Eight missions, one reconciled record

This incorporation preserves the family register's 159 admitted direct ancestors plus Clark, and its eight accepted Revolutionary Patriots. It enriches existing profiles and source discussions; it does not create additional ancestors or convert collateral relatives into direct ancestors.

Evidence grades attach to particular claims. An original record can prove an office, title or filial statement while the identification of its subject or another link in the descent remains qualified. A/B and B findings remain qualified. The Harding-Perkins bridge remains Grade B.

The service distinctions

Revolutionary Patriots and Confederate service use red (#A3262D). Pre-Revolutionary militia and frontier-defense assessments use colonial blue (#244A70). Colonial civil magistrates and statesmen use colonial orange (#C65D12). An equipment assessment is not personal combat; a title is not a recovered commission; an indictment is not a conviction.

Where the original evidence already lives

This supplement refers back to existing source plates rather than duplicating them: Perkins will and deed, pp. 147-148; Shaw military evidence, pp. 629-641; Harding material, pp. 729 and 731, with reconciliation p. 819; Yates originals, pp. 831-862; Henrico assessment, pp. 874-875; Pryor Assembly records, pp. 868 and 885; Roper petition and civil-service discussion, pp. 870-873.

New findings and corrections

The full dossiers were reconciled against retained documents. Corrections include John Bowman's assessment entry, Pryor's civil offices, the limitations of the Perkins child-count transcription, Yates's absence from the Kings Mountain battle, and conflicting Shaw death accounts. Newly inspected published records and previously omitted originals follow their related discussion.

Henrico, 1679: supporting colonial defense

#2744 - Nicholas Perkins Sr.

Nicholas Perkins Sr. appears in the surviving published transcription of Henrico County's 1679 equipment assessment with one tithable. His entry belongs to the grouping notified through John Millner. The assessment organized resources to equip armed men, horses and weapons during a period of frontier insecurity.

This record places Perkins within the colony's system of defense support. It does not identify him as the man supplied, give him a military rank, or prove that he personally patrolled or fought. The name-only entry is associated with this established Henrico profile on the existing family and residence evidence. He is a different man from Nicholas Perkins of Halifax County (#686), who died in 1762.

#2750 - William Giles

William Giles appears as "Wm Giles" with four tithables in the 1679 Henrico equipment assessment, in the grouping notified through John Millner. His entry records a share in the county's obligation to provide men, horses and arms for defense.

Four tithables means four taxable persons accounted for in the entry. It is not a roster of four soldiers under his command, and the list does not establish who performed the mounted service. Giles's place in the family remains subject to the existing Harding-Perkins Grade B bridge; this assessment adds historical context without strengthening that parent-child link.

#2352 - John Bowman Sr.

The 1679 Henrico assessment lists "Jno Bowman" with two tithables in the grouping notified through Richard Lygon. This is the Bowman entry relevant to John Bowman Sr. (#2352), subject to the established identification of the name-only record with this family profile.

The assessment documents a defense-support obligation rather than a muster, commission or battle. It must not be reassigned to his father, Robert Bowman Sr. (#4704), who is not individually named in this list.

Robert Bowman Sr. (#4704) is contextual, not an individually listed contributor. His related deed evidence must not receive John's assessment credit. The full published transcription is already reproduced on master pp. 874-875.

Frankie Liles, Henrico Historical Society, 1679 Tithe List; Henrico Record Book No. 1 (Deeds & Wills), 1677-1692, pp. 101-103. Published transcription of a contemporary record.

John Pryor: colonial civil service

John Pryor's public life in Orange County is documented in the colony's civil records. At New Bern on 23 May 1757, the Governor's Council ordered a commission and dedimus appointing John Pryor and other men as justices of the peace for Orange County. The Assembly records subsequently name him with Hermon Husband as Orange's representatives and record his attendance and qualification by oath.

He also appears in the Regulators' Advertisement No. 8 of 30 April 1768 as an appointed settler. These men were instructed to examine tax lists, public accounts, receipts, and the lawful fees for recording deeds and other court business. A meeting was proposed for 11 May at Thomas Lindley's. The record establishes his appointment to that effort to settle grievances; it does not by itself establish attendance at the proposed meeting or participation in the Battle of Alamance.

The law creating Guilford County named Pryor among seven commissioners charged with locating and erecting the courthouse, prison and stocks, and marking the new county boundaries. These duties place him in the practical work of colonial government during a turbulent period.

The officeholder is associated with the Orange County testator through the existing name-and-place correlation. His civil service does not turn the family's High B paternal link into Grade A. The will names grandson John Pryor, son of Green Pryor, and records property already delivered to Green; it does not contain the asserted literal phrase "my Son Green Pryor." No Colonel rank is established for this man by these records.

Colonial Records of North Carolina, V:813, Governor's Council minutes. Published contemporary Council minutes; fresh digital text inspection.

Colonial Records of North Carolina, VII:731-732. Published contemporary minutes and instructions; fresh digital text inspection.

State Records of North Carolina, XXIII:823-826, Laws 1770, Chapter XXIV, section XII at p. 825. Published enacted law; fresh digital text inspection.

Colonial Records of North Carolina, VIII:107 and 303; controlling master pp. 868 and 885. Original printed source plates in controlling master.

Pryor appointed a justice, 1757

Governor’s Council, New Bern • 23 May 1757

The following text is reproduced from the UNC digital edition of the published contemporary record. It is a typeset documentary extract, not an image of the surviving manuscript.

“Ordered that a Commission and Dedimus issue to James Walsom Alexander Mebin, John Gray, John Pryor, Joseph Boggs, Lawrence Thompson, Josiah Dickson, John Patterson, James Allison, Andrew Mitchell, Lawrence Bankston, John McGee, Thomas Loyd, William Reed, William Charlton, Robert Abercromby, Hugh Porter, William Lee, Richard Parker and Joab Brooks Esqr to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Orange.”

What it establishes

John Pryor was named in the order for an Orange County justice commission. This is direct evidence of the named man’s civil appointment. The correlation with the family’s Orange County testator remains qualified; the record names no child and supplies no military rank.

Colonial Records of North Carolina, V:813, Governor’s Council minutes. Published contemporary Council minutes; fresh digital text inspection.

Pryor and the Regulators’ public accounts

Regulators’ Advertisement No. 8 • 30 April 1768

The published minutes list John Pryor among the “Appointed Settlers.” They proposed a meeting on 11 May at Thomas Lindley’s to settle matters of difference with the officers. The instructions required tax lists, accounts of money paid and its uses, lawful tax particulars, and examination of court fees.

Selected original instructions

“Procure for us a List of the Taxables for the years of the two late Sheriffs with a list of the names of the insolvents and delinquents they returned.”

“Procure us a fair accompt of the money paid and to what uses applied with a citation of every Law for the same.”

“Examine the true Cost by Law for Recording and proving Deeds.”

“Examine the true Cost by Law for Letters of Administration, Letters Testamentary, Indentures and Fees in Common Law.”

Appointment and instructions are proved. Actual attendance at the proposed meeting, armed service and participation in Alamance are not established by this notice. “Auditor” describes the work assigned; the source’s title is “Appointed Settlers.”

Colonial Records of North Carolina, VII:731-732. Published contemporary minutes and instructions; fresh digital text inspection.

Pryor and the new county of Guilford

Laws of 1770 • Chapter XXIV, section XII

“That John Pryor, Edmund Fanning, Alexander Martin, Matthew Locke, John Dunn, Griffith Rutherford, and John Campbell, Esquires, or the Majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for laying off and appointing a Place, and thereon erecting a Court House, Prison and Stocks, for the said County of Guilford, and for running the Dividing Lines between the said County of Guilford and the Counties of Orange and Rowan.”

The appointment concerns public buildings and boundaries. It does not commission a military unit. The original law places the provision in Chapter XXIV, not Chapter XXX as one dossier reported. The broader act provides for the new county courts from the following April.

State Records of North Carolina, XXIII:823-826, Laws 1770, Chapter XXIV, section XII at p. 825. Published enacted law; fresh digital text inspection.

Nicholas Perkins: civil life on the Dan

Nicholas Perkins helped make daily life possible along the Dan River through landholding, a ferry and a mill. In March 1757 he stood surety when Sherwood Walton acknowledged a ferry bond. In March 1759, Halifax County licensed Perkins to keep a ferry at his own house, with Theophilus Lacy as his security. The permitted charge was six pence for a man and horse, and three pence for each carriage wheel.

Published county history also identifies him as a Halifax County justice of the peace in 1759. That civil office is reported in the historical literature; the original commission has not been independently reconciled in this incorporation. The ferry record's use of "Gent" alone is not proof of magistracy.

His will was dated 25 February 1762 and proved on 17 June. It names his wife Bethunia and daughter Susannah, and describes a family estate with specific land and mill bequests, including property associated with the Dan River and Mobleys Creek. His widow's later deed of gift provides another direct record of her children. These documents also record enslaved people as property, part of the household's history that should remain visible alongside its land and public activity.

Published Perkins family reconstructions identify ten children: Peter, Charles, Bethenia, Nicholas, Constant, Susannah, Anna, Mary, Thomas Hardin and Elizabeth. That family count should not be presented as a freshly verified verbatim list from the retained will: the targeted audit's purported "my Ten Children Namely" passage differs materially from the manuscript reproduced in the controlling master. The earlier seven-child description is incomplete.

No personally documented militia enlistment, rank, fort assignment or French and Indian War combat is established for this Nicholas Perkins by the inspected sources. His colonial civil and economic history must remain separate from the Revolutionary service of younger Perkins men and from later wartime use of family properties after his death.

Halifax County Pleas Book 2:197 and 360, transcribed by Douglas Powell. Identified county-record transcription; manuscript not freshly inspected.

Mary Carter Clement, The History of Pittsylvania County, discussion of Peter and Nicholas Perkins. Published county history; original justice commission not independently inspected.

Halifax County Will Book 0:142-143; dated 25 February 1762, proved 17 June 1762; FamilySearch DGS 007645117, image 74. Retained original will-register image.

Halifax County Deed Book 5; deed dated 18 September 1765; FamilySearch DGS 007898197, image 265. Page citations 471-472 and 472-473 differ between reports. Retained original deed-register image.

William K. Hall, Descendants of Nicholas Perkins of Virginia (1957/1958); later compiled Hardin-Harding family account lists ten children. Secondary compilation; not an independent original-record proof of every child or spouse.

The Harding-Perkins bridge remains B

Bethenia, recorded as Bethunia in the Halifax documents, was the wife and executrix of Nicholas Perkins. His 1762 will and her own deed of gift dated 18 September 1765 provide direct evidence of her household and children, including Susannah Perkins. The deed records transfers of enslaved people and personal property to members of the family.

Her identification as a daughter of Thomas Harding Sr. and Mary Giles remains the accepted Grade B bridge. It rests on the combined family chronology, recurring names, neighborhood and documentary associations, and published family reconstruction. Thomas Harding's surviving will names his wife Mary, sons William and Thomas, and daughter Mary Thomas, but does not name Bethenia.

The reason for that omission cannot be read out of the will. Proposed explanations involving prior provision or younger children remain interpretations. Nor does a witness-fee order for Nicholas Pirkins state Bethenia's parentage or prove her personal appearance in court. These limitations preserve the distinction between a coherent, admitted lineage and an explicit parent-child statement.

