A BOLEN FAMILY HISTORY
This Bolen Family History has been compiled for the present day Bolens of 1991 who came from the family of David Luther and Arminta Moore Bolen.

It is hoped that each family member will do as I am going to do and use the space provided in the back of this book to record their own family's history. It is imperative that this be done before another Bolen generation passes on without leaving adequate records.

It is sad that we have more material on ancestors that passed away hundreds of years ago than we do on our own families.

Write down important events for your children. If they don't appreciate them now, they will when they are older and can show them to their children.

I would like to thank everyone who helped make this book possible.

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Not for Sale
DAVID LUTHER AND ARMINTA MOORE BOLEN
How did smoking ever come to be such an accepted part of our society?

**The Strange History of Tobacco**

Condensed from Philadelphia Inquirer Magazine

William Ecenbarger

News item of the distant future: archeological finds on planet Earth confirm one of the strangest practices of ancient mankind. During the Early Plastic Age (A.D. 1800-2000), men and women would ignite paper tubes containing granulated tobacco weed, whose active ingredient was nicotine—an oily, colorless, lethal substance (a few drops, pure, on the tongue could mean instant death). They would then inhale the resulting smoke into their lungs.

Never has a toxic substance become so ingrained in a culture, even though many smokers wished they didn't do it and many tried to stop.

Toward the end of the 20th century, Americans were spending $42 billion a year for cigarettes that killed six times as many of them annually as died in the Vietnam War. In the history of the universe, there has never been a greater discrepancy between knowledge and behavior.

It is instructive to follow the story of this bizarre custom:

1492—Two of Columbus's crewmen, Rodrigo de Jerez and Luis de Torres, notice that natives of Cuba are igniting dried tobacco leaves and breathing the smoke. De Jerez tries it himself, possibly becoming Europe's first confirmed smoker.

Back in Spain, his neighbors are alarmed at the smoke issuing from his mouth and assume he has been possessed by the devil. He is imprisoned by the Inquisition.

1518—Spanish explorers find the Aztecs and Mayans smoking tobacco through hollow reeds. The visitors try it—and the first cigarette is bummed.

1560—Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal, sends tobacco to France as a cure for many diseases. (Hundreds of years later, chemists name the poisonous substance in tobacco leaves *nicotine*.)

1612—John Rolfe plants the world's first commercial tobacco crop in Jamestown, Va.

1776—George Washington loses New York to the British and issues an appeal to aid his army: "I say, if you can't send money, send tobacco."
On March 10, 1622, John Rolfe, Esquire, of James City in Virginia, being sick in body, but of perfect mind and memory dictated his last will and testament. The surviving probate copy does not state whether he himself wrote or even signed the original, but there were five signatures which declared it to be genuine: Rev. Richard Buck, Temperance Lady Yeardly, John Cartright, Robert Davis, and John Milward.

John Rolfe most certainly died of natural causes before the fearful Friday of the Indians' massacre of the settlers. Sometime after his return to Virginia in 1617 he married again. The last Mrs. Rolfe was Jane, daughter of William and Joan Pierce, who curiously crossed the Atlantic on separate ships in 1609-10, he on the "Sea Adventure" with Rolfe arriving in 1610 and she on the "Blessing" reached Jamestown safely in 1609. There seems to be no record of whether Jane accompanied her mother or father, but in any case she was in Virginia by the summer of 1610.

There was one child of this marriage: Elizabeth Rolfe, who was born in 1620. To his wife and Elizabeth, John Rolfe left a parcel of some 1700 acres near Mulberry Island, fifteen miles downstream from Jamestown. Nothing further seems to be known about Elizabeth, beyond the fact that she was living in 1625. Her mother, Jane Rolfe, had remarried - a Captain Roger Smith - and the little girl was living with the Smiths after the massacre. So was one of the Negroes brought to Jamestown in 1619.

The bulk of John Rolfe's property, however, went to Thomas, his son by Pocahontas. The property near Smith's Fort across the river from Jamestown, went to Thomas as well as a tract near to or
adjoining the plantation which had been given him by the father of Pocahontas.

It would seem that Thomas Rolfe returned to Virginia by 1635 when he was about twenty. Nothing further is known until 1641, when Thomas requested the permission of the Governor to visit his Aunt "Cleopatra and the Kinsman Opechanough" - what good Algonquian name lurks behind that absurd importation from Egypt? And shortly thereafter, Thomas was appointed Captain of Fort James, this honor requiring his virtual denial of his Indian ancestry. Opechanough ordered a second massacre of the English in 1644, far less damaging than the first, and in it as well as the war that followed, Thomas had to aid the white man against his mother's people. At this time and just before he was murdered, Opechanough reached an agreement with Governor Berkeley that gave the English full rights to the peninsula between the James and the York, from the Fall Line to Chesapeake Bay.

About then Thomas Rolfe married Jane Poythress, a not inconsiderable landowner near Henrico. The couple had a daughter, another Jane, who married Colonel Robert Bolling in 1675. Whether Thomas and his wife were still alive at the time is now known. Thomas is mentioned in a land patent dated September 16, 1658, but history is silent about them thereafter.

Jane Rolfe and Colonel Bolling had one child, a son name John, born in 1676. Jane died in childbirth or very shortly thereafter. John Bolling, also named Colonel later in life, was thus the sole living descendent of Pocahontas as the Seventeenth Century closed.

With the birth of John Bolling the younger, however, the line
was perpetuated. Not only did John (born in 1700) marry Elizabeth Blair and begat four sons and three daughters, but his five sisters, all younger than himself, also married and added twenty-six known branches of the family. A few of these survived into the 1800's of whom the most famous was surely Pocahontas' granddaughter's granddaughter's grandson, John Randolph, the noted member of Congress who served from the end of George Washington's administration almost continually until that of Andrew Jackson. The Bollings and the Randolphs intermarried several times. By the time Randolph died there were literally hundreds of Pocahontas' posterity scattered far and wide.

One of these hundreds has written a "resume" of the Pocahontas stock which seems worthy of reproduction:

"They were more prudent than enterprising, more wasteful than liberal, more amiable than censorious, more respected than distinguished, more honest than able, more patriotic than indifferent, more conservative than radical, more pious than bigoted, and while a few fell to the depths of worthlessness, but none to crime, a few also rose to the height of genius and virtue."
THE POCAHONTAS OF LEGEND
Bolling Hall — the symbol of family prominence in England, prominence which ended abruptly when Tristram Bolling gave up the home.
St. George's Church, Gravesend, England, site of Pocahontas’ burial in 1616.
Above - Bolling Hall as it looks today.

Left - the original tower, home of the Bolling family for 172 years.
Eustace Rolfe B. 1530 - Grandfather of John Rolfe

John Rolfe of Heacham 1562-1594

John Rolfe 1585-1622 - Married Pocahontas 1595-1617

Thomas Rolfe - Married Jane Poythress

Robert Bolling 1646-1709 - Married Jane Rolfe, Daughter of Thomas Rolfe in 1675

Colonel John Boiling 1676-1729 - Married Mary Kennon

Major John Boiling 1700-1759 - Married Elizabeth Lewis and then Elizabeth Blair

Benjamin Boiling I 1734-1832 - Married Patsy Phelps and then Charity Larrimore

Benjamin Boiling II 1754-1819 - Married Sarah "Tabitha" Hancock

Isaac Boiling 1790-1850 - Married Mary Coletrane 1791-1839

Page Boling 1818-1906 - Married Mary Padgett

Isaac Andrew Jackson Bolen 1842-1929 - Married Rachel Goad and then Elizabeth Edwards 1851-1917

David Luther Bolen 1872-1942 - Married Arminta Moore 1887-1954

Luther Washington Bolen 1908-1968 - Married Virginia Fay Ballard 1908-1978

Luther Milton Bolen 1933- - Married Beverly Eicher 1937-
The Rolfe Family of Norfolk
(CONDENSED TABLE)

Eustace Rolfe

John of Heacham 1562-1594

- Eustace 1585-1586
- John 1585-1622
  - [Henry]
  - Edward 1591 or 1592?

- Elizbeth Washington ?
  - Thomas ?
    - Jane mar. Jane Poythress 1613 - ?
    - Jane mar. Col. Robert Bolling
      - John Bolling 1576-1729
        - John 1700-1757
        - Thomas 1735-1804
        - Girdleston Rolfe d. 1798?
          - (Owner of Pocahontas' earrings)

- Jane adpted by her father's third or fourth cousin Anthony

(Said to have been adopted by her father's third or fourth cousin Anthony)
THE BOLLING LINE

Early Dates Approximate

Tristram 1175/1240

Robert 1210/1270 Named property "Bollingsheath"

William 1245/1320 Called "Lord of the Manor of Bolling"

Robert 1285/1350 Build Bolling Hall which still stands

Robert 1325/1398 Benefactor of Bradford Church

John 1365/1408

Robert 1405/1487

Tristram 1438/1502 Lived at "Chellow"

Edward 1480/1543

Tristram 1510/1561

Edward 1540/1592

Robert 1575/1639 Married Anne Clark - Moved to London.
Children - Tristram, Edward, Ellen, Beatrix

John 1610/1648 Married Mary Carrie
Children - Edward, Thomas, Anne.

Robert 1646/1709 Wife 1) Jane Rolfe
2) Anne Stith Emigrated to America at age 14. Prosperous landowner.
Only one child by first wife, who was the granddaughter of Pocahontas.
ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The family got its name from a location in England called Bolling, near Bradford. The word "Bolling" is of Saxon origin, from "boll" meaning "round hill" and "ing" which is the plural of the Saxon word for "son."

Prince John of England succeeded King Richard to the throne in 1199.

Just before John's succession there was in his service an individual named Tristram, who lived in Yorkshire. As a reward for his service, Tristram received a portion of John's property. The land at Bolling, Tristram's home, was part of this land, and he started calling himself Tristram de Bolling. This is how the name got started.
Robert Bolling was the founder of the Bolling family in Virginia, where he became a wealthy landowner and an active participant in the political affairs of the Colony. By his own account, he arrived from England "Ye 2nd day of October, 1660; and in Ye yeare 73 married Jane, the dau. of Thomas Rolfe, gent by whom he hath one son, John Bolling." Jane, granddaughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, died in 1676. Bolling then married Anne Stith, who bore him several children. He died at "Kippax," his estate near Petersburg, in Prince George County.

Major John Bolling, the only son of Robert Bolling and Jane Rolfe, lived and died at "Cobb's," on the Appomattox, below Petersburg. Major Bolling served in the House of Burgesses, then meeting at the Capitol in Williamsburg, from 1710 until his death. A noted contemporary of Bolling, William Byrd II of Westover, remarked that the Major enjoyed "all the profits of an immense trade with his countrymen, and of one still greater with the Indian."

Mary Kennon Bolling (c. 1678-1742) attributed to Charles Bridges
Daughter of Richard Kennon of "Conjuror's Neck," Chesterfield County, she became the wife of John Bolling, Sr. in 1697. One of their six children, Jane, married Colonel Richard Randolph and later became the grandmother of John Randolph of Roanoke.
Robert 1646-1709/w m1675 Jane Rolfe--His father was John #360
  John 1676-1729/Mary Kennon--See Family Group #370
  Jane (?)/James Clack
  Balam (?)
  2/w m1681 Anne Stith
Robert 1682-1749/ml1706 Anne Cocke
  --See Family Group #490
Stith 1686-1727/Mrs. Elizabeth (Rogers)
  Hartwell--See Family Group #650
  Edward b1687/-/-Slaughter
  Anne b1690/-/-Wynne
Drury 1695-1726/Elizabeth Merriwether--See Family Group #170
  Thomas b1697, d1734-1764
  Agnes 1700-1762/Richard Kennon

John 1676-1729/ml1697 Mary Kennon--His father was Robert #480
  John 1700-1757/Lewis & Blair--See Family Group #380
  Jane 1703-1766/ml1720 Col. Richard Randolph
  Elizabeth b1709/Dr. William Gay
  Mary b1711/Col. John Fleming
  Martha 1713-1749/ml1727 Thomas Eldridge Jr.
  Anne 1718-<1800/James Murray
JOHN BOLLING, JR. (1700-1757) attributed to Charles Bridges

John Bolling, Jr. was the only son of John and Mary Kennon Bolling. He inherited “the gay spirit of his father, without his taste for commerce.” The young Bolling nevertheless accumulated extensive holdings in what was then a wilderness country, and was able to indulge his propensities for “fine horses, hounds, hunting, fishing, bowling, feasting and dancing;” yet he “doted on his wife and children.” John Bolling, Jr. sat in the General Assembly for nearly thirty years, was head of the Chesterfield County militia and presided over the county courts. He married first Elizabeth Lewis, who died without issue. He later took Elizabeth Blair as his second wife.

ELIZABETH BLAIR BOLLING (1709-1775) attributed to Charles Bridges

Daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair and niece of Reverend James Blair, founder and first president of the College of William and Mary, Elizabeth Blair became the second wife of John Bolling, Jr. in 1723. Nineteen children were born of this union, of whom but eight survived their father.

THOMAS BOLLING (1735-1804) by John Durand

The child of John and Elizabeth Blair Bolling, Thomas was born at “Varina” in Henrico County. He attended the College of William and Mary about 1752, studied law under Robt Carter Nicholas and later served as magistrate of Henrico County. He married his first cousin Elizabeth Gay, and they had ten children.
ELIZABETH GAY BOLLING (1737-1813) by John Durand
Elizabeth Gay Bolling was the daughter of Dr. William Gay and his wife, Elizabeth Bolling Gay. Elizabeth and her husband, Thomas, were of quite different temperaments, according to one of their descendants, for, while Elizabeth always traveled in state, Thomas drove about in a "single-seated, single-horse chair."

