

# **The LONG Journey West**

**The Long Family  
of  
Old Rappahannock, Virginia**

**by**

**Janice Lee Brannon**

**2013**

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## FOREWORD

### DNA Testing Clarifies Connections:

Genealogical research has been hugely affected and improved by the introduction of DNA testing as a tool. When a researcher today finds DNA markers matching 25/25 or 24/25 with someone whose family tree has already been determined, that researcher can with confidence claim a place on that tree. I am told that although a reading of 23/25 would probably be related, any greater mismatch would signal little or no chance of a relationship.

### Long Surname DNA Project:

It has been through the Long Surname DNA Project that the mysteries of the early tidewater Virginia Longs are finally getting sorted out.

With the help of DNA testing, research on those early Longs, where the proximity of their holdings as well as many similarities in given names would seem to make all of the Longs there related, has finally brought some order to the chaos. DNA testing [though nothing more than an indicator of the probability of a relationship], is also a valuable tool for indicating “no-relationship” situations. A surname shared by two males whose DNA markers are off by 4 ‘points’ or more on the 25 markers tested, indicates the possibility for a relationship within the scope of our Long genealogical research is *none*, which is the case with Ware Long descendants and those of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long.

Although it is clear that the Brumfield Long family is not connected to the Ware Long family or to the Jeremiah Long [m. Frances\_\_\_] family, both of which were also living in early tidewater Virginia, the relationship between those two families, to my knowledge, has yet to be ascertained. Nor is it clear how Richard Long [Will 1761] who married Elizabeth Garrett fits into this picture. However, there seems to be no DNA evidence that connects that family to the Brumfield Long family. Therefore, this 2013 version of The Long Journey West will make no attempt to follow those lines, as was done in the 2010 edition. For up-to-date information on the Long Surname DNA Project, go to the following website:

<http://www.longwebs.org/longdna//Participants.htm>

This site lists over 300 individuals with the surname of Long who have undergone DNA testing. Although many are unrelated, as of this writing, a group of seventeen has DNA connections to Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long and Elizabeth Reynolds. They are: (11) Arnold Jacob Long #10922; (15) Ernest A. Long #11605; (22) John J. Long #15769; (31) Charles S. Long #18877; (68) Lawrence (Larry) Long #54368; (88) Robert Long #68365; (103) James Edward Long #81133; (106) Carlos Long #80125; (141) Leymon Hoover Long #115633; (163) Steven George Long #122634; (179) Vincent Long #158151; (243) Richard William Long #222063; (245) Jimmie Ray Long #222855; (313) Steve Nelson Long #289249; (314) Earl Clarence Long #291206; (320) Carl Joseph Long #305706; (321) Vernon L. Long #306513.

In the 2010 version of The Long Journey West, I had attempted to sort out the Reuben<sup>4</sup> Long and the John<sup>4</sup> Long/Isabella lines of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long. Since then it has become clear that recent DNA tests have produced exact matches for other descendants of the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long line, whose positions on the “Family Tree” remain unclear. And a close look reveals that although they are related to each other by perfect DNA matches, they appear to come from totally separate lines, leaving me convinced that my former hypotheses needed rethinking.

Information provided by the extensive research done by descendant families points to possible lines in the Brumfield<sup>3</sup>/Brumfield<sup>4</sup> line in which descendants had not yet been identified: Reuben<sup>4</sup> Long; William<sup>4</sup> Long/Ann Durrett; and John<sup>4</sup> Long/Isabella; Henry<sup>4</sup> Long [Owen<sup>4</sup> Long is thought to have died young]. And another line descending from the Brumfield<sup>3</sup>/Benjamin<sup>4</sup> line: Samuel Hughes Long of Union county, SC.

The paper trail remains too thin for positive identification of who belongs to which of these various lines. Take care to respect the speculative conclusions when positive proof is not available. This

updated version of The Long Journey West depends on the research of the descendants of the DNA matched families done by family members over many years, together with all available clues from other sources, using appropriate time frames and naming patterns. Naming of children after parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters was a consistent tradition of early times and has provided a tool, even when not one hundred percent dependable, that has been invaluable in this process.

What we know and what we think we know of the Henry2/Brumfield3 Long descendants can be found in PART II of this version of The Long Journey West, and the process by which I arrived at possible fits for descendants with proven DNA connections to the Brumfield3/Henry2 Long line can be found in PART III.

Besides the research from the above mentioned researchers [Carolyn Lambert; Pam Shenefield Long; John J. Long; Dody Burnett], sources for this study have depended heavily on the Long Families on the Rappahannock River Before 1800, a compilation by Paul C. Buchanan; and on a series of articles published in the "Virginia Genealogist" [1994/95, Vol. 38, pgs. 115-126; 126-200; 264-273; and Vol. 39, pgs. 27-31] written by Paul C. Buchanan and Susie M. Owens. Research done since Buchanan's masterly compilation and his work with Susie M. Owens, indicates reevaluation of some of their conclusions; however, their work was thorough and subsequent research has upheld most of their conclusions.

This would be an appropriate time to correct an early error alluded to by Buchanan. Such errors are easily made when the pool of documents is as skimpy as in the case of the Longs, but Buchanan's research on \*Henry2 Long's line is solid and sufficient to refute the suggestions in the Heritage of Person County, NC, Vol. II, pg. 232, that Mary Bond was the wife of the Benjamin Long who migrated to NC ca. 1755; and in Vol. III, pgs. 150 and 295 that Samuel Long was the father of the Brumfield Long who married Sarah Brown [that Brumfield in reality is the son of \*Brumfield3 of \*Henry2 in this study]. Of interest, however, Pam Shenefield's research turned up yet another Mary Bond who married Thomas D. Long [born 1803 VA].

Since the information from Buchanan and Owens is all thoroughly documented, this paper will not try to supply the original documentation he cited in his publications....those wishing to have that information are directed to the writings of Buchanan and Owens cited above. The research shared with me by Carolyn Lambert, Pam Shenefield Long, John J. Long and Dody Burnett is well documented. However, many of the conclusions reached in this paper are speculative and it is my earnest hope that they will be respected as such.

Although I am deeply grateful for all contributions from every quarter in assembling the information in this document, at the same time I take full responsibility for any errors that may have occurred. I do wish to extend my most sincere thanks to John J. Long whose dedicated assistance in preparing this on-line version of The Long Journey West for the Long DNA website has been invaluable, and to our Project Administrator, William O. "Bill" Long, for facilitating that process.

#### NOTE

For the sake of simplicity, the spelling "Brumfield" was chosen to use in this genealogy, although the name of our third generation ancestor has been spelled in many ways in documents and records.

In putting together The Long Journey West, the fact that research to trace my personal roots, [identified by asterisks.....\*George6; \*Benjamin5; \*Brumfield4; \*Brumfield3; \*Henry2; \*John1 Long], took the story to Kentucky is reflected by the narrative in PART I. The DNA tests identifying some Longs who left Virginia for North Carolina and points south introduced a desire to revise The Long Journey West, but PART I remains as before and the details of the stories of the Longs that migrated to other places can be found in PART III.

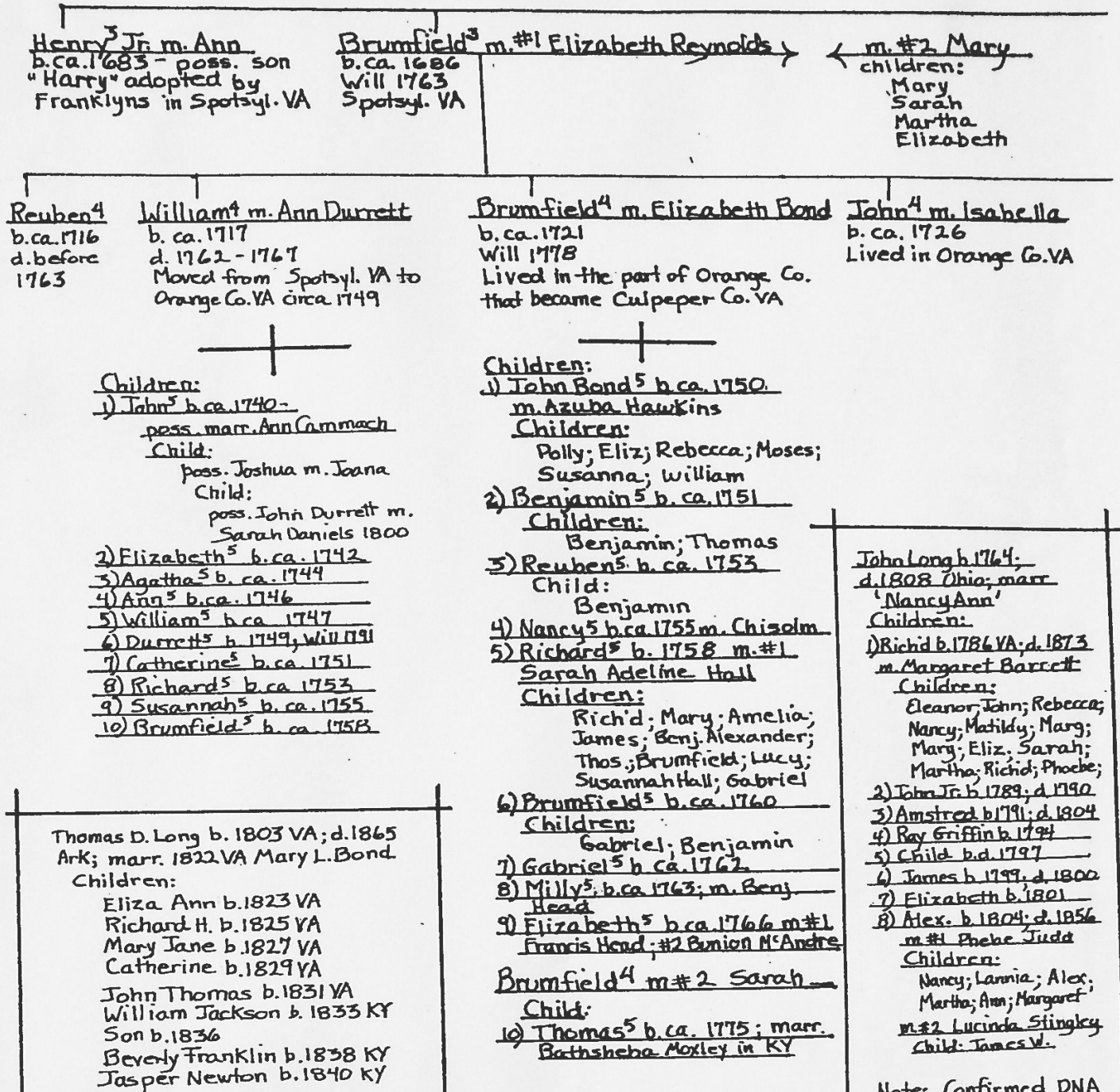
# LONG Family Tree

Compiled 2013 by Janice Lee Brannon

Samuel Brumfield (Spelling varies)  
and John Long both owned land on  
or near Mt. Landing Creek in  
Old Rappahannock, VA 1687

John<sup>1</sup> LONG  
b.ca.1630

Henry<sup>2</sup> LONG  
b.ca.1650



Thomas D. Long b. 1803 VA; d. 1865  
Ark; marr. 1822 VA Mary L. Bond  
Children:

Eliza Ann b. 1823 VA  
Richard H. b. 1825 VA  
Mary Jane b. 1827 VA  
Catherine b. 1829 VA  
John Thomas b. 1831 VA  
William Jackson b. 1833 KY  
Son b. 1836  
Beverly Franklin b. 1838 KY  
Jasper Newton b. 1840 KY

Note: For a discussion of Thos. D.  
Long's line see pages 61-62. He is  
currently hypothesized as part of  
the Benj/Mary Bond Long family.

Note: Confirmed DNA  
match to Brumfield<sup>3</sup>  
Long; progenitor not  
yet identified....

m. probably daughter of  
Samuel Brumfield.

Possible Brumfield connection: James Brumfield  
 was born in Old Rappahannock in 1652 (died 1757)  
 Could he be related to Samuel Brumfield?

m. #1 Churchill daughter of  
John & Alice Churchill

marr. #2 Christian Allen

Mary<sup>3</sup>  
 b. ca. 1688

Catherine<sup>3</sup>  
 b. ca. 1690

John<sup>3</sup>  
 b. ca. 1695  
 Will 1750  
 Spotsyl. VA  
 m. Elizabeth

Martha<sup>3</sup>  
 1707

Samuel<sup>3</sup>  
 b. ca. 1711  
 Will 1739  
 Spotsyl. VA

Mary<sup>3</sup>  
 1713

Benjamin<sup>4</sup> m. Mary Bond  
 b. ca. 1728  
 d. ca. 1803 Culpeper Co. VA  
 (estate settled 1804)

Henry<sup>4</sup>  
 b. ca. 1732  
 believe d. ca. 1792  
 N.C.

Owen<sup>4</sup>  
 b. ca. 1735

Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>  
 b. ca. 1720  
 m. Nicholas  
 Hawkins

Brumfield<sup>4</sup>  
 b. ca. 1738  
 Will 1779 Orange  
 Co. VA  
 m. Lucy Chandler

Children:

- 1) Brumfield<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1749; marr. Elizabeth Mitchell  
Children:  
 Benj; Wm; Mary; Susan;  
 Henry; Elizabeth; Sarah;  
 Margaret; Thos; Samuel
- 2) Benjamin<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1750 - may  
 have gone to Union Co. SC
- 3) Samuel<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1753
- 4) William<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1755
- 5) Robert<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1757
- 6) Dan<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1759; m. Watt Mitchell
- 7) James<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1761; marr.  
Elizabeth Reynolds
- 8) Lucy b. ca. 1763; marr.  
Wm. Motherhead
- 9) John b. 1765; d. May 1803;  
 marr. Molly  
Children:  
 Richard; Susanna;  
 Jane; Wm; Thomas;  
 Willis; Sally
- 10) Elizabeth b. ca. 1768; marr.  
Robert Gaines
- 11) Thomas P. b. ca. 1771; marr.  
Charlotte Schaele  
Children:  
 Benj; Thos. R; Lucy;  
 James; Wm; Susan

Children:

- 1) John<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1756; d. 1819 NC  
 m. Ann Graham Beaty  
Children:  
 John; Henry; Dove; Jenny; Ann
- 2) Henry<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1757
- 3) Reuben<sup>5</sup> b. 1759 Halifax, VA;  
 d. 1847 Grainger, TN  
Children:  
 Son; John; Son; Hardy; Son; Reuben;  
 Partemon; Sarah; Lawson A; Abel; Catherine
- 4) Mary<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1760
- 5) Partemon<sup>5</sup>
- 6) Samuel<sup>5</sup>
- 7) Richard<sup>5</sup>

Note:

{ Although there is no definite proof  
 connecting Henry<sup>4</sup> with Reuben<sup>5</sup>  
 and his siblings, enough bits and  
 pieces in Lincoln Co. records fit  
 together to suggest a connection.

Children:

- 1) Nicholas
- 2) John
- 3) Nancy
- 4) Elizabeth
- 5) Mary
- 6) Sarah

all born in Orange

Children:

- 1) Joseph<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1765  
 d. by 1791  
Child:  
William b. ca. 1786  
Children:  
 1) Joseph b. ca. 1810  
 2) Brum. b. ca. 1814  
 3) Thos. b. ca. 1815  
 4) Spotswood " 1817
- 2) Wm.<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1771  
Children:  
 1) Wm. b. ca. 1796  
 m. 1814 KY  
 Jane Thomas  
 2) Robert  
 3) Spotswood  
 5) Elizabeth<sup>5</sup>

William B Long b. VA ca. 1770; d. 1815; m. Eliz. Whitlock

Children:

Benjamin { also Alex; Wm; John; James +  
 b. ca. 1800 VA; d. Union, SC

Child:

Samuel Hughes Long b. 1823

Children:

- Note: Currently hypothesized to be part of the Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and Mary Bond Long family.
- 1) Benj. Robt. Simpson b. 1845
  - 2) Wm. James Eldridge b. 1847
  - 3) Virginia Ann Jenny b. 1850
  - 4) Eliz. H. Farnandes b. 1853
  - 5) Sally x Corrie Ann b. 1855
  - 6) Sam'l Asbery Franklin b. 1858
  - 7) Alice C. b. 1860
  - 8) Thomas Leonidas b. 1862

Note: see pages 62-64 for William and Benjamin, believed to be sons of James<sup>5</sup> (Benj<sup>4</sup>; Brum<sup>3</sup>; Henry<sup>4</sup>; John<sup>1</sup>) James<sup>5</sup> b. ca. 1761; m. Elizabeth Reynolds



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## PART I

### Their Story: The Whole Cloth

#### They start on tidewater tobacco plantations:

Our Long roots stretch back to the tidewater tobacco plantations of early Virginia, planted there by \*John Long who begat second generation son \*Henry along the banks of the Rappahannock River, in an area known then as Old Rappahannock county. Things were relatively quiet for the next generation....slaves were acquired to provide labor for the plantation tobacco economy; subsequent prosperity allowed plantation owners to acquire additional property as lands west began to be available; many sons were born, grew strong, reached adulthood, then found themselves a bride.

However, sons of slave owners were not needed on plantations for labor, so they began moving out of Old Rappahannock county [abolished in 1692 and converted into Richmond and Essex] into the new lands west toward the Blue Ridge Mountains where new counties were being reformed and renamed.

\*John Long, who owned land near Mount Landing Creek in Old Rappahannock county, where Capt. Samuel Brumfield also owned property, is thought by this writer to be the father of \*Henry Long. Although there is no record available to make the direct connection, \*Henry did witness a deed signed by Frances Robinson, daughter of Captain Samuel Brumfield, in which she claimed to be Brumfield's only heir at the time of signing. That and the fact that a line of at least 7 generations of Brumfield Longs march down through \*Henry's descendants, making a proud claim to the name, lend a certain authority to the probability.

A deposition he gave in 1726 places \*Henry's birth date ca. 1650. His first wife was the daughter of John and Alice Churchill....by her he had three sons and two daughters. It is not known when she died, but he married a second time at about age 58 and had one more son and two more daughters. \*Henry lived in Old Rappahannock county on the Rappahannock River, not far from present day Port Royal. In time Old Rappahannock was divided into Richmond and Essex counties [1692], then in 1721 the area \*Henry lived in became King George county, which accounts for pertinent documents being on file in different counties....\*Henry, however, stayed in place. Besides his tobacco plantation, \*Henry was a ferry operator and at some point also ran an "ordinary", or inn.

#### West to Spotsylvania:

Settlement west took place at a steady pace....and in order for settlers on the ever expanding "frontier" to get their legal needs attended to, a colonial policy emerged allowing new counties to be formed to ensure the majority of the new settlers access to a courthouse no more than 35 miles away. In 1720 Spotsylvania was formed. Governor Spotswood, one of the prominent early governors of Virginia, had received a grant of land from Queen Anne, a common practice during colonial times which gave the King or Queen an opportunity to recognize favorite subjects for services rendered. An enormous area which became Orange county in 1734 was a part of the Spotswood grant. It was there in Orange county just south of the Rapidan River that Governor Spotswood founded the town of Germanna and where he developed the first iron mines and erected the first furnace in America. Between 1717-1719 to provide labor for his mines, he sponsored 3 groups of German colonists which he settled at Germanna [subsequently chosen as the first county seat of Spotsylvania]. However, working conditions at the mines were abysmal, and by 1725 some of the Germans left the mines and pushed back the frontier yet again by settling along the Robinson River and one of its tributaries, White Oak Run, now the site of the county seat of Madison county. They were soon joined by adventurous English settlers, and Theophilus Eddins, the great uncle of Sarah Eddins, who married my ancestor \*Benjamin Long, is on record as having sold to Alexander Waugh property in the area [1733].

Because grants were awarded when almost nothing was known about the terrain, some confusion was inevitable. Eventually Spotswood's grant came in conflict with that of Lord Culpeper, whose lands had passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Lord Fairfax....in contention were the lands which lay between the Rappahannock River and its southern fork, the Rapidan. After much discussion and investigation, the dispute for those lands was settled in Lord Fairfax' favor. In 1749 the northern border of Orange county became the Rapidan River, and the area between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers became Culpeper county, named for Lord Fairfax' father-in-law. Initially the county seat was called Fairfax, but eventually renamed Culpeper.

### \*Brumfield3 in Spotsylvania County:

\*Henry2's son, \*Brumfield3, was a blacksmith, a trade which was to be passed down in the Long family for many generations. Although he was born on his father's plantation on the Rappahannock River in what became King George county, after marrying he lived for a time in Essex county. \*Brumfield3 and his first wife had seven sons. After his first wife died, he started his Long line on their journey west by moving into Spotsylvania county. There he spent the rest of his life at a point where Stoney Run joins the north side of the Ta [Buchanan's "Ti" river must be a "typo".....I find no such river on the map]. \*Brumfield3 and his 2nd wife had 4 daughters.

### And still they go west:

By the time \*Brumfield3 had taken a second wife and started a new family, he was circling sixty, his oldest sons were coming of age, and he was probably feeling the press of time. Whether for just the sense of adventure or due to "step-mother stress syndrome", \*Brumfield4, probably with his younger brother Benjamin4, headed for Orange county, newly formed in 1734. Among all of his sons, \*Brumfield3 clearly favored his namesake, so circa 1746 in order to get some help with his black smithing, he enticed him back to Spotsylvania with the promise of some land. Although young \*Brumfield4 initially heeded the call, some father/son friction resulted in a court case in which a bit of dirty laundry provided a genealogical goldmine of information on this generation of Longs.....in the process we also discover that family dynamics have not changed all that much from days of yore.

So young \*Brumfield4 returned to Orange county, where he and wife Elizabeth [Bond] would settle near his brother Benjamin4 and his bride, Mary [Bond], sister of \*Brumfield4's wife, Elizabeth. They both bought property from the Spotswood Estate on Brook's Run which empties into the Rapidan River, just north of the Orange county border and a few miles south of Stevensburg, and there they would raise their broods of double first cousins. Their brothers, William4 Long and John4 Long and Reuben4 Long, also made their way to Orange county.

### The role of the church:

When Virginia was first settled by English colonists, they brought with them their affiliation to the Church of England [Episcopal] which became the Established Church of the colony. Every colonist was expected to belong, to attend, and to pay tithes, which would then be shared by the church with the state. It may have been efficient in the early days for the church to act as the agent of the state in seeing to the civil as well as the spiritual needs of the colonists, but in time the arrival of newcomers of different religious persuasions, plus those converted to other faiths, found the premise of a union of church and state highly objectionable.

### Enter the Baptists:

Baptists were in Virginia as early as 1714, but the group that had the most impact on the Culpeper area came from New England and were converts from the Episcopal Church. The fact that they were revolting against the established order of things and turning their backs on their former Episcopalian brethren resulted in a considerable degree of persecution by the Established Church. Attempting to ensure that the doctrine preached by the Baptists was consistent with that of the Established Church, "Regular" Baptist ministers were allowed to preach after being examined on their theology and awarded a license. "Separates" declared a license was not needed, for theirs was the business of God, not man....and as might be expected, they were the most severely persecuted.

### **The early Baptist Church on the frontier:**

So when a “Separate” arrived in Culpeper county ca. 1767 in the person of Samuel Harris, the opposition was so strong that he had to take refuge in Orange county. There he found a more receptive climate. He worked with Rev. David Thomas, who had already made many converts in Orange county. Harris started the Mountain Run Church in 1768, converted Nathaniel Saunders who then took up the ministry, filling the pulpit of Mountain Run until 1782 when it was dissolved, most of its members joining Mt. Poney in Culpeper county.

Another of Samuel Harris’ converts was Taliaferro [aka Toliver] Craig who had married Polly Hawkins, daughter of Elizabeth Long [marr. Nicholas Hawkins] whose father was John<sup>3</sup> Long, a half-brother of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long. Toliver and Polly swelled the ranks of the Baptists by an additional eleven children, seven of whom were sons. Several of these sons later became very active Baptist ministers, and led “traveling churches” to Kentucky.

One of those sons, Elijah Craig, established the Blue Run Baptist Church in Orange county, [halfway between Barboursville and Liberty Mills]. The process of starting a new church on the frontier was to “seed” it with members of an established church, then have circuit ministers “supply” the pulpit until the church could maintain itself. In 1773 some of the Blue Run members helped seed Rapid Ann in the area which became Madison county in 1792, and Elijah Craig himself preached there, presumably as a supply.....he was taken out of the pulpit at one point and put in the Culpeper jail for a time....which of course did nothing to cool his ardor....when jailed these early Baptist ministers simply took advantage of the opportunity of having a captive audience of inmates to preach to.

It was at Rapid Ann Church that George Eve was reared [1747-1819]. He was one of the most successful preachers in early Baptist ministry and in 1775 was ordained to the care of Rapid Ann where he stayed for 21 years until he moved to Kentucky in 1797. In Kentucky, he and William Hickman would establish the North Fork Baptist Church in 1801 near the town of Switzer, on the banks of the North Fork of the Elkhorn river....church home of several of the Long families and their children who migrated from Culpeper and Madison counties in Virginia.

Back in Madison county, Virginia, however, George Eve, with assistance from Nathaniel Saunders and John Pickett, established Ragged Mountain [1778], another early Madison county church, near the foot of Old Rag Mountain [later called simply F. T. for Frank Thornton, a surveyor who cut his initials on an oak tree nearby].

In 1790 after the Revolutionary War, also in the area that became Madison county, the Robinson River church was established by William Mason [while serving as the regular pastor of Mt. Poney]. The greater part of the membership of that church came from Ragged Mountain Church and a few from Rapid Ann.

### **Revolutionary War interlude:**

As the American colonists began to settle and prosper, their lives eventually began to seem very remote from their sovereign on the other side of the ocean. In time that independent, adventurous spirit which had brought them to these shores in the first place made it increasingly difficult for colonists to relate to a government so distant and to deal with laws that no longer seemed relevant to their lives in the New World; made it burdensome to pay taxes to a king so far away to support a way of life that had no personal relevance; caused colonists to sense the emerging of a shared New World destiny, unrelated to that of the Old World.....and such things began to be vexatious to the colonists’ independent, adventurous spirit.

Protests in the early 1770's took the form of petitions to His Majesty, the King, swearing loyalty but addressing the colonists’ concerns. In Culpeper county among the many signers of those petitions were Brumfield Long, Robert B. Long, Ware Long, Gabriel Long Jr., and Reuben Long.

