TO: Archivist, Librarian

A Genealogical History of the Talbot, Hall, Reger, and Martin Families of Barbour County, West Virginia was written by Columbus C. Talbot before 1900.

I have not found a copy of this family history in any library. Therefore, I have made up ten copies to be distributed where family history researchers might be looking for members of these and their related families.

Hopefully you will be able to include it in your genealogical reference area and in your library index. If not, would you please let me know by return letter, SASE, and I will send you money to mail it elsewhere.

You are free to use this document as it comes without copyright.

Many members of these families moved over into Cass, Fulton and LaPorte Counties of Indiana. Therefore, I have sent copies to locations in Indiana.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

211 W. Mesquite Ave.
Palm Springs, CA 92264
619 323 4933 (until 1 April, 1991)
A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
of the
TALBOT
HALL
REGER
MARTIN
FAMILIES
of
BARBOUR COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
1780-1880
by
Columbus C. Talbot

INDEXED
by
Marshall B. Shore
2804 E. 30th Ave.
Spokane, WA 99223
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FORWARD

Columbus C. Talbot was the last Talbot to own and live on the 400 acre Cottrill Talbot farm on highway 119 between Philippi and Volga, West Virginia. Columbus was a great great grandchild of Cottrill.

Cottrill and brother, Richard Talbot, were born in Fairfax County, Virginia, the sons of William Talbot and Anna Cottrill. They came to Angeline's Ferry (now Philippi in Barbour County) in the spring of 1780 with their mother, Anna Cottrill, and their sister, Charity Talbot. A historical sign recalling to their arrival can be seen on the lawn of the courthouse in Philippi. These two young brothers thrived on the tough pioneer life and married two very young, strong, intelligent young girls. They raised large families that helped to bring civilization to this beautiful frontier. Cottrill, when age 18, married Elizabeth Reger, then age 13, in 1780 and they had nine children before Cottrill drowned in the Buckhannon river at age thirty nine in 1801. Four years later the widow married Thomas Hall, a widower, with five children and they had five more children. Elizabeth continued to live on the Talbot farm with Thomas. She died there at age 74. Cottrill, Thomas, and Elizabeth are buried in the old private graveyard on the Talbot farm which lies beside the early day Seneca Trail, now highway 119.

Richard when age 24 married Margaret Dowden, then age 12, in 1788. Margaret lived with Richard's mother for a couple of years while Richard built a log cabin and developed his 400 acre farm just two miles north of Philippi. When this couple moved into their new home they started a family that grew to thirteen children. Margaret lived to the good old age of 83. A memorial family gravestone stands in the old private Richard Talbot graveyard on the hill to the North overlooking Philippi. It was from this hill that the first shots of the Civil War were fired in Barbour County.

The thirty two off-spring of Cottrill and Richard Talbot and of Thomas Hall contributed much to the civilization and development of this region as well as to other counties further west where some of them eventually settled. These families were so closely related to the Reger and Martin families by marriage and intermarriage that they are remembered by the author of this history, Columbus C. Talbot, in a single historical monograph. Many ancestors of the Talbot, Hall, Reger and Martin families can still be found in West Virginia. Copies of this history are being sent to local libraries as many have never seen it before. Family Pedigree Charts, Family Group Sheets and some notes are added for interested historians.

--- Marshall B. Shore
2804 E. 30th Ave.
Spokane, WA 99223
A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
of the
Talbot, Hall, Reger, and Martin,
Families

Many years ago I became interested in the history of my ancestors as only a very limited number of whom I had met or ever heard of until I commenced searching for records. It soon became apparent in order to preserve the early Talbot, Hall, Reger and Martin history to the descendants, that the fragments would have to be gathered soon, else a large part of the data would be lost forever. The information in regard to the various members of the four families has been collected from many sources - County records, County history, old diaries, old bibles, correspondence, interviews with old and younger people, with Mrs. Amanda Arnold, 94 years old, who knew personally my great-grandmother, Elizabeth, and Thomas Hall, and Strang Hall, 89 years old, Mrs. Chenoweth, 87 years old, a grand-daughter of Nancy Hall, gave me a glimpse of pioneer days, and cleared many facts of which I was in doubt.

The data embraced in this brief family history was brought together at the expense of much time, labor and thought, far more than one would naturally suppose. This family history is now brought down to a period where the living descendants of Cottrill Talbott, Thomas Hall, Jacob Reger and Stephen Martin can trace and identify their ancestors with the sincere hope that a younger member would become sufficiently interested to complete to work to date, as a complete history would be highly appreciated no doubt, by the living descendants. However, if the descendants of each grand-child will complete their own respective family history to date, as far as possible sending the same to me, I will gladly use it in future revisions.

This genealogical history of Cottrill Talbot, Thomas Hall, Jacob Reger and Stephen Martin is respectfully presented to their descendants hoping that the history may be pleasing and interesting to them.

It is my contribution to my relations of the four pioneer families.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Talbot (Columbus C. Talbot)
HISTORY OF THE TALBOT FAMILY

The Talbot family is one of the oldest in England where it is spelled Talbot. In this country it was in pioneer days spelled Tolbert and at a later time Talbott, which conforms fairly well with the common pronunciation of the name. Apart from its achievements this is one of the few families in English Aristocracy which traces alike its decent and its surname from the Norman Conquerors of England, and it may be said that there has not been a time during more than seven centuries in which the Talbots have not been connected with its administration of government affairs and public life of England.

Richard Talbot was the first of the name of which and record remains. He crossed from Normandy (France) to England with William the Conqueror who knighted him for distinguished service soon after the Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066. It was said Richard's bravery and far-sighted leadership did much towards winning the Battle of Hastings. Soon after this he was made a Baron.

In the thirteenth century his successor was made Earl of Shrewsbury, the title and estate descended to Lord George Talbot who was highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth and to whom was consigned the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was present by command of Queen Elizabeth at the execution of Mary in 1587.

Lord George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury had several sons the names of but one can be found, Lord James Talbot, the ancestral title and estate descending to him. Three of his sons, brothers of each other came to America, settling in Maryland and Virginia. One of the tree brothers settled at or near Jamestown in 1607, about twenty years after the execution of Mary, Queen of the Scots.

The names of the three brothers were John, Daniel and Joseph. John was the oldest, and had four or five sons. The names of two of his sons were William and Samuel. Samuel was a soldier of the Revolution and died in Washington's Army December 31st, 1777.

Early in the history of Virginia and long before the Revolutionary War, William Talbot, son of John Talbot, who was a military man, and a Commander-General under the King of England, came to America and settled in Fairfax County, Virginia. The King of England gave him a grant of land known as Fairfax Manor. This grant of land contained several hundred acres and was given by the King for distinguished services.

William Talbot lived at Fairfax Manor for a number of years but finally went back to his beloved England to spend the remainder of his life.
General William Talbot had one son named William. It was an English custom for the head of the family to select a wife or husband for the sons and daughters. However, in this case the son William made his own selection (without consulting the General) by marrying Anna Cottrill, a Scotch servant girl. For this, William Jr. was disinherited by his father. William settled in Virginia not far from Washington's home.

William Talbot, Junior, lived but a few years and died leaving three sons and one daughter. William died about 1770, date not exactly known.

The oldest son; J. Daniel was born in 1758
Charity 1760
Cottrill 1768
Richard 1764

The oldest son, J. Daniel, went to Kentucky with a company of pioneers, settled there and never returned to Virginia. After the death of William Talbot the family was left with limited means.

Richard, the youngest son, was bound out, to a Planter who provided to be a brutal task-master, in consequence of which, Richard decided to run away. He confided his intention to his sister, Charity. In the event of capture Charity knew full well the punishment for her brother would be severe, therefore, she decided the escape must be effectual. The plan for escape having been fully matured the mother, daughter, Charity, and the two sons, Cottrill and Richard took their flight westward, across the mountains and through an almost impenetrable wilderness, braving many hardships and dangers.

After several days journey West, they decided they had travelled far enough. They made a camp, then they looked around for a suitable location, finally selecting a location on what is now called Hacker, a large creek, a little North of the present town of Philippi. They built a cabin, cleared some ground, planted a garden, and some corn. The forest was full of deer, elk, and in the late summer, many buffalo ranged the hills. The two sons armed with their trusty rifles, found it an easy matter to keep a supply of game. It must be remembered that all the fury of an Indian war was raging at this time. This family selected their location in the spring of 1780.

Their nearest neighbors on the South were in Beverly thirty-five miles; North, Simpson Creek; West, Nutters Fort, twenty-five miles; South-West, Bushes Fort, twenty miles.

This noble, generous, self-sacrificing and brave act of Charity Talbot, a girl of twenty years of age at the time, in leading the little family into, and settling them in the midst
of a vast wilderness, infested with hostile Indians and but few white settlers in order to free her brother from the grasp of a brutal master has not many parallels in frontier history. It seems to be the impression of Mrs. George Call, corroborated by some traditional history, that Charity Talbot and her mother in fleeing from the Indians at one time retreated into Prince Georges County, Maryland, and did not return to the cabin home in the wilderness. It is a traditional fact that they fled from their wilderness home two times. The second time they retreated into Maryland where they would be secure until the Indian War was over.

From a report of a Genealogist of Baltimore, I find that Charity Talbot married William Boyd, of Prince George's County, Maryland. From Dr. Dowden Talbot of Philippi, we learned Charity returned to visit her brother. This visit was made many years after the retreat from the little cabin in the wilderness.

Dr. Dowden related he remembered Charity as a woman of remarkable appearance.

The friends of Charity Talbot, ought to ascertain definitely her history as it is important for historical, as well as other purposes. She should have her proper place in Frontier history.

Some of the younger generation should make a trip to Prince George's County, search the county records, they will likely verify this record.

Cottrill Talbot, and his brother, Richard, returned to their wilderness home where they lived for a time. Eight years after their first arrival, Cottrill Talbot purchased a boundary of land about ten miles south of their first location. This land was formerly an entry made by Thomas Jackson, originally a Tomahawk right, and filed at Richmond, Virginia. In 1788, Cottrill Talbot married Elizabeth Reger, the daughter of Jacob Reger and Barbary Crites. Reger's were formerly citizens of Hamburg, Germany. This marriage ceremony was performed by Jonathan Edwards, a noted preacher of that early time. Elizabeth Reger was only thirteen years old at the time of her marriage to Cottrill Talbot. She was born on the Eastern Shore in 1775 and died in 1849, aged 74 years. Burial was made in the Talbot cemetery near Volga, W. Va. Their marriage license was issued in Randolph county in 1788.