Mary Giles Harding Hughes

Mary Giles Harding Hughes connects the Giles and Harding households in the accepted colonial line. The surviving Harding will names Mary as wife and sole executrix. A published abstract of the 8 October 1747 Henrico deed records Thomas Hughes and Mary his wife releasing her dower interest in the Hardings Branch land formerly held by Thomas Harding and devised to his sons.

That record supports the widow's continuing connection to Harding family land. It does not expressly identify Bethenia Perkins as her daughter. The mother-daughter bridge remains Grade B, and the stronger records for earlier Giles and Knowles relationships do not remove that qualification.

The alleged ten-child will transcription and exact Harding will-day/page changes are not silently adopted. The retained manuscript must control any verbatim quotation. Published family counts are labeled as reconstruction. Earlier source plates remain at pp. 147-148, 729 and 731, with the controlling bridge explanation at p. 819.

Controlling master, p. 819; related retained manuscripts pp. 729 and 731. Controlling master reconciliation; Grade B.

Henrico Wills & Deeds 1725-1737; FamilySearch DGS 007645095, image 335; controlling master pp. 729 and 819. The master cites register p. 301; targeted audit cites p. 294. Retained original register image; day and page citations require reconciliation.

Henrico Wills & Deeds 1744-1748:335, 8 October 1747, as abstracted in published genealogical sources and retained in master p. 819. Published abstract; not a newly inspected manuscript.

David Roper: the eighth accepted Patriot

David Roper is the eighth accepted Patriot in this family project, with a qualified A/B civil and political classification. His contribution belongs in the public life of Revolutionary North Carolina. A published petition in the Colonial Records names David Roper among the petitioners; the associated research compilation assigns it to 1773. The same compilation reports Davd Roper as an elector on December 10, 1776, citing a 1984 transcription of the Orange County poll. The original poll and that journal page have not yet been inspected. A later tax compilation distinguishes David Roper Sen. from a junior David and records an assessment, rather than a receipt for payment. These sources support the project's carefully qualified civil and political treatment; they do not establish a militia unit, personal combat, delegate status, or participation in a particular provincial congress. His identification and descent through Jemima remain separate questions, and the ancestry grade stays B.

Profile and source placement

Ahnentafel #606; existing ancestry grade B; accepted civil and political service A/B. Existing source and petition pages 870-873 remain in place. No militia badge, new military unit, personal combat, or delegate status is added. The accepted Patriot total remains eight.

Colonial Records of North Carolina IX:809-810, published petition. Date attribution and electoral/tax details are supplied by the research compilation and remain qualified.

L. David Roper, North Carolina 1600-1799 compilation. Original December 1776 poll and the cited journal page have not been independently inspected.

Andrew Bass Sr.: documented service and life

Andrew Bass Sr. appears in Captain William Whitfield's colonial foot company, among the common soldiers rather than its officers. The same roll separately names Andrew Bass Jr. The elder-and-younger pairing supports the existing identification in the family history, but it does not by itself prove every parent-child link in the descent.

The roll records 62 common men and names Aaron Wood as company clerk. Whitfield's accompanying certificate describes a company short of good guns, ammunition, and other equipment. This is tangible evidence of the practical burden of colonial defense: men were enrolled, but the equipment needed to make the company effective was difficult to obtain locally.

The original is undated. The North Carolina Archives places it in the Troop Returns collection, Box 1, Folder 1, within the militia series labeled 1747-1754, and describes a penciled Dobbs County annotation. A separate 1754 Johnston County return identifies Captain William Whitfield's company and supplies related regimental context. Those associations should not be mistaken for a date written on the individual roster. UNC's edition also warns that its placement among papers of 1770-1771 does not make it a Regulator-conflict record. The evidence grade remains A/B; no particular battle is claimed.

Whitfield foot company, undated original two-page return, NC Archives TRPR Box 1 Folder 1, item 5753474 - Original manuscript scans; both pages visually inspected from preserved download.

Whitfield company roll, State Records of North Carolina 22:494-495 - Published primary transcription.

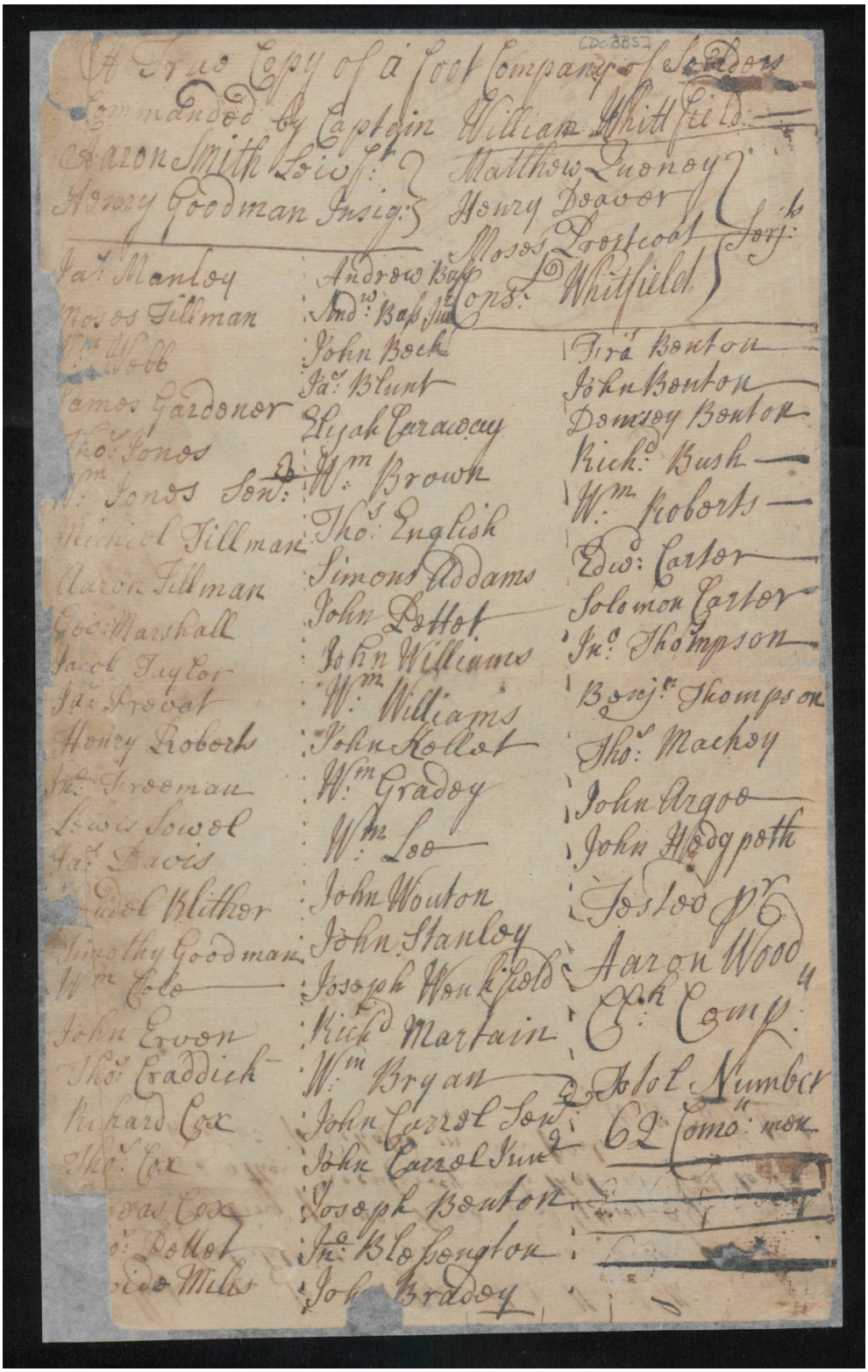
1754 Johnston County militia return, State Records of North Carolina 22:331-332 - Published primary transcription.

NC Archives Troop Returns collection finding aid, Box 1 Folder 1 - Archival finding aid.

Andrew Bass: colonial muster

Undated Whitfield foot-company roll. Andrew Bass and Andw. Bass Jun. are the first two names in the middle column below the officer list. Aaron Wood certifies a total of 62 common men. NC Archives TRPR, Box 1, Folder 1; item 5753474, image 1 of 2.

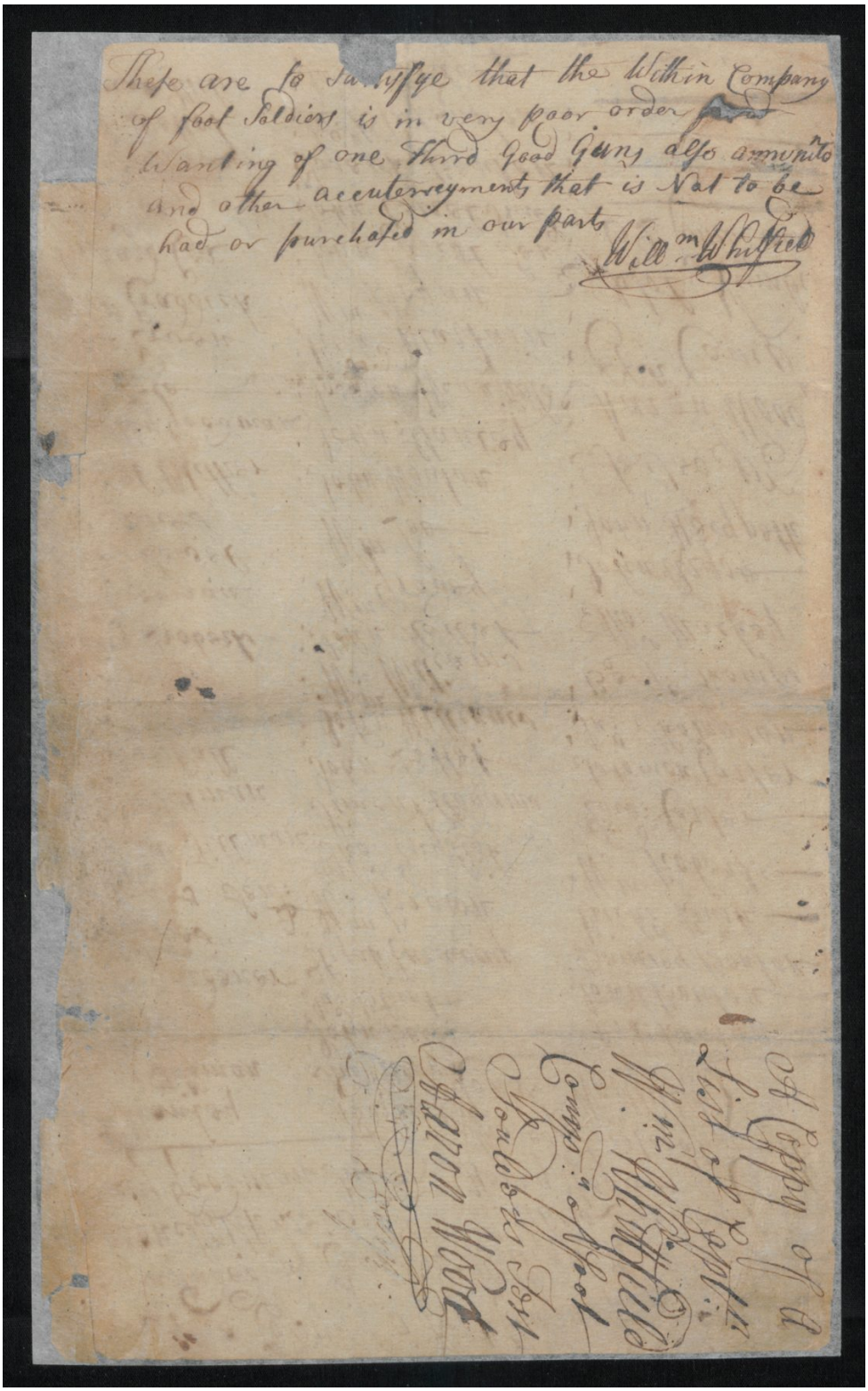
NC Archives, TRPR, Box 1, Folder 1; item 5753474



Andrew Bass: colonial muster

Reverse of the Whitfield return: the captain reports the company in poor order for want of good guns, ammunition and equipment. NC Archives TRPR, Box 1, Folder 1; item 5753474, image 2 of 2.

