear was being flanked at other points on the river.

Bowen was somewhat surprised that the initial Federal deployment had taken place opposite his center and left. He immediately recalled Col. Elijah Gates 1st Missouri, Volunteer Cavalry, from the west bank of the river, to strengthen Green's sector on the left. Now you have the 1st and 3rd Cavalry, with their horses on the other side of the river, dismounted.

Green's men understood that a break through the center of the line meant they would be cut off from both bridges. Every Rebel knew that there were slightly less than half as many men in their lines, as the numbers of men already confronting them, and more were soon to arrive. It was a massive buildup of Union support. Maj. S.B. Lockett, inspecting the Confederate line, saw signs of unsteadiness in the men, and reported the fact to Gen. Pemberton. Orders were received to destroy the bridges. Fence rails, and loose cotton was saturated with turpentine were piled upon the Rail Road bridge, and a barrel of spirits of turpentine placed on the Steamer "Dot." The Rebels saw the prepa-



rations, and worried about being stranded. Looking across the bayou, Mike Lawler, a former Illinois Congressman and leader of a Union unit, had four Regiments on the extreme Federal right near the river. Lawler was supposed to probe his enemy's position, with one Regiment, but decided to use all four. He adopted an unusual tactic, instead of attacking on a broad front, in the usual manner, he formed his Regiments, in a long straight column of battalions, and arranged them on a front, so his brigade would strike the fortified Confederate line like a battering ram. Lawler ordered his men to keep moving until they were on top of the fortifications. After the order to "Fix Bayonets" he spurred his horse, and bellowed "Forward." His men roared out of the woods, surprising Gates' men, as they dashed in front of them to the center of their fortifications to strike the center of the Rebel lines. A newspaper correspondent watching this charge take place, said this was the most perilous, and ludicrous, charge he had witnessed during the war. When the Union soldiers got to the abatis (felled trees), Lawler's men paused long enough to deliver a thundering volley in the faces of the 61st Tennessee. That one volley caused nearly all of the Tennessee conscripts to throw down their guns, and flee for the bridges. The few who remained pulled cotton from the parapets and tied it to ramrods as a makeshift white surrender flags. Pouring through the center of the Confederate lines, the Federals wheeled to the right, and cut off Green's brigade, still holding the works north of the penetration, and then wheeled to the left and cut off Cockrell's brigade still holding the works south of the large gap left by Vaughn's fleeing conscripts. The Missourians, their horses across the river and the bridges burning, had nowhere to go.

The Missourians were the last to leave. One officer and two enlisted men were killed, nine were wounded, and 46 officers and 427 enlisted men were "missing." Green's men, along with Peter Holtzclaw, his brother Rice, and even Elijah Gates, became prisoners of war. Three days later after this debacle, Gates and a few of his men escaped. Peter and Rice Holtzclaw would be prisoners until March of 1864. They were released after signing an Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

Dwayne Holtzclaw lives in Clay County, Missouri, and he is the great-great-grandson of Rice Hugh Holtzclaw, and a nephew of Peter and Franklin Holtzclaw. He is very passionate about our country's early History, and especially interested when it pertains to his family!

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding to submit the following report of the action of the Second Brigade at the battle of Baker's Creek on May 16 last:.....(reports on prior battles).....
.....Just after sunrise the 17th, I was ordered by General Green to put my men under arms and be ready to move to the east side of the river. In a few minutes I started. General Green accompanied me. The firing was then going on between the men who occupied the ditches that night and the enemy's skirmishers. We crossed over the bridge and moved up the river about half a mile. Here General Green halted and ordered me to move 400 or 500 yards higher up the river, and take my position in some rifle-pits next to the river, on the left of the line of battle, which we did at once. We commenced a heavy skirmish with the enemy. Here my horse received a very bad wound in the face, which brought him to the ground. I then went in the ditches myself. We skirmished with the enemy for about an hour before they made the charge. They formed their men on the river in the timber where we could not see them. They brought their men out by the right flank in column of fours about 140 yards in front of my regiment at a double-quick, Colonel [W. 11.] Kinsman's regiment (Twenty-third Iowa, General Lawler's brigade) leading the charge. I then opened a most terrific fire upon them, and kept it up until the brigade had passed out of my sight behind a grove of timber that stood immediately on my right. They moved so as to strike the ditches occupied by General Vaughn's brigade, so I am informed. I do not know whose troops were there, but it was immediately on the right of Green's brigade. After they had passed me, I listened for our men to open a heavy volley on my right and drive the enemy back. Upon not hearing any firing on the right, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel [George W.] Law to mount his horse and go to General Green and know whether the center was holding their position or not. Colonel Law returned in a few minutes, and said that General Green ordered me to fall back. I did so at

once. After I had got back below the bend of the river, I discovered that they had crossed the ditches and were between me and the bridge. My lieutenant-colonel, being mounted, thought he could make his escape, and did so with the loss of the left arm. I told my men to swim the river. They all took the river except about 90 officers and men. One or two of my men were drowned in trying to swim the river. The officers and men who could not swim pleaded so hard for me to stay with them that I gave way to them, and we were all captured. I remained with the enemy three days and made my escape. I cannot give any account of anything that transpired after this until after the fall of Vicksburg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH GATES,
Colonel
First-Missouri Cavalry

Taken from <http://www.battleofchampionhill.org/gates.htm>

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Cass
Township Baker Creek
Village Greenwood
City Greenwood

Registration District No. 397 File No. 44945-2
Primary Registration District No. 4234 Registered No. 55751

2 FULL NAME Peter L. Holtzclaw

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Male 4 COLOR OR RACE White 5 SINGLE Married 6 DATE OF BIRTH Feb 5 1842
7 AGE 77 yrs. 10 mos. 9 ds. 8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Retired Farmer
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)

9 BIRTHPLACE (City or town, State or foreign country) Clay Co MO.

10 NAME OF FATHER Peter Holtzclaw
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) Kentucky
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Elizabeth
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (City or town, State or foreign country) Kentucky

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
(Informant) George Holtzclaw
(Address) Greenwood ms

15 Filed 12-30 1918 H. J. Deane Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH 12 26 1918
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from 12-26 1918 to 12-26 1918
that I last saw him alive on 12-26 1918
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 11 Am.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Pneumonia (Bronch)
1977
1602
91
(Duration) yrs. mos. ds.
CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) Old age
(Signed) H. J. Deane M. D.
12-30 1918 (Address) Greenwood ms
18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents)
At place of death yrs. mos. ds. In the State yrs. mos. ds.
Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?
Former or usual residence.
19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Greenwood MO DATE OF BURIAL Dec 29 1918
20 SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR H. J. Deane ADDRESS Greenwood ms

Death Certificate, Peter L. Holtzclaw, Cass County, MO, 12 Dec. 1918.

Peter L. Holtzclaw

Confederate, Yankee, or Both?

By Suzanne Collins Matson

Peter Lycurgus
Holtzclaw,
B. Feb. 5, 1842,
Clay Co., MO;
Son of Peter
Holtzclaw and
Elizabeth Duncan.
m. Mary Dougherty
29 Dec. 1866. Chil-
dren Thomas, Tay-
lor, Guy, Gertrude.
d. 26 Dec. 1918,
Cass Co., MO.

The Civil War brought down untold misery on many people in the not-so-united States. No single group suffered more than the common soldier both for the North and the South. Add to the soldier's everyday sufferings the additional hardships of illness, coupled with being a prisoner of war, and you have a recipe for difficult times that few of us will ever be able to appreciate. Let's take a look at one such Germanna Civil War soldier, Peter L. Holtzclaw.

Military records relating to the Confederacy indicate that Peter L. Holtzclaw, private in Company D, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States of America, was captured at the Battle of Big Black River near Vicksburg, Mississippi, on May 17, 1863, and sent to Memphis, Tennessee, on May 25, 1863.¹ Having been received at Fort Delaware, Maryland, on June 18, 1863, Peter was sent to City Point, Virginia, for exchange in July, 1863.² Apparently the exchange did not occur, because Peter Holtzclaw was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, in September of that same year.

An individual named P. Holtzclaw was admitted to Hammond General Hospital from the prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, on December 29, 1863, and remained there until March 14, 1864, when he "returned to active duty."³ The precise meaning of the phrase "returned to active duty" is unknown since Peter's status was unclear.

At the time of his admission, he was listed as a private in Company D, 3rd Missouri Cavalry.⁴ Located at the very end of Point Lookout between the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay,

Hammond General Hospital was constructed in 1862 and opened in August of the same year to treat wounded and sick Union soldiers.

The Union prison, located about ½ mile north east of Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout, was built after the Battle of Gettysburg and opened August 1, 1863. Point Lookout, a Union prison for captured Confederate soldiers and officers,⁵ was built after the Battle

of Gettysburg and opened August 1, 1863. Point Lookout received wounded Confederates from all points of conflict.

Sanitation in the military camps was poor at best, worse in prison camps, and far more men died

The evidence suggests that Peter Holtzclaw or P. Holtzclaw had a change of heart while in the military prison at Point Lookout.

¹ Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Missouri, digital images, *Footnote.com* (<http://www.footnote.com> : accessed 19 June 2011), compiled service record for Peter L. Holtzclaw; citing "Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903-1927, documenting the period 1861-1865; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 109, M 322; National Archives-College Park, College Park, Maryland.

² *Ibid.*

³ Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Missouri, database, *Footnote.com* (<http://www.footnote.com> : accessed 19 June 2011), entry for P. Holtzclaw, admitted to hospital 29 December 1863; citing "Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Volunteer Organizations During the American Civil War, Compiled 1890-1912, documenting the period 1861-1866; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 94, M405; National Archives-College Park, College Park Maryland.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ The official name of the Union prison for Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout was Camp Hoffman, although the name was seldom used in official military documents or in the press.

from disease than from injuries inflicted in battle during the Civil War. Stating that he had been sick for six months, P. Holtzclaw was diagnosed with chronic diarrhea⁶ and bronchitis.⁷ The brief one page medical list provides a short summary of his illnesses and the respective treatments. When he

was first admitted to the hospital, he was given Dover's powder and ipecac expectorant, a traditional medicine given to treat colds and fevers, to induce sweating to cure his cold.⁸ While ipecac is still in use in the form of syrup as an emetic, Dover's powder (opium and potassium sulfate) is no longer in use due to the development of far more effective treatments.

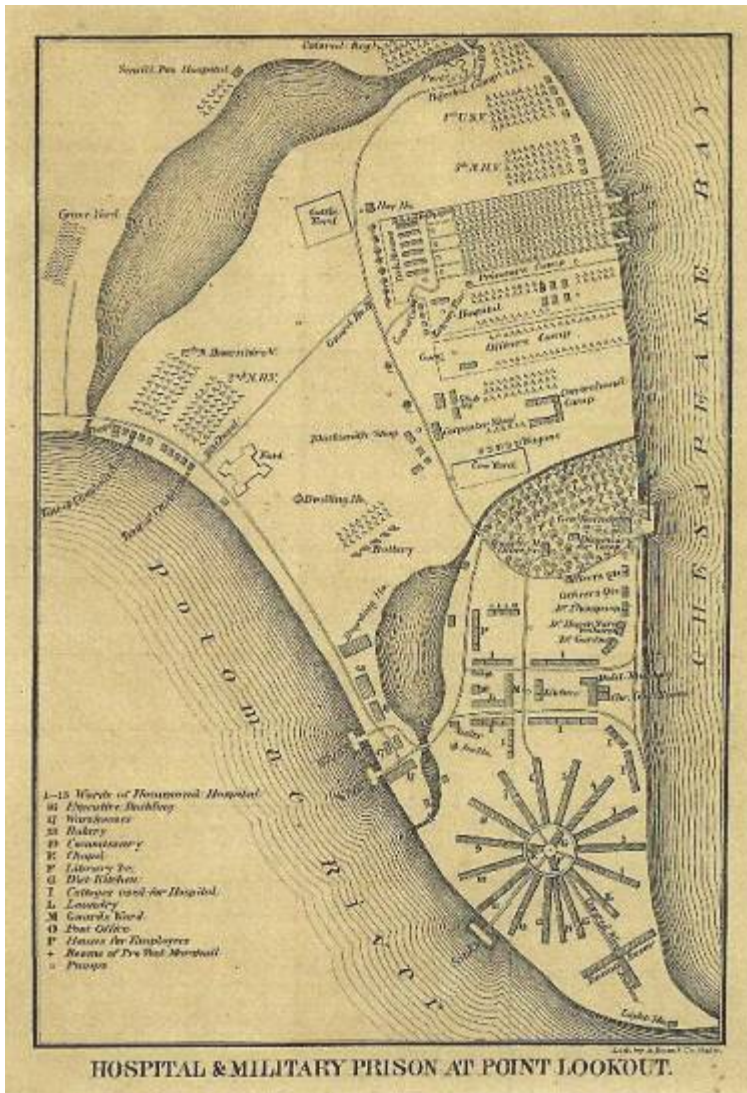
Most of the medications given to P. Holtzclaw contained opium. The opium of the 1860's was approximately one half the strength of the present day synthetically prepared drugs derived from opium. Opium in its raw form contains primarily morphine, codeine, thebaine, papaverine and noscapine. The notion that there were no anesthetics during the Civil War is not true as the widespread use of opium and chloroform attest. While there may have been occasions where a soldier had to "bite the bullet" without a pain killer, this was more the exception than the rule in military hospitals.