COLONEL WILLIAM BOLLING (1777-1845) by William James Hubard
William Bolling inherited "Cobbs" from his father and he established there the first institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in America. (His brothers and sister, John, Thomas and Mary, as well as his son, William and daughter, Mary, were deaf-mutes.) He served in the War of 1812 and was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1813-1814. Colonel William married Mary Randolph of "Curles Neck."

MARY RANDOLPH BOLLING (1774-1863) by William James Hubard
Mary Randolph Bolling was the daughter of Richard Randolph, Jr., and Anne M Randolph. Her husband, Col. William Bolling, was a second cousin.
380. John 1700-1757/1/w Elizabeth Lewis--His father was
John #370
2/w m1728 Elizabeth Blair (only wife per source 118)
Metoaka or Meotaka "Meta" b1729/James Sullivan
Elizabeth b1731--William's twin
William 1731-1776/Amelia Randolph--See Family
Group #830
Jared b1732--See Family Group #310
Martha b1733/Richard Deal (?)
Benjamin 1734-1832/Patsy Phelps or Felts & Charity
Larrimore--See Family Group #110
Dorothea b1734--Benjamin's twin
abcd Thomas 1735-1804/mc1755 Elizabeth Gay--See Family
Group #700
abcd John W. 1737-1797/Mary Jefferson--See
Family Group #390
abcd Robert 1738-1775/m1763 Mary Burton--See Family
Group #510
Jane b1740/William Hopkins
Rodney 1742-1778/Elizabeth Anderson--See Family
Group #570
abcd Mary 1744-1761/m1761 Richard Bland Jr.
Rolfe b1744--twin of Mary
ade Edward 1746-1770 d unmarried
Sarah died young
abcd Sarah 1748->1757/John Tazewell
Archibald b1730--died young
abcd Archibald 1749-1829/Cary, Randolph, Byrd, & Clark
--See Family Group #50
Anne died young
abcd Anne "Annie" 1752->1757/m>1769 William Dandridge
Powhatan b1754
James b1756--May be #270

Edward named his siblings in his 1769 will.
Children mentioned in Source 118
Children mentioned in Source 219
John named his children in his 1749 will and 1757 codical
Robert named his siblings who survived his father, except
infants, in his "Memoirs"--Source 75
Fh 380 John Boiling 1700-1757 married Elizabeth Blair in 1728 in Chesterfield or Gloucester County, Virginia. Their large family, all born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, included: Metoaka born 1729, Archibald born 1730, Elizabath born 1731, William born 1731, Jared born 1732, Martha born 1733, Benjamin born 1734, Dorthey born 1734, Thomas born 1735, John born 1737, Robert born 1738, Jane born 1740, Rodney born 1742, Mary born 1744, Rolfe born 1744, Edward born 1746, Sarah born 1746, Anne born 1752, Powhatan born 1754, and James born 1756. (30) Martha Boiling, daughter of Major John Boiling, married Richard Deal. (249) Major John Boiling 1700-1757 married first Elizabeth Blair. His father was Col. John Boiling. He was a member of the House of Burgess. They had: Sarah, Mary, John, William, Jared, James, Powhatan, Benjamin, Rodney, Rolfe, Edward, Col. Robert, Archibald, and Thomas. All were descendants of Pocahontas. His second wife was Elizabeth Lewis. (45) Major John Boiling 1700-1757 was the son of Colonel John Boiling (1676-1729) and Mary Kennon (1679-1711). Major John Boiling married first Elizabeth Lewis and second Elizabeth Blair, daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair. (64) Elizabeth Blair was the daughter of Col. Archibald and Mary (Wilson) Blair. (?) By Elizabeth Blair they had the following sons: William born 1731; Jared born 1732; Benjamin 1734-1832; Thomas 1735-1804; John 1737-1797; Robert 1738-1777; Rodney 1742-1778; Rolfe born 1744; Edward 1746-1770; Archibald 1749-1829; Powhatan born 1754 and James born 1756. (64) John Bolling Jr. of Henrico County, Virginia, had 1732 land transaction in Brunswick and Goochland Counties, Virginia. (41) John Bolling of Henrico, County, Virginia had a land transaction in Goochland County, Virginia in 1733. (7) In 1734, Goochland County, Virginia, John Bolling of Henrico County, Gentleman, deeded to Thomas Bolling (480g) of St. James Parish, Goochland County, Virginia for love and affection, 400 acres on the south side of the James River above the Seven Islands. (7) John Bolling was born 1700 the son of John and Mary (Kennon) Bolling. He married first Elizabeth Lewis daughter of John Lewis of Gloucester. She died soon without issue. John married second 1728 Elizabeth Blair the daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair. John Bolling married 1728 Elizabeth Blair (1707-1775). She was the daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Archer) Blair. (7) (142) He had by her many children, some of whom died in their infancy; those who survived him were: Thomas born 1735, John born 1737, Robert (writer of memoirs) born 1738, Mary born 1744, Edward 1746-1779, Archibald 2nd son of that name born 1749, Sarah 2nd daughter of that name born 1748, Anne 2nd daughter of that name born 1752. He died at Cobbs 1757 and was buried near his father and mother. (75) John Bolling had a will dated 1749. In it he named, in addition to his wife, sons Thomas, John, Robert, Edward, and daughters Mary and Sarah. In 1757 he added a codical naming a son Archibald and a daughter Annie. Also a nephew Bolling Eldridge. The codical was witnessed, among others, by Alexander Bolling. The codical was recorded in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Elizabeth, widow of John Bolling, is said to have married second Richard Bland and third Mr. Yates. (7) John Boling (Major) 1700-1757 married 1728 Elizabeth Blair daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair. They had 21 children. One of these was Benjamin (104) John Bolling had a will dated 1749 in Chesterfield County, Virginia. (35) John Bolling, Gent, had a will dated 1749 and codicil dated 1757. He died two days later in
1757. Both the will and codicil were recorded a month later in 1757. Both the will and the
codicil stated that John Bolling was a resident of Dale Parish, Chesterfield County, Virginia.
Executors of the will were Peter Randolph and Thomas Bolling. The will proved by William
Kennon and John Gilliam Jr. was witness. Thomas Fleming and John Banister Jr. were
witnesses on the codicil. Dale Parish was organized in the year 1732 from a tract of land on
the south side of the James River. (7) Col. John Bolling was surity on a will of John Reade
probated 1739 Henrico County, Virginia. Mary Reade, orphan of John Reade, in 1753 made
choice of Col. John Bolling as her guardian. Col. John Bolling (1700-1757), guardian of
Mary Reade, was related by marriage. John Bolling's first wife, Elizabeth Lewis, was a
granddaughter of Mildred Reade. (7) John Bolling, Gent, lived in Dale Parish of Chesterfield
County, Virginia. Where the James and Appromattox River meet, there was the land known
as John Bollings inspection and adjoining that was the plantation where John Bolling,
Gentleman, lived. Chesterfield and Prince George Counties are on opposite sides of the
Appromattox River. (7) John Bolling had a daughter Jane born 1740 who married William
Hopkins. (180) John Bolling, Jr. was a Justice of the Peace, 1726, Henrico County, Virginia.
(7) John Bolling was replaced as a vestryman at Curl's Church, Henrico Parish, 1743 because
he had moved out of the Parish. (218) John Bolling, son of Major John and Mary (Kennon)
Bolling, married Elizabeth Blair the daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair. They had a son John
Bolling of "Chestnut Grove." (250) John Bolling born 1700 married second 1728 Elizabeth
Blair. (219) Major John Bolling was born 1700. He married 1728 Elizabeth Blair, daughter
of Col. Archibald Blair and niece of Dr. James Blair, one of the founders of William and Mary
college and its first President. They had seven children that made it to majority, Thomas
(Fh700), John (Fh390), Robert (Fh510), Mary born 1744 who married Richard Bland of
"Jordans," Sarah born 1748 who married John Tazewell of Williamsburg, Archibald (FH50)
and Ann born 1752 who married William Dandridge. (313) Col. John Bolling Born in 1700,
grandson of Robert Bolling emigrant, was county-lieutenant of Chesterfield, justice of the
peace and for 30 years member of the House of Burgesses. He married Elizabeth, the
daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair. Between 1740-51 John Bolling entered 20,000 acres of land
in the present counties of Amherst, Buckingham, Appomattox and Campbell for himself and
his sons. Bolling's creek in Amherst, south of Lynchburg was named for him. (369) Col. John
Bolling of Cobb's in Chesterfield County, Virginia, died 1757. (381) John Bolling in 1746
instituted a suit against the estate of William Hopkins in Henrico County, Virginia. (386)
John Bolling, Junior, married Elizabeth Blair. Col. John Bolling's will, of 1749, mentions
legacies to his daughters Mary and Sarah left by their aunt Whiting's will. Anne Bolling,
daughter of John Bolling, married William Dandridge who was born 1750. (387) John
Bolling was the son of John Bolling by his second marriage to Mary Kennon. Col. John
Bolling 1700-1757, Goochland County, Virginia, married 1728 Elizabeth Blair who was born
1708 the daughter of Archibald Blair (1660-1735) and Mary Wilson (1675-1741). They had
a son William Bolling born about 1731. (391) John and Elizabeth Bolling had children:
Thomas born 1735, John, Robert born 1738, Mary, Sarah, Edward, Archibald; Anne and
others that died young. (314) John Bolling, Gent, had land 1741 in Goochland County,
historical highway marker which reads "Cobbs Hall. The home and burial place of John Bolling, the only great grandson of Pocahontas and John Rolfe." Turn right toward the river at the marker on an unpaved road for .2 mile to a dead end, then turn right and about 100 yards ahead you will see the walled Bolling-Robertson Burying Ground and the Beckwith residence. Nothing else remains of the old Cobbs surroundings except the view of the river which is extensive and beautiful especially in Fall and Winter when the trees have shed their leaves.

THE BOLLING-ROBERTSON BURYING GROUND AT COBBS

The Family Burying Ground adjacent to the old Bolling homeplace was used for six generations from John Bolling (3) in 1729 through Jane and Rebecca Robertson (8) in 1802 and 1803. When Cobbs was sold by William Bolling in 1827, he reserved a half acre "for all time" for the family graveyard and built a brick wall to protect the family graves. At least 38 members of the Bolling, Robertson and Murray families were buried in it. During the occupation by Federal troops in 1864 all of the tombstones except one, that of Elizabeth Robertson Biscoe (7), were destroyed as was the brick wall around them. Why out of so many this one was spared is a mystery.

The existing restoration of the cemetery covering a smaller area was accomplished by Wyndham Robertson (7), 1803-1888, 27th Governor of Virginia and son of William and Elizabeth Bolling Robertson. He renewed rights to the Burying Ground from the Bermuda Ochre Co., then owners of the Cobbs property, and in 1884 surrounded it with a square sandstone wall measuring 20 feet inside, 18 inches thick, and four feet high and with no openings. The wall remains intact.

Wyndham Robertson (7) directed that he be buried in this lot and that a monument be erected commemorating the burial there and in memory of John Bolling (3) great grandson of Rolfe and Pocahontas, of his parents William and Elizabeth Bolling (6) Robertson, and in his own memory. A massive granite monument was erected after his death in 1888 with the following inscription which continues to be fully legible:
Virginia, on the south side of the James River, below Solomons Creek. A painted portrait of John Bolling Jr. 1700-1757 and a portrait of his wife Elizabeth Blair Bolling 1709-1775 are in the Muscarelle Museum of Art on the Campus of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia. (7) (418) (Also see source 118 and 398)