The author received much valuable information from Mrs. Amanda Arnold. Mrs. Arnold when visited was in her 94th year, yet remembered my grandmother, Elizabeth. The writer sat down by the side of this old lady, and for one hour and a half we were given a glimpse of pioneer days. She gave a history of grandmother Elizabeth that was truly marvelous. She remembered
her as a devout Christian woman and said she was the ablest in prayer of any individual, man or woman, she had ever heard.

Cottrill Talbot was drowned (while in pursuit of a deer) in the Buckhannon River, March 15, 1801.

Traditional history records that Talbot went early one foggy morning, one mile east of his home to a peculiarly protected cove known to the pioneers as Stag Hollow, which got its name from the fact that deer were most always found there in droves. And this particular morning was no exception as Talbot located a drove, and shot one which later got into a dense thicket on River Bottom. Cottrill then hurried back near his home and called his faithful hunting dog. His small son David and the dog were busy playing in the yard, the dog was so much interested in the small boy (who was only five years old) that he refused to go with his master. So Cottrill called to the boy to come and bring the dog. His son ran with the dog, and they returned to the cover where the dog was put on the trail and soon found the deer and chased it into the river. The dog followed the deer into the river and as the deer was nearing the south side of the river, Talbot shot and killed it. The deer lodged against a tree and was laying out in the river. Talbot set his gun against a tree telling his small son to remain with his gun and dog, and he would go down the river a short distance and cross at a shallow place, come up and get the deer and carry it around, then they would go home. According to the report of his son, David, Cottrill walked out on the log, pulled the deer upon the log, but slipped off the log into the river. It is then supposed that as he was already wet that it was less trouble to swim the river with the deer on his back. Being a strong swimmer, he did swim to within twenty feet of the west bank of the river and drowned. The only witness to this tragedy was his son, David, and his faithful dog.

Strange as it may seem, this small boy, only five years old, yet with his faithful dog, found the way home and told his mother that Pa sank in the water. His mother replied, "Can you take me to the place?"

"Yes, I think I can."

"Then we will go as fast as we can."

The mother and little son crossed the hill into the cove, then south to the river. David ran to a great oak tree and said, "Here is Pa's gun." Then Elizabeth spoke to her son, "Where did you see your father sink into the water?"

"Right there, under that long limb." For indeed, there was a limb of a great oak tree that hung far out and close to the water. Elizabeth walked along the bank a short distance and
found the body lying in the water only a few feet from the bank. Elizabeth waded into the water and carried the body out on the bank.

There is another story relative to this tragedy. When the dog was put on the trail, the wounded deer took refuge in the river. The dog followed and was fighting a losing battle when Cottrill went to the rescue of the dog and was drowned by the deer. However, the writer is inclined to accept the story as told by the small boy.

It may be well to include a brief history of two events that occurred a short time before Cottrill Talbot's death.

In 1788 he moved to the farm purchased from Thomas Jackson, located in what is now Union district, Barbour County, West Virginia, originally Monongahela County, Virginia, built a double log house about one hundred yards from the Seneca and Shawnee Indian trail. This trail was one of the great Indian highways that crossed the country from the Lakes of the central west to the far south, and was still used by the Indians at the time of this early pioneer settlement. The Senecas, Shawnee and Delawares all used this highway, therefore, it was a very dangerous location, for the Indians were discovered a number of times in the neighborhood by Sam Hughes, and White, two famous scouts.

It is of record that Cottrill Talbot was forced to leave his home and go to Bushes Fort, for the protection of his family, and one time fled to Beeches Fort, Bushes Fort having destroyed by the Indians.

Talbot soon became one of the leading men of this frontier outpost by originating and forming a system of defense.

In order to make this brief history clear to the younger generation, it might be well to include the names of two famous Indian scouts, Jacob Reger, a brother-in-law of Cottrill Talbot, and John Schoolcraft, who at the suggestion of Cottrill Talbot, were appointed by Captain Hughes, as Indian scouts for the three Forts. They were paid a small salary, and it was their duty to spend their entire time along the Seneca trail, and along the Ohio River watching for war parties of Indians until the snows of winter brought them into the Fort. These two scouts reported the movements of the Indians, especially of a war party.

In 1789, Cottrill Talbot and Henry Jackson were sent by the Governor of Virginia with a company of men to complete a survey along the Ohio River, from a point south of the little Sandy River, to the mouth of the big Sandy, a survey previously started. They worked five days with noting of importance happening, but on the morning of the sixth day as they were
preparing to start on their days work, the man who had charge of
their camp and pack horses, refused to take charge of them that
morning. Jackson inquired to know what was the trouble. The
man replied that he had a dream during the past night, that the
Indians would attack their company on this morning, therefore,
he would not take charge of the pack outfit. Jackson then
called for a volunteer. At first no one accepted, finally
Cottrill Talbot came forward and said if someone would fill his
position as chain carrier, he would take charge of the pack
train. Finally the days work commenced, but they had worked
only a little while, until they came to a swamp. The pack
horses had to detour around this swamp. Here the Indians made
a sudden attack and a general fight ensued. The pack horses
were frightened and Talbot made a daring attempt to save then,
but was soon cut off from the main body by the Indians who
seemed determined to capture him. Talbot made a heroic fight
but soon found the Indians would flank both ways, so he gave up
the pack train and tied his gun and clothes on his back as he
ran.

The Ohio River was his only avenue of escape. Talbot
played a bit of strategy as he approached the river. He ran up
the river as though he meant to pass the Indians in that
direction. When he dropped under the dense thicket of brush
over-hanging the river bank, he ran rapidly down the river, then
turned into the mighty current and swam down and out. His trick
worked. Talbot was out of range of the Indian's guns when
discovered. He swam to the Ohio side of the river. In a few
days he returned home to find his friends had given him up as
lost.

Cottrill Talbot, at his death left a family of eight
children, seven daughters and one son. The date of their births
are not known, with the exceptio of his son David. The names of
his children were:

| Elizabeth       | Emily       |
| Rachel         | Anna        |
| Sarah          | Prudence    |
| Barbara        | David, b 1784|
| Mary           | d 22 Mar 1865|

David Talbot, son of Cottrill Talbot was born in
Monongahela County, Virginia. His children were:

| Asa W.         | b 18 Sep 1821, d Oct 1909|
| Asbury         | b 8 Nov 1823, d          |
| Alva           | b 22 Feb 1825, d         |
| Abram          | b 26 Jul 1827, d 14 Feb 1903|
| Eliza          | b 16 Apr 1831, d         |
| Enoch          | b 8 Apr 1833, d          |
| Mary           | b 30 June 1836, d        |
| Ruth           | b 24 Mar 1839, d         |
The children of Cottrill Talbot married as follows:

Elizabeth m John Hall
Rachel m Jas. Pickens
Barbara m Michael Shore
Mary m Thos. Hall Jr, step-brother
Emily m William Foy
Anna m Rueben Thompson
Prudence m Thomas Lynch
David m Ruth Wamsley

Irvin Talbot, Valparaiso, Ind., L. H. Talbot, Appleton City, Mo., and C. C. Talbott, Volga, W. VA., are great-grandsons of Cottrill Talbot.

A. W. Talbot:

Col. A. W. Talbot, son of David Talbot was born in Harrison County, Virginia. He first, located in what is now Barbour County, West VA., and finally moved to Indiana near the present city of Valparaiso. He was married in 1841 to Miss Baker. He was a successful business man, finally acquiring a splendid property. His wife died a number of years ago, date not known. He died leaving a family of four children - three daughters and one son, W. I. Talbot, of Valparaiso, Ind.

Alva Talbot:

Son of David Talbot first located in Harrison County, Virginia. Married a Miss Radabaugh, finally moved to Indiana where they resided for a number of years and later moved southwest, possibly to locating in Missouri. The writer has no trace of the family at the present time. The descendants possibly located in the southwest.

Abram R. Talbot:

Son of David Talbot was born in Harrison County, Virginia. In 1849 he located on a farm in Harrison County, now Barbour County, W. VA. He married Irena Martin, daughter of Stephen and Catherine Reger Martin, on the 27th of Sept. 1849. Talbot was a considerable hustler, acquiring a splendid property. He was a highly respected citizen and a devout Christian. He was a commissioned officer of the Military staff of Virginia and was appointed Captain of a Regiment of the first fine by Governor Wise in June 1853. Abram R. Talbot died Feb 14 1903. His wife, Irena, died July 14th, 1898. To this union were born three children as follows:

Elizabeth Talbot - b 22 Feb 1852
C. C. Talbot:

Son of A. R. and Irene Martin Talbot, was born in Barbour Co., W. Va. He received an education in the schools of the county and State Normal of Fairmont, W. Va. He married Mattie Parker, daughter of Captain Parker and Rebecca Parker of Fairmont, W. Va., Nov 12, 1893. She died July 1, 1902. To this union, one son was born - Forrest.

Eliza Talbot:

Daughter of David and Ruth Wamsley Talbot was born in Harrison County, Virginia, April 16, 1831. She married James House and moved to Illinois where they lived for a few years. James House then moved to Missouri, where he became a very successful merchant. His wife lived a long, useful life, a highly respected citizen. He died at Appleton City. They left a family of two children:

Sylvester House
Mary House

Enoch Talbot:

Son of David and Ruth Wamsley Talbot located in Harrison County, Virginia. He was born April 8, 1838 and married Susan O'Neal. After a number of years they moved to Upshur, W. Va., where he and his wife both died, dates unknown. To this union were born the following:

David Wesley
Ruth
Nevada

Harper
William
Darins

Mary Talbott;

Daughter of David and Ruth Wamsley Talbot was born in Harrison County, Virginia, June 30, 1836. She married William Thacker, locating in Harrison County for a time, then moving to Illinois, finally to Southern Kansas. Mary Thacker died, date unknown. William is still living at age of 98 years. They had one daughter, Etta.