NC Archives, TRPR, Box 1, Folder 1; item 5753474



Captain John Knowles: documented service and life

John Knowles's life connects the family to Jamestown's houses, land, and tobacco economy. His property included the former Country House and a substantial tract on Jamestown Island. A published grant describes his dwelling and garden, neighboring property, and the branches of Pitch and Tar Swamp; John Underhill's survey preserves the shape of those holdings. The published sources disagree over the exact date of the island patent, so the narrative retains the mid-1660 s setting without forcing an unverified day and month.

The House of Burgesses records also place him in the colony's building program. On 7 November 1666, John Knolls and Thomas Hunt confessed judgment for breach of a penal bond of 264,000 pounds of tobacco and cask. Two days later, the House allowed additional time, until the following August, and preserved their opportunity to seek equitable relief. A 1667 entry distinguishes the two houses Knowles was to build from Hunt's three and records Hunt's offer of security for repayment of the tobacco associated with Knowles's houses. These entries document the undertaking and its difficulties; they do not certify that Knowles completed the buildings. Tobacco here was both a crop and the measure of substantial financial obligations.

By the later 1660 s his affairs centered on Henrico County. The established family exhibits include his Falling Creek land and subsequent conveyances by William and Bethenia Giles. His will adds a tract adjoining World's End, described as approximately 800 acres, which he left to Bethenia. Because grants, purchases, and later conveyances can describe overlapping property, they should not simply be added into a single lifetime acreage total.

General Court proceedings style him captain on 17 June 1675 and 5 October 1675. The second date follows the court's 5 October heading, although some derivative accounts incorrectly repeat 4 October. His Henrico setting and associations support the retained Grade B militia interpretation. The title itself is Grade A evidence. Earlier use of Mister does not prove a narrow commissioning window, and the surviving entries do not name his company or document personal fighting.

Knowles made his will on 5 February 1675/76, while ill; it was proved on 1 June 1676. He provided for his daughter Bethenia and son William, entrusted his children and estate to Henry Isham and William Byrd, and divided his personal property after debts. That property included an enslaved person, servants, livestock, household goods, and debts. These provisions belong in an honest account of the household and the unequal colonial society in which it existed. Byrd's subsequent involvement in the estate and the family's Falling Creek conveyances connect the will to the later land record. The stronger upper-generation documents do not upgrade the qualified Harding-Perkins bridge: the complete descent retains that Grade B limitation.

House of Burgesses journals 1659/60-1693, printed 40,44,50 - Published primary records; page scans visually inspected.

McIlwaine, General Court minutes, printed 411,418-419 - Published primary records; page scans visually inspected.

Knowles will opening, Henrico Miscellaneous Records, DGS 007898202 image 30 - Preserved original record-book scan; faint.

Knowles will continuation and probate, image 31 - Preserved original record-book scan; faint.

Tyler, The Cradle of the Republic,1906, pp 65,257-260 - Historical narrative, published grant transcription, reproduced survey.

Knowles: Burgesses record

Knowles and Hunt's 264,000-pound tobacco penal-bond judgment,7 November 1666. Published primary record: House of Burgesses journals, printed 40 (PDF 116).

House of Burgesses journals, 1659/60-1693

ment of a Judgment before the Governor and Council. Before the Honourable Governor and Committee &c., The Honourable Sir *Wm. Berkeley* Knight Governor, &c.

Major General *Robert Smith*,

Mr. *Henry Corbyn*, Colo. *Nathaniel Bacon*,
Colo. *Miles Cary*, Colo. *Thomas Stegge*.

This 7 of *November* 1666 Mr. *John Knolls* and Mr. *Thos. Hunt* appeared before the Court and Confeſſed Judgment upon the breach of a penal Bond for the Sum of 264,000 lb. of Tobacco and Cask due to the Honourable *Robert Wynn* Speaker of the grand Aſſembly and was for the performance of certain Conditions expreſſed in the ſaid Bond of which they failed and Judgment is Entred accordingly.

Teſt. *Thomas Ludwell* Secretary.

Propoſition about the Repeal of the Act prohibiting the Importation of Salt into *Northampton* County.

Whereas the County of *Northampton* hath Shewed that by a former Act of Aſſembly the Importation of Salt into that County was prohibited for the better Encouragement of Colo *Edmund Scarbrugh* who had Erected a Salt Work in *Accomack* but he not furniſhing the people's Wants in that County of *Northampton* according to Expectation and the Law reſtraining their Relief from other places.

It is humbly propoſed That the ſaid Act for ſo much as relates to that County be repealed and Liberty given to any perſon to Import and Sell Salt as freely as before the making of that Act of reſtraint as before he might have done. Colo. *Scarburgh* himſelf having given his full Aſſent to the premiſes.

Whereas the Act aſcertaining the fees of Surveyors by reaſon of the means [meanneſs] of the Salary (which ſeems to have been ſet in times when Tobacco was of a greater Value than can be now expected) both diſcourages any man of parts Ability and Integrity from Exerciſing the ſaid function in the well diſcharging whereof the peace and poſſeſſion of the Inhabitants of the Country are ſo much concerned and yet for want of a penalty give every one leave to extort from the people what Sums they pleaſe.

It is humbly propoſed that for Encouragement of able men and prevention of Extortion the fees limitted in the ſaid Act be advanced to double what they were *Viz't* forty pounds of Tobacco for meaſuring one hundred Acres of Land if the parcel Exceed five hundred Acres if under to be allowed 200 lbs of Tobacco and for the ſame ſhall deliver an exact plot of Each parcel Surveyed and meaſured and if any Surveyor upon reaſonable demand (not being by Sickneſs or any other Lawfull impediments hindred) ſhall refuſe to Meaſure the Land of any perſon whatſoever for the Conſideration and Satisfaction aforeſaid Every ſuch Surveyor ſhall be fined for ſuch his refuſal 4,000 lbs. of Tobacco and for Exceeding The fee 200 lbs Tobacco for Every 100 Acres half to the Party injured half to.... ....

Whereas in ſome few frontier Counties the Number of Wolves killed and brought in by the Indians tho' from never ſo great a diſtance hath been by ſome Inhabitants thereof through a Covetous deſire of the Incouragement given by Act purchaſed to the inſupportable burden tho' little benefit of the people.

It is therefore humbly propoſed That the allowance for Wolf's killed by Indians and the Means of Inquiry and Diſcovery by whom and where Wolves are killed may be left to the ſeveral County Courts by their Laws to take Order and provide for.

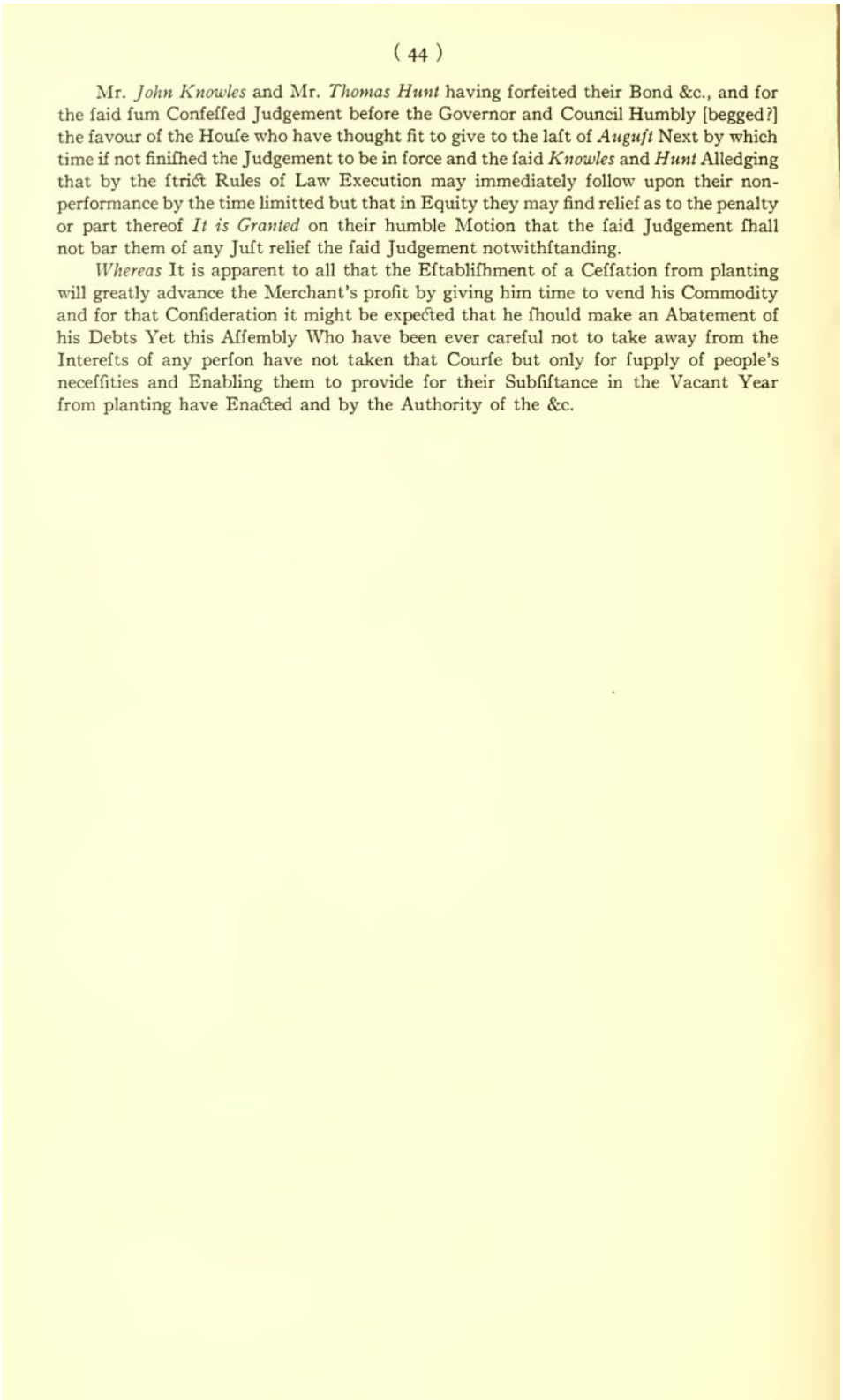
Whereas upon the Eſtabliſhment of a Ceſſation It will probably enſue that Creditors may be rigorouſly importunate in recovering their Debts which if wholly paid in Tobacco will conſequently deprive many people of any means to provide for the ſupply of their neceſſities for Remedy and Relief thereof.