Around this Stone Lie the Remains of
COL. JNO. BOLLING of "COBBS,"
Great-Grand-Son of
ROLFE and POCAHONTAS
B. 1676, — D. 1729
He was prominent in his day. Represented his County (Chesterfield) in House of Burgesses, and was long
"Lieutenant," an office of great dignity and importance.
Being the only great-grand-child of Pocahontas, he is the
ancestor of all who derive their lineage from her.
Also Lie Here Unmarked,
The remains of a large number of her descendants, whose
tombs save one that of Elizabeth, eldest grand-daughter,
were destroyed during the occupancy of "Cobbs" by the
Federal Troops in 1864.
Among Those Buried Here Were
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
B. 1750 — D. 1829.
Member of Council of State.
His Wife
ELIZABETH BOLLING,
and their youngest son,
WYNDHAM ROBERTSON,
B. 1803 — D. 1888.
Sometime Governor of Virginia.
And by whose direction this monument is erected.
The originator of the inscription chose to refer to
Chesterfield County because he realized few readers would
know that in John Bolling's (3) lifetime Cobbs and the area
that became Chesterfield were then a part of Henrico County.
John Bolling was a Major in the militia and probably often
called Colonel but it was his father Robert (2) and his son
John, Jr. (4) who were County Lieutenants with the rank of
Colonel. "Elizabeth, eldest grand-daughter," was Elizabeth
Robertson Biscoe (7), the eldest daughter of William and
Elizabeth Bolling Robertson (6) and a sister of Wyndham
Robertson (7).
The ladies of the Petersburg Fort Henry Chapter of
the National Society of the Daughters of America Antiquities
took an active interest in the Burying Ground for many years
and provided the care needed to keep it in order. However,
recently the weeds have grown high and the hallowed ground
is badly in need of the tender care it so richly deserves.
SEE PREVIOUS two PAGES FOR DESCRIPTION
Col. John Bolling 1676-1729 married Mary Kennon. (45)(104) John Bolling born 1676 married 1697 Mary Kennon. (219) Major John Bolling of "Cobbs" on the Appomattox River, son of Col. Robert and Jane (Rolfe) Bolling, married 1697 Mary Kennon the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Worsham) Kennon. (250) His father was Col. Robert Bolling. John and Mary Bolling had children: Jane, Mary, and Major John Bolling 1700-1757. All were descendants of Pocahontas. (45) John Bolling (Major) of "Cobbs" was married to Mary Kennon. She was named in a will dated and proved 1678 in Henrico County, Virginia. (47) John Bolling of Charles City County, Virginia was grantee of 100 acres of land in Henrico County, Virginia 1697. (123)(7) John Bolling of Charles City County, Virginia bought land "Varina", Henrico County, Virginia 1697. He did not inherit the land from his mother Jane Rolfe. John Bolling bought the land at "Varina" not because it was the site of government for the new county of Henrico. John Bolling's land adjoined the glebe land of the church. (7) Col. John Bolling's first Cobbs plantation was located on the north side of the James River. The second Cobbs, which he owned at his death, was located near the old church that was built by Thomas Jefferson. Neither location was the same as the Cobbs of John Bolling, Gent, on the Appomattox River. (7) John Bolling held a county office 1699 in Henrico County, Virginia. John Bolling received land grants 1701, 1702, 1705, 1714, 1717, 1718, 1721, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, and 1728 in Henrico County, Virginia. John Bolling was a Justice of the Peace 1702 and 1714 and a member of the House of Burgesses 1714, 1726, and 1729 in Henrico County, Virginia. He was called Capt. John Bowing in 1705. John Bolling Jr. of Henrico County, Virginia, was Justice of the Peace in 1726 and 1729. (38)(41) John Bolling was appointed Sheriff of Henrico County, Virginia 1706 and 1707.
FAMILY GROUPS

390. John W. 1737-1797/m1761 Mary Jefferson--His father was John #380
John b1762/Mary Kennon--See Family Group #420
Thomas b1764
Jane b1765
Ann b1767/m1784 Howell Lewis
Martha b1769/m1794 Field Archer
Edward 1772-1835/Dorothea Dandridge "Dolly"
Payne--See Family Group #210
Archibald 1774-1829/m1801 Catharine Payne--See Family
Group #60
Robert b1776/m1800 Jane Payne--See Family Group #540
Mary Jefferson b1779/m1797 Edward Archer
6. Son

395. John mc1740/Lilly Mc-----
Reece 1742-1780/Louisa Smith--See Family Group
#468

400. John b1756/Mrs. Ann (Huston) Hoge
James b1792
Margaret b1794
John b1796
Mary Ann 1798-1874/m1815 George Meek
William b1800
Jane b1803
Matilda

405. John m1773/Mary "Millie" Ballard
Joel c1774-1835/Gaines & Cloverdale--See Family
Group #353

406. John bc-1777-dc1851/Meeka ------
James F.bc1808-dc1885/Elizabeth Cate
Mary Elizabeth bc1810-1881-unmarried
Hester c1812->1860/Jonathan Bandy
Nancy c1815-<1850-unmarried
John Parham c1820-1883/1/w Mary Cate, 
2/w Ellen Elizabeth Key

407. John bc1780/Lucille Randolph--His father was Benjamin #120
Sallie
Mattie
Mary Ann
Nancy-never married
Elizabeth "Louisa"/John Boling-her cousin
Bettie/Solomon Latham
Randolph bc1800/Jane Graves
John
Benjamin
Jesse/1/w Sarah Hobbs 2/w Dovinda Anderson
Neal
Westwood d1863
John William Bolling, son of John Bolling, was born 1737 in Prince George County, Virginia. In 1760 in Goochland County, Virginia he married Mary Jefferson. John Bolling, " Chestnut Grove", Chesterfield County, Virginia (a descendant of Pocahontas married Mary Jefferson (sister of President Thomas Jefferson). (21) Mary Jefferson, older sister of Thomas Jefferson, married 1760 John Bolling of Goochland County, Virginia. (214) They had the following children: John born 1762, Thomas born 1764, Jane born 1765, Ann born 1767, Martha born 1769, Edward born 1772, Archibald born 1774, Robert born 1776 and Mary Jefferson born 1779. (30)(61)(63) John Bolling had daughter Mary Jefferson Bolling who married Edward Archer 1797 Chesterfield County, Virginia, Witnessed by Archibald Bolling Jr. John Bolling had daughter Martha Bolling who married Field Archer 1794 Chesterfield County, Virginia. (131) John Bolling is listed as head of household 1783 in Chesterfield County, Virginia. (43) John Bolling 1737-1797 married Martha (sic) Jefferson, sister of Thomas Jefferson. John Bolling's father was Major John Bolling. They had children: John, Edward, Archibald, and Robert. All were descendants of Pocahontas. (45) John Bolling (1737-1797) and Mary Jefferson had six sons. (64) John Bolling was born 1737 the son of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Bolling. He married Miss Jefferson, daughter of that Jefferson who, with Mr. Fry, made a map of Virginia. She was the sister of the late President of the U.S. (75) John William Bowling and Mary Jefferson were married 1760. They had a daughter Nancy who married John Sizemore. (100) John Bolling married about 1761 Mary Jefferson, the second daughter of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. Their six oldest children were: John born 1762, Thomas born 1764, Jane born 1765, Ann born 1767, Martha born 1769 and Edward born 1772. (135)(7) John Bolling was of "Chestnut Hill". John and Mary (Jefferson) Bolling had a total of 11 children. Many of the children bear the same names as the children of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Bolling. (7) They had a daughter Ann who married Howel Lewis 1780 in Goochland County, Virginia. (7) John Bolling was born 1737 at "Cobbs", Chesterfield County, Virginia the son of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Bolling. He married 1760 Mary Jefferson the daughter of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. They had children: John, Thomas, Jane, Ann, Martha, Edward, Mary Jefferson, Robert and Archibald. The children were born 1762 to about 1778 at "Chestnut Grove" Goochland County, Virginia. (204) John Bolling lived first in Goochland County, Virginia where he was assessed with 1800 acres of land in the land-tax book 1783. He was a member of the house of Burgesses of that county for 1766, 1767, and 1768. They afterward moved to "Chestnut Grove" plantation, Chesterfield County, Virginia. He was a member of the House of Delegates of Chesterfield County, Virginia in 1778 and later years. John Bolling served as paymaster in the Chesterfield County, Virginia, militia. Reference, Virginia Historical Society and Virginia State Library, Council Journal of October 25, 1776. John Bolling died 1792 at "Chestnut Grove", Chesterfield County, Virginia. (94) John Bolling was born 1737 the son of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Bolling. (219)
Benjamin Boling was a male child born 1734 in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, to John (Fh380) and Elizabeth (Blair) Boling. (30) Benjamin Boling was born 1734 in Henrico, Virginia. (31) Benjamin Boling 1736-1832 married first Holly Phelps. His father was Major John Boling. He had children: Delaney born 1764, Benjamin born 1764, Levi, Jeremiah, Hannah, John and William. All are descendants of Pocahontas. Benjamin Boling second wife was Charity Larrimore. (45) Benjamin Boling (1734-1832) was the son of Major John Boling and Elizabeth Blair. He married first Patsy Phelps and second Charity Larrimore. He had seven sons. The descendants of Benjamin spelled their name Bolin. (64) Benjamin Boling’s first wife died 1767 giving birth to daughter Elizabeth. (249) Benjamin Boling born 1734, married Pattie Felts. He moved from Virginia to North Carolina before 1750: afterward to Tennessee and then to eastern Kentucky. He had sons John Jesse and William who came to the Red Bird section of Clay County, Kentucky. Benjamin Boling died 1832. (104) Benjamin Boling came to Wise County, Virginia from Wilkes County, North Carolina about 1790. He settled on the Guest River not far from the present Esserville. After a while Benjamin and his wife returned to North Carolina. But still dissatisfied with North Carolina they returned to Virginia bringing with him his wife, his son, Jeremiah and his daughter-in-law, Sallie Ward. They made their second settlement on the “Pound Fork” of the Big Sandy. Benjamin Boling lived to be 98 years old, and the rude stone marking his final resting place bears the simple inscription “B. Boling 1734-1832”. (185) Benjamin Boling was born 1734. He married first Patsy Felts and second Charity Larrimore. (180) Benjamin Bolin may have had a brother James. Benjamin Bowling served with James Bowling in the militia of Granville County, North Carolina, in the French Indian War. Also they both bought land in Orange County, North Carolina. Benjamin Bolin lived in many locations i.e. North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. (7)(77)(85) Benjamin Boling is on the 1790 tax list of Wilkes County, North Carolina. (117) Benjamin Bolin was in Randolph County, North Carolina in 1809 in household 301 with 1101-1100-00. Another entry has 1001-1000-00. (9) (Pershaps his son Benjamin Fh120) Benjamin Bolin was on the 1810 Tax List of Russell County, Virginia. Also on that list was Jeremiah Bolin (Fh325) and two William Bolins. (7) Benjamin Bolin was on the 1810 tax list of Russell County, Virginia. (380) Benjamin Boling is the 1820 Census of Russell County, Virginia, on page 132a. Also in that Census was Jeremiah Boling (Fh325). (348) Benjamin Boling some believe was born in Goochland County, Virginia and some say Albemarle. Benjamin Boling first appears in public records in Granville County, North Carolina where he was a soldier in the French Indian War. He was next in Orange County, North Carolina. He also appears in Wilkes and Randolph County, North Carolina. There is a Revolutionary War service record in North Carolina that evidently belongs to him. From North Carolina he went to Hawkins County, Tennessee to live near his daughters Hannah and Elizabeth. Next he went to Anderson County, Tennessee to be near one of his sons. Then he went to Russell County, Virginia (that part now Lee County, Virginia) to be near his son Jeremiah (Fh325). The dates of his birth and death are taken from his gravestone in Flat Gap cemetery, Russell County, Virginia, now Wise County, Virginia. (7) Possible children with his second wife, Charity Larrimore, include: Levi born 1768 later to Hawkins County, Tennessee, Charity, Jeremiah (Fh325), Bannette born about 1782, Justice (Fh460), and Isaac born about 1786. Maybe Joel, David, Robert and Isma. (149) Benjamin Boling was born 1734 Henrico County, Virginia, as a twin to Dorothy Boling, the children of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Boling.
FAMILY GROUPS

110. Benjamin 1734-1832/1/w ml1753 Patsy "Pattie" or Mary "Molly" Phelps--His father was John #380
   Benjamin 1754-1819/Sarah Tabitha Hancock--See Family Group #120
   John b1755/56-to Clay Co. Ky
   James b1756/Sarah "Sally" Blevens--See Family Group #270--May be son of #380
   Jesse 1758-1841-To Clay Co., Ky/Polly Green & Mary Pennington--See Family Group #350
   William b1755-To Clay Co. Ky
   Barnett
   Hannah bc1766/Solomon Osborne
   Delaney 1764-c1853/1/w Hannah Noland 2/w Elizabeth McDaniel
   Elizabeth 1767-1819/Brittain Williams Jr. 2/w Charity Larrimore
   Robert
   Jeremiah 1782-1852/70/Sallie Ward--See Family Group #325
   Justice(?)/ml1784 Pattie Baker--See Family Group #460
   Isaac bc1786
   Levi b1788
   Charity (?)
   Barnette (?) bc1782

