

HISTORY
OF
VIRGINIA

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BY SPECIAL STAFF OF WRITERS

ILLUSTRATED

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W. A. Lester

visors. His son, William H. Lawson, resides on the Locust Grove farm, and represented Middlesex County in the House of Delegates. A sketch of this gentleman appears elsewhere in this work. The Lawson family is one of the old and honored ones of Middlesex County, Mrs. Stiff's paternal grandfather, Richard Lawson, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, and spent his life in that county, where he was an extensive planter and large slaveowner. He married a Miss Kemp. The father of Mrs. Stiff, Thomas Y. Lawson, was born in Gloucester County, May 5, 1820, and died on the Locklies farm, Middlesex County, July 16, 1893, having located on this property long before the outbreak of war. In addition to operating his valuable farm he was a merchant, and was a successful man in every way. He married first Miss Susan Pierce Fleet, who was born in Mathews County, Virginia, and died on the Locklies farm. They had two children, and one of them, the only survivor, F. Lawson, resides at Butylo, Middlesex County, the other having died at the age of fourteen years. As his second wife Thomas Y. Lawson married the mother of Mrs. Stiff, who was born in Mathews County, May 17, 1840, and died at Locklies farm July 30, 1914. They had eight children, of whom Mrs. Stiff was the seventh. She attended the Chesapeake Academy of Irvington, Virginia, and the Farmville, Virginia, State Normal School, and for several years prior to her marriage was one of the popular educators of Middlesex and Gloucester counties. Mr. and Mrs. Stiff have no children. Having held his present office for so many years Mr. Stiff is thoroughly conversant with its duties, and is discharging them in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner. He is a well-known figure all over this region, and is held in high esteem by all classes, for his integrity is generally recognized, and his standing is of the highest. It is such men as he, reliable, honorable and steadfast, who are the real representatives of the people and of their interests.

JACOB H. PLECKER, Confederate soldier, born in Augusta County, Virginia, October 13, 1829, died in Staunton, Virginia, December 5, 1890. He was a "Real Son" of the War of 1812. His father, Jacob Blaecher (old spelling), was a soldier in the War of 1812, born in Washington County, Province of Maryland, March 23, 1784, died in Augusta County, Virginia, June 30, 1855; married to Elizabeth Weisz (spelled later Wise), of Rockingham County, Virginia.

Jacob H. Plecker descended from patriotic stock. His great-grandfather Wise furnished ammunition in the Dunmore war. His great-grandfather Haigler in protecting his home and country was scalped by the Indians.

Jacob H. Plecker was reared and educated in private schools. In 1849 he went to California during the gold fever, returning several years later. He put the gold with the money he inherited from his father's estate and operated a very successful mercantile business until he retired from business in 1885.

He served gallantly to the end of the last two years of the war between the states with Company F, Sixty-second Virginia Regiment, Mounted Infantry, Imboden's Brigade.

Jacob H. Plecker married Frances Burton Smoot, November 22, 1854, a daughter of Daniel Jenifer Smoot and Harriet Medley, in Madison County, Virginia. Mrs. Frances Burton Smoot Plecker came from a lineage that was influential in the history of the Commonwealth and the Virginia Colony and could trace her ancestry with wonderful accuracy, one of them being a signer of the Constitution. On all sides she came from patriotic stock. Both of her grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war, also in the War of 1812. Her father, Daniel Jenifer Smoot, was in the War of 1812. She was a member and a "Real Daughter" of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 and one of the early members of

the 1812 Virginia Society. She was a great-granddaughter of May Burton, Senior, a staunch Revolutionary soldier.

Jacob H. Plecker and Frances Burton Smoot had seven children: Harriet Elizabeth married Dr. Edward Franklin Wayman, dentist, who was a Confederate soldier in Mosby's Rangers, Company C, Forty-third Battalion. Both are dead; Othello Smoot died young; Walter Ashby, physician, married Catherine Matilda Houston, both now living; Emma Frances married Julius Frederick Ferdinand Cassell, civil engineer, both also living; Horace Medley, who was a druggist; Charles Edgar, who was a railroader, and May Burton, a civil engineer. These sons never married and are now deceased.