When the Virginia Convention met in 1775 and showed support for the rising discontent of the colonists, Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia, had the powder removed from the old magazine at the colonial capital of Williamsburg, presumably with the intention of keeping a rebellious faction from setting fire to it. Contrary to his intention, his actions actually lit the fires of rebellion. Patrick Henry, commander of the State Militia at the time, called for volunteers to march to Williamsburg. 350 men from Culpeper, Orange and Fauquier counties answered his call, forming themselves into a regiment with Col. Lawrence Taliaferro of Orange county as one of the officers. Because of the swiftness with which they were assembled, armed, and went into battle, they later became known as the Culpeper "Minute Men".....a formidable frontier contingent dressed in green hunting shirts, sporting buck-tail hats, with tomahawks and scalping knives in their belts.....a striking contrast to their Red Coat opponents.

From Williamsburg about 150 of the better armed Minute Men marched to Norfolk county to confront Lord Dunmore. The battle of Great Bridge at Norfolk was the first battle of the Revolutionary War to be fought on Virginia soil and was a victory for the Americans. A complete record of all those who joined the ranks of the Culpeper Minute Men does not exist, but there is a presumption that all those who signed the early 1770's petitions later took up the cause by answering Patrick Henry's call. However, by 1775, others who did not sign were just as likely to join up. We do know that young Robert B. Long, son of Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond Long is on record as being in the Culpeper Minute Men Battalion in 1775. It would seem reasonable to assume that at least some of his older brothers, Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, and Samuel<sup>5</sup> also joined the fray, and perhaps the Brumfield signing the protest petitions was indeed his brother.

Equally reasonable would be the participation of some of their double first cousins by \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>/Elizabeth Bond Long. Richard<sup>5</sup>'s pension application indicates he too was under Col. Lawrence Taliaferro's command in 1775. John Bond<sup>5</sup>'s pension application indicates he did not enlist until 1780; these are the only definite records of participation in the Revolution we have for this side of the family: Richard<sup>5</sup> enlisted in 1776 and served under Capt. Gabriel Jones' Company and John Bond<sup>5</sup> enlisted in 1780 and served in Col. John Green's Regiment. In 1781 a Brumfield Long filed a certificate showing he had received a gun from an officer, but John Brown stated in his pension that he had entered service as a substitute for Brumfield<sup>5</sup> Long. His father, \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> senior died ca. 1778, and he had designated his son Brumfield<sup>5</sup> as one of his executors. John Bond<sup>5</sup>, the other executor, had enlisted in 1780....in all probability young Brumfield<sup>5</sup> was needed to stay and help his stepmother Sarah on the home front....so after receiving the gun, it was passed on to John Brown. After \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> died, his wife Sarah would carry on for the next nine years before she married Hezekiah Brown in 1786.

### **Back on the frontier:**

Early in the Revolution, enlistment in the military lasted only weeks, or months. Those who took to soldiering and gave at least three years to it would later be rewarded by being able to receive land patents on the frontier. The rest returned home to take up life as they had left it. But in truth the war served to launch a whole generation of young men out of familiar surroundings into a world they had never experienced, and upon their return, after settling back to regroup for a space, they would be ready to launch again. Daniel Boone had opened the Wilderness Road in 1775.....though it was only a marked trail over the mountains and through the woods. Early settlers had to travel light, bringing only what they could carry or what could be tied on the back of a horse.

The Episcopal church was still a strong support in the lives of those who had grown up in it and chose to remain, but the fervor of the Baptists never waned, even as war continued to occupy the hearts and minds of newly emerging America. Revivals attracted new converts and the ranks continued to expand in spite of, or perhaps even because of, religious intolerance and persecution from the entrenched Established Church.

### **The Craigs:**

In 1781 Toliver and Polly Craig joined son Lewis' "traveling church" of over 400, plus slaves and livestock, as they journeyed to Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. It took 3 months, allowing

time to stop to sing hymns and pray every hour. At that time Kentucky was the “wild and wooly West”, and Indian attacks were commonplace, one of the more famous being the siege of Bryan Station in 1782 when 500 Indians staged an attack. Toliver and Polly Craig were there with son John, the commanding officer of the Station. All of the early churches were under the protection of a fort. It is recorded that over 1,500 settlers were captured or killed by Indians between 1780-1795. But like molasses on a hot day, the settlers kept oozing forth. Lewis Craig eventually made his way to the South Elkhorn Baptist Church in Lexington, later to be joined by his old friend, William Hickman.

Elijah Craig was an equally active Baptist minister. He emigrated to Kentucky ca. 1786 and purchased 1000 acres in Scott county where he laid out the town of Lebanon [later called Georgetown] on the North Elkhorn River. He established a school [which eventually grew into Georgetown college], the first fulling and paper mill, the first saw and grist mill.....and Elijah is reputedly the first to discover how to make ‘bourbon’ whiskey. Whiskey on the frontier was useful as a medium of exchange, and when being traded over some distance, of good value vis-a-vis shipping space. So making it was a frontier tradition.....still carried on in the “hollers” of Kentucky today, though now more for personal consumption. Those of us who descend from \*George7 Long know that when he went West, \*George7 took those skills with him, making his fortune as a distiller in Taos, New Mexico before moving to Trinidad, Colorado.

#### Long conversion to the Baptist church:

Without taking up space to trace the connections, what we know is there was considerable mixing of gene pools between the Craigs/Hawkins/Heads/Longs. It has been easy to see the importance in Orange county of the early conversion of the Craig/Hawkins alliance in the spreading of the Baptist faith. The Heads were early converts as well and in 1785 Nathaniel Saunders [minister of Mountain Run Baptist church in Orange county, starting in 1767 until it was dissolved in 1782], performed the wedding ceremony for Milly5 Long and Benjamin Head. In 1787 he married Brumfield5 Long [of William4] to Letitia Roach. So these Longs and Heads already belonged to the Baptist church and with all the spreading of the faith going on in Orange county at that period, it is likely they had been for a while. And the same could be said of John Bond5 Long, Milly’s brother who married Azuba Hawkins in 1792, Nathaniel Saunders performing the ceremony for them too. Milly and Benjamin Head, as well as his brother Francis and his bride, Elizabeth [sister of Milly] left for Kentucky soon after they married, and their first children were born in Franklin county, Kentucky.

If the Culpeper county part of the Long family had already become Baptists, their most likely church home would have been Mt. Poney Baptist Church, not far removed from the “Brothers Brumfield and Benjamin Long” property on Brook Run. William Mason’s first ministry was at Mt. Poney, which he served until he retired in 1822. In his first year there, 1782, the year of “the great revival”, he added over 200 members to the church rolls. Brook Run Longs who were not yet Baptist well could have converted at that time.

#### An “up close and personal” look at John Bond5 Long:

John Bond5 was \*Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond Long’s eldest son. Their second son, \*Benjamin5, was close in age [about one year younger], and when \*Benjamin5 died, he was only 21 years old, already married with 2 sons, Benjamin6 and Thomas6....wee babies. The practice of naming children for cherished family members who die is one way to honor them as well as help fill the void left by their death.....and so often was the name “Benjamin” used, that sorting out the “Benjamins” in this family line has been a challenge.

What kind of role might John Bond5 Long have played in the lives of this little family that lost their father so prematurely? Assuredly, as a new uncle, one would suppose he might have taken on quite an active role, providing in some capacity a father figure, perhaps helping in the raising of young Benjamin6 and Thomas6. Could it have been that involvement which kept John Bond5 Long from enlisting during the Revolution until 1780? By then the little boys would have been 8 and 9. There’s no evidence to suggest what John Bond5 Long did after he returned from the war in 1782, but one

thing he did not do was marry.....at least not for another 10 years. It wasn't until his two young nephews were of age, in 1792, that John Bond5 Long, 43 years old, married Azuba Hawkins, and together they followed those of his siblings and of Azuba's family who had already migrated to Kentucky. My ancestor was \*Benjamin5, John Bond5's brother...my great-great grandfather, \*George7, was \*Benjamin6's son. And though there is no record that can tell the story, somewhere deep inside, I feel I may be indebted to John Bond5 for the care and love he gave my orphaned ancestor.

### So what became of John Bond5 Long's nephews?

After brother \*Benjamin5's babies grew up, young Thomas6 was presumably still living amongst the Brook Run Long clan, probably with Mt. Poney Baptist Church as his church home, when 21 August 1794, he married Nancy Shipp.....William Mason, pastor of Mt. Poney, performing the ceremony. Then we lose track of him. By 1801 young \*Benjamin6 had moved to Madison county, Virginia, where 7 January 1801 he married Nancy Spicer. She must have died early in the marriage, for 10 December 1804 \*Benjamin6 Long married Sarah Eddins, daughter of Joseph Eddins, member of Rapid Ann church in Madison county whose minister, George Eve, had migrated to Kentucky

### Forks of the Elkhorn Church:

By the year 1780, a few Baptist preachers, escaping the intolerance and persecution of the official church in Virginia, had made their way into Kentucky. In 1781 Lewis Craig and his "traveling church" ventured through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky and began "raising up churches" in the wilderness. By 1785 Lewis' old friend, William Hickman was also on the scene. Settlers were arriving in a slow steady stream, and when the area near Frankfort, where the South Elkhorn Creek joins the North Elkhorn, became sufficiently peopled, William Hickman founded the Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church [1788] to serve the spiritual needs of the settlers. This new church community was not actually located where the two forks of the river join...considered too dangerous because Indians frequented the area...but on top of the surrounding hills. Some of the earliest members would have been Francis and Elizabeth Head, and Benjamin [Francis' brother] and Millie [Elizabeth's sister] Head, who had arrived in the area ca. 1786. John Bond5 Long [brother of the foregoing sisters] did not arrive until sometime later.....[he first appears on the Franklin county tax list in 1795]. He and Azuba married in 1792 in Culpeper, and when they arrived in Kentucky, also became members at Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church. There were other early Long members of the above church who had also migrated from Virginia, but they were descendants of Richard3 Long and Elizabeth Garrett, an unrelated Long line. One John Long who married Mary Haynes in Bedford county, Virginia, was the same age as John Bond5 Long, and had been an active participant in the war as well. He is thought by this writer to descend from Richard3 Long and Elizabeth Garrett.

The Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church is still going strong. The frame meeting house built in 1795 was replaced by a brick church built in 1945. The old brick church still stands, used only for special events.....its descendant continuing to thrive across the road.

### North Fork Baptist Church:

Several years after George Eve arrived in 1797, he and William Hickman made plans to found a new church on the North Fork of the Elkhorn River, near what is now the small town of Switzer, with Eve as the pastor. The North Fork Baptist church was established in 1801 [first called Brushy Fork], seeded by 6 members of the Forks of the Elkhorn Church.

Judging from the fact that John Bond5 Long bought property in 1801 downstream on the Elkhorn River, he and his family also would have become a part of the North Fork congregation, and it was here that my ancestors, \*Benjamin6 Long and Sarah Eddins, arrived with baby \*George7 Long. George Eve had been the Eddins' preacher at Rapid Ann in Virginia for many years, certainly all of young Sarah Eddins' life.....what a joyful reunion must have taken place. And since the name George is not usually found in the Long family, one wonders if baby George might even have received his name to honor this charismatic minister of early Madison county.

John Peak put in a mill on the Elkhorn near John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long's property in 1812, and the Peaks Mill community grew up around it...John Bond's sister Milly<sup>5</sup> Long Head and her family also settled at Peaks Mill, and when Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond Long's son Thomas P.<sup>5</sup> Long arrived in Kentucky in 1806, he settled there as well. There is a Peaks Mill Baptist Church which later served the community, but North Fork Baptist Church was the earliest church in the area. An old log "meetin' house" served as the church for 70 years before it was rebuilt on a new site. That building is still in use today, home to a small but dedicated congregation. The membership has risen and fallen over the years as events of various kinds took their toll.....epidemics being one of those.....the first long distance spread of cholera to Europe and the Americas from Asia began in 1817. It may have been something of that nature which caused the membership of North Fork Baptist Church to be whittled down from 79 in 1818 to 31 in 1827. It was during this period that John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long, then Azuba, died.

From the beginning the community at North Fork settled in comfortably on the site, but crossing the Elkhorn at times of high water was a problem. In 1855 a covered bridge built across the river took care of the problem, and of course helped church goers on Sunday to get across to the church. As of the year 2008, when I visited, it was in an excellent state of repair, having been rebuilt and renovated twice, and was one of only ten covered bridges remaining in Kentucky.

Between 1830-1860 Longs were beginning to move out of the area....but the number of land sales by descendants of all of these Long families bear witness to the extensive settlement around Peaks Mill of \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> Long's grandchildren in that early period of Franklin county history.

#### John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long's other brothers:

Besides those already mentioned, Reuben<sup>5</sup> Long also joined John Bond<sup>5</sup> in Kentucky in 1804 [tax rolls], but was gone by 1805. Richard<sup>5</sup> received a land grant for 200 acres in Kentucky on 30 June 1784. He was in Fayette county in 1788 where his sons Benjamin and Thomas were born, and then moved to Franklin county after it was established in 1795. He is found on the Franklin county tax rolls in 1798. Richard next moved to Warren county, established in 1797, later migrating to Tennessee.

In 1793, Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, executor of their father's estate in Virginia, expressed his intention of leaving the county and appointed Robert Latham Jr., attorney regarding the estate. The time for settling the estate was fast approaching as the youngest son, Thomas, was coming of age. So perhaps the necessity of arranging for the settlement with those of the heirs who had traveled to Kentucky was his focus. In any case, he seems to be back in Culpeper county by 1796, for the estate property in Culpeper and Orange counties was advertised for sale, and then in July 1797 Brumfield<sup>5</sup> signed a deed of conveyance for the property to Robert Latham, Jr.....after which Brumfield<sup>5</sup> seems to disappear from the scene. Gabriel<sup>5</sup> appears to have stayed in Virginia....he may be the Gabriel Long in the 1810 census in Culpeper county, over 45 years old, which would be the appropriate category. Thomas<sup>5</sup> Long was Brumfield<sup>4</sup> Long's only child by Sarah\_\_\_Long [Brown]. Thomas<sup>5</sup>, his mother and her second husband, Hezekiah Brown, had all joined the group in Franklin county by 1801, though they lived in the town of Frankfort rather than at Peaks Mill.

#### The children of Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond Long:

Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, the eldest, was not the first of this family to head west. However, he was found with his son, Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, in Warren county by the 1810 census. When the counties were later reconfigured, these Longs were in Allen county, but only the name of the county had changed.

Benjamin<sup>5</sup> was found in Lincoln county, Kentucky in 1800 [tax rolls], but was thought dead by the time his father's estate was settled in 1804....his share to pass on to his children.

Samuel<sup>5</sup> had not left for Kentucky by 1784 because his son Robert<sup>6</sup> was born in Virginia in that year. The time of his departure from Virginia is unknown but he was in Shelby county, Kentucky



by 1798. Actually, there is no record which directly connects this Samuel to Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond, but all of his children bear names from that family [John, James, Samuel, Robert, Elizabeth and Mary], compelling me to speculatively draw them into the family fold.

Robert B.<sup>5</sup> Long, one of our Culpeper Minute Men in 1775, was executor of his father's estate in 1804, after which we lose his trail.

It is now known that Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and Mary Bond Long's son, John<sup>5</sup>, migrated to Woodford county, KY, where he died in 1803.

James<sup>5</sup>'s sons, William<sup>6</sup> and Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, also made their way to Franklin county, Kentucky, probably having accompanied aunts and uncles who arrived in Franklin county in 1798. The date of their father's death is unknown, but he was deceased by the time Benjamin senior's estate was settled in 1804.....his share to pass on to his children.

William<sup>5</sup> was still alive when his father's estate was settled in 1804. I have no further information about William<sup>5</sup> Long.

Circa 1806 Thomas P.<sup>5</sup> joined his Brumfield<sup>4</sup>/Elizabeth Bond cousins at Peaks Mill in Franklin county, KY. He married Charlotte Schoole and they raised a large family in Kentucky.

### Two Other Brumfields:

#1: Brumfield<sup>3</sup> had a stepbrother, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, born ca. 1711, whose mother was Christian Allen. Samuel<sup>3</sup> married and had two daughters and a son he named Brumfield<sup>4</sup>.....another validation for the premise of a Brumfield ancestor. Samuel<sup>3</sup>'s Brumfield<sup>4</sup> married Lucy Chandler who begat 2 sons, William<sup>5</sup> and Joseph<sup>5</sup>. William<sup>5</sup>'s son [William<sup>6</sup>, born 1796] would later migrate to Owen county, Kentucky, where he would raise his family. One of his sons, Joseph<sup>7</sup>, would marry 18 Dec. 1845, John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long's granddaughter, Catherine<sup>7</sup> Long [their son, Benjamin William<sup>8</sup>, would later migrate to Pueblo, Colorado]. Joseph<sup>5</sup>'s son, William<sup>6</sup> [believed to have married 3 May 1804 Elizabeth Bickers in Orange county], would remain in Orange county, but William<sup>6</sup>'s sons, Joseph<sup>7</sup>, Brumfield<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>7</sup>, and Spotswood<sup>7</sup>, would make their way to Lincoln county ca. 1830/40, where their grandfather, Joseph<sup>5</sup>, had patented land in 1785.

#2: Brumfield<sup>4</sup> had a brother William<sup>4</sup>, who married Ann Durrett.....they added another son to the collection of Brumfields. In 1787, this Brumfield<sup>5</sup> married Letitia Roach in Culpeper county [Nathaniel Saunders, minister]. Her father passed on to her property in Orange county which entered the Rapidan River a mile or so below the mouth of Brook Run in Culpeper, indicating that the Roaches were neighbors of \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long. In Buchanan's research, this Brumfield<sup>5</sup> is referred to as Brumfield junior, leading one to think him a son of the \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> who married Elizabeth Bond. However, I have found in other instances that 'junior' is sometimes used only to indicate the younger of two individuals living in the same area during the same period and having the same name, but not necessarily a father/son relationship. That seems to be the case here, for also according to Buchanan [p. 65] "a note left by a descendant of my great grandfather Thomas J. Long of Monroe Co., WV, stated that Thomas J.'s father was Brumfield and his grandfather William B. Long".....and additional information ties this Brumfield in marriage to Letitia Roach, who as a widow is found in Monroe county, West Virginia in 1850 where she moved ca. 1828 to be with children. Her husband Brumfield<sup>5</sup> [William<sup>4</sup>] is in the 1810 census in Culpeper county, thereafter disappearing from view. Apparently he died ca. 1820 and Letitia went to West Virginia to be near her children.

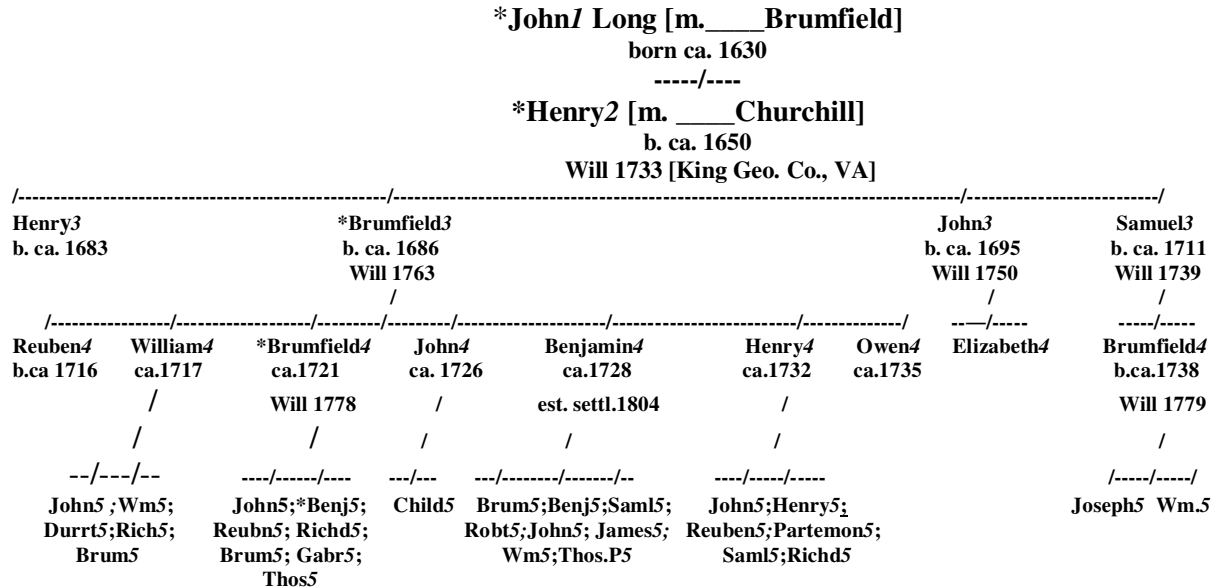
## PART II

### WEAVING THE THREADS OF THE WHOLE CLOTH

#### Section One

#### THE FIRST TWO GENERATIONS [males only]

##### Family tree for \*John1/\*Henry2 Long Family



#### 1. \*JOHN1 LONG

Born ca. 1630

Owned land near Mount Landing Creek in Old Rappahannock county, Virginia  
where Capt. Samuel Brumfield also owned property.

It is thought that \*John1's wife was one of Brumfield's daughters.

The fact that \*John1 lived near Samuel Brumfield, and that the Brumfield name was carried on down through so many generations of \*Henry2's line is a convincing connection between those two. Unfortunately, no proof has surfaced to confirm this, but it seems like the best place to start the Long story, so we begin our Long "journey" with John Long1 as the most likely father of Henry2 Long, to whom we can return for firmer ground.

#### 2. \*HENRY2 LONG

Born ca. 1650

Died Hanover Parish, King George Co.,  
WILL -- 1733 [King Geo. Co., VA Will Book A-1, pp. 98-99]

We know from a deposition he gave in 1726 that \*Henry2 Long was born ca. 1650. He spent his early years in Old Rappahannock, Virginia.....by 1689 he lived near Port Royal, where he was still living in 1692 when that section became Richmond county, and in 1721 when it became King George county. Besides being a planter, \*Henry2 ran a ferry across the Rappahannock River, at which time

the price for crossing was six pence for a man and one shilling for a horse. In 1721 he received a license to run an “ordinary” or inn.

There is no public record of \*Henry2's marriage to \_\_\_\_ Churchill, but two deeds in 1682 and 1684 in which John and Alice Churchill of Old Rappahannock transferred land to \*Henry2, then, citing him as a son-in-law appointed him attorney, are sufficient to establish the fact of the marriage.

It is not clear when his first wife died, but \*Henry2 had remarried and started a new family by about 1706, marrying Christian Allen [b. ca. 1661; d. after Dec. 1730]. Christian had first married Richard Dison in 1689. A second marriage was to Robert Johnston, who “unlawfully absented himself and is gone away” in a 1706 record.

\*Henry2 died in 1733 and from his will we learn the names of his children:

*I Henry Long, Senr. of King George County*

*All my just debts should be honestly paid....*

*Item: I give and bequeath to my eldest son Henry Long the sum of Twelve pence Sterling....and no other part of my estate. [The next five items repeated the above for sons Brumfield, John and Samuel and daughters Mary Miller and Catherine Brim.]*

*Item: I give....to my daughter Martha Wharton and John Wharton one Negro boy named Sharper and one fether bed and furniture as I lye on....and no other part of my estate.*

*Item: I give....to my youngest daughter Mary [sic] Tankersley and her husband George Tankersley all my land....I do make ordain and appoint George Tankersley and Mary his now wife my whole and sole Executors....and give all the rest of my Estate Negroes, Goods, Chattells and all other commodities that shall be termed or called my estate and I do order that none of my estate should be appraised.*

*In Testimony whereof*

*His mark*

*Witnesses: Samuel Wharton, Jr., Robert Johnson and Richard Tankersley, Jr.*

\*Henry2 Long; born ca. 1650; Will 1733 [King Geo. Co., VA]; married #1 \_\_\_\_ Churchill  
Children:

Henry Jr.3 ---b. ca. 1683 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; m. Ann \_\_\_\_

\*Brumfield3 ---b. ca. 1686 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; Will 1763  
marr. #1 Elizabeth Reynolds; #2 Mary \_\_\_\_

Mary3 ---b. 1688 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; m. John Miller

Catherine3 ---b. 1690 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; m. \_\_\_\_ Brim

John3 ---b. 1695 in Old Rappahannock county; VA; Will 1750;  
marr. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_

\*Henry2 married #2 Christian Allen [b. 1661 to Valentine Allen & Mary Page]

Children:

Martha3 – b. ca. 1707 in VA; m. John Wharton

Samuel3 – b. ca. 1711 in VA; d. 1739/40 [Will]

Mary3 – b. 1713 in VA; Will 1773; m. Geo. Tankersley; Will 1758

## Section Two

### THE FAMILY OF \*HENRY2 LONG

#### 1. HENRY3 LONG

Born ca. 1683

Married Ann\_\_

Henry3 Long, first born child of \*Henry2 and \_\_\_\_Churchill, was born ca. 1683. Very few details of Henry3's life survive in public records. He and his brother, \*Brumfield3, bought land in 1713 from the Reynolds family in Richmond county, Virginia, and his father made him a gift of land in Hanover Parish, King George county in 1716. He himself purchased land in Essex county in 1716. It was probably Henry3 the records refer to as operating the ferry across the Rappahannock in 1716, since his father by that time would have been 76.

Henry3's wife's name, Ann\_\_\_\_, turns up in a land transaction in 1738, when the land they had been living on was sold [as well a piece of land given Henry3 by his father in 1716]. There are no further records pertaining to Henry3 and Ann. It has been found that a "Franklyn" descendant's DNA matches the Henry3 Long line. Court records [Spotsylvania 1737/38] have turned up a case with Henry M. Franklin b. 1715 in Essex county cited as aka "Harry Long", who would have been 21 at the time. Speculating this to have been Henry3's son, it suggests "Harry's" parents had died and Harry was adopted by the Franklyns. The land sold in 1738 was most likely his inheritance from his father, \*Henry2, which he sold when he reached majority.

Note: Paul C. Buchanan hypothesized that Henry3 might have moved to Caroline county where there are records of the disposition of a Henry Long estate in which John Long was the administrator. After an intensive study of the "whole cloth", it seems more consistent to me that the Caroline county Henry was Henry3 of Gabriel2 of Jeremiah1 and that the John acting as administrator of his estate would have been his son. Buchanan did not know of Frances Long's will in which she named her husband and sons....it would have affected his speculations on various counts.