It is humbly propoſed that for all Debts already contracted for to be paid this preſent Year in Tobacco any debtor paying one half of his debt in kind may have Liberty for the payment of the other half until the tenth of *November* 1668 Giving reaſonable Security (if required) for the Remaining at the time aforeſaid And in Caſe the Creditors will not ſtay that time but proſecute his Debtor for payment to be made ſooner it ſhall be

Knowles: Burgesses record

Additional time and equitable-relief provision for Knowles and Hunt,9 November 1666. House of Burgesses journals, printed 44 (PDF 120).

House of Burgesses journals, 1659/60-1693



(44)

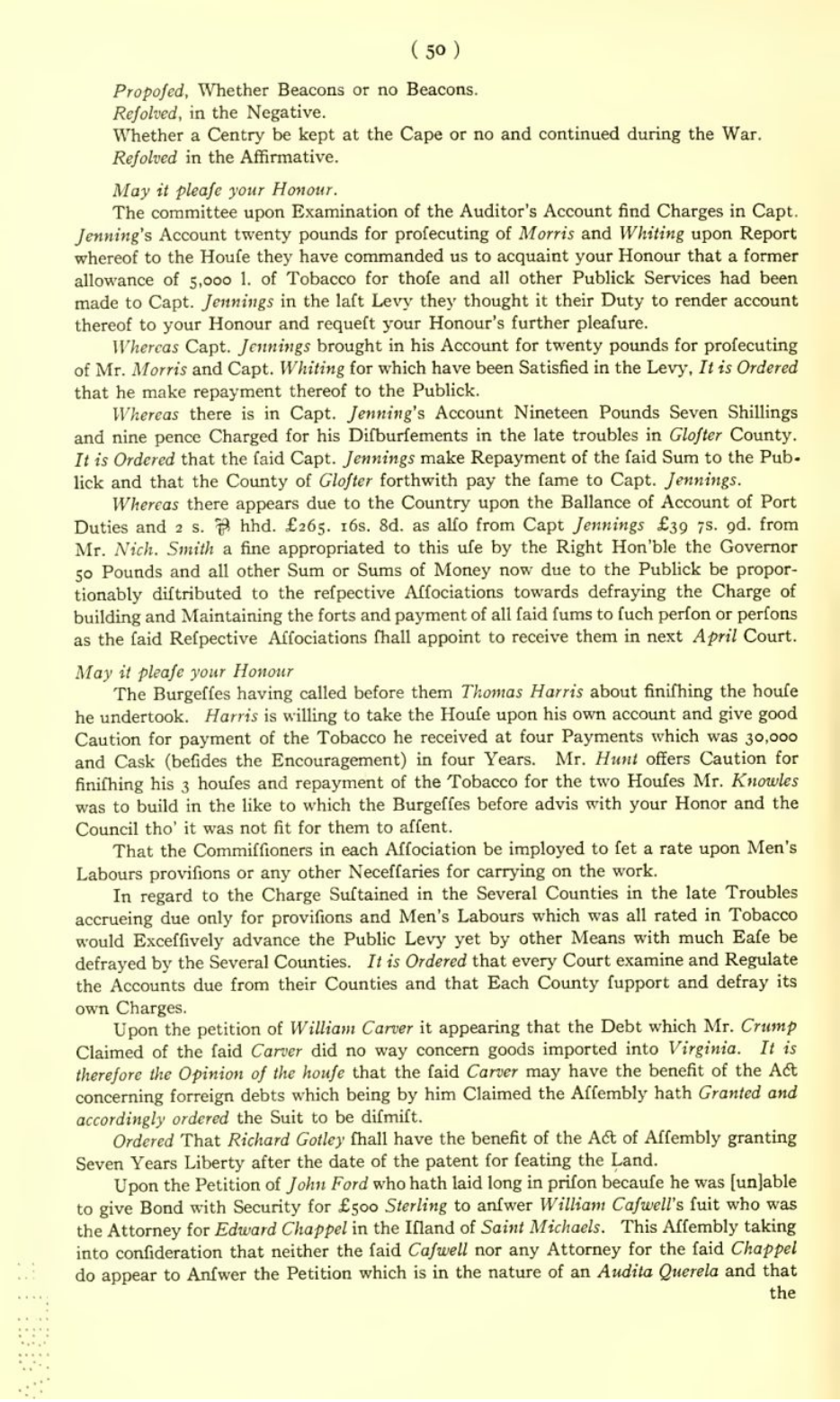
Mr. *John Knowles* and Mr. *Thomas Hunt* having forfeited their Bond &c., and for the ſaid ſum Confeſſed Judgement before the Governor and Council Humbly [begged?] the favour of the Houſe who have thought fit to give to the laſt of *Auguſt* Next by which time if not finiſhed the Judgement to be in force and the ſaid *Knowles* and *Hunt* Alledging that by the ſtrict Rules of Law Execution may immediately follow upon their non-performance by the time limitted but that in Equity they may find relief as to the penalty or part thereof *It is Granted* on their humble Motion that the ſaid Judgement ſhall not bar them of any Juſt relief the ſaid Judgement notwithſtanding.

Whereas It is apparent to all that the Eſtabliſhment of a Ceſſation from planting will greatly advance the Merchant's profit by giving him time to vend his Commodity and for that Conſideration it might be expected that he ſhould make an Abatement of his Debts Yet this Aſſembly Who have been ever careful not to take away from the Intereſts of any perſon have not taken that Courſe but only for ſupply of people's neceſſities and Enabling them to provide for their Subſiſtance in the Vacant Year from planting have Enacted and by the Authority of the &c.

Knowles: Burgesses record

Two houses Knowles was to build; Hunt's offer of security for repayment. House of Burgesses journals,1667 proceedings, printed 50 (PDF 126). Completion is not established by this entry.

House of Burgesses journals, 1659/60-1693



(50)

Propoſed, Whether Beacons or no Beacons.
Reſolved, in the Negative.
Whether a Centry be kept at the Cape or no and continued during the War.
Reſolved in the Affirmative.

May it pleaſe your Honour.

The committee upon Examination of the Auditor's Account find Charges in Capt. *Jenning*'s Account twenty pounds for proſecuting of *Morris* and *Whiting* upon Report whereof to the Houſe they have commanded us to acquaint your Honour that a former allowance of 5,000 l. of Tobacco for thoſe and all other Publick Services had been made to Capt. *Jennings* in the laſt Levy they thought it their Duty to render account thereof to your Honour and requeſt your Honour's further pleaſure.

Whereas Capt. *Jennings* brought in his Account for twenty pounds for proſecuting of Mr. *Morris* and Capt. *Whiting* for which have been Satisfied in the Levy, *It is Ordered* that he make repayment thereof to the Publick.

Whereas there is in Capt. *Jenning*'s Account Nineteen Pounds Seven Shillings and nine pence Charged for his Diſburſements in the late troubles in *Gloſter* County. *It is Ordered* that the ſaid Capt. *Jennings* make Repayment of the ſaid Sum to the Publick and that the County of *Gloſter* forthwith pay the ſame to Capt. *Jennings*.

Whereas there appears due to the Country upon the Ballance of Account of Port Duties and 2 s. ℔ hhd. £265. 16s. 8d. as alſo from Capt *Jennings* £39 7s. 9d. from Mr. *Nich. Smith* a fine appropriated to this uſe by the Right Hon'ble the Governor 50 Pounds and all other Sum or Sums of Money now due to the Publick be proportionably diſtributed to the reſpective Aſſociations towards defraying the Charge of building and Maintaining the forts and payment of all ſaid ſums to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid Reſpective Aſſociations ſhall appoint to receive them in next *April* Court.

May it pleaſe your Honour

The Burgeſſes having called before them *Thomas Harris* about finiſhing the houſe he undertook. *Harris* is willing to take the Houſe upon his own account and give good Caution for payment of the Tobacco he received at four Payments which was 30,000 and Cask (beſides the Encouragement) in four Years. Mr. *Hunt* offers Caution for finiſhing his 3 houſes and repayment of the Tobacco for the two Houſes Mr. *Knowles* was to build in the like to which the Burgeſſes before advis with your Honor and the Council tho' it was not fit for them to aſſent.

That the Commiſſioners in each Aſſociation be imployed to ſet a rate upon Men's Labours proviſions or any other Neceſſaries for carrying on the work.

In regard to the Charge Suſtained in the Several Counties in the late Troubles accrueing due only for proviſions and Men's Labours which was all rated in Tobacco would Exceſſively advance the Public Levy yet by other Means with much Eaſe be defrayed by the Several Counties. *It is Ordered* that every Court examine and Regulate the Accounts due from their Counties and that Each County ſupport and defray its own Charges.

Upon the petition of *William Carver* it appearing that the Debt which Mr. *Crump* Claimed of the ſaid *Carver* did no way concern goods imported into *Virginia*. *It is therefore the Opinion of the houſe* that the ſaid *Carver* may have the benefit of the Act concerning forreign debts which being by him Claimed the Aſſembly hath *Granted and accordingly ordered* the Suit to be diſmiſt.

Ordered That *Richard Gotley* ſhall have the benefit of the Act of Aſſembly granting Seven Years Liberty after the date of the patent for ſeating the Land.

Upon the Petition of *John Ford* who hath laid long in priſon becauſe he was [un]able to give Bond with Security for £500 *Sterling* to anſwer *William Caſwell*'s ſuit who was the Attorney for *Edward Chappel* in the Iſland of *Saint Michaels*. This Aſſembly taking into conſideration that neither the ſaid *Caſwell* nor any Attorney for the ſaid *Chappel* do appear to Anſwer the Petition which is in the nature of an *Audita Querela* and that the

Private John Yates Sr.: documented service and life

John Yates's pension declaration gives his Revolutionary service a personal, unusually detailed record. In late May or early June 1776, he volunteered under Francis Hargrove and Lieutenant Lewis DeMoss. The company assembled at Holman's Ford on the Yadkin, ranged between the river and the Blue Ridge, and built and guarded a frontier fort. Yates did not name that fort; his comrade Moses Waters's pension account identifies their station as Lewis' Fort. The identification is a correlation between the two accounts, not a name supplied by Yates himself.

Late that summer, Hargrove's company joined General Griffith Rutherford at Pleasant Gardens and marched into Cherokee country. Yates described the destruction of the abandoned Cowee and Middle Towns, including corn, livestock and other property. He expressly placed himself among the troops sent onward to the Valley Towns. There the force captured Cherokee men, women, and children and destroyed the towns before turning back; the prisoners were handed over to South Carolina troops encountered on the return. Yates did not know what later happened to them. His testimony records a destructive campaign against Cherokee communities, not a conventional pitched battle that can be assumed for every man in the column.