He was next treated with tincture of chloride of iron which was mixed with muriatic acid and alcohol as a tonic to improve his appetite.⁹ Muriatic acid is highly corrosive and unstable in certain situations. The amount of muriatic acid administered is not reflected in the records, but any such use would be considered highly problematic today. The next treatment tried was a mixture of tincture of opium, wine of antimony and syrup of squills to treat diarrhea and bronchitis. Antimony is a toxic metallic element used at that time to increase the potency of other medications; it is no longer used for that purpose. Squill is the bulb of the sea onion and was used primarily as an expectorant. This particular treatment sounds especially unpleasant to even contemplate, much less to ingest.

This medicinal "cocktail" consisted of opium mixed with alcohol, antimony and potassium tartrate in white wine fortified by alcohol, and sliced dried squill mixed with alcohol. We will leave to your imagination the flavor of this orally administered

medication. Medical schools today would be horrified at many of the "treatments" given to "help" the Civil War soldier.

The final treatment given (and possibly the successful one) was Fowler's solution with tincture



Civil War Treasures from the New York Historical Society, [nbnymc/ae00011]. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammen/ndlpcoop/nbihtml/cvnybshome.html> : Accessed 9 August 2011.

⁶ Chronic diarrhea was a catchall diagnosis for illnesses ranging from food poisoning to dysentery. Dysentery was also often referred to as the bloody flux.

⁷ Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Missouri, database, Footnote.com (<http://www.footnote.com> : accessed 19 June 2011), entry for P. Holtzclaw, admitted to hospital 29 December 1863; citing "Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Volunteer Organizations During the American Civil War, Compiled 1890-1912, documenting the period 1861-1866; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 94, M405; National Archives-College Park, College Park Maryland.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

MEDICAL DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

Word 1, Bed Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout Md
 Name P. Holtzclaw, Age 39, Rank Private, Co. D, Regiment 3rd Mo Cav
 Disease or Injury, Chronic Diarrhea
 Result, Cured DATE OF Discharge
 (Name of attending Medical Officer.) Geo Johnson
 Admission, December 29, 1863
 Return to duty, cured, March 14, 64
 Furlough,
 Discharge from service,
 Transfer to another Hospital,
 Death,

NOTE.—When a patient is first received into a General Hospital, the entries on this Descriptive List will be commenced. All important changes in his condition will be noted as to, (a) his, (b) from these to this, by the Surgeon in charge of the Ward. When the patient has been wounded, the date and character of the wound will be noted, the nature of the operation, (if any), and, above all, the result. In case of transfer, this list will be sent, through the Officer in charge of the transportation, or falling on, by mail, to the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital receiving the patient. When this Medical History shall have been completed, by the cure, discharge, furlough, or death of the patient, it will, with the treatment and result, carefully noted, be transmitted directly to the Surgeon General.

DATE	TREATMENT	DIET	REMARKS AS TO CONDITION OF PATIENT, &c.
1863	Received from the Prisoner Camp Hospital. Has some diarrhea, which is not very severe. Says he has been sick six months. Has also bronchitis, and very some coughs, some and has about four stools daily. Appetite fair. The treatment has been with Dover Powder and Opium, expectorant mixture and stimulants.		
Dec 29	Food of Chloride of Lime	Low	
1	Discontinued		Diarrhea diminishing.
1	Mixture of Tincture of Opium		The cough is troublesome with some pain in the chest.
1	Mixture of Tincture of Opium and Sassafras		
1864	up of Sassafras		
Jan 2	Continued	Full	Improving. Appetite good. Has no diarrhea.
1			Continued. Transferred.
1	Tonic	Full	Convalescent. Bowels pretty regular.
Feb 10			Transferred to ward J. I. Mc Miller,
1	Fowler's Solution with Tincture of Opium & Cinnamon	Half	Has some diarrhea at present. Appetite fair. About four stools daily.
1	Continued	Full	Diarrhea then coming. Appetite good.
1		Full	Has two or three stools daily.
1	Discontinued		Has no diarrhea.

Geo Johnson

of opium and tincture of cinnamon. Fowler's solution was given in very small quantities as a tonic with the cinnamon to aid digestion. It is equally likely that Peter Holtzclaw was cured simply by the passage of time, better food, and clean water available to him in Hammond General Hospital. If the medical treatments mentioned had been truly effective, the modern medicines known today for treatment of bronchitis and chronic diarrhea would not have been necessary.

Peter Holtzclaw survived the medical treatment received and recovered his health so as to be released from the hospital. We know this as the Roll of Prisoners of War at Point Lookout, Maryland, lists Peter Holtzclaw as being a prisoner received from Hammond General Hospital.¹⁰ These same Civil War records indicate that Peter Holtzclaw, the private in Company D, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, was released on March 24, 1864, upon his signing the oath of allegiance to the Union.^{11, 12} Signing an oath of allegiance to the Union is distinct from signing a parole promising not to bear arms against the Union. The signing of an oath of allegiance suggests a shift in alliance more pronounced than merely agreeing not to fight against the Union.

The evidence suggests that Peter Holtzclaw or P. Holtzclaw had a change of heart while in the military prison at

¹⁰ Civil War Prisoner of War Records, 1861-1865, digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 19 June 2011), manuscript register, headed "Roll of Prisoners of War at Point Lookout, MD, Received from Hammond General Hospital," entry for Peter Holtzclaw; citing National Archives microfilm publication *Selected Records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War, 1861-1865*, M598, roll 121.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Civil War Prisoner of War Records, 1861-1865, digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 29 July 2011), manuscript register, headed "List of 'Prisoners of War' released upon taking the 'Oath of Allegiance,' entry for Peter Holtzclaw; citing National Archives microfilm publication *Selected Records of the War Department Relating To Confederate Prisoners of War, 1861-1865*, M598, roll 124.

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Missouri, digital images, *Footnote.com* (<http://www.footnote.com> : accessed 19 June 2011), compiled service record for Peter L. Holtzclaw; citing "Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903-1927, documenting the period 1861-1865; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 109, M 322; National Archives-College Park, College Park, Maryland.

Point Lookout. Some might blame the medicines he was administered and others might suggest it was simply a pragmatic choice for a Civil War prisoner. No evidence records what Peter Holtzclaw was thinking about either his medical treatment as a prisoner of war or about his apparent shifting alliance.

So many questions are raised by this interesting set of Civil War records. What happened to Peter Holtzclaw while he was a prisoner of war? What compelled him to switch sides? Or, did he only sign the oath as a way of getting out of prison? Did he agree to sign the oath of allegiance in order to receive better medical care? Are the sources listing him as a Union soldier incorrect? What did he do after his release from prison at Point Lookout?

More research is warranted to answer these questions and others which this case study provokes. Point Lookout was the home for many Confederate prisoners of war and there may be memoirs or letters from other such prisoners that will shed light on the experience of Peter Holtzclaw.

Suzanne C. Matson, a Germanna member and noted Germanna researcher, was elected to serve as Corresponding Secretary of the North Carolina Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NCS DAR) 2009-2012. Suzanne is a Genealogy Consultant and as such helps with solutions to some of the thornier problems relating to "proving the line" for prospective members. She attends several genealogical conferences every year such as the National Genealogical Society Conference and others.

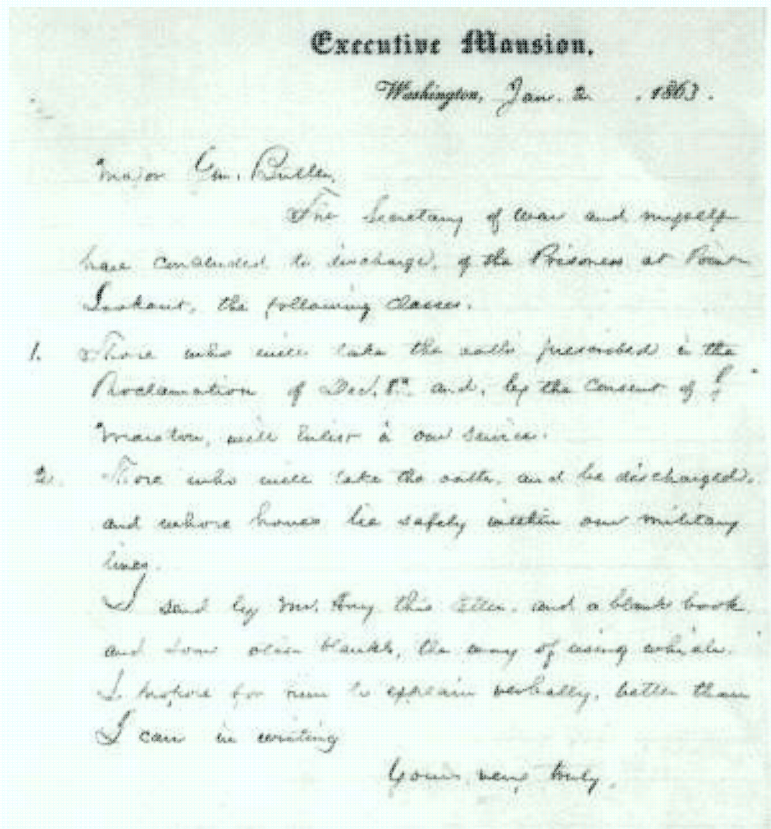
Letter from President Abraham Lincoln

President Lincoln's letter to Major General Benjamin F. Butler provides insight and background for the actions taken by some Confederate soldiers. The date is incorrect on the letter; it should have been recorded as 1864. The date can be more accurately determined by the order of letters in the Abraham Lincoln Papers and by the fact that the prison at Point Lookout did not exist until August, 1863. At the beginning of a new year, how many of us have made the same mistake?

Major General Benjamin F. Butler commanded the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. In May 1864, his Union forces under his command were designated the Army of the James.

President Lincoln listed two groups of prisoners who could be discharged. The first group was prisoners who would take the oath prescribed in the Proclamation of December 8th and enlist in Union service. The second group was those who would take the oath and whose homes lay well within the Union military lines.

This letter and the provisions for discharge listed within may have provided a powerful impetus for some to sign the oath and agree to join the Union, especially if their home was not safely within Union lines. It may have been a matter of survival, both mentally and physically.



Series 1. General Correspondence, 1833-1916. The Abraham Lincoln papers at the Library of Congress. Abraham Lincoln to Benj. F. Butler (Jan. 1864).

Accessed, 30 July 2011.

Kentucky Family History and the Germanna Diaspora

By Don Rightmyer

Kentucky Ancestors is the Kentucky Historical Society's (KHS) quarterly periodical that deals with Kentucky family history and genealogy. It began its existence as a stand-alone publication in 1965 when a twelve-page first issue ("trial balloon") was sent out to all KHS members to determine if there

was any interest in a periodical dedicated solely to Kentucky genealogy. The response was resounding, and the first issue in the 47th year of *Kentucky Ancestors* has just published.

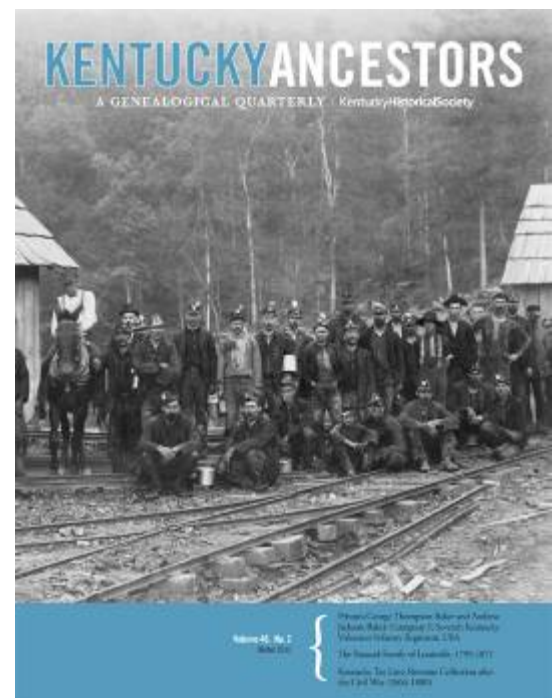
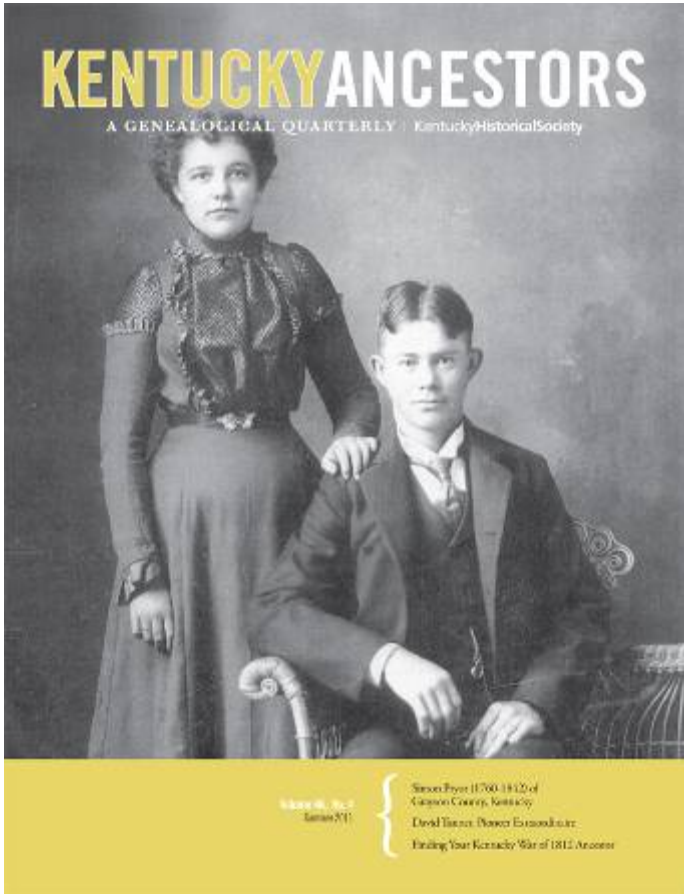
Before *Kentucky Ancestors* began publication, Kentucky genealogy articles were published in nearly every single issue of the Kentucky Historical Society's *Register*, a scholarly Kentucky history journal, which has been in continual publication since 1902. Thus, in 1965, Kentucky family history was given a publication of its own.