#### 2. \*BRUMFIELD3 LONG

Born ca. 1686 – Old Rappahannock Co., VA

Will 1763 -- St. Geo. Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA

[Will Book D, p. 47]

\*Brumfield3 Long, was born ca. 1686 in the area that became Hanover Parish, King George county, Virginia. He and Elizabeth, daughter of William Reynolds, were married ca. 1713. They settled on the 136 acres of land they had accumulated on the north side of the Rappahannock River, some from \*Brumfield3's, father, \*Henry2, and some from the Reynolds family. Later, \*Brumfield3 and Elizabeth bought land in St. Anne's Parish in Essex county where they were living in 1734. Apparently Elizabeth died there, perhaps around 1735, for by October of 1737, \*Brumfield3 was renting land in Spotsylvania county, and in 1738 he and Mary, his new wife, were leasing out the Essex county land. St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania became 'home', and there he and Mary spent the rest of their lives at a point where Stoney Run joins the north side of the Ta river [Buchanan calls it the "Ti" river, which must be a "typo".....close inspection reveals no such river.....see the Appendix for a discussion of this location].

\*Brumfield3 himself was a blacksmith and the blacksmith trade became a regular choice of occupation for many of his descendants. By Elizabeth he had seven sons, at least two to our knowledge were blacksmiths. By the time \*Brumfield3 had started a second family with Mary [they subsequently had 4 girls], his oldest son was already of age, and the youngest, Owen4, probably two.

Owen<sup>4</sup> was recognized in his father's will of 1763, but disappeared thereafter without leaving any trace to our knowledge in public records.

Benjamin<sup>4</sup> would have been about eight when his father remarried, and seems to have lived for a while with his brother William<sup>4</sup>, probably apprenticing as a blacksmith, which was also William<sup>4</sup>'s trade. Later he lived with his brother \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>, another blacksmith. In time \*Brumfield<sup>3</sup>'s sons began to stray from the fold and \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> junior, headed for Orange county [organized from Spotsylvania in 1734], where he and his new wife, Elizabeth Bond Long, were expecting their first child. Probably his young brother, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, just coming of age, was with them. William<sup>4</sup> would also settle in Orange county.

Ca. 1745, \*Brumfield<sup>3</sup>, hoping to get some help from the one son he thought most promising, \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> junior, offered to help him get a position as an overseer if he would leave Orange county and move back to Spotsylvania. Young \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s wife, Elizabeth Bond Long, now with child, was not overly happy about her husband's decision to heed his father's call. However, he did go back. When the position did not materialize, \*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> enticed his son to stay and help him with his black smithing business in return for one parcel of land immediately, and another which would come to him upon the father's passing. Though the deal was struck and young \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> moved in and started to build a house with a view to settling there with his family, for some reason \*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> undid the deal, and gave the promised land to son Reuben<sup>4</sup> instead [Reuben<sup>4</sup> later returned it]. With this unhappy state of affairs, \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> rented out the property near his father and returned to Orange county.

Subsequently, feeling rightly put out by the whole affair, \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> junior took the issue to court, where it was ultimately resolved in 1749....one tract of land to be conveyed immediately to the son as had been promised, and another after the death of \*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> and Mary.

\*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> died 1762/63. His will provides the names of his then wife, Mary, and his sons, except for Reuben, who was apparently deceased by this time.

*In the name of God, amen. I Bloomfield Long.....give to my sons William, Bloomfield, John, Benjamin, and Henry Long each one shilling sterling as their full share of my estate. I give to my son owing [sic] Long, a three year's old bay horse coalt branded B and as to the rest of my estate be it of what nature or kind so ever after my just debts are paid I give to my loving wife, Mary Long, to enable her to support and bring up my young children and I do leave her executrix of this my will. Witness my hand and seal this—day of March 1762*

*Witnesses: John Waggoner, John Beverly Roy, Gabriel Jones*

**\*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long; born ca. 1678; Will 1763 [Spotsyl. Co. VA]; marr. #1 Elizabeth Reynolds**

**Children:**

Reuben<sup>4</sup> ---b. ca. 1716; recv'd land 1746 from father; prob. dec'd by 1762, not in father's will

William<sup>4</sup> —b. ca. 1717; a blacksmith; d. bet. 1762-1767; m. Ann Durrett, b. 1726

\*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>—b. ca. 1721; a blacksmith; Will 1777; marr. #1 Elizabeth Bond and #2 Sarah\_\_\_[she marr. #2 Hezekiah Brown in 1786]

John<sup>4</sup> —b. ca. 1726

Benjamin<sup>4</sup>—b. ca. 1728; d. ca. 1803/04 in Culpeper Co., VA [estate papers]; m. Mary Bond who died ca. 1809 Culpeper Co., VA

Henry<sup>4</sup> —b. ca. 1732;

Owen<sup>4</sup> —b. ca. 1734; named in father's will [“owing”]

**\*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> marr. #2 Mary**

**Children:**

Mary<sup>4</sup> ---b. ca. 1736; m. John Payne} 16 Nov. 1759 Brumfield gives

Sarah<sup>4</sup> —b. ca. 1738; m. Thomas Vaun } land to these two daughters

Martha<sup>4</sup> —b. ca. 1740; m. \_\_\_Kay } all four daughters mentioned in court

Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_b. ca. 1742; m. Francis Apperson } case when minors

**3. MARY<sup>3</sup> LONG**

Born ca. 1688

Married John Miller

**4. CATHERINE<sup>3</sup> LONG**

Born ca. 1690

Married \_\_\_\_\_ Brim

**5. JOHN<sup>3</sup> LONG**

Born ca. 1695

Will 1750 [Spotsylvania Co., VA Will Bk. B, pp. 116, 126]

Married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_

Will 1761 [Spotsylvania Co. VA, Will Bk. D, p. 166]

John<sup>3</sup> Long appeared in real estate documents in King George, Essex and Spotsylvania counties. In 1740, his half-brother, Samuel, appointed him executor of his estate. In 1745 while residents of St. Anne's Parish, Essex county, he and Elizabeth sold the land on which they were living, and bought property in Spotsylvania, to which they then moved. They had only one child. His will names his wife, daughter and two of the Hawkins' grandchildren. The appraisal of his estate listed six Negroes, farm animals and household equipment.

**John<sup>3</sup> Long; born ca. 1695; Will 1750 [Spotsylvania Co., VA]; marr. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_**

Children:

Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ b. ca. 1720; marr. Nicholas Hawkins;

Children:

John Hawkins

Elizabeth Hawkins

Nicholas Hawkins

Mary Hawkins

Nancy Hawkins

Sarah Hawkins

**6. MARTHA<sup>3</sup> LONG**

Daughter of \*Henry<sup>2</sup> Long's 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage to Christian Allen

Born ca. 1707

Married John Wharton

Will 1736 [Hanover Parish, King Geo. Co., VA]

**Martha<sup>3</sup> Long; born ca. 1707; marr. John Wharton**

Children:

Valentine Long Wharton

Edith Wharton

Mary Wharton

## 7. SAMUEL3 LONG

Son of \*Henry2 Long's 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage to Christian Allen  
Born ca. 1711

Will 1739 [Spotsylvania Co., VA Will Bk. A, Pt. 1, pp. 10, 312]

The identify of Samuel3 Long's wife is unknown; she predeceased him. He too died young and his will named his children.....he provided son "Bloomfield4" Long all his lands and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth all his personal estate. He asked that his three children have sufficient schooling out of the profits of his land and he named his half-brother, John3, the executor of his estate, which consisted of 24 hogs, 26 pigs, 10 sheep, 10 cattle, 3 horses, and a violin! The violin showed up again in his son Brumfield5's estate in 1779 [now called a fiddle] along with blacksmith tools.....what a great mental image....a fiddling blacksmith!

Later documents would reveal that John3, and John3's son-in-law, Nicholas Hawkins, would post bond as guardians of Samuel3's orphan son, Brumfield4. William Lewis was appointed guardian of Elizabeth.

**Samuel3 Long; born ca. 1711; Will 1739 [Spotsyl. Co., VA]; wife unknown**

Children:

Bloomfield4 ---b. ca. 1735  
Mary4 ---b. ca. 1737  
Elizabeth4 ---b. ca. 1738

+++++ADDITIONAL FAMILY HISTORY ON THE SAMUEL LONG LINE+++++

**Brumfield4, born ca. 1735; Will 1779 [Orange Co., VA]; married Lucy Chandler; lived in Orange Co.,VA**

Children:

- 1) Joseph5 Long, born ca. 1765; patented Lincoln Co. KY land 1785; d. before 1791 [not in  
Child: grandfather Chandler's Will]  
William6---b. ca. 1788; marr. 3 May 1804 Elizabeth Bickers in Orange Co., VA  
Children [all born in Orange Co., VA]:  
Joseph7 ---b. ca. 1813; arrived Lincoln Co., KY 1830/40; marr. ? Gooch  
in KY  
Brumfield7 ---b. ca. 1814; arrived Lincoln Co., KY 1830/40 marr. 1836  
Lucinda Gooch  
Thomas7 ---b. ca. 1815; arrived Lincoln Co., KY 1830/40 marr. 1837 Sarah  
Ann Gooch  
Spotswood 7 --b. ca. 1817; marr. 1837 Sally Harris
- 2) Elizabeth5 Long, born ca. 1768
- 3) William5 Long, born ca. 1771; arr. Lincoln Co. before 1800/01[on tax rolls]--prob. on brother's  
Children: patent  
Robert6 ---b. ca. 1790;  
Spotswood6---b. ca. 1792;  
William6 ---b. 1796 in KY; marr. Jane Thomas 1814 Gallatin Co., KY; in  
Children: Owen Co., KY, US census 1820  
James7 ---b. 1816 in KY; m. Eliza Jane Baker  
Robert7 ---b. 20 July 1818 in KY; d. 14 July 1889 Owen Co., KY  
Joseph7 ---b. 1820; m. 1845 Catherine Long of Benj. & Polly Long  
Wm. B.7 ---b. ca. 1832; m. 1863 Eliza Ann Heatt  
Daus. Nancy; Elizabeth; Catherine

*Note: the sixth and seventh generations of this family have been arrived at by process of elimination. Further information from descendants would be of great value.*

## 8. MARY3 LONG

Daughter of \*Henry Long's 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage to Christian Allen

Born ca. 1713

Will 1773 [King Geo. Co., VA; Will Bk. 2, p. 27]

Married ca. 1730 George Tankersley

Will 1758 [King Geo. Co., VA; Will Bk. A, p. 93]

**Mary3 Long; born ca. 1713; Will 1773 [King Geo. Co., VA]; marr. George Tankersley; Will 1758 [King Geo. Co. VA]**

### Children:

**Dorcus Tankersley** —b. ca. 1733

**Reuben** “ —b. ca. 1735

**George** “ —b. ca. 1737

**Mary** “ —b. ca. 1739

**Sarah** “ —b. ca. 1741

**Richard** “ —b. ca. 1743

**John** “ —b. ca. 1745



## Section Three

### THE FAMILY OF \*BRUMFIELD<sup>3</sup> LONG

*This section will address the fourth generation offspring of \*Broomfield<sup>3</sup> Long and Elizabeth Reynolds: Reuben<sup>4</sup>; William<sup>4</sup>; \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>; John<sup>4</sup>; Benjamin<sup>4</sup>; Henry<sup>4</sup>; Owen<sup>4</sup>. There has been no research done on the four daughters of the second marriage to Mary\_\_\_\_\_.*

#### 1. REUBEN<sup>4</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1716

Died before 1763

[not in his father's will]

It is believed that Reuben<sup>4</sup> migrated to Culpeper county with his brothers Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Benjamin<sup>4</sup>. Because the name Reuben continued to be used in families of Long descendants, it was assuredly held in esteem. To date there have not surfaced any records which would provide some clues as to what became of this Reuben<sup>4</sup> Long. He was not in his father's will, so is presumed to have died before 1763.

Also to date there is no supporting evidence that Reuben<sup>4</sup> married and/or had children. However, in 1755 a Benjamin Long [born ca. 1736?], origins unknown, turned up in Person county, North Carolina, due south of Halifax, VA. It is not inconceivable that such a Benjamin Long, having suffered the loss of his father, left his home state and migrated south in search of land and opportunity. On record is a Benjamin Long who settled in 1755 on Storey's Creek in Person county [at that time part of Orange county], North Carolina, married and raised two sons and four daughters. The names of his sons [from his 1786 will] were Benjamin, and Reuben.....names familiar to the Brumfield Long family.

Benjamin and Mary's daughters were: Sarah; Leah; Martha; Mary. Reuben's children were: Ann; Mary; William; Henry; Lucy; Martha; and Leah.

Whether or not there is a connection, DNA connections have indeed revealed several Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long descendants who headed south instead of west to Kentucky.

#### 2. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1717

Died between 1762-1767

Blacksmith

William<sup>4</sup>, was another of Brumfield<sup>3</sup>'s sons who followed his father's trade as a blacksmith. Ca. 1738 William<sup>4</sup> Long, second son of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long and Elizabeth Reynolds, married Ann, daughter of John Durrett. Ann had two sisters, Mary Wigglesworth and Elizabeth Chiles and a brother, Richard.....they were born and raised in Spotsylvania county. In 1744 William and Ann bought land in St. George's Parish of Spotsylvania county where they lived for about a year. They migrated from Spotsylvania to Orange county shortly after Ann's brother, Richard Durrett, migrated to Albemarle county, where he raised his family and spent the remainder of his life.

Not attending church was apparently a serious offense on the Virginia frontier, and William<sup>4</sup> was twice fined rather severely for being absent from church "above one month" in St. Thomas parish in Orange county.

Children made their appearance with regularity in this Long household and were apparently a healthy crew. The final tally, 5 sons and 5 daughters, could well have been more had William<sup>4</sup> not died at age 45+, leaving Ann with responsibilities beyond her means. In 1767 a document attests to

the fact that she apprenticed three sons, William<sup>5</sup>, Durrett<sup>5</sup>, and Richard<sup>5</sup> to a brick maker. In 1773 Ann's father passed part of his estate on to her and named his grandson, Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, and five granddaughters, Elizabeth, Agatha, Ann, Catherine and Susannah, in his will.

It was through these records that the names of William<sup>4</sup> and Ann Durrett Long's children came to be known. One son who had previously escaped the attention of many researchers was John<sup>5</sup>, whose name turned up in his brother Durrett<sup>5</sup>'s will. Durrett<sup>5</sup> had enlisted in the 3rd Regiment on 24 July 1776. He was in service as a lieutenant 1778-81 and his will was probated in Kershaw Co., S.C., 29 February 1791. It is speculated that John<sup>5</sup>, who seems to have still been living in 1791 when Durrett<sup>5</sup>'s will was written, was the oldest son in the family and would have learned at his father's knee the family trade. By the time William<sup>4</sup> died ca. 1762+, John<sup>5</sup> would have been of age and able to set himself up in business [or maybe even carried on his father's business], while his 3 brothers had not yet learned a trade. If this were the case, Ann would have had no need to apprentice John<sup>5</sup> out when William<sup>5</sup>, Richard<sup>5</sup>, and Durrett<sup>5</sup> were apprenticed to the brick maker.

Various dates have been speculated for the births of William<sup>4</sup> and Ann Durrett's children.....my own attempts have resulted from the process of gathering what is known, then sticking it together with a bit of educated guesswork. To be sure, even the starting point, William's birth date ca. 1717, is speculative, but on that basis, the date of William<sup>4</sup>'s marriage to Ann Durrett can be reasonably placed ca. 1738 and 1740 a reasonable date for John<sup>5</sup>'s birth; which means that by the time his father died ca. 1762/67, John<sup>5</sup> as oldest son would have learned from him his trade [blacksmith was common among the early Longs].

An account of Durrett Long stated that he was born in Spotsylvania. 1749 is thought to be the date of William<sup>4</sup> and Ann's move from Spotsylvania to St. Thomas parish, Orange county [because of a land purchase made there in that year], so a hypothetical date of 1749 for Durrett's birth in Spotsylvania seems reasonable. Since John had probably been named after his grandfather, John Durrett, the next son was probably William, named after his father, possibly born circa 1748 [with space for some sisters after John]. Then on down the line possibly with space for a sister, a hypothetical date for Richard 1753, another sister and then Brumfield ca. 1758.

In 1768 the fact that Ann apprenticed out William<sup>5</sup>, Durrett<sup>5</sup>, and Richard<sup>5</sup>, to a brick maker, suggests that William<sup>4</sup> himself was no longer on the scene [indicating a possible death date as late as 1767].

If the above dates are in the ball park, the 3 grandsons, William<sup>5</sup> Durrett<sup>5</sup> and Richard<sup>5</sup>, would have finished their apprenticeships by the time their grandfather, John Durrett, died in 1773, and would have been making their own way in the world as young adults, not needing a legacy from their grandfather as did their mother, sisters and youngest brother, Brumfield<sup>5</sup> to whom he awarded part of his estate.

There were 5 girls in the family, which I distributed arbitrarily, but in the order mentioned in their grandfather Durrett's will, and then added Brumfield<sup>5</sup> as the youngest, since he must have still been at home with his mother and sisters when he was mentioned in his grandfather Durrett's 1773 will. The result: John b. ca. 1740; Elizabeth b. ca. 1742; Agatha b. ca. 1744; Ann b. ca. 1746; William b. ca. 1747; Durrett b. ca. 1749; Catherine b. ca. 1751; Richard b. ca. 1753; Susannah b. ca. 1755; Brumfield b. ca. 1758.

**Additional information on Ann Durrett's siblings:**

In the 1773 will in which John Durrett passed part of his estate on to his daughter Ann, grandson Brumfield and five granddaughters, Ann's siblings were also recognized: a son Richard; a daughter who married James Wiglesworth [Mary]; and a daughter Elizabeth who married James Chiles. Son Richard Durrett by 1839 had migrated to Albemarle county, Virginia, where he raised his family and spent the remainder of his life. Interestingly, in Richard Durrett's 1784 will he mentioned

blacksmith tools.....known to be the trade of several in the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long line, and possibly the original intersection of the Durrett/Long families.

William<sup>4</sup> Long and Ann Durrett had migrated from Spotsylvania county to Orange county shortly after Ann's brother Richard Durrett migrated to Albemarle, but Ann's sisters seem to have remained in Spotsylvania, where the John Durrett family had been raised and where his will of 1773 was recorded. So it is reasonable to assume that William<sup>4</sup> and Ann's sons William<sup>5</sup>, Richard<sup>5</sup>, and Durrett<sup>5</sup> continued to have connections there through their Spotsylvania uncles/aunts/cousins. Indeed, after William died Ann might well have preferred to be among her own kin, establishing Spotsylvania as "home" for her still maturing family.

**William<sup>4</sup> Long; b. ca. 1717; died ca. 1762-67; marr. ca. 1738 Ann Durrett**

Children:

John <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1740
Elizabeth <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1742
Agatha <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1744
Ann <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1746
William <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1747
Durrett <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1749
Catherine <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1751
Richard <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1753
Susannah <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1755
Brumfield <sup>5</sup>	--b. ca. 1758

### 3. \*BRUMFIELD<sup>4</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1721

Will 1778

As young men coming of age, Reuben<sup>4</sup> and \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>, probably in the company of their younger brother Benjamin<sup>4</sup> who had been living with \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>, left the familiar realms of their youth to resettle in Orange county, which had been lopped off of Spotsylvania to make a new county in 1734. Their brother William<sup>4</sup> too would make his home in Orange county. \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> returned to Spotsylvania 1746 because of his father's importuning, leaving his pregnant bride [an unhappy state of affairs—she lost the baby, promises made by father \*Brumfield<sup>3</sup> turned to ashes, a court case had to resolve the issue], then returned to Orange county to live out his life on Brook's Run, where he bought property from the Spotswood estate in an area which would become Culpeper county in 1748, adjoining his brother Benjamin<sup>4</sup>'s land. Later he would buy another piece from the Spotswood estate along the Rapidan River in Orange county. Obviously there were very close ties between these two brothers.....Benjamin<sup>4</sup> had lived with his older brother after their father remarried, and then the two of them had married the sisters Bond, tightening further the ties that bind and making their children double first cousins. The parents of Elizabeth and Mary Bond were: John Bond, b. ca. 1684, married ca.1705 to Mary Parks [b. ca. 1686 to Thomas Parks of Old Rappahanock Co., VA and Sarah Allen Miller]. John and Mary Parks Bond died in Culpeper county, Virginia.

Through various court documents many details of the lives of this family have been revealed. A deposition in a court case by John<sup>4</sup> Long [Brum's brother], attesting to the death of Elizabeth and \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s child by July 1747.....reveals a marriage date for Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Elizabeth probably early in 1746. In 1749 Elizabeth and Mary Bond's father left a document in which he passed on to his daughters all of his slaves to be equally divided upon his and his wife's death, which in the fullness of time would come to pass. Later the shares of the two girls would have to be divided between their descendants. Elizabeth died well before her sister. Mary was still living when her share was arranged for during the settlement of Benjamin<sup>4</sup>'s estate in 1804; Elizabeth's share remained in \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s estate until he passed on [Will 1778], at which time it was divided in

fourths, each child born before John Bond's will in 1756 to receive a quarter share, helping to bracket the birth of the first four children between the marriage and 1756. The heirs then disposed of their shares in the following fashion:

*In 1780 "Reuben, son of Bromfield Long and Elizabeth Long who was Elizabeth Bond", sold to Robert Gaines his one-fourth undivided share of slaves left by his grandfather Bond. [Benjamin4/ Mary Bond Long's daughter, Elizabeth5 marr. Robert Gaines].*

*In 1780 Nancy Ann5 Long Chisolm sold her one-quarter share of slaves inherited from her grandfather Bond to her brother Brumfield5 Long for L900.*

*In 1797 John Bond5 Long sold his interest in his one-fourth share of his grandmother Elizabeth Bond Long's slaves, the document in part stating, ..... "John Long, of the County of Franklin, State of Kentucky, one of the heirs and devisees of Bloomfield Long, dec'd, who was formerly the husband of the aforesaid Elizabeth, have for the sum of L90 sold to Benjamin Long of the County of Culpeper all my interest in the slaves....."*

*And in 1799 John5's nephew, son of his deceased brother, \*Benjamin5, also disposed of his share..... "Benjamin Long, Junr. of the county of Madison, heir of Bloomfield Long, dec'd formerly husband of the said Elizabeth," for L45 sold to Benjamin Long, Senr., of Culpeper County "all my rights in the slaves...which Bond left to daughters".*

\*Brumfield4 was also a blacksmith, like his father and brother William4, and in his will passed his smithy tools on to his namesake, Brumfield5. Paul C. Buchanan's excerpt from \*Brumfield4's will reveals the names of the children:

*If [Sarah--Brumfield's 2nd wife] married she was to enjoy only one third part of the estate....the other two thirds to be lodged in the hands of my two sons John Long and Bromfield Long to maintain and educate my children out of the profits of the same in the best manner they can and at the death of.....Sarah Long if my son Thomas Long should be of lawful age I desire that my whole estate.....be sold at the best price and equally divided amongst my children Reuben Long, John Long, Bromfield Long, Gabriel Long, Thomas Long, Nancy Chisolm, Betty Long [later marr. Francis Head], Milly Long [later marr. Benjamin Head], and my son Benjamin Longs son Benjamin taking care to deduct out of my son Reuben Long's share fifty pounds and out of my daughter Nancy Chishom's part thirty pounds they having already received a part of my estate and if my son Thomas should not be of lawful age at the death of my wife I desire that the whole of my estate.....be continued in the hands of my sons John and Brumfield Long to be kept together till he does arrive at the age of twenty one and then sold and divided as above.*

The estate appraisal included two Negro children, 32 hogs, 22 sheep, 15 cattle, and 3 horses, in addition to his blacksmith tools. In 1780 Sarah purchased part of her stepdaughter's [Nancy Ann] portion of the estate. In 1783 on the Culpeper tax list she is shown as head of the household with "of age" stepsons Brumfield5 and Gabriel5 in the same household. 26 April 1786 Sarah married Hezekiah Brown, and with him and Thomas5, her only child by Brumfield4, migrated to Franklin county, Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives in Frankfort. In her Will [26 April 1823] Sarah gave son Thomas5 her one-third dower interest in \*Brumfield4's estate to be divided with his brothers. Later Thomas5 would transfer to Armistead Long a deed that came to Thomas5 from his mother's estate.....the first time that name pops up in this family. A discussion of this "connection" will follow \*Brumfield4's family chart.

\*Brumfield4 and Elizabeth's son Richard5 is not mentioned in \*Brumfield4's will, but legal documents later affirm him as one of their sons. Richard5 was off soldiering at the time \*Brumfield4's will was made, and in the absence of any news to the contrary, he was apparently considered dead.

**\*Brumfield4 Long**; born ca. 1721; d. 1778 [Will–Culpeper Co., VA]; marr. ca. 1746 #1 Elizabeth Bond;

**Children:**

Unnamed child—b.d. ca. 1747

John Bond5 —b. ca. 1750; d. ca. 1820; m. 30 Sept. 1792 Azuba Hawkins

\*Benjamin5 —b. ca. 1751; d. 1773; m. Milly\_\_\_

Reuben5 —b. ca. 1753

Nancy Ann5 —b. 1755; m. Richard Chisolm

Richard5 —b. 22 Sept. 1758; d. 30 May 1848 [TN]; m. Sarah Adeline Hall

Brumfield5 —b. ca. 1760

Gabriel5 —b. ca. 1762

Milly [Mildred]—b. ca. 1763; m. 19 July 1785 Benjamin Head [he d. 1808 KY]

Elizabeth5 —b. ca. 1766; m. #1 Francis Head [brother of Benjamin];

m. #2 18 Oct. 1798 Bunyon McAndre

**\*Brumfield4 Long** marr. #2 Sarah\_\_\_[she marr. #2 Hezekiah Brown]

**Child:**

Thomas —b. ca. 1775; d. ca.1832 Franklin Co., KY; m. Bathsheba Moxley

+++++

**The following is for those who like genealogical puzzles:**

Records do not reveal the family name of Sarah, who became the second wife of \*Brumfield4 Long. However, after Sarah died, her son Thomas passed on some lands in her estate in Culpeper county to one Armistead Long, establishing some connection between them. DNA tests have revealed that Armistead Long is not connected by blood to the Brumfield3 Long families of early Culpeper, but was associated with the Richard Long/Elizabeth Garrett line whose sons were outstanding soldiers during the Revolution. So although the family name of \*Brumfield4 Long’s second wife, Sarah, was not known, because her son, Thomas, passed property from her estate on to an Armistead Long, it has been concluded by this writer that Sarah was herself a Long, and most likely related to Armistead Long’s family. I would further hypothesize that the property in Culpeper was passed on to Armistead, for the reason Thomas and his family were established Kentuckians and Armistead was the only remaining “family” still living in Culpeper, VA.