At the date of the writing of this sketch, Jacob H. Plecker is survived by only two children, Walter Ashby Plecker, M. D., Virginia State Registrar of Vital Statistics, and Mrs. J. F. F. Cassell, of Staunton, Virginia, state president of National Society United States Daughters of 1812, State of Virginia, also Virginia State Director for the Children of the American Revolution, has held different state offices in the Daughters of the Confederacy and was Virginia's state director for organizing the Victory Girls during the recent World war.

WALTER ASHBY PLECKER, M. D. An honored member of the medical fraternity of Virginia, with a record of successful work for nearly forty years, Walter Ashby Plecker has devoted much of his time to the public side of his profession. He deserves the highest degree of credit for the organizations and the present efficiency of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics. He is the state registrar of Vital Statistics.

Doctor Plecker was born in Augusta County, Virginia, April 2, 1861. His paternal ancestors came originally from Germany, were Colonial settlers in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and from there prior to the Revolutionary war moved into Virginia. His grandfather was a life-long resident and planter of Augusta County, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Wise, also of Augusta County. Jacob H. Plecker, father of Doctor Plecker, was born in Augusta County October 13, 1829, was reared and educated in private schools there, and as a young man joined the exodus to the California gold fields. He was successful to the degree that he brought back enough gold to set him up in a mercantile business in Augusta County. He developed this into a very successful enterprise and continued it until he retired in 1885. He spent his last years at Staunton, where he died December 5, 1890. He was a democrat and Presbyterian, and had served the last two years of the Civil war between the states in Imboden's Brigade, Confederate Army. In Madison County, Virginia, Jacob H. Plecker married Miss Frances Burton Smoot, who was born in that county September 22, 1833, and died at Staunton January 11, 1915. On the maternal side she was descended from a line of whom one was a signer of the Constitution. Her father, Daniel Jenifer Smoot, served in the War of 1812. The oldest of their children was Harriet Elizabeth, who died at Staunton at the age of fifty-three, wife of Dr. Edward Franklin Wayman, a dentist, a prominent Mason and a Confederate veteran of Mosby's command in the war between the states, who also died at Staunton. Dr. Walter Ashby is the third child. Emma Frances is the wife of Julius Frederick Ferdinand Cassell, retired civil engineer living at Staunton. There were four other children who died.

Walter Ashby Plecker acquired a good education both in literary and professional subjects. He graduated from the Hoover Military Academy at Staunton in 1880, spent one year in the University of Virginia, and from there enrolled in the University of Maryland Medical School at Baltimore, where he was graduated M. D. in 1885. Since graduating he has

accepted many opportunities to keep pace with the advancement of his profession, and in 1906 he took post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, specializing in obstetrics. After graduating he practiced a year in Rockbridge County and was then at Birmingham, Alabama, and vicinity until 1890. From 1890 to 1910 Doctor Plecker was one of the prominent physicians at Hampton, Virginia.

He accepted a request from the State Board of Health of Virginia to assist in the hookworm investigation under the Rockefeller commission and devoted two years to that work. On June 12, 1912, the State Board of Health appointed him Registrar of Vital Statistics, and he at once undertook the complete organization of the Bureau and in recent years Virginia has been credited with having one of the most efficiently conducted Bureaus of Vital Statistics in the United States. The official headquarters of the bureau are in the New State Office Building on Capital Square.

Doctor Plecker while living at Hampton was county health officer of Elizabeth City County six years, and served as United States pension examiner during both of Cleveland's terms for the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton. He is a democrat and is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

November 22, 1888, at Fincastle, Virginia, Doctor Plecker married Miss Catherine Matilda Houston. Her father, Rev. Rutherford Rowland Houston, was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and married a Miss Margaret Isabel Steele. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Plecker was given both a classical and general literary education under her father.

JULIUS FREDERICK FERDINAND CASSELL, president of the Hutchinson Grocery Company, has been a resident of Staunton for thirteen years.

He is a Virginian by adoption. He was born in Germany in 1860, and so far as known is the only one of his family living in the United States. He had been educated as a civil and mining engineer. For twenty years after coming to this country he was in the engineering service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He helped build this road from Staunton to Lexington. He also spent one year with the United States Steel Corporation. Following that he was in the service of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker and railroad builder, assisting in the construction of the Walsh Railroad in Indiana. For three years he was engaged in the private practice of his profession at Terre Haute, Indiana.