Each issue of *Kentucky Ancestors* contains fifty-six pages that include feature genealogy articles, snapshots of vital statistics for different Kentucky counties, Book Notes, announcements of upcoming family-history workshops, a continuing series listing Kentucky county histories and monographs, a mystery album of unidentified photographs, how-to articles on various genealogical topics, and occasionally genealogical research queries. There have also been several articles that touch on various Kentucky military periods such as the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

I have been the editor of *Kentucky Ancestors* since January 2008. I am a Germanna descendant from Jacob Holtzclaw of the 1714 colony. I am very interested in articles from contributors on Germanna descendants that came to Kentucky from Virginia or any other

states where they eventually moved from. There has been very little published in *Kentucky Ancestors* about Germanna descendants, but I am very interested in submissions along those lines.

The primary criterion for anything published within the covers of *Kentucky Ancestors* is that it must have a Kentucky connection. That requirement can cover a wide variety of possible feature article subjects or other items, such as a listing of people that were identified in another state as having migrated from Kentucky. Family-history articles dealing with people who lived somewhere else and moved to Kentucky, or left Kentucky and migrated to another state are always eagerly welcomed. Of course, genealogical articles dealing with families centered in Kentucky are



also some of the primary material *Kentucky Ancestors* is always looking for.

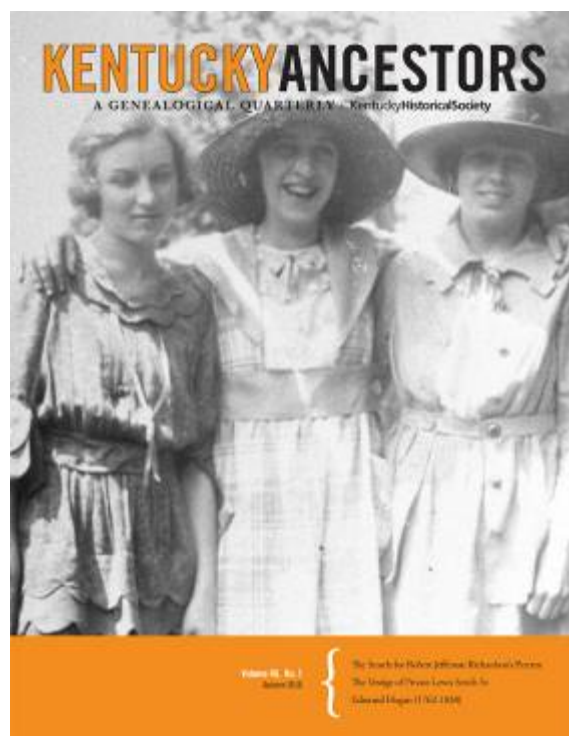
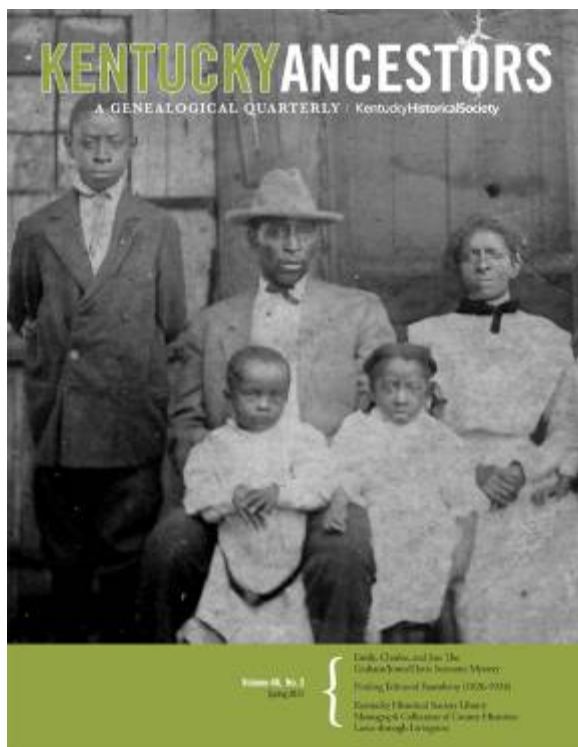
An online archive of back issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* is available on the Kentucky Historical Society website, <http://history.ky.gov>. Click on "Learn," then "Kentucky Ancestors," and look for the sidebar on the right side listed as "Kentucky Ancestors Archive." All of the back issues located on the archive page are free and downloadable in PDF format. Information on writer's guidelines can be found in the more recent back issues or can be obtained by writing me, Don Rightmyer, at don.rightmyer@ky.gov. I can also be contacted at: Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931. If you have any questions concerning the magazine or about submissions, feel free to contact me.

A table of contents for all published issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* can also be downloaded from the *Kentucky Ancestors* webpage in PDF. There is no index of the publication available. The table of contents is PDF-searchable, but it does not list anything other than the titles of the feature articles contained in each issue.

A "subscription" to *Kentucky Ancestors* can be obtained by joining the Kentucky Historical Society.

Membership information can be obtained on the KHS website.

Note: The genealogy articles from the KHS *Register* (1965 and earlier) were gathered and published in separate volumes by the Genealogical Publishing Company (www.genealogical.com) and can also be obtained from GPC in CD-ROM format. *Kentucky Ancestors* has not been published in any other format than the original hardcopy issues and the online back issue archive PDFs.



We Need Your Articles, Too!

The purpose of the Germanna Research Group's online Journal is to provide an outlet for Germanna genealogists and family history researchers. Don't keep it to yourself; we enrich each other by sharing! If you have researched a Germanna family or a particular descendant whom you find fascinating, let us know. Others will likely be interested, too. We are also interested in articles that demonstrate research techniques that gave new information or correct earlier, incorrect research. If you can describe a place, like Boone County, KY, where large numbers of Germanna descendants settled, this also would be of interest. Obviously, articles about Germany, German culture, or immigration from Germany have a place here. Contact Virginia Nuta at vrnuta@verizon.net with your article ideas or to ask a question.

Using Early Virginia Tax Lists to Sort Out Same-Named Persons Living in the Same County at the Same Time

Follow The Money, Honey!

By Elizabeth Yates Johnson

When Virginia began collecting taxes in 1782, just after the end of the Revolution, the General Assembly spelled out procedures. Each county court was to divide its county into precincts or districts for tax collection purposes. Annually before March 10, the county court was to appoint a justice for each precinct to make a list of enumerated (taxable) articles therein. The justice was to give public notice of when and where he intended to receive the lists from the taxpayers and was to deliver the lists and vouchers for payment on or before April 20 to the clerk of the county court. The justice was to make a "fair alphabetical list" of the names of all free males over twenty-one residing in his precinct, the names of all slaves and to whom they belonged, and the lists of other taxable property reported by the taxpayers.

Emily Croom, "The Statutes at Large of Virginia," *The Clayton Library Friends Newsletter* 3 (November 1999)¹

For genealogical researchers, land tax records may help distinguish between individuals by the same name living in a locality at the same time. . . . By studying the lists from year to year, the researcher may trace an ancestor to determine the date of departure from the locality, or, possibly, the year of death.

Conley L. Edwards, "Using Land Tax Records in the Archives at the Library of Virginia," *Library of Virginia Research Note* 1 (September 2001)²

Follow the money, honey.

A very savvy lady, 2003

From 1993 through 2001 my friend and mentor in all things Yager, Mr. Carroll Yeager Thomas of Temple, Texas, challenged me to identify the birthplace and father of our mutual ancestor, John Yager, age "over 16," with 8 children under 16 in the 1790 Federal Census of Laurens County, South Carolina. All that C.Y. could tell me for certain was that our "Ole John" was definitely not a Germanna Yager. Thus, I spent many years and resources tracking down all other leads before attending a seminar in April 2002 in Culpeper, Virginia, hosted by the Culpeper Genealogical Society and presented by the Archives Department of the Library of Virginia. It was there that I learned of the tax lists and how to make a chronological list following one person at a time through the years. The rest was easy, but the results surprising. The Land and Personal Property Tax lists, coupled with Culpeper and Madison County court and church records, provide proof that our "Ole John" of South Carolina is, in fact, a Germanna Yager -- the eldest child of Michael Yager, son of the immigrant Adam.

Because my research focused on Yager families who lived in Culpeper and Madison Counties between 1732 and 1840, and in particular on six Yagers named John whose lives overlapped in this locale, the examples given here are from my experience with those families. To find who someone is, you must also determine who he is not. The more records at your disposal, the greater the chance of success.



¹ Emily Croom holds a Master's degree in History and is the author of numerous genealogy books including *Unpuzzling Your Past*, *The Unpuzzling Your Past Workbook*, *The Sleuth Book for Genealogists*, *The Genealogist's Companion & Sourcebook*, and *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your African-American Ancestors*, with co-author Franklin Smith; as well as numerous articles for genealogy publications.

² Conley Edwards holds a Master's in American History. He joined the staff of the Virginia State Library in 1974 (now Library of Virginia) and held numerous positions there prior to his promotion to State Archivist in 1996, which post he held until his retirement November 2010.

Why Use Tax Lists?³ Census lists are helpful, but federal censuses are spaced 10 years apart and did not begin until 1790. Even worse, the 1790 and 1800 Virginia lists were destroyed by the British in 1814, so the first census data available for the area is 1810. In contrast, tax lists were compiled every year of the relevant period and started in Virginia in 1782.

Moreover, the county tax collector is almost certain to be more highly motivated than the census taker to get all names, locations and property correct because he faced substantial fines for not submitting complete lists on a timely basis. The "person chargeable with the tax" is also certain to be highly motivated not to be overcharged if he has the same name as someone who owns more. As more people with the same name enter the community, he certainly will try to find a way to prove to the tax collector he is the one who owns -- and owes -- less than another. Some people used the location of their residence as identifiers. Many specified themselves as Junior or Senior. Some were called "Older" as a distinguishing feature in cases of only two of the same name. Some stated the name of the father. Some stated occupation. Sometimes in the Personal Property Tax lists two or more names are found on the same line in the same column, usually indicating a father and sons over tithable age, but occasionally, when the surnames differ, probably an overseer living on the premises.

The downside to researching the tax lists is fourfold: 1) The lists are hard to read, (2) the sheer density of tax information is almost overwhelming, (3) following one surname from 1782-1838 in both sets of lists is extremely time-consuming, and (4) organizing the data requires even more time and work. But I found the project well worth the trouble.

Land Taxes.⁴ From 1782 through 1813, the name of the person chargeable with the tax (the property owner) is followed by the number of acres and the amount of taxes, except that in the years 1783-1785, only changes from the previous year are shown. In 1786 counties were divided into precincts and commissioners appointed to collect the tax. In 1808 no list was made because funds in the treasury were adequate without levying taxes that year. Each parcel belonging to the same person was listed on a different line below his name, usually with a "Ditto". Two extremely helpful columns were added in 1814: the names of all adjoining property-owners and the location of the land by number of miles and the direction from the courthouse.

One drawback to the land tax lists is that people who leased land are not included. For those folks, we go to the Personal Property Tax lists, as well as the census.