#### **4. JOHN4 LONG**

Born ca. 1726

There is very little known about John4 Long....but since no other fourth generation “John Longs” on the radar seem to be in Orange county at this time, it seems likely he was the John Long who married Isabella\_\_\_\_. John and his wife Isabella of St. Thomas Parish, Orange county, Virginia, sold land in Orange county between 1766-1771 [White Oak Branch; North Fork of North Anna River; Beaverdam Run]. The dearth of any further public records in Orange county after 1771 for John4 leads to the possibility that he and Isabella either died, or left for places unknown.

#### **5. BENJAMIN4 LONG**

Born ca. 1728

Died ca. 1803/1804 [Estate papers]. Benjamin4 Long was the son that got passed around between his brothers after their mother died, which may have given him some profitable training in life skills. It was he who was named executor of his father-in-law’s will [John Bond], rather than his

older brother, \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> Long, also a son-in-law of John Bond by his marriage to Elizabeth Bond. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> married Mary Bond ca. 1749 and they lived in Culpeper county, Virginia. A life lease from the Spotswood estates [dated 7 June 1769] on land on the north side of the Rapidan River, adjoining his brother \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s land, committed Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and his sons John<sup>5</sup> and Robert<sup>5</sup> for the life of the one living the longest to pay yearly 800 pounds of tobacco for the use of the land.

In the 1783 Culpeper Co. Tax List, Benjamin<sup>4</sup> is on Richard Waugh's portion with sons Samuel<sup>5</sup> and James<sup>5</sup>, both of taxable age. His oldest son, Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, born ca. 1750, also of taxable age and probably married to Elizabeth Mitchell by now, does not appear on the Culpeper tax list, and there is no record of him until he is found in Warren county, Kentucky on the 1810 US census with his son Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, who had married Molly Garrett. For whatever reason, the tax man missed him, but the Brumfield<sup>5</sup> family seems to have remained in Culpeper, welcoming more little Longs into the world....between 1777-1795 they had 5 sons and 5 daughters. An account about Brumfield<sup>5</sup>'s youngest son, Samuel<sup>6</sup>, indicates that the family left Culpeper county in 1802/03, heading for Kentucky.

In 1783 Benjamin<sup>4</sup> bought 200 more acres of land "to the corner of Sarah Long" near Brook's run, which is where his deceased brother \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> had lived, and was now occupied by Sarah before she married Hezekiah Brown.

In 1800 Benjamin<sup>4</sup> was 72, and apparently his youngest son, Thomas P.<sup>5</sup>, was seeing to his parents' needs in their waning years. On 28 August 1800 for the "services and management of my son Thomas<sup>5</sup> Long rendered to the plantation whereon I now live", Benjamin<sup>4</sup> deeded his son Thomas P.<sup>5</sup> a slave.

Benjamin<sup>4</sup> died intestate and it was his son, Robert B.<sup>5</sup>, who served as administrator of the estate....the appraisal, filed 20 Feb. 1804, showed farm equipment and 7 slaves. Robert<sup>5</sup> was ordered to sell to the highest bidder all the slaves and land belonging to the estate and pay one-eleventh part to the heirs which were named, thus giving an excellent record of Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and Mary's children. Also recorded was the fact that sons James<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>5</sup> and Benjamin<sup>5</sup> were all deceased, and their shares of the estate would go to their children.

Mary was still living and the court ordered that the slaves still in her possession be sold and a certain sum of the money, being her children's inheritance, to be given to her children, but covered by a bond and returned to the givers upon her death.

**Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long; born 1728; d. ca. 1803; m. Mary Bond**

**Children:**

Brumfield <sup>5</sup>	---b. ca. 1750; Will 1823 [Allen Co., KY]; m. Elizabeth Mitchell – she d. in Cadet, MO
Benjamin <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1752; d. by 1804
Samuel <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1753; m. Alsey____; Will 1813 [Shelby Co., KY]
Robert B. <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1754; in Culpeper Minute Men Battalion 1775
John <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1756; d. 1803
James <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1757; d. before 1804; m. 10 Feb. 1875 Elizabeth Reynolds
Daughter <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1762; m. Wiatt Mitchell
Elizabeth <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1764; m. Robert Gaines; they settled in Anderson county, KY
William <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1766;
Daughter <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1768;
Lucy <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1770; m. 11 Mar. 1788 William Motherhead
Thomas P. <sup>5</sup>	—b. ca. 1774; m. 8 Jan. 1807 Charlotte Schoole in Franklin Co., KY

## 6. HENRY<sup>4</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1733

Died probably 1792

Through a process of elimination, educated guessing, naming patterns, etc., Henry<sup>4</sup> Long has emerged as the most likely candidate to have been the progenitor of Reuben<sup>5</sup> Long whose Revolutionary War application papers and depositions provided a valuable paper trail for this family. Reuben<sup>4</sup> reported that he was born in 1759 in Halifax, Virginia, then before the Revolution moved with his father to Chatham county, North Carolina. No date was supplied, but Chatham county was apparently “home” when he served in the military during the Revolution. His father was with him on the next move to the Broad River area of South Carolina. After the war ended, Reuben<sup>5</sup> returned to North Carolina, this time Lincoln county where his brother John had settled. The application papers did not indicate whether Reuben<sup>5</sup>'s father came with him at that time, though with his sons having settled in this area, it would seem likely.

Henry<sup>4</sup>'s life takes shape only through what is known about his children. However, since they can be placed in both Chatham and Lincoln counties, it seems likely that a probate record in the North Carolina Estate Files [1663-1979] which states that a John Long was appointed administrator of Henry Long's estate and a bond issued dated April 1792 in Lincoln county pertains to Reuben<sup>5</sup>'s brother John and their father Henry. Also a probate record for Henry Long with a Richard Long appointed administrator and a bond issued dated August 1792 in Chatham county most likely pertains to the same Henry, another son who took the responsibilities for whatever estate Henry had in Chatham county.

It has been due to the extensive research of Carolyn Lambert, a descendant of Reuben<sup>5</sup> Long, that the picture of this family is as complete as it is. When her careful documentation does not provide definitive proof, a preponderance of evidence completes the picture. More information as to the process of thinking which resulted in my conclusions can be found in PART III.

**Henry<sup>4</sup> Long; b. ca. 1733; d. probably 1792**

Children:

John<sup>5</sup>        --b. 1756; d. 1819; m. Ann Beaty  
Henry<sup>5</sup>       --b. ca. 1757; d. 9 Nov. 1780 in Rev. War battle in SC  
Reuben<sup>5</sup>      --b. 1759; d.  
Mary<sup>5</sup>        --b. 1760-70  
Partemon<sup>5</sup>   --b.  
Samuel<sup>5</sup>     --b.  
Richard<sup>5</sup>    --b. 1765-1774

## 7. OWEN<sup>4</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1735

In his father's will “owing” was to receive a three year old bay colt branded with a “B” – an interesting gesture on his father's part.....perhaps special as Elizabeth's last child [though not known whether he is from the first or second marriage, it is likely the first for when \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> sued his father concerning the land he had been promised, only the infant half-sisters were included in the suit]. Not a name common to this family, it was picked up later one time by Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s grandson, Thomas [marr. Moxley], who named his youngest son Owen.

8. – 11.

Daughters: MARY; SARAH; MARTHA; ELIZABETH

## Section Four

### MORE ON THE GENEALOGICAL LINES OF THE MALE DESCENDANTS OF BRUMFIELD<sup>3</sup> LONG

#### I. Genealogical Lines of REUBEN<sup>4</sup> LONG

*No information*

#### II. Genealogical Lines of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> LONG

##### 1. JOHN<sup>5</sup> LONG

In his 1791 SC will while Durrett Long mentioned having a brother John, he actually left his personal possessions to Joshua Long. Durrett, apparently with no children of his own, did not identify Joshua's connection, but a nephew relationship would seem logical. We find a Joshua Long in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, who was involved in buying a parcel of land in 1792 that had been given by Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long first to his son Reuben<sup>4</sup>, then to his son Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, also pointing to a possible connection to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long family. Joshua and wife Joana sold some land in Spotsylvania in 1794 and in 1797 bought from John and Ann Cammach Long the property on which they lived, further creating a web of connection between the group of Longs living in Spotsylvania in the 1790's.

John Durrett Long who married Sarah Daniels connects on name alone. Speculatively, I would suggest John and Ann Cammach as Joshua's parents, and young John Durrett Long who married Sarah Daniels in 1800 as Joshua and Joana's son.

##### 2. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1752

Apprenticed out to a brick maker in 1768 by his mother

##### 3. DURRETT<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1754

Apprenticed out to a brick maker in 1768 by his mother

Will 1791 Kershaw Co., South Carolina

Durrett<sup>5</sup> Long helped unravel a few Long mysteries by leaving a will when he died in Kershaw Co., South Carolina, in which he reported he had served in the military as a lieutenant 1778-81. He had enlisted in the 3rd Regiment on 24 July 1776; 1778-81 he was in service as a lieutenant. The fact that he mentioned in the will that he had a brother John<sup>5</sup> has allowed us to complete the lineup of children of this family. Also the fact that he did NOT mention his brothers William<sup>5</sup> and Richard<sup>5</sup> in the will introduces the probability that by 1791 they were dead. And since he does not mention a wife, but left his personal effects to Joshua Long, it would seem possible that Joshua was a nephew, possibly son of his brother John<sup>5</sup>. And if Joshua was his nephew, the fact that he did not mention others *might* indicate brothers William<sup>5</sup> and Richard<sup>5</sup> died with no sons.

##### 4. RICHARD<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1753

Apprenticed out to a brick maker in 1768 by his mother



## 5. BRUMFIELD5 LONG

Born ca. 1758

d. 1820-1830

Paul C. Buchanan's sorting of the different "Bloomfield Longs" [See Henry Long & Some Descendants of Colonial Virginia] pointed to a conclusion that in 1787 William<sup>4</sup> and Ann Durrett's son Brumfield<sup>5</sup> married Letitia Roach. Brumfield<sup>5</sup> and Letitia lived in Culpeper county where Brumfield appeared in the 1810/20 US censuses, after which he disappeared, while 80 year old widow Letitia was found in the 1850 Monroe county, West Virginia census, indicating that Brumfield<sup>5</sup> had died. Ca. 1828 Letitia apparently had followed her children or grandchildren to West Virginia.

**Brumfield<sup>5</sup> Long; b. ca. 1758; d. 1820-30; m. 1787 Letitia Roach in Culpeper Co., VA**

Children:

Thomas J. --b. 1806; d. 1878

Letitia --b. 1813

James --b. 1814

Jane --b. 1815

Frances ---b. 1817

### III. Genealogical Lines of BRUMFIELD4 LONG

#### 1. JOHN BOND5 LONG

Born ca. 1750

Died ca. 1819

Born in 1750 and named for a proud grandfather in whose will John Bond5 Long was left some furniture which was to be passed on to him when he came of age. In 1780, according to his pension application, at age 29 John Bond5 Long, enlisted as a private from Orange county, Virginia, in Col. John Green's Regiment in the Virginia Continental Line, and served for 18 months, participating in the southern campaign in the battles of Guilford Court House, Camden, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs. He was discharged in North Carolina at Salisbury. Two of John Bond5's sons later married Green girls.

In the 1783 Culpeper tax list on Richard Waugh's portion, John5 is in his own household as the only taxable male with no slaves. John5 had been named co-executor with his brother Brumfield5 of their father's will in 1778, which may have been part of what absorbed his attention until he enlisted in 1780.

William Hawkins, also on the same 1783 Culpeper tax list, is presumed to be the father of John5's future bride, Azuba.....the Hawkins family crossed gene pools with the Longs several times..... William Hawkins was born ca. 1752 in Orange county, Virginia and died in Franklin county, Kentucky in 1818. Elisha Commodore Hawkins was Azuba's half-brother, son of William Hawkins by his second marriage to Ann Bohannan Smith...Elisha C. Hawkins signed as a witness to Azuba's will.

Francis Head was on Richard Waugh's 1783 tax list as well...the Head family also crossed gene pools at various times with the Longs.....Francis and his brother, Benjamin, would be marrying the sisters Long, siblings of John Bond5 Long, and migrating to Kentucky where they would raise their families.

John Bond5 Long, first found in Kentucky on the 1795 tax rolls, would continue to show up on his 200 acres on the Elkhorn River in Franklin county, Kentucky, every available tax list until 1819. It was on 22 July 1819 that John Bond5, then 68 years old, appeared before a Circuit Judge in Franklin county, petitioning for a pension for his Revolutionary War services....and then....the old soldier just faded away. In his will [1819] he passed his estate on to Azuba, to be passed on to their two sons at her death. The sons were also recipients of his blacksmith tools.....his four daughters were named in his will. In 1820 and 1821 Azuba paid the taxes on the Elkhorn River property. Her will of 13 March 1822 divided the estate equally between sons, Moses6 and William6.....her half-brother Elisha C. Hawkins witnessing the will. More information on John Bond5 Long is woven through "Their Story: The Whole Cloth" at the beginning of this paper.

**John Bond5 Long; born ca. 1750; d. ca. 1819; m. Azuba Hawkins 30 Sept. 1792**

Children:

Polly6 —b. ca. 1795; d. 1830/40; m. 19 June 1811 in Franklin Co., KY Benjamin Long, son of James5 of Benjamin4 and Mary Bond Long

Elizabeth6 —b. ca. 1797; m. 22 June 1813 Wm. G. Haydon

Rebecca6 —b. ca. 1799

Moses6 ---b . 1801; d. after 1880; m. 21 June 1821 Elizabeth Green in Franklin Co., KY

Children:

Mary7; Cynthia7; Rebecca7; Leander7;

Susanna "Ann"6 —b. 1804

William6 —b. 1807; d. after 1880; m. 29 Mar. 1828 Levina Green in Franklin Co., KY

Children:

Moses7; Azuba7; Elizabeth7

**More about Polly6 Long's Benjamin6 Long:** After Benjamin6 and Polly6 married, they bought 2 tracts of land on the Kentucky River, which they later sold in 1826. In subsequent years, they acquired numerous pieces of property on the Main Elkhorn and at Camp Pleasant [north of Peaks Mill], that were later passed on to their children. In the 1850 US census Benjamin6's assets were reported to be \$8000. Their land on the Main Elkhorn would have made them neighbors of Polly's brothers, Moses6 and William6, who had inherited their parents' land on John's Branch which runs into the Elkhorn at Peaks Mill.

**Polly6 Long; born ca. 1795; d. 1830-40; m. 19 June 1811 Benjamin6 Long**

**Children:**

**Julia Ann7 —b. 1813; m. 14 Aug. 1835 William Wise**

**Children:**

**Benjamin; James; Leander; Josiah; Martha**

**Azuba7 —b. 1818; d. 1857; m. John F. Graham [blacksmith]**

**Children:**

**Mary F.; George C.; Samuel L.; Catherine; Eliza**

**Catherine7 ---b. 1820; d. 1847/1848; m. 28 Dec. 1845 Joseph Long**

**Child:**

**William Benjamin; migrated to Pueblo, CO**

**Elizabeth7 —b. 1821; d. before 1850; m. 16 Jan. 1840 Henry H. Head**

**Children:**

**Mary C.; Helena**

**James J.7 —b. 1823; m. Nancy\_\_\_; admin. of father's estate; later went to Pueblo, CO, where he died**

## **2. \*BENJAMIN5 LONG**

**Born 1751; died ca. 1773**

**\*Benjamin5 Long was the second son of \*Brumfield4 and Elizabeth Bond Long. He married Milly\_\_\_, had two sons, then died intestate 1773. Having predeceased his father, he was not named in \*Brumfield4's Will of 1778, which instead named \*Brumfield4's grandson, \*Benjamin6. Although a will for \*Benjamin5 is not available, an account filed by his executor Thomas Wright on 19 Oct. 1801 showed payments for sundries to "widow Milly Long", to Thomas6 Long, and to \*Benjamin6 Long.**

**Another document 16 Oct. 1796 illuminating a few more details of this family states...."Thomas6 Long, son and joint heir with his brother \*Benjamin6 Long, of \*Benjamin5 Long, dec'd, who was son of \*Bromfield4 Long and his wife Elizabeth...." sold to \*Benjamin6 his "interest in the estate as he may be entitled to after the legal will of \*Benjamin5 Long, dec'd" [Culpeper Co., VA Deed Bk. S, p. 300]---[generational numbers my addition}. Thomas6 was presumably still living amongst the Brook Run Long clan, probably with Mt. Poney as his church home, for 21 August 1794, a Thomas Long married Nancy Shipp, William Mason, pastor of Mt. Poney, performing the ceremony.**

**His brother, \*Benjamin6, in 1799 sold his share in the slaves passed on to him through his grandfather \*Brumfield4's estate [inherited by wife Elizabeth from her grandfather, John Bond]...by 1801 he had moved to Madison county, Virginia, where 7 January 1801 he married Nancy Spicer. She must have died early in the marriage, for 10 Dec. 1804 in Madison county, \*Benjamin6 Long married Sarah Eddins, daughter of Joseph Eddins [b. 1748 Madison county, VA; d. 24 Oct. 1825 Orange Co., VA] and Sarah Blakey [dau. of John & Jean Blakey]. Joseph Eddins' father was William Eddins, born ca. 1700, who was a minister from Edenton, Durham, England [1754 Will-Orange Co., VA].**

The Eddins family were members of Rapid Ann Baptist church in Madison county, whose charismatic minister, George Eve, would migrate to Kentucky in 1797. The children of Joseph and Sarah Eddins were as follows: Elizabeth [b. 1767]; Joel [b. 1774]; Abraham [b. ca. 1776]; Jane aka Jennie [b. 1780; m. George Collins 1797 in Madison, VA; migrated to Montgomery Co., MO ca. 1830; d. in Warren Co., MO]; Nancy [b. ca. 1782]; Sarah [m. Benjamin<sup>6</sup> Long in 1804 in Madison, VA; went to KY ca. 1805/06]; Rebecca [b. ca. 1792]. Many of the names of Sarah Eddins' siblings would later be carried down in the \*George<sup>7</sup> Long family.

\*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> and Sarah Eddins Long died in Kentucky, leaving such a faint imprint that a survey of ALL of the Benjamin Longs in the state, AND their forebears in Virginia was required in order to discover by process of elimination the \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> Long that would fit the right slot, and the only appropriate candidate was found to be young \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> whose father passed away ca. 1773.

\*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> and Sarah's son \*George<sup>7</sup> Long left Kentucky and in 1833 accompanied a pack train led by one of the Sublette brothers, heading west. By 1838 he was settling in Taos, Mexico [not part of the U.S. until 1848]. To establish himself there, \*George<sup>7</sup> married a young Hispanic widow, Juana Maria Herrera, thus opening the way for him to own property and set up business [making whiskey]. To that end, he was baptized into the Catholic faith, and the baptismal record established his home as "Kintoque" and his parents as \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> Long and Sarah Eden [spelling variations: Edens; Eddins; Eddings].

To ascertain the time of \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> and Sarah's arrival in Kentucky, a look at the Franklin county, Kentucky tax records reveals him to be on the list as a head of household by April of 1807, paying taxes on himself and 2 horses. However, in 1805 in John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long's household there were two taxable adult males....so it is possible that \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> and Sarah had headed west after marrying and been lodging, and perhaps providing an extra hand, in Uncle John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long's household. John Bond<sup>5</sup> returned to paying for just one adult male on the next tax list. \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup>'s only US census appearance was in 1810 in which he is recorded with one son [\*George<sup>7</sup>] and 3 daughters, all under age ten. \*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> continued on the tax rolls through 1814.....then he disappeared. Nothing further is known of him, Sarah or the 3 daughters. Any one of the many hazards of life on the frontier could have overtaken them. No record has survived the passage of time to tell us their story, but it was a tragic loss for young \*George<sup>7</sup>.

\*George<sup>7</sup> would have been only nine when he lost his parents. The most likely scenario would have been for him to be taken in by some of his extended family right there around Peaks Mill.....perhaps initially by his great Uncle John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long. He, however, died ca. 1819 and the record for the household of John Bond<sup>5</sup>'s daughter Polly [and son-in-law Benjamin] is unreadable for the 1820 census. However, in the 1830 US census in that household are two young men, 20-30 years old, not of the immediate family [their only son, James, was 7 at this time].....one of them a likely candidate for our \*George<sup>7</sup> who would have been 25 in 1830. Sometime between 1817-1822, \*George<sup>7</sup>'s Aunt Jennie Collins [Sarah Eddins' sister and probable source of the name "Mary Jennie" Thompson, my own ancestor, daughter of Guadalupe Long Bent Thompson in Trinidad, CO] arrived in Kentucky with her husband George and their growing family. This relationship, the fact that ca. 1830 the Collins family migrated to Missouri, and the fact that \*George<sup>7</sup> himself went west about the same time, seem to connect the dots for \*George<sup>7</sup>'s decision to leave his old "Kintoque" home.

**\*Benjamin<sup>5</sup> Long; b. 1752; d. ca. 1773; m. Milly \_\_\_\_\_**

**Children:**

**\*Benjamin<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1771; d. ca. 1815 Franklin Co., KY; m. #1 7 Jan. 1801**

**Nancy Spicer; m. #2 10 Dec. 1804 Sarah Eddins in Madison Co., VA**

**Child: \*George<sup>7</sup> --- b. ca. 1805; 3 daughters b. before 1810**

**Thomas<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1772; prob. m. 21 Aug. 1794 Nancy Shipp**

### 3. REUBEN5 LONG

Born ca. 1753

Died ca. 1805

In 1780 “Reuben, son of Bromfield Long and Elizabeth Long who was Elizabeth Bond” sold to Robert Gaines his one-fourth undivided share of slaves left by his grandfather Bond. This deed was witnessed by B. Johnston and by Robert, Reuben, Brumfield and William Long. In 1804 Reuben5 is on the Franklin county, Kentucky tax rolls. He is no longer there in 1805, but on what appears to be the same tax base, Ann, pays the tax, leaving us to assume his wife’s name was Ann. She is no longer there in 1806, however, so she has either remarried or passed away.

Most of Reuben5's siblings sold off their shares of their father’s estate after he died, which included a 1/3 share for his second wife Sarah until she died, that to then to be divided among the heirs. By the time Sarah died, the 1/3 dower portion from \*Brumfield4 consisted of an interest in several slaves. Reuben5 still retained his interest in that 1/3 dower portion, which upon his death passed on to his heir. It is due to this that we learn Reuben5 and Ann had a son, who came forward in 1824

*For and in consideration of the sum of \$100 in Commonwealth money, I Benjamin Long of Oldham county have bargained and sold and by these presents do sell unto Thomas Long of Franklin county my interest in and to the reversion of the dower of Sarah Brown the widow of Brumfield Long late of Culpeper county Virginia which is 3 negroes and on the demise of said widow the said Thomas is hereby invested with all my interest in said property*

--- witness my hand this 24 December 1824

*Benjamin Long*

This also assists in identifying the Benjamin6 Long that is found on the 1820 US census in Jefferson county, Kentucky, part of which becomes Oldham in 1824. This Benjamin was the most likely candidate to have married Sally Head 17 Dec. 1807 in Franklin county, KY. Sally, born ca. 1790, was the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Long Head. Benjamin was on the Franklin county tax list in 1818, then apparently moved his family to the Oldham portion of Jefferson county. By 1830 Benjamin6 no longer appeared in Oldham county where the census recorded a John, a Martin and a Thomas Long, whom we presume to be his sons. Benjamin6, their father, may be the one recorded in Jessamine county in 1830—he would be about the right age.

**Reuben5 Long; born ca. 1753; d. ca. 1805; m. Ann\_\_\_\_\_**

**Child:**

**Benjamin6 —b. ca. 1775; m. 17 Dec. 1807 Sally Head**

**Children**

prob. John        )  
          Martin     ) Oldham county  
          Thomas     ) US census 1830/1840  
          Benjamin  )

### 4. NANCY ANN5 LONG

Born ca. 1755

Nancy [Ann]5 married Richard Chisolm. They sold to her brother, Brumfield5, Nancy5's one-quarter share of the slaves inherited from her grandfather Bond which had come to her after their parents' death. Also in 1780, Richard and Nancy sold the rest of Nancy5's share of her father's estate to her stepmother, Sarah.

## 5. RICHARD<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born 22 Sept. 1758

Died 30 May 1848

[My thanks to Robert Long of Oklahoma, descendant of Richard<sup>5</sup> Long, for his contributions to the following]:

Richard<sup>5</sup> is the only child of this family for whom there are specific dates. On page 45 of Long Families on the Rappahannock River Before 1800, Paul C. Buchanan reveals that in 1775, Richard<sup>5</sup> enlisted in Col. Taliaferro's Virginia Regiment for 6 months. In his pension application for Revolutionary War service, we find he enlisted again in 1776, serving for 15 months in Capt. Gabriel Jones' Company, and serving as sergeant during the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, and Stony Point. Sometime in 1778 Richard<sup>5</sup> married Sarah Adeline Hall. They would have ten children. In the summer of 1780 Richard<sup>5</sup> served two months in the Virginia troops and in 1781 he was at the siege of Yorktown, serving under Col. Darke.

Not in his father's will, Richard<sup>5</sup> was apparently off soldiering in 1777/78 when his father passed away, indicating he was presumed dead. However, his place in the family has been confirmed in numerous later documents. Richard<sup>5</sup> was not in the 1783 Tax List. Possibly he went to Kentucky to take a look at the countryside for in 1784 he received a land grant for 200 acres there, and by 1788 he had moved to Fayette County, Kentucky.

Franklin county was established in 1795, and Richard<sup>5</sup> appears on the 1798 tax list for that county, along with his brother John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long, nephew Gabriel<sup>6</sup>, as well as William and Lucy Motherhead [Lucy was the daughter of Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and Mary Bond Long]. It also seems that Lucy's nephews William<sup>6</sup> and Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, sons of her deceased brother James<sup>5</sup>, accompanied them. In the same year Richard<sup>5</sup> bought the interest of his sister, Elizabeth McAndre [her second marriage...#1 was to Francis Head], in their father's estate. In 1801 Richard<sup>5</sup> moved to Warren county where he bought 200 acres of land on Walnut Branch.

