The LONG Journey West

The Long Family of Old Rappahannock, Virginia

by Janice Lee Brannon

2009
Rolling hills near North Fork Baptist Church. Cemetery in foreground. Tobacco barn (black) left background. (see pages 17-20)
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INTRODUCTION

It has been proposed by some researchers that the ancestry of the early Longs in Virginia derives from Richard and Eglantine Bussell Long who arrived in Virginia 1674/75 in Old Rappahannock county. Richard was baptized in 1630, suggesting he could be a brother of John/ and Jeremiah/, the two Longs I am proposing here as the progenitors of a large group of Longs in early tidewater Virginia. Young Richard had a son, Henry, christened in 1652, who could well be a first cousin of the *Henry2 whose genealogy is being presented here. Part I and Part II of this paper will look at the line of *Henry2, whose father I believe to be John/. In Part III, Jeremiah/ and Frances Long’s family will be studied. [Below, the George7 Long line of Trinidad, CO has an asterisk before the ancestor’s name: *John/; *Henry2; *Brumfield3; *Brumfield4..... the next generations will be *Benjamin5; *Benjamin6; *George7].

A glance at the above family tree will of course reveal that the Henry2 baptized in 1652 could actually be the *Henry2 proposed to have married a Brumfield. And the John J who married Mary Ware could just as easily have been the son of Richardi of Jeremiah/ and Frances. In which event John/ would still be a brother of Jeremiah/ and Richard/. That part of the family history may have to be left open, with the hope that down the road more information will emerge to clarify things.

Sources for the following have depended heavily on the Long Families on the Rappahannock River Before 1800, a compilation by Paul C. Buchanan; and on a series of articles published in the "Virginia Genealogist" [1994/95, Vol. 38, pgs. 115-126; 126-200; 264-273; and Vol. 39, pgs. 27-31] written by Paul C. Buchanan and Susie M. Owens. Their research was thorough, and subsequent research has upheld most of their conclusions. However, Buchanan apparently did not know of the will of Frances Long, naming her husband, Jeremiah/, and their sons, Richard2, John2 and Gabriel2, which has brought me to the conclusions presented in this paper on the early Tidewater Virginia Longs.

Since the information from Buchanan and Owens is all thoroughly documented, this paper will not try to supply the original documentation he cited in his publications....those wishing to have that information are directed to the writings of Buchanan and Owens cited above. Other sources will be cited as needed.

This would be an appropriate time to correct an early error alluded to by Buchanan. Such errors are easily made when the pool of documents is as skimpy as in the case of the Longs, but Buchanan’s research on *Henry2 Long’s line is solid and sufficient to refute the suggestions in the Heritage of Person County, NC, Vol. II, pg. 232, that Mary Bond was the wife of the Benjamin Long who migrated to NC ca. 1755; and in Vol. III, pgs. 150 and 295 that Samuel Long was the father of the Brumfield Long who married Sarah Brown [that Brumfield in reality is the son of *Brumfield3 of *Henry2 in this study].
The same error about Samuel Long has been presented on page 12 of The “Long Tree” and Others by Margaret Thompson Winkler, publ. Montgomery, AL 1995. On the plus side, however, Ms. Winkler provides the Jeremiah/Frances Long connection which Buchanan lacked.

An interesting and recent input comes from the corner of Ware Long in a 2005 publication by Carol Lynne Rusch, A Granddaughter’s Journey Back.....to Christopher Long. The only information Paul C. Buchanan had on Ware Long was John Turner Long’s account in The Genealogy of the Descendants of Ware Long of Culpeper, which claimed Ware Long was born in Wales to a German family which came to America in 1716. Ms. Rusch is also familiar with that account, but has turned up some compelling evidence which suggests that Ware Long was actually the eldest son of John3 Long, son of Richard2 Long....whose father could have been Jeremiah1. Buchanan’s research which mentioned the fact that *Brumfield4, Reuben4 and Ware Long [whose father, John Long, marr. Mary Ware] immigrated to Culpeper county ca. 1746, if not in each other’s company, at least about the same time, does beg the question of their possible kinship. Their descendants mostly share the same names; Ware’s sons Christopher and Daniel being an exception. But those could have been introductions from the Nicholas Ware side of the family, mainly confirming a separate line, such as Brumfield in *Henry2’s line, a name that was never shared by the other lines.

TELLING THE LONG STORY

Adapting the “if it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it must be a duck” theory to genealogy, “If it looks like a family and acts like a family, it must be a family.....I am going to take the initiative and with what is known of the John/ and Jeremiah/ Long “families” in Virginia, tell the Long story. Indeed, these people did “act like a family”....they lived in the same vicinity, named their children many of the same names, sold property to each other, were in public records together, etc. And because the naming of children after parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters was a consistent tradition of the times, it has provided a tool, even when not one hundred percent dependable, that has been invaluable in this process.

Unlike the *Henry2 Long of *John1 Long line which is so well documented, the ancestry chart I have stitched together in Part III for Jeremiah1 and Frances Long was the result of a lot of educated guess work. So many of their descendants were either found in Caroline county [their son Richard patented one of the first pieces of property there], or launched south from there....but because Caroline county records are sparse, it has been necessary to find other ways to piece together their various lines, and similarity in names is sometimes all there is to go by. But that has been a tool that has pointed the way in seemingly appropriate directions, and the”final” chart seems to work. Naturally, I could not and would not be so naive as to claim this the final word. Additional information would certainly require a re-evaluation of the relationships of this family. BUT considered as a point of departure, it will hopefully be helpful.

Trying to get a story to hang together when some of the parts cannot be verified creates a challenge. So it has been the story teller in me which has been compelled to stitch together the facts that are available and where holes show up in the fabric, to stitch in logical connections that will patch up the holes and make the cloth whole. I do take full responsibility for having had to use a touch of poetic license to put the story together, and will welcome any and all additions or corrections so the whole cloth of the story can be made as perfect as humanly possible.