Ruth Talbot:

Daughter of David and Ruth Wamsley Talbot was born in Harrison County, Virginia, March 24, 1839. She married Jonathan Harper and moved to Illinois near Carthage. Harper accumulated quite a lot of valuable property. He and his wife both died at
Carthage, dates of death are unknown. They had three children, namely: Cora, Ruth, and Herman

David S. Talbot:

Dr. David S. Talbot Jr., was a son of David Talbot. He was born Sept 5, 1846. Was educated in the rural schools of his native county. A graduate of the Cincinatti College of Medicine. He located in Bealington, W. Va. and later moved to Appleton City, Mo. He was a very successful physician. Dr. Talbot was married to Columbia Calihan, July 7, 1870. He died April 16, 1924. To this union were born five children as follows:

Ida Florence
Minnie
John
Arthur
Robert

Richard Talbot - brother of Cottrill Talbott:

Richard Talbot was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, not far from General Washington's estate, Mount Vernon on Nov 16, 1764, and married Dec 22, 1788 to Margaret Dowden. Richard died Nov 6, 1847. Margaret died Sept 13, 1859. They had thirteen children:

Samuel T. b 13 Dec 1790
Mary Ann b 7 Nov 1792
Jacob b 3 Sep 1794
Abraham b 6 Oct 1796
Isaac b 2 Sep 1798
Robert b 3 Feb 1801
Elisha b 7 Jan 1804
Silas b 11 Jun 1806
Absalom b 22 Sep 1807
Dr. Elam Dowden b 13 Jul 1810
Zachariah b 6 Apr 1813
Margaret "Peggy" b 27 Oct 1815
Elizabeth b 15 Dec 1819
HISTORY OF THE HALL FAMILY

The Ancestor "HALL" a native of England.

More than two hundred years ago there was a young farmer by the name of Hall residing in the Northern part of England. He fell in love with a Scotch girl, wooed and won her.

Influenced doubtless, by tales told by travellers, of the wonders of the New World, after their marriage, they crossed the ocean and located in the colony of Maryland, at Duck Creek Bridge, near Baltimore, where, after raising a family of several children, they died at an advanced age.

One of their sons, Samuel, married and had two sons, Thomas and Joseph. When the Revolutionary War broke out, the father and his older son, Thomas, took their places in the ranks of Washington and fought for the Independence of our Country. At a good old age, Samuel and his wife died within two days of each other. Their sons, Thomas and Joseph, crossed the mountains and settled in Pendleton County, Virginia, now West Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac River, where they engaged in farming. Thomas was married twice. First to Barbara Dickinson, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, David, John, Samuel, Thomas and Nancy Barbara Dickinson Hall died and was buried in the family burring ground on the old farm. After her death, Thomas removed to Harrison County, Virginia, now West VA., 1 about 1800, and there, married his second wife, the widow, Elizabeth Reger Talbot in 1805.

A part of the Talbot family and a part of the Hall family are so closely connected by intermarriage, that it is proper at this place to give a short history of the Hall family.

From history, we find that Thomas Hall located in Harrison Co., Virginia, in the summer of 1800. Certain it is that he was in Harrison County in 1805, as the marriage records show that he was married a second time, to Elizabeth Reger Talbot, April 28, 1805, by Rev. Absolum Kenny. John Hall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Cottrill Talbot, was a son of Joseph Hall, a brother of Thomas Hall.

John Hall moved to Indiana in an early day and all trace of this family is apparently lost. (John Hall can be found, see Michael Shore = Barbara Talbot in Rush County, IN of the Shore Family History)

Thomas Hall Jr., married his step-sister, Mary, daughter of Cottrill and Elizabeth Reger Talbot. This couple left Virginia in 1827, and it is supposed went to Indiana, near Logansport. However, their whereabouts, at this time, of the decedents of Thomas Jr. and Mary Talbot Hall are unknown. They may have gone
southwest. Thomas Jr. and Elizabeth Reger Talbot Hall reared a family of five children, to wit:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>b 12 May 1833</td>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>b 4 Aug 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoebe</td>
<td>b 3 Mar 1838</td>
<td>Louisa</td>
<td>b 19 Sep 1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>b 19 Sep 1840</td>
<td>Albert</td>
<td>b 2 Mar 1843</td>
</tr>
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Enoch Hall married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Norris O'Brien, 10 Dec 1839. His wife, Mary, died 14 March 1897. They reared a family of ten children as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucinda</td>
<td>b 26 Aug 1840</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>b 8 Feb 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>b 25 May 1842</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>b 21 Dec 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vga. Elizabeth</td>
<td>b 19 Apr 1844</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>b 3 Nov 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniell O'Brien</td>
<td>b 15 Apr 1846</td>
<td>Enoch</td>
<td>b 3 Mar 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>b 14 Feb 1848</td>
<td>Phillip</td>
<td>b 30 May 1858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enoch Hall and family resided in West Virginia.

Phillip Hall married Barbara Martin and located in Indiana.

Phoebe Hall, born in 1815, married David Wheeler in 1833 and reared a family of eleven children as follows:
The Martin brothers were young farmers of England. They emigrated to America in 1765 and located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where they engaged in farming until the beginning of the War of the Revolution.

Joseph Martin and a son, and Joel Martin were soldiers of the Revolution in Washington's army. Joseph was killed at the siege of Yorktown in 1781. After the close of the Revolution, Joel Martin remained in Maryland until the spring of 1802, when he moved to Harrison County, Virginia, where he lived the rest of his life.

Stephen, son of Joel Martin, was born on the Eastern Shore, 14 Apr 1782. He married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Reger, 7 Feb 1804. He died 29 Jan 1864, age 82 years, 8 months and 29 days. Catherine died 25 Oct 1871, age 84 years, 10 months and 25 days. They and their daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Joshua Wood were buried on the old Martin farm near Volga, W. Va. They were the parents of eleven children as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary &quot;Polly&quot;</td>
<td>b 30 Sep 1805</td>
<td>d 10 Mar 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac</td>
<td>b 21 Dec 1806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>b 10 Jan 1808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. John</td>
<td>b 20 Feb 1810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noah</td>
<td>b Mar 1813</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edith</td>
<td>b Mar 1813</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Gideon</td>
<td>b 30 Apr 1815</td>
<td>d 9 Jun 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>b 4 May 1817</td>
<td>d 17 Aug 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>b 30 May 1819</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>b 30 Nov 1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Washington</td>
<td>b 18 Nov 1824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irena</td>
<td>b 16 Jul 1827</td>
<td>d 14 Jul 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>b 25 Dec 1829</td>
<td>d 18 Aug 1852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two sons were famous preachers. John Martin went to Indiana in 1827, located in Logansport, then a frontier outpost, with only three white men. General Tipton employed Martin and Jacob Hall to train the Indians to build log houses and to farm. 1 Martin lived four years with the Indians. As soon as he acquired the Indian language, he preached to them and finally
organized a church that is said to exist to this day. Martin resigned his position with the U. S. Government at the end of the fourth year and relocated, but continued to preach for many years.

Dr. Gideon Martin, a noted preacher, united with the Methodist Church at the age of fifteen years. He commenced preaching at eighteen years and received his first circuit at the age of twenty-one. His first circuit was three hundred miles around and he made one trip every four weeks, preaching every day in the week except Saturday. There were but two churches on his circuit, but he preached in private homes in each settlement, and it is related that he always had a full house.

The circuit is all the more remarkable when we find there was only a path or tail from one settlement to the next, no bridges across the creeks and rivers. Often high water would bar the way. Sometimes a settler that was expecting the preacher would be waiting at the ford with his log canoe. In that case Martin would swim his horse beside the canoe. At other times no canoe, and then it was a case of swim the river or not get across. Martin would put his saddle bags on his shoulder and get as high as he could on the saddle, then speak to his horse, "Now, George, let us cross over." and somehow he always got there.

Rev. Gideon made twelve trips around his circuit travelling approximately 3600 miles and received a salary of one hundred dollars for the years work. The Doctor gave the writer the above history, a few weeks before his death and he related that usually a man would appear when he was starting to his next appointment and go with him as a guide and for company. It must be remembered that there was no wide open highway, only a trail or pack route. His guide was dressed in hunting shirt, moccasins, with a long rifle across his shoulder, tomahawk and knife in belt. Such was the surrounding of the preacher of pioneer days. Dr. Gideon Martin preached for sixty-five years, filling many of the highest positions in the gift of the Conference. He died 19 Jun 1902 at the age of 87 years, giving sixty-five years of his life to the ministry.
JACOB REGER:

Founder of the Reger family, was born in Germany and married Barbara Crites of his native Country. He emigrated to America in 1765. He first located on the Eastern Shore and from there moved to what is now Moorfield and remained there until the close of the Revolutionary War. Jacob Reger was a devout Christian of the Lutheran Church. He brought the first Bible into what is now Union District, Barbour County. Four of his sons were in Washington's Army.

Anthony Reger, his oldest son, volunteered and was an officer of the 16th, Virginia, in Captain Zanes' Regiment.

Jacob Reger Jr., second son, was a soldier of the Revolution, a giant in stature as well as in physical strength. He later became a famous Indian Scout.

John Reger, third son, soldier of the Revolution, was said to be the greatest physical giant of the entire Western border.

Phillip Reger, fourth son, soldier of the Revolution, volunteered at the age of 15 years. He was a member of Captain James Simmerl's Regiment.

In 1777 Jacob Reger and Sam Pringle accompanied by a number of men, journeyed into Monongahela County, Virginia, at the urgent request of George Washington. This company of men selected and marked claims, then returned and filed their claims at Richmond, Va., and received titles for the same. Jacob Reger located a claim on Second Big Run, and built a cabin in 1778. This location was one quarter of a mile East of the present village of Volga, Barbour County.

Several of these men built cabins. Reger built a cabin but could not live on his claim for seven years owing to the hostility of the Indians. In the Spring of 1780, Jacob Reger with a number of men returned to their claims and cleared and planted corn and vegetables. They cultivated and fenced their gardens and corn, then returned to Wopatomaca (now Moorfield) intending to bring their families in the early fall.

Before starting to move, a few men returned to see how their crops had fared, only to find a herd of buffalo had passed by, broke down their fences and destroyed their corn and gardens. One man by name of White, said he would have the satisfaction of killing one for eating their crops if he had to follow them into Kentucky. And he did follow them. Three days before overtaking the herd, White killed one, took the hide and
a choice cut of steak and carried it all that distance to prove he had killed one of the buffaloes.