\*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> Long's youngest son, Thomas<sup>5</sup>, seemed to act as the attorney, or at the very least a clearing house, for his older siblings. Many estate transactions passed through or ended up in his hands. In 1809 Richard<sup>5</sup> sold to him the interest in his father's estate he had bought from his sister, Elizabeth<sup>5</sup>, and any legacy due Richard<sup>5</sup> from their father \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s estate that still remained in the hands of Thomas<sup>5</sup>'s mother, Sarah [by then married to Hezekiah Brown].

In 1810 Richard<sup>5</sup> and his family were living in Warren county, near his double first cousin, Brumfield<sup>5</sup> Long [of Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond Long]. Soon thereafter the Richard<sup>5</sup> Long family moved to Bedford county, TN.

It was while he was living in Bedford county that Richard<sup>5</sup> applied for a pension [13 Aug. 1832]. His wife, Sarah Adeline Hall, died in Bedford county 19 October 1832, and he married #2 Agnes Nancy Moore Dickson ca. 1835. In 1836 Marshall county was formed out of Bedford, Lincoln and Maury counties, so the Longs were recorded as being residents of Marshall county in the 1840 census. Richard<sup>5</sup> is listed as an 82 year old veteran.

On 11 December 1847 Agnes Nancy Moore Dickson Long died in Marshall county and on 30 May 1848, her 90-year-old husband, Richard<sup>5</sup> Long, passed on as well.

**Richard<sup>5</sup> Long; born 22 Sept. 1758; d. 30 May 1848; m. 1778 Sarah Adeline Hall; she**

**Children:**

**d. 19 Oct. 1832 Bedford Co., TN**

**Richard<sup>6</sup>, Jr.--b. Culpeper county, VA; died before 1846 [not mentioned in father's 1846 will]**

**Mary<sup>6</sup> [Polly]--b. ca. 1779 Culpeper Co., VA; m. 1 Aug. 1802 James Shaw in Warren Co., KY**

**Amelia<sup>6</sup> [Milly] —b. ?; m. 2 Nov. 1799 John Mitchell, in Franklin Co., KY**

James<sup>6</sup> —b. ?; m. Nancy Jane McCoy  
 Benj. Alexander<sup>6</sup> —b. 22 May 1788 in Fayette Co., KY; d. 6 Nov. 1826, Bedford Co., TN;  
 m. 10 Jan 1815 Mary Polly Moore Dickson, in Farmington,  
 Bedford Co., TN  
 Thomas<sup>6</sup> —b. 20 Dec. 1793 in Fayette Co., KY; d. 11 Apr. 1874, in Marshall Co., TN;  
 m. 22 June 1825 Sarah Coleman [Sally] Chapman  
 Brumfield<sup>6</sup> —b. 3 Sept. 1796; d. 21 Jan. 1834, Marshall Co., TN; marr. 22 Jan. 1828  
 Elizabeth Amis Allen  
 Lucy<sup>6</sup> —b. ca. 1801 in Warren Co., KY; m. 17 July 1819 James Buchanan in  
 Warren Co., KY  
 Susannah Hall<sup>6</sup> —b. 22 Jan. 1805 in Warren Co., KY; d. 1862; m. 1827 Clebourne Phipps  
 in TN  
 Gabriel<sup>6</sup> —b. 19 May 1808 in Warren Co., KY; d. 1 July 1854, Marshall Co., TN;  
 m. #1 1827 Tabitha Boren; m. #2 12 May 1843 Mary H. Bills

## 6. BRUMFIELD<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1760

In 1780 Brumfield<sup>5</sup> purchased part of his sister Nancy<sup>5</sup> Long Chisolm's one-fourth share of the slaves left by their Bond grandparents.

In 1781 Brumfield<sup>5</sup> filed a certificate showing he had received a gun from an officer, but John Brown stated in his pension that he had entered service as a substitute for Brumfield<sup>5</sup> Long. \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> senior had died in 1778 and Brumfield<sup>5</sup> junior had been designated co-executor with John Bond<sup>5</sup>; but he had enlisted in 1780, so it seems it would have been up to Brumfield<sup>5</sup> to remain on the home front and help their stepmother Sarah run the family's affairs....the gun could have been passed on to Brown.

Upon leaving for Kentucky, Brumfield<sup>5</sup>'s brother, John Bond<sup>5</sup>, sold all of his rights to his father's estate, and Brumfield<sup>5</sup> became the sole executor of the estate. In 1793 "*Bloomfield Long, Executor of Bloomfield Long, dec'd, seeing the absolute necessity arising from my intention to remove from the county...*" appointed Robert Latham Jr. as his attorney regarding the settlement of the estate. We know that the time for settling \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> Long's estate was drawing near....his father had stipulated that the estate should be kept together until his youngest son, Thomas, was 21, then everything should be sold and divided. So perhaps the necessity of arranging for the settlement with those of the heirs who had traveled to Kentucky caused Brumfield<sup>5</sup>'s need to leave the county. In any case, he seems to be back in Culpeper county by 1796, for the estate property in Culpeper and Orange counties was advertised for sale, and then in July 1797 Brumfield<sup>5</sup> signed a deed of conveyance for the property to Robert Latham, Jr.....after which Brumfield<sup>5</sup> seems to fade into the "missing records realm".

There is no marriage record for Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, but in trying to find slots for all of the children of the sixth generation, the process of elimination leads me to believe that Brumfield<sup>5</sup> had two sons: Gabriel<sup>6</sup> and Benjamin<sup>6</sup>.

Stepping back once again to review the stream of events.....when \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> died, he left Sarah, if she remarried, 1/3 of his estate, which was to be divided between his children after Sarah died. Sarah and \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> had one son, Thomas<sup>5</sup>, who was the recipient of his mother's estate. By the time Sarah died, what was left of \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s estate was the 1/3 dower portion....and that consisted of an interest in several slaves. In the meantime, all of the children sold off their interest in their father's estate, except for sons Brumfield<sup>5</sup> and Reuben<sup>5</sup> [who has already been discussed].

However, in the case of Brumfield<sup>5</sup>'s sons, before that issue could be resolved, Thomas<sup>5</sup> Long himself died, and his wife, Bathsheba, was left in charge of the unfinished business concerning her

mother-in-law's estate. So when it came to pass in 1832, that a Brumfield7 Long sold to Bathsheba Long his interest in 3 Negroes to which he was entitled as one of the heirs of Sarah Brown [Franklin Co., KY Deed Bk. 0, pg. 111], we know he has to be a descendant of Brumfield5, who had not sold out his share of the estate. But he was a grandson, rather than a son, and had come to this legacy through his father Gabriel6, who had died soon after Brumfield7 was born. His father Gabriel6 had married Nancy Triplett in 1801 in Franklin county, Kentucky. Then he died in 1802 shortly after Brumfield7 was born. After remarrying, Brumfield7's mother apprenticed her son to a blacksmith.....is it in the genes or just a family tradition? In time Brumfield7 would go on to marry 4 times [first:1825 Martha Sheets; second: 1827 Allie Curry, both in Owen Co.; third: 1854 Mary Frances Gill; fourth: by 1869 Mrs. Mary Taylor]. By the time he died in Franklin county [after 1870] Brumfield7 had added at least 16 children to the population of the great state of Kentucky.

Again in 1833 another Long came forward to sell his shares in these same slaves.....this time his name was Benjamin6.....which would make him a second son of Brumfield5. The Benjamin in Scott county, Kentucky in 1820 age 26-45 which would place him in an appropriate age range for being this son of Brumfield5 Long.

His will in 1849 in Scott county, named his sons: John [not yet 21, to have one year's schooling], Richard, and Benjamin.

#### **Brumfield5 Long; born ca. 1760**

Children:

Gabriel6 —b. ca. 1780; d. 1802; m. Nancy Triplett

Child:

Brumfield7

Benjamin6 —b. ca. 1782; Will 1849 [Scott Co., KY Will Bk. K, p. 338]

Children:

John7; Richard7; Benjamin7

### **7. GABRIEL5 LONG**

**Born ca. 1762**

I have not discovered a record of any kind to suggest that \*Brumfield4's son, Gabriel5, migrated to Kentucky. In 1790 Gabriel5 had sold to Robert Latham, Jr. all his right in his father's estate which his stepmother, Sarah, had held during her widowhood [until she married Hezekiah Brown]. In the 1810 US census there is a Gabriel in Culpeper county, over 45 years old, the appropriate age category for Gabriel born ca. 1762. In his household is one male under 10, and one 16-25 and a female 16-25, as well as 2 females over 45.

### **8. MILDRED5 [aka MILLY] LONG**

**Born ca. 1763**

On 19 July 1785 Milly5 Long married Benjamin Head. The Heads lived in Orange county, which was fertile ground for conversions to the Baptist church in the late 1700's. Nathaniel Saunders was the minister of Mountain Run Baptist church in Orange county, and although it had been dissolved by 1782, it was Saunders who performed the wedding ceremony for Milly5 Long and Benjamin Head, suggesting the possibility that Mountain Run had been the Heads' home church. At about the same time Elizabeth5, Milly5's youngest sister, married Francis Head, Benjamin's brother, and it would appear that both couples headed for Kentucky right away, for their first children were born in Franklin county, Kentucky. They joined the Forks of the Elkhorn Church, pastored by William



Hickman, where later their brother John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long and his family became members. Benjamin died in 1809/10, and Milly<sup>5</sup> carried on alone until 1820, when her older children signed with her a document allowing her young stepbrother, Thomas<sup>5</sup>, to manage her land and estate in that “Milly Head, the sister of said Thomas Long is growing old and infirm and has with her three children under age and dependent upon her.” [Franklin Co., KY Deed Bk. D, pgs. 32-33]

**Mildred<sup>5</sup> Long**; born ca. 1763; m. Benjamin Head 19 July 1785 Orange Co., VA

Children:

Moses Head —b. ca. 1786; d. 1816  
Sally Head —b. ca. 1787; d. ca. 1870 [Owen Co., KY]; m. 1 Feb. 1864 John Smither  
Benjamin T. Head —b. 1790; m. Margaret\_\_\_\_  
Francis R. Head —b. 1793  
John M. Head ---b. 1799  
Grace Head —b. 1801; m. Joseph Moxley  
Thomas Jefferson Head —b. 1805; m. Rachel Boots

## 9. ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1766

Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> married Francis Head, brother of her sister Milly's Benjamin [they were sons of Benjamin and Grace Head]. On the 1783 Culpeper County Tax List, Francis was on Richard Waugh's portion of the list, same as John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long, his brother Brumfield<sup>5</sup> and Gabriel<sup>5</sup>, and their stepmother, Sarah. Francis and Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> went to Kentucky with Benjamin and Milly<sup>5</sup>. There Francis died, and on 30 February 1795, Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> married #2 Bunion McAndre in Woodford Co. Records intimate that she died between 1830-40.

Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> Long; born ca. 1767; d. 1830-40; m. #1 Francis Head

Children:

Benjamin T. Head —b. 1785 Franklin Co., KY; d. 1865 Marion Co., IN  
Sally Head —b. ca. 1788; m. 17 Dec. 1807 Benjamin Long in Franklin Co., KY  
John L. Head —b. ca. 1790; m. Sally Calk in Montgomery Co., KY  
Mary “Polly” Head —b. ca. 1792

Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> marr. #2 Bunion McAndre 30 Feb. 1795

Children:

Lucy and Francis McAndre, twins —b. 10 Sept. 1801  
Elizabeth McAndre —b. 10 Mar. 1811

## 10. THOMAS<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1775

Died ca. 1832

Thomas<sup>5</sup> Long, born ca. 1775 was the only child born to \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Sarah Long. Since \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> died in 1778, Sarah was on the 1783 Culpeper county tax list with “of age” stepsons, Brumfield<sup>5</sup> and Gabriel<sup>5</sup>. In 1786 Sarah married Hezekiah Brown, and with him and her son Thomas<sup>5</sup> headed to Kentucky, where Thomas<sup>5</sup> appeared for the first time on the Franklin county tax list in 1801. His father \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s estate had been “on hold” until Thomas<sup>5</sup> came of age ca. 1796....and the legal documents on file to effect this settlement plus the brothers' and sisters' negotiations to sell of their portions of that estate have been invaluable in tracing the lines of this family.

Thomas<sup>5</sup> did not live near his siblings around Peak's Mill, but instead lived in Frankfort. He seems to have been accorded respect by his stepbrothers and sisters and most of their legal matters involved in settling their father's estate passed through his hands. Over the years he was on the Franklin county tax list for property not only in Frankfort but in various other counties.

Sarah and Hezekiah Brown lived in Frankfort also, and in his will, Hezekiah left Sarah "*for and during her natural life the house yard and garden where I now live also such part of the household and kitchen furniture as she may want Also my negro woman Milly and her two children*".

Upon her death those were to be divided between his 6 daughters and 2 sons. He must have expected a little reluctance on the part of Sarah, however, for he added:

*Inasmuch as my wife Sarah Brown may not be reconciled to this will and may thereby create some difficulties with my executors I have concluded to attach this as a codicil to my said will that should she refuse the provisions herein made and such provisions as the law makes for her then and in that case my will is that my executors shall allow her the third of all my estate and appropriate the other as they may think proper and most advantageous to all my children until the death of my said wife immediately after which they are to proceed and appropriate as is herein provided for – given under my hand and seal this 27<sup>th</sup> day of December 1819 [Hezekiah did an update on his will January 1821].*

Sarah Brown herself died soon after [1823 Will–Franklin Co., KY]. Thomas<sup>5</sup>, only child of \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and his second wife, Sarah, had received his mother's portion of \*Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s estate when she died; on 18 July 1825 Thomas<sup>5</sup> transferred a deed from his mother's estate to Armistead Long, whose connection was discussed on page 33.

Thomas<sup>5</sup> had married Bathsheba D. Moxley. His 1838 estate papers named his children in a division of the estate. Bathsheba died ca. 1870 [Will–Franklin Co., KY]. Her will provided additional information on their children.

**Thomas<sup>5</sup> Long; born ca. 1775; d. ca. 1832; m. Bathsheba Moxley**

**Children:**

Thomas<sup>6</sup> —went to Lexington

Henry<sup>6</sup> —deceased by 1870 – no children for him mentioned in his mother's will

Sarah Ann<sup>6</sup> —m. Commack

Richard<sup>6</sup> —b. 1813; was Dist. Court Clerk for Franklin Co., KY; m. Mary-----;

Children: Richard; Elizabeth; William; Anna Mary [1850 census]

Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> —m. 4 Oct. 1842 W. J. Moore

Mary<sup>6</sup> —m. Nelson Heffner;

Children: James, Bathsheba Case; Mary Commack

Samuel C.<sup>6</sup> —deceased by 1870;

Child: Anna

William<sup>6</sup> —went to New Orleans; deceased by 1870;

Children: Elizabeth; Thomas

Owen M.<sup>6</sup> —identified from mortgage documents between Owen and his mother in 1832 [Deed Bk. 0, pg. 130-131—Franklin Co., KY]

#### IV. Genealogical Lines of JOHN<sup>4</sup> LONG No proven descendants at this time

It is probable that John<sup>4</sup> [marr. Isabella\_\_\_] moved from Spotsylvania to St. Thomas Parish in Orange county, about the same time as his brother William<sup>4</sup> and sister-in-law Ann. By 1766-1771 [by which time John<sup>4</sup> would have been in his 40's] John<sup>4</sup> and Isabella were selling Orange county property, [White Oak Branch; North Fork of North Anna River; Beaverdam Run], but it is not clear to what end, and further information on their subsequent history has yet to surface.

#### V. Genealogical Lines of BENJAMIN<sup>4</sup> LONG

##### 1. BRUMFIELD<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1749

Will 1823 [Allen Co., KY]

Copy of Will filed 4 Nov. 1839 [Washington Co., MO]

Brumfield<sup>5</sup> married Elizabeth Mitchell, ca. 1776 and they raised their family in Culpeper county, Virginia. Deed records indicate the Longs' land was adjacent to that of Thomas Mitchell [father of Elizabeth?]. According to a family account, Brumfield<sup>5</sup> and family moved to Kentucky ca. 1802/03. The family, including his eldest Benjamin<sup>6</sup> [and his wife Mary Garrett], were in the US census for Warren county in 1811. When the counties were reconfigured in 1815, their area became part of Allen county, where they are listed in the 1820 US census.

By 1809 Mary Bond Long had died and Brumfield<sup>5</sup> and Richard Long, had appointed William Motherhead [Lucy's spouse], as their attorney to receive their share of that estate. Brumfield<sup>5</sup> himself died in 1823 [Will-Allen Co., KY]. The widowed Elizabeth remained in Kentucky until about 1830, at which time she went to Missouri to join her younger sons, who had migrated there ca. 1816. A very interesting family account gives the flavor of life on the "frontier":

*.....Elizabeth, mother of Samuel [ca. 1816, Samuel marr. Nancy Whaley of Hopewell, MO], came from Allen county, Kentucky by horse back, with her slaves, Mahalis and Jerry in 1830. She died at the Big River place in 1837.....and is buried in the family burying ground..... Mahalis and Jerry must have married for their children are listed in her estate.....Samuel bought his mother's slaves at her death.....Grandma Nancy Long took care of [grandson] John O., fed him with a tea spoon and a tea cup.....he slept in a trundle bed under the bed.....Grandma Nancy carried the keys in her pocket for the closets where barrels of flour and sugar, tea, meal, jellies etc. were kept. Every morning she would give the negro cooks the supplies for the day*

And relative to Samuel's family:

*.....About 1821, when the third son, Brumfield, was a baby, they moved from Hopewell to near Big River. The road was so rough that a churning of cream was butter when they got there. They bought 40 acres with a cabin on it [one room with upstairs], on Big River near Cadet.....the year after they arrived they built the big kitchen and in 1831 the smokehouse.....They had fourteen of their own and raised three grandchildren. They had finally 17 slaves.*

*Samuel was a Tanner by trade, so he set up a tan yard about one mile from the house..... A large spring flowed out of a bluff.....the boys hauled the hides to St. Louis and sold them. This gave them plenty of cash. They had fine furniture, sterling silver, table ware and real egg shell china dishes.....*

*.....for food they ate what they raised.....they butchered 50 to 100 hogs every year. The whole hog was used.....all the soap they had was made at home. They would make great hogsheds of Kraut and both peaches and apples were dried, put in sacks and hung from rafters in the loft over the kitchen. Potatoes and turnips were buried also cabbage and carrots. .... there was plenty of deer, wild turkey, squirrels, quail and rabbits. All they bought was tea and sugar.*

*After the Civil War....when the slaves were run off [scared to death] by the Soldiers, the women had a time. None of them had ever done much except sew. They burned their hands cooking and made great blisters when they washed.....*

So according to this account, yet another Brumfield joined the ranks of \*Henry2 Long's descendants.

**Brumfield5 Long; born ca. 1749; Will 1823 [Allen Co., KY]; m. Elizabeth Mitchell**

**Children:**

<b>Benjamin6</b>	—b. 1777; d. 21 Aug. 1857 in Allen Co., KY; m. 19 Nov. 1792 in Culpeper Co. VA Polly Garrett [she d. 9 July 1857]
<b>William6</b>	—m. #1 Sally Clary; m. #2 Frances Julliam
<b>Mary6</b>	—m. Willis Mitchell Jr.
<b>Susan6</b>	—m. James Morrison
<b>Henry6</b>	—m. Sallie Kool
<b>Elizabeth6</b>	—m. 17 June 1822 James Travis
<b>Sarah6</b>	—m. William Dinwiddie
<b>Margaret6</b>	—m. James Dinwiddie
<b>Thomas6</b>	—m. 14 Dec. 1816 Susannah Baker
<b>Samuel6</b>	—b. 16 Mar. 1796; d. 26 June 1862 [Cadet, MO]; m. Nancy Whaley in MO

## **2. BENJAMIN5 LONG**

**Born ca. 1750**

Benjamin's father's estate, settled in 1804, establishes that Benjamin5 was believed dead when his father's estate was settled, with his portion going to his children. It may have been rather that he had been so long out of communication with his Virginia roots that he was assumed to have died. Recent research is suggesting that he may actually be the Major Benjamin Long who fought in the battle of Cowpens, SC, during the Revolution, and ended up settling in Union and Newberry, SC. After 1850 John Belton O'Neall of Newberry began writing a journal which was compiled into the Annals of Newberry. In it he mentioned a certain Major Benjamin Long who received wounds to his face that left two large scars during his soldiering days, and who became a resident of Union county, but lived in Newberry after marrying one of William Turner's daughters.....in 1807 he was the sheriff of Newberry. He is reported to have died in 1816.

Through an intensive study of census records and information in the Union County Heritage book as well as the Annals of Newberry, I have sought to sort out the Union county Longs, who have a solid DNA match for Samuel Hughes Long of Union, South Carolina, to the Brumfield3 Long family. In the 1850 U.S. census Samuel Hughes Long identified his parents birthplace as Kentucky. Extensive research on this family tree has been in process for a long time, but Samuel Hughes connection to his Long progenitor had not been identified.

Further information on this line can be found on pages 63-69.

### 3. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1753

Samuel<sup>5</sup> was listed with his father as a taxable male on the 1783 Culpeper Co., Virginia tax list. There is no further information on Samuel in Virginia records.

There was a Samuel Long in Shelby county, Kentucky by 1798, the same period the children of Brumfield<sup>4</sup>/Elizabeth Bond Long were migrating to Kentucky. Shelby, carved out of Jefferson county in 1792, is adjacent to Woodford county, site of the early Forks of the Elkhorn church where John<sup>5</sup> Long, son of Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, and Molly Long were members. Keep in mind, however, that there is no definitive proof connecting this Samuel with the Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long family. However, in case future research indicates some kind of connection, included below is what is known about Samuel Long's family in Shelby county, Kentucky.

Samuel Long; born ca. 1753; d. 1813 [Will–Shelby Co., KY]; m. Aalsey\_\_\_\_\_

Children:

John	—b. ca. 1773 in VA; d. 1845 [Will–Meade Co., KY]; m. 29 July 1822 Elizabeth Prewitt in Shelby county, KY; n.c.
Elizabeth	—b. ca. 1776
Mary	—b. ca. 1778; m. Patterson
James	—b. ca. 1780; d. March 1815 in Shelby Co., KY
Samuel	—b. ca. 1782
Robert	—b. 8 Jan. 1784 in VA; d. 17 Sept. 1856; m. 26 Mar. 1805 Rhoda Martin in Shelby Co., KY;

Children: Louisa; Elizabeth; Samuel S., Craven

### 4. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1755

William was still alive to receive his share of his father's estate in 1804.

No further details are known at this time about William<sup>5</sup> Long.

### 5. ROBERT B.<sup>5</sup> LONG

Born ca. 1757

Robert B.<sup>5</sup> Long was in the Culpeper Minute Men Battalion under Lawrence Taliaferro in 1775. It is not known if he enlisted for additional military service. There is one Robert Long on Dr. H. J. Eckenrodes "Index of the Revolutionary records in the Virginia State Archives" [compiled in 1912 and 1914], which may refer to him. However, although eligible, he is not on the 1783 Culpeper Co. Tax List, and so is absent from the county at that time, as is his brother Brumfield<sup>5</sup>. The younger brothers, not yet of age, would not yet be taxable. It was in 1773 that a deed for some Spotswood estate land on the north side of the Rapidan River was conveyed to Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long, stipulating that beginning 25 Dec. 1769 he and his sons Robert<sup>5</sup> and John<sup>5</sup> "for the life of the longest liver of them" were to pay 880 pounds of tobacco yearly for the use of the land. A notation in the margin of the deed indicates it was handed over to Robert<sup>5</sup> in 1784, perhaps a clue that John<sup>5</sup> had decided by that time to emigrate to Kentucky. It may be there on that land then that Robert<sup>5</sup> spent the remainder of his life.....I have no more information about him.

## **6. DAUGHTER5 LONG**

**Born ca. 1759**

**Married Wiatt Mitchell**

## **7. JAMES5 LONG**

**Born ca. 1761; died by 1804**

James5 Long was born in time to be “of age” on the 1783 Culpeper Co., Virginia tax list, where he is found in his father Benjamin Long4’s household with his brother Samuel5. He is acknowledged in the settlement of his father’s estate in 1804 as being deceased—his share of the estate to go to his children. James5 married Elizabeth Reynolds 10 February 1785 in Orange county, Virginia. Their children were not named in the estate papers, but on his death certificate Benjamin6 Long’s parents are identified as James5 and Elizabeth Long [Franklin Co. Deaths–KY Historical Society]. Based on research by Dodie Long Burnett, it is believed that two sons of James5 and Elizabeth Reynolds Long were William6 Long and Benjamin6 Long of Franklin county, Kentucky. See pages 59-61 for further discussion.

## **8. LUCY5 LONG**

**Born ca. 1763**

Lucy5 married William Motherhead 11 March 1788 in Culpeper county, Virginia. William is on the Franklin county, Kentucky tax listed in 1795, then on Bays Fork Creek in Warren county, Kentucky from 1800 through about 1817, living near Lucy5’s brother, Brumfield5 and his family. William was named administrator of Lucy5’s mother’s estate in 1809 [Mary Bond Long]. Ca. 1819 the Motherheads followed some of Brumfield4 Long’s descendants to Missouri.

## **9. JOHN5 LONG**

**Born 1765; died May 1803**

**Will 1797 Woodford Co., KY**

John5 and Robert5 were on a lease for Spotswood estate land paying yearly 880 pounds of tobacco beginning 25 Dec. 1769 during the natural lives of Benjamin4, John5 and Robert5 “for the life of the longest liver of them”. When Benjamin4’s estate was settled in 1804, John5 is recognized as deceased, with his share to go to his children.

Although a trickle of adventurous frontiersmen had found their way into Kentucky before the Revolution, after it was over, people began to scatter in all directions as new lands began to open up for settlement. Several of the Brumfield4 Long children of Orange county who had converted to the Baptist faith left Virginia in 1786 for Kentucky where they became members of the Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church. John5 may have joined his double first cousins as they made their way to Kentucky....we know he too became a member of that church.