He also remembered the physical cost: exposure and eating green corn and beef without salt. The expedition returned after six months of service, divided into three months before joining Rutherford and three afterward. In the following spring, Yates volunteered again under Benjamin Cleveland. The company served at Carter's Fort on the Watauga and then at the Long Island of the Holston during treaty negotiations before returning by way of Carter's Fort. He remembered reaching home shortly before harvest after another three months. The declaration does not support an exact June discharge date or a claim that he received a written discharge; he explicitly said he never received one.

In 1780 Yates volunteered in David Viars's company and marched with Benjamin Cleveland's forces in the Kings Mountain campaign. When the men with horses rode ahead to attack Ferguson, Yates had no horse and could not obtain one. His statement is unambiguous: he did not reach the battlefield before the engagement had been fought. He met the victorious troops returning with prisoners and helped guard them to Wilkes Court House, where fresh troops relieved the escort. Cleveland discharged him nearly without clothing and with his feet badly injured for want of shoes. This tour lasted two and a half months, bringing his pensioned service to 11½ months. Campaign service and prisoner escort deserve their own accurate description; they are not evidence that he fought in the 7 October battle.

The pension jacket also bears military-history notations naming Lyman Copeland Draper in 1881 and 1884. They document later historical interest in Yates's service. They do not, by themselves, establish the precise present location of both outgoing abstracts or prove the dossier's proposed connection to particular Draper manuscript volumes.

The original declaration and pension file are already reproduced in the master, pp. 831-862. These pages are retained; this addendum supplies the corrected detailed reading without duplicating the plates. The prisoner-escort and no-written-discharge statements are on original image 12.

John and Jemima Yates, NARA pensionW 20142, complete 32-image packet, Fold 3 file 28520945 - Preserved original manuscript scans; images 2,8-12 visually inspected.

Moses Waters pensionS 9518, Will Graves transcription - Modern transcription; Lewis' Fort corroboration; Waters manuscript not inspected.

Kirkland and Shaw: a divided family

The Shaw family in the original records

The war divided this family in ways a list of uniforms cannot explain. Clark's direct ancestor Baze or Bazell Shaw is identified, at Grade B, with the Confederate private whose surviving service jacket records enrollment at Knoxville on January 10, 1862, and discharge at Vicksburg on March 22, 1863. That discharge came before the siege. His service is part of the family history, but it does not put him in the later siege or the July surrender.

James went into Union service

His son James Washington Shaw took a different course. A Treasury report dated March 21, 1867, identifies him as a private in Company K, 11th Tennessee Cavalry, enrolled September 20 and mustered October 12, 1863. The report transcribes the company roll as "Captured and Killed Jan. 1st 1864." James Kirkland and W. H. Linn later described examining his fatal gunshot wounds and helping bury him, attributing his death to guerrillas about February 1, 1864. Those are different dates, and neither document identifies the individual who shot him. The burial testimony establishes what the witnesses saw afterward; it does not make them eyewitnesses to the shooting.

Jefferson was a civilian

The distinction matters just as much for James's brother Jefferson. In his July 1885 investigation, pension examiner Milton C. Dent explicitly said Jefferson was not in military service and shared James's fate because of his Union principles. His civilian status must remain explicit. His civilian status makes his death no less part of the family's wartime loss.

Rebecca's account, and what remains unresolved

Rebecca told the examiner on July 28, 1885, that her husband was killed in December 1864. Earlier pension paperwork gave a conflicting death account. Later local history reports that Rebels killed him after his discharge; the inspected deposition establishes Rebecca's account of a killing, but does not itself identify the killers. No inspected original proves John Kirkland personally killed Bazel, James, or Jefferson. That distinction must remain visible even when a later story gives a more definite answer.

What the neighbors remembered

The pension depositions also preserve ordinary life under extraordinary strain. Larkin Cardin remembered that the boys' father went into the army and asked him to look after three boys, the oldest about sixteen. Cardin supplied corn and meat against their labor. He described Rebecca's poverty and her small log cabin. James Kirkland identified himself as her brother and said James was her only son in the army. These details show relatives and neighbors trying to keep a household alive, without settling the separate question of who committed the killings.

Kirkland and Shaw: a divided family - continued

John’s brothers and the family connection

John Kirkland was Rebecca’s nephew and Bazel’s nephew by marriage. His brothers James Madison and Benjamin William belong in this account as distinct men, not interchangeable names. Reports place James Madison as a corporal and Benjamin William as a private in Company B, 3rd Tennessee Infantry, with Vicksburg parole associations. Those individual service and parole claims remain qualified pending the original cards; John’s own inspected jacket cannot prove his brothers’ service. Nor can their reported Vicksburg associations extend Bazel’s service beyond his March 1863 discharge.

The Anna Rodgers case after the war

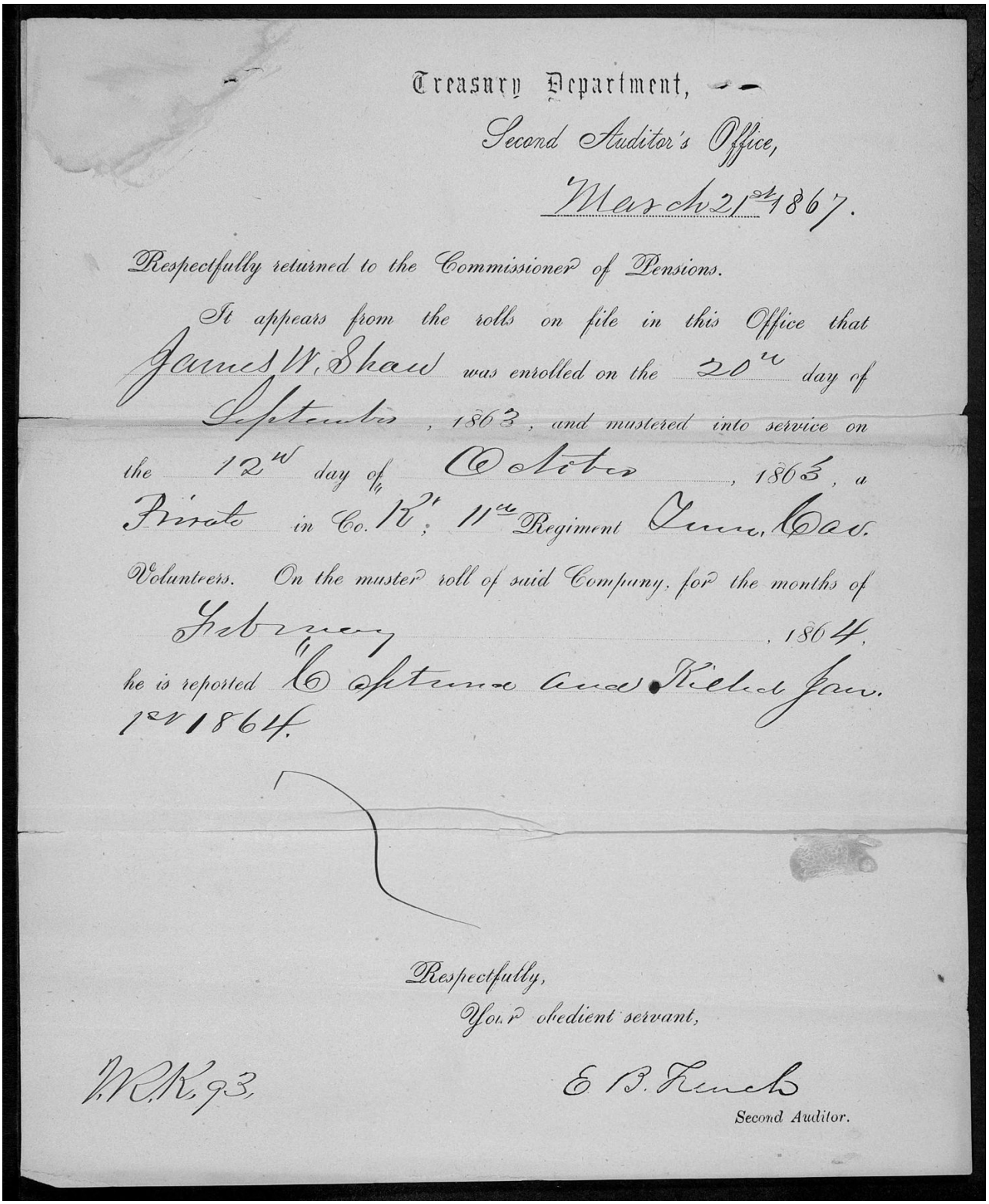
The 1866 indictment concerning Anna Rodgers named John Kirkland, William Kirkland, Samuel Rodgers, Joseph Phillips and Gale Roberts. It records an accusation, not a conviction. A surviving cost bill lists Caroline Kirkline, Mary C. Kirkland and J. M. Kirkline, each for four days and forty miles at $5.60. Those entries are assessed witness costs; they are not payment receipts or testimony about what each person said. A September 1867 return reports that the defendants were not found in the county. That does not establish that they were never arrested or tried at any other time. The final disposition remains unresolved in the surviving material reviewed here.

Existing military and case exhibits remain in place: Bazel service pp. 629-641; Cardin testimony pp. 632-633; Anna Rodgers indictment p. 811; unsuccessful return p. 812. The following additional original pages provide the detailed pension evidence and witness-cost record.

Second Auditor report of military service

Co. K, 11th Tennessee Cavalry; enrolled September 20 and mustered October 12, 1863; February 1864 roll reports captured and killed January 1, 1864. Evidence: A recorded service; C actual death day.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 185



Treasury Department,
Second Auditor's Office,
March 21st 1867.

Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions.

It appears from the rolls on file in this Office that James W. Shaw was enrolled on the 20th day of September, 1863, and mustered into service on the 12th day of October, 1863, a Private in Co. K, 11th Regiment Tenn. Cav. Volunteers. On the muster roll of said Company, for the months of February, 1864, he is reported Captured and Killed Jan. 1st 1864.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