120. Benjamin 1754-1819/mc1775 Sarah T. "Sally" or "Tabitha" Hancock--His father was Benjamin #110
   Benjamin 1776-1839/Prudence Callicoat--See Family Group #125
   Dicie/Martin Cagle
   Gardner b N.C.-Never married
   Isaac 1790-1850/Mary Coltrane--See Family Group #254
   John b1780/Lucille Randolph--See Family Group #407
   Mark b1796 moved to Indiana
   Mitchell--Lived in N.C., Va, & Ky
   Sallie/Benjamin Franklin Page
   Talithe/Sam Graves--moved to Indiana
   William b1801/Sallie Burchfield--To Ky, then Ind.
   Rhoda--Never married
Benjamin Bolling was born 1754 in Albemarle County, Virginia. His parents were Benjamin Bolling Sr. (Fh120) and Mary Phelps or Peels. Benjamin Bolling Jr. married Sarah "Sally" Hancock. They had children: Benjamin born 1776, Spotsylvania County, Virginia; Dicie; Gardner; Isaac, John born about 1780, Virginia; Mitchell; Sallie; Talithea, Mark born 1796, North Carolina; and William born 1801 in Virginia. The children were born in Virginia and North Carolina. Benjamin Bolling died about 1819 in Clay County, Kentucky. (32)(53) Benjamin Bolling was born 1754 in Albemarle County, Virginia, that part that in 1761 became Amherst County, Virginia. (249) Benjamin Bolling married Sally T. Hancock. They had a son Benjamin born 1776 in North Carolina. (7) Benjamin Bolling married about 1775 Sarah Hancock in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. (249) Benjamin Bolling was born 1746 in Virginia. He served the cause of independence as a soldier in the Revolution. For his service he was given a land grant in Randolph County, North Carolina, and lived there for many years. He was a farmer and a minister of the Baptist Church. His wife was Sally Hancock, also a native of Virginia. They had a son Isaac Bolling who was born 1780 in Randolph County, North Carolina, and who married Mary Coltrane. Benjamin Bolling died at his home in Randolph County, North Carolina in 1840. (229) Benjamin Bolling was born 1754 in eastern Virginia, the son of Benjamin and Patsy (Phelps) Bolling (Fh120). About 1772 he married Sally T. "Tabitha" Hancock (1754-1819). They had children: Sallie, Talitha, Dicie, Rhoda, John (Fh407), Mark, Isaac who had six daughters and six sons and many descendants, William, Mitchell, and Gardner. Benjamin Bolling acquired 400 acres of land in Randolph County, North Carolina in 1784 and spent the rest of his life there. (173) Benjamin Bolan was in Randolph County, North Carolina in 1800 in household 301 with 11101-11001-00. Another entry has 10010-00100-00. (9) Benjamin Bolling died 1815 Clay County, Kentucky. (249) Benjamin Bowling Jr. (1754-1819) was the son of Benjamin and Patsy (Phelps) Bowling (Fh120). Benjamin married about 1776 Sally Tabitha Hancock. They had children: Benjamin born 1776 in Virginia who married Prudence Callicoat (Fh125); John who married Lucille Randolph (Fh407); Sarah "Sally" who married Benjamin F. Page, Dickey who married Martin Cagle, Isaac who married Coltrane (Fh254); Betsy; Susan who married Aaron Robinson; Talitha who married Sam Graves; Mark to Indiana; William to Kentucky; Mitchell to Kentucky, Gardner unmarried, and Rhoda unmarried. (320) Benjamin Bowling and wife, Sarah "Sallie" Hancock, had ten children, six sons and four daughters—this information came from old letters from his descendants. The name of all these children the writer had not been able to obtain. The following have been identified: John, Benjamin (III) born 1776, Sallie who married Benjamin Page, Dickey who married Mr. Cagle, Isaac who married Mary Coltrane, Betsy and ? Susan Bolling who married Aaron Robinson. It is thought by researchers that Benjamin and Sallie (Hancock) Bolling had two other sons, namely: William and Isham. No proof. (253) Benjamin Bowling (age 20) a resident of Spotsylvania County, Virginia; a shoemaker, who was born in Prince William County, Virginia, signed as a noncommissioned officer or private at the Albemarle Courthouse about 1781. (343) Benjamin Bolling was born 1746. He married Sallie Hancock. (362)
254. Isaac 1790-1850/Mary Coltrane or Coletrane (1791-1839)--His father was Benjamin #120

Sarah b1809
Hannah 1810-1847/Jubal Henley
Benjamin 1812-1904/Caroline Mitchell
David 1814-1880
Tilitha 1816-1904/Abner Dean
Page 1818-1906/m Mary A. Padgett or Padget
Nina or Niney 1821/Chester O'Neal
Louisa b1823/Thomas Cook
Martha 1826-1902/Jesse Morris
William B. 1827-1862/3/Rebecca Morris
John 1829-1864
Daniel b1831/Betty Estes
Sally (?)
ISAAC BOLIN

Fm254 Isaac Bowling was the son Benjamin and Sarah "Sally" (Hancock) Bowling. He married Mary Coltrane. (33) Isaac Bowling was born 1780 in Randolph County, North Carolina the son of Benjamin and Sally (Hancock) Bowling. For four years he lived in Carroll County, Virginia but otherwise his life was devoted to farming in Randolph County, North Carolina. He married Mary Coltrane (1790-1839). They had a son William B. Bolen born 1827 in Randolph County, North Carolina. William spelled his name Bolen as did his son David Winton Bolen. Isaac Bolen died while visiting the State of Indiana in 1850. (229) Son William B. Bolen always spelled his name Bolen. William B. Bolen married Rebecca Morris. They lived in Carroll County, Virginia. (362) Isaac Bolen was the son of Benjamin and Sally T. "Tabitha" (Hancock) Bowling (Fn120). He went to Virginia and married Mary Coltrane. He remained in Virginia and reared a family of six daughters and six sons. (173) Isaac Bowling was the son of Benjamin and Sally Tabitha (Hancock) Bowling (Fn120). Isaac Bowling married Mary Coltrane the daughter of David Coltrane. Isaac Bowling lived in Virginia. Isaac had children: David; Page; William; John; Daniel; Hannah; Sally; Tilitha; Martha; Louise; and Nina. (220) Isaac Bowling was the son of Benjamin and Sarah "Sally" (Hancock) Bowling. He married Mary, daughter of David Coltrane. Isaac and Mary (Coltrane) Bowling remained in Virginia, until six children were born, returned to North Carolina and stayed there until six more were born, went back to Carroll County, Virginia. Isaac and Mary had six sons: Benjamin, David; Page; William; John; Daniel; and perhaps others. Isaac later went to Clay County, Indiana, where he died. (253) Isaac and Mary (Coltrane) Bowling had a son Page Bowling who married Mary A. Badgett. (405) Isaac Bolen was born about 1787. He was of Ecanton, Chowan County, North Carolina. He married Mary Coltrane (1781-1838) of Grayson County, Virginia, the daughter of David and Hannah (Thornburgh) Coltrane. Isaac and Mary Bolen had children all born in Ecanton, Chowan, North Carolina; Sarah born 1803; Hannah 1810-1847 who married Jucal Henley, Benjamin 1812-1864 who married Caroline Mitchell; David 1814-1880; Talitha 1816-1854 who married Regner Dean; Page 1815-1876 who married Mary Padsel; Nina born 1821 who married Chester O'Neal; Louise born 1823 who married Thomas Cock, Martha (1825-1825) who married Jesse Morris, William 1837-1863 who married Rebecca Morris, John 1839-1854, and Daniel born 1841 who married Betty Estes. (443) Son William B. Bolen married sometime before 1860 Rebecca Morris. (562)

William B. served in the Civil War. He enlisted 6/1/1861 in Carroll County Va. I was present through Feb 1862; reenlisted in April of 1862. He died of disease in Taxawell County on 6/12/1862. 
DAVID COLTRANE

David Coltrane was born May 8, 1762 in North Carolina to William and Rachel (Worthington) Coltrane (family records). In the early 1780's he married Hannah Thornburg (born Jan. 2, 1763), daughter of Edward Thornburg. They lived in Randolph County and can be found there in the 1790 census.

David was forty-six when he moved in 1808 to Grayson County and all eleven of his children were born before he came. The four older children had married and left home before he moved, so they did not come with him. David was prosperous for his day and came with money enough to buy some of the best land in the county. He bought first from William Chalfant 200 acres of the old Shockley grant (Grayson, D.B. 2-465), and thereafter added to it 145 acres from Samuel and Gainor Pierce (deed unrecorded), and 68 acres from John Green (Grayson, D.B. 3-326). He later bought two more farms, including the old Tom Ogle place (Grayson, D.B. 5-314) and 178 acres from Isaac Edwards (Grayson, D.B. 6-453). When he died July 12, 1834, he owned 731 acres, including two mills.

David took very little interest in the neighborhood. His judgment was respected for he was often called on to appraise estates and handle other community business. He died July 12, 1834 and is buried in Hillsville in the North End Cemetery. His stone was once easily legible, but is now difficult to read. His widow, Hannah, lived on until Jan. 21, 1852.

David's will (Grayson, W.B. 1-349) is not a model of clarity, but it does essentially verify the traditional list of children: (1) William Coltrane, born Dec. 5, 1783, did not come to Carroll; he predeceased his father, for David's will contains a bequest for William's heirs. (2) Amelia Coltrane, born June 30, 1785, is said to have married John White. She is not mentioned in the will. (3) Penninah Coltrane, born Feb. 8, 1787, married James Elder. She and her sister Martha were devised a tract of land by Dave and both sisters were living in Randolph County, N.C. when they sold their inheritance in 1840. (4) Martha Coltrane, born Dec. 13, 1789, married Richard Elder. (5) Mary Coltrane, born Feb. 1, 1791, died May 6, 1839, married Isaac Bolen. They came here with David Coltrane, went back to North Carolina and she appears to have returned to the county in the 1830's with her children. (6) Hannah Coltrane, born June 25, 1794, married William White. They had six children before Hannah died in the 1830's. Her husband William then married her sister, Nancy Coltrane sometime before 1850. (7) Rachel Coltrane, born Sep. 20, 1796, was afflicted. She lived into the 1870's, residing with William White and Thomas Ogle. (8) Ann Coltrane, born Dec. 7, 1797, is not mentioned in David's will and may have predeceased him. (9) Nancy Coltrane, born Dec. 7, 1798, had four sons born out of wedlock: Ira B., Morgan, Clark and Branson. All were capable, courageous men, particularly Ira B. Coltrane who was probably the leading man of his day in the county. (10) Benoni Coltrane, born June 27, 1803, is not mentioned in David's will. (11) Emily Coltrane, born Apr. 16, 1807, may also have predeceased her father; she may also have had surviving children for David's will refers to the heirs of my "daugh-

CARROLL 1765-1815
Page Boling 1818-1906 was the son of Isaac and Mary Coltrane February 1, 1791 - May 6, 1839. Page married Mary Pagett April 1, 1838 in Stokes County North Carolina which was formed from Surrey County North Carolina in 1789. Page served in the 4th Virginia Reserve, Company D. Their children were:

- Rachel H. Born 1839
- Louisa Born 1841
- Isaac A.J. Born March 4, 1842
- Martha A. Born 1846
- Amanda Lee Born 1847
- Lucinda Born 1849
- Enos E. Born 1862

John Alderman of Hillsville, Virginia says he remembers Enos very well. He said he was about 5'5" tall and bore a marked facial resemblance to "Judge" David Winton Bolen who was 6'4" and his cousin.
ISAAC A.J. BOLEN

MARY EDWARDS
Isaac Andrew Jackson Bolen - Born March 4, 1850 - Died August 12, 1924. His obituary on the next page is a pretty accurate description of his life with the exception of the omission of his first wife, Rachel Goad, whose parents were Reuben and Celestia Goad. Isaac A.J., age 27, married Rachel, age 26 on November 25, 1869. On May 6, 1870 Rachel gave birth to a girl which they named Cenia E. The vital statistics indicated she was not stillborn. Cenia E. disappeared in the records and the obituary. On March 14, 1871 Isaac A.J. married Mary E. Edwards. He was 29 and she was 18. Her parents were James A. and Mary Edwards. A.J.'s occupation was listed as farmer, which was the prevailing occupation of the time.
Obituary

I. A. J. Bolen
Isaac Andrew Jackson Bolen, son of James and Mary Paulett Bolen, was born in Carroll County, Virginia, on the 4th day of March 1842, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Harryman, in the same vicinity on the 12th of August 1924 making his entire pilgrimage on earth 82 years 6 months and 8 days.

He received a good rudimentary education in the "Old Field Schools" of his time; but before he had reached his twentieth birth day he had volunteered for military service, and was mustered into the Confederate army where he spent the next four years of his youth ful manhood in gallant service for the lost cause. He was Oddly Sergeant for his Company of which the late Giles B. Martin was Captain; and his regiment was the 64th Va. infantry.

Early in the year 1863 his command was transferred from Virginia to the Western Department where it remained until the end came. In the western region young Bolen participated in the great battles of Chickamauga, Albequerque, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Resaca and Franklin, as well as many minor engagements, and was three times wounded in battle. It was proverbially true and well known to all of his command Sergeant Bolen was ever and always at his post of duty regardless of the surrounding perils. A few of the last months of the war he spent in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Returning to his home in 1865, he remained in the home of his parents until March 14th, 1871 when he was happily married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Edwards, with whom he lived in wedded bliss for nearly half a century, and to which union thirteen children were born three of these children and the good wife preceded him to the better land by several years.

Starting in the race of life at the close of the Civil war with no capital but his sterling honesty and industry he provided a good home for his large family for whom he bountifully provided food, raiment and education.

About the year 1870 he united with the M. E. Church, South, at Mountain Plains and remained a loyal and consistent member to the day of his death.

As a citizen he was honest and upright, as neighbor he was courteous, obliging and ever ready to lend a helping hand. As a christian he believed in and followed the teachings of the Divine Master and was liberal and charitable in all his views and actions.

He remained in comparative good health up to a recent period, but disease had crept on him and he received an injury from a fall which resulted in a complication of troubles from which he never recovered. He received treatment at the Martin Memorial Hospital, Mt. Airy, N. C, and was greatly pleased with his sojourn there; and came home feeling better; but his days were numbered and well he knew it. His hours were in order and he was ready to go. Death had no terror for him. To him death was the door that opened to let him into the higher and better life where trees of life forever bloom and bear their fruit. Yea where a majority of the comrades and friends of his life had already gone.

Earnestly but composedly and calmly he talked and made ready for his exit out of this life into the next.

His interment on the 14th was by the side of his wife in the Hill Vass Cemetery where in the presence of a very large audience a beautiful funeral service was held by his pastor, Rev. A. H. Jentry. The floral offerings were many exquisite and beautiful. The children who survive their father are, D. L. Bolen, Mt. Hope, W. Va., R. L. Bolen, Leasville, N. C., L. J. Bolen, Truett, Ky., R. P. Bolen, Bluefield, W. Va., Mrs. Laura Edwards, Mrs. Kansas Higgins, Mrs. Carrie Harryman, Mrs. Mattie Alderman, Mrs. Delia W. Va., and Mrs. Ida Hull, Coalwood, W. Va., all of whom have taken honorable and useful positions in society.