I am so indebted to the cousin-of-my heart in Calaveras county, California, for her input in this work. A descendant of John Bond5 Long, James5 Long of Benjamin4/Mary Bond, Benjamin4 Long of NC, and of
Joseph 7 Long of Owen county, Kentucky....Sandy must have the “Longest” Long pedigree of any living Long descendant. Among a jillion other things, she made sense out of the Franklin county, Kentucky Longs, has been an invaluable backup for documents lost in cyberspace, and has been my inspiration for looking under every rock.....she is a consummate excavator of genealogical gems.

And last, but definitely of huge importance, Catheryn Valenzuela....a descendant, like myself, of *George 7 Long of Taos and Trinidad. Not only did she provide a great cheering section, but also a copy of Long Families on the Rappahannock River Before 1800 by Paul C. Buchanan, which proved to be the single most important factor that assisted in “putting it all together”. Most sincere thanks from QBSM.

I dedicate this to cousin SEW and our lovely Long daughters ...Kelly and Paula... they’re together waiting for us on down the road
**CHART I.**

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

Henry spent his life in Old Rappahannock Co. near present day Port Royal.

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<td>John Long marr. b.ca. 1630</td>
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<td>Henry Long b.ca. 1650</td>
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<td>Henry Long Jr. m. Ann b.ca. 1683</td>
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<td>Reuben Long b.ca. 1716 \nWilliam Long b.ca. 1717 d.by 1768 \nIn Orange Co. VA</td>
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See: Paul C. I speculate that: William; Gabriel; John Reed of Abbeville; Sir Nicholas of KY. Reuben had a son, Capt. Reuben whose will 1839 Summer SC.

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The 1783 Culpeper Co., VA Tax List provides names of heads of families & "of age" sons.

List of Robt. Alcock (Madison Co. formed in 1792, and Alcock's List seems to cover part of it)

| Ware Long (Henry) | See Chart II |
| Brumfield Long | |
| John Long | of Wm. Long/Ann Durrett |
| William Long | Son Durrett in S.C. |

List of Henry Hitt (also part of Madison Co. in 1792)

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John Long: pass. the one m. Isabella |
| William Mason |
| Joseph Eddins |
Possible Brumfield connection:
A James Brumfield was born in Old Rappahannock in 1652 (d. 1757) - could he be a nephew of Saml and first cousin of Henry?

m. #1 - Churchill - daughter of John and Alice Churchill

m. #2 - Mary

m. #3 - Mary Brumfield

m. #4 - Christian Allen

m. #5 - Eliza Brumfield

m. #6 - Joseph Bickers

m. #7 - Eliza Bickers

List of Richard Waugh
Sarah Long/Brumfield/Gabriel
John Long
Richard Long missing on list
Benjamin/Long/Samuel/James
Robt. B. Long & Brumfield missing
Wm. Hawkins
Francis Head
Area of Spotsylvania County prior to formation, showing Essex, King & Queen and King William counties running “up the country”.

Development of Orange County

During the colonial period, the British government, coordinating affairs of Church and State, formed church parishes as new areas toward the Blue Ridge mountains were settled...counties were organized in these areas once the population reached a certain density. An understanding of the formation of these parishes helps in locating ancestors during these early years.

St. Mark’s Parish encompassed all of Spotsylvania, which was established as a county in 1720. In 1731 Spotsylvania was divided into two parishes...St. Mark’s and St. George’s.

Then a political division in 1734/35 lopped off the western portion of Spotsylvania to make Orange county and the spiritual needs of Orange county were served by St. Thomas’ Parish.

Development of Culpeper County

In 1749 Culpeper was lopped off of the northern Orange Co., and while Spotsylvania remained under St. George’s jurisdiction [later in 1770 St. George’s was divided into St. George’s and Berkeley parishes]...Culpeper was under the jurisdiction of St. Mark’s parish.

In 1753 the western part of St. Mark’s became Brumfield parish...later in 1792 when Madison Co. and the new Rappahannock Co. [Old Rappahannock has abolished in 1692] were formed, it was that area which fell under the jurisdiction of Brumfield parish.
PART I

Their Story: The Whole Cloth

They start on tidewater tobacco plantations:

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

But sons of slave owners were not needed on plantations for labor, so they began moving out of Old Rappahannock county [abolished in 1692 and converted into Richmond and Essex] into the new lands west toward the Blue Ridge mountains where new counties were being reformed and renamed, and in the case of Jeremiah’s line into newly surveyed Caroline county, where his son Richard was one of the first to patent land.

*John V Long, who owned land near Mount Landing Creek in Old Rappahannock county, where Capt. Samuel Brumfield also owned property, is thought by this writer to be the father of *Henry2 Long. Although there is no record available to make the direct connection, *Henry2 did witness a deed signed by Frances Robinson, daughter of Captain Samuel Brumfield, in which she claimed to be his only heir at the time of signing....which does not negate the possibility she had a sister, but simply suggests any siblings she might have had, had predeceased her. That and the fact that a line of at least 7 generations of Brumfield Longs march down through *Henry2’s descendants, making a proud claim to the name, lend a certain authority to the probability.

A deposition he gave in 1726 places *Henry2’s birth date ca. 1650. His first wife was the daughter of John and Alice Churchill....by her he had three sons and two daughters. It is not known when she died, but he married a second time at about age 58 and had one more son and two more daughters. *Henry2 lived in Old Rappahannock county on the Rappahannock river, not far from present day Port Royal. In his time, Old Rappahannock was divided into Richmond and Essex counties [1692], then in 1721 the area *Henry2 lived in became King George county, which accounts for pertinent documents being on file in different counties.....*Henry2, however, stayed in place. Besides his tobacco plantation, *Henry2 was a ferryman and at some point also ran an “ordinary”, or inn.