In the meantime he had married Miss Emma Plecker, daughter of Jacob and Frances May (Burton) Plecker, of a prominent old family of Staunton, Virginia. In 1910 they came to Staunton to make their home, and soon afterward Mr. Cassell became president of the Hutchinson Grocery Company, one of the large wholesale concerns of Western Virginia. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Lutheran. Mrs. Plecker is the Virginia president of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812.

FREDERICK D. OWSLEY, M. D., who owns and has active supervision of the fine estate known as Tiverton Farms, near Greenwood, Albemarle County, was born in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in the year 1865, but is a scion of an old and distinguished Virginia family that gave patriot soldiers and officers to the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution. Dr. Owsley is a representative of the fifth generation in line of direct descent from Capt. William Owsley, who came from England and settled in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1638, he having there continued his residence until his death in 1690, and having gained his military rank through service as a major with the Virginia Colonial troops. Harry Hawkins Owsley, grandfather of Dr. Owsley, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1786, and later went to Kentucky,

where he became a pioneer settler of prominence and influence and where he passed the remainder of his life. In that state his son John E. was born in the year 1822, and he continued his residence in Kentucky until 1856, when he moved with his family to Springfield, Illinois, and became a contemporary lawyer with Abraham Lincoln, who was there his next-door neighbor. John E. Owsley continued his residence at Springfield until 1865, when he engaged in the practice of law in the City of Chicago, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death and where he held high place at the bar of the future metropolis. He graduated from historic old Centre College, Kentucky.

Dr. Frederick Owsley graduated from Emory College, Georgia, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later graduated from the medical department of the University of Lake Forest, Rush Medical College, Chicago, and afterwards continued his medical studies at the Universities of Berlin, Goettingen and Vienna. After thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he continued in the successful practice of his profession until 1900, when he retired from active practice and established his home on his fine estate of Tiverton Farms, which comprises 1,000 acres and which, under his personal supervision, is a center of successful live-stock and dairy farming.

When the United States entered the great World war Dr. Owsley tendered his services to the nation and became a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army. In this organization he was commissioned a major, and he continued in service until the close of the war. The Doctor is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, is liberal and progressive as a citizen, is a stalwart in the camp of the democratic party, and he and his wife are zealous communicants of Emanuel Church, Protestant Episcopal, at Greenwood, a village not far distant from their beautiful rural home.

Doctor Owsley's former wife, Marie M. Boeing, was born in Vienna, Austria, and died at Tiverton in 1910, and he married his present wife, Mariska von Eltz, of Vienna, Austria, in 1913. Doctor and Mrs. Owsley have no children, but in their beautiful home they delight to extend welcome and gracious hospitality to the young folk, as well as to the friends of their own generation.

JAMES DALL BROWN. When the early founders of the Brown family, so well and favorably known in Westmoreland County, came from England in Colonial days and settled in Virginia, they no doubt found satisfying surroundings, and through their industry and thrift were able to abundantly secure the freedom and comfortable living conditions to which they had looked with longing eyes as they braved the unknown dangers of the sea and a foreign shore. Here the Browns remained, grew in numbers and importance, and so prospered that probably before the Revolutionary war one of the largest landowners and slaveholders in Westmoreland County was the great-grandfather of James Dall Brown, owner of "Spring Grove" farm near Machodoc, Virginia, and one of the county's representative and substantial business men.

Mr. Brown was born on "Poplar Hill" farm, near Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia, June 11, 1880, the second child and only son of George F. and Mary Estell (Arnest) Brown, the latter of whom was born December 24, 1851, in the State of Missouri, and now resides with her son on "Spring Grove" farm. Her one daughter, Mary Willoughby, is the wife of Fisher Howe, Second, and they reside at Princeton, New Jersey.

George F. Brown was born on his father's extensive plantation near Hague, Virginia, "Buena Vista" farm, in 1848, and died on "Wilton" farm in West-

Legal Percentages of "Negro Blood"

Amount of Negro and Other Colored Blood Illegal in Various States for Marriage to Whites: 1929



Walter Ashby Plecker was the head of Virginia's Bureau of Vital Statistics from 1912 to 1936. He believed "there is a danger of the ultimate disappearance of the white race in Virginia, and the country, and the substitution therefor of another brown skin, as has occurred in every other country where the two races have lived together." Plecker believed this "mongrelization," resulted in the downfall of several earlier civilizations. He used the 1924 Racial Integrity Act to classify Virginia Indians and mixed-race individuals as "colored," and therefore denied basic civil rights under Virginia's system of segregation.