"To die is gazing on some silent shore,
Where billows never break nor tempests roar.
Ere we feel the friendly stroke in'er"
ISAAC ANDREW JACKSON BOLEN
M November 25, 1869
M March 14, 1871
1st RACHEL GOAD
1st MARY ELIZABETH EDWARDS
B March 4, 1850
PB Carroll Co., Va.
D August 12, 1924
PD Carroll Co., Va.
B Mary 23, 1851
PB Carrol Co., Va.
D April 23, 1917
PD Carrol Co., Va.

1. CENIA E. BOLEN - Born May 6, 1870

2. DAVID LUTHER BOLEN
B March 12, 1872
PB Carroll Co., Va.
M April 6, 1898 - Arminta (Minnie) Moore
D March 3, 1942
PD Mt. Hope, W. Va. - Sand Branch Cemetery

3. CURCHWELL (CHURCHWELL) L. BOLEN
B October 11, 1873
PB Carroll Co., Va.
M
D November 11, 1938
PD Carroll Co., Va.

4. JOHN WILLIAM BOLEN
B September 5, 1875
PB Carroll Co., Va.
M
D July 28, 1876 - Independence Cemetery

5. THOMAS JEFFERSON (JEFF) BOLEN
B September 5, 1875
PB Carroll Co., Va.
M
D February 16, 1944
PD

6. ROBERT PRICE BOLEN
B June 3, 1877
PB Carroll Co., Va.
M December 23, 1902 - HENRITTA HARMAN
D October 1, 1949
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Mother's Name</th>
<th>Father's Name</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Julia Arkansas (Arkansas - Kansas) Bolen</td>
<td>May 5, 1885</td>
<td>Carroll Co., Va.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Higgens</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Cora F. Bolen</td>
<td>June 16, 1888</td>
<td>Carroll Co., Va.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Harryman</td>
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<td>Martha E. (Mattie) Bolen</td>
<td>March 14-17, 1890</td>
<td>Carroll Co., Va.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alderman</td>
<td></td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Edward L. Bolen</td>
<td>June 4, 1892</td>
<td>Carroll Co., Va.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 10, 1897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Della M. Bolen</td>
<td>July 13, 1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING THE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,
TRANSLATED OUT OF
The Original Tongues,
AND WITH
THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED;
WITH
A HISTORY AND FACSIMILE OF THE ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.
THE TEXT CONFORMABLE TO THE OXFORD AND THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S STANDARD EDITIONS.

PHILADELPHIA:
A. J. HOLMAN & CO.
No. 1222 Arch Street.
1888.
Births

J. B. Bolen born
Mary 23 1854

D. L. Bolen
C. E. Bolen
L. L. Bolen and J. H. Bolen
B. P. Bolen
Henry A. Bolen
Luella J. Bolen
John C. Bolen
July 1st, Bolen
"Lona" J. Bolen
Martha E. Bolen
Edward E. Bolen
Edna W. Bolen

Born March 27, 1872
Born November 7, 1875
Born June 5, 1876
Born July 31, 1877
December the 18th, 1881
January the 18th, 1883
Birchway the 18th, 1893

Born June 4, 1892
July 13th, 1894.
Deaths

Lucy E. Bolen
Edward L. Bolen
Mary Ann Bolen
Mary & Bolen
Isaac & J. Bolen

Died July 25, 1923
Died May 10th, 1922
Died Feb. 27, 1905
Died April 27, 1917
Died Aug. 12, 1924

Robert Orice Bolen

Died Oct. 1, 1949
CERTIFICATE AS TO RECORD OF MARRIAGE

This is to certify that the "RECORD OF MARRIAGES" of Carroll County, Virginia, shows that the following named:

ISAAC A. J. BOLEN .................................................., and MARY E. EDWARDS ..........................................................

Born ........................................... County .................. CARROLL ........................................... County ................................

were married in Carroll County, Virginia, on the 14th day of MARCH 1871 giving their ages as 29 and 19 respectively at the time of their marriage as shown by the marriage record in Carroll County Circuit Court Clerk's Office in Book No. 1, Page 27, Line 24.

Given under my hand this 17th day of FEBRUARY, 19. 89.

[Signature]

Circuit Court, Carroll County, Virginia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street House No.</th>
<th>Dwelling No.</th>
<th>Family No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Relation to head of family</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Month of Birth</th>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Single, M, W, D</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Single, M, W, D</th>
<th>Mother of # child living</th>
<th>Place of Birth of Father</th>
<th>Place of Birth of Mother</th>
<th>Year of Immigration</th>
<th># yrs in U.S.</th>
<th>Naturalization</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-1 / pf-8</td>
<td>3030</td>
<td></td>
<td>Isacc A. Rolen</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert P.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm, Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kansas J.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cary</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Martha E.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Della M.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LUTHER BOLEN, CHURCHWELL BOLEN, JEFFERSON BOLEN, ROBERT BOLEN, MRS. KATHLEEN EDWARDS, MRS. IDA V. HAMILTON, MRS. ARKANSAL HIGGINS, MRS. CONNIE HARRICKMAN, MRS. KATTIE ALDERMAN, MRS. ELIZABETH MITCHELL, MISS PAULINE SCHUYLER, THE ONLY CHILD OF MY DAUGHTER MARY DECEASED.

IT IS MY DESIRE THAT ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE BE SOLD AND THE PROCEEDS DIVIDED AS ABOVE STATED. ANY OF THE HEIRS WHO MAY CAUSE OR MAKE ANY TROUBLE OVER THE SETTLEMENT OF THIS ESTATE MUST BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST OF THE SAME.

IT IS ALSO MY DESIRE THAT MY SON ROBERT AND MRS. R. G. WILKINSON, BE, OR ACT AS EXECUTORS OF MY ESTATE.

His
I. A. J. X BOLIN, (seal).

WITNESS.

MILDRED E. HORTON,
JOHN P. HILL.


TESTE:

[Signature]
DEPUTY CLERK.
**ISAAC A. J. PERSONAL EFFECTS**

**AFTE W HIS DEATH**

An inventory and appraisement of the personal effects of Isaac A. J. Holm, deceased, made on the 6th day of August, 1922.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Appraised</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oat stack</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 hay stack</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New calf</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1 Bu Measure</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log chain</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oar</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain sive</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 gal jar</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 forks</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ax</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallett</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rake</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spade</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon bed rods</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickle</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovel</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoehovel plow &amp; coal</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe digger</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal clock</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumes</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large stand</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstead</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap tick</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather tick &amp; feathers</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 pillows</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow cases</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterspin</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow cases</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinnerware</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilts</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Clocks</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appraised Value**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Appraised</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 pictures frames</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lamps</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 small table</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bureau &amp; book case</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 trunk</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr window curtail</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 looks</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 stage</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 chains</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 churn</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr shoe clamps</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr wood cords</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shot gun</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hand saw</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 squares</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 drawing knives</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 augers</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rake</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 screw driver &amp; 1/2 growth</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 claw hammer</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shoe hammer rat trap &amp; rule</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bushel mace</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 skillets</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 iron last &amp; stuff</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 razor</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oil can</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pipe</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile trap</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sa le</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shee</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shovel</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 gal can</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pint</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 cans filled</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 stove &amp; fixtures</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

294.10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 lb. jar</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 crocks</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 elk gosh jug</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket &amp; dipper</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 dinner pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 brass kettle</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coffee mill</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lucast</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mirror</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 med. coat, after day &amp; $5.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 telephone &amp; stock</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 side saddle</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 time certificate</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on same</td>
<td>$133.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liberty bond</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Dep C Ba. of C</td>
<td>$295.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wagon sheet</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 box old iron &amp;</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apple basket</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lantern</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1132.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Joan P. Good  
Matthew Appraisers  
James F. Nelson  

I hereby return xxx the foregoing appraisement  
as a correct inventory of the personal estate of  
I. A. Eolen deceased  

R. G. Hindman & R. A. Eolen  
Executors  

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE  
Sept. 16, 1924.  

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll County:  

Dear Sir:  

I have examined the foregoing appraisement and inventory,  
and find it to be in proper form, and now return it to you to be  
recorded, as required by law.  

R. E. Hopkins, Commissioner of Accounts  

The foregoing appraisement makes and inventory of the estate of I. A.  
Eolen deceased received in office and filed on the day above  
and with the statement of examination of the Commissioner of Accounts thereto affixed  
was submitted to record.  

[Signature]  
5/14/26
The foregoing statement of Settlement of R. C. Wilkes and R. P. Bolen, Executors of the estate of L. A. J. Bolen, deceased, received in office with the Certificate of the Commissioner of Accounts thereto annexed, and filed in office for more than thirty days, and there being no exceptions the same was admitted to record.

**TESTE:**

Virginia: In Carroll County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, June 15th, 1885.

The foregoing statement of Settlement of R. C. Wilkes and R. P. Bolen, Executors of the estate of L. A. J. Bolen, deceased, received in office with the Certificate of the

Commissioner of Accounts thereto annexed, and filed in office for more than thirty days, and there being no exceptions the same was admitted to record.

**TESTE:**

Nancy J. Stockner, Nee Rippy,
Guardian of Rufus G. Rippy

in account with
Rufus G. Rippy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921 April 14th</td>
<td>To amount received from Admx. of Henry R. Rippy</td>
<td>$2473.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Gov't $13.00 per month for 12 months</td>
<td>$153.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expense for Board maintenance</td>
<td>$472.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921 Int.</td>
<td>$525.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recd. of Government $10.00 per month for 12 months</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expense of Board maintenance</td>
<td>$472.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest to 1924</td>
<td>$525.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Gov't $110.00 per month and $50.00 for three months</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By amount for Board and maintenance for 12 mo. $15.00 per month</td>
<td>$180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Int. to April 14th, 1925</td>
<td>$575.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To amt. red. from Gov't. 12 mo. at $20.00</td>
<td>$540.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By board and maintenance at $20.00 per month for 12 months</td>
<td>$255.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off Taxes erroneously paid in year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922 and not recovered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>said W. D. Tompkins, Comr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commissions to Guardian on fund and accumulations $5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$525.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing statement is a complete settlement of the account of Nancy J. Stockner, née Rippy, as Guardian of Rufus G. Rippy, and the same had been posted at the front door of the Court House as the law requires.

Said Guardian has produced proper vouchers for all of her disbursements.

Given under my hand this the 22nd day of July 1925.

J. L. Tompkins,
Asst. Commissioner of Accounts.
Colonel James M. Ray of the 60th North Carolina wrote that after the encounter at Columbia, the Confederates delayed instead of pursuing the retreating Federals, giving them time to regroup and entrench at Franklin. The Confederates intended to push the Yankees into the Big Harpeth River. Hood's troops advanced across open plains to their slaughter. Six Southern generals were killed and six others wounded at Franklin. Thirteen regimental commanders were killed and 32 wounded. Franklin was counted by some as a Confederate victory, but almost 7,000 of the 18,000 to 20,000 Confederates engaged were killed or severely wounded. The Federals were forced to retire to Nashville, but at the terrible Confederate cost of one-third of Hood's total force. Federal losses at Franklin were 189 killed, 1033 wounded, and 1104 captured, for a total loss of 2326.

Calvin Livesay wrote that the 63rd and its Brigade were detailed to guard the wagon train while the battle of Franklin raged. He wrote in 1913, "I knew there was severe fighting going on, for I had never heard such cannonading." Livesay was on the battlefield on the following day and saw the vast numbers of dead and "was able to step from one to the other without touching the ground." "This was one of Hood's rash moves, not caring how many men he sacrificed. He was a born general, but inhumanly heartless when it came to the battlefield," according to Livesay.

Federal General Jacob D. Cox, in his memoir, noted that Palmer's Brigade, which included the 63rd, was brought up to reinforce Bate's Division at Murfreesboro on the evening of December 6. The 63rd and Palmer's Brigade were with General Nathan Bedford Forrest's command in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, fought on December 7, 1864. The 63rd lost at least one killed, three wounded and seven taken prisoner, but its casualties were probably much greater. Captain Clark wrote his last known war-time letter to Martha in January 1865 from the Clayton Hospital Mess at Columbus, Georgia. He noted that he had been wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, a slight wound in the wrist: "I was so exposed coming out of Tenn. that it became very sore... Many men have lost their toes & some their entire feet."

Samuel Robinson's account of the regiment's activities in Tennessee were noted in a letter to his wife, Lydia Jane, dated January 15, 1865, from Tupelo. This very compelling letter is presented below, nearly in its entirety.