West to Spotsylvania:

Settlement west took place at a steady pace....and in order for settlers on the ever expanding “frontier” to get their legal needs attended to, a colonial policy emerged allowing new counties to be formed to ensure the majority of the new settlers access to a courthouse no more than 35 miles away. In 1720 Spotsylvania was formed. Governor Spotswood, one of the prominent early governors of Virginia, had received a grant of land from Queen Anne, a common practice during colonial times which gave the King or Queen an opportunity to recognize favorite subjects for services rendered. An enormous area which became Orange county in 1734 was a part of the Spotswood grant. It was there in Orange county just south of the Rapidan river that Governor Spotswood founded the town of Germanna and where he developed the first iron mines and erected the first furnace in America. Between 1717-1719 to provide labor for his mines, he sponsored 3 groups of German colonists which he settled at Germanna [subsequently chosen as the first county seat.
Spotsylvania Co.

Brumfield

Port Royal

Caroline Co.
of Spotsylvania]. But working conditions at the mines were abysmal, and by 1725 some of the Germans pushed back the frontier yet again by settling along the Robinson river and one of its tributaries, White Oak Run, now the site of the county seat of Madison county. They were soon joined by adventurous English settlers, and Theophilus Eddins, the great uncle of Sarah Eddins, who married my ancestor Benjamin Long, is on record as having sold to Alexander Waugh property in the area [1733].

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

*Brumfield3 in Spotsylvania county:*
*Henry2’s son, *Brumfield3, was a blacksmith, a trade which was to be passed down in the Long family for many generations. Although he was born on his father’s plantation on the Rappahannock river in what became King George county, after marrying he lived for a time in Essex county. *Brumfield3 and his first wife had seven sons. After his first wife died, he started his Long line on their journey west by moving into Spotsylvania county. There he spent the rest of his life at a point where Stony Run joins the north side of the Ta [Buchanan’s “Ti” river must be a “typo”…..I find no such river on the map…..see Appendix 1, page 56 for maps and a discussion of the location of this property]. *Brumfield3 and his 2nd wife had 4 daughters.

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

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

The role of the church:
When Virginia was first settled by English colonists, they brought with them their affiliation to the Church of England [Episcopal] which became the Established Church of the colony. Every colonist was expected to belong, to attend, and to pay tithes, which would then be shared by the church with the state. It may have been efficient in the early days for the church to act as the agent of the state in seeing to the civil as well as the spiritual needs of the colonists, but in time the arrival of newcomers of different religious persuasions, plus those converted to other faiths, found the premise of a union of church and state highly objectionable.
Enter the Baptists:
Baptists were in Virginia as early as 1714, but the group that had the most impact on the Culpeper area came from New England and were converts from the Episcopal Church. The fact that they were revolting against the established order of things and turning their backs on their former Episcopalian brethren resulted in a considerable degree of persecution by the Established Church. Attempting to ensure that the doctrine preached by the Baptists was consistent with that of the Established Church, “Regular” Baptist ministers were allowed to preach after being examined on their theology and awarded a license. “Separates” declared a license was not needed, for theirs was the business of God, not man...and as might be suspected, they were the most severely persecuted.

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

Another of Samuel Harris’ converts was Taliaferro [aka Toliver] Craig who had married Polly Hawkins, daughter of Elizabeth Long [marr. Nicholas Hawkins] whose father was John2 Long, son of Jeremiah/....his line will be more closely studied in Part III of this paper. Toliver and Polly swelled the ranks of the Baptists by an additional eleven children, seven of whom were sons. Several of these sons later became very active Baptist ministers, and led “traveling churches” to Kentucky.

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

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

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

In 1790 after the Revolutionary War, also in the area that became Madison county, the Robinson River church was established by William Mason [while serving as the regular pastor of Mt. Poney]. The greater part of the membership of that church came from Ragged Mountain Church and a few from Rapid Ann.
Revolutionary War interlude:
As the American colonists began to settle and prosper, their lives eventually began to seem very remote from their sovereign on the other side of the ocean. And in time that independent, adventurous spirit which had brought them to these shores in the first place made it increasingly difficult for colonists to relate to a government so distant and to deal with laws that no longer seemed relevant to their lives in the New World; made it burdensome to pay taxes to a king so far away to support a way of life that had no personal relevance; caused colonists to sense the emerging of a shared New World destiny, unrelated to that of the Old World.....such things began to be vexatious to the colonists' independent, adventurous spirit.

Protests in the early 1770's took the form of petitions to His Majesty, the King, swearing loyalty but addressing the colonists' concerns. In Culpeper county among the many signers of those petitions were Brumfield Long, Robert B. Long, Ware Long, Gabriel Long Jr., and Reuben Long [later developments supporting the premise that Gabriel and Reuben were from the Jeremiah contingent of the Long family].

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

From Williamsburg about 150 of the better armed Minute Men marched to Norfolk county to confront Lord Dunmore. The battle of Great Bridge at Norfolk was the first battle of the Revolutionary War to be fought on Virginia soil and was a victory for the Americans. A complete record of all those who joined the ranks of the Culpeper Minute Men does not exist, but there is a presumption that all those who signed the early 1770's petitions later took up the cause by answering Patrick Henry's call. But by 1775, others who did not sign were just as likely to join up. We do know that young Robert B.5 Long, son of Benjamin4/ Mary Bond Long is on record as being in the Culpeper Minute Men Battalion in 1775. It would seem reasonable to assume that at least some of his older brothers, Brumfield5, Benjamin5, and Samuel5 also joined the fray, and perhaps the Brumfield signing the protest petitions was indeed his brother.

Equally reasonable would be the participation of some of their double first cousins by *Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond Long. Richard5's pension application indicates he too was under Col. Taliaferro's command in 1775. John Bond5's pension application indicates he did not enlist until 1780; these are the only definite records of participation in the Revolution we have for this side of the family: Richard5 enlisted in 1776 and served under Capt. Gabriel Jones' Company and John Bond5 enlisted in 1780 and served in Col. John Green's Regiment. In 1781 a Brumfield Long filed a certificate showing he had received a gun from an officer, but John Brown stated in his pension that he had entered service as a substitute for Brumfield5 Long. His father, *Brumfield4 senior died ca. 1778, and he had designated his son Brumfield5 as one of his executors. John Bond5, the other executor, had enlisted in 1780....in all probability young Brumfield5 was needed to stay and help his step-mother Sarah on the home front.....so after receiving the gun, it was passed on to John Brown. After *Brumfield4 died. his wife Sarah would carry on for next nine years before she married Hezekiah Brown in 1786.
Back on the frontier:
Early in the Revolution, enlistment in the military lasted only weeks, or months. Those who took to soldiering and gave at least three years to it would later be rewarded by being able to receive land patents on the frontier. The rest returned home to take up life as they had left it. But in truth the war served to launch a whole generation of young men out of familiar surroundings into a world they had never experienced, and upon their return, after settling back to regroup for a space, they would be ready to launch again. Daniel Boone had opened the Wilderness Road in 1775...........though it was only a marked trail over the mountains and through the woods. Early settlers had to travel light, bringing only what they could carry or what could be tied on the back of a horse.