Personal Property Taxes. Items taxable in the Personal Property Tax lists changed over time, but the early laws required the tax commissioner in each district to:

"record in a "fair alphabetical list" the names of the persons chargeable with the tax, the names of white male tithables over the age of 21, the number of white male tithables between 16 and 21, the number of slaves both above and below 16, various types of animals such as horses and cattle, carriage wheels, ordinary licenses, and even billiard tables."⁵

Tying Tax Information Into Other Data. When one studies other records alongside the tax lists, a much clearer picture emerges of the person, his or her (widows and single women were taxed by name⁶) family and surroundings. Personal Property Tax information can be compared to church and marriage records, military records, family bibles, censuses and family knowledge found in correspondence, family charts and publications, and in special cases, even in court order books, to gain a greater sense of an individual. Background reading in the history of the time and place may indicate

³ Microfilm of the various tax records cited here can be obtained on interlibrary loan from the Library of Virginia, as follows: Culpeper County, Virginia, Land Tax records 1782-1813 Reel. 78; Madison County Land Tax Records 1793-1829, Reel 184; Culpeper County Personal Property Tax Records 1782-1802, Reel 184; Madison County Personal Property Tax Records 1782-1815, Reel 220, and 1818-1837, Reel 221. Any references herein to tax lists dated 1782 through 1792 are for Culpeper County. References to tax lists in subsequent years are for Madison County.

⁴ Edwards, *Research Note 1*.

⁵ Minor T. Weisiger, "Using Personal Property Tax Records in the Archives of the Library of Virginia," *Research Notes Number 3* (September 2001)

⁶ Susanna, widow of Nicholas Yager (1735-1781), son of Germanna immigrant Adam Yager, is listed as the person chargeable with the tax in both land and personal property tax lists from their inception in 1782 until her death in 1810.

Personal Property Tax Lists:

The 1787 Personal Property Tax List is sometimes used as a substitute for the burned 1790 Federal census. Though the tax list does not include females, nor males under 16, it does spell out the names of all white males over 21 - something the census does not do. It also gives the number of white males between 16 and 21 and the number of slaves by age range.

why a certain person is there and acted in a certain fashion. Grants, patents and deeds are especially helpful when correlated with Land Tax data. Land descriptions in deeds and grants can be studied to see how they match with the locations in land tax lists for 1814 and later. In certain instances some imagination may be required.

For example, by 1814, "John Yager Senr. of the piney woods" ("John Yeager" in the 1782 land tax list below) no longer owned all land on which he had been taxed for so many years. So we instead look for the person who bought the 221 acres from him in 1811,⁷ and find it was Edward Fitzpatrick. We locate Fitzpatrick on the 1814 list to get the direction and distance of his new land from the courthouse. This is the same 221 acres which John Yager from Frederick County had bought in 1772.⁸ We find it positioned 9 miles southeast of Madison Court House, "lying on Smith's run, adjoining the lands of Winfield Wright." Those who have been to Madison County realize immediately that nine miles southeast of the court house is nowhere near the mountains where the Germanna Yagers settled, and understand why the term "piney woods" distinguished him from the Germanna colonists.

However, it is a rare occasion when a grant, patent or deed is found to account for every bit of taxed land. Obviously, not all land transactions were recorded. In the case of "John Yager of the pineywoods" no deed has been found to account for the 3 acres he acquired between 1772, when he bought 221 acres, and 1782 when he was taxed on 224 acres until he sold the original 221 acres in 1811, after which he was taxed on 3 acres until his death before 09 January 1823.⁹

1782: The First Two Johns Recorded in the Culpeper County Tax Lists. In the first year that Virginia collected taxes, two men with the first name of John and last names spelled "Yeager" and "Yager" are listed in "Hume

& Waugh's List" in Culpeper County, Virginia, Land Taxes. Their names are spelled exactly as I have them: John Yeager with 224 acres and John Yager with 600 acres.

John Yeager with 224 acres. This entry is from the land tax list, the only one spelled "Yeager" and matches the spelling in a 1772 deed in which "John Yeager of Frederick County, Virginia" buys 221 acres in Culpeper County from Jacob Miller.¹⁰ In the tax lists from 1786 onward, the spelling changes to Yager. Beginning in 1796 "John Yager 224 acres" is consistently designated with "Pineywoods," "PW," or some variation thereof following his name and continues that way after he sells 221 acres in 1811¹¹ until 1819, when he is shown as "John Yager older" through 1822, after which he is missing from the list. In the Personal Property Taxes for Culpeper and Madison Counties, he is also almost always shown with some form of "piney woods" after his name. The will of "John

⁷ Madison Co., VA, DB 5-62.

⁸ Culpeper Co VA DB F-407.

⁹ The will of "John Yager Senr. of the piney woods" entered probate on 23 January 1823, and no estate could enter probate before the executor had been dead for at least 14 days, thus making his date of death no later than 09 January 1823.

¹⁰ Culpeper County Virginia DB F-407.

¹¹ Madison County Virginia DB 5-62.

Year	Name	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other	Tax	Other
1788	John Yager (son of Michl)	1		1															
1788	John Yager Senr.	2		2															
1788	John Yager (son of Michl)	1		1															
1788	Adam Yager (with Hugh Walker)	1		1															

Page from 1788 Culpeper County, Virginia, Property Tax List showing Yager names, as follows:

"John Yager (Piney Woods)" — son of Adam Yager of Woodstock, Frederick County, Virginia.

"Elisha Yager" — son of Adam Yager, Jr., son of the Germanna immigrant Adam.

"Adam Yager Senr." — Germanna immigrant Adam.

"James Yager" — son of Adam Yager, Jr.

"Michael Yager" — son of Germanna immigrant Adam.

"John Yager (son of Michl)" — son of Michael, son of Germanna immigrant Adam.

"John Yager Senr." — Blind John, son of Germanna immigrant Adam.

"Joshua Yager" — son of "John Yager, Senr.", son of Germanna immigrant Adam.

"Adam Yager, Junr." — son of Germanna immigrant Adam.

"Godfrey Yager" — son of Germanna immigrant Adam.

"John Yager (son to Piney Woods John)" — son of "John Yager (Piney Woods)"

"Susannah Yager" — widow of Nicholas, deceased son of Germanna Adam, Sr.

"Adam Yager" (with Hugh Walker) — son of Pineywoods John Yager; overseer for Hugh Walker.

Yager Senr. (of the piney woods)," executed 13 Feb 1816, entered probate on 23 Jan 1823.¹² In his will he names only 6 living children: **John, Susannah (m. Ephraim Fleshman), Samuel, Jacob, Mary (m. Levi Clore), and Joseph, plus one granddaughter Rhody (m. William Chick).**

These six children were attributed by A. L. Keith¹³ to John Yager born 1750, son of Michael and grandson of the immigrant Adam, but this attribution is refuted by other records, especially the Personal Property Tax lists for 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1790.¹⁴ A further explanation will be given in Part 2: "Children of John Yager, son of Michael" in the next issue of this journal.

Note that the 1785 Personal Property Tax list shows that this John Yager (of the pineywoods) also had another child named **Adam** who, because of his omission from the will, probably predeceased his father. Further indication of this son's possible early death is found in the remarriage of Adam's wife in Kentucky in 1803.¹⁵ Keith does not list an Adam Yager among the children of John-son-of-Michael, though he does list the other children named in the will of "John Yager,

¹² Madison County Virginia WB 4-184.

¹³ A. L. Keith, "Nicholas Yager and His Descendants," *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, v 9, ser. 2, 189.

¹⁴ The 1787-1790 Culpeper personal property lists have "John Yager (son of Michael)" or "(son to Michl)" on a completely separate line from John Yager (Pineywoods)" and from "John Yager son to Pineywoods."

¹⁵ Culpeper County Virginia Marriage Book 1-308: Adam Yager to Ann Dicken, 9 October 1792 by William Mason; Boone County Kentucky Marriage Book A-4: George Corn to Ann Yager, 11 Apr 1803, bride's father Richard Dicken.

Senr. (of the piney woods)," as children of John-son-of-Michael.

John Yager with 600 acres. From 1782 through 1789 a second man listed merely as **"John Yager"** was taxed on 600 acres. His number of acres varies over time. Beginning in 1794 and continuing through 1826 he is listed as **"John Yager Senr.,"** except in 1801, when he is listed as **"John Yager Senr. (Mountain)."** The will of this **John Yager Senr.** ¹⁶ entered probate in 1826, the last year he appears on the land and personal property tax lists. Numerous other records tie in to show him to be the son of the 1717 Germanna colonist and immigrant Adam Yager known in recent years as "Blind John" and that some of his land acquired in 1765 was on the side of Double Top Mountain, where his brother Michael bought land the following year.¹⁷

In the 1782 Personal Property Tax Lists also, only two Yagers named John are included.

" John Yager 1 white tythe, 5 horses, 14 cattle, 1.3.6 tax."

"John Yager. [with slaves named] Jack, Sarah, Sall, Bill, Reubin, Jude" and taxed on "1 white tythe, 6 slaves, 5 horses, 15 cattle, 4.3.9 tax"

1783: A third John Yager is added to the Personal Property tax list as **"John Yager Junr."** and remains on it through 1790, except he is omitted in 1786. His personal property varies little in those 8 years. He is taxed on one horse and three cows in 1783 and 1784; 2 horses, 4 cows in 1785; 2 horses, 6 cows in 1787; one horse in 1788; and two horses in 1789 and 1790. In 1784 he is called "John Yager," in 1785 "John Yeagar." Significantly, however, in 1787 he is identified as **"John Yager (son of Mich)"** and he is listed by that name through 1790, when he disappears from the list.

In 1786 The Land Tax list also adds a third John Yager when **"John Yager Junr."** buys 22 acres from Michael Smith.¹⁸ (Note that the term Junior was not restricted to sons but also applied often to younger members of the same family.) He is taxed on 22 acres every year through 1790, when he disappears from the list.

1787: A fourth John Yager is added to Personal Property Tax Lists as **"John Yager Jun."** His taxable property consists of one slave over the age of 16 and one horse. (This is the year that the John Yager Junr. who was added in 1783, taxed consistently on a few horses and cows over the years, begins to be designated as the son of Michael, so the "Jr." appellation moved.) In 1802 he is listed as **"John Henry Yager."** In 1796 this fourth John is added to the Land Tax lists as **"John Yager Jr. (piney woods)"** and taxed on 129¼ acres "of Smoot". He remains on the list as "John Yager Jr. PW" (except in 1802 when he is shown as **"John Henry Yager"**) until 1819, when the designation changes to **"John Yager Jr. Deceased"** with 129 acres. ¹⁹

In 1790 a **fifth John Yager** joins the Personal Property Tax list, as **"John Yager Son to Adam."** Four years later, 1794, he is added to the Land Tax lists as **"John Yager (son to Adam)"** with 125 acres. His name is eventually changed to read **"John A. Yager"** on both lists, except in 1791 the Personal Property Tax list show him as **"John Yager son to Adam Jr."** His land holdings and personal

¹⁶ Madison County WB 5-47.

¹⁷ John Yager's Land Grant for 183 acres on "Robinson River side of Double Top Mountain" dated 31 Aug 1765 - Northern Neck Grants M, 1762-1765, p. 455 (Reel 295, LVA); Michael Yager's deed for 97 1/2 acres dated 01 August 1766, Culpeper County DB E-389, does not mention Double Top Mountain, nor is location stated in land tax records, but an 1816 deed in Madison County Virginia DB 6-27, by which some of Michael's children sold land inherited from him and on which he had been taxed, the description in the deed states it is located on the south side of Double Top Mountain.

¹⁸ Culpeper County DB N-147.

¹⁹ On 13 August 1818 an Administrators' Bond was granted to his son Thomas and brother-in-law Michael Yager [Jr.] (Madison County WB 3-386). He had married Hannah Yager, daughter of Michael Yager, son of the Germanna immigrant Adam, on 19 Dec 1786, with Baptist minister Will Mason officiating (Culpeper County Marriage Book 1-308). His marriage to Hannah made him the brother-in-law of Michael's son John. This relationship accounts for the presence of two John Yagers receiving equal shares of the deceased Michael Yagers estate sale in 1806: one specifically identified as from "S. Carolina" and the other with middle initial H. (Madison County Virginia WB 2-134).

property increase dramatically over the years and then decrease, but he remains on both lists his entire life, dying in Madison County, Virginia, in 1840.²⁰

In 1792 a sixth John Yager appears on the Personal Property Tax lists as **"John Yager Son to Mountain Jno"** and as **"John Yager son to Mountain John"** in 1794 through 1796; then variously as **"John Yager Jr.," "John Yager son to John,"** and **"John Yager Mt."** through 1802. -- *Note that the John Yager originally taxed on 600 acres is listed as "John Yager Senr. (Mountain)" in 1801.*

This entry for this sixth John is changed to **"John W. Yager"** in 1803 and remains so through 1822 on the Personal Property lists. He is added to the Land Tax List in 1806 as **"John Yager"** with 100 acres acquired "of A Crigler, Wilhoite Junr." He is taxed on this 100 acres through 1822, with his name modified to **"John W. Yager"** in 1814.