...We have been marching and fighting all of the time on the 30 day of November we had the hardest little fight that has been during this campaign but we was too hard for them. we drove them out of their works but our loss was heavy. It is reported to be thirty eight hundred killed and wounded and I havn't any doubt but it is true for I want over the battle field the next morning and it was the turriblest sight that my eye ever beheld. the men lay...
plied and crossed upon each other where our men charged
them. I think that we had about 3 to the yankeys one killed. this
fight took place at franklin Tennessee and we run them on to
Nashville where we skirmished with them several days when
our Brigade was ordered to murfresborough. we reached there
on the 6 day of December and in the 7 we had a fight there with
the yankeys but they was too many for us, we had several killed
and wounded our colonel was shot through the arme and was
left in the hands of the enemy. they was one of my Co. [Company I(2)]
that was left there but I dont know whether he was
killed or captured and we fell back some three or four miles and
took apposition so as to keep them from reinforcing at Nashville
and on the 15 and 16 was a big fight on the night of the 16
Jeneral hood commenced retreating from Nashville with a
heavy loss and we have retreated some too hundred miles
through the wet and cold mud half leg deep and a great many of
the men was entirely barfotted and almost naked. the men
marched over the frozen ground till their feet was worn out till
they could be tracked by the blood and some of them there feet
was frosted and swollen till they bursted till they could not
stand on there feet now this is what I saw my self and our
Brigade left back with Jeneral Forrest Caveraly to Brng up and
cover they retreat which left us in danger of being captured at
any time but we got out safe or the most of them. we had to
stop and fight them most every day. on the 25 of the month
which was Christmas day we pased through the town that is
called pulaski! and we crossed the river and the caveraly aim to
burn the bridge but the yankess run up and drove our men away
about 10 o'clock they overvaken us and we form a line of battle
and they came up and we let loose a volley at they which turned
them and we charged after them and captured several horses
all one brass pees of artillery and that given them a sear till was
not pestered with them any more till we reached Tennessee
Rier and we crossed over where we joined the rest of the army,
or what got out. they was at least one third of the men left in
Tenn killed wounded and captured. so I will stop writing for this
time. I am truly thankful that I am spared while they has so
many hundred yeas thughsands killed by and round me and I
have yet escaped.

By December 10, 1864, the 63rd was commanded by Lieutenant Colo­
nel Connally H. Lynch (Colonel French had been taken prisoner at Mur­
freesboro), in Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades, now consolidated under
the command of Colonel Joseph B. Palmer. The Brigade was part of Major
General Edward Johnson's Division, Stephen D. Lee's Army Corps.
Isaac Andrew Jackson Bolton
Co I, 63 Va. Inf. C.S.A.

B. 63
(Confederate)
Va.

Age 20 years.

Remarks:

This record subsequently become Company C, 63d Infantry, Virginia Volunteers.

By order of the organization named above, appears on Company Muster-in Roll.

Appears on Company Muster-in Roll dated May 15, 1861.


Payroll 99.

Payroll 101.

Payroll 106.

Payroll 113.

Payroll 121.

Payroll 129.

Payroll 136.

Payroll 143.

Payroll 151.

Payroll 158.

Payroll 165.

Payroll 172.

Payroll 179.

Payroll 186.

Payroll 194.
### Company Muster Roll

**Name:** Isaac J. Balley  
**Company:** (2d) Co. I, 63 Reg't Virginia Inf.  
**Rank:** 1st Sgt.  
**Muster Roll:** Appears on  

#### 63 Virginia Inf. Roll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Present or Absent</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 1863</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Enlisted:** May 15, 1862  
**Where:** Capt. J. H. Hampton  
**By whom:**             
**Period:** 3 yrs.  
**Last paid:** To what time: July 1, 1863

---

**Remarks:**

- The 63rd (also known as Hickman’s) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized May 24, 1862, with ten companies. Company B existed Company (2d) Co. I, 63 Reg't Virginia Inf., and was disbanded January 1863. Company I was formed by transfer from other companies of the regiment.  

**Book mark:** J. B. Hyatt (6/12)
Roll of Prisoners of War

Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War who arrived at Military Prison, Louisville, Ky., during the five days ending Jan. 5, 1865.

Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War received at Camp Chase, Ohio, from Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11, 1865.

Where captured: Stone River, Tenn.
When captured: Dec. 7, 1864.
Remarks:...

Where captured: Stone River, Tenn.
When captured: Dec. 7, 1864.
Remarks:...

Where captured: Stone River, Tenn.
When captured: Dec. 7, 1864.
Remarks:...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF DEAD</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>DATE OF BIRTH</th>
<th>PLACE OF BIRTH</th>
<th>DATE OF DEATH</th>
<th>PARENTS, HUSB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaac A. Bolten</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Mar. 4, 1892</td>
<td>Carroll Co., Va.</td>
<td>Aug 12,1924</td>
<td>Page, Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. Bolten</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>May 23, 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 22,1917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Bolten</td>
<td>6m</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1875</td>
<td>Carroll Co., Va.</td>
<td>July 25,1876</td>
<td>Isaac A. J ohn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward L. Bolten</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June 4, 1892</td>
<td></td>
<td>May 10,1877</td>
<td>Isaac A. J ohn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enos C. Bolten</td>
<td></td>
<td>1862</td>
<td></td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Page, Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andie O. Bolten</td>
<td></td>
<td>1859</td>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Bolten</td>
<td></td>
<td>1883</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoda M. Bolten</td>
<td></td>
<td>1887</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Directions to Independence Cemetery:

It is located next to the Independence Missions.

(1) Can be seen from 77 - near the overpass before the Highway 77B to Fancy Gap exit
(2) Right on 775
(3) Right on 702 (Country Junction Store)
The cemetery is on the left.

Page Bolen is buried in an unmarked grave across the highway from Jesse Bolen's house just west of its intersection with 77 - the first 7...
David Luther Bolen - March 12, 1872-March 3, 1942. My grandfather was a carpenter by trade, although he served as chief of police in Mount Hope, W. Virginia and ran a saloon about the same time, which was around 1910.

The Charleston Mail, dated Thursday, March 24, 1910 bore the banner headline "Finest Town in Fayette Wiped Out."

The article stated in part: "Conflagration early today destroys Mt. Hope. Only three or four out of between 200 and 300 houses are left—loss several hundred thousand dollars—State called on for tents and rations for the 2,500 persons who are now rendered homeless. No one was killed but a few people were injured. The fire began in the business district and swept over the entire town. Defying all efforts to stay its progress. Mt. Hope had a water works and a fire department but neither was adequate to deal with the flames."

"Mt. Hope was an incorporated town on the Loop Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad about 14 miles from Thurmond (which was a booming railroad town at the time) and the same distance from Fayetteville. It had several churches, a bank, a graded school, electric light plant, water works, and a number of business houses of various kinds. It was an important and prosperous mining town.

A later report says the store of the Sugar Tree Coal Company was the only one saved. The Bank of Mount Hope saved its papers and is doing business in the office of the New River Company at MacDonald."
The above fire destroyed the saloon that my grandfather ran, and soon after there was plenty of work for a carpenter in rebuilding the town. He was last employed by the Mount Hope Lumber Company.

My grandfather, according to some, was a stern disciplinarian with his children, although I don't ever remember him that way. (Probably just with his children, not his grandchildren.)

His wife, Arminta "Minnie" Moore, I remember as a loving grandmother who always had a full cookie jar. I would catch crawfish in holes in their front lawn and I remember walking to the outhouse through the backyard which also served as the chicken pen. My grandmother had a problem in her later years with a type of nervous disorder. You could hear her coming down the hall with a cup of coffee and the saucer under it would be rattling.

A cousin told me recently that grandma Bolen had told her that she had heard the family was descended from Pocahontas.

Another relative told me that Grandpaw Bolen owned one of the first touring cars in Mount Hope and that it was really a nice one. He didn't know what model it was.

Anyway, as his obituary stated, he was one of the pioneer residents of Mount Hope, arriving there in 1898 from Carroll County Virginia. He married his wife Arminta soon after arriving.
DAVID LUTHER BOLEN

M       April 6, 1898       Arminta (Minnie) Moore
B       March 12, 1872
PB      Carroll County, VA
D       March 3, 1942
PD      Oak Hill, WV
BURIAL  Sand Branch, WV

1. William Woolsl^ Bolen
   B       February 26, 1899
   PB      Raleigh County, WV
   M       July 8, 1918 - Elva Rachel Brown
   D       September 22, 1976
   PD      Raleigh County, WV

2. Myrtle Marie Bolen
   B       June 22, 1902
   PB      Fayette County, WV
   M       November 17, 1920 - Lake Ballard
   D       June 6, 1984
   PD      Oak Hill, WV

3. Cornelius Howard Bolen
   B       May 10, 1905
   PB      Fayette County, WV
   M       December 21, 1928 - Daphna Hedrick
   D       September 3, 1983
   PD      Wheeling, WV
4. Lawrence Jefferson Bolen
   B January 26, 1908
   PB Fayette County, WV
   D February 16, 1908

5. Luther Washington "Monk" Bolen
   B January 26, 1908
   PB Fayette County, WV
   M May 10, 1930 - Virginia Fay Ballard
   D February 11, 1968
   PD Fayette County, WV

6. Elizabeth Susan "Sue" Bolen
   B January 14, 1913
   PB Fayette County, WV
   M May 30, 1931 - Mason "Mase" Walker
   D November 14, 1953
   PD Fayette County, WV

7. Seymour Franklin Bolen
   B December 12, 1914
   PB Fayette County, WV
   D February 15, 1915
8. Robert "Bob" Enos Bolen
   B      May 31, 1916
   PB     Fayette County, WV
   M      September 15, 1939 - Opal Irene Brown
   D      January 16, 1945
   PD     Fayette County, WV

9. Arthur Michael "Mike" Bolen
   B      May 30, 1918
   PB     Fayette County, WV
   M      June 15, 1940 - Doris Kathryn Lawton
   D      August 3, 1980
   PD     Fayette County, WV
Boilermaker

School Tomorrow
## Officers of the Revolution

### Twelve Virginia Counties

**Colonels**
- John Hopkins
- George Payne
- Tolley Parrish
- Robert Lewis

**Majors**
- Richard Bibb
- John Curd, Jr.
- John Guerrant

**Captains**
- Edmund Curd
- Josiah Leak
- Edward Duke
- Elisha Leak
- William George
- Nathaniel Massie
- Thomas Hatcher
- William Miller
- Tandy Holman
- Samuel Richardson

**Lieutenants**
- Richard Allen
- Thomas Miller
- James Allen
- James Overstreet
- John Blackwell
- Sherwood Parrish
- William Cole
- Josias Payne, Jr.
- Stephen Ellis
- Anderson Peers
- James George, Jr.
- John Perkins
- John Herndon
- Charles Price
- Peter Johnson
- Meredith Price
- Walter Johnson
- Nathaniel Payne
- Joseph Lewis
- Edward Redford

**Ensigns**
- Richard Allen
- Major Hancock
- James Allen
- Hezekiah Hanley
- John Blackwell
- Thomas Harding
- William Cole
- Nathaniel Harris
- Stephen Ellis
- Matthew Lacy
- James George, Jr.
- Nicholas Lewis
- John Herndon
- Thomas Massie
- Peter Johnson
- William McCaul
- Walter Johnson
- Lewis Robards
- Joseph Lewis
- Edward Redford
- Josiah Woodson

### Hanover

**Captains**
- Thomas Nelson
- John Winston
- Robert Bolling
- John Price
- Thomas Doswell
- John Harris
- Edward Bullock
- Nicholas Hammer
- Frank Coleman
- John Thompson