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

The Craigs:
In 1781 Toliver and Polly Craig joined son Lewis’ “traveling church” of over 400, plus slaves and livestock, as they journeyed to Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. It took three months, allowing time to stop to sing hymns and pray every hour. Kentucky was the “wild and wooly West” during those years, and Indian attacks were commonplace, one of the more famous being the siege of Bryan Station in 1782 when 500 Indians staged an attack. Toliver and Polly were there with their son, John, the commanding officer of the Station. All of the early churches were under the protection of a fort. It is recorded that over 1,500 settlers were captured or killed by Indians between 1780-1795. But like molasses on a hot day, the settlers kept oozing forth. Lewis Craig eventually made his way to the South Elkhorn Baptist Church in Lexington, later to be joined by his old friend, William Hickman. By 1792 he was in Mason county where he spent the rest of his days.

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

Long conversion to the Baptist church:
Without taking up space to trace the connections, what we know is there was considerable mixing of gene pools between the Craigs/Hawkins/Heads/Longs. It has been easy to see the importance in Orange county of the early conversion of the Craig/Hawkins alliance in the spreading of the Baptist faith. The Heads were early converts as well and in 1785 Nathaniel Saunders [minister of Mountain Run Baptist church in Orange county, starting in 1767 until it was dissolved in 1782], performed the wedding ceremony for Milly5 Long and Benjamin Head. In 1787 he married Brumfield5 Long [of William4] to Letitia Roach. So these Longs and Heads already belonged to the Baptist church and with all the spreading of the faith going on in Orange county at that period, it is likely they had been for awhile. And the same could be said of John Bond5 Long, Milly’s brother who married Azuba Hawkins in 1792, Nathaniel Saunders performing the ceremony for them too. Milly and Benjamin Head, as well as his brother Francis and his bride, Elizabeth [sister of Milly] left for Kentucky soon after they married, and their first children were born in Franklin county, Kentucky.
If the Culpeper county part of the Long family had already become Baptists, their most likely church home would have been Mt. Poney Baptist Church, not far removed from the “Brothers Long” property on Brook Run. William Mason’s first ministry was at Mt. Poney, which he served until he retired in 1822. In his first year there, 1782, the year of “the great revival”, he added over 200 members to the church rolls. Brook Run Longs who were not yet Baptist well could have converted at that time.

An “up close and personal” look at John Bond5 Long:
John Bond5 was *Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond Long’s eldest son. Their second son, *Benjamin5, was close in age, about one year younger...and when *Benjamin5 died, he was only 21 years old, already married with 2 sons...wee babies. For me it has been a challenge to sort out the “Benjamins” in this family line, so often was the name used. Losing someone close leaves a terrible void.....perhaps naming children for a cherished member of the family is a way to fill the void, while at the same time honoring that person.

What kind of a role might John Bond5 have played in the lives of this little family? Assuredly, as a new uncle one would suppose he might have taken on quite an active role, providing in some capacity a father figure, perhaps helping in their raising. Could it have been that involvement which kept him from enlisting during the Revolution until 1780? By then the little boys would have been 8 and 9. There’s no evidence to suggest what John Bond5 did after he returned from the war in 1782, but one thing he did not do was marry. At least not for another 10 years. It wasn’t until those two young men were of age, in 1792, that John Bond5 Long, 43 years old, married Azuba Hawkins, and together they followed those of his siblings and of her family who had already migrated to Kentucky. My ancestor was *Benjamin5, John Bond5’s brother...my great-great grandfather, *George7, was *Benjamin5’s son. And though there is no record that can tell the story, somewhere deep inside, I know I am indebted to John5 for the care and love he gave my orphaned ancestor, and I take this opportunity to say “Thank you, John Bond5 Long.”

So what about John Bond5 Long’s nephews?
After brother *Benjamin5’s babies grew up, young Thomas6 was presumably still living amongst the Brook Run Long clan, probably with Mt. Poney Baptist Church as his church home, when 21 August 1794, he married Nancy Shipp, William Mason, pastor of Mt. Poney, performing the ceremony. Then we lose track of him. By 1801 young *Benjamin6 had moved to Madison county, Virginia, where 7 January 1801 he married Nancy Spicer. She must have died early in the marriage, for 10 December 1804 *Benjamin6 Long married Sarah Eddins, daughter of Joseph Eddins, member of Rapid Ann church in Madison county whose minister, George Eve, had migrated to Kentucky.

Forks of the Elkhorn Church:
By the year 1780, a few Baptist preachers, escaping the intolerance and persecution of the official church in Virginia, had made their way into Kentucky. In 1781 Lewis Craig and his “traveling church” ventured through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky and began “raising up churches” in the wilderness. By 1785 Lewis’ old friend, William Hickman was also on the scene. Settlers were arriving in a slow steady stream, and when the area near Frankfort, where the South Elkhorn Creek joins the North Elkhorn, became sufficiently peopled, William Hickman founded the Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church [1788] to serve the spiritual needs of the settlers. This new church community was not actually located where the two forks of the river join...considered too dangerous because Indians frequented the area...but on top of the surrounding hills. Some of the earliest members would have been Francis and Elizabeth Head, and Benjamin [Francis’ brother] and Millie [Elizabeth’s sister] Head, who had arrived in the area ca. 1786. John Bond5 Long [brother of the foregoing sisters] did not arrive until sometime later.....[he first appears on the Franklin county tax list in 1795]. He and Azuba married in 1792 in Culpeper, and when they arrived in Kentucky, also became members at Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church. There were other early Long members of the church that had also migrated from Virginia, related through Jeremiah/ and Frances Long.
Main Elkhorn at Peaks Mill, home of John Bond Longs' family in Kentucky.