Following the advice of the Archives Research professionals of the Library of Virginia to study the tax lists from year to year to trace an ancestor, I compiled a separate chronological list of each of these six John Yagers. By comparing what they owned from year to year, I was able to group them into six separate, cohesive pictures, as follows:

1. John Yager, Senior, of the piney woods
2. John Yager, Senior, born 1732, son of Germanna immigrant Adam
3. John Yager, Junior, born 1750, son of Michael, son of Germanna immigrant Adam
4. John Yager, Junior, piney woods, son of John Yager, Senior, of the piney woods
5. John Adam Yager, son of Adam, Jr., son of the Germanna immigrant Adam
6. John W. Yager, son of John Yager, Senior, son of Germanna immigrant Adam

A chart for each man from the Land Tax Lists, and a chart for each man from the Personal Property Tax Lists -- 12 charts in all -- are included here.

Summing up, what we learn from the tax lists alone:

- ♦ John Yager, Senior, of the piney woods was a separate and distinct person from John Yager (1732-1826), son of Germanna immigrant Adam.
- ♦ John Yager, Senior, of the piney woods was a separate and distinct person from John Yager (born 1750) son of Michael, son of Germanna immigrant Adam
- ♦ John Yager, Senior, of the piney woods, never left Culpeper/Madison County and lived there until his death in 1823.

By adding information from his deeds and will and fitting it into the tax list data, we find that **John Yager, Senior, of the piney woods** lived in Frederick County, Virginia, before 1772; that his year of birth is closer to that of John, born 1732, son of Germanna immigrant Adam, than to that of John, born 1750, son of Michael born 1728; that he had a son not listed in his will; the fact that A. L.

Keith in his "Nicholas Yager Descendants Chart" assigned the six children, two of their spouses, and a granddaughter and spouse named in Pineywoods John's will, to John Yager, son of Michael. And unless John Yager, son of Michael, had children of those exact names who married those exact same spouses, and had the exact same granddaughter -- that the children attributed to John-son-of Michael by Keith are not completely correct.

²⁰ John A. Yager died intestate before 23 July 1840, when his son Hiram received Letters of Administration (Madison County Virginia Court Order Book 9 -181. His estate papers are in Madison County, Virginia Will books 7-78, 7-151, 7-154, 7-156, 10-156.

When the tax lists are combined with probate records, we learn that four of these six men lived out their lives in Virginia. John-son-of-Michael and John W.-son-of-Blind John are the two who left Virginia. To learn about their children, we have to follow them geographically, one into Kentucky in 1823,²¹ one into South Carolina in 1790.

Combining probate records with tax records, we learn that John the-son-of-Michael relocated to South Carolina before 1806²² and adding in census data, that he settled in Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1790. To find out the true names of his children, we have to start in South Carolina and track his children and later descendants on their paths to the south and southwest. *For their names, see the second part of this article in a later edition of this journal.*

Note that a seventh John Yager entered the Land Tax Lists in 1822: **John H. Yager** [Junior] the

son of John Henry and Hannah Yager Yager was allotted 10 acres of his deceased father's land.²³ However, his entry into the Land Taxes is so far removed from the previous six John Yagers whose residence in the Culpeper-Madison County area overlapped from 1782 through 1826, that I decided to trace him no further in the tax lists than 1829.

Personal Property Tax Lists and Slaves

A unique feature of the 1782 list and no other is the listing of slaves' names of slaves immediately following that of the owner. If you dig a bit, you may find other data that fleshes out a picture of a person's life.

For example, checking the names of slaves baptized at Hebron Church against the 1782 Personal Property tax list, I found that a man designated only as "John Yager" then owned 6 slaves, one of whom was named Sarah. An examination of the Hebron Church Records²⁴ showed that in 1776 "Joh. Jager & wife Maria" had sponsored a child whose mother was "Sarah, belonging to Johannes Jager," and in 1792 "Johann Jager's Sarah" was confirmed after instruction and baptism. Sarah turns up one more time in the 1823 will of John Yager in Madison County, granting his "house wench Sarah her freedom" and twenty dollars out of his estate.²⁵ A combination of Hebron records, his will, his deeds, land and personal property tax records show this particular John Yager to be "Blind John," son of the 1717 Germanna Colony immigrant Adam Yager.

One fact stands out: slaves, considered personal property, were more valuable than real estate, especially women of child-bearing age. This is borne out by Michael Yager's estate sale (personal property which included several slaves) which brought his heirs 1,226 pounds, 8 shillings and 10 pence,²⁶ in contrast to the sale of his 230 acres of land on the south side of Double Top Mountain in Madison County³⁰ netted only 215 pounds, 10 shillings and 6 pence.²⁷

²⁴ John Blankenbaker, *"Hebron" Baptismal Register*, 2003, p. 41; and John Blankenbaker with Andreas Mielke, *"Hebron" Communion Lists*, 2002, p. 42.

²⁵ Madison County Virginia WB 5-47.

²⁶ Madison County Virginia WB 2-134.

²⁷ Madison County Virginia DB 6-17.

²¹ His descendants state that John W. Yager, son of "Blind John," moved to Kentucky in 1823, where he died in 1851 (Jefferson County, Kentucky, WB 4-321).

²² Michael Yager's estate sale buyers and recipients of proceeds (Madison County Virginia WB 2-134)

²³ On 16 Sep 1819, after Rhoda, the daughter of John Henry and Hannah Yager Yager, and her husband William Chick, had sued Hannah in Chancery Court for their share of John H. Yager's land, commissioners were appointed to "divide, lay off and allot the deft. Hannah Yager widow and relict of John H Yager, one third part of the land whereof the decedent died seized, to be held and enjoyed by her for life as dower land, and it is further ordered and decreed that the said Commissioners (or those who may act) do divide the residue of the said land into seven equal parts and assign by proper meetes and bounds the one seveth [sic] part there to the Complt. Wm L Chick in right of his wife Rhoda formerly Rhoda Yager, and in like manner the said Commissioners are required to assign to each of the other legal heirs and distributes of the said decedent, his or her equal proportion of the balance of the land which belonged to the said decedent . . ." (Madison County Virginia Court Order Book 5-235.)

Elizabeth Yates Johnson lives in Virginia where she enjoys views of the Blue Ridge and proximity to the local courthouses and the Library of Virginia. Betty has been a presenter for the Germanna Foundation and compiled two books on her branch of the Germanna Yager family: *Daniel Wayne Yeager*, published in 1994; and *Following John: Documenting the Identity and Path of John Yager born 1750 in Culpeper County, Virginia*, published 2004. The latter book also untangled the six John Yagers of Culpeper and Madison Counties, Virginia. Her work on "John Yager (1750-1816) of Culpeper County, VA, Laurens County, SC, and Lincoln County, TN" was published in John Blankenbaker's newsletter *Beyond Germanna*. A member of the National Genealogical Society since 1993, Betty has served as assistant editor of the *CLF Newsletter* (Clayton Genealogical Library, Houston, TX). In 2010 she completed the Virginia Track of Samford University's Institute for Genealogical and Historical Research <<http://www4.samford.edu/schools/ighr/>>.

APPENDIX A-1

Land Tax Chart —Culpeper/Madison Counties, Virginia
Pineywoods John Yager Senior

Identity: "John Yager, Senr. of the piney woods", who moved from Frederick County, VA, into Culpeper County, VA, in 1772 -- son of Adam Yager of Woodstock, Virginia.

1782..... 224 acres - listed as "John Yeager"
1783..... unchanged
1784..... unchanged
1785..... unchanged
1786..... unchanged
1787..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1788..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1789..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1790..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1791..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1792..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1793..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1794..... 224 - Name almost obliterated - probably "John Yager" - acreage is 224
1795..... 224 - listed as "John Yager"
1796..... 224 - listed as "John Yager (piney woods)"
1797..... 224 - listed as "John Yager Piney Woods"
1798..... 224 - listed as "John Yager Piney Woods Sr."
1799..... 224 - listed as "John Yager (P woods)"
1800..... 224 - listed as "John Yager PW"
1801..... 224 - listed as "John Yeager, PW."
1802..... 224 - listed as "John Yager PWD"
1803..... 224 - listed as "John Yager (PW)"
1804..... 224 - listed as "John Yager (PWd)"
1805..... 224 - listed as "John Yager PW" with circle around PW
1806..... 224 - listed as "John Yager PW"
1807..... 224 - listed as "John Yager PW"
1808..... No tax levied
1809..... 224 - listed as "John Yager (PW)"
1810..... 224 - listed as "John Yager PW"
1811..... **3 acres** - listed as "John Yager PW"*
1812..... 3 - listed as "John Yeager P.W."
1813..... 3 - listed as "John Yeager P.W."
1814..... 3 - listed as "John Yager Senr PW " - "Bounded by James Barnett & others, Location: S. 10"
(10 miles South of CH)
1815..... 3 - listed as "John Yager Senr. PW" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, S. 10"
1816..... 3 - listed as "John Yager Senr. PW" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, S. 10"
1817..... 3 - listed as "John Yager Senr. PW" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, ditto 7" [S.E. 7]
1818..... 3 - listed as "John Yager Senr. PW" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, ditto 7" [S.E. 7]
1819..... 3 - listed as "John Yager Senr. PW" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, SE 7"
1820..... 3 - listed as "John Yager (Older)" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, SE. 7"
1821..... 3 - listed as "John Yager (Older)" - "Adjoining James Barnett &c, SE 7"
1822..... 3 - listed as "John Yager (Older)" - "Adjoining James Barnett &c, SE 7"
1823..... 3 - listed as "John Yager" - "Adjoining James Barnett & others, SE 7"

1823 is last year he appears on Personal Property list

The will of "John Yager Senr. (of the piney woods)" entered Madison County probate on 23 January 1823 (Madison County Virginia, WB4-184).

*Edward C. Fitzpatrick (bought 221 a. from **John and Mary Yager** in **1811** - Madison County VA DB5-62)

1811	221	acres
1812	221	
1813	221	
1814	221	"Lying on Smith's run adjoining the lands of William Wright, S.E. 9"
etc.		

APPENDIX A-2

Individual Personal Property Tax Chart — Culpeper/Madison Counties, Virginia Pineywoods John Yager, son of Woodstock Adam

1782:	"John Yager" 1 white tythe, 5 horses, 14 cattle, 1.3.6 tax.
1783:	"John Yager S" - 1 wm>21, 4 horses, 7 cattle
1784:	<i>Not found</i>
1785:	"John Yeagar, John Yeagar Junr. Adam Yeagar" <i>[all on one line]</i> - 2 wm>21, 1 wm 16-20, 7 horses, 13 cattle, 2 heads taxable, 1.7.3 tax, 3 tythes
1786:	"John Yager (P.W.)" - 1 wm>21, 1 wm<21, 1 slave>16, 4 hor, 10 cat, 1.10.6 tax, 3 tythes
1787:	Mar 15 "John Yager Sen" - 1 wm>21, 4 horses, 10 cattle
1788:	Apr 13 "John Yager (Piney Woods)" - 2 wm>16, 4 horses &c
1789:	Apl 3 "John Yager pineywoods" - 2 wm>16, 3 horses
1790:	May 7 "John Yager pine wood & son" - 2 wm>16, 1 slave>16, 3 horses
1791:	May 16 "John Yager Pinewoods &son" - 2 wm>16, 4 horses
1792:	March 27 "John Yager Pine Woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 slave>16, 3 horses
1793:	"John Yager pine wood" - 2 wm>16, 1 black>16, 5 horses
1794:	"John Yager Pine Woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 3 horses
1795:	"John Yager Pine Woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 2 horses
1796:	"John Yager Pine Woods" - 1 wm>16, 2 horses
1797:	"John Yager Piney Woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b 12-16, 3 horses
1798:	"John Yager Sr. P.Wood" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 5 horses
1799:	"John Yager (P. Woods)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 3 horses
1800:	"John Yager (PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 4 horses
1801:	"John Yager (PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 4 horses
1802:	"John Yager (Pw Levy free)" - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 2 horses
1803:	"John Yager Snr. &son (PW)" - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 b 12-16, 3 horses
1804:	"John Yager (PwD Sr & Son)" - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 3 horses
1805:	"John Yager Snr. (PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 4 horses
1806:	"John Yager Snr PW &son" - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 4 horses
1807:	"John Yager Snr. (PW)" - 1 wm>16, 6? horses
1808:	<i>no tax levied</i>
1809:	"John Yager Senr (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 horse
1810:	"John Yager Sen (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 horse
1811:	"John Yager Sen (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 horse
1812:	"John Yager P.W." - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 horse
1813:	"John Yager P.W." - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 horse
1814:	"John Yager Older (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1815:	"John Yager Older (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1816:	"John Yager Older (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 horse
1817:	"John Yager (P.W.) older" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1818:	"John Yager (Older) PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1819:	"John Yager Older (PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1820:	"John Yager (Older)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1821:	"John Yager Older PW" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16
1822:	"John Yager (PW)": 1 wm>16, 1 b>16

1822 is the last year Pineywoods John appears on the Personal Property Tax list.