Walter A. Plecker

Source: University of Albany, SUNY, Estabrook, SPE,XMS 80.9 Bx 2 C18. Used by permission.

by W.A. Plecker, *Eugenical News* (vol. 14:8)

Legal Limits of Negro and Other Colored Blood In Colored-White Marriages.

Dr. W. A. Plecker, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who has been the principal leader in the recent movement to secure the enactment of the so-called Racial Integrity Laws by several states, has compiled the accompanying table showing the present status of legislation in reference to the legal limits of intermarriages between the white and colored races.

None Permissible

1. Alabama
2. Georgia (or W. Indian, Asiatic Indian or Mongolian) New Act not being enforced for lack of appropriation
3. Virginia

Negro or Negro Descent

1. Arizona (or Mongolian-Indian) Caucasian or descendants with Negro, Mongolian, Indian and descendants.
2. Louisiana (or Indian) Persons of color include those belonging in whole or in part to the African race

3. Montana (or Negro - Chinese - Japanese in whole or in part)
4. Nevada (or brown-yellow-red races)
5. Oklahoma (Persons of African descent with persons not of African descent whether white or Indian)
6. South Dakota (or Korean - Malay - Mongolian)
7. Utah (or Mongolian)
8. West Virginia

1/8

1. Florida
2. Indiana
3. Maryland
4. Mississippi (or Mongolian)
5. Missouri (or Mongolian)
6. Nebraska (1/8 Japanese or Chinese)
7. North Carolina (or Indian)
8. North Dakota
9. South Carolina (or Indian)
10. Tennessee
11. Texas

1/4

1. Kentucky (if one grandparent was a Negro, or a white woman with a "colored" man)
2. Oregon (or Mongolian, or white with one more one-half Indian)

Mulattoes 1/2

1. Arkansas
2. California (or Mongolian)
3. Colorado
4. Delaware
5. Idaho (or Mongolian)
6. Wyoming (or Mongolian or Malay)

No Restriction

1. Connecticut
2. District of Columbia
3. Illinois
4. Iowa
5. Kansas
6. Maine (an act of 1786 made marriage of a white person and negro or mulatto void)

7. Massachusetts (A former Act made marriage of a white and negro or mulatto illegal)
8. Michigan (Mixed marriage formerly void now legal)
9. Minnesota
10. New Hampshire
11. New Jersey
12. New Mexico
13. New York
14. Ohio (A former statute forbade marriage of a pure white and a person of visibly African blood)
15. Pennsylvania
16. Rhode Island
17. Vermont
18. Washington
19. Wisconsin

Virginia's 1924 Racial Integrity Act

Chap. 371. - An ACT to preserve racial integrity. [S B 219]

Approved March 20, 1924.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, That the State registrar of vital statistics may, as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this act, prepare a form whereon the racial composition of any individual as Caucasian, Negro, Mongolian, American Indian, Asiatic Indian, Malay, or and mixture thereof, or any other non-Caucasic strains, and if there be any mixture, then, the racial composition of the parents and other ancestors, in so far as ascertainable, so as to show in what generation such mixture occurred, may be certified by such individual, which form shall be known as a registration certificate. The State registrar may supply to each local registrar a sufficient number of such forms for the purpose of this act; each local registrar may, personally or by deputy, as soon as possible after receiving said forms, have made thereon in duplicate a certificate of the racial composition, as aforesaid, of each person resident in his district, who so desires, born before June 14, 1912, which certificate shall be made over the signature of said person, or in the case of children under fourteen years of age, over the signature of a parent, guardian, or other person standing *in loco parentis*. One of said certificates for each person thus registering in every district shall be forwarded to the State registrar for his files; the other shall be kept on file by the local registrar.

Every local registrar may, as soon as practicable, have such registration certificate made by or for each person in his district who so desires, born before June 14, 1912, for whom he has not on file a registration certificate, or a birth certificate.

2. It shall be a felony for any person willfully or knowingly to make a registration certificate false as to color or race. The willful making of a false registration or birth certificate shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for one year.

3. For each registration certificate properly made and returned to the State registrar, the local registrar returning the same shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the registrant. Application for registration and for transcript may be made direct to the State registrar, who may retain the fee for expenses of his office.