Last old house standing at Peaks Mill on the river... probably did not belong to any of the Longs, even though it looks old enough.

Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church

Constituted in June 1788, with Wm. Hickman its founder and first pastor. Land obtained and frame meeting house built, 1785, near present brick church, constructed 1945. A Virginian, Hickman visited Ky., 1776, and began preaching; returned to Ky. in 1784. Minister to Forks of Elkhorn almost 40 yrs. Reinterred Frankfort Cem., 1916.

Presented by church family of 1936.

Forks of the Elkhorn Church, first church home in Kentucky for John Bond Long's family and his sisters, who married Head brothers.
One John Long who married Mary Haynes in Bedford county, Virginia, was the same age as John Bond5 Long, and had been an active participant in the war as well. One is left to speculate that their arrival at the same place and time in Kentucky was not coincidental...both were raised in Culpeper county. Did they grow up together? Were they comrades in arms?

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

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

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

John Peak put in a mill on the Elkhorn near John Bond Long5's property in 1812, and the Peaks Mill community grew up around it...John Bond's sister Milly5 Long Head and her family also settled at Peaks Mill, and when Benjamin6/Mary Bond Long's son Thomas P.5 Long arrived in Kentucky in 1806, he settled there as well. There is a Peaks Mill Baptist Church which later served the community, but North Fork Baptist Church was the earliest church in the area. An old log “meetin' house” served as the church for 70 years before it was rebuilt on a new site. That building is still in use today, home to a small but dedicated congregation. The membership has risen and fallen over the years as events of various kinds took their toll......epidemics being one of those.....the first long distance spread of cholera to Europe and the Americas from Asia began in 1817. It may have been something of that nature which caused the membership of North Fork Baptist Church to be whittled down from 79 in 1818 to 31 in 1827. It was during this period that John Bond5 Long, then Azuba, died.

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

Between 1830-1860 Longs were beginning to move out of the area....but the number of land sales by descendants of all of these Long families bear witness to the extensive settlement around Peaks Mill of *Brumfield4 Long's grandchildren in that early period of Franklin county history.

John Bond5 Long's other brothers:
Besides those already mentioned, Reuben5 Long also joined John Bond5 in Kentucky in 1804 [tax rolls], but was gone by 1805. Richard5 was on the tax rolls in Franklin county by 1798, but soon thereafter joined his wife's family [of Benjamin4/Mary Bond Long] in Warren county, Kentucky. In 1793, Brumfield5, executor
Old covered bridge at Switzer, built in 1855

North Fork Baptist Church, second church home for the Bonds and Heads...pastored by George Eve, the charismatic preacher from Madison county, Virginia.

The Switzer/Peaks Mill area in Kentucky where our Long ancestors from Virginia settled.
of their father’s estate, expressed his intention of leaving the county and appointed Robert Latham, Jr. as attorney regarding the estate. The time for settling the estate was fast approaching as the youngest son, Thomas, was coming of age. So perhaps the necessity of arranging for the settlement with those of the heirs who had traveled to Kentucky was his focus. In any case, he seems to be back in Culpeper county by 1796, for the estate property in Culpeper and Orange counties was advertised for sale, and then in July 1797 Brumfield5 signed a deed of conveyance for the property to Robert Latham, Jr. after which Brumfield5 seems to disappear from the scene. Gabrieli5 appears to have stayed in Virginia...he may be the Gabriel Long in the 1810 census in Culpeper county, over 45 years old, which would be the appropriate category. Thomas5's Long was Brumfield4 Long’s only child by Sarah__Long [Brown]. Thomas5, his mother and her second husband, Hezekiah Brown, had all joined the group in Franklin county by 1801, though they lived in Frankfort rather than at Peaks Mill.

The children of Benjamin4/Mary Bond Long:

Brumfield5, the eldest, was not the first of this family to head west. However, he was found with his son, Benjamin6, in Warren county by the 1810 census. When the counties were later reconfigured, these Longs were in Allen county, but only the name of the county had changed. Samuel5 had not left for Kentucky by 1784 because his son Robert6 was born in Virginia in that year. The time of his departure from Virginia is unknown but he was in Shelby county, Kentucky by 1798. Actually, there is no record which directly connects this Samuel to Benjamin4/Mary Bond, but all of his children bear names from that family [John, James, Samuel, Robert, Elizabeth and Mary], compelling me to draw them into the family fold. Benjamin5 was found in Lincoln county, Kentucky in 1800 [tax rolls], but was dead by the time his father’s estate was settled in 1804...his share to pass on to his children [one of whom is hypothesized to be the Benjamin Long who was in Mason county, Kentucky by 1790]. John5 was on the Warren county, Kentucky tax list in 1800/01, but deceased by the time his father’s estate was settled in 1804...his share to pass on to his children. James5's sons, William6 and Benjamin6, also made their way to Franklin county, Kentucky, probably having accompanied their aunts and uncles who arrived in Franklin county in 1798 [their aunt who married Uncle Richard5 of Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond, and their Aunt Lucy5 Long and Uncle William Motherhead].

The date of their father’s death is unknown, but he was deceased by the time Benjamin senior’s estate was settled in 1804...his share to pass on to his children. William5 was still alive when his father’s estate was settled in 1804, but no further record gives any clues as to what became of him. Thomas P.5 joined his Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond cousins at Peaks Mill ca. 1806. And Robert B.5 Long, one of our Culpeper Minute Men in 1775, was executor of his father’s estate in 1804, after which we lose his trail.