This disaster delayed their moving until the following Summer of 1785.

Reger built a double log house and in building it had it so arranged that with his family, they could, in case of Indian attack, make a strong defense. The rooms were made low so an Indian could not strike overhanded with their tomahawks if they got inside of the house. A line of holes were cut in the walls in building so that an enemy could be seen in any direction. These holes were all closed by blocks made to fit into them. This cabin was built about one hundred yards from the Seneca trail.

Reger was compelled to take refuge in Bushe's Fort on two or three occasions, yet was not attacked at his home.

Jacob Reger died, date not known, leaving a family of seven children as follows: Anthony, John, Elizabeth, Jacob Jr., Anna, Phillip, and Catherine. Date of births not known. One daughter married John Bozarth (Anna). In the summer of 1796 Indians attacked the Bozarth home, killing four of the family. The mother and two sons were taken away as prisoners to the Indian town on the Muskindgom River.

It is of record that Jacob Reger went deer hunting one morning along the valley of Washrun, which was near his home. Walking about one half mile, he found a drove of deer grazing in an open glade. He killed one, throwing it across his shoulder and started home. Reger walked about half way home when some impulse caused him to stop and look behind him. On turning around he was surprised to see a number of Indians running after him. Reger was a strong man so he ran for his cabin and beat the Indians to it with his load and quickly barricaded his doors, and with the assistance of some of his sons, was ready for the attack. The Indians came close to the house and could be seen until the afternoon of the second day, when they left not ever driving off any of his stock.

Jacob Reger Jr.

The famous Indian Scout was employed with John Schoolcraft by the three frontier outposts, Bushes, Beeches and Nutters Forts. It was the duty of these men to travel the two Indian trails from March until the snow of early Winter drove them into the settlements. Many times they were about to warn the settlers that Indians were coming. No place on all frontier history was harried more than these three settlements.
One morning in April 1790, Jacob Reger Jr., started alone on one of his long scouting trips. He went to the Ohio River over the middle trail. Finding no Indian signs, Reger turned South far down the Ohio on the Seneca trail, a distance of some sixty miles. Reger was a marvel in being able to read the forest and tell the approach of danger by the movements of birds and the movement of big game.

One rainy morning Reger came out on the Seneca trail and was startled to find a large body of Indian warriors had just crossed the river. Muddy water was still in their tracks where they had stepped off of their rafts. Reger studied the forest and the trail and presently some blue jays started a great chatter in the distance. Somebody was disturbing their part of the forest. This fact caused Reger to risk walking the trail for a few hundred yards in the hopes of determining their number. Studying the forest as well as the trail, on looking ahead, discovered an Indian sitting on the ground and leaning against a tree. Reger studied this warrior. Finally raising his gun to shoot him when he discovered the Indian was asleep. Then Reger decided to capture the sleeping warrior, or at least make the attempt. Quickly leaving the trail, Reger walked around the tree, some distance away, then approached the tree as noiseless as a shadow and sprang on the sleeping warrior and quickly subdued him. Then he stood over the warrior with uplifted tomahawk and pointing to the trail, Reger said, "Tell me where those warriors are going, and for what purpose, and I will spare your life. If you do not, your scalp will hang in my belt." The Indian could talk a little English and said, "We go to kill all the settlers at Bushes and Beeches Forts and the settlers along the river, we kill them all."

This certainly was information. Reger stood the warrior on his feet, then led him to the bank of the Ohio, and pointing to the West bank, said, "Now you swim the river." The warrior quickly plunged into the mighty current and did swim to the West bank. Reger (kept) standing on the East bank until the warrior crossed to the West but maturing his plan to defeat the war party. If a massacre was to be prevented, it was up to Reger to beat the Indians to the settlements by at least half of a day. There was built one way to do it. Reger was a giant in stature, standing six foot and three inches in his moccasins, and a giant in physical strength and famous for his ability to run. Reger started on this long trip of one hundred and fifty miles, making a wide detour so as to avoid any hunters from the war party. Reger ran the remainder of that day until finally night settled over the forest. But no stopping. In the early part of the night, Reger turned into the Seneca Trail where he could travel much faster. Reger ran the entire night, over hills and across valleys, as tireless as a wolf. Four rivers crossed his route, all alt high water, besides numerous creeks, all out of banks. Reger swam the Elk, Hugh's, Sandy and Westfork rivers. He was
encouraged by one fact, the Indians were now behind, with an open trail before him. The following morning found Reger tired, but not exhausted, with the nearest fort many miles away. Reger said he trotted up hill and ran down hill and on the level, and kept the tireless gait until three P.M. the second day, when he arrived at Beeches fort exhausted. Reger delivered his message. Fast riders were sent to Bushes and Nutters Forts where other fast runners hurried around the country, until all settlers were ordered to hurry to the forts. By ten P.M at night all families were in.

Captain Hugh Hughs, an experienced military man, was at Nutters Fort. Captain Hugh Hughs (and) the young men at Nutters Fort had set out for Beeches Fort arriving at mid-night, where he was met by Cottrill Talbot with all the men that could be spared from Bushes Fort. During the night Captain Hugh Hughs and Cottrill Talbot organized this small force into a fighting body. The following morning at four A.M. the gates of Beeches Fort were opened and Hughs and Talbot marched out at the head of a small, but fearless body of men to meet a much larger force of the enemy. Sending five scouts two or three miles ahead to discover the Indians, Hughs traveled West on the Seneca Trail, finally coming to the Westfork river and crossed this stream. This valley was covered with dense thickets and many large trees. The Seneca Trail approached this valley over level ground. Captain Hugh Hughs remarked to Talbot, "Here is the place to meet a superior force of the enemy." However they marched on for a mile or more when the five scouts returned running with all possible speed and reported the Indians a mile South-West, a large force and running. Hughs gave the command to fall back to Bushy Run, (Westfork Valley) where Hughs and Talbot placed their men in a strong position across the Seneca Trail, with orders not to fire until Hughs gave the command. Hughs had just got his men in position when the Indians appeared, a large force, and running rapidly towards the concealed position of the Whites. As the Indians approached, Hughs gave the command to fire. Instantly, the Indian line was swept by a decimating volley from rifle men that never missed. Many Indians fell from the first volley. The Indians now took refuge behind trees and logs, but open woods all around them. The Indians had the advantage in numbers. Hughs had the advantage in position for his men were not visible. Then commenced a battle that raged for three hours in which no quarter was given and none was asked. Indian strategy pitted against the Whites. Many times the Indians tried flank moves, first to the right then to the left. Cottrill Talbot had command of the right wing, Hughs on the left. Every flank move was met by death dealing volleys that was rapidly thinning the Indian line. Captain Hughs was familiar with the Seneca language so he understood some commands given by their chief, which was greatly to his advantage. No battle on frontier history was fought with such relentless fury and dogged determination. Retreat meant disaster for Hughs and
has small force, and every man in his command knew it. Their homes and friends behind, they had to defeat the Indians. The Indian Chief checked on every move, at last in desperation, he called to some warriors near him to follow. The moment the chief stepped from the shelter of a tree, he was instantly killed. A warrior rushed from behind a tree and attempted to pick up the body of their chief, but was instantly killed. Four more warriors rushed forward, but all were killed over the body of their Chief. The Indian line now showed signs of a panic. The little army greatly encouraged though still cautious, increased their firing and raised one mighty cheer that echoed along the hills and valley of the Westfork. That was the finish. The Indians fled leaving their dead behind.

But for Jacob Reger's achievement, a massacre would have left the three settlements a smoking ruin. An achievement that had no parallel in all border history. A man that had the physical strength and endurance to run for more than twenty-four hours, across hills and valleys and swim four rivers without food or rest, certainly received strength from the Divine Providence.

In 1797, Jacob Reger went to Fort Washington where he remained for some time. One morning he left the fort with his gun across his shoulder and entered the forest near the fort, and was never seen or heard of afterward.
STORIES OF PIONEER DAYS

Some Events of Pioneer Days

On the Western border men were rated by their physical strength. A man that could out-run, throw down and whip everybody else was considered a great man.

John Reger was a giant in stature and in physical strength and had no equal on the Western border. However, a quiet citizen and a devout Christian, yet he would defend himself if the occasion required it. It is recorded in history that one day Reger was sitting on his porch about the noon hour when a stranger came to his front yard and inquired if his name was Reger. He received an affirmative answer. The stranger told Reger his fame as a man had travelled a long ways. "I have come all the way from the Eastern Shore to whip you." He said he had whipped all the men that had stood up before him and said, "I will now give you a licking." The stranger crossed the fence and started for the porch. Reger not serious about the stranger et the bully and grabbed him by one arm and shoulder and made a half turn and threw the would-be fighter on top of his porch roof. Reger remarked, "Now if your are satisfied, come down, Betta has dinner ready."

John Reger married Betta West; when Betta commenced to prepare for her wedding day, John said his Betta must be married in a dress bought at some store. The nearest store where dress goods could be purchased was Winchester, two hundred miles away from home John loved Betta. So he shouldered his rifle and walked to Winchester where he selected a dress and returned with it to Beeches Fort where Betta made her, her father having been killed by the Indians, the year before while cultivating corn.

History records another fact relative to Reger that may give the reader some idea of his great physical strength.

As he was returning to the hay field after the noon hour, Reger had a son and a young man by the name of White Cotton. Both men were big, each one weighing well over two hundred pounds. They decided they would play a joke on the old man. So they ran up behind Reger each one grabbing a leg, throw the old gentleman down then both of the young men threw themselves down on Reger, intending to hold the old man on the ground. But he quickly turned over on his back, then with his great arms he got a grip at the top of their trouser, then lifted both men up at arms length and bumped their heads together three times, then tossed them each away as though they were small boys. Then got up and went to the hay field laughing. "Now, boys, maybe you will let the old man alone."
Reger was 80 years old when this incident happened. Many such incidents could be related showing the great strength of this man. In physical strength Reger had no equal on the entire Western border.