[434]
Boils, David, E.
Boils, John, E.
Boils, William (Boyles) 15 CL.
Boisstone, Jesse, 1 Va. State Reg.
Boin, Reuben, Tenn. pensioner, E.
Boing, James (Bowen) 7 CL.
Boing, Sterling, E.
Boins, Jacob, E.
Boinard, John, Surgeon in 1779-80, E.
Boisseau, John, Tenn. pensioner, E.
Boisan, Jesse (Bowling) 2 CL.
Boian, John (Bolden) 11 and 15 CL, E.
Bolden, John, 7 CL, 11 CL, and 11 and 15 CL.
Bolden, Richard, E.
Bolden, William (Bowling) 2 Va. State Reg.
Boldin, John (Bolden) 7 CL.
Boldin, William (Bowden) 2 Va. State Reg.
Bolding, William (Bowling) 2 Va. State Reg.
Boldin, Wood, Lieut., E.
Bolain, John (Bolden) 7 CL.
Bolen, John, Tenn. pensioner, E.
Bolene, Adam, Hardy, 67, mpl.
Bolene, Adam, Hardy Co. pensioner, E.
Boles, James (Bolles) 5 and 9 CL.
Boles, John (Bolles) 5 CL.
Boles, Peter (Bolles) 2 Va. State Reg.
Boles, William (Bolles) 3 CL.
Boles, William, 4 CL.
Boley, Peter, 4 CL.
Bolley, Presley, Capt., 1 Light Dragoons.
Bolley, Priestley, Bedford pensioner, E.
Bolin, Edward, Pvt., WD.
Bolin, Joseph (Bolling) Corp., 2 Va. Brigade and 3 CL.
Bolin, Robert (Bolling) 3 and 4 CL.
Bolin, John (Bowlard) 8 CL.
Boling, Bolling, Pvt., WD.
Bolling, Citus, E.
Bolling, Edmund (Bolling) 3 CL.
Boiling, Jesse (Bowling) 2 CL. Of Orange, E.
Boiling, James, 7 CL, also Bowling.
Boiling, Jesse (Bowling) 2 CL. Of Orange, E.
Boling, John (Bolling) 7 CL.
Bollin, Robert (Bolling) 3 and 4 CL.
Bolling, Thomas (Bowling, Thornberry) 1 Va. State Reg.
Bolling, Thomas (Bolling) Sgr., 1 Va. State Reg.
Bolling, Thornberry (Bolling) 2 Va. State Reg. Of Orange, E.
Boling, William, of Orange, E.
Boling, Winn, WD.
Boling, John, of Berkeley, E.
Bollan, Daniel, Ip.
Bollar, John, Captain, Botetourt Mill, oath Apr. 8, 1779.
Bollen, Edmund (Boling) 3 CL.
Bollen, Philip, E.
Bollen, Thomas, Sgt., 1 Va. State Reg.
Bollen, William (Boling) 14 CL.
Bollenger, Larkin, Capt. Todd's Co., drew clothing at Falls of the Ohio.
Bollenhouse, John (Bollenhouse) 1 Light Dragoons.
Bolles, Hewes (Bolls) 1 CL.
Bollin, Thomas (Bollen) 1 Va. State Reg.
Bolling, Edmund (Boling) 3 CL.
Bolling, Jeremiah, mss. WD, abil.
Bolling, Jesse (Boling) 2 CL.
Bolling, John, 7 CL. Of Amherst, E.
Bolling, Joseph, Corp., 2 Va. Brigade, 3 and 4 CL, and 3 and 7 CL.
Bolling, Richard, E.
Bolling, Robert, Captain, of Hanover; volunteered in 1778 in a troop of 100 cavalry under Capt. Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown; disbanded in Philadelphia with thanks of Congress; in 1780 raised a troop south of the James, was at the fall of Petersburg and went into North Carolina.
Bolling, Robert, 1st Lieut. of the Manley Galley. Was Lieut. on the Peace and Plenty in 1776.
Bolling, Robert, Captain, served from Hanover, dmr.
Bolling, Robert, Lieut., Amelia Mill, oath June 22, 1780.
Bolling, Robert, Captain, Dinwiddie, 75, mpl.
Bolling, Robert, awarded 2666 acres as a Lieut.
Bolling, Robert, of Petersburg, E.
Bolling, Thomas, Major, Chesterfield Mill, oath Jan. 4, 1777.
Bolling, Thomas, Captain, Mil., 1776.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolling, Thomas</td>
<td>Capt. Bolling's</td>
<td>Troop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolling, Thomas</td>
<td>Ensign Capt. Ed-</td>
<td>Edmund Curd's Mil.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolling, Willi-</td>
<td>am (Bowling)</td>
<td>2 Va. State Reg.</td>
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<td>Bolling, Winn</td>
<td>Art</td>
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<td>Bolling, Wm (Bouldin)</td>
<td>Lieut.</td>
<td>14 CL</td>
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<td>Bollinger, Jms</td>
<td>Capt. Todd's Co.</td>
<td>drew clothing at Falls of</td>
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<td>Bollinger, John</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bollinger, Sam'l</td>
<td>clothing 1779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bollington, Jhn</td>
<td>1 Light Dragoons</td>
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<td>Bollinger, Sam'l</td>
<td>Ballenger</td>
<td>Sgt., 3 CL</td>
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<td>Bullock, Obedia</td>
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<td>Bollow, Thurs</td>
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<td>Boll, Hews</td>
<td>1 CL</td>
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<td>Bole, William</td>
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<td>4 CL</td>
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<td>Bolton, Daniel</td>
<td>Corp.</td>
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<td>Boltinghouse, Jhn</td>
<td>Joseph, Pinfhs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolton, Richard</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolton, Thomas</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<td>(Bolten) 7 CL</td>
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<td>Boman, Charles</td>
<td>Pints</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boman, John</td>
<td>Patrick 75, mpl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boman, Samuel</td>
<td>(Bowman) 2 CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boman, William</td>
<td>(Bowman) 2 CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonnart, William</td>
<td>(Bumbury) Ensign,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bombay, William</td>
<td>3 CL</td>
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<td>Bomen, Samuel</td>
<td>(Bowmen) 2 CL</td>
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<td>Boney, Edward</td>
<td>Pvt., WD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, William</td>
<td>2 CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, ---</td>
<td>of Buckingham</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, George</td>
<td>6 CL</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Fane</td>
<td>Capt. Mil. 1780-81</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6 CL</td>
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<td>Pvt., WD</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Light Dragoons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Nathaniel</td>
<td>(Nich) 1 CL</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, Nicholas</td>
<td>11 CL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, Richard</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, Robert</td>
<td>Atmorer, E.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, William</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>died June 20, 1819, mpl.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Wright</td>
<td>Sgt. Bedford, 74,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Wright</td>
<td>recd. money for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Bond, Wright</td>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Alexander</td>
<td>Inf., invalid pen-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, John</td>
<td>of King William,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Nathan</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, Lewis</td>
<td>(Bennett)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, William</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Captain in 1777,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Troop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Matthew</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Bond, Richard</td>
<td>Sgt. 2 CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, William</td>
<td>Bath 74, mpl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Jacob</td>
<td>Lewis Co. pensioner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Lewis</td>
<td>Pitts., Lewis Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond, Peter</td>
<td>Indian Spy, Lewis</td>
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**Bibliography:**

Bonnie, Thomas, 1 L. Light Dragons.

Boniface, William, Sgr., 13 CL.

Bonna, Lewis, 8 CL, E.

Bonnell, James, Sgt., 9 CL.

Bonewell, Michael, Ensign, Accomac, qualified 1777. (Also Bonewell.)

Bond, George (Bond) 1 CL, also 10 CL.

Bonewell, Reuben, Inf., nbll.

Bond, John, of King William, E.

Bonewell, Thomas, Sailing Master State Navy, ms. WD.

Bonewell, Reuben, Inf., nbll.

Bond, Jeremia, Capt. Bolling's Troop.

Bonner, John, 6 CL, E.

Bonnet, Jacob, Lewis Co. pensioner, E.

Bonnet, Peter, Indian Spy, Lewis, 70, mpl.
Viva Divis Colonial Soldiers Rockafuck

Thomas Theoer (?), Sr.; Patrick Mitchell; Richard Hudson; Thomas Parram; John West; Henry Mitchell, Jr.; Daniel Mallone; Samuel Taten; George Crooke; John Gillum, Jr.; Henry Reed; Thomas Burge; William Frost; Edward Parram; William Mallone; Daniel Hance; William Raines; William Raines; Thomas Willingham; John Hill, Jr.; George Spell; John Woodlief, Jr.; John Lasenby; Thompson Staple; William Coleman; Batt Crowder; John Oliver; Ralph Cowey; John Tucker; John Clarke; Henry Ally, Jr.

Charles City County, ca 1701/2:
Officers of militia: Thomas Simmons; Adam Tapley; Peter Poythres; Anthony Wyatt; John Epes; Francis Epes; John Limbray; Joshua Wynne; ----ans; Micajah Lowe; John Hamlin; John Epes; John Reekes, Jr.; Thomas Harrison; John Poythres; Richard Hamlin; John Baxter; Edward Hill; Charles Goodrich; Littlebury Epes; George Blighton; Richard Bradford; John Traley; Peter Jones; Richard Reekes; James Thwaite; William Byrd.

Elizabeth City County, ca 1701/2:
William Wilson, Lt. Col.; Anthony Armistead, Maj.; William Armistead, Capt. of Horse; George Waffe, Capt. of Dragoons; Augustine More, Capt. of Foot; Henry Royal, Lt. of Horse; Robert Taylor, Lt. of Dragoons; John Tabb, Lt. of Foot; Charles Jennings, Cornet of Horse; Richard Street, Ens. of Dragoons; John Cooper, Ens. of Foot.

Essex County, ca 1701/2:

Henrico County, ca 1701/2:
William Byrd; William Randolph; Peter Fields; Francis Epes; William Farrar; Thomas Cocke; John Worsham; Giles Webb; Joseph Royal; John Boling; Seth Ward; George Worsham; Philip Jones; William Cocke; John Cox; Richard Cocke, Jr.; Isham Epe; Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Branch; John Worsham, Jr.; Abraham Childers; Francis Epes, Jr.; Abraham Womack; William Blackman.

Isle of Wight County, 10 March 1701/2:
Samuel Bridger, Lt. Col.; Henry Baker, Maj.; Humphrey Marshall, Capt.; Arthur Smith, Capt.; William Bridger, Capt.; John Davis, Capt.; Joseph Bridge, Capt.; James Webb, Capt.; Joseph Godwin, Capt.; Henry Applewhite, Jr., Capt.; Richard Exum, Capt.; Robert Vee, Capt.; Thomas Brewer, Lt.; Richard Wilks; Thomas Harris; Peter Debury; Henry Pitt; John Mackinnall; George Green; William Applewhite; John Brian; Archer Jones; Ensigns and Cornets: Thomas Clarke; John Penny; John Sojourner; Jeremiah Proctor; Nicholas Smith; William Kinching; George Williams; John Lawrence; Thomas Hardy.

James City County, 27 March 1702:
David Bray; Alexander Walker, Jr.; William Hartwell; William Ballard; Joseph Mountfort; Robert Wood; Hugh Norrell; William Browne, Jr.; Benjamin Goodrich; William Broadway; Francis Dancy; James Harrison; Benjamin Eggleston; Liaslet Woodward; Joseph Egglistone; Phillip Ludwoll; Henry Duke; Michael Sherman; Thomas Cowles; Henry Duke, Jr.; Thomas Mountfort; J. Geddes; John Frayne; Henry Soane, Jr.; Edward Ross; Edward Jacquelin; Thomas Cowles, Jr.

King and Queen County, ca. 1701/2:
William Leigh, Col.; Richard Gregory, Capt.; Henry Fox; Thomas Paullis, Maj.; John Walker, Capt.; William Bird; James Taylor, Capt.; Henry Madi-

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1702 Militia Officers Henrico Co.: Capt. Boling

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MENTIONED ABOVE WITH OUR
John Boling was Thomas Jefferson's (the President) grandfather.
Thomas Jefferson the Second.
CHAPTER XVI

The Second Interlude

I love those most whom I loved first.

Jefferson to his sister, Mary Jefferson Bolling, July 23, 1787

When Abigail Adams on June 26, 1787, met the sea captain who had brought Jefferson's eight-year-old Polly across the Atlantic, she discovered with consternation that the slave accompanying the child was not a middle-aged woman, as she had expected, but an adolescent girl of considerable beauty. Sally Hemings, known at Monticello as "Dash- ing Sally," was described by one slave who knew her as "mighty near white," "very handsome," with "long straight hair down her back." Jefferson's eldest grandson, who could have known her only as a middle-aged and old woman, told Henry Randall she was "light colored and decidedly good looking." 3 Jefferson had asked Francis Eppes to send Polly in care of a responsible friend, with "a careful negro woman, Isabel, for instance, if she has had the small pox." She need not, he said, "come farther than Havre, l'Orient, Nantes, or whatever port she should land at, because I could go there for the child myself, and the person could return to Virginia directly." 4

Francis and Elizabeth Eppes, who had fought with pleas and procrastination against Polly's going, had even encouraged their fourteen-year-old son Jack (whom Polly later married) to write telling Jefferson that she would not come without being forced, 5 had capitulated in the spring of 1787, arranging to put her on a British vessel sailing from Norfolk to London in the care of the captain, John Ramsay.
C. Children of Peter Jefferson (Feb. 29, 1707/08—Aug. 17, 1757) and Jane Randolph (February, 1720—Mar. 31, 1776)^1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
<th>Death</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>June 27, 1740</td>
<td>Fine Creek (?)</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1741</td>
<td>Fine Creek (?)</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1760, to John Bolling</td>
<td>July 4, 1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Apr. 2/13, 1743</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1772, to Martha Wayles Skelton</td>
<td>Feb. or Mar., 1774,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 3, 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1744</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1769, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>May 29, 1746</td>
<td>Tuckahoe (?)</td>
<td>July 20, 1765, to Dabney Carr</td>
<td>Charles Lliburne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Field</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1748</td>
<td>Tuckahoe (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Oct. 1788, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed Son</td>
<td>Mar. 9, 1750</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hastings Marks July</td>
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<td>Lucy</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1752</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>30, 1780, to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Scott</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1753</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1755</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis Sept. 15, 1815</td>
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curiosity. As a man of science and learning, however, he gained his chief inspiration elsewhere. He must have inherited some of his diverse talent from his mother, but there is no positive testimony about her personality, and she remains a shadowy figure.

The family tradition was that she was affectionate, cheerful, humorous, and a ready writer. It has also been supposed that she was of a more delicate mold than her husband, but almost the only thing about her that we can be sure of is that she had physical endurance beyond the average. She suffered inevitable hardships in connection with successive moves; she bore ten children altogether and brought up eight of them; and she survived her husband. He was considerably older than she, but in those days of incessant childbearing women were often worn out a great deal sooner. She was thirty-seven when Peter died and she lived nineteen years more, remaining a widow longer than she had been a wife. Her death happened to occur in the year that her elder son wrote the Declaration of Independence and the youngest of her children, the twins, attained their majority; but she did not live quite long enough to rejoice in either of these events.

Because of the death of two infant boys at Tuckahoe, daughters predominated in the household and there was a distinct gap between the five older children and the three younger, who were born after the return to Shadwell. Of the younger group, Lucy was less than five when her father died and Anna Scott and Randolph were under two. In his teens Tom probably had little to do with these babies, and he never found real congeniality with Randolph. The five older children, Jane, Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Martha, were born within a period of six years and it is no wonder that their mother did not do so well thereafter. In this group there was one case of obvious inequality. Whether she exhausted herself in bearing Thomas, or there was some mishap in the next delivery, the child she bore just after him was subnormal. The later story of this unfortunate girl can wait, but at least it can be said here that Elizabeth Jefferson afforded little companionship to her well-endowed brother.