Two other Brumfields:

#1: Brumfield3 had a step-brother, Samuel3, born ca. 1711, whose mother was Christian Allen. Samuel3 married and had two daughters and a son he named Brumfield4...another validation for the premise of a Brumfield ancestor. Samuel3's Brumfield4 married Lucy Chandler who begat 2 sons, William5 and Joseph5. William5's son [William6, born 1796] would later migrate to Owen county, Kentucky, where he would raise his family. One of his sons, Joseph7, would marry 18 Dec. 1845, John Bond5 Long’s granddaughter, Catherine7 Long [their son, Benjamin William8, would later migrate to Pueblo, Colorado].

Joseph5's son, William6 [believed to have married 3 May 1804 Elizabeth Bickers in Orange county], would remain in Orange county, but William6's sons, Joseph7, Brumfield7, Thomas7, and Spotswood7, would make their way to Lincoln county ca. 1830/40, where their grandfather, Joseph5, had patented land in 1785.

#2: Brumfield4 had a brother William4, who married Ann Durrett...they added another son to the collection of Brumfields. In 1787, this Brumfield5 married Letitia Roach in Culpeper county [Nathaniel Saunders, minister]. Her father passed on to her property in Orange county which entered the Rapidan river a mile or so below the mouth of Brook Run in Culpeper, indicating that the Roaches were neighbors...
of *Brumfield* and Benjamin* Long. In Buchanan's research, this Brumfield* is referred to as Brumfield
junior, leading one to believe him a son of the *Brumfield* who married Elizabeth Bond. However, I have
found in other instances that "junior" is sometimes used only to indicate the younger of two individuals
living in the same area during the same period and having the same name, but not necessarily a father/son
relationship. That seems to be the case here, for also according to Buchanan [p. 65] "a note left by a
descendant of my great grandfather Thomas J. Long of Monroe Co., WV, stated that Thomas J.'s father was
Brumfield and his grandfather William B. Long"......and additional information ties this Brumfield in
marriage to Letitia Roach, who as a widow is found in Monroe county, West Virginia in 1850 where she
moved ca. 1828 to be with children. Her husband Brumfield* [William*] is in the 1810 census in Culpeper
county, thereafter disappearing from view. Apparently he died ca. 1820 and Letitia went to West Virginia
to be near her children.
PART II

PICKING AT THE THREADS OF THE WHOLE CLOTH

Section One

Family tree for *John7/*Henry2 Long Family

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*John/ Long [m. ___ Brumfield]
b. ca. 1630 /

*Henry2
b. ca. 1650
Will 1733 [King Geo. Co., VA]

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<td>b. ca. 1695</td>
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<td>ca. 1726</td>
<td>ca. 1728</td>
<td>ca. 1730</td>
<td>ca. 1732</td>
<td>est. settl. 1804</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will 1778</td>
<td>Will 1779</td>
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<th>Brum5; Benj5; Saml5; Robt5</th>
<th>Brum5; Richd5; Thos.5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will 1778</td>
<td>Will 1779</td>
<td>Will 1779</td>
</tr>
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I. *JOHN/ LONG
Born ca. 1630
Owned land near Mount Landing Creek in Old Rappahannock county, Virginia where Capt. Samuel Brumfield also owned property.
It is thought that *John/’s wife was one of Brumfield’s daughters.

2. *HENRY2 LONG
Born ca. 1650
Died Hanover Parish, King George Co., VA

The will of Frances Long in which she names her husband, Jeremiah1, and her sons Richard2, John2 and Gabriel2, leaves no doubt that *Henry2 is of a different line. However, the fact that *Henry2 is only a few years older than Richard2, John2 and Gabriel2, and the fact that they all live in Old Rappahannock county, Virginia, in the same general area, and the fact that although the name “Brumfield” is characteristic only of *Henry2’s descen
dants, though they do have many other shared names in their families...all lead one to
the strong possibility of a different line with a common ancestor. Since it is known that a Richard Longe [bapt. 1630] came to Old Rappahannock county, Virginia in 1674 with his parents and had a son Henry, christened in 1652, it would not be a stretch to believe that the other Longs found in Old Rappahannock in the waning years of the 1600’s and continuing into the next century would in some way be connected.
A possible scenario could be constructed with *John/ Long, Jeremiah/, and Richard Longe [of Richard and Eglentine Bussell Longe] as brothers. The fact that *John/ lived near Samuel Brumfield, and that the name was carried on down through so many generations of *Henry2's line is a convincing connection between those two. Added to which the name Henry surfaces to provide an additional connector to the Richard Longe [bapt. 1630], and another connector when Jeremiah names one of his sons Richard.

Laying that aside and returning to firmer ground, we know from a deposition he gave in 1726 that *Henry2 Long was born ca. 1650. He spent his early years in Old Rappahannock, Virginia...by 1689 he lived near Port Royal, where he was still living in 1692 when that section became Richmond county, and in 1721 when it became King George county. Besides being a planter, *Henry2 ran a ferry across the Rappahannock river, at which time the price for crossing was six pence for a man and one shilling for a horse. In 1721 he received a license to run an “ordinary” or inn.

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

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

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

- I Henry Long, Senr. of King George County.....
- All my just debts should be honestly paid.....
- Item: I give and bequeath to my eldest son Henry Long the sum of Twelve pence Sterling....and no other part of my estate. [The next five items repeated the above for sons Brumfield, John and Samuel and daughters Mary Miller and Catherine Brim.]
- Item: I give....to my daughter Martha Wharton and John Wharton one Negro boy named Sharper and one fether bed and furniture as I lye on....and no other part of my estate.
- Item: I give....to my youngest daughter Mary [sic] Tankersley and her husband George Tankersley all my land....I do make ordain and appoint George Tankersley and Mary his now wife my whole and sole Executors....and give all the rest of my Estate Negroes, Goods, Chattells and all other commodities that shall be termed or called my estate and I do order that none of my estate should be appraised. In Testimony whereof His mark
- Witnesses: Samuel Wharton, Jr., Robert Johnson and Richard Tankersley, Jr.