In a 1797 Woodford county [Kentucky] will, John5 Long identified his wife as Molly, and his children as Richard; Sukey [Susanna]; Jane; William; Thomas; Willis; and Sally. That will was not probated until 1803, at which time John5’s age was recorded as 38 years [b. 1765]. John5 and Molly would have had to marry young, possibly 18, in order to welcome 7 children into the fold by the time the 1797 will was written. Richard6 was named executor with his mother, even though he would have been only 13 if his presumed birth date was 1784. That speaks to a precautionary move by John5 to set his affairs in order, possibly linked to the move to Kentucky from Virginia. By 1803 when John5 did die, his son Richard6 was 19, but his siblings were still minors.

Not only did their father die, but the death of their grandfather Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long in Virginia about the same time must have added additional distress. With all of John<sup>5</sup>'s children also heirs to their father's portion of grandfather Benjamin<sup>4</sup>'s estate, many legalities would have to be overcome before the final settlement of the two estates.

Now an adult and executor of his father's estate, it was on Richard<sup>6</sup>'s plate to be part of the estate settlement process. Did he go to Virginia to pay his family's respects to their grandmother Mary Bond Long after grandfather Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long died? Mary would die within a couple of years, and the settlement of the entire Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond estate would then be in process. Did Richard<sup>6</sup> stay in Virginia as this process was going forward? Later, on page 61, we will discuss that possibility.

Since the probate of John<sup>5</sup> Long's will could not be concluded until Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long's Virginia estate had been closed out, it was not until the year 1818 that Robert Long [John<sup>5</sup>'s brother] of Orange Co., administrator of the Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long estate, sent \$500 to the heirs of John<sup>5</sup> Long's estate. Richard<sup>6</sup> Long was no longer mentioned in the court record as a part of this process.

It is in the Woodford county court records that we learn more about John<sup>5</sup> and Molly's family. Henry Reardon is identified as having married Susanna [Sukey]; John A. Jackson as having married Jane; Ransford Peyton as having married Sally. Other records identify William Long's wife as Susan Holman and Thomas Long's wife as Nancy R. Jackson.

**John<sup>5</sup> Long; b. ca. 1765; will 1797; d. 1803 Woodford county, KY; m. Molly\_\_\_\_\_**

**Children:**

<b>Richard<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1784 [thought to be the father of Thomas D. Long who was born 2 Oct. 1803 in VA and marr. Mary L. Bond]</b>
<b>Susanna<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1786; m. Henry Reardon</b>
<b>Jane<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1788; m. John A. Jackson</b>
<b>William<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1790; m. Susan Holman</b>
<b>Thomas<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1792; m. Nancy R. Jackson</b>
<b>Willis<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1794</b>
<b>Sally<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>---b. ca. 1796; m. Ransford Peyton</b>

## **10. ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> LONG**

**Born ca. 1768**

**Married Robert Gaines**

**Settled in Anderson county, Kentucky**

## **11. THOMAS P.<sup>5</sup> LONG**

**Born ca. 1771**

Thomas P.<sup>5</sup> was still in Culpeper county in 1800, on record as serving on a jury in that year with Wiatt Mitchell [who married one of his sisters]. He apparently was spending time taking care of the needs of his aging parents, for on 28 August 1800 "for and in consideration of the services and management of my son Thomas<sup>5</sup> Long rendered to the plantation whereon I now live", his father, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, deeded him a slave. By 1804 his father's estate had been settled, and in 1806 Thomas P.<sup>5</sup> joined his double first cousins in Franklin county, Kentucky. On 8 January 1807, he married Charlotte Schoole in Franklin county, and in 1811 was on the tax rolls there with 100 acres on North Elkhorn Creek, where William Long, probably son of his brother James<sup>5</sup>, bought property in 1814. Deed records indicate he owned property on the Main Elkhorn as well—some of his descendants lived in the Peaks Mill area where John Bond<sup>5</sup> Long's family was also located.

**Thomas P.5 Long**, born ca. 1774; m. 8 January 1807 Charlotte Schoole in Franklin Co., KY

**Children:**

**Benjamin6** —b. 1811; d. 1852-1860

**Thomas Reuben6**—b. 1814 in KY

**Lucy6** —b. 1815-1817

**James6** —b. 14 Jan. 1819; d. 8 Oct. 1892

**William W.6** —b. 26 Mar. 1823; d. 16 Sept. 1900

**Susan6** —b. 1828



## VI. Genealogical Lines of HENRY4 LONG

### 1. JOHN5 LONG

Born 1756

Died 1819

Though there is no definitive proof of a link between John5 Long and Henry4 Long, I have made a case in PART III for the connection.

John5 Long, the oldest son of this family, was born in 1756. He was a Revolutionary War soldier, serving under Capt. James Thompson for three years as a private. On 17 December 1783 in Lincoln county, North Carolina, John5 married Ann Graham Beaty and census records of 1790, 1800 and 1810 as well as numerous court records validate the residence of this Long family in Lincoln county. John5's wife, Ann, was the daughter of Archibald Graham and Margaret Shed, and the widow of Abel Beaty.

John5 died in 1819, and his estate was first settled without a will. Peter Beam, his son-in-law, was appointed as one of the administrators. A will dated 21 June 1819, however, was later found and was proved in July of 1822. In it, John named his children.

**John5 Long**; born ca. 1756; died 1819 Lincoln Co., NC; m. 17 Dec. 1783 in Lincoln Co. Ann Graham Beaty, dau. of Archibald Graham and Martha Shed

Children:

John Seymour6 ---b. ca. 1787; d. 29 July 1869 in GA; m. 23 Oct. 1814 in Rutherford Co., NC to Susan Mathews

Dove6 ---b. ca. 1788; m. Samuel Williams

Henry6 ---b. ca. 1789;

Jenny6 ---b. ca. 1790; m. Arthur Dillingham

Ann6 ---b. ca. 1797; d. 20 Mar. 1850 in Cleveland Co., NC; m. Peter Beam

### 2. HENRY5 LONG

Born ca. 1757

Died 9 Nov. 1780

Henry was identified in the Revolutionary War pension application papers of his brother Reuben. Reuben indicated that Henry5 had been killed in the Revolutionary battle of Fishdam Ford, South Carolina, which was an attempted surprise attack of the Fishdam Ford encampment by the British. Out of 525 Patriot militia, 20 were killed or wounded.

### 3. REUBEN5 LONG

Born 1759 in Halifax, VA

Died 1847 in Grainger Co., TN

Reuben5 Long was born in 1759 in Halifax, Virginia, according to information supplied by his Revolutionary War pension application. The pension papers also report that prior to the Revolution he moved with his father to Chatham county, North Carolina. His Revolutionary War service was extensive, starting with serving from Chatham county as a substitute for his brother John; serving as a volunteer, again from Chatham county, under Colonel Folston; and serving in South Carolina under Capt. Gabriel Brown for 10 months.

After the war ended in 1783, brother John married in Lincoln county, and the next part of the Long family history is found in Lincoln county records. Unfortunately, no record has surfaced naming Reuben's wife. However, she bore him eleven children. She died in Grainger county, TN, between 1840-1850. Carolyn Lambert's careful study of the census records, Lincoln county, NC, court reports and Grainger county, TN, records has turned up the names of all of the children but three, boys who disappeared from the scene before making their mark.

Circa 1815 Reuben, accompanied by his children and sister Mary, migrated to Grainger county, Tennessee, where he resettled and lived out his life.

Tragically, by the time he applied for a pension [he was 81] there was no one still living who could corroborate his service to his country and he was put on the "list of the poor". He died in 1847, age 88. His son John was authorized \$8.37 by the county for a coffin and burying clothes.

### **Reuben<sup>5</sup> Long; b. 1759 in Halifax, VA; died 1847 Grainger Co., TN**

#### **Children:**

- Son<sup>6</sup> ---b. between 1775-1784 NC**
- John<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1783 NC; d. between 1860-1870 Grainger Co., TN; m. #1 Rachel Spurlin; m. #2 4 July 1857 Susannah T. Watson in Grainger Co., TN**
- Son<sup>6</sup> ---b. between 1784-1790 NC**
- Hardy<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1787; d. 25 Aug. 1854 Grainger Co., TN; m. 15 Mar. 1817 Rachel Cash in Somerset, KY**
- Son<sup>6</sup> ---b. between 1784-1790 NC; poss. died NC 1800-1810**
- Reuben Jr.<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1794 NC; d. Grainger Co., TN; m. Delila \_\_\_\_\_**
- Partemon [Pitman /Porter]<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1800 NC; d. Grainger Co., TN; m. 25 June 1829 Mary Ann Proffitt in Grainger Co., TN**
- Sarah<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1803 NC; d. 6 Oct. 1888 Knoxville, TN; m. 14 Aug. 1827 David Shropshire in Grainger Co., TN**
- Lawson<sup>6</sup> ---b. 1805 NC; d. after 1880 in Grainger Co., TN; m. 20 July 1825 Mary Shropshire in Grainger Co., TN**
- Abel<sup>6</sup> ---b. 1808 NC; died after 1880 in Brandy Springs, KY; m. 23 Nov. 1843 Martha Philips in Grainger Co., TN**
- Catherine<sup>6</sup> ---b. 1810 NC; m. 3 Jan. 1827 Gabriel Proffitt in Grainger Co., TN**

### **4. MARY<sup>5</sup> LONG**

**Born ca. 1760**

**Died 1840-50 TN**

Mary, born between 1760-1770, moved to Grainger county, TN, with Reuben and his family ca. 1815. She was always referred to as "the widow Long". However, she did not marry, but had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, fathered by William Beaty of Lincoln county.

### **5. PARTEMON<sup>5</sup> LONG**

**Born 1765-84**

The spelling of this name has many variations. Partemon appears in 1800 and 1810 Lincoln county census as Prettyman Long and in court records as Partemon/Pitman. He often appeared in lawsuits and deeds involving other Longs as witnesses or defendants [John, Reuben, Mary, Samuel and Richard]. His brother, Reuben<sup>5</sup>, named one of his sons after him, and the children of that son, Mary Elizabeth Long McGoldrick and Joseph Long, referred to their father as "Porter", which is the spelling used on Mary's death certificate to identify him.

## **6. SAMUEL5 LONG**

**Born before 1774**

A Samuel Long in the Lincoln county 1790 census, born before 1774, was listed with two sons. Samuel served with Reuben as security for Richard Long in 1799 in Lincoln county, an indication of connection between the three, presumed-to-be brothers.

## **7. RICHARD5 LONG**

**Born 1765-74**

Although there have been no descendant DNA testing to determine the connection of this Richard Long to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long line, his presence in Lincoln county, North Carolina records in the company of the other Longs of this family allows at least for him to be placed there speculatively. I am further encouraged to do so inasmuch as his inclusion helps various records hang together in a more orderly fashion.

It is thought by this writer that the act of Reuben<sup>5</sup> and Samuel<sup>5</sup> stepping forward as security when Richard Long was arrested in 1799, indicated a probable brother relationship. There seems to have been a bit of "bad blood" between the Beatys and the Longs.....a Wm. Beaty had fathered two daughters by Reuben and Samuel's sister, Mary, but never married her. According to Lincoln county records there had been a complaint against Richard Long, sworn by William Beatty, to the effect that Beatty believed Richard Long, laborer, had stolen and carried away "a quantity of fowls commonly called Dunchil fowls" from a planter by the name of Sarton Anderson Nunnely, Reuben and Samuel Long as his security. The Beatty family had been early settlers in Lincoln county -- Reuben and Samuel's older brother, John, had married Ann Graham, whose first husband was a Beaty.

An analysis of the various Lincoln county Richard Longs suggests this Richard might be the 60-70 year old man in the 1830 census.

Also in the 1830 census is a 40-50 year old Brumfield Long and a 30-40 year old Richard Long, who I am speculating were sons of "old" Richard. If any of this holds together, even without DNA tests, the name of "Brumfield" signals a connection to our Long family.

The trail is thin, but in the event evidence may surface to support any of the above, I have speculatively included Richard<sup>5</sup> Long as the son of Henry<sup>4</sup> Long, and Brumfield<sup>6</sup> Long and young Richard<sup>6</sup> long as sons of Richard<sup>5</sup> Long [and grandchildren of Henry<sup>4</sup> Long].

**Richard<sup>5</sup> Long; born 1765-74**

**Children:**

**Richard<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1790**

**Brumfield<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1792**

In the 1850 US Census for Lincoln county, NC, is a Richard Long, married to Frances. Their children are: Lucy Cinthia, Polly, Lawson, Perry Robert, Jacob R., Richard and William. Further evidence may surface one day that proves this to be Richard<sup>6</sup> Long.

## PART III

### A Final Attempt at Exploring Possible Fits for Descendants with Proven DNA Connections to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup>/Henry<sup>2</sup> Long Line

#### RETHINKING CERTAIN HYPOTHESES in THE LONG JOURNEY WEST:

In 2010 in The Long Journey West, when I wrote up everything I knew at that time of the family tree of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long, son of Henry<sup>2</sup> Long of Old Rappahanock county, VA, there were still many loose ends. But to report what was known and explore various possibilities, some hypotheses were made that now need rethinking. At that time nothing was known of Brumfield<sup>3</sup>'s oldest son Reuben<sup>4</sup> Long, nor of his youngest son Henry<sup>4</sup> Long. Likewise, records for his son John<sup>4</sup> Long were scarce, and although the names of William<sup>4</sup> Long and Ann Durrett's children had been teased out of old records, nothing was known of subsequent generations. From DNA matches two "unattached" lines emerged, and with only guesswork to rely on, I placed one of them under Reuben<sup>4</sup> Long and the other under John<sup>4</sup> Long, but new information has caused me to reevaluate.

What is clear now is that DNA tests have produced other matches for descendant lines of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long. Their positions on the "Family Tree" remain unclear, but a close look reveals that although the new matches are related to each other by perfect DNA matches, they appear to come from separate lines.

The paper trail continues to remain a bit thin for positive identification of who belongs to which line. Keeping in mind that although we cannot offer definitive proof, drawing on the research done by family members over many years on descendants of the DNA matched families, together with all available clues from other sources, using naming patterns and appropriate time frames, I have attempted to sort out the most likely connections. Hopefully, more research will further clarify the picture and future DNA tests will add to what we know, and/or shed further enlightenment on "what we think we know".

#### NOTES on the MIGRATIONS of BRUMFIELD<sup>3</sup> LONG'S SONS:

When the Long sons of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth Reynolds began migrating west from Spotsylvania, Brumfield<sup>4</sup> Long and Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long settled in the part of Orange county [St. Martins Parish] which became Culpeper in 1749. It is unclear where Reuben<sup>4</sup> was living when he met an early death.

William<sup>4</sup> and Ann Durrett lived in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania until sometime after 1749 when they sold their Spotsylvania land and came to St. Thomas Parish, Orange county, Virginia. Culpeper county had been lopped off of Orange in 1749, but St. Thomas Parish where William<sup>4</sup> and Ann settled remained a part of Orange, while William<sup>4</sup>'s brothers, Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, settled in the part of Orange county that became Culpeper. After William<sup>4</sup>'s early death, Ann Durrett Long may have returned "home" to Spotsylvania where some of her family were still living. Records on John<sup>4</sup> dry up after he sold land in Orange county between 1766 and 1771. And it now appears that Henry<sup>4</sup> headed south.

#### A BIT of GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Alexander Spotswood was the Lt. Governor of the Colony of Virginia 1710-22 and obtained a patent to the "Alexandria" tract in 1728. It contained 28,000 acres along the south shore of the Rapidan River. His son, Col. John Spotswood, inherited the property and made his "home place" at Orange Grove, an Estate in the easternmost corner of Orange county. Although he died young [age 34], Col. John Spotswood was a man of importance in Colonial Virginia, and represented the county of Orange in the House of Burgesses from 1748-49 and represented Culpeper 1752-55. He was survived by two sons, Col. Alexander Spotswood and Capt. John Spotswood Jr., both serving with distinction in the Revolutionary Army.

It seems likely that anyone living in Orange county, VA, during the Revolutionary period might be inclined to honor the Spotswoods by naming sons after them, as did many during that time to honor George Washington, who is known to have been good friends with the Spotswoods.

## Section One

### Descendants of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> with Proven DNA Connections and A Significant Paper Trail

#### I. REUBEN<sup>5</sup> LONG of Lincoln Co. NC/Grainger Co. TN

*[ref. Carolyn Lambert]*

We now turn to a descendant line with a confirmed DNA connection to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup>/Henry<sup>2</sup> Long line. A whole new page was turned when Carolyn Lambert identified the Brumfield<sup>3</sup>/Henry<sup>2</sup> link to the Longs of Lincoln county, North Carolina. The only Brumfield<sup>3</sup>/Henry<sup>2</sup> Long descendants I was aware of had headed west via Kentucky. Carolyn's ancestor, Reuben Long, and his kin settled in Lincoln county, North Carolina, and from there migrated west [and to parts at this point unknown].

It is the Revolutionary War pension application of Carolyn's ancestor, Reuben, which provided the critical information that launched her search. In his pension papers Reuben identified his brother John, who served in the Revolution under Capt. James Thompson, and a brother Henry, who was killed at Fishdam Ford, South Carolina in the Revolution. The pension papers report that Reuben was born in Halifax county, Virginia in 1759, and prior to the Revolution moved with his father [no name given] to Chatham county North Carolina, which is due south of Halifax, Virginia.

Reuben was in North Carolina when he first entered the war, serving as a substitute for his brother John for one tour of duty.....later when the call came for volunteers, Reuben served again from Chatham county, this time under Colonel Folston. During the Revolution he moved with his father to the Broad River area in South Carolina, which is located directly south of Lincoln, Cleveland and Rutherford counties, the area that would later become their home. In South Carolina he volunteered for 10 months under Capt. Gabriel Brown, serving in several skirmishes. After the war the Longs returned to North Carolina, to Lincoln county. Reuben's pension application recounts his own history and the fact that his brother Henry died in South Carolina at the Battle of Fishdam Ford [9 November 1780], so Henry may have accompanied Reuben and their father down the Broad River where both of them signed up as volunteers. During that period brother John was also soldiering, but south of Lincoln county, in Mecklenburg, under Captain James Thompson.

Shortly after the war ended in 1783, the family assembled in Lincoln county, which is where brother John was wed. The 1790, 1800, and 1810 census and court records appear to validate the residence of this Long family in Lincoln county during that period.

Reuben is not in the 1820 Lincoln county census because ca. 1815, accompanied by his children and his sister Mary, he migrated to Grainger county, Tennessee. Carolyn Lambert's careful study of the census records turned up 3 slots in Reuben's line whose occupants she could not identify. There was a Richard Long and a Brsom [which later census records indicate was "Brumfield"] in 1820 who continued to live in Lincoln county through the 1850 census records, but because they stayed in Lincoln county after Reuben moved to Tennessee, they are more likely to be members of the families of one of Reuben's brothers, speculated by this writer to be Richard.

Because Reuben outlived everyone [except his sister Mary] who could vouch for his having been in the war, he was denied a Revolutionary War pension when he applied in 1840. Without other resources, he was put on the "list of the poor" in 1843 and when he died in 1847, 88 years old, Grainger county authorized his son John \$8.37 for a coffin and burying clothes. Such a tragedy. I offer a tribute here to his memory..... his contributions as well as those of all whose names have been lost to us, deserve so much for their unacknowledged service to our country.

The children of the Reuben Long family emerge from Carolyn Lambert's careful study of census records, Lincoln county, North Carolina court reports and Grainger county, Tennessee records, plus other sources.

**Reuben<sup>5</sup> Long, born 1759 Halifax county, VA; died Grainger county, TN 1847; marr. ?**

**Children:**

Son \_\_\_\_\_b. between 1775-1784 in NC

John.....b. ca. 1783; d. between 1860-1870 Grainger Co., TN; m. #1 Rachel Spurlin;  
m. #2 4 July 1857 in Grainger Co., TN, Susannah T. Watson

Son \_\_\_\_\_b. between 1784-1790

Hardy.....b. ca. 1787; d. 25 Aug. 1854 Grainger Co., TN; m. Rachel Cash 15 Mar.  
1817 in Somerset, KY

Son \_\_\_\_\_b. between 1784-1790 NC; poss. died NC 1800-1810

Reuben Jr.....b. ca. 1794 NC; d. Grainger Co., TN; m. Delila \_\_\_\_\_

Parteman [Pitman/Porter].....b. ca. 1800 NC; d. Grainger Co., TN; m. 25 June 1829 in  
Grainger Co., TN, Mary Ann Proffitt

Sarah.....b. ca. 1803 NC; d. 6 Oct. 1888 Knoxville, TN; m. 14 Aug. 1827 in Grainger  
Co., TN David Shropshire

Lawson A.....b. 1805 NC; d. after 1880 in Grainger Co., TN; m. 20 July 1825 in  
Grainger Co. TN, Mary Shropshire

Abel.....b. 1808 NC; d. after 1880 in Brandy Springs, KY; m. 23 Nov. 1843 in  
Rutledge, Grainger Co., TN, Martha Phillips

Catherine.....b. 1810 NC; m. 3 Jan. 1827 in Grainger Co., TN, Gabriel Proffitt

## II. Reuben<sup>5</sup>'s Brother JOHN<sup>5</sup> LONG of NC

Reuben's brother, John, was born ca. 1756. The Long family moved from Halifax, Virginia [where brother Reuben was born in 1759] to Chatham county, North Carolina.....just south of Halifax, which is where they were living when the Revolutionary War erupted. John joined up and served as a private for 3 years under Capt. James Thompson [his brother Reuben volunteered to serve for one of his tours of duty, however.....a not uncommon practice during the War]. John's military service took him to Mecklenburg county, just south of Lincoln, and after the war he married [17 December 1783] Ann Graham Beaty [also spelled Beatty] in Lincoln County. Ann, born 1862, was the daughter of Archibald and Margaret Graham and the widow of Able Beaty.

In 1749 John Beaty senior had received a grant of land in the area that became Lincoln county, NC, establishing the Beatys as "first family" in the county. Archibald Graham [marr. Margaret Sled], was a resident of Franklin county, Virginia until the family migrated to Rutherford county, North Carolina, which at that time bordered Lincoln county on the east. By 1798, when Archibald wrote his will, the Grahams were living in Lincoln county. The tie between the Grahams and Beaty's was a tight one.....three Beaty daughters married three Graham sons. One was Ann Graham, who married Able Beaty. Although Able died and Ann subsequently married John Long, she brought Able's son and two daughters into the marriage, so understandably would have continued to maintain interchanges with the Beaty clan.

We find John and his family in the census records for Lincoln county in 1790, 1800 and 1810. John Long died in 1819 [Will dated 21 June 1819], so the John Long in the 1820 census would be his son, John Seymour Long, at that time 33 years old.

It was thought that John Long had died intestate and an estate sale brought in \$2145.89. A will, however, did surface [dated 21 June 1819] and in the process of proving the will in 1822 it was found that John was "much involved in debt and had left his affairs in a very deranged and unsettled state....".

**John<sup>5</sup> Long**, b. ca. 1756; d. 1819 Lincoln co., NC; m. Ann Graham Beaty 17 Dec. 1783 in Lincoln Co. [she was born ca. 1862 and died 1823 - FTM reference]

Children:

John Seymour.....b. ca. 1787; d. 29 July 1869 in GA; m. 23 Oct. 1814 in Rutherford Co., NC Susan Mathews [she died in GA]

Dove.....b. ca. 1787; m. Samuel Williams

Henry.....b. ca. 1789

Jenny.....b. ca. 1790; m. Arthur Dillingham

Ann.....b. ca, 1797; d. 20 Mar. 1850 in Cleveland Co., NC; m. Peter Beam

### III. Reuben<sup>5</sup> Long's OTHER SIBLINGS

Reuben's brother, Henry, was born ca. 1757. He was killed at the Battle of Fishdam Ford in South Carolina [8 November 1780], which was an attempted surprise attack by the British on an encampment commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Sumter. Out of 525 patriot militia, 20 were killed or wounded.

Reuben had a sister Mary, born between 1760-1770. She moved to Grainger county, TN with Reuben and his family. Mary was always referred to as "The Widow Long". She did not marry but had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, fathered by William Beaty of Lincoln county.

A Prettyman Long appears in the Lincoln county NC 1800 and 1810 census records, born between 1765-1784. Partemon/Pitman Long of Lincoln county, NC often appears in lawsuits and deeds which often involve other Longs as witnesses or defendants [John, Reuben, Richard, Mary and Samuel]. He is thought to be Reuben's brother.

The Pitman Long appearing in the 1830 and 1840 Tennessee census records, born ca. 1800, is thought to be Reuben's son, probably named after his brother.

A Samuel Long also figures in Reuben's life.....the Samuel Long who served with Reuben as security for Richard Long in 1799 in Lincoln county is thought to be Reuben's brother. A Samuel Long in Lincoln county 1790 census, born before 1774, was listed with two sons, one of whom might be the Samuel Long in the 1800 census of Lincoln county [b. 1775-1784] and in 1830 Grainger county census [b. 1770-1780].

And finally there is the Richard for whom Reuben and Samuel stood security in 1800 and who appears in various Lincoln county court records with John, Reuben, Mary and Samuel. A court document from a book listing Civil Actions 1771-1806 of Lincoln county cites Richard Long, a laborer, as having been arrested in 1799 and Reuben and Samuel Long as having provided security, indicating a connection that one might speculate is a brother.

There are several Richard Longs on the scene during this period, but the paper trail seems to point to at least one of them belonging to the John/Henry/Reuben/Mary/Pitman/Samuel Long family.

### IV. The Question of REUBEN<sup>5</sup> LONG's Father

We have already determined in the first portion of this discussion the most likely descendants for all of the sons hanging on the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> family tree except for Reuben<sup>4</sup>, the oldest, John<sup>4</sup>, and Henry<sup>4</sup>, the youngest [Owen believed not to have attained adulthood]. Reuben<sup>5</sup> testified in his Pension Application that he served two tours of duty in Chatham Co., North Carolina and then moved with his father to the Broad River area of South Carolina.....therefore his father was still living when Reuben served in the war. Because Reuben<sup>4</sup> died before 1763, his death date of course rules him out as Reuben<sup>5</sup>'s father. John<sup>4</sup> was selling property in Orange county between 1766-

1771, so could not have been in Halifax Co., VA in 1759 when Reuben was born. But Henry<sup>4</sup>, born ca. 1733, married ca. 1753, would be a perfect fit, with sons John b. ca. 1756, Henry b. ca. 1757, and Reuben b. 1759 and plenty of time for other children to follow.