APPENDIX B-1

Land Tax Chart — Culpeper/Madison Counties, Virginia
John Yager (1732-1826) son of Germanna immigrant Adam, called "Blind John"

1782.....	600 acres	- listed as "John Yager" 1782 through 1793
1783.....	unchanged	
1784.....	unchanged	
1785.....	unchanged	
1786.....	unchanged	
1787.....	600	
1788.....	600	
1789.....	600	
1790.....	500 acres	
1791.....	500	
1792.....	500	
1793.....	500	
1794.....	500	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1795.....	500	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1796.....	500	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1797.....	500 + 130	"of Adam Yager" - listed as "John Yager Senr."
1798.....	400 + 130	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1799.....	400 + 130	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1800.....	400	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1801.....	367	listed as "John Yager Snr (Mountain)."
1802.....	367	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1803.....	367	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1804.....	367	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1805.....	367	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1806.....	367	listed as "John Yager Senr."
1807.....	367 + 100	"of A. Wilhoite" - listed as "John Yager Senr."
1808.....	No taxes levied	
1809.....	367 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1810.....	367 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1811.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1812.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1813.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1814.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr." - Land location: "W" [west]]
1815.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr." - Land location: "W" and "W"
1816.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
1817.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr."
... Land location: "adj. Samuel Smith & others N.W.8"		
1818.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr." - direction & distance from courthouse changed to "N.W. 4"
1819.....	216 + 100	- listed as "John Yager Senr." - Location: "adj. John Smith, N.W. 4"
1820.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Senr." - Location same
1821.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Senr." - Location same
1822.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Sr." - Location same
1823.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Sr." - Location: "adj Samuel Carpenter & others, NW4"
1824.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Sr." - Location same
1825.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Sr." - Location same
1826.....	316	- listed as "John Yager Sr." - Location "adj. Abel Carpenter & others, NW4"

1826 is the last year Blind John Yager appears in Land Tax List

APPENDIX B-2

Individual Personal Property Chart — Culpeper/Madison Counties, Virginia John Yager, Senr. (1732-1826) son of Germanna Immigrant Adam now often called "Blind John"

- 1782: James Barbour's list
John Yager. Jack, Sarah, Sall, Bill, Reubin, Jude: 1 white tythe, 6 slaves, 5 horses, 15 cattle, 4.3.9 tax/
- 1783: James Barbour's list
John Yager: 1 wm>21, 2 slaves>16, 4 slaves<16, 6 horses, 12 cattle, tax: 4.5.0
- 1784: James Barbour's list
John Yager: 1 wm>21, 3 wm16-20, 2 slaves>16, 5 slaves<16, 7 horses, 15 cattle, 8 hds taxable, 4.17.9 tax, 5 tythes
- 1785: William Chapman's list
John Yeagar: 1 wm>21, 2 wm 16-20, 3 slaves>16, 4 slaves<16, 8 horses, 14 cattle, 6 tythes
- 1786: William Chapman's District
John Yager, Senr.: 1 wm>21, 3 slaves>16, 5 slaves<16, 8 horses, 11 cattle, 5.8.9 tax, 4 tythes
- 1787: Goodrich Lightfoot's District
Apr 9[?] / John Yager Sen; wm>21=John Yager Sen, 4 slaves>16, 5 slaves<16, 7 horses, 13 cattle.
- 1788: John Hume's District
Mar 24 / John Yager Senr, 1 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 1 slave<16, 7 horses &c
- 1789: John Gibbs' District
Apl 10 / John Yager Sen, 3 wm>16, 5 slaves>16, 7 horses
- 1790: John Gibbs' District
March 18 / John Yager Senr, 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 1 slave<16, 6 horses
- 1791: John Gibbs' District
March 14 / Jno Yager Senr. &son, 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 7 horses
- 1792: John Gibbs' District
Apl 6 / John Yager Senr. & Son, 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 6 horses
- 1793: John Yager Senr. & Jesse Yager: 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 5 horses
- 1794: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 5? slaves>16, 4 horses
- 1795: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 5 slaves>16, 4 horses
- 1796: John Yager Senr. and Asa Smith: 2 wm>16, 5 slaves>16, 7 horses
- 1797: John Yager Senr. and son Danl.: 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 6 horses
- 1798: John Yager Senr.: 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 7 horses
- 1799: John Yager & Son: 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 7 horses
- 1800: John Yager Senr. & Son: 2 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 7 horses
- 1801: John Yager Sn? & Son: 2 wm>16, 2 slaves>16, 1 slave<16, 7 horses
- 1802: John Yager Senr. & Son: 2 wm>16, 3 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 8 horses
- 1803: John Yager Senr. & Son: 2 wm>16, 3 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 6 horses
- 1804: John Yager Senr. & son: 2 wm>16, 3 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 8 horses
- 1805: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 3 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 4 horses
- 1806: John Yager Snr: 1 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 5 horses
- 1807: John Yager Sr: 1 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 4 horses
- 1808: No taxes levied
- 1809: John Yager Snr: 1 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 5 horses
- 1810: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 6 horses
- 1811: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 4 slaves>16, 2 slaves<16, 6 horses
- 1812: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 5 slaves>16, 1 slave<16, 5 horses
- 1813: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 5 slaves>16, 1 slave<16, 4 horses
- 1814: John Yager Older: 1 wm>16, 5 slaves>16, 1 slave<16, 5 horses
- 1815: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 1 slave<12, 1 slave<16, 5 slaves>16, 5 horses
Note: 1815 col. Headings added. Order changed
- 1816: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 2 slaves<16, 5 slaves>16, 5 horses
- 1817: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 2 slaves<16, 5 slaves>16, 5 horses
- 1818: John Yager Senr: 1 wm>16, 1 slave<16, 6 slaves>16, 4 horses
- 1819: John Yager Senr.: 1 wm>16, 1 slave 12-16, 5 slaves>16, 3 horses
- 1820: John Yager Senr: 1 wm>16, 6 slaves>16, 3 horses
- 1821: John Yager(Senr): 1 wm>16, 1 slave 12-16, 5 slaves>16, 3 horses
- 1822: John Yager Sr: 1 wm>16, 1 slave 12-16, 6 slaves>16, 3 horses
- 1823: John Yager Sr.: 7 slaves>12, 4 horses
Note: 1823 Col. headings decreased. Slave age groups changed
- 1824: John Yager Sr.: 7 slaves>12, 3 horses
- 1825: John Yager, Sr.: 6 slaves>12, 2 horses
- 1826: John Yager Sr: 6 slaves>12, 2 horses

1826 is last year listed Blind John Yager appears on the Personal Property Tax List.

APPENDIX C

Land Tax Chart — Culpeper County, Virginia John Yager b1750, son of Michael, - also known as South Carolina John

Not listed 1782-1785. 1782 is the year taxes were instituted by the new Commonwealth of Virginia.

1786.....22 acres of Michael Smith*
1787.....22
1788.....22
1789.....22
1790.....22

1790 is last year John Yager, son of Michael, appears in the Land Tax List.

Personal Property Tax Chart — Culpeper County, Virginia John Yager b1750, son of Michael, - also known as South Carolina John

1783: Henry Hill's District
 "John Yager Junr." - 1 wm>21, 1 horse, 3 cattle
1784: Henry Hill's Dist:
 "John Yager" - 1 wm>21, 1 horse, 3 cattle
1785: Henry Hill's Dist:
 "John Yeagar" - 1 wm>21, 2 horses, 4 cattle
1786: *not listed*
1787: Goodrich Lightfoot's Dist:
 Apr 12 "John Yager (son of Mich)" - 1 wm >21, 2 horses, 6 cattle
1788: John Hume's District
 May 5 "John Yager (son of Michl.)" - 1 wm>16, 1 horse &c
1789: John Gibbs' District
 May 16 "John Yager Son to Michal" - 1 wm>16, 2 horses
1790: John Gibbs' District
 May 22 "John Yager son to Mical" - 1 wm>16, 2 horses

1790 is last year John Yager, son of Michael, appears in Personal Property Tax Lists.

APPENDIX D

Individual Land Chart — Madison County, Virginia - John H. Yager, son of Piney Woods John

1796..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr (pineywoods of Smoot)"
 1797..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr. Pineywoods"
 1798..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Junr. P.Wood"
 1799..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jnr. (P Wood)"
 1800..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jun, PW"
 1801..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yeager Jr. P. Woods"
 1802..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr Pwd"
 1803..... 129 1/4 - listed as "Jno. Yager Jnr. PW"
 1804..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr (PW)"
 1805..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr. PW" [PW is circled]
 1806..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr. PW"
 1807..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr PW"
 1808..... no taxes levied
 1809..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Junr. (PW)"
 1810..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr PW"
 1811..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr. PW"
 1812..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jun P.W."
 1813..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jun. pw"
 1814..... 129 1/4 - listed as "John Yager Jr. PW" - "Bounded by John Stockdell & others, S. 9"
 1815..... 129 - listed as "John Yager jr. (PW)" - "Adjoining John Stockdell & others, S. 9"
 1816..... 129 - listed as "John Yager Jr. (PW)" - "Adjoining John Stockdell & others, S. 9"
 1817 Feb... 129 - listed as "John Yager Jr. (PWd)" - "Adjoining John Smoot & others, S.E. 9"
 1817 Jul 129 - listed as "John Yager Jr. (PW)" - "Adjoining John Stockdell & others, S.E. 9"
 1818..... 129 - listed as "John Yager Junr (PW)" - "Adjoining John Stockdell & others, S.E. 9"
 1819..... 129- listed as "John Yager Jr.decd. (PW)" - "Adjoining John Stockdell & others, S.E. 9"
 1819 is last year John H. Yager is listed

Individual Personal Property Tax Chart — Culpeper/Madison County, Virginia- John Henry Yager, son of Pineywoods John

1785: *Not listed as a property owner, but is named in his father's household as a white male over 21:*
 "John Yeagar, **John Yeagar Junr.** Adam Yeagar" -
 2 wm>21, 1 wm 16-20, 7 horses, 13 cattle, 2 heads taxable, 1.7.3 tax, 3 tythes
 1787: Mar 15 "John Yager Jun" - 1 wm>21, 1 b>16, 1 horse
1787 is the first year he is taxed as owner of Personal Property
 1788: Apr 13 "John Yager (son to Piney Woods)" - 1 wm>16, 2 b>16, 1 horse &c
 1789: Apl 3 "John Yager Junr." - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 2 horses [listed between PWJ and Adam, son to PWJ]
 1790: May 7 "John Yager Junr" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 3 horses
 1791: May 16 "John Yager Junr" - 1 wm>16, 1 b<16, 3 horses
 1792: March 27 "John Yager Son to Pine Woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 4 horses
 1793: "John Yager Son to Pine wood" - 1 wm>16, 1 b 12-16, 3 horses
 1794: "John Yager Son to Pine Woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 3 horses
 1795: "John Yager Son to Pine woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 3 horses
 1796: "John Yager son to Pine woods" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 b 12-16, 2 horses
 1797: "John Yager Jr. Do.[PineyWoods]" - 1 wm>16, 2 b>16, 2 horses
 1798: "John Yager Junr. P.Wood" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 2 horses
 1799: "John Yager Junr. Do.[(P. Woods)]" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 b 12-16, 3 horses
 1800: "John Yager (PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 4 horses
 1801: "John Yager (son to PW)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 2 horses
 1802: "John Henry Yager" 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 b 12-16, 4 horses—*This entry is the only record of his full name I've been able to find.eyj.*
 1803 *not listed, may be one of the unidentified males in his father's household, see his father's chart, Appendix A-2, for the years 1803-1806*
 1804: *not listed, may be one of the unidentified males in his father's household, see his father's chart, Appendix A-2, for the years 1803-1806*
 1805: *not listed, may be one of the unidentified males in his father's household, see his father's chart, Appendix A-2, for the years 1803-1806*
 1806: "John H. Yager" - 1 wm>16, 2 b>16, 5 horses
 1807: "John H. Yager &son" - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 6? horses
 1808: *No tax levied*
 1809: "John H. Yager (PW &son)" - 2 wm>16, 1 b>16, 6 horses
 1810: "John H. Yager &son" - 2 wm>16, 2 b>16, 6 horses
 1811: "John H. Yager (P.W.)" - 1 wm>16, 2 b>16, 7 horses
 1812: "John H. Yager: - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 7 horses
 1813: "John H. Yager" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 b 12-16, 6 horses
 1814: "John H. Yager (P.W)" - 1 wm>16, 1 b>16, 1 b 12-16, 5 horses
 1815: "John H. Yager" - 1 wm>16, 1 slave 12-16, 1 slave >16, 3 horses
 1816: "John H. Yager" - 1 wm>16, 1 slave 16-20, 3 horses
 1817: "John H. Yager & son" - 2 wm>16, 1 slave 12-16, 1 slave >16, 3 horses
 1818: "John H Yager &Son" - 2 wm>16, 2 slaves >16, 4 horses

APPENDIX E-1

Land Chart — Madison Co., VA - John Adam Yager, son of Adam, Jr., son of Germanna immigrant Adam