*Henry2 Long; born ca. 1650; Will 1733 [King Geo. Co., VA]; married #1 ____ Churchill
Children:
- Henry Jr.3 — b. ca. 1683 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; m. Ann_____
- *Brumfield.3 — b. ca. 1686 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; Will 1763
  m. #1 Elizabeth Reynolds; #2 Mary
- Mary3 — b. 1688 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; m. John Miller
- Catherine3 — b. 1690 in Old Rappahannock county, VA; m. _____ Brim
- John3 — b. 1695 in Old Rappahannock county; VA; Will 1750; m. Elizabeth_____
married #2 Christian Allen [b. 1661 to Valentine Allen & Mary Page]
Children:
- Martha3 — b. ca. 1707 in VA; m. John Wharton
- Samuel3 — b. ca. 1711 in VA; d. 1739/40 [Will]
- Mary3 — b. 1713 in VA; Will 1773; m. Geo. Tankersley; Will 1758

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Section Two

THE FAMILY OF *HENRY2 LONG

1. HENRY1 LONG
   Born ca. 1683
   Married Ann____

Henry1 Long, first born child of *Henry2 and Churchill, was born ca. 1683. Very few details of Henry1's life survive in public records. He and his brother, *Brumfield3, bought land in 1713 from the Reynolds family in Richmond county, Virginia, and his father made him a gift of land in Hanover Parish, King George county in 1716. He himself purchased land in Essex county in 1716. It was probably Henry1 the records refer to as operating the ferry across the Rappahannock in 1716, since his father by that time would have been 76.

Henry1's wife's name, Ann____, turns up in a land transaction in 1738, when they sold the land on which they were living at the time, as well as that given to him by his father in 1716. After 1738, he seems to disappear from the scene.

Paul C. Buchanan hypothesized that *Henry2 might have moved to Caroline county where there are records of the disposition of a Henry Long estate in which John Long was the administrator. After an intensive study of the "whole cloth", it seems more consistent to me that the Caroline county Henry was Henry3 of Gabriel2 of Jeremiah/ and that the John acting as administrator of his estate would have been his son. Buchanan did not know of Frances Long's will in which she named her husband and sons....it would have affected his speculations on various counts.

2. *BRUMFIELD3 LONG
   Born ca. 1686 – Old Rappahannock Co., VA
   Will 1763 – St. Geo. Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA
   [Will Book D, p. 47]

*Brumfield3 Long, was born ca. 1686 in the area that became Hanover Parish, King George county, Virginia. He and Elizabeth, daughter of William Reynolds, were married ca. 1713. They settled on the 136 acres of land they had accumulated on the north side of the Rappahannock river, some from *Brumfield3's, father, *Henry2, and some from the Reynolds family. Later, *Brumfield3 and Elizabeth bought land in St. Anne's Parish in Essex county where they were living in 1734. Apparently Elizabeth died there, perhaps around 1735, for by October of 1737, *Brumfield3 was renting land in Spotsylvania county, and in 1738 he and Mary, his new wife, were leasing out the Essex county land. St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania became "home", and there he and Mary spent the rest of their lives at a point where Stoney Run joins the north side of the Ta river [Buchanan calls it the "Ti" river, which must be a "typo".....close inspection reveals no such river......see Appendix 1 for a discussion of this location].

*Brumfield3 himself was a blacksmith and the blacksmith trade became a regular choice of occupation for many of his descendants. By Elizabeth he had seven sons, at least two to our knowledge were blacksmiths. By the time *Brumfield3 had started a second family with Mary [they subsequently had 4 girls], his oldest son was already of age, and the youngest, Owen4, probably two. Owen4 was recognized in his father's will of 1763, but disappeared thereafter without leaving any trace in public records.
Benjamin would have been about eight when his father remarried, and seems to have lived for a while with his brother William, probably apprenticing as a blacksmith which was also William’s trade. Later he lived with his brother *Brumfield, another blacksmith. In time *Brumfield’s sons began to stray from the fold and *Brumfield junior, headed for Orange county [organized from Spotsylvania in 1734], where he and his new wife, Elizabeth Bond Long, were expecting their first child. Probably his young brother, Benjamin, just coming of age, was with them. William would also settle in Orange county.

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

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

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

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

Witnesses: John Waggoner, John Beverly Roy, Gabriel Jones

*Brumfield Long; born ca. 1678; Will 1763 [Spotsylvania Co. VA]; marr. #1 Elizabeth Reynolds

Children:

Reuben—b. ca. 1716; recvd land 1746 from father; prob. dec’d by 1762, as not in father’s will

William—b. ca. 1718; a blacksmith; d. bet. 1762-1767; m. Ann Durrett, b. 1726

*Brumfield—b. ca. 1721; a blacksmith; Will 1777; m. #1 Elizabeth Bond and #2 Sarah [she marr. #2 Hezekiah Brown]

John—b. ca. 1726

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

Henry—b. ca. 1730;

Owen—b. ca. 1732; named in father’s will [“owing”]

marr. #2 Mary——

Children:

Mary—b. ca. 1736; m. John Payne } 16 Nov. 1759 Brumfield gives land on

Sarah—b. ca. 1738; m. Thomas Vaun } which he lives to these two daughters

Martha—b. ca. 1740; m.____ Kay } all four daughters mentioned in a court

Elizabeth—b. ca. 1742; m. Francis Apperson case when minors
3. MARY3 LONG
   Born ca. 1688
   Married John Miller

4. CATHERINE3 LONG
   Born ca. 1690
   Married Brim

5. JOHN3 LONG
   Born ca. 1695
   Married Elizabeth____
   Will 1761 [Spotsylvania Co. VA, Will Bk. D, p. 166]

John3 Long appeared in real estate documents in King George, Essex and Spotsylvania counties. In 1740, his half-brother, Samuel, appointed him executor of his estate. In 1745 while residents of St. Anne’s Parish, Essex county, he and Elizabeth sold the land on which they were living, and bought property in Spotsylvania, to which they then moved. They had only one child. His will names his wife, daughter and two of the Hawkins’ grandchildren. The appraisal of his estate listed six Negroes, farm animals and household equipment.