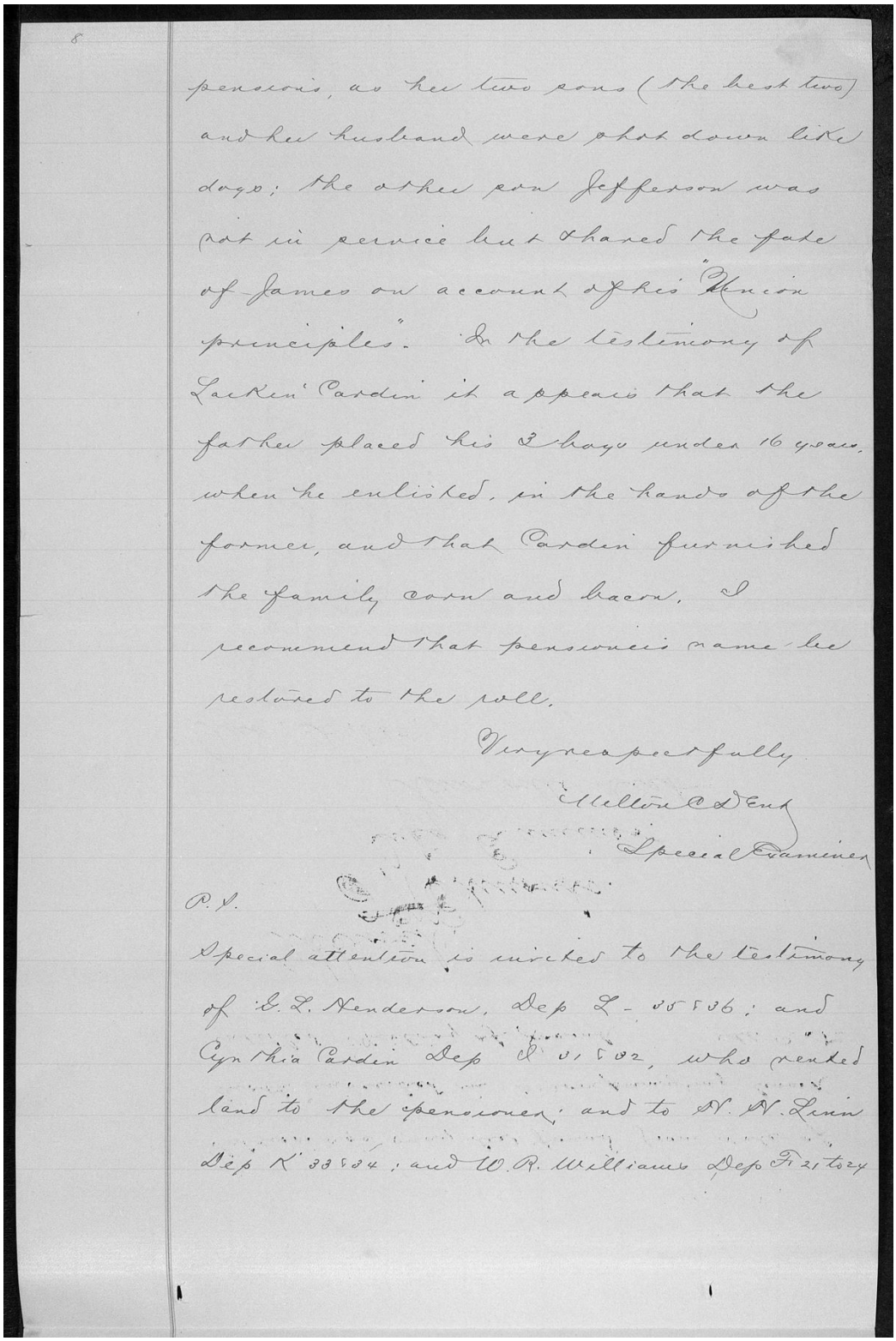
W.K. 93.

E B Finch
Second Auditor.

Milton C. Dent special examiner report

Examiner Milton C. Dent expressly states that Jefferson Shaw was not in military service and shared James's fate on account of his Union principles. This is retrospective evaluated testimony. Evidence: B evaluated family account; C unnamed killers and dates.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 192



8

pensioners, as her two sons (the best two) and her husband were shot down like dogs; the other son Jefferson was not in service but shared the fate of James on account of his "Union principles". In the testimony of Lacken Cardin it appears that the father placed his 2 boys under 16 years, when he enlisted, in the hands of the former, and that Cardin furnished the family corn and bacon. I recommend that pensioners name be restored to the roll.

Very respectfully

Milton C Dent

Special Examiner

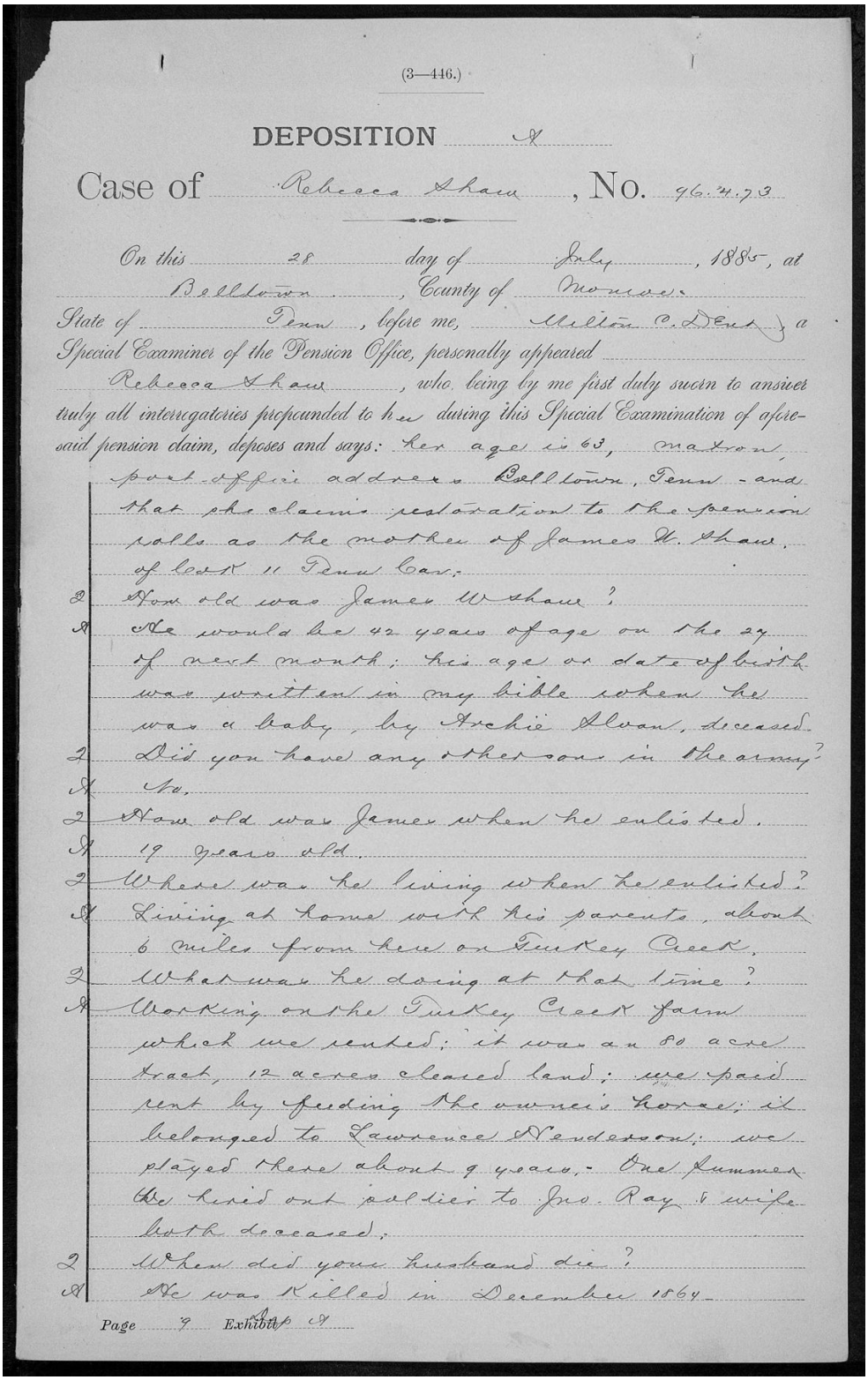
P.S.

Special attention is invited to the testimony of E. L. Henderson, Dep L- 05536; and Cynthia Cardin Dep L 01502, who rented land to the pensioner; and to W. W. Linn Dep K 33504; and W. R. Williams Dep F 21624

Deposition A, Rebecca Shaw

Age 63, brother James handled claim; only son in army was James; husband killed December 1864; denies receipt of widow money and discusses Boyd trial. Evidence: B kinship and reported killing; C exact chronology.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 197



(3—446.)

DEPOSITION A

Case of Rebecca Shaw, No. 96.473

On this 28 day of July, 1885, at Belltown, County of Monroe, State of Tenn, before me, Milton P. Dent, a Special Examiner of the Pension Office, personally appeared Rebecca Shaw, who, being by me first duly sworn to answer truly all interrogatories propounded to her during this Special Examination of aforesaid pension claim, deposes and says: Her age is 63, matron, post office address Belltown, Tenn - and that she claims restoration to the pension rolls as the mother of James W. Shaw, of Co K 11 Tenn Cav.

2 How old was James W Shaw?

A He would be 42 years of age on the 27 of next month; his age or date of birth was written in my bible when he was a baby, by Archie Alvan, deceased

2 Did you have any other sons in the army?

A No.

2 How old was James when he enlisted.

A 19 years old.

2 Where was he living when he enlisted?

A Living at home with his parents, about 6 miles from here on Turkey Creek,

2 What was he doing at that time?

A Working on the Turkey Creek farm which we rented; it was an 80 acre tract, 12 acres cleared land; we paid rent by feeding the owner's horses; it belonged to Lawrence Henderson; we played there about 9 years. - One Summer We hired out soldier to Jno. Ray & wife both deceased.

2 When did your husband die?

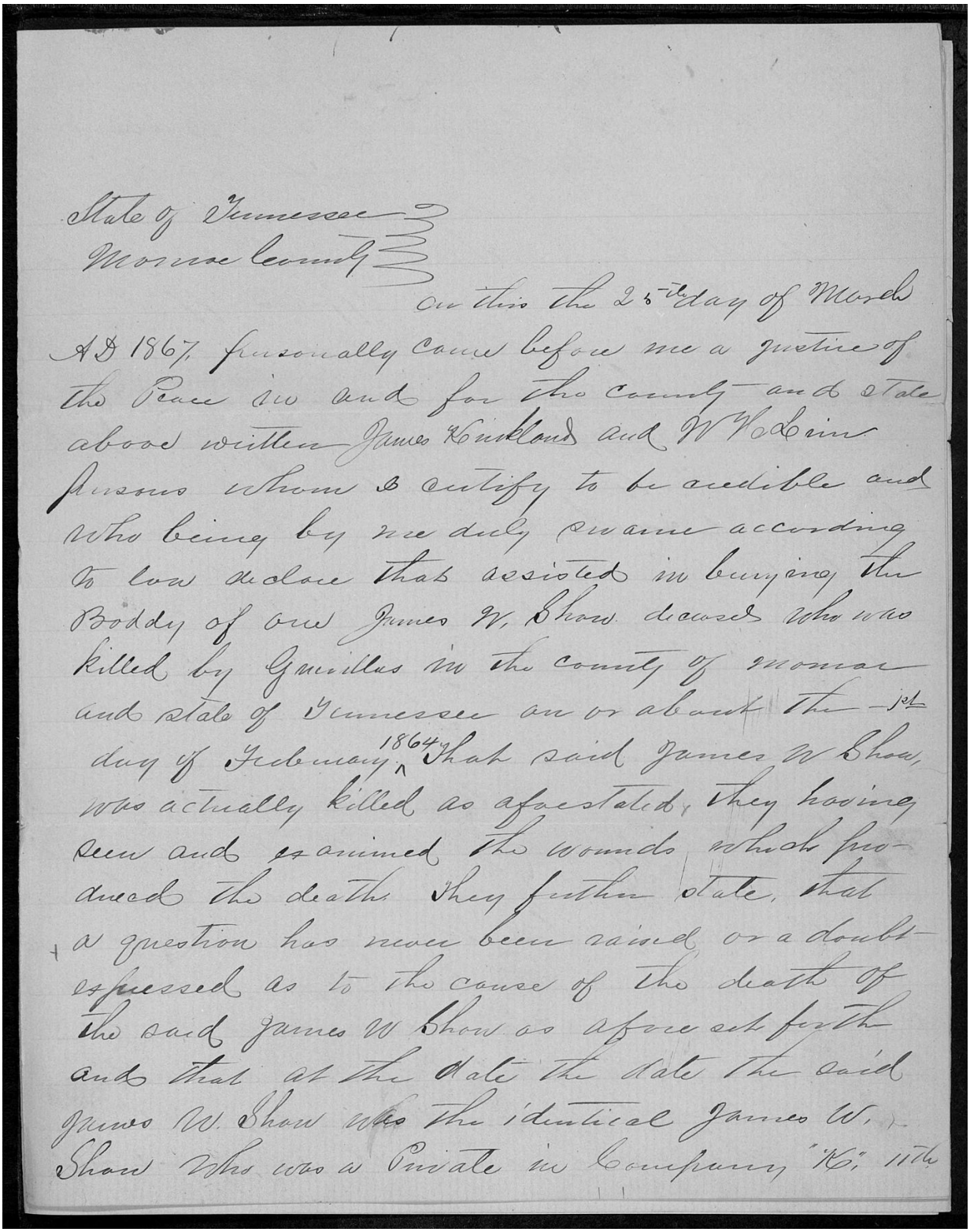
A He was killed in December 1864.