1794.....	125 acres - listed as "John Yager son to Adam" <i>new to list</i>
1795.....	125 - listed as "John Yager son to Adam"
1796.....	125 + 125 "of A. Yager" - listed as "John Yager son to Adam"
1797.....	250 - listed on one line with acreage combined. Listed as "John Yager son to Adam"
1798 through 1802	— Same acreage with name as "John A. Yager" every year through 1798-1802
1803.....	250 + 1 acre "of Carpenter" — Listed as John A. Yager on Land Tax Lists for rest of his life
1804.....	250 acres + 1 acre + 4/5 share of 2 town lots "of ____" <i>[illegible name]</i>
1805.....	250 acres + 1 acre + 4/5 of 2 lots + 58 acres of N. Smith
1806.....	250 acres + 1 acre + 4/5 of 2 lots + 58 acres + 103 a. of F. Major
1807.....	250 acres + 4/5 of 2 lots + 58 acres + 103 acres
1808.....	No taxes levied
1809.....	250 + 4/5 of 2 + 58 + 103
1810.....	250 + 1 + 4/5 of 2 + 58 + 103
1811.....	250 + 1 + 4/5 of 2 + 58 + 103 + 285 of Jno. Bradford
1812.....	250 + 1 + 4/5 of 2 + 58 + 103 + 285 + 170 of Wm. Carpenter
1813.....	250 + 1 + 4/5 of 2 + 58 + 103 + 285 + 145 of Carpenter <i>[was 170 in 1812]</i>
1814.....	250 on white oak run, W3
.....	1 + 4/5 of 2 + 58 + 103 + 285 + 50 + 135 of Carpenters + 100 - No description for any
1815.....	103 Adj Henry Price & Others, NW1
.....	50 adj Godfrey Yager & others, NW1
.....	100 Lying on white oak run, NW1
.....	135 adj. the Court House
.....	250 Lying on big dark run, E 3
.....	285 adj. Reuben Beale, dcd., S 5
.....	50 lying on the blue ridge, N 20
.....	<u>total 973 acres</u>
1816.....	essentially same as 1815 — total: 973
1817.....	essentially same as 1816 — total: 973
1818.....	103, Adj. Henry Price & others, NW1
.....	50, Adj. Godfrey Yager & others, NW1
.....	100, on the white oak run, NW1
.....	135, Adjoining the courthouse
.....	250, on the north of big dark run, E3
.....	285, adj. Reuben Beale, deceased & Others, SW5
.....	158 of Bradford, Adj. Achilles G. Barnette & others, SW5
.....	50, on the blue ridge, N20
.....	2 lots Madison, location blank
1819.....	Same. <u>Total 1,131 acres</u>
1820.....	Same. Total 1,131 acres
1821.....	same, except 285 a. is on the white oak run, NW 1
1822.....	103, adj. Henry Price & others, NW1
.....	285, on white oak run, NW1
.....	250 On the N side of big dark run, E3
.....	285 Adj Reuben Beale decd and others, SW5
.....	158, blank, SW5
.....	50 On the blue ridge, N20
1823.....	103, adj. Henry Price & others, NW1
.....	285, on white oak run, NW1
.....	250 On the N side of big dark run, E3
.....	285 Adj Reuben Beale decd and others, SW5
.....	158, blank, SW5
.....	50 On the blue ridge, N20
1824.....	103, adj. Henry Price & others, NW1
.....	285, on white oak run, NW1
.....	250 On big dark run, E3
.....	158, blank, SW5
.....	50 On the blue ridge, N20
1825.....	same, except 158 is adj. R. C. Carter & others, SW5
1826.....	103, adj. Henry Price & others, NW1
.....	285, ditto, NW1
.....	50, on the blue ridge, N20
1827.....	100, on White Oak Run, NW1
.....	285 ditto, NW1
.....	50 on the Blue ridge, N20
1828.....	same
1829.....	same

End of Microfilm Reel

APPENDIX E-2

Individual Personal Property Tax Chart — Culpeper/Madison Counties, Virginia John Adam Yager, son of Adam Jr., son of Germanna immigrant Adam

1790	"John Yager son to Adam" - 1 wm >16, 1 horse
1791	"John Yager, son to Adam Jnr" - 1 wm>16, 3 horses
1792	"John Yager son to Adam" - 1 wm >16, 3 horses
1793	<i>not found</i>
1794	"John Yager son to Adam" - 1 wm >16, 1 b 12-16, 5 horses
1795	"John Yager son to Adam" - 2 wm >16, 1 b 12-16, 4 horses
1796	"John Yager son to Adam" - 1 wm >16, 3 horses
1797	"John Adam Yager" - 1 wm >16, 4 horses
1798	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 2 b 12-16, 3 horses
1799	"John Adam Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b 12-16, 3 horses
1800	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 2 b >16, 2 b 12-16, 3 horses
1801	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 2 b >16, 2 b 12-16, 5 horses
1802	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 2 b >16, 4 horses
1803	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 3 horses
1804	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 2 horses
1805	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 3 horses
1806	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 3 horses
1807	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 3 horses
1808	<i>no tax levied</i>
1809	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 4 horses
1810	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 b >16, 4 horses
1811	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 4 b >16, 1 b 12-16, 6 horses
1812	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 3 b >16, 1 b 12-16, 7 horses
1813	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 4 b >16, 1 b 12-16, 7 horses
1814	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 3 b >16, 2 b 12-16, 6 horses
1815	"John A. Yager & son" - 2 wm >16, 2 b >16, 3 b 12-16, 8 horses
1816	"John A. Yager & son" - 2 wm >16, 2 b >16, 3 b 12-16, 8 horses
1817	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 4 b >16, 6 horses
1818	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 4 slaves >16, 6 horses
1819	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 4 slaves >16, 6 horses
1820	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 slave <16, 4 slaves >16, 6 horses
1821	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 1 slave <16, 4 slaves >16, 6 horses
1822	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 2 slaves <16, 4 slaves >16, 5 horses
1823	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 7 slaves >12, 7 horses
1824	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 7 slaves >12, 6 horses
1825	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 7 slaves >12, 7 horses
1826	"John A. Yager" - 1 wm >16, 5 slaves >12, 7 horses
1827	"John A. Yager" - 7 slaves >12, 7 horses
1828	"John A. Yager" - 7 slaves >12, 7 horses
1829	"John A. Yager" - 8 slaves >12, 8 horses
1830	"John A. Yager" - 8 slaves >12, 7 horses
1831	"John A. Yager & son" - 8 slaves >12, 7 horses
1832	"John A. Yager" - 6 slaves >12, 7 horses
1833	"John A. Yager" - 6 slaves >12, 7 horses
1834	"John A. Yager" - 6 slaves >12, 8 horses
1835	"John A. Yager" - 7 slaves >12, 6 horses
1836	"John A. Yager" - 5 slaves >12, 6 horses
1837	"John A. Yager" - 4 slaves >12, 6 horses
1838	"John A. Yager" - 5 slaves >12, 5 horses

1838 is last year on microfilm reel

John A. Yager lived until shortly before 23 July 1840.

APPENDIX F

Land Tax Chart — Madison County, Virginia John W. Yager (1773-1851), son to Blind John

1806100 acres "John Yager (of A Crigler, Wilhoite Junr."
First year on Land Tax Lists
 1807100 "John Yager"
 1808 - no taxes levied
 1809100 "John Yager"
 1810100 "John Yager"
 1811 100 "John Yager"
 1812 100 "John Yager"
 1813100 "John Yager"
 1814 100 "John W. Yager" - Land Description: N. 10
 1815 100 "John W. Yager" - N. 10
 1816 100 "John W. Yager" - N. 10
 1817 Feb 100 "John W. Yager" - "Adjoining Mark Finks & others, N.W.10"
 1817 Jul 100 "John W. Yager" - (Land Description Blank)
 1818 100 "John W. Yager" - "Adjoining Mark Finks & others, N.W.10"
 1819 100 "John W. Yager" - "Adjoining Mark Finks & others, N.W.10"
 1820 100 "John W. Yager" - "Adjoining Mark Finks & others, N.W.10"
 1821 100 "John W. Yager" - "Adjoining Mark Finks & others, N.W.10"
 1822 100 "John W. Yager" - "Adjoining Mark Finks & others, N.W.10"

Last year John W. Yager appears on Land Tax Lists

Individual Personal Property Tax Chart — Madison County, Virginia John W. Yager, son of "Blind John"

1793 - "John Yager Son to Mountain Jno.": 1 white male over 16, 1 horse
 1794 - "John Yager Son to Mountain Jno.": 1 white male over 16, 1 horse
 1795 - "John Yager Son to Mountain Jno.": 1 white male over 16, 2 horses
 1796 - "John Yager Son to Mountain Jno.": 1 white male over 16, 1 horse
 1797 - "John Yager Jr.": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 4 horses
 1798 - "John Yager son to John": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 1 slave 12-16, 4 horses
 1799 - "John Yager son to John": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 1 slave 12-16, 4 horses
 1800 - "John Yager Junr.": 1 white male over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 4 horses
 1801 - [Not sure of identity]
 1802 - "John Yager (Mt)": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 3 horses
 1803 - "John W. Yager & D. Wilh.": 2 white males over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 2 horses
 1804 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 7 horses
 1805 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 5 horses
 1806 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 3 horses
 1807 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 3 horses
 1808 - no taxes levied
 1809 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 3 horses
 1810 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 4 horses
 1811 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 4 horses
 1812 - "John W. Yager": 1 white male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 5 horses
 1813 - "John W. Yager & son": 2 white males over 16, 1 slave over 16, 1 slave 12-16, 5 horses
 1814 - "John W. Yager & sons": 3 white males over 16, 1 slave over 16, 2 slaves 12-16, 5 horses
 1815 - "John W. Yager & sons": 3 white males over 16, 2 slaves over 16, [2 slaves 12-16?], 5 horses
 1816 - "John W. Yager & son": 2 white males over 16, 2 slaves over 16, 1 slave 12-16, 5 horses
 1817 - "John W. Yager & son": 2 white males over 16, 4 slaves over 16, 1 slave 12-16, 6 horses
 1818 - "John W. Yager" - [column headings missing] probably: 1 wm over 16, 3 slaves over 16, 2 slaves 12-16, 5 horses
 1819 - "John W. Yager": - 1 wm over 16, 4 slaves over 16, 1 slaves 12-16, 6 horses
 1820 - "John W. Yager": - 1 wm over 16, 7 slaves over 16, 6 horses
 1821 - "John W. Yager": - 1 wm over 16, 6 slaves over 16, 5 horses
 1822 - "John W. Yager": - 1 wm over 16, 6 slaves over 16, 6 horses

1822 is last year John W. Yager appears on Personal Property Tax List.

Virginia, &c. By His Majesty's Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.
A PROCLAMATION, Publishing the Rewards given for Apprehending or Killing of Pirates.

Whereas by an Act of Assembly made at a Session of Assembly begun at the Capitol in Williamsburgh the Eleventh Day of November in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Entituled, an Act to encourage the Apprehending and Destroying of Pirates: It is amongst other things Enacted, That all & every Person or Persons who from and after the fourteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, and before the Fourteenth Day of November, which shall be in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Nineteen, shall take any Pirate or Pirates, on Sea or Land, or in case of Resistance, shall Kill any such Pirate or Pirates, between the Degrees of Thirty four and Thirty nine of Northern Latitude, and within one Hundred Leagues of the Continent of Virginia, or within the Provinces of Virginia or North Carolina, upon the Conviction or making due proof of the killing of all and every such Pirate and Pirates, before the Governour and Council, shall be Entituled to have and receive, out of the Publick Money, in the Hands of the Treasurer of this Colony, the several Rewards following; That is to say, for Edward Tach, commonly called Capt. Tach or Blackbeard, one Hundred Pounds; for every other Commander of a Pirate Ship, Sloop or Vessel, Forty Pounds; for every Lieutenant, Master, Quarter Master, Boatswain or Carpenter, Twenty Pounds; for every other Inferiour Officer, Fifteen Pounds; and for every Private Man, taken on Board such Ship, Sloop or Vessel Ten Pounds; and that for every Pirate which shall be taken by any Ship Sloop or Vessel belonging to this Colony, or North Carolina, within the time aforesaid, in any place whatsoever, the like Rewards shall be paid, according to the quality and condition of such Pirate: Wherefore for the Encouragement of all such Persons, as shall be willing to serve His Majesty and their Country, in so just and Honourable an undertaking, as the suppressing a sort of People, who may be truly called Enemies to Mankind; I have thought fit, with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby declaring the said Rewards shall be punctually and justly paid, in Current Money of Virginia, according to the Directions of the said Act. And I do order and appoint this Proclamation to be publish'd by the Sheriffs, at the respective Court-houses, and by all Ministers and Readers, in the several Churches and Chappels throughout this Colony.

Given at the Council Chamber at Williamsburgh this 25th Day of November 1718. In the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

A. SPOTSWOOD.

GOD Save the KING.

Virginia. By His Majesty's Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION,

Publishing the Rewards given for Apprehending or Killing of Pirates.