4. No marriage license shall be granted until the clerk or deputy clerk has reasonable assurance that the statements as to color of both man and woman are correct.

If there is reasonable cause to disbelieve that applicants are of pure white race, when that fact is stated, the clerk or deputy clerk shall withhold the granting of the license until satisfactory proof is produced that both applicants are "white persons" as provided for in this act.

The clerk or deputy clerk shall use the same care to assure himself that both applicants are colored, when that fact is claimed.

5. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any white person in this State to marry any save a white person, or a person with no other admixture of blood than white and American Indian. For the purpose of this act, the term "white person" shall apply only to the person who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian; but persons who have one-sixteenth or less of the blood of the American Indian and have no other non-Caucasic blood shall be deemed to be white persons. All laws heretofore passed and now in effect regarding the intermarriage of white and colored persons shall apply to marriages prohibited by this act.

6. For carrying out the purposes of this act and to provide the necessary clerical assistance, postage and other expenses of the State registrar of vital statistics, twenty per cent of the fees received by local registrars under this act shall be paid to the State bureau of vital statistics, which may be expended by the said bureau for the purposes of this act.

7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are, to the extent of such inconsistency, hereby repealed.

Plecker Letter to Trustee of Lee County, Va. Schools

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Richmond

August 5, 1930

Mr. J. P. Kelly
Trustee of Schools,
Pennington Gap,
Lee County, Virginia

Dear Sir,

Our office has had a great deal of trouble in reference to the persistence of a group of people living in that section known as "Melungeons," whose families cam from Newman's Ridge, Tennessee. They are evidently of negro origin and are so recognized in Tennessee, but when they have come over into Virginia they have been trying to pass as white. In a few instances we learn that they have married a low type of white people which increases the problem.

We understand that some of these negroes have attempted to send their children to the Pennington Gap white school and that they were turned out by the School Board. Will you please give us a statement as to the names of the children that were refused admittance into the white schools and the names and addresses of their parents. If possible, we desire the full name of the father and the maiden name of the mother.

As these families originated out of Virginia, our old birth, death, and marriage records covering the period, 1853 through 1896, do not have them listed by color as are those whose families have lived in Virginia a number of generations. They are demanding of us that we register them as white, which we persistently refuse to do. If we can get a statement that the School Board refused them admittance into the white schools, we can use that as one of the grounds upon which we would refuse to classify them as white. That, of course, is a matter of history and does not involve any individual but the whole School Board, the responsibility thus being divided up, while few individuals who write to us as to their negro characteristics are willing to have their names used or to appear in court should it become necessary. This makes it very difficult for us to secure necessary information to properly classify them in our office. If the School Trustees will co-operate with our office and will refuse admittance into the white schools and give us information when such refusals are made, we can without great difficulty hold them n their place, but this co-

operation is very essential.

I do not know who is the Clerk of the School Board or who would be the proper one to apply to but your name has been given to me.

Yours very truly,

Walter A. Plecker
State Registrar

Letter Distributed to County Officials Listing Mixed-Race Surnames

Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Richmond

January 1943

Local Registrars, Physicians, Health
Officers, Nurses, School Superintendents
and Clerks of the Courts

Dear Co-workers:

Our December 1942 letter to local registrars, also mailed to the clerks, set forth the determined effort to escape from the negro race of groups of "free issues," or descendants of the "free mulattoes" of early days, so listed prior to 1865 in the United States census and various types of State records, as distinguished from slave negroes.

Now that these people are playing up the advantages gained by being permitted to give "Indian" as the race of the child's parents on birth certificates, we see the great mistake made in not stopping earlier the organized propagation of this racial falsehood. They have been using the advantage thus gained as an aid to intermarriage into the white race and to attend white schools, and now for some time, they have been refusing to register with war draft boards as negroes, as required by the boards which are faithfully performing their duties. Three of these negroes from Caroline County were sentenced to prison on January 12 in the United States Court at Richmond for refusing to obey the draft law unless permitted to classify themselves as "Indians."

Some of these mongrels, finding that they have been able to sneak in their birth certificates unchallenged as Indians are now making a rush to register as white. Upon investigation, we find that a few local registrars have been permitting such certificates to pass through their hands unquestioned and without warning our office of the fraud. Those attempting this fraud should be warned that they are liable to a penalty of one year in the penitentiary (Section 5099 of the Code). Several clerks have likewise been actually granting them licenses to marry whites, or at least to marry amongst themselves as Indian or white. The danger of this error always confronts the clerk who does not inquire carefully as to the residence of the woman when he does not have positive information. The law is explicit that the license be issued by the clerk of the county or city in which the woman resides.