Less than three years after her father's death the second daughter, Mary, married and left home, the dowry of two hundred pounds being duly paid to John Bolling. In a history of his family, printed a century later, it is said that he was six feet high and very large, and that he cared little for the ladies until he saw “his lady.” Says this quaint record: “After many sighs, &c., he married Miss Jefferson, daughter of that Jefferson who, with Mr. Fry, made a map of Virginia.” A footnote

3 Randall, I, 15-17.
4 For detailed information see Appendix I, C.
For a time in 1801, when Jefferson was stricken with dysentery, he thought himself doomed to an early dying but kept the illness secret save from his doctor, and found a cure finally in riding horseback two hours a day, which suggests that the cause may have lain in the tensions created by his office. During 1804, Jefferson’s older sister Mary died in January and his beloved daughter Maria in April. In July Aaron Burr slew Alexander Hamilton with a single shot at the Weehawken dueling ground. In 1806 a villainous grandnephew poisoned George Wythe by putting arsenic in his coffee. Later, in 1809, Meriwether Lewis, who had become a hero as a result of his memorable trip to the Pacific, died in a fashion that strongly suggested suicide. All these people in one fashion or another had had a special impact on Jefferson, and with the exceptions of Callender and Hamilton, their deaths left him to a greater or lesser degree bereft. Since with Callender’s drowning Jefferson lost the most vitriolic of all his foes, and the Burr-Hamilton duel in a single shattering moment eliminated two major political rivals, he could not have looked upon death as wholly an evil, and in 1803 and 1804 more than any other years of his life he must have specially pondered the ways of fate.

Increasing age had not increased Jefferson’s faith in the idea of a heaven. “When I was young I was fond of speculations which seemed to promise some insight into that hidden country,” he observed to a clergyman on December 5, 1801, “but . . . I have for very many years ceased to read or to think concerning them, and have reposed my head on that pillow of ignorance which a benevolent Creator has made so soft for us . . . . I have thought it better, by nourishing good passions and controlling the bad, to merit an inheritance in a state or being of which I can know so little, and to trust for the future to Him who has been so good for the past.” The childhood idea of heaven had receded, as had the religious notion that illness was punishment for private sin. But the primitive fears about “good passions” and “bad passions” clung to him, and when he was struck with personal tragedy, the ancient punishing fears returned.

Jefferson was not overfond of his older sister Mary Bolling. Her husband John Bolling was an alcoholic—in Maria’s words “in a state of constant intemperance almost . . . happy only with a glass in his hand”—and the couple had at one time been separated. Jefferson wrote tartly of his sister’s “constant string of little checks and obstacles,” her disposition “to criticize and question” her husband, especially in company. “I wish my sister could bear his misconduct with more patience,” he wrote frankly to Maria. “It might lessen his attachment to the bottle, and at any rate would make her own time more tolerable.” She had been ill and perhaps her death was not unexpected. But when she died Maria was pregnant again, and Jefferson was in a state of intense anxiety concerning his daughter’s general condition.
adds that she was a sister of the late President of the United States.6 At the time of his marriage John Bolling was living in Goochland, which he afterwards represented in the House of Burgesses, and served as sheriff. He had a place called Fairfield, where his young brother-in-law appears to have stopped on his way to and from Williamsburg in student days. The roof was leaky and the young visitor was plagued with rats, but John Bolling was of the gentry and ultimately was called “Colonel,” after he had moved to Chesterfield. Mary Jefferson had married well, and borne children profusely. Like her mother, she had ten.

Thomas’s sisters Jane and Martha meant more than the others in his life. Jane, nearly three years older than he, was his first favorite. Perhaps it was she who first showed him the Virginia bluebells in the lowlands along the Rivanna, and who wandered with him through the woods when the wild violets were open. It is said that she, more than any other member of the family, stimulated his boyish ambitions and encouraged him in his reading and his cultivation of music. He told his grandchildren of psalm tunes she used to sing to him. By that time he was remembering scenes long past, for he was only twenty-two when she died unmarried and he wrote for her a Latin epitaph.7

In the little building in the yard at Tuckahoe the older Jefferson girls probably shared their brother’s early schooling. When the family returned to Shadwell, however, there was a separation, for Tom was either left behind in Goochland or was sent back soon thereafter. In 1752, when he was nine, his father placed him in the Latin school of the Reverend William Douglas, minister of St. James Parish, Northam. He boarded at the clergyman’s house during the school term and remained under his instruction until the year that Colonel Jefferson died.8 There were probably other pupils but not many. Because of the dispersed population and the lack of towns in Virginia, education was on an individual rather than a civic basis, and opportunity was largely difficult to obtain.

6 A Memoir of a Portion of the Bolling Family: Wynne’s Historical Documents from the Old Dominion, No. IV (privately printed, Richmond, 1868).
6 On Bolling, see Va. Mag., XXII, 331; on Fairfield, see Calendar Va. State Papers, II, 78. In Jefferson’s letter to Page, Dec. 25, 1762, in Ford, I, 341-346, he speaks of the place as being within an easy day’s ride of Shadwell.
POWHATAN: an Algonquian confederacy of 30 tribes located along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia. The confederacy numbered about 9,000 at the time of the founding of Jamestown in 1607, and played an important role in the history of that colony. The confederacy had some 200 villages in 1607, but this number was reduced to 12 by 1705 through disease and warfare with the colonists. By the late 1970s, there remained a few hundred Chickahominy, Pamunkey and others of mixed blood living in Virginia.

The name Powhatan means "falls on a current of water" and the town known by that name was located on a falls of the James River near present-day Richmond. The colonists applied the name to the whole confederacy, as well as to Wahunsonacock, the founder of the confederacy, who made his home in the town of Powhatan.

Villages were often enclosed by palisades ten to twelve feet high. The long, narrow houses were made of bent saplings, covered with bark and woven mats. Several families lived in each of the houses, which sometimes reached 36 yards in length.

Three varieties of corn were grown, as well as beans, pumpkins and fruit trees. The Powhatan were skilled in basketry, beadwork, pottery and weaving of ceremonial clothing from turkey feathers. They also carved images of their chief deity, Okee. The Powhatan believed in the immortality of the soul, and when a chief died, his bones were wrapped in skins and placed on a scaffold and burned. Others were buried in the ground.

The first encounter of the Powhatan with Europeans was with a short-lived Spanish Jesuit mission established among them in 1570. By the early 17th century the confederacy had grown from 8 to 30 tribes under the leadership of Wahunsonacock. The marriage of his daughter, Pocahontas, to John Rolfe, one of the colonists, helped foster a period of peace between the Indians and the English.

Relations with the colonists deteriorated after the death of Wahunsonacock in 1618. In 1622 his brother, Opechancanough, led an attack which destroyed all English settlements except Jamestown, which had received warning. Fourteen years of bitter warfare followed, in which the Powhatan were greatly reduced. Peace was made in 1636, but incursions by the colonists brought war again in 1641. Opechancanough was killed in 1644, ending the confederacy.

In the late 1970s there was a Pamunkey state reservation of 800 acres in King William county, Virginia, with a population of about 40. Chickahominy, the largest Indian group remaining in Virginia, lived along the Chickahominy River in New Kent and Charles counties.

The Life Story of
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
by ISHBEL ROSS
author of The President's Wife: Mary Todd Lincoln

ILLUSTRATED

The definitive biography of "our first woman President," Edith Bolling Wilson, the most influential and powerful First Lady in American History—by a leading biographer who knew Mrs. Wilson personally.

Usurper of Presidential powers or a woman desperately striving to protect her husband from being hounded by anyone after his crippling stroke? Edith Bolling Wilson (1872-1962), born into an old Virginian family directly descended from Pocahontas, was a woman who epitomized "power with grace." It was her independence, warmth, and affection that drew the lonely, withdrawn President to her and began one of America's great White House romances.

Here are the years of glory, the months of despair. We see through Edith's eyes Woodrow Wilson as never seen before: with familiarity. Drawing on private libraries, correspondence with the principals, and her personal interviews with Edith Wilson, Ishbel Ross has written more than a history, more than a biography. This is an engaging and inspiring story of one of the country's most remarkable and noble women.
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson at the time of her marriage to President Wilson. The official painting, now in the White House, by Adolf E. Muller-Ury.
First U.S. Tour!
The Toast of Paris!

Claude Bolling and his Big Band

Monday, August 19
Capitol Theatre
8:00 pm
$21.50

Vern Riffe Center for Government and the Arts at the corner of State and High Streets

Bolling and his eighteen-piece band will swing to the music of Duke Ellington (Claude's mentor and collaborator) and delight you with a variety of Claude Bolling originals.
Bolling's Big Band was raucous, playful

Bill Eichenberger
Music Critic
The Columbus Dispatch
Tuesday, August 20, 1991

Claude Bolling's Jazz Brunch recordings are gentle and sweet, as if the French pianist had been worried about upsetting his guests' digestion.

But last night in the Capitol Theatre of the Riffe Center, Bolling demonstrated an obvious truth about singing jazz music: Polite only takes you so far.

Better to be raucous, playful, humorous, furious and mad.

That's what Bolling's Big Band was and a touch more during its 2½-hour concert, which featured the pianist's original compositions as well as numbers from Louis Armstrong.

In addition to swinging (and swinging darn hard, too) on Blow By Blow, Harlem Air Shaft and a new song called (I think) The Donkey Bump, Bolling's band consistently delivered with a fine sense of humor.

The trumpet section (which Bolling jokingly referred to as the Blues Brothers in reference to the sunglasses they wore during the encore) were particularly ornery, dancing during songs and using white and red plastic derby hats for mutes.

One trombonist was so overcome with the, er, joie de vivre, he pulled his own cloth mute down over his eyes during a solo.

When they weren't soloing like crazy, the saxophonists kept up a running dialogue that had the entire section (and the first couple rows of the audience) in stitches.

The only thing serious about the evening's festivities, in fact, was the music itself, for which Bolling has (and showed) the greatest reverence.

The band finished with Bolling's three-part tribute to Count Basie (named, naturally, From CB to CB with Love), which shifted from a midtempo swing to a jaunty blues before zooming noisily home in the band's tight, precise blowing.

The Count used to talk about walking in the rhythm, and no doubt most of the roughly 600 jazz fans in attendance left the theater with a little swing in their step.
One Revolutionary soldier who was an important figure in the ultimate settlement of Kentucky and Ohio was General Nathaniel Massie. His kinsman, Major Thomas Massie, of New Kent County, received grants of land in the Scioto Valley, near what is now Chillicothe, Ohio, as a mark of appreciation for his services in the Revolution. General Massie was followed by his younger brother, Major Henry Massie, who founded Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1803. They were sons of Nathaniel Massie, Sr., member of the committee of safety for Goochland, who had moved to the county from New Kent about 1760 and married Elizabeth Watkins.

General Massie, who was born in 1763 and died in 1813, served with the Goochland militia and was probably present at the siege of Yorktown, although only seventeen. At twenty, in the year 1783, he set out for Kentucky, where his father had been granted lands. As was true of a number of great men of that period, he was a surveyor and became an expert woodsman. In 1791 he established a village which later became Manchester, and it was one of the four earliest settlements in what is now Ohio.

He laid off the town of Chillicothe and it is recorded that in 1796 a hundred families, mostly from Virginia and Kentucky, took part in the drawing for lots. Massie was the first Major General of the 2nd Division, Ohio Militia, when Ohio was admitted as a State, serving until 1810. He held many high offices, including the presidency of the Senate.
Another famous homestead on James River was Bolling Hall, built by Col. William Bolling, who moved over from Cobbs, in Chesterfield County. He was a militia officer in the War of 1812 and a man of wealth and prominence. He was a direct descendant of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, whose granddaughter married the immigrant Robert Bolling.

Bolling Island was left by Col. William Bolling to his son, Thomas Bolling, who built the manorhouse. Later it was owned by A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond. Charles E. Bolling, city engineer of Richmond and for many years a valuable servant of the city, was born at Bolling Island.
Animators focusing on Pocahontas

Disney committed to its first feature on a real person

Newport News Daily Press

JAMESTOWN, Va. — The next beautiful princess drawn by Walt Disney Pictures will be real: Pocahontas, the woman who saved Jamestown and Capt. John Smith.

The film's creative team visited Jamestown three times this year to research her story.

The movie, to be released in 1994, marks the first time Disney has sought to produce a feature-length animated film about a real person, Disney spokesman Howard Green said.

"It won't have the traditional happy ending," Green said. "It will be a bittersweet ending because Pocahontas and John Smith don't end up together. But they learn from each other."

Pocahontas was the favorite daughter of Powhatan, leader of 32 Algonquian tribes in coastal Virginia in the early 17th century. In late 1607, at age 11 or 12, she rescued Smith from death at the hand of her father. Smith returned to England a few years later.

Pocahontas later converted to Christianity and married tobacco promoter John Rolfe; she died in England in 1617.

"Pocahontas is unique as a character in 17th-century history," said Tom Davidson, senior curator for the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

"Women don't play that large a part in popular history of that time, and Pocahontas is the big exception. It's an American story with a woman angle and a Native American angle."

The film will focus on about two years of her life, beginning with the arrival of the English colonists who established America's first permanent settlement, Jamestown, in 1607.
POCAHONTAS IS PICTURED ON THIS RARE $.05 STAMP THAT WAS ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1907 TO COMMEMORATE THE FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN. OUR POCAHONTAS IS WEARING HER ENGLISH COURT DRESS.

THIS STAMP WAS COPIED FROM THE BOTTAN HALL PORTRAIT OF "LADY REBECCA" (THE CHRISTIAN NAME GIVEN HER AT THE TIME OF HER BAPTISM.)

THE ORIGINAL PORTRAIT IS PRESENTLY DISPLAYED IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY AT THE SMITHSONIAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.