I have seen NO records of Brumfield<sup>3</sup>'s son Henry<sup>4</sup> in Spotsylvania/Culpeper/Orange counties, which would not be surprising if when he came of age he simply migrated south and by 1759 was in Halifax county. The fact that he named his second son Henry, and that his son John named a son Henry [one of Reuben<sup>5</sup>'s unidentified sons could well have been a Henry, but that one has to remain speculative] lends more support to this possibility.

Is there perhaps a bit more corroboration that might link Henry<sup>4</sup> to this family?

A "Lincoln County, North Carolina court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April 1789 through April 1796" document for April 1792, gives to John Long letters of administration for Henry Long's estate. Unfortunately, the form used was a fill-in-the-blanks printed form with no provision for naming the relationship of administrator to deceased. Even though a father/son relationship is not stated, it is implied, as one might expect a son to be named administrator of his deceased father's estate..... John Long's residence in Lincoln county in 1790 is confirmed in the census....a Henry Long is not listed but if he were elderly and/or infirm, one might expect him to be in the household of one of his children. The time frame is reasonable.

Not a slam dunk, however, as in the North Carolina Estate Files 1663-1979, is also a Probate record for Henry Long wherein a Richard Long, no relationship listed, was appointed administrator and issued a bond dated August 1792, 4 months after John's in Lincoln county. One possibility being that Henry Long had assets in both counties [he was in Chatham with son Reuben prior to the Revolution and could well have acquired property there; he later accompanied Reuben to the Broad River area of South Carolina when Reuben moved there to fight again in the Revolution, then shortly after the war ended they both returned to North Carolina, but this time to Lincoln county]. When Henry died, he may still have had assets in Chatham, then when the estate was settled Richard Long was called upon to assume charge of them.

Ah! so who was "Richard"? The most likely scenario would place Richard as yet another son of Henry, born between 1765-1774. In the 1830 census a Richard Long was shown to have been born between 1760-70 and is thought by this researcher to have been the "laborer" on record as having been arrested in 1799 with Samuel and Reuben Long [speculated brothers] providing security for him.

Reuben's oldest brother, John, died in Lincoln county in November of 1819. In the North Carolina Estate Files 1663-1979 are the estate papers for this John Long and a listing of estate sale articles sold includes the names of Brumfield Long and Richard Long, Jr. [the above speculated sons of Richard, Sr.].

**Additional Note:**

Established in the Pension Application records of Reuben Long is the fact that his brother Henry was killed during the Revolution at the Battle of Fish Dam Ford [located in what is now Union county] which took place 8 November 1780. Research in Union county has revealed that a Henry Long bought 317 acres in Union county in the area of Fish Dam Ford from William Farr. Farr, who lived in the Union county area before the Revolution, was an early leader in the struggle for independence in the Fish Dam area. Henry Long is in the Union county U. S. census in 1790 and 1800.....could he have been a son of Reuben's brother, Henry?



## Section Two

### Descendants of Brumfield<sup>3</sup> with Proven DNA Connections but Requiring More Research to Affirm Position on the Long Family Tree

#### I. JOHN LONG b. 1764 and NANCY ANN

*[ref. John J. Long]*

The paper trail for John Long b. 1764 consists only of these facts: 1) he himself is a “John” and named his second son “John”; 2) his descendants are confirmed DNA matches to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long line; 3) his birthdate is 1764; 4) his first son, Richard, was born in Virginia in 1786; 5) in 1803 he is in southern Ohio (Clermont Co.), just across the river from Kentucky.

Searching for clues as to where “1764 John” might fit into the family line of Brumfield<sup>3</sup>, we find the naming pattern that “1764 John” used for his sons is not as helpful as one would wish.....he named his second son "John", presumably after himself.....that would follow the pattern of William<sup>4</sup>/Ann Durrett. They named their second son "William" after his father, while their first son was named "John" after his maternal grandfather. Also Brumfield<sup>4</sup>/Elizabeth Bond named their first son John after his maternal grandfather. So it would not be surprising for "1764 John" to name his first son “Richard” after his maternal grandfather and the second son "John" after the father. However, all of this is conjecture and not confirming. The names of "1764 John's" other sons [Ray Griffin, Amstred, James, Alexander] also lend little assistance, though the fact that "1764 John" would have been a young teenager during the Revolution and very aware of the leading figures from Orange and Culpeper counties during the war.....among them Col. Alexander Spotswood and Armistead Long.....may have influenced his later choice of the names of Alexander and Amstred.

I am speculating that “1764 John” Long was born in Virginia since his first child, Richard, was born in Virginia. “1764 John” married ‘Nancy Ann’, and sometime during 1803-1804 they settled in Clermont county, Ohio, just across the Ohio River that forms the Ohio/Kentucky border. The fact that "1764 John" ended up in Ohio is an indication that he migrated through Kentucky, which was the route of migration for Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Benjamin<sup>4</sup>'s children. He was in Virginia in 1786 for the birth of son Richard, and in Ohio in 1804 for the birth of son Alexander, making it likely that he left Virginia during the same period as his cousins who headed for Kentucky 1785-1795. It was a wave of disenchantment with the Established Church that caused many of Brumfield<sup>3</sup>'s grandchildren to join the Baptist church and migrate to Kentucky to settle. Methodism was also making its way west. Francis Asbury arrived in America in 1771 and by the early 1800's the Methodist circuit riders were ministering to the frontier.....so perhaps that is the period “1764 John's” branch of Longs became Methodists.

As John and Nancy Ann “made their way through the wilderness”, babies were joining the family circle at a regular rate. Some of their names echo connections with their parents' Virginia roots. Perhaps due to the tenuous existence of life on the frontier, after Richard the next five children did not live to adulthood.

But with a confirmed DNA match to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long line and the knowledge that son "Richard" was born in Virginia, the origins of "John 1764" can with confidence be identified as Virginia, most probably Culpeper or Orange county, in that this is where Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long's children migrated to [though Spotsylvania should not be overlooked inasmuch as that is where Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long himself lived out his life].

Because of the lack of stronger evidence, the position on the family tree of John Long born in 1764 is going to remain unidentified, with the hopes that further research will bring more information to light. For researchers, however, below is information about this John Long and his family.

**John Long; born 1764; died 1808; married ‘Nancy Ann’ \_\_\_\_\_**

**Children:**

**Richard ---b. 1786 VA; d. 1873; m. Margaret Barrett**

**Children:**

**Eleanor; John; Rebecca; Nancy; Matildy; Margaret; Mary;**

**Elizabeth; Sarah; Martha; Richard; Phoebe**

**John Jr. ---b. 1789; d. 1790**

**Amstred ---b. 1791; d. 1804**

**Ray Griffin --b. 1794**

**Child ---b. 1797; d. 1797**

**James ---b. 1799; d. 1800**

**Elizabeth ---b. 1801; d. after 1820**

**Alexander ---b. 1804; d. 1856; m. #1 Phebe Judd; #2 Lucinda Ireland Stingley**

**Children:**

**Nancy; Lannia; Alexander Jr.; Martha Ann; Margaret**

**[from second marriage]; James W.**

## **II. THOMAS D. LONG**

*[ref. Pam Shenefield Long]*

With the help of 3 cousins, researcher Pam Shenefield Long, whose husband’s DNA places him firmly in the Henry<sup>2</sup>/Brumfield<sup>3</sup> family, has assembled a well documented genealogy for Thomas D. Long born 1803 in Virginia, which names his children [Eliza Ann b. 1823 VA; Richard H. b. 1825 Orange county VA; Mary Jane b. 1827 VA; Catherine b. 1829 Spotsylvania, VA; John Thomas b. 1831 VA; William Jackson b. 1833 KY; Beverly Franklin b. 1838 KY; and Jasper Newton b. 1840 KY]. A detailed biographical sketch written by youngest son Jasper Newton Long in 1917 about his family miraculously survived and was passed down from one cousin to another through time until it found safe harbor with Pam and other family members who have dedicated themselves to rediscovering the lost connections of the Thomas D. Long family.

Although their research failed to turn up a father for Thomas D., it was thought a “Richard” Long would be a likely candidate, given the fact that Thomas D.’s first son was named “Richard”. Significantly some of the names of Thomas D.’s children [Richard; John Thomas; William Jackson] echo names in the John Long/Molly family, and for that reason as well as the time frame, I propose to speculatively connect them as the most likely descendants of John<sup>5</sup> Long, son of Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long and Mary Bond.

Might there be another Richard in the right time frame who was a Henry<sup>2</sup>/Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long descendant that might have fathered Thomas D.? Richard was not a name repeated in every family, and a close scrutiny of the Long Family Tree does not reveal another candidate.

What might be a logical scenario which would reveal Richard as the father of Thomas D. Long who was born in Virginia in 1803? A review of the circumstances of the John<sup>5</sup>/Molly Long story sets the stage.

The year John<sup>5</sup> arrived in Kentucky is unknown, but it would be reasonable to think it might have been about the same time [1786] as his double first cousins [children of Brumfield<sup>4</sup> and Elizabeth Bond Long], who were also members of the Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church. John<sup>5</sup>’s presence is confirmed in Woodford county in 1797 when Richard<sup>6</sup> Long was only 13 and his father John<sup>5</sup> wrote a will naming Richard<sup>6</sup>, as oldest son, and his mother as executors of the will.

If, as we believe, Thomas D. Long was the grandson of John<sup>5</sup> Long, how came he to be born in Virginia in 1803?

Possibly Richard left his parents and siblings in Woodward county ca. 1801/02 when he was about 17/18 to visit his grandparents and kinfolk in Virginia. Once there he found himself a bride, Mary L. Bond, and they started a family. When his father met an untimely death back in Kentucky [he was only 38 when he died], Richard<sup>6</sup> could hardly leave his young family to return to Kentucky, and his mother was co-executor of John<sup>5</sup>'s estate, so Richard's presence was not needed for any legalities. Then in Virginia his grandfather died as well, but Richard<sup>6</sup>'s grandmother Mary Bond Long was still living.....so Richard<sup>6</sup> would have been among "family", and if Mary L. Bond's family was there as well, it would make sense for them to continue to make Virginia "home".

Mary Bond Long died ca. 1808/09 and Richard, now 25, returned to Kentucky, stopping in Warren county where his father's brother, Brumfield<sup>5</sup>, had settled ca. 1802, to let the family there know of Mary's death. Richard<sup>6</sup>'s father's estate had not been settled yet because John<sup>5</sup>'s children were heirs to John<sup>5</sup>'s part of Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and Mary Bond Long's estate and that had to be settled first before a final settlement of John<sup>5</sup>'s estate could be made. So in 1809 in Warren county Richard and Brumfield<sup>5</sup> asked William Motherhead [married to the sister of John<sup>5</sup> and Brumfield<sup>5</sup>] to act on their behalf in the Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond Long estate settlement. After signing the POA, Richard<sup>6</sup> probably continued on his way to Woodford county to check in on his mother and siblings.

But it would take many years to settle the estate, part of which had been in Mary Bond Long's possession until she died. A lot was still involved, property including slaves had to be divided between many heirs, and it took until 1818 for the final settlement to take place. According to Woodford county Guardian Accounts Will Book F, 1819-1822, page 32, in April of 1818 Robert Long of Orange county, VA, the administrator of Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long's estate, sent \$500 to the heirs of John<sup>5</sup> Long in Woodford county. Richard<sup>6</sup>'s name was no longer on any of the documents.

It was the foregoing sequence of events that could logically have landed Richard<sup>6</sup> in Virginia sometime before Thomas D. Long was born. Like many, Richard<sup>6</sup> would have married at 18 and had his first child by 19. If he was still in Virginia in 1818, he could have received his portion of the Benjamin<sup>4</sup>/Mary Bond Long estate there, or he may have died prematurely, leaving his son Thomas D. to grow up in Virginia. Did Thomas D. have any siblings? As a possibility, Pam Shenefield Long has identified the marriage record in Louisa county, Virginia, of Lucy Ann Long to Valentine Whitlock in 1823, naming Richard Long as her father. Thomas D. Long's bride, Mary L. Bond, was from Louisa county too.....they married in 1822.

Thomas D. and Mary L. Bond Long lived in Virginia until ca. 1832, at which time they moved to Warren county, Kentucky. What might have taken them particularly to Warren county? If the above scenario did occur, some of the children of John<sup>5</sup>'s brother {Brumfield<sup>5</sup>} may still have been living there, even though others had migrated to Missouri.

Thomas D. and Mary stayed in Kentucky until their oldest son married in 1844. After leaving Kentucky, their wanderings were captured in a genealogy written by their son, Jasper Newton Long, titled "A Life of 77 1/2 Years Dotted with Pleasure, Toil, and Sorrow; Yet, after all, Life is Worth Living if it is Lived out Right". From Kentucky the Long family moved "by wagon" to Camden county, MO, then in 1848 on to Daviess county, in the same state. Son Richard H. settled in Camden county while the rest of the family moved back to Kentucky, this time to Breckinridge county. It was there that Mary L. Bond Long and 3 of her granddaughters [Mary Jane's girls] died in May 1852 of measles. After Mary's death the family scattered to different parts of Kentucky.....Thomas, Eliza Ann and John Thomas headed for Butler county where Thomas married #2 Loureasia Wornal. They had a son, James B. Long born 10 Oct. 1856; Loureasia died in 1857. In 1859 Thomas D. moved with his daughters to Arkansas.....according to the family Bible Thomas D. died in Fayetteville in 1865.

Thomas D. Long, b. 2 Oct. 1803 VA; d. 1865 Fayetteville, ARK; m. 8 July 1822 Louisa Co., VA to Mary L. Bond; d. 11 May 1852

**Children:**

Eliza Ann.....b. 1823 VA; m. Simon Clutter; 3 known daughters  
Richard H.....b. 5 Aug. 1825 Orange Co., VA; d. 1900 Camden, MO  
Mary Jane.....b. 1827 VA; d. 1869 Benton Co., ARK; m.#1 Lemuel Potter,  
5 children; m.#2 Mitchell Edwards, 1 son  
Catherine.....b. 1829 Spotsylvania, VA; d. 1897 Montague Co., TX; m. 1848  
John Ritchie, 10 children  
John Thomas.....b. 1831 VA; d. ca. 1870/76; m.#1 Martha Barrett, 1 son; m.#2  
Mary Ann Bowling, 1 dau.  
William Jackson...b. 1833 KY; d. 1913 Butler Co., KY; m. Martha Askew, 2 children  
Stillborn son.....b. 1836  
Beverly Franklin...b. 1838 KY [prob. Warren Co.]; d. 16 Nov. 1850 Daviess Co., MO  
Jasper Newton.....b. 28 May 1840 KY; d. 1926 Muhlenberg Co., KY; m.#1 Mariah  
Jane Bunch, 13 children; m.#2 Eunice Idumia Schultz, 2 children

**III. WILLIAM & BENJAMIN LONG**

**Believed to be sons of James<sup>5</sup> of Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Long  
[ref. Dody Long Burnett]**

James<sup>5</sup> Long, born ca. 1761, died before the 1804 settlement of the estate of his father, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, his portion of the estate designated for his children. His wife was Elizabeth Reynolds.

**William<sup>6</sup> Long:** William<sup>6</sup> Long is listed in his own household on the Franklin county tax list in 1803 and again in 1805 as being over 16 and under 21. It is speculated that after losing their parents, he and his younger brother, Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, made their way to Kentucky, probably in the company of their Uncle William and Aunt Lucy Motherhead, and their first cousin [once removed] Richard<sup>5</sup> and Sarah Hall Long, both couples being in Franklin county by 1798. William<sup>6</sup> would have been born ca. 1786, old enough to be on the tax list, but young Benjamin<sup>6</sup> born ca. 1789, not yet taxable. By the time their aunts and uncles migrated to Warren county, William<sup>6</sup> and Benjamin<sup>6</sup> had settled themselves for a time in Franklin county among other Long kin of Brumfield<sup>4</sup>'s line [Benjamin<sup>4</sup>'s brother].

During the present revision of The Long Journey West, an inquiry came to me from Dody Long Burnett whose brother tested positive for a DNA connection to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long family. According to the marriage license of their 2x great grandfather, Milton Long declared his birthplace as Franklin county, Kentucky. Later, in the 1830 and 1840 census, he emerged in Henderson county, Kentucky. The marriage license of Milton's brother Thomas [b. Sept. 1818] also showed his birthplace as Franklin county, Kentucky.

The fact that the trail of William<sup>6</sup> Long who married Elizabeth Smither 24 April 1806 in Franklin county and was a resident there for the 1810 and 1820 census and that birth certificates of two of their sons also locate them in Franklin county [1807 and 1818] and the fact that a William Long born in the correct time frame emerged in Henderson county in the 1830 and 1840 census is the only William that has been identified with the right profile is the evidence available that suggests the two Williams are one and the same.

I myself have no definitive proof that William<sup>6</sup> Long born 1786 and Benjamin<sup>6</sup> Long born 1789 were the sons of James<sup>5</sup> Long [Benjamin<sup>4</sup>; Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long], who had died before 1804, but the total picture of what is now known of that family certainly points to that conclusion. Although we have no proof, of interest is a corroborating family tree on Ancestry. com [Baca-Cotton-King-Meadors & more] which presents that same information, and adds two sisters to the family:

Margaret Frances Long born 1786 in Virginia and died 1860 in Morgan county, Missouri, and Sarah Long, born 1787 in Virginia.

Dody Burnett's research fills in the picture on William<sup>6</sup> Long born in 1786. He married Elizabeth Smither 24 April 1806 in Franklin Co., KY. Their children were: Milton [Dody's ancestor] b. 1807, d. after 1860; dau. b. 1809; Brumfield who m. Mary Harrington in Henderson Co., KY ca. 1836, he d. 1837; William Jr. b. 16 Nov. 1813, d. 20 Aug. 1889 Henderson Co., KY, m. Sarah Elizabeth Clay 1845; Thomas b. Sept. 1818 in Franklin Co., KY, m. #2 Mary Jane Robards in 1856 in Henderson Co., KY; Henry H. b. 1821, m. Elizabeth Martin 1842 in Henderson Co., KY; dau. b. 1823.

William<sup>6</sup> moved from Franklin to Henderson Co., after 1820. His first wife, Elizabeth, died between 1830-1835 in Henderson county. He married #2 Mary Burnett ["Burnett" possibly a maiden name] in 1835. Their child: son Furna born 1838.

William<sup>6</sup> married #3 Nancy Ann Grigsby McClanahan 3 Dec. 1844.....they had no children. William<sup>6</sup> died in 1845 in Henderson county.

Benjamin<sup>6</sup> Long: Benjamin<sup>6</sup> married 15 June 1811 Polly<sup>6</sup> Long [of John Bond<sup>5</sup> and Azuba Long] in the Forks of the Elkhorn Church, Franklin Co., KY, after which he appeared regularly on the tax list; but it wasn't until 1824 that he appeared with taxable property [85 acres on the Kentucky River]. He sold the Kentucky River property in 1824 and over time acquired considerable property on the Main Elkhorn, which is where his father-in-law had property. In time his daughters and their families formed an integral part of the core group of the Peaks Mill community on the Main Elkhorn not far from Switzer. Benjamin<sup>6</sup> was in the 1850 census [Polly<sup>6</sup> already deceased], as a 61-year-old man born in Virginia. In the household was his 27-year-old son James J.<sup>7</sup> and wife Nancy, as well as 80-year-old Thomas "Runnels" [Reynolds], thought to be the brother of his mother Elizabeth Reynolds. Benjamin<sup>7</sup> died 10 Sept. 1860 in Franklin county, Kentucky, a man of considerable means for the time [on the US census for 1850 he is listed with \$8000 of assets].

Benjamin<sup>6</sup>'s only son James J.<sup>7</sup> administered his estate. Ca. 1772 James<sup>7</sup> went to Colorado [perhaps intrigued upon hearing about his cousin George<sup>7</sup> Long's move to Trinidad, Colorado, in 1864 from Taos, NM?]. James<sup>7</sup> had filed his will 28 Dec. 1872 in Franklin Co., Kentucky, presumably before leaving for the West; he died 2 January 1880 in Pueblo, Colorado.

**James<sup>5</sup> Long;** born ca. 1760; d. before 1804; marr. Elizabeth Reynolds

Children:

1) William<sup>6</sup> ---b. ca. 1786; Will 1845 Henderson Co., KY; m. #1 24 April 1806

Children: Elizabeth Smithers

Milton<sup>7</sup> ---b. 1807 Franklin Co., KY; m. #1 4 Feb. 1829 Sarah Bentley in Henderson Co., KY; #2 Huldah; #3 m. 3

Children: Aug. 1854 Mary Jane Ball

John [b. 1832]; Milton L. [18 Nov. 1835]; Mary E. [1839]; Ann [1842]; Amanda [1845]; Benjamin [1848]

Children from marr. to Mary Jane Ball:

George [b. 1855]; Demetrius [b. 1857]; Elizabeth [1859]; Francis [b. 1860]

Female<sup>7</sup> ---b. ca. 1809

Brumfield<sup>7</sup> ---b. ca. 1810; d. 1837; m. ca. 1835 Mary W. Harrington;

Child: Angeline b. 1837, d. before 1840

William<sup>7</sup> ---b. 16 Nov. 1813; d. 20 Aug. 1889 in Henderson Co.; m.

24 Dec. 1845 Sarah Elizabeth Clay in Henderson Co.

Children [all born in Henderson Co., KY]

Mary Ellen [1846]; Sarah Elizabeth [1848]; Margaret Ann [1850]; Infant male [1852]; Susan Catherine [1853]; Charles Wm. [1856]; James Henry [1858]; Rebecca Clay [1860]; Lucy Frances [1862]; Elizabeth Green [1863];

John Marston [1866]; Alice Virginia [1868].  
Thomas<sup>7</sup> ---b. Sept. 1818 Franklin Co., KY; m. #1 ? [child Mary E.  
b. 1841]; m. #2 1 Dec. 1856 Mary Jane Robards Walker  
Children: in Henderson Co., KY  
Sue R. [1858]; Nancy Mary [1858]; Emma [1865];  
Fannie [1870]

Henry Hal<sup>7</sup> ---b. ca. 1823; d. in an accident before 1850; m. 13 Feb. 1842  
Elizabeth Martin in Henderson Co., KY  
Child: Sarah Elizabeth [1845]  
Female<sup>7</sup> ----b. ca. 1823

William<sup>6</sup> m. #2 10 August 1835 Mary Burnett [poss. marr. before] in  
Child: Henderson Co., KY  
Furna<sup>7</sup> ---b. ca. 1838  
William<sup>6</sup> m. #3 3 Dec. 1844 Nancy Grigsby McClanahan in Henderson Co., KY

- 2) Benjamin<sup>6</sup> —b. ca. 1789; d. 10 July 1859 in Franklin Co., KY; m. Polly  
Children: Long [of John Bond Long]  
Julia Ann<sup>7</sup> —b. 1813; m. Wm. Wise  
Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> —b. ca. 1815; m. 16 Jan. 1840 Henry H. Head  
Azuba<sup>7</sup> —b. ca. 1818; d. 28 Oct. 1857; m. John T. Graham  
Catherine<sup>7</sup> —b. ca. 1820; m. 18 Dec. 1845 Joseph Long; their son  
William Benjamin went to Pueblo, CO after  
his Uncle James died there  
James J.<sup>7</sup> —b. 1823; d. 2 Jan. 1880 [Will–Pueblo, CO]; m. Nancy\_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. SAMUEL HUGHES LONG of Union county, South Carolina *[ref. Peggy Long]*

Peggy Long and kin have a confirmed DNA match [Leymon Hoover Long #115633] between the Brumfield Long line and Samuel Hughes Long who raised his family in Union county, South Carolina, where one of his descendants, William [grandson of Benjamin Robert Simpson Long], and his family still live. Extensive research on this family tree, starting with Samuel Hughes Long, has been in process for a long time, but the connection to a progenitor had yet to be made. Now living in South Carolina, I was able to visit Union county and found some helpful documents at the court house, and with the able assistance of one of our Long cousins and fellow researcher, Sandy Winkler, have been able to move the research forward.

During the American Revolution when young men left home as soldiers, they discovered wider horizons. And so it was that the post Revolutionary era witnessed young people migrating in all directions to the “frontiers” where communication “back home” was either tenuous or non-existent. In those cases in which links were broken, there was no paper trail left to help genealogists today trace the connections. Brumfield<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth Reynolds’ grandsons were no exception, and in some cases our struggles to reconnect may never find a solid bridge, leaving only DNA to confirm the lines.

Nevertheless, with all the information that is now available on the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long family, I wish to consolidate what is known on the Samuel Hughes Long family and make some educated guesses which may lead future researchers to continue to document this line.

The solid information now available includes the following: 1) Samuel Hughes Long was born and raised in Union county, South Carolina; 2) his descendants are confirmed DNA matches to the

Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long line; 3) he was born in 1823; he migrated to Murray, Georgia where he lived for many years, he died 9 April 1908 in Jonesville, SC, on a visit back “home”; 4) his first son was named *Benjamin Robert Simpson Long*; that fact plus the fact that there was a *Benjamin Long* in the 1830 census, one of whose sons was listed in the correct range to be *Samuel Hughes Long*, leads us to consider Benjamin Long as the father of Samuel Hughes; 5) an 1845 document [Union Co., SC Deed Book T-13, pages 346-347] identifies Benjamin’s parents as William and Elizabeth Long and an 1815 death date for his father; 6) besides *Benjamin Robert Simpson*, Samuel Hughes other sons were: *William James Eldridge*; *Samuel Asberry Franklin*; and *Thomas Leonidas*; 7) Samuel Hughes Long appears for the first time in the 1850 census [he was 17 in 1840]; 8) he married Julia Ann D. Harris 25 October 1822 in Union, SC.

Samuel Hughes and Julia Ann Harris Long raised their family in Jonesville, Union, SC. Sons Benjamin Robert Simpson [Simp] and William James Eldridge [El] were soldiers in the Civil War. For some years following the war the south was under a military administration, and while life was “readjusting”, Samuel Hughes Long’s sons fell afoul of the law [possibly having to do with “making moonshine”] and had to be bailed out by their older brother, Simp. To avoid whatever punishment might befall them, they all headed for Georgia and Alabama, where their descendants can still be found. Benjamin Robert Simpson Long’s descendants are the only Longs of this family left in Union county.

**Samuel Hughes Long**, born 1823 in Union county, SC; d. 9 April 1908 in Jonesville, Union Co., SC, m. Julia Ann D. Harris, b. 25 Oct. 1822 in Union county, SC.