Page 9 Exhibit A

Affidavit on James W. Shaw burial

Witnesses say they buried James W., examined fatal wounds, and report guerrillas killed him about February 1, 1864. They deny kinship to the claimant, conflicting with 1885 brother testimony. Evidence: B burial and violent death; C exact date.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 174



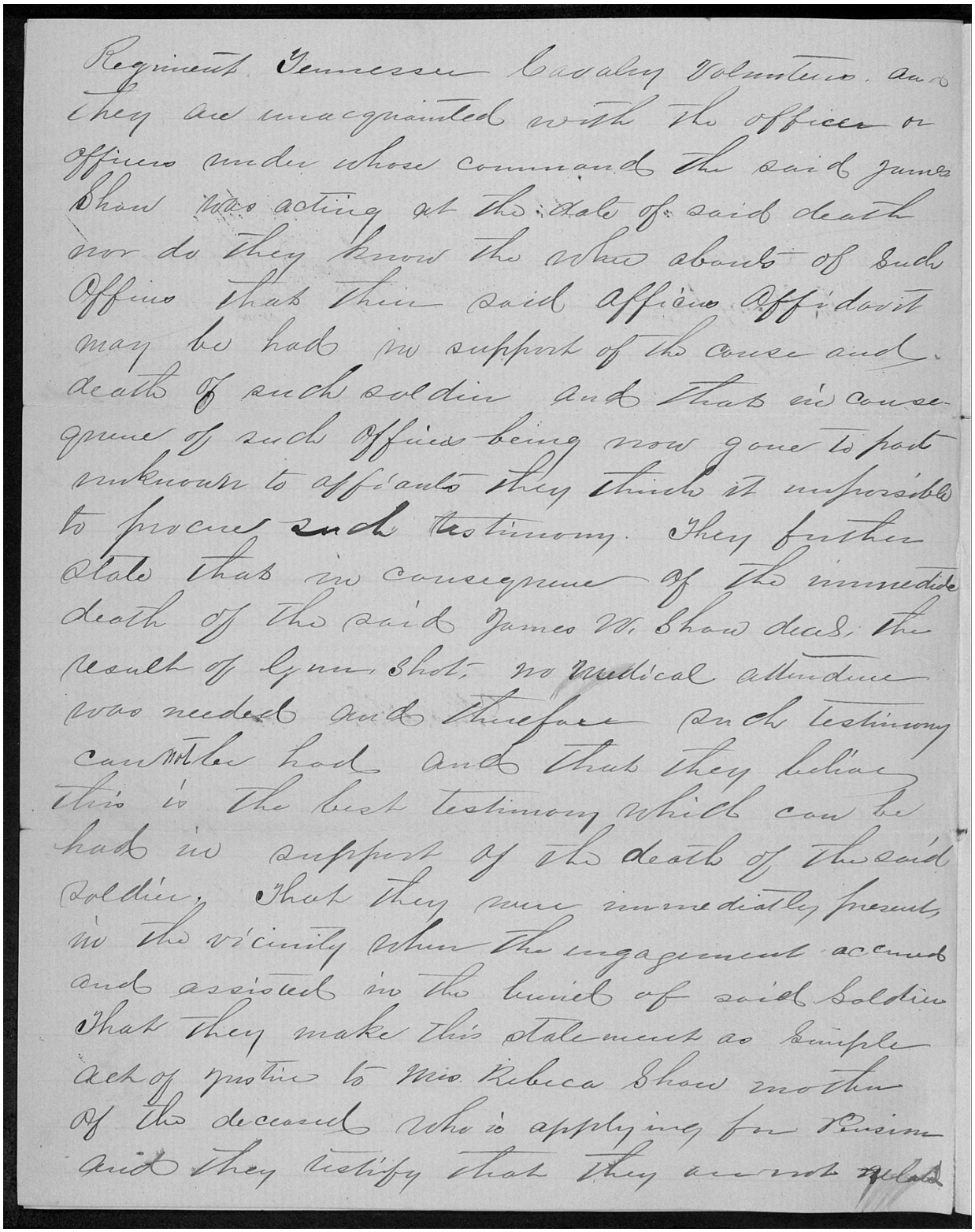
State of Tennessee }
Monroe County }

On this the 2nd day of March AD 1867, personally came before me a justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aboved written James Kirkland and W Hodkins persons whom I satisfy to be credible and who being by me duly sworne according to law declare that assisted in burying the Boddy of one James W. Shaw deceased who was killed by Guerillas in the county of Monroe and state of Tennessee on or about the 1st day of February 1864 That said James W Shaw was actually killed as aforestated they having seen and examined the wounds which produced the death they further state that a question has never been raised or a doubt expressed as to the cause of the death of the said James W Shaw as aforesetforth and that at the date the date the said James W. Shaw was the identical James W. Shaw who was a Private in Company "K" 11th

Affidavit on James W. Shaw burial

Witnesses say they buried James W., examined fatal wounds, and report guerrillas killed him about February 1, 1864. They deny kinship to the claimant, conflicting with 1885 brother testimony. Evidence: B burial and violent death; C exact date.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 175

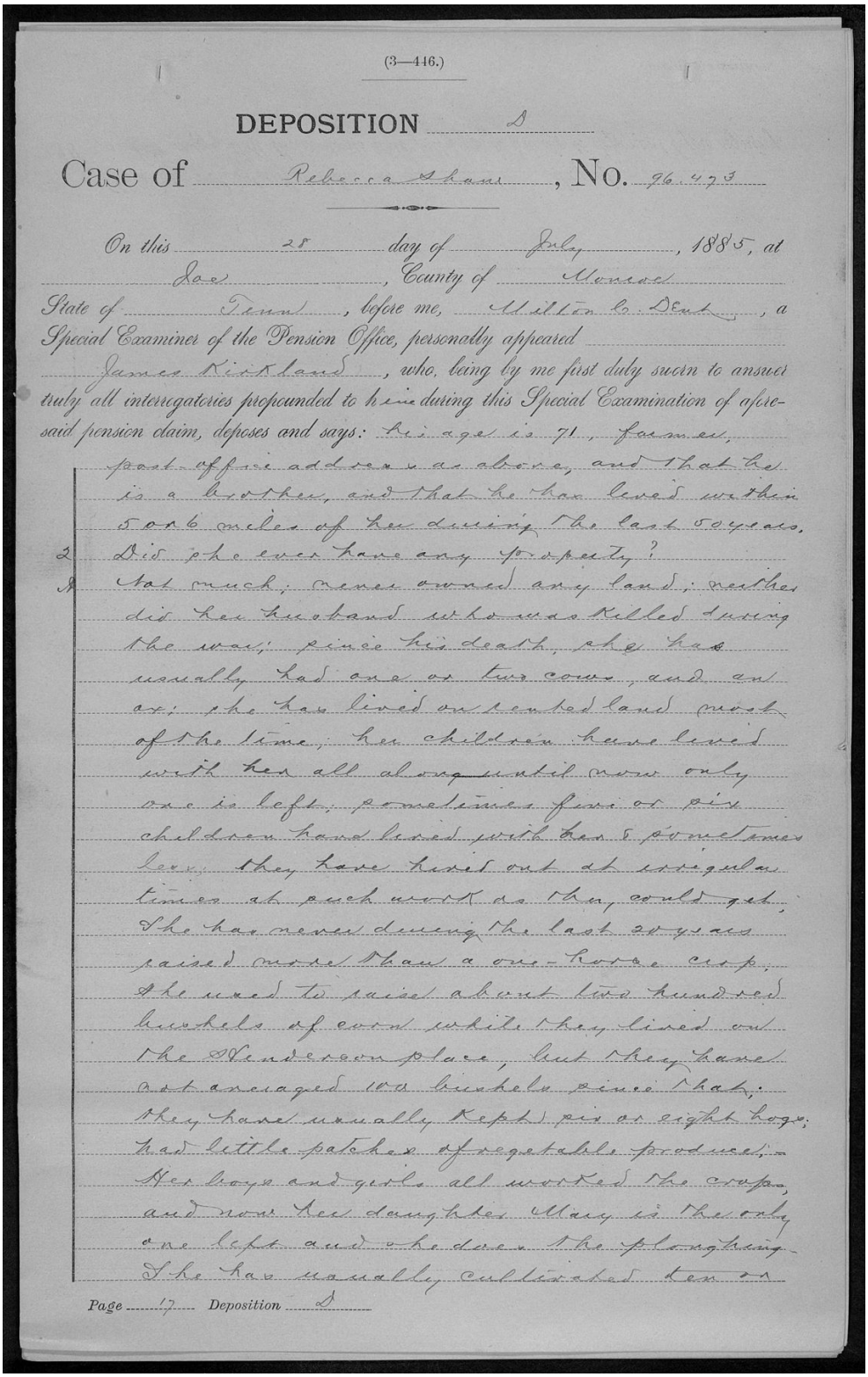


Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers and they are unacquainted with the officer or officers under whose command the said James Shaw was acting at the date of said death nor do they know the where abouts of such officer that their said affidavit may be had in support of the cause and death of such soldier and that in consequence of such officer being now gone to parts unknown to affiants they think it impossible to procure such testimony. They further state that in consequence of the immediate death of the said James W. Shaw dead the result of gun shot, no medical attendance was needed and therefore such testimony cannot be had and that they believe this is the best testimony which can be had in support of the death of the said Soldier, That they were immediately present in the vicinity when the engagement occured and assisted in the burial of said Soldier That they make this statement as simple act of justice to Mrs Rebeca Shaw mother of the deceased who is applying for Pension and they testify that they are not related

Deposition C, James Kirkland

James age 71 explicitly calls Rebecca his sister; husband killed in war; only son in army was James. No parents named. Evidence: B brother-sister relationship.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 203



(3—446.)

DEPOSITION D

Case of Rebecca Shaw, No. 96.473

On this 28 day of July, 1885, at Joe, County of Monroe State of Tenn, before me, Addison C. Dent, a Special Examiner of the Pension Office, personally appeared James Kirkland, who, being by me first duly sworn to answer truly all interrogatories propounded to h im during this Special Examination of aforesaid pension claim, deposes and says: He is age is 71, farmer, post-office address as above, and that he is a brother, and that he has lived within 5 or 6 miles of her during the last 50 years.