I think it very important at this point especially for the young generation, to know something about the every day life and customs of their early ancestors, who located two hundred miles from the nearest base of supplies, in the heart of the greatest forest on the American continent. Locating along the Seneca, Shawnee, and Delaware highways, the only roads through the forest and were used by the pioneers for fifty years before they thought it was necessary to build a better road. These pioneer man and women were intelligent, remarkably resourceful land self-supporting requiring only two articles that they could not make, which were salt and iron, and they had an abundance of both but did not know they had it. Iron, salt and many other things were carried in two times a year to the settlements by pack horses, exchanging furs and deer, elk and bear hides, which were used in place of money in trading.

They were industrious, a united community, for self protection. They helped each other build their homes, clear the mighty forest and plant their corn and other crops. They manufactured their clothing, their furniture in fact, about everything needed, some genius could make. The forest afforded a bountiful supply of the choicest meats. All the country west of the mountains to the Ohio River was swarming with deer and elk all the year, and buffalo ranged the hills from July to November. In the late Fall, the men spent much of their time in the forest, usually hunting in pairs, killing an abundant supply of deer, hang them on a limb of a tree and later carry them in on pack horses. Panthers, wolves and bears were so numerous that every cabin home was compelled to build a strong fence around the house. Late in the evening, all the livestock was put in the yard and usually two or more large dogs turned loose to guard them. These dogs were large and of a type that would fight anything that roamed the forest. Fierce as those dogs were, often they required the help of some members of the family to protect their stock. During the years of 1784 and 1785, the Indians appeared in such numbers and so relentless were their attacks that the pioneers all took refuge in Beeches Fort and Nutters Fort. Bushes Fort was destroyed by the Indians in 1784.

Many families were killed, almost to the last member. The Schoolcraft family, the Wagoners, Bozarth, West, white, Cutright, and many more fell before the merciless tomahawk. I will relate one incident. Two families were together in the same house by the names of Brake and Cutright. They thought it would be safer. The two men had been working in a clearing and were called to the house for dinner. As they were sitting down at their dinner table a small child came running into the house.
and said ugly men were in the yard. One of the men grabbed his gun and stepped to the door to see what was in the yard and was shot down by an Indian, but fell in the house. The other man grabbed his gun and stepped to the door to see and tried to close the door, but a warrior sprang into the house on the man he had killed. Betta Cutright was a physical giant. She grabbed an axe and with one swing split the warrior's head down to his shoulders. Another one of the warriors sprang into the room trying to drag the first one out. Once more the axe fell and the second warrior was finished. She then dragged the three dead bodies out of the door, helped to close and barricade the door and windows. Soon a warrior pried a shutter off a window, and started to climb in. Betta brought the axe into action once more, and another warrior passed on to his happy hunting ground. The Indians shot through doors and one stuck his gun under the door to shoot, but Betta brought the axe down with one mighty swing and the Indians's gun was finished. By that time help arrived and the Indians fled.

all the remaining families went to the fort for two years, little corn was raised. So desperate was the situation they pooled their supplies and none but the most expert hunters went in search of game. Such were the dangers through which our ancestors lived. They were empire builders, born without fear and endowed with a physical strength that does not exist in this age and generation. By faith our ancestors blazed a trail over which civilization followed.

Sam Hughs, The Famous Indian Scout

Hughs spent most of his time in the wilderness around the three forts, searching the forest in a wide circle. He had a relentless hatred for the Indian race due to seeing his father and mother both killed by Indians near the fort. When a boy of twelve years, Hughs made a vow to kill all Indians possible the rest of his life. So he spent his entire time in the forest and doubtless saved many families from the Indian tomahawk. Hughs was a man of medium size, of great physical strength and endurance and could outrun any man of the Western border.

Early one Spring, Hughs was sent with five men to search the country along the Seneca trail. They traveled far down the Elk River. One evening they made their camp about sundown. While they were getting their camp in shape, a turkey commenced to gobble some distance from the camp. Presently another one gobbled. One of his men said that he would go get that turkey. Presently a turkey commenced to gobble on the East side of the camp. Hughs detected the trick and signalled his men to run back to camp. Then they retreated just in time to prevent being surrounded by Indians. They retreated all night. Stopped for a rest at day-light Hughs walked back a short distance to a position where could see if they were being pursued. Soon the
Indians appeared on the next hill. Hughs rushed back to his men and they continued their retreat until they came to a river. Hughs crossed at a shallow place and said to his men, "Here we will fight." He placed his men in a strong position. They did not have long to wait. Soon twelve warriors appeared following a dog that was trailing the white men. Soon the Indians started to wade across the river, six rifles suddenly broke the forest stillness and six warriors fell to rise no more. The remaining Indians fled, but before they could get to the bank, two more were killed. The Indian dog swam across to the White men and Hughs captured the Indiana dog by feeding and petting. The dog soon became attached to Hughs. The following summer Hughs traded the dog and a gun for a farm.

**Hughes and his Cow**

Hughes had a fine cow that disappeared and was gone for a week. Late one evening a girl at the fort called to Hughs that his cow was coming home, she was out there on the hill. Hughes was doing some carpenter work but listened at the cow bell, then answered the girl, "Yeah the cow is coming." and he continued his work. The bell stopped ringing about dark. After dark Hughes spent some time putting his rifle in good shape, then painted his face and dressed like an Indian. At midnight, Hughes had the gate of the fort opened and he went off in the opposite direction, made a wide detour and came in behind a low hill near where the bell had been ringing. Hughes lay down and waited until daylight. At daybreak the bell commenced to ring, just across the bank from where Hughes was lying. A big tree stood on the highest part of the bank. Hughes crawled up to the tree and stood up. A few rods from his tree was an Indian down on his hands and knees with the cow bell hung around his neck crawling and ringing the bell. Hughes knew there was another one, so he looked for him and was some time in locating the warrior, but he finally saw the second warrior standing on a chestnut stump surrounded by a growth of sprouts. Hughes took careful aim at the big Indian on the slump and killed him. The small Indian with the bell sprang to his feet and ran away. Hughes ran to the warrior he had killed and picked up his gun, pursued the second Indian, overtook and killed him. Then Hughes took a look at the gun he had in his hands and found it was a gun that was owned by a special friend of his by the name of Crawford. These two Indians had killed Crawford and his wife the year before. Hughes got furiously mad, scalped both of them, took off their hides and had them tanned. When the tanner finished the job, Hughes made moccasins out of the leather and gave them as souvenirs to some of his friends including the girl that wanted him to go after the cow.

The Spring of 1789 small bands of Indians seemed to be all around the country. It was impossible to cultivate corn without placing a guard with a rifle while men plowed and hoed carrying
their guns strapped to their backs.

One foggy morning, Hughs slipped through the gate of the fort before it was light and went to a high hill before daylight so as to make a study of the country. Hughs could read the signs as well as any other man of that day and tell if the enemy was within a radius of a circle of many miles, and about the exact locality. On this morning, the first sign was three eagles flying high but in a large circle. Presently a flock of crows did the same thing. A band of Indians was directly under them. Presently in the distance from a hill-top came two big puffs of smoke about one minute apart, which rose high above the trees, which meant ready for attack. Soon another puff of smoke arose from a hill-top followed by two more which meant attack in three days. This last signal was on a hill just across from where Hughs was standing. Hughs was now very alert. He left no trail to be followed. Soon from a thicket he located the Indian camp. I lay in the thicket until night. About sundown six warriors surroundd their camp fire. Hughs crawled up close to their camp and watched them until late in the night. By their breathing he decided they were all asleep. Setting his gun against a tree, he drew his knife and tomahawk and as noiseless as a shadow he slipped up to the line of sleeping warriors and with lightning movements struck down five of the six warriors, scalped the five, collected their guns and the following day returned to the fort. Someone inquired what success. Hughs replied, "Not much," he had treed six turkeys but one gobbler got away.

The writer is relating the above stories to show the dangers that surrounded this frontier settlement for twenty years, and it is only a glimpse of the many tragedies that happened. Fights and skirmishes similar to the above story, were common occurrences. Our ancestors were surrounded by dangers of the worst kind for twenty five years.

In 1785 a war party of Indians appeared near Beeches Fort. Settlers were warned and they all hurried to the fort leaving their homes in such a hurry they forgot to turn their stock loose, which was necessary, and it was dangerous undertaking for anyone to return for that purpose. So a volunteer was called for and Sam Hughs stepped out and said he would go, and he did go to every home and turned all stock together, finished his work and started back, not finding any Indian trails. As he came into the Pecks run valley, he saw a fine deer. Becoming a little negligent, he shot the deer and decided he would cut off the choice part of the meat with the hide, and carry that to the fort. As Hughs was finishing his job, he was startled by the report of a gun and his cap was knocked off his head but the bullet did not touch him. Hughs grabbed his gun and ran West along the Pecks run valley and ran until he crossed the dividing ridge five or six miles, then he stopped behind the upturned
roots of a big tree and looked back to see what was behind him. Soon three warriors came into sight. One very large and two smaller warriors. Hugh shot the large warrior and fled again, reloading his gun as he ran and he did not stop until he arrived at the fort, running a distance of eleven miles.

Hunters of Pioneer Days

The head of every family was a hunter, for in the early settlement, the most important piece of machinery was one or more good rifles in every home, for the family living came out of the forest. In the late fall, when the smoky days of the Indian Summer came in November, the pioneer hunter would go to the forest in search of a supply of deer and elk and usually in a few days could secure an abundant supply to carry any size family through the long Winter. With an abundant supply of vegetables, they were insured a bountiful supply of food. The deer hides as well as a great quantity of skins and furs which were all carefully cured and carried by pack horses to Winchester or Baltimore where there was always a market.

Hunting experiences of Stephen Martin

One November morning Martin started on his regular Fall hunt. It was an ideal Indian Summer day, so he walked in a quiet and leisurely way, always against the wind. So this morning, he directed his steps South along the Pecks run bottoms. Soon he found a fine deer in an open glade, killed it, bent a large sapling and hung the deer up and went on South soon found a drove, killed another, hung it up and later in the day another one was brought down by his trusty rifle. Late in the evening, Martin found an unusually large bear Bruin fled and crossed the river. Martin waded the river, followed the trail for some distance. Night coming on, Martin built a fire by a big poplar log, ate his lunch then collected the dry poplar bark, made a good fire and wrapped his blanket around him and lay down in a bed of leaves between the log and fire and slept until late in the night when he was suddenly awakened. Listening, he heard some animal across the log. The fire had burned down and was covered with a coat of white ashes. Martin decided his visitor was a panther. Deciding it was too dangerous to attempt to get his rifle from under his blanket, he drew his knife from his belt. Presently, the big cat came up to the log and sniffed a moment, then sprang over the log, and landed in the middle of the blanket of white ashes, not more than six feet from where Martin was lying. There was plenty of fire under the blanket of white ashes. The panther gave out one splitting scream and sprang as high as a man's head and landed in the middle of the same patch and sprang again still higher and still landed in the same place, screaming all the time and repeating the high jumps four times, then with one great leap, throwing fire all over Martin, rushed off down a ravine
screaming until it went out of hearing.