To aid all of you in determining just which are the mixed families, we have made a list of their surnames by counties and cities, as complete as possible at this time. This list should be preserved by all, even by those in counties and cities not included, as these people are moving around over the State and changing race at the new place. A family has just been investigated which was always recorded as negro around Glade Springs, Washington County, but which changed to white and married as such in Roanoke County. This is going on constantly and can be prevented only by care on the part of local registrars, clerks, doctors, health workers, and school authorities.

Please report all known or suspicious cases to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, giving names, ages, parents, and as much other information as possible. All certificates of these people showing "Indian" or "white" are now being rejected and returned to the physician or midwife, but local registrars hereafter must not permit them to pass their hands uncorrected or unchallenged and without a note of warning to us. One hundred and fifty thousand other mulattoes in Virginia are watching eagerly the attempt of their pseudo-Indian brethren, ready to follow in a rush when the first have made a break in the dike.

Very truly yours,

(signature)

W. A. Plecker, M.D. State Registrar of Vital Statistics

Page 2 - SURNAMES, BY COUNTIES AND CITIES [illegible] VIRGINIA FAMILIES STRIVING

Albemarle:

Moon, Powell, Kidd, Pumphrey

Amherst: (Migrants to Allegheney and Campbell)

Adcock (Adcox), Beverly (this family is now trying to evade the situation by adopting the name of Burch or Birch, which was the name of the white mother of the present adult generation), Branham, Duff, Floyd, Hamilton, Hartless, Hicks, Johns, Lawless, Nukles (Knuckles), Painter, Ramsey, Redcross, Roberts, Southwards (Suthards, Southerds, Southers), Sorrells, Terry, Tyree, Willis, Clark, Cash, Wood

Bedford:

McVey, Maxey, Branham, Burley (See Amherst County)

Rockbridge: (Migrants to Augusta)

Cash, Clark, Coleman, Duff, Floyd, Hartless, Hicks, Mason, Mayse (Mays),
Painters, Pults, Ramsey, Southerds (Southers, Southards, Suthards), Sorrell,
Terry, Tyree, Wood, Johns

Charles City:

Collins, Dennis, Bradby, Howell, Langston, Stewart, Wynn, Custalow (Custaloo),
Dungoe, Holmes, Miles, Page, Allmond, Adams, Hawkes, Spurlock, Doggett

New Kent:

Collins, Bradby, Stewart, Wynn, Adkins, Langston

Henrico and Richmond City:

See Charles City, New Kent, and King William

Caroline:

Byrd, Fortune, Nelson. (See Essex)

Essex and King and Queen:

Nelson, Fortune, Byrd, Cooper, Tate, Hammond, Brooks, Boughton, Prince,
Mitchell, Robinson

Elizabeth City & Newport News:

Stewart (descendants of Charles City families).

Halifax:

Epps (Eppes), Stewart (Stuart), Coleman, Johnson, Martin, Talley, Sheppard
(Shepard), Young.

Norfolk County & Portsmouth:

Sawyer, Bass, Weaver, Locklear (Locklair), King, Bright, Porter

Westmoreland:

Sorrells, Worlds (or Worrell), Atwells, Butridge, Okiff.

Greene:

Shifflett, Shiflet

Prince William:

Tyson, Segar. (See Fauquier)

Fauquier:

Hoffman (Huffman), Riley, Colvin, Phillips. (See Prince William)

Lancaster:

Dorsey (Dawson)

Washington:

Beverly, Barlow, Thomas, Hughes, Lethcoe, Worley

Roanoke County:

Beverly (See Washington)

Lee and Smyth:

Collins, Gibson, (Gipson), Moore, Goins, Ramsey, Delph, Bunch, Freeman, Mise, Barlow, Bolden (Bolin), Mullins, Hawkins (Chiefly Tennessee Melungeons)

Scott:

Dingus (See Lee County)

Russell:

Keith, Castell, Stillwell, Meade, Proffitt. (See Lee and Tazewell)

Tazewell:

Hammed, Duncan. (See Russell)

Wise:

See Lee, Scott, Smyth, and Russell Counties.