2 Q. Did she ever have any property?

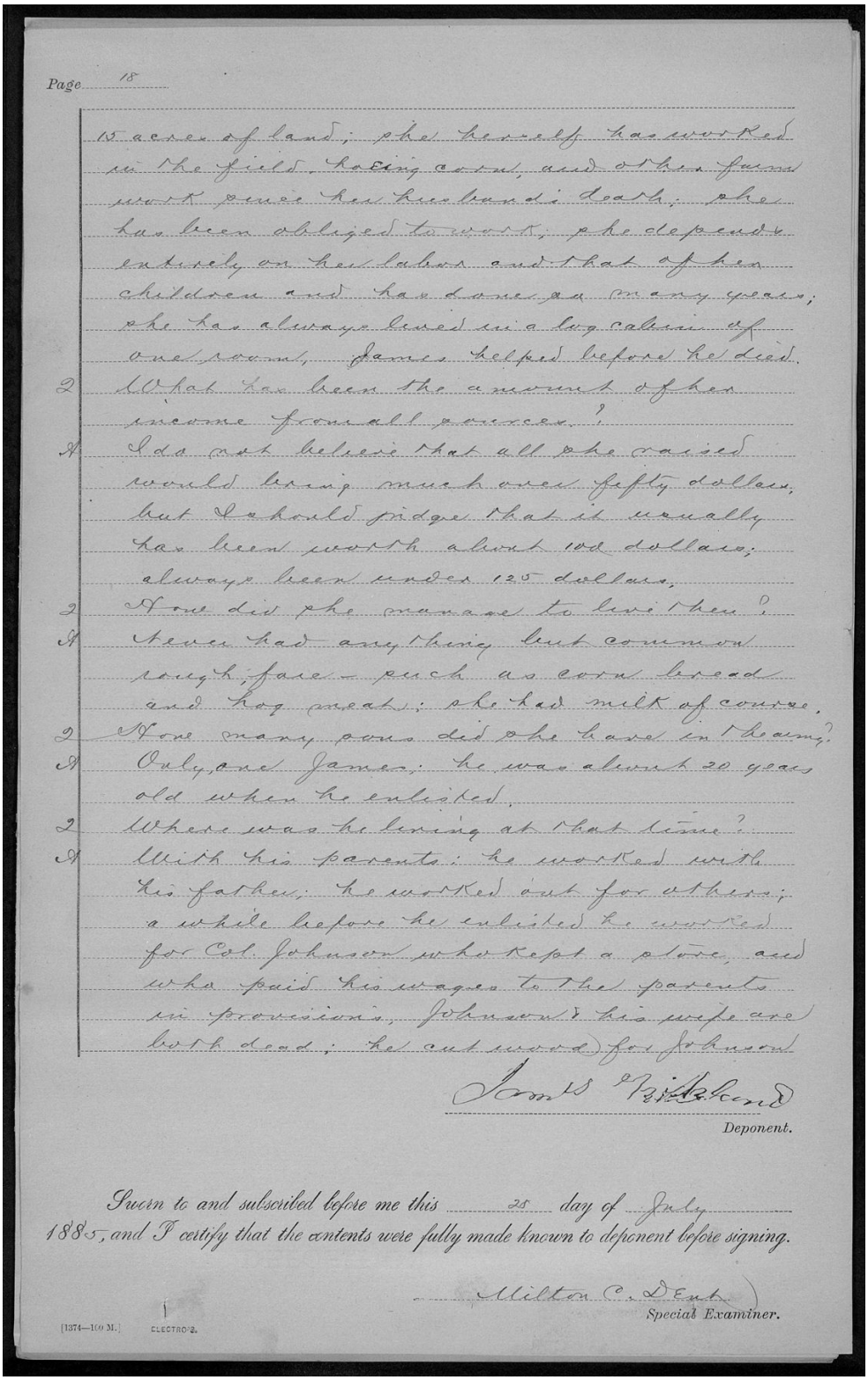
A. Not much; never owned any land; neither did her husband who was killed during the war; since his death, she has usually had one or two cows, and an ox; she has lived on rented land most of the time; her children have lived with her all along until now only one is left; sometimes four or six children have lived with her & sometimes less. They have hired out at irregular times at such work as they could get. She has never during the last 20 years raised more than a one-horse crop. She used to raise about two hundred bushels of corn while they lived on the Henderson place, but they have not averaged 100 bushels since that. They have usually kept six or eight hogs; had little patches of vegetables produced. Her boys and girls all worked the crops, and now her daughter Mary is the only one left and she does the ploughing. She has usually cultivated ten or

Page 17 Deposition D

Deposition C, James Kirkland

James age 71 explicitly calls Rebecca his sister; husband killed in war; only son in army was James. No parents named. Evidence: B brother-sister relationship.

Approved pension file, Rebecca Shaw mother of James W. Shaw; certificate 96473; archival reference 300020_116420988; image 204



Page 18

15 acres of land; she herself has worked in the field, hoeing corn, and when farm work pressed her husband's death, she has been obliged to work; she depends entirely on her labor and that of her children and has done so many years; she has always lived in a log cabin of one room, James helped before he died.

2 What has been the amount of her income from all sources?

A I do not believe that all she raised would bring much over fifty dollars, but I should judge that it usually has been worth about 100 dollars; always been under 125 dollars.

2 How did she manage to live then?

A Never had anything but common rough fare - such as corn bread and hog meat; she had milk of course.

2 How many sons did she have in the army?

A Only one, James; he was about 20 years old when he enlisted.

2 Where was he living at that time?

A With his parents; he worked with his father; he worked out for others; a while before he enlisted he worked for Col. Johnson who kept a store, and who paid his wages to the parents in provisions; Johnson & his wife are both dead; he out worked for Johnson

James P Kirkland

Deponent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25 day of July 1885, and I certify that the contents were fully made known to deponent before signing.

Milton C. Dent

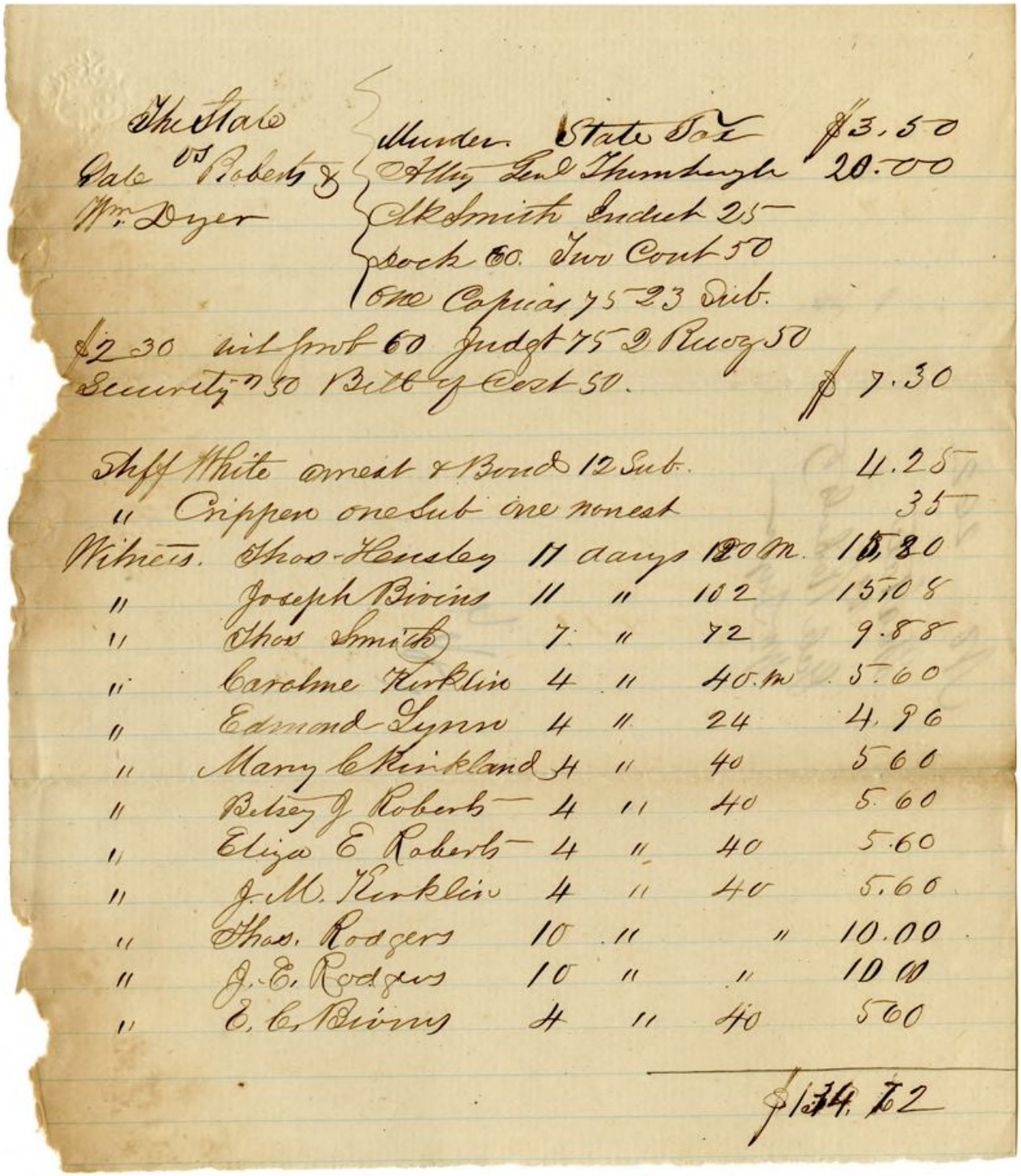
Special Examiner.

[1374—100 M.] ELECTRO'D.

Anna Rodgers case: witness costs

Cost bill lists Caroline Kirkline, Mary C. Kirkland and J. M. Kirkline at four days and forty miles, $5.60 each. These are assessed witness costs, not payment receipts, testimony or a conviction. Evidence: A record text; identities correlated.

Tennessee State Library and Archives, Monroe County Circuit Court Case 75, 1866-1867; TeVA monr048; image 5



The State
Vs
Gale Roberts &
Wm. Dyer

Murder. State Tax $3.50
Atty Fee Thumbergh 20.00
Aksmith Indict 25
Sock 60. Jur Court 50
One Capias 75 23 Dib.

$2.30 Writ Proc 60 Judgt 75 2 Recog 50
Security 50 Bill of Cost 50. $7.30

Shff White arrest & Bond 12 Sub. 4.25
" Crippen one Sub one arrest 35
Witness. Thos Hensley 11 days 120 m. 16.80
" Joseph Bivins 11 " 102 15.08
" Thos Smith 7 " 72 9.88
" Caroline Kirklin 4 " 40 m 5.60
" Edmond Lynn 4 " 24 4.96
" Mary C Kirkland 4 " 40 5.60
" Betsey J Roberts 4 " 40 5.60
" Eliza E Roberts 4 " 40 5.60
" J. M. Kirklin 4 " 40 5.60
" Thos. Rodgers 10 " " 10.00
" J. E. Rodgers 10 " " 10.00
" E. C. Bivins 4 " 40 5.60

$134.72