The next morning, Martin started early. He soon found a bear raking nuts under a chestnut tree. Martin killed the bear, partly dressed and hung it on a limb, then started home, returning by way of Pecks run bottoms, killed another deer which made a busy day with pack horses to carry in the game. Big game was so abundant that it was an easy matter to kill any number required in a few days hunting.

Martins Narrow Escape From A Panther

One evening Martin went to watch a deer lick. There was a spring of mineral water that seemed to attract many deer. Fixing a blind of green limbs stuck in the ground by a tree, Martin sat down behind the blind to await the expected deer, but none came. The moon came out and shed its soft light from a clear sky. Presently, the forest stillness was broken by the scream of a panther away off on another hill. Martin had about decided to start home when a low growl came from behind where he was sitting. Turning quickly, with gun ready for action, there, not more than twenty feet from his brush blind, crouched an enormous panther, switching the ground with its tail, ready for its fatal spring, when a lucky shot silenced the vicious monster, which measured nine feet from end of tail to nose.

Martin Killed A Bear That Drank His Sugar Water

One Spring, Martin tapped his sugar trees, a part of which was in the thick woods. One tree that seemed to produce much water, never had any water in the trough at hauling time. Martin examined the soft ground. Soon a bear track was found. Martin laughed and said he would fix that thief. Getting some maple syrup and a jug of whiskey he went back to the sugar tree. Martin mixed some sugar water and the maple syrup, then poured a generous supply of whiskey over the molasses and sugar water, putting the mixture in a trough, returned to his scamp. In the afternoon, Martin walked back to the woods with his gun to see what the result would be. As Martin approached the locality he heard a funny noise, and near the sugar tree was a large bear rolling around on its back with all his feet straight up and producing a series of grunts, growls and squeals. Bruin was gloriously drunk. One shot ended bruin's spree.

Cottrill Talbot's Narrow Escape

One morning in the late Fall (1798), Cottrill Talbot was hunting near the junction of the Buckhannon and Tygert Valley Rivers. On this occasion Talbot was hunting for a bear. In the sand along the river and there were plenty of bear tracks, one of which seemed to lead down the river. Talbot followed down stream. Presently, he heard a bear raking chestnuts a short
distance away. Moving quietly, he soon came to a high rock standing a little way from the river bank, and a large tree standing on the bank with a long limb extending out over the rock. As Talbot passed under this limb, a piece of bark fell, striking him on the top of his head. Looking up he was startled to see a large panther on a limb straight above him, leaning over and looking down, apparently just in the act of dropping on him. Instantly, the always trusty rifle was brought into action, and aiming under the lower jaw fired and sprang to one side to dodge the falling panther.

As he was quietly leading his gun, another panther came out on the ledge of the high rock, whipping the rock with its long tail, which they always do when preparing for an attack. Another well directed bullet and the second panther tumbled to the foot of the high rock. Quite enough experience for one day.

The End

This history was obtained from Mrs. Madge Mc Daniels, Harrison County Historical Society, Box 2074, Clarksburg, W. VA 26301 in 1986 by Marshall Belshaw Shore. Madge is a descendant of Richard Talbot. Marshall is a descendant of Cottrill Talbot. The year this history was compiled is unknown, but most probably around 1900.

Another Talbot history of these same families is also available in some libraries and archives. It is:

"A FAMILY HISTORY' by Loren C. Talbot, published by The Record and Tribune Company of Indaianola, Iowa and copyrighted in 1950.

Anyone desiring to exchange information on the Talbot families is encouraged to write me:

Marshall B. Shore
2804 E. 30th Ave., Box 203
Spokane, WA 99223-4782
2 Cottrill TALBOT-31
  | BORN: 1762
  | PLACE: Virginia
  | MARR: 22 Dec 1780
  | PLACE: Volga, Harrison, WV
  | DIED: 1801
  | PLACE: NR Volga, Barber, W. Virginia

1 Barbara TALBOT-57
  | BORN: 19 Jan 1779
  | PLACE: Volga, W. Virginia
  | MARR: 24 Dec 1807
  | PLACE: Harrison, W. Virginia
  | DIED: 19 Oct 1831
  | PLACE: Cass, Indiana
  | Michael SHORE-56
  | Spouse

3 Elizabeth REGER-160
  | BORN: Abt 1775
  | PLACE: (Eastern Shore), MD
  | DIED: 1849
  | PLACE: Talbot Farm, Barber, WV

6 Hans Jacob REGER-297
  | BORN: 22 Apr 1734
  | PLACE: Palatinate, Germany
  | MARR: Abt 1754
  | PLACE: Burnersville, Barber, VA, U.S.A
  | DIED: 1784
  | PLACE: NR Volga, Barber, VA

7 Barbara CRITES-298
  | BORN: Abt 1738
  | PLACE: (p) Holland
  | DIED: 1811
  | PLACE: NR Volga, Barber, VA

8 William TALBOT Cmdr-General-891
  | BORN: 
  | PLACE: England
  | MARR: --41

4 William TALBOT-171
  | BORN: 1735
  | PLACE: England
  | MARR: Abt 1757
  | PLACE: (p) Wthumberland, England
  | DIED: Abt 1778
  | PLACE: (p) Fairfax Co, Virginia

5 Anna (Elizabeth) COTTRIL-172
  | BORN: Abt 1737
  | PLACE: England, (p) MD?
  | DIED: 
  | PLACE: 

9 

10 

12 Antoni RUGER-299
  | BORN: Abt 1690
  | PLACE: Benken, SWI
  | MARR: 1729
  | PLACE: 

13 (2) Barbara WURTZ-300
  | BORN: Abt 1690
  | PLACE: Wittinsburg, Basil, SWI
  | DIED: 
  | PLACE: 

14 Phillip KREUTZ-302
  | BORN: Abt 1715
  | PLACE: , Germany
  | MARR: Abt 1740
  | PLACE: 

15 Isabelah SIVERLO-303
  | BORN: 1722
  | PLACE: , Germany
  | DIED: 14 Jan 1797
  | PLACE: , hardy, WV

Name and address of submitter:
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FAMILY GROUP RECORD-54

HUSBAND William TALBOT-171

BORN: 1736 PLACE: , , , , ENG
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: Abt 1778 PLACE: , (P) Fairfax Co., Virginia
BUR.: PLACE:
MARR: Abt 1757 PLACE: , (P) Wthumberland, England
FATHER: William TALBOT Cdr-General-891 PARENTS' MRU: 241
MOTHER:

WIFE Anna (Elizabeth) COTTTRIL-172

BORN: Abt 1737 PLACE: (P) England, (P) MD?
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED:
BUR.: PLACE:
FATHER:
MOTHER:

CHILDREN

1. NAME: J. Daniel TALBOT-363
   ---- BORN: 1758 PLACE: , (P) Fairfax, VA
M CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: PLACE:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR:

2. NAME: Charity TALBOT-361
   ---- BORN: 1760 PLACE: , (P) Fairfax, VA
F CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: PLACE:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE: William ELLISON Provisional-390 MRIN: 240
MARR: Abt 1785 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA

3. NAME: Cottrill TALBOT-31
   ---- BORN: 1762 PLACE: , Virginia
M CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 1801 PLACE: NR Volqa, Barber, W. Virginia
BUR.: PLACE: NR Philippi, Barber, W. Virginia
SPOUSE: Elizabeth RGER-160 MRIN: 34
MARR: 22 Dec 1780 PLACE: Volqa, Harrison, WV

4. NAME: Richard TALBOT-362
   ---- BORN: 16 Nov 1765 PLACE: , Fairfax, VA
M CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: PLACE:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR:

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HUSBAND Cottrill TALBOT-31

BORN: 1762 PLACE: Virginia
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 1801 PLACE: NR Volga, Barber, W. Virginia
BUR.: PLACE: NR Philippi, Barber, W. Virginia
MARR: 22 Dec 1780 PLACE: Volga, Harrison, W
FATHER: William TALBOT-171
MOTHER: Anna (Elizabeth) COTTRIL-172

WIFE Elizabeth REGER-160

BORN: Abt 1775 PLACE: (Eastern Shore), MD
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 1849 PLACE: Talbot Farm, Barber, W
BUR.: PLACE: Talbot Farm, Barber, W
FATHER: Hans Jacob REGER-297
MOTHER: Barbara CRITES-298

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Prudence TALBOT-161
   BORN: PLACE:
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPouse:
   MARR: PLACE:

2. NAME: Mary TALBOT-162
   BORN: PLACE:
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPouse:
   MARR: PLACE:

3. NAME: Barbara TALBOT-57
   BORN: 19 Jan 1791 PLACE: Volga, W. Virginia
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 19 Oct 1831 PLACE: Cass, Indiana
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPouse: Michael SHORE-56
   MARR: 24 Dec 1807 PLACE: Harrison, W. Virginia
   MRIN: 5

4. NAME: Sarah TALBOT-163
   BORN: PLACE:
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPouse:
   MARR: PLACE:

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HUSBAND Cottrill TALBOT-31
WIFE   Elizabeth REGER-160

CHILDREN (continued)

5. NAME: David SR TALBOT-164
   --- BORN: 1784
   M CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 22 Apr 1865
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: Ruth WAMSLEY-931
   MARR: Abt 1816 PLACE: Philippi (p), Harrison, VA

6. NAME: Emily TALBOT-165
   --- BORN: 
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: 
   MARR: PLACE:

7. NAME: Anne TALBOT-166
   --- BORN: 
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: 
   MARR: PLACE:

8. NAME: Rachel TALBOT-167
   --- BORN: 
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: 
   MARR: PLACE:

9. NAME: Mary TALBOT-168
   --- BORN: 
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: 
   MARR: PLACE:

10. NAME: Elizabeth TALBOT-170
    --- BORN: 
    F CHR.: PLACE:
    DIED: 
    BUR.: PLACE:
    SPOUSE: 
    MARR: PLACE:
FAMILY GROUP RECORD-243