**Children:**

- Benjamin Robert S. --b. 5 March 1845 Union Co., SC; d. 9 Dec. 1917 Union Co., SC
- William James Eldridge--b. 28 May 1847 Union Co., SC; d. 1932 Murray Co., GA
- Virginia Ann --b. 11 Feb. 1850 Union Co., SC; d. 1913 Murray Co., GA
- Elizabeth A. Farnandes--b. 22 Apr. 1853 Union Co., SC; d. Dec. 1923 Murray Co., GA
- Sallie Y. Corrie Ann --b. 22 Nov. 1855 Union Co., SC; d. 31 July 1857 Union Co., SC
- Samuel Asberry Franklin--b. 30 May 1858 Union Co., SC; d. 4 July 1930 Atlanta, GA
- Alice Caroline --b. 29 May 1860 Union Co., SC;
- Thomas Leonidas --b. 9 Dec. 1862 Union Co., SC; d. 12 Sept. 1912 Madison Co., AL

**V. BENJAMIN<sup>1</sup>\* LONG of Union County, SC**

Believed to be father of Samuel Hughes Long

*[the research on Benjamin<sup>1</sup>\*, William & Elizabeth Whitlock Long, & Major Benjamin Long was done 2013 by myself in Union Co., SC and included here for the benefit of future researchers]*

In the 1830 census Benjamin<sup>1</sup>\* Long household is a boy born between 1820-1825 which would fit the time frame for Samuel Hughes Long who was born in 1823. Besides a wife are listed three daughters. There are also two young males, one possibly brother James who witnessed a deed for Benjamin<sup>1</sup>\* in 1845. If Benjamin<sup>1</sup>\* had married ca. 1819, the 10-15 year old could be an older brother to Samuel Hughes Long whose identity has not survived the passage of time.

Although Benjamin<sup>1</sup>\* Long is not in the 1840 census, he was still living in the area, for in 1845 there is a deed [Union Co., SC Deed Book T-13, pages 346-347] recording the sale for \$700 to James G. Farnandes, of a portion of Benjamin’s father’s estate left to him as one of the children of William Long, late of Union District, who died in 1815. Benjamin’s mother was identified as “Elizabeth”; “James Long” witnessed the document, which leads me to speculate that James was another son of William and Elizabeth Whitlock Long.....possibly the 15-20 year old male in Benjamin<sup>1</sup>\* Long’s 1830 household.....see page 63.

The fact that there was only one William and Elizabeth Long in Union county at that time allows an assumption that the parents of Benjamin Long were one and the same as the William and Elizabeth

Whitlock Long who are mentioned in a genealogy written up in the Union County Heritage book, page 187, about their son William B. Long, born 1793, who married Mariam Ezell. Although William B. Long's siblings are not named in the book, an intensive study of the 1800-1850 Union county census records has provided clues as to their identity.....one of whom was Benjamin1\*.

The Union County Heritage book indicates that William Long came from Virginia. It does not give his birth or death date, but we know from the 1845 deed of Benjamin1\* to James G. Farnandes that he died in 1815. It can be assumed that Elizabeth Whitlock Long was still alive as of 1845, based upon the fact that the 1845 deed referring to Benjamin1\* as a son of William and Elizabeth Long, selling his claim to his father's estate....."my right title and interest right or claim which I may have in the said estate so bequeathed *now in the possession of my mother.....*" See page 68.

Samuel Long was 17 in 1840 and his whereabouts is not known, though he did marry Julia Ann D. Harris in 1844 in Union when he was 21 years old.

By 1850 Samuel Long, 27 years old, was listed as head of household in the census. In a deed [Union Co., SC Deed Book Y-17, p. 133] in 1856 James G. Farnandes relinquished to Samuel Long, any claims he had in Benjamin Long's interest in the real estate of Father William Long's estate. It was witnessed by Robt. V. Harris and T. J. H. Harris.....see page 68.

Although there is no documentation confirming that the Benjamin1\* Long in the 1830 census is the father of Samuel Hughes Long, what is known is that James G. Farnandes bought Benjamin1\* Long's interest in his father William Long's estate. And we know that James G. Farnandes passed that land on to Samuel Long. Samuel Hughes Long may have been the only surviving son of Benjamin1\* Long. A close connection is confirmed by the fact that the Farnandes name was a part of Samuel Hughes Long's daughter, Elizabeth A. Farnandes Long. James G. Farnandes has to have been very close to both father and son.

In 1860 Samuel Long bought land bordering on properties of Brandon, Vaughn, Gallman and Harris, and in 1863 sold land to James G. Harris and Thos. Whiteside.....some of the names which appear in the marriages of Samuel [m. Julia Ann D. Harris] and his children. In the 1850 census Samuel Hughes Long cited his parent's birth place as Kentucky.

*\*The asterisk is being used to differentiate younger Benjamin1\* Long from an older Benjamin2\* Long who appears only one time, in the 1820 U.S. census. See census analysis, pages 70-72.*

## V. WILLIAM & ELIZABETH WHITLOCK LONG of Union County, SC Parents of Benjamin1\* Long

According to the Union County Heritage book, p. 187, William B. Long was born in Virginia; he died in 1815. William married Elizabeth "Betsy" Whitlock, who was born in 1773; she died after 1845. They are found in Union county, SC, in the 1800 U.S. census.

Children:

Alex.....b. ca. 1791

William.....b.11 June 1793; d. 8 Apr. 1865 Union, SC; m. Miriam Ezell

Union, SC 5 Mar. 1822

John.....b. ca. 1797

Benjamin...b. ca. 1800 in KY

Dau.....b. ca. 1801 Union, SC

Dau.....b. ca. 1802 Union, SC

Son.....b. ca. 1804 Union, SC

Dau.....b. ca. 1806 Union, SC



Dau.....b. ca. 1808 Union, SC  
James.....b. ca. 1810 Union, SC  
Dau.....b. before 1815 Union, SC  
Dau.....b. before 1815 Union, SC

The basis for the reconstruction of William and Elizabeth Whitlock's family was an intensive study of Union, SC census records 1800-1850. For further details see pages 67-69.

## VII. MAJOR BENJAMIN LONG

Father of Union County William Long who married Elizabeth Whitlock?

Our paper trail has petered out.....at this point I have no documented proof as to who was the father of William Long who married Elizabeth Whitlock. However, in John Belton O'Neill's journal, the Annals of Newberry, [begun ca. 1850] he included information concerning Major Benjamin Long of Union [Newberry is the county adjacent to Union]. In his journal, O'Neill related that during the American Revolution Major Benjamin Long belonged in Brandon's regiment; he fought in the battle of Cowpens; wounds to his face left two large scars; in 1807 he was Sheriff of Newberry; he died in 1816. Major Benjamin lived with the William Turner family [having married one of his daughters], which would explain why he was not in the 1800-1810 Union county census records, even though O'Neill states he was a native of Union.

It has been through an intensive study of the U. S. census records of Union county plus the information in the Annals of Newberry and the Union County Heritage book that an hypothesis has been reached that the first Longs in Union county were William and Elizabeth Whitlock Long [1800 Union census] and that Major Benjamin Long, who was in the area during the same period and was of an appropriate age, was the most likely candidate to be the progenitor of this line of Longs. He was sheriff of Newberry, SC in 1807, but a "native" of Union county, and presumably owned property there, possibly the land on which William and Elizabeth were living; he died in 1816.

Stacking up what we now "think we know", it appears that Major Benjamin Long, probably born in Virginia, probably married ca. 1770, had his first children in Virginia; joined in the American Revolution; fought in the Battle of Cowpens in January of 1781; made his way to Union county, SC, where his son William and wife Elizabeth Whitlock Long are found on the 1800 U. S. census. Following the census records from 1800-1850, it is possible to reconstruct the family and identify the sons as they came of age and established their own households.

It is the 1820 census which may hold a clue to possible brothers of William Long, sons of Major Benjamin Long. For further discussion of such possibilities, read "Working Notes" at the end of this section.

Looking back to the Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long family tree to ascertain from which branch Major Benjamin Long might descend, the most likely prospect would be Benjamin<sup>4</sup> and Mary Bond Long's son, Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, born ca. 1750. He was believed dead when his father's estate was settled ca. 1804, with his portion going to his children. It may have been rather that he had been so long out of communication with his Virginia roots, that it was assumed he had died.

## VIII. Research Documents and Working Notes on Union County LONGS

### Deed Book Records from Union County Courthouse, South Carolina

*Union Co. SC Deed Book T-13, pages 346-347:*

*Benjamin Long*

*to*

*James G. Farnandes      State of South Carolina Union District*

*This agreement witnesseth that where as William Long late of the district and state aforesaid departed this life in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen having first executed a will in full force and effect....whereby after leaving a life estate to his wife Elizabeth Long of his whole estate the said will limits the remainder of said estate to the children of him and his said wife. Now I Benjamin Long one of the children of the said William Long and his wife for and in consideration of the sum of seven hundred dollars to me in hand paid by James G. Farnandes of the State and district aforesaid bargained granted and sold and do by these present bargain grant and sell and assign to the said James G. Farnandes his heirs and assigns all my right title and interest right or claim which I may have in the said estate so bequeathed now in the possession of my mother both real and personal and I the said Benjamin Long do hereby warrant and forever deed all and singular the right title and interest in the said will to which I am entitled to the said James G. Farnandes his heirs and assigns forever from me and my heirs and assigns from all persons whomsoever lawfully claiming and to claim the same*

*Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us this 20th day*

*September 1845*

*James Long*

*W. Farnandes*

*Benjamin Long*

*Union Co. SC Deed Book Y-17, page 133*

*James G. Farnandes*

*to*

*Samuel Long*

*State of South Carolina Union District*

*Deed to interest in Estate*

*Know all we by these present that I James G. Farnandes of the state and district aforesaid have and do hereby relinquish and convey unto Samuel Long of the aforesaid state and district all the right title and claim that I have to Benjamin Long's interest in the real estate of Father William Long assigned to me by S W Bently. In witness whereof I do hereby subscribe my name and affix my seal this the 8th day of May 1856.*

*Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us*

*Robt V Harris*

*T J H Harris*

*James G. Farnandes*

### UNION COUNTY LONGS -- WORKING NOTES

The following are "working notes" in the quest to identify the progenitors of Samuel Hughes Long of Union, South Carolina. They have been included here to assist in further research on this family by interested parties.

Below is information on Major Benjamin Long, from Union, S. C., whose story needs to be told to further clarify the picture of the Long family in Union, South Carolina, as we attempt to identify the line of Samuel Hughes Long of Union, S. C., confirmed DNA match to the Brumfield3 Long line of Culpeper county, Virginia.

ANNALS OF NEWBERRY. 60

Many of the Friends [Quakers] came [to Newberry] from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and a few from North Carolina. The other settlers, who belong neither to the Friends, the Germans, nor the Irish, were also emigrants from the States mentioned. Some few came from Maryland.

Of these, William Turner was one of the earliest. He was a native of Maryland. The tract of land granted to him, on which he probably settled, as early as 1751, was granted in 1752. It lies on the east side of Little River, near its mouth, at Long's bridge.

- Acts of 1811, page 32. At October term, 1807, (I speak without reference to the records,) Judge Grimke presided; Major Benjamin Long was Sheriff, acting under a pro tem. appointment in the place of P. B. Waters, (deceased;) David Stevens, David Peterson and G, briel McCooole were constables in charge of the doors of the courthouse. William Stevens, John Edwards and Benjamin Long were sons in-law of William Turner.

Maj. Benjamin Long lived at Turner's place, (ever since my recollection, called Long's bridge.) He married Priscilla, the youngest daughter. She had been twice previously married, first to James Cheney, second to Isaac King. She had children by neither of these marriages. Benj. Long was a native of Union. In the battle of the Cowpens, he belonged to Brandon's regiment, and was sabred by one of\* Tarleton's dragoons in the beginning of the fight. Two of the wounds thus received left large scars on his face. He was major of the Saluda battalion of the upper militia regiment in Newberry District, and for a short time Sheriff. He died in 1816. Of his children, numerous as they were, few survived him. Of those who did survive him, none now remains. One of his grandsons, Mr. John Coate, resides at the town of Newberry.

### Sheriffs of Newberry, Newberry County, South Carolina

[http://www.genealogytrails.com/scar/newberry/sheriffs\\_hx.htm](http://www.genealogytrails.com/scar/newberry/sheriffs_hx.htm)

#### **1807 Benjamin Long:**

A native of Union, he was in the Battle of Cowpens and was sabered in the fight. Two of the wounds left horrid scars on his face. He was Sheriff Protem to fill in for Sheriff Philemon B. Waters deceased and caused problems when he reported the constables in charge of the court house door, absent from their posts, without leave. The Judge, without any inquiry, ordered the constables to jail. This incident created one of the articles of impeachment against the judge in 1810. Thus was enacted the Act of December 1811 "To prevent any citizen of this State from being sent to goal until he be heard by himself or counsel". Benjamin Long's deputy was Captain Coates. He died in 1816 and although he had numerous children, few survived him. First wife was Elizabeth Long (nee Turner).

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Another Long settler in Union, S.C., whose identity needs to be clarified as we sort out the Longs of Union county, S.C. is William Long who married Elizabeth Whitlock and who died ca. 1815, leaving wife Elizabeth to raise the family. Helpful in establishing several basic facts is a deed written in

1845 by Benjamin Long in which he identified his father as William and his mother as Elizabeth and established the fact that William died in 1815 in Union county, S. C.

**ANALYSIS of UNION CO. SC. CENSUS RECORDS - 1800-1850  
as pertains to William Long b. ca. 1773 who married Elizabeth Whitlock  
and Benjamin Long whose father was another William Long and whose  
grandson was Samuel Hughes Long**

- 1800: William Long: 4 males under 10; 1 male age 26-44; 1 female age 26-44  
1810: William Long: 1 male under 10; 3 males 10-15; 1 male 16-25; 1 male 26-44; 4 females under 10; 1 female 26-44  
1820: Alex Long: 3 males under 10; 1 male 10-16; 1 male 26-45; 1 female under 10; 1 female 10-16; 1 female 26-45  
William Long: 1 male 26-45; 1 female 10-16  
John Long1\*: 1 male under 10; 1 male 16-26; 1 male 26-45; 1 female 16-45  
John Long2\* 1 male 16-18; 1 male 19-26; 1 female under 10; one female 16-45; 1 male slave under 14  
Benj. Long2\*: 1 male under 10; 1 male 16-18; 1 male; 2 males 45 & up; 1 female 10-16  
Elizabeth Long (Wife of the elder William): 1 male 10-16; 1 male 16-18; 2 females under 10; 2 females 10-16; 2 females 16-26; 1 female 45 & up; 7 slaves  
1830: Elizabeth Long: 2 males 5-10; 1 male 10-15; 1 male 15-20; 3 females 15-20; 1 female 20-30; 1 female 50-60  
Benj. Long1\*: 1 male 5-10; 1 male 10-15; 1 male 15-20; 1 male 30-40; 2 females under 2; 1 female 5-10; 1 female 30-40  
William Long: 1 male under 5; 1 male 2-10; 1 male 30-40; 8 slaves  
John Long: 1 male 5-10; 1 male 30-40; 2 females under 5; 1 female 10-15; 1 female 30-40; 1 slave  
1840: John Long: 1 male under 5; 1 male 5-10; 1 male 15-20; 1 male 40-50; 1 slave  
John Long3\*: 1 male 20-30; 2 females under 2; 1 female 20-30  
Mrs. E. Long: 1 female 60-70; 20 slaves  
William Long: 2 males under 5; 2 males 15-20; 1 male 40-50; 2 females 5-10; 2 females 10-15; 1 female 30-40  
1850: There are three Long families in Union County: John, Samuel; William.

\*The asterisk is being used to differentiate a younger Benjamin1\* Long from an older Benjamin2\* Long and a John1\* Long household from a John2\* household; Benjamin2\* and John2\* households appear only one time, in the 1820 U.S. census

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It has been through an intensive study of the above census records, plus the information in the "Annals of Newberry" that an hypothesis has been reached that the first Long in Union county was Major Benjamin Long. In the "Annals of Newberry", O'Neill states that Major Benjamin Long was a native of Union. He married into the Turner family in Newberry and lived with the Turners, so he does not appear on the 1800/1810 census of Union. William Long, however, who is believed to be his son, is found on the Union "district" census in 1800 with wife and 4 sons under 10 years of age. He is still there in 1810 having added one more son and 4 daughters. Ca. 1811 and 1813 two more daughters joined the family circle.

William Long died in 1815 and his wife Elizabeth was listed as head of the family in the 1820 census with son #5 and a son #6 who must have joined the family circle after the 1810 census [believed to be James] and all six daughters. By 1820 sons #1, #2, and #3 had reached adulthood, and were no longer in Elizabeth's household.....while a William B. Long [whose genealogy has been written up

in the Union County Heritage book], an Alex Long, and a John Long [to be referred to as John1\*] appeared for the first time in the census records, allowing us to speculate that these are sons #1, #2, and #3.

In 1820 son #2, William B., had not yet married and the 10-16 year old female in his household is unidentified. Son #3, John1\*, and son #1, Alex, have both married and started families.

Son #4, Benjamin, born ca. 1800, was not yet in his own household, but can be accounted for in John1\*'s household as a 16-26 year old male.

By 1830 son #4, Benjamin, appeared for the first time on the census in his own household. His mother, Elizabeth, now 57, is listed in her household with daughters #3, #4, #5, and #6 [the two older girls presumably having married], as well as 4 unidentified young males. Since Alex is not in the 1830 census, it is presumed Alex has died and his 4 sons have been absorbed into Elizabeth's household.

Son #2, William B., is in the 1830 census as a 30-40 year old [he is 37].....he married Miriam Ezell in 1822 and their two sons, William B. Jr. b. 1823 and John b. 1825, seem to be at home with their father; their mother is elsewhere with daughters Nancy b. 1824 and Mary b 1827.

Son #3, John1\*, is on the 1830 census as a 30-40 year old [he is 34] with wife, a son and 3 daughters.

In 1840 Elizabeth is listed as a 60-70 year old [she is 67].....no children; 20 slaves

Son #2, William B., is in the 1840 census with wife, 4 sons and 4 daughters. 2 more sons and one daughter will join the family circle by 1844.

Son #3, John1\*, is listed with 3 sons; his wife is no longer in the census.

By 1850 Elizabeth is gone. William B. is still there.....he died in 1865.

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Below is a reconstruction of the family of William and Elizabeth Whitlock Long, based on a careful study of the foregoing census records:

William and Elizabeth Whitlock Long of Union County, SC. According to the Union County Heritage book, p. 187, William Long was born in Virginia [ca. 1771]. He died in 1815. William married Elizabeth "Betsy" Whitlock, who was born in 1773; died after 1845. They are found in Union county, SC, in the 1800 U.S. census.

Children:

- Alex.....b. ca. 1791
- William.....b.11 June 1793; d. 8 Apr. 1865 Union, SC; m. 5 Mar. 1822 to Miriam Ezell, Union, SC
- John.....b. ca. 1797
- Benjamin...b. ca. 1800 in KY
- Dau.....b. ca. 1801 Union, SC
- Dau.....b. ca. 1802 Union, SC
- Son.....b. ca. 1804 Union, SC
- Dau.....b. ca. 1806 Union, SC
- Dau.....b. ca. 1808 Union, SC
- James.....b. ca. 1810 Union, SC
- Dau.....b. before 1815 Union, SC
- Dau.....b. before 1815 Union, SC

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Two Longs, John\*2 and Benjamin\*2, were only on the Union county census records in 1820, and I deliberately left them out of the preceding census analysis. It was only after omitting them that the rest of the picture fell into place. However, they do need to be accounted for.

These two 1820 census Longs were: Benjamin<sup>2</sup>\*, listed as 45 years or older, along with another male ca. the same age, which would put their birth years at 1775 or earlier [contemporaries of William Long, spouse of Elizabeth Whitlock]; John<sup>2</sup>\*, a young adult male with another young adult male in the household. Referring back to Major Benjamin Long's history as told by O'Neill, Major Benjamin Long died in 1816..... "Of his children, numerous as they were, few survived him. Of those who did survive him, none [as of 1850+] now remains."

However, since Major Benjamin Long was "of Union county", it might be expected that he would own property there, and when he died, his sons living at that time would gather to claim their inheritance.

It is my hypothesis that it was the event of Major Benjamin Long's death in 1816 that brought Benjamin<sup>2</sup>\* Long and the other adult male of similar age in the household to Union county where they are recorded in the 1820 census, who were possibly sons of Major Benjamin Long, as well as the young adults males in the household of John<sup>2</sup>\*, who were possibly grandsons of Major Benjamin Long. They were no longer in Union county by 1830, either having died or simply left the county. Major Benjamin Long's son, William, who had married Elizabeth Whitlock, had passed away in 1815, even before the father, but his wife, Elizabeth Whitlock, remained in Union county to raise their family, presumably on that portion of the father's estate that would have come to William when his father passed away in 1816.

NOTE Number One: Reference here is made to the Henry Long in Union and Newberry in the 1790 and 1800 census records, who is not on the 1810 census for Union or Newberry. Keeping in mind that to our knowledge all of the Longs of Union county seem to be connected, it would seem very possible that Henry Long might be one of those referred to by O'Neill in his journal as one of Benjamin's numerous children who did not survive him.

NOTE Number Two: 1878---in Union County Deed Book G-25, pages 156-157, Elizabeth M. Long, widow of deceased William Long, gave POA to a lawyer to settle the estate in Union county of her deceased husband, William. At the time she was a resident of Covington, Kentucky. However, this family is found in the District 2, Carroll, TN, 1850 census, when William was still living. The census indicates William was born in 1797 and his wife in 1810, both in SC. Putting together the birth information and the fact that he still had property in Union county suggests that William also could be a grandson of Major Benjamin Long.....he apparently married and went to TN where his first child, Mary, was born in 1830. His children, all born in TN, were: Mary b. 1830; William b. 1836; Elvira m. 1838; Eugenia b. 1841; Nancy b. 1842; James b. 1844; Mildred "Jennie" b. 1847. Nancy, who was in Covington, KY, with her mother in 1878, was there in 1870 as well, with her husband Thomas Glendon and their two children: Edward 2 years and Leonidas, 4 months. The name "Leonidas" was also given to Samuel Hughes son, Thomas Leonidas, b. in 1862.

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**Document from Union County Courthouse, South Carolina**

*Union Co. SC Deed Book G-25, pages 156-157:*

*Elizabeth M. Long & others*

*to*

*Robert Munro*

*& Wm. Munro*

**Power of Attorney**

*Know all men by those present that Elizabeth M Long, widow of William Long deceased, William Long his son, Nancy Glendon late Long and her daughter, Mildred J. Long also her daughter, Mary Hamilton daughter of Elvira Bell deceased who was the daughter of William Long deceased, William Charles Bridgeman and John W. Bridgeman children of Mary Bridgeman deceased who was the daughter of William Long deceased, all of the City of Covington, Co. of Kenton, State of Kentucky.*

*Do hereby make constitute and appoint Robert and Wm Munro of Union South Carolina their true and lawful attorneys in fact with full power and authority to collect and review for them all moneys due and coming to*

*them from the estate of said William Long deceased. They are hereby authorized in our respective names to do any and all acts which are necessary to be done to collect our money or any and all interest we may have in said estate in our names. They have power to receipt for any and all money coming to us from said estate or from any other source.*

*This is intended and hereby made a full power to the said Robert and Wm Munro to settle and arrange all matters in which we have an interest in South Carolina.*

*In witness whereof we have this 31st day of January 1878 hereto signed our names.*

*William Long; William Bridgeman; Jenny Long; Mary Hamilton; Nancy Glendon;  
Elizabeth Long [her mark]; John W. Bridgema*

## APPENDIX

### Locating Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long in Spotsylvania county, Virginia:

According to Paul C. Buchanan, when Brumfield<sup>3</sup> Long moved to Spotsylvania county, where he lived out the remainder of his life, his land was located at a point where Stoney Run joins the north side of the “Ti” river. Because I could find no “Ti” river [nor a Stoney Run] on a modern map of Spotsylvania county, further inquiries have led me to believe a typographical error turned the “Ta” into the “Ti”.....the main river drainage pattern in this area gathers water from two arms, the Mat and the Ta, which become the Matta River, and two other arms, the Po and the Ni, which become the Poni River. Shortly after entering Caroline county, the Matta and the Poni rivers join to form the Mattaponi River.

An inquiry to the Spotsylvania County Museum brought a very helpful letter from Caroline L. Bradley, Curator/Director, who sent me a copy of an “1800 Plantations” map [“from a research paper written by James Robert Mansfield who had extensive land holdings in the County and vast acreage in the vicinity of the Long holdings”], as well as a copy of an extract of the 1743 will of Joseph Brock of Spotsylvania county [Will Book A-1711-1749, p. 7], confirming the location of “Bloomfield” Long’s land in the Ta River area.....partially quoted below:

*.....Ex. Wife Mary...Leg wife Mary, 750 acres of land, together with my mansion house, beginning at a black oak, corner of Bloomfield Longs in sight of Burros Road, and is also a corner of my patent, thence keeping my patent lines to Rice Curtis, Junr.’s corner on the north side of Burros Road; thence keeping said Curtis’ line to Thomas Duerson’s corner pine on the east side of the road that leads to Snell’s Bridge; then along the said road by Mattapony Church.....*

Although a Long residence is identified on the “1800 Plantations” map, it is just north of “Pike Run”, formed by the confluence of Bluff and Glebe Runs, but is not located on a “run”.

Another inquiry [to Debbie Aylor, Supervisor of the Spotsylvania County Visitor Center], had led me on the internet to the “1863 Chief Engineer’s Map of Spotsylvania County” which locates a J. Long property where James Robert Mansfield’s map shows a Long residence, and also a second Long residence on an upper arm of the Ta River near its junction with Black Rock Run. Close scrutiny of a modern map shows a short but unnamed run [which would be appropriately located to be Stoney Run] just west of the spot that Court House Road [Hwy. 648] crosses the Ta River, and the Long household identified in that area on the “1863 Chief Engineer’s Map” would have been the land on which Brumfield Long lived. The J. Long land was probably his brother’s, John<sup>3</sup> Long, who had also moved to Spotsylvania county. John<sup>3</sup> was the executor of the estate of their stepbrother, Samuel<sup>3</sup> Long. John had only one child, a daughter, but Samuel had a son he named “Bromfield”, and John<sup>3</sup> was his guardian.

My sincere thanks to Ms. Aylor and Ms. Bradley for their generous assistance in guiding me in the investigation of this matter.