John3 Long, born ca. 1695; Will 1750 [Spotsylvania Co., VA]; marr. Elizabeth____
Children:
   Elizabeth4 b. ca. 1720; marr. Nicholas Hawkins;
   Children: John; Elizabeth; Nicholas; Mary; Nancy; Sarah

6. MARTHA3 LONG
   Daughter of *Henry2 Long’s 2nd marriage to Christian Allen
   Born ca. 1707
   Married John Wharton
   Will 1736 [Hanover Parish, King Geo. Co., VA]

Martha3 Long, born ca. 1707; marr. John Wharton
Children:
   Valentine Long Wharton
   Edith Wharton
   Mary Wharton
7. SAMUEL3 LONG
Son of *Henry2 Long's 2nd marriage to Christian Allen
Born ca. 1711

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

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

Samuel3 Long, born ca. 1711; Will 1739 [Spotsyl. Co., VA]; wife unknown
Children:
Bloomfield4 — b. ca. 1735
Mary4 — b. ca. 1737
Elizabeth4 — b. ca. 1738

ADDITIONAL FAMILY HISTORY ON THE SAMUEL LONG LINE

Brumfield4, born ca. 1735; Will 1779 [Orange Co., VA]; married Lucy Chandler; lived in Orange Co., VA
Children:
Joseph5 Long, born ca. 1765; patents Lincoln Co. KY land 1785; d. before 1791 [not in grandfather Child: Chandler's Will]
William6 — b. ca. 1788; marr. 3 May 1804 in Orange Co. Elizabeth Bickers
Children [all born in Orange Co., VA]
Joseph7 — b. ca. 1813; arrive Lincoln Co., KY 1830/40; marr. ? Gooch [KY]
Children: James, W.7 Long
Brumfield7 — b. ca. 1814; arrive Lincoln Co., KY 1830/40 marr. 1836 Lucinda Gooch
Thomas7 — b. ca. 1815; arrive Lincoln Co., KY 1830/40 marr. 1837 Sarah Ann Gooch
Spotswood — b. ca. 1817; marr. 1837 Sally Harris

Elizabeth5 Long, born ca. 1768

William5 Long, born ca. 1771; arr. Lincoln Co. before 1800/01 [on tax rolls]—prob. on brother's patent
Children:
Robert6 — b. ca. 1790;
Spotswood6 — b. ca. 1792;
Children:
James7 — b. 1816 in KY; m. Eliza Jane Baker
Robert7 — b. 20 Jul 1818 in KY; d. 14 July 1889 Owen Co., KY
Joseph7 — b. 1820; m. 1845 Catherine Long of Benj. & Polly Long
Wm. B.7 — b. ca. 1832; m. 1863 Eliza Ann Hieatt
Daus. Nancy; Elizabeth; Catherine

Note: the sixth and seventh generations of this family have been arrived at by process of elimination. Further information from descendants would be of great value.
8. MARY3 LONG
Daughter of *Henry Long's 2nd marriage to Christian Allen
Born ca. 1713
Will 1773 [King Geo. Co., VA; Will Bk. 2, p. 27]
Married ca. 1730 George Tankersley
Will 1758 [King Geo. Co., VA; Will Bk. A, p. 93]

Mary3 Long, born ca. 1713; Will 1773 [King Geo. Co., VA]; marr. George Tankersley; Will 1758 [King Geo. Co. VA]
Children:
  Dorcus Tankersley — b. ca. 1733
  Reuben “ — b. ca. 1735
  George “ — b. ca. 1737
  Mary “ — b. ca. 1739
  Sarah “ — b. ca. 1741
  Richard “ — b. ca. 1743
  John “ — b. ca. 1745
Section Three

THE FAMILY OF *BRUMFIELD3 LONG

This section will address the third generation offspring of *Broomfield3 Long: Reuben4; William4; *Bloomfield4; Benjamin4; Henry4. There has been no research done on the four daughters of the second marriage to Mary

1. REUBEN4 LONG
   Born ca. 1716
   Died before 1763
   [not in his father’s will]

2. WILLIAM4 LONG
   Born ca. 1718
   Died between 1762-1767
   Blacksmith
   Moved from Spotsylvania county before 1749 to St. Thomas Parish, Orange county.
   Married Ann Durrett [dau. of John Durrett]
   After Wm. died, Ann apprenticed Durrett, Wm. & Richard to a brickmaker
   Children:
   - Blumfield5 —b. ca. 1751; d. ca. 1820; marr. 11 Jan. 1787 Letitia Roache in Culpeper Co.;
   - Durrett5 —b. ca. 1752; enlisted in the 3rd Regiment in 1776; Will 1792 Kershaw Co., SC;
     Joshua Long mentioned in his will; possibly son of his brother, John.
   - John5 —b. ca. 1754
   - William5 —b. ca. 1756
   - Richard5 —b. ca. 1758;
   - Elizabeth5
   - Agatha5
   - Ann5
   - Catherine5
   - Susannah5

3. *BRUMFIELD4 LONG
   Born ca. 1721
   Will 1778

As young men coming of age, *Brumfield4, probably in the company of his younger brother, Benjamin4, who had been living with him, left the familiar realms of their youth to resettle in Orange county, which had been lopped off of Spotsylvania to make a new county in 1734. Their older brother William4, also made his home in Orange county. *Brumfield4 returned to Spotsylvania 1746 because of his father’s importuning, leaving his pregnant bride [an unhappy state of affairs—she lost the baby, promises made by father *Brumfield3 turned to ashes, a court case had to resolve the issue], then returned to Orange county to live out his life on Brook’s Run, where he bought property from the Spotswood estate in an area which would become Culpeper county in 1749, adjoining his brother Benjamin4’s land. Later he would buy another piece from the Spotswood estate along the Rapidan river in Orange county. Obviously there were very close ties between these two brothers.....Benjamin4 had lived with his older brother after their father remarried, and then the
two of them had married the sisters Bond, tightening further the ties that bind and making their children double first cousins. The parents of Elizabeth and Mary Bond were