HUSBAND Richard TALBOT-176

BORN: 16 Nov 1765 PLACE: ,Fairfax, Virginia
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 16 Nov 1847 PLACE: ,Barbour, WV
BUR.: PLACE: NR Philippi,Talbot Farm, WV
MARR: 22 Dec 1788 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA
FATHER: MOTHER:

WIFE Margaret DOWDEN-893

BORN: Abt 1772 PLACE: ,VA
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 13 Sep 1859 PLACE: Philippi,,WVa
BUR.: PLACE: Philippi,,IVa
FATHER: MOTHER:

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Samuel T. TALBOT-894

   BORN: 13 Dec 1790 PLACE: Philippi,Harrison,VA

   M CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 21 Jan 1861 PLACE: 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Sarah WELLS-907
   MARR: 27 Jul 1811 PLACE: ,Harrison,VA

   MRN: 244 has other marriages

2. NAME: Mary Ann TALBOT-895

   BORN: 7 Nov 1792 PLACE: Philippi,Harrison,VA

   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 10 Feb 1881 PLACE: 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Zachariah ELLISON-909
   MARR: 1813 PLACE: ,Harrisono,VA

   MRN: 246

3. NAME: Jacob TALBOT-896

   BORN: 3 Sep 1794 PLACE: Philippi,Harrison,VA

   M CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 20 Sep 1856 PLACE: 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Nancy MC KINNEY-910
   MARR: 4 Nov 1815 PLACE: ,Harrisonso,VA

   MRN: 247

4. NAME: Abraham (Abram) TALBOT-897

   BORN: 16 Oct 1796 PLACE:

   M CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Emiranda MINEAR-911
   MARR: Abt 1814 PLACE: ,VA

   MRN: 248

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5. NAME: Isaac TALBOT-898  
--- BORN: 2 Sep 1798 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA  
M CHR.:  
DIED:  
BUR.:  
SPouse: Comfort INGRAM-912  
MARR: 7 Sep 1818 PLACE: Harrison Co, VA

6. NAME: Robert TALBOT-899  
--- BORN: 3 Feb 1801 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA  
M CHR.:  
DIED: 1 Mar 1885 PLACE:  
BUR.:  
SPouse: Mary WOODFORD-913  
MARR: 12 Nov 1818 PLACE:  

7. NAME: Elisha TALBOT-900  
--- BORN: 7 Jan 1804 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA  
M CHR.:  
DIED: 24 May 1880 PLACE: Barbour, VA  
BUR.:  
SPouse: Millie STEPHENS-914  
MARR: 20 Dec 1820 PLACE: Harrison, VA

8. NAME: Silas TALBOT-901  
--- BORN: 11 Jun 1806 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA  
M CHR.:  
DIED: 7 Feb 1877 PLACE: Barbour, VA  
BUR.:  
SPouse: Sarah MC RINNEY-915  
MARR: 20 Mar 1826 PLACE: Harrison, VA

9. NAME: Absalom TALBOT-902  
--- BORN: 22 Sep 1807 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA  
M CHR.:  
DIED:  
BUR.:  
SPouse: Elizabeth YOUNG-916  
MARR: 5 Dec 1823 PLACE: Harrison, VA

10. NAME: Elam Dowden TALBOT M. D.-903  
--- BORN: 13 Jul 1810 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA  
M CHR.:  
DIED: 23 Jun 1881 PLACE: Philippi, VA  
BUR.:  
SPouse: Julia ANN CAPITO-917  
MARR: 1860 PLACE:  

---
11. NAME: Zachariah TALBOT-904
---- BORN: 6 Apr 1813 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA
M CHR.: PLACE: has other marriages
DIED: PLACE: MRU: 256
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE: Mary (1) ELLISON-920
MARR: Abt 1834 PLACE: , VA

12. NAME: Margaret (Peggy) TALBOT-905
---- BORN: 27 Oct 1815 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA
F CHR.: PLACE: MRU: 257
DIED: 15 Apr 1849 PLACE:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE: James WELCH-921
MARR: 24 Nov 1834 PLACE: , Harrison, VA

13. NAME: Elizabeth TALBOT-906
---- BORN: 15 Dec 1819 PLACE: Philippi, Harrison, VA
F CHR.: PLACE: MRU: 258
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE: George W. CALL-922
MARR: 1 Oct 1840 PLACE: , Barbour Co., VA
HUSBAND David SR TALBOT-164

BORN: 1784 PLACE: 
CHR.: PLACE: 
DIED: 22 Apr 1865 PLACE: 
BUR.: PLACE: 
MARR: Abt 1816 PLACE: Philippi (p), Harrison, VA 
FATHER: Cottrill TALBOT-31 PARENTS' MRN: 34 
MOTHER: Elizabeth REGER-160 

WIFE Ruth WAMSLEY-931

BORN: 21 Nov 1789 PLACE: Harrison, VA 
CHR.: PLACE: 
DIED: PLACE: 
BUR.: PLACE: 
FATHER: PLACE: 
MOTHER: PLACE: 

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Asa W. TALBOT-932
   ---- BORN: 18 Sep 1821 PLACE: Harrison, VA 
   M CHR.: PLACE: 
   DIED: Oct 1909 PLACE: 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Miss BAKER-941 PLACE: 
   MARR: 1841 MRN: 263 

2. NAME: Asbury TALBOT-933
   ---- BORN: 8 Nov 1823 PLACE: 
   M CHR.: PLACE: 
   DIED: PLACE: In Infancy, Harrison, VA 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: 
   MARR: PLACE: 

3. NAME: Alva TALBOT-934
   ---- BORN: 22 Feb 1825 PLACE: Harrison, VA 
   M CHR.: PLACE: 
   DIED: PLACE: 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Catherine RADABAUGH-942 PLACE: 
   MARR: Aug 1847 MRN: 264 

4. NAME: Abram R. TALBOT-935
   ---- BORN: 26 Jul 1827 PLACE: Harrison, VA 
   M CHR.: PLACE: 
   DIED: 14 Feb 1903 PLACE: 
   BUR.: PLACE: 
   SPOUSE: Irena MARTIN-943 PLACE: 
   MARR: 27 Sep 1849 MRN: 265 

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5. NAME: Eliza TALBOT-936  
--- BORN: 16 Apr 1831 PLACE: , Harrison, VA
  F CHR.: 
  DIED: 
  BUR.: 
  SPOUSE: James HOUSE-944 
  MARR: Abt 1847 PLACE: MRIN: 266

6. NAME: Enoch TALBOT-937  
--- BORN: 8 Apr 1833 PLACE: , Harrison Co, VA
  M CHR.: 
  DIED: 
  BUR.: 
  SPOUSE: Susan O'NEAL-945 
  MARR: Abt 1854 PLACE: MRIN: 267

7. NAME: Mary TALBOT-938  
--- BORN: 30 Jun 1836 PLACE: , Harrison, VA
  F CHR.: 
  DIED: 
  BUR.: 
  SPOUSE: William THACKER-946 
  MARR: Abt 1852 PLACE: MRIN: 268

8. NAME: Ruth TALBOT-939  
--- BORN: 24 Mar 1839 PLACE: 
  F CHR.: 
  DIED: PLACE: Carthage, IL 
  BUR.: 
  SPOUSE: Johathan HARPER-947 
  MARR: Abt 1855 PLACE: MRIN: 269

9. NAME: Dr. David S. TALBOT M.D.-940  
--- BORN: 5 Sep 1846 PLACE: , Barbour Co, VA
  M CHR.: 
  DIED: 16 Apr 1924 PLACE: Appleton City, MO 
  BUR.: 
  SPOUSE: Columbia CALIHAN-948 
  MARR: 7 Jul 1870 PLACE: MRIN: 270
HUSBAND Abram R. TALBOT-935

BORN: 26 Jul 1827  PLACE: Harrison, VA
CHR.:                 PLACE:
DIED: 14 Feb 1903  PLACE:
BUR.:                 PLACE:
MARR: 27 Sep 1849  PLACE:

FATHER: David SR TALBOM-64
MOTHER: Ruth WAMSLEY-931

WIFE Irena MARTIN-943

BORN: Abt 1832  PLACE:
CHR.:                 PLACE:
DIED:                 PLACE:
BUR.:                 PLACE:

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Elizabeth TALBOT-949
   --- BORN: 22 Feb 1852  PLACE: Harrison, VA
     F CHR.:                 PLACE:
     DIED:                 PLACE:
     BUR.:                 PLACE:
     SPOUSE:               PLACE:
     MARR:                 PLACE:

2. NAME: Leroy H. TALBOT-950
   --- BORN: 1 Apr 1858  PLACE: Harrison, VA
     M CHR.:                 PLACE:
     DIED:                 PLACE:
     BUR.:                 PLACE:
     SPOUSE:               PLACE:
     MARR:                 PLACE:

3. NAME: Columbus C. TALBOT-951
   --- BORN: 11 Nov 1864  PLACE: Barbour, VA
     M CHR.:                 PLACE:
     DIED:                 PLACE: Upshure Co, W VA
     BUR.:                 PLACE:
     SPOUSE: Mattie PARKER-952
     MARR: Abt 1886  PLACE:  MRRN: 271

4. NAME:
   --- BORN:
     CHR.:                 PLACE:
     DIED:                 PLACE:
     BUR.:                 PLACE:
     SPOUSE:               PLACE:
     MARR:                 PLACE:

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD-271

HUSBAND Columbus C. TALBOT-951

BORN: 11 Nov 1864 PLACE: .Barbour,VA
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: PLACE: .Upshire Co,W VA
BUR.: PLACE:
MARR: Abt 1886 PLACE:
FATHER: Abram R. TALBOT-935
MOTHER: Irena MARTIN-943

PLACE: .Barbour,VA
PLACE: .Upshire Co,W VA

WIFE Mattie PARKER-952

BORN: Abt 1868 PLACE:
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: PLACE:
BUR.: PLACE:
FATHER:
MOTHER:

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Forrest Fred TALBOT-953
   BORN: Abt 1900 PLACE: .Barbour Co,W VA
   CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: PLACE:
   MARR: PLACE:

2. NAME:
   BORN: PLACE:
   CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: PLACE:
   MARR: PLACE:

3. NAME:
   BORN: PLACE:
   CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: PLACE:
   MARR: PLACE:

4. NAME:
   BORN: PLACE:
   CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: PLACE:
   MARR: PLACE:

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD-50

31 Jan 1991

HUSBAND Hans Jacob REGER-297

BORN: 22 Apr 1734  PLACE: Palatinate,,Germany
CHR.:  PLACE:
DIED:  PLACE: NR Volga,Barber,W VA
BUR.:  PLACE: ,W VA
MARR: Abt 1754  PLACE: Burnersville,Barber,W VA,U.S.A.
FATHER: Antoni RUGER-299
MOTHER: (2) Barbara WURTZ-300

WIFE Barbara CRITBS-298

BORN: Abt 1738  PLACE: ,,(p)Holland
CHR.:  PLACE:
DIED: 1811  PLACE: NR Volga,Barber,W VA
BUR.:  PLACE:
FATHER: Phillip KREUTZ-302
MOTHER: Isabelah SIVELO-303

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Anthony REGER-364
   --- BORN: 1755  PLACE:
   M CHR.:  PLACE:
   DIED: Aft 1777  PLACE:
   BUR.:  PLACE:
   SPOUSE:  PLACE:
   MARR:  PLACE:

2. NAME: Jacob JR REGER-365
   --- BORN: 1765  PLACE: ,Hampshire,W VA
   M CHR.:  PLACE:
   DIED:  PLACE:
   BUR.:  PLACE:
   SPOUSE:  PLACE:
   MARR:  PLACE:

3. NAME: Phillip REGER Sheriff-366
   --- BORN: 1776  PLACE: ,Hampshire,W VA
   M CHR.:  PLACE:
   DIED:  PLACE:
   BUR.:  PLACE:
   SPOUSE:  PLACE:
   MARR:  PLACE:

4. NAME: John REGER-367
   --- BORN: 15 Jan 1769  PLACE: ,Hampshire,W VA
   M CHR.:  PLACE:
   DIED: 14 May 1844  PLACE: ,(p)Hardy,W VA
   BUR.:  PLACE:
   SPOUSE:  PLACE:
   MARR:  PLACE:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Death Year</th>
<th>Burial Place</th>
<th>Spouse Name</th>
<th>Spouse Place</th>
<th>Married Year</th>
<th>Married Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Reber-160</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>(Eastern Shore), MD</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Talbot Farm, Barber, WV</td>
<td>Cottrill Talbot-31</td>
<td>Talbot Farm, Barber, WV</td>
<td>22 Dec 1780</td>
<td>Volga, Harrison, WV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abram Reber-368</td>
<td>1774</td>
<td></td>
<td>1852</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>17 Aug 1782</td>
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<td>1851</td>
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11. NAME: Catherine REGER-374

- BORN: 1790
- F CHR.: PLACE:
- DIED: 1872
- PLACE: Burnersville, W VA
- BUR.: PLACE:
- SPOUSE: PLACE:
- MARR.: PLACE:
FAMILY GROUP RECORD-5

HUSBAND Michael SHORB-56

BORN: 29 Mar 1787 PLACE: Loudoun, Virginia
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 1855 PLACE: Rochester, Fulton, Indiana
BUR.: PLACE: Rochester, Indiana
MARR: 24 Dec 1807 PLACE: Harrison, W. Virginia
has other marriages
FATHER: Jaies SHORE-12
MOTHER: 

WIFE Barbara TALBOT-57

BORN: 19 Jan 1791 PLACE: Volga, W. Virginia
CHR.: PLACE:
DIED: 19 Oct 1831 PLACE: Cass, Indiana
BUR.: PLACE:
FATHER: Cottrill TALBOT-31
MOTHER: Elizabeth REGER-160

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Rachel SHORE-58
   BORN: 1 Oct 1809 PLACE: Harrison, W. Virginia
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: Abel HICKMAN-521
   MARR: 2 Oct 1829 PLACE: Harrison, W. VA
   MRIN: 105

2. NAME: Elizabeth SHORE-59
   BORN: 7 May 1811 PLACE: Columbus, Ohio
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 14 Apr 1861 PLACE: Marshall, Indiana
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: William HALL-522
   MARR: 21 Mar 1831 PLACE: Logansport, IN
   MRIN: 106

3. NAME: David SHORE-60
   BORN: 15 May 1814 PLACE: Columbus, Ohio
   M CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: 1895 PLACE: Marshall, Indiana
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: Susan M. ORMSBEE-523
   MARR: 17 Jan 1836 PLACE: Fulton, IN
   MRIN: 107

4. NAME: John SHORE-61
   BORN: 4 Apr 1816 PLACE: Columbus, Ohio
   M CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: Abt 1845 PLACE: Fulton, Indiana
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: Rachel CUMMINS-524
   MARR: 10 Oct 1836 PLACE: Fulton, IN
   MRIN: 108

Marshall B. Shore
2804 E. 30th Ave., Box 203
Spokane, WA 99223 - 4782

Phone: 619 323 4933 (to 1 May 90)
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---

**HUSBAND Michael SHORE-56**

**WIFE Barbara TALBOT-57**

---

**CHILDREN (continued)**

**5. NAME: Clarkson SHORE-62**

- **BORN: 30 Jul 1819**
- **PLACE:** Fulton, Indiana

- **DIED: 26 Apr 1872**
- **PLACE:** Fulton, Indiana

- **BUR.:**

- **SPOUSE:** Cynthia C. ORMSBEE-525

- **MARR: 24 Jun 1840**
- **PLACE:** Fulton, IN

---

**6. NAME: Talbert Cotterall SHORE-27**

- **BORN: 15 Oct 1821**
- **PLACE:** Columbian, Ohio

- **DIED: 23 Dec 1865**
- **PLACE:** Rochester, Fulton, Ohio

- **BUR.:**

- **SPOUSE:** Lydia ANN AMES-55

- **MARR: 4 Apr 1844**
- **PLACE:** Wooster, Wayne, OH

---

**7. NAME: Sally SHORE-64**

- **BORN: Dec 1823**
- **PLACE:**

- **DIED: 1825**
- **PLACE:**

- **BUR.:**

- **SPOUSE:**

- **MARR:**

---

**8. NAME: Margaret SHORE-65**

- **BORN: Jan 1825**
- **PLACE:**

- **DIED: Jan 1825**
- **PLACE:**

- **BUR.:**

- **SPOUSE:**

- **MARR:**

---

**9. NAME: Electa SHORE-66**

- **BORN: 8 Sep 1827**
- **PLACE:**

- **DIED: 12 Sep 1901**
- **PLACE:** Waverly, Nebraska

- **BUR.:**

- **SPOUSE:** Silas YOUNG-526

- **MARR: 6 May 1847(div)**
- **PLACE:** Fulton, IN

---

**10. NAME: Lucinda SHORE-67**

- **BORN: 12 Sep 1830**
- **PLACE:** Lewis, W. Virginia

- **F CHR.:**

- **DIED: 12 Sep 1830**
- **PLACE:**

- **BUR.:**

- **SPOUSE:**

- **MARR:**
31 Jan 1991

HUSBAND Michael SHORE-56
WIFE Barbara TALBOT-57

Yr of Birth 1787
Yr of Birth 1791

CHILDREN (continued)

11. NAME: Ruth SHORE-68
   --- BORN: 4 Mar 1830 PLACE: Cass, Indiana
   F CHR.: PLACE:
   DIED: PLACE:
   BUR.: PLACE:
   SPOUSE: Henry SNUR-527
   MARR: 22 Apr 1845(div) PLACE: Penn TWP, St Joseph, IN

MRN: 111
NOTES

Page 3, par 1,2,3,4 — I have been unsuccessful in finding any records on Fairfax County, Virginia either at the court house or libraries or by queries and advertisements in genealogical periodicals of a will or probate of William Talbot in 1780-1790 period. I have not found records that bound Richard Talbot or placed him under guardianship either. No records are available on the births of the Talbot children either. I am now looking for these in Prince George County, Maryland.

Page 4, par 2 — The Charity Talbot who records show married a William Boyd in Prince George County, MD was not the daughter of William Talbot and Anna Cottrill. I have copies of these records.

Page 27, par 5 — Loren C. Talbot, family historian said Charity Talbot married an Ellison and lived one mile north of Philippi.

Another descendant, Mrs. Charles M. Chapman of Beverly, West Virginia, who is also a Talbot family historian shows Charity Talbot married to William Ellison on her extended Talbot Pedigree Chart.
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
<th>Place of Death</th>
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<td>1st夫</td>
<td>23 Mar 1815</td>
<td>Farthington, Indiana</td>
<td>22 Feb 1908</td>
<td>14 Oct 1891</td>
<td>Rochester, Indiana</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Walter William</td>
<td>2nd子</td>
<td>10 May 1888</td>
<td>Minneapolis, Minnesota</td>
<td>10 Aug 1910</td>
<td>10 Aug 1910</td>
<td>Spokane, Minnesota</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Vida Hazel</td>
<td>3rd女</td>
<td>18 Nov 1889</td>
<td>Farthington, WA</td>
<td>23 Jul 1964</td>
<td>23 Jul 1964</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Anthony Lucas</td>
<td>子</td>
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<td>29 Dec 1870</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Amy May</td>
<td>女儿</td>
<td>27 Dec 1862</td>
<td>Rose Creek, MN</td>
<td>9 Jan 1941</td>
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<td>31 Mar 1852</td>
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<td>18 Jul 1913</td>
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<td>Mary Eleanor</td>
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<td>18 Oct 1856</td>
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<td>27 Jan 1940</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Talbert Cotterall</td>
<td>孙</td>
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<td>Columbiana, OH</td>
<td>23 Dec 1865</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Lydia ANN</td>
<td>孙女</td>
<td>24 Feb 1824</td>
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<td>7 Dec 1839</td>
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Name and address of submitter:
Marshall B. Shore
2804 E. 30th Ave., Box 203
Spokane, WA 99223 - 4782
Phone: 619 323 4933 (to 1 May 90)

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