Whereas by an Act of Assembly made at a Session of Assembly begun at the Capitol of Williamsburgh the Eleventh Day of November in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Entituled, an Act to encourage the Apprehending and destroying of Pirates: It is amongst other things Enacted, That all & every Person or Persons who from and after the fourteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, and before the Fourteenth Day of November, which shall be in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Nineteen, shall take any Pirate or Pirates, on Sea or Land, or in case of Resistance, shall Kill any such Pirate or Pirates, between the Degrees of Thirty four and Thirty nine of Northern Latitude, and within one Hundred Leagues of the Continent of Virginia, or within the Provinces of Virginia or North Carolina, upon the Conviction or making due proof of the killing of all and every such Pirate and Pirates, before the Governour and Council, shall be Entituled to have and receive, out of the Publick Money, in the Hands of the Treasurer of this Colony, and several Rewards following; That is to say, for Edward Tach, commonly called Capt. Tach or Blackbeard, one Hundred Pounds; for every other Commander of a Pirate Ship, Sloop or Vessel,

Forty Pounds; for every Lieutenant, Master, Quarter Master, Boatswain or Carpenter, twenty Pounds; for every other Inferiour Officer, Fifteen Pounds; and for every Private Man, taken on Board such Ship, Sloop or Vessel Ten Pounds; and that for every Pirate which shall be taken by any Ship Sloop or Vessel belonging to this Colony, or North Carolina, within the time aforesaid, in any place whatsoever, the like Rewards shall be paid, according to the quality and condition of such Pirate; Wherefore for the Encouragement of all such persons, as shall be willing to serve His Majesty and their Country in so just and Honourable an undertaking, as the suppressing a sort of People, who may be truly called Enemies to Mankind; I have thought fit, with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby declaring the said Rewards shall be punctually and justly paid, in Current Money of Virginia, according to the Directions of the Said Act. And I do order and appoint this Proclamation to be publish'd by the Sheriffs, at the respective Court-houses, and by all Ministers and Readers, in the several Churches and Chappels throughout this Colony.

Given at the Council Chamber at Williamsburgh this 25th Day of November 1718. In the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

A. Spotswood
GOD save the KING

Taken from the Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, May 1, 1705-October 23, 1721, Vol. III, p. 488-490, published by The Virginia State Library, ed. H. R. McIlwaine, 1928. On November 11th, 1718, it was ordered in Council that a proclamation be issued prohibiting the entertaining of Pyrats [sic] or concealing their effects. [Entertaining pirates means providing a place for them to stay] —Suzanne Matson

Genealogy Meeting Notes

EAST TENNESSEE GERMANNA REUNION September 9-11, 2011 Washington County, TN

Attendees came from as far as Oklahoma, Maryland and Missouri to visit Washington County, Tennessee, part of the Germanna Diaspora.

The East Tennessee reunion is hosted annually by George Durman, known to many of us as Sgt. George, who founded the Germanna Colonies List on Rootsweb. Ac-



Dinner at the Old Pilot Hill General Store.



George Durman addresses the group, above. The early 19th century Philadelphia Cumberland Presbyterian Church, below.



cording to Sarge, there are few Germanna families who did not have members settling here. East Tennessee was the first settled part of Tennessee and is where the failed state of Franklin was founded. In the Civil War, this area also sent a regiment of young men into the Union Army, not the Confederate Army; there have been hard feelings ever since.

The Broyles family is "thick on the ground" in Washington County, as well as Wilheits and many other Germanna names.

Sgt. George traditionally holds this meeting at the antebellum Philadelphia Cumberland Presbyterian Church, (left), the traditional 19th century Broyles church where the cemetery is packed with Germanna names. This year, the meeting was partly held at the Philadelphia United Presbyterian Church, a doc-

Genealogy Meeting Notes

trinal offshoot which in a friendly way shares a parking lot with the original church.

The meeting started on Friday afternoon with a presentation on Germanna history by the author of this article, followed by a dinner at the picturesque Old Pilot Hill General Store (above).



Above: the cemetery of the Philadelphia Cumberland Presbyterian Church is full of Broyles descendants.

Left: Betty Hylton of the Watauga Association of Genealogists—Northeast TN, gives a presentation on the historical buildings of the area. Below: the Mercantile” in Broylesville built by Adam Alexander Broyles, Jr.

On Saturday, Jim Albin, former president of the former Germanna Association, showed pictures and discussed our ancestral villages in Germany. He was followed by Betty Hylton, president of the Watauga Area Genealogical Society, an authority on the local history of Washington and Greene Counties.

After a delicious lunch, the group headed by car to the dwindling village of Broylesville and the home built by Adam Alexander Broyles, Jr., about 1830.

Adam Alexander Broyles, Jr., was the son of Adam Alexander Broyles, Sr., the first Broyles to settle in East Tennessee. Adam Sr. was the

son of Conrad Briles, son of the immigrant Johannes Broyles, and the first of the Germanna Second Colony to leave Virginia. He migrated to North Carolina in 1752.

His son Adam, Jr., inherited from his industrious father a store (the Mercantile), an inn (suspiciously burnt down in the early 21st cen-



Genealogy Meeting Notes

ture). He then built the beautiful 1830s house (shown below) toured by the group. Today it is owned and cared for by the gracious Callie Ruble.

Adam, Jr., went bankrupt, but his entre-

preneurially-minded son Adam III bought the house and in addition built a foundry, distillery and logging business. Between 1850 and 1860 his net worth rose by about \$95,000, due to his con-

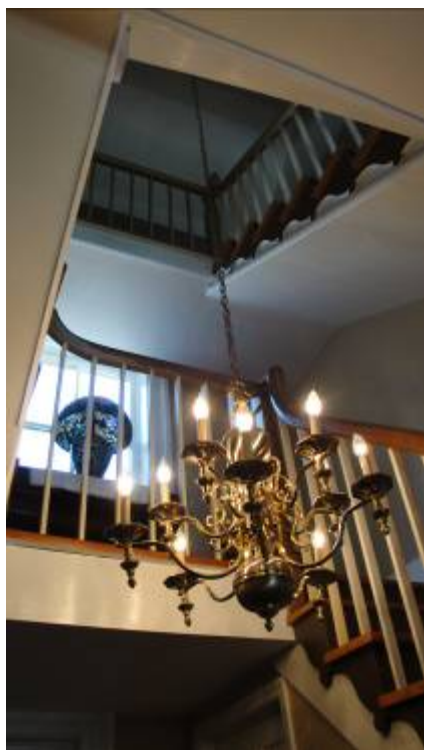
tracts for railroad ties (2400 railroad ties per mile at \$4-\$5 per tie) and for liquor for the workers.

Adam III had 8 children, half of whom migrated after the Civil War to California.

According to Sarge, the families in this area are all related and indeed, a number of Durman relatives appeared!

This was a relaxed, pleasant weekend among family and friends.

— Virginia Nuta



Left: the beautiful staircase ascends to a 3rd floor in the Broyles house; above right, the original spring-house on the property; below right: Kathy (Mrs. George) Durman and Sue (Mrs. Hack) Broyles before the original Broyles fireplace; below, the lovely gingerbread ornamentation of the double verandahs of the Broyles house.



1830 home built by Adam Alexander Broyles, Jr., abot 1930, and today owned by the gracious Callie Ruble.

Genealogy Meeting Notes

GERMANNA RESEARCH GROUP INAUGURAL CONFERENCE October 1, 2011 Graves Mountain Lodge, Madison, Virginia

Attendees could not help but feel the vibes of their ancestors in this apple-growing pocket of Madison County, where you can stay in cabins built by early residents or in motels, where there is TV.

head to the big Lodge for a family style dinner.

Saturday morning began in a “conference cabin” back on a curvy mountain road. The presentation of Ann Miller on the early waterways, roads and bridges of Virginia — and our ancestors’ role in maintaining the roads—was fascinating and well-received.

Ann was followed by the always-appreciated John Blankenbaker, who presented the topic of the causes of our ancestors’ migration from Germany. John asked the question: “Why didn’t they come earlier?” because life was not that good in early modern Germany. There was plague, war, famine, and migration within Europe, witness the Blankenbakers

from Austria, Gaars from Bavaria, and Zimmermans from Switzerland, and several other Germanna families who moved



Ann Miller opened the Conference.

It was beautiful early fall weather in the stunning foothills of the Blue Ridge for the first annual meeting of the Germanna Research group.

The site of the meeting, Graves Mountain Lodge, was a way station for stagecoaches coming through the Blue Ridge Mountains in the early 19th century, as we learned from presenter Ann Miller, an architectural historian with the Virginia Department of Transportation and a Madison County resident.

The Graves family has maintained it ever since that time.

Everywhere, there were porches with rocking chairs where one could rock away the afternoon into evening, then



Why not? John Blankenbaker talks about the reasons for migration.

Genealogy Meeting Notes

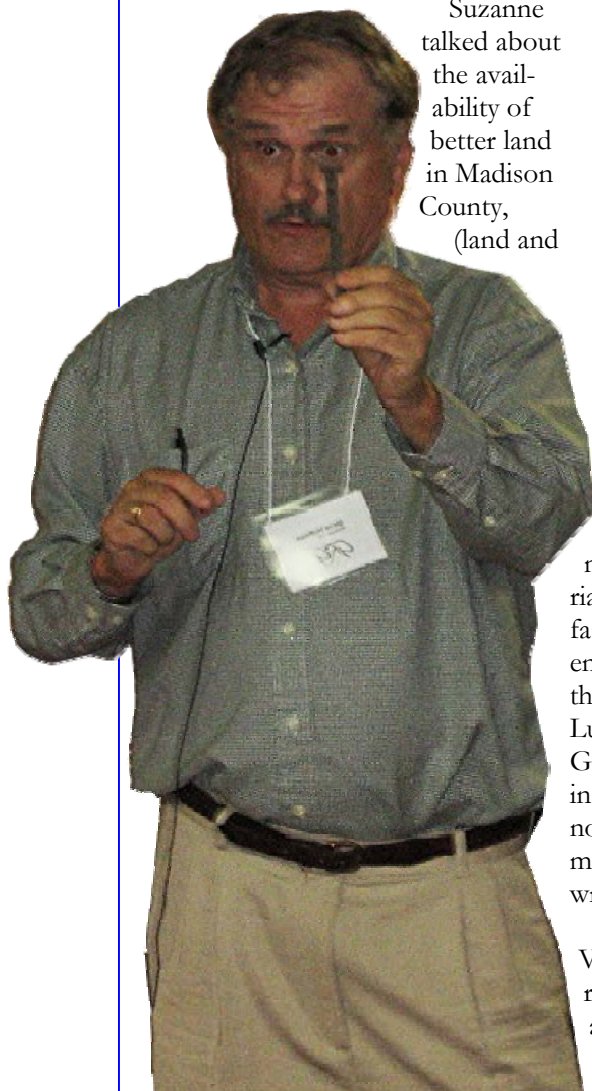
with them.

John gave much credit for the explosion of 18th century migration to the first big migration in 1709, which had much to do with Germans on the throne of England, documented by Dutch and English migration lists

The letters back home from this migration, and efforts to entice settlers to come to the New World, added to bad weather and continued war, provided an impetus for the 1714 and 1717 departures of our ancestors.

Lunch at the Lodge; then back again to hear Suzanne Matson on two of the First Colony families who settled in Madison County with the Second Colonists: the Hoffmans and the Holtzclaws. Her presentation was "Land, Love or Money."

Suzanne talked about the availability of better land in Madison County, (land and



Suzanne Matson, above; Steve Hoffman, left.

money), and the intermarriages (love), but the truly fascinating part of her presentation was her exegesis on the differences between the Lutheran Church and the German Reformed Church in the 18th century, a topic not addressed before at any meeting attended by this writer.

Judy Ann Fray and Jane Volchansky from the Hebron Lutheran Church spoke about the preservation needs of the Hebron Lu-

theran Church. There has been a recent repainting, and the sturdy German construction enabled the church to survive the recent Virginia earthquake without damage, but it is possible there could be ceiling problems in the future. Donations to the Preservation Fund should go to may be made to Hebron Historic Preservation Fund, and mailed to Hebron Lutheran Church, PO Box 1009, Madison, VA 22727.

Steve Hoffman of Madi-



Bill Barker is a professional actor and historian who channels Thomas Jefferson in Williamsburg and delivers presentations at many other venues around the United States. He spoke about Thomas Jefferson and slavery.

son County presented in his inimitable and rollicking way the sturdy German building techniques and the group saw a film showing some of the rafters inside the roof of the church in a film made several years ago.

Then, back to the Lodge for a lavish chicken/ham/turkey all-you-can-eat buffet meal with more side dishes than one could ever eat. Bill Barker, who may be known to some readers as Thomas Jefferson, gave an after-dinner talk

about Thomas Jefferson's relationship with slavery that interested even the non-genealogist spouses in the room.

Bill stated that Jefferson was supportive of policies that would have ended slavery, but also pointed out that Jefferson eventually lost his money and could not free his slaves because they belonged to his creditors.

On Sunday morning, several attendees went to church at the nearby Hebron Lutheran Church and stayed to hear John Blankenbaker talk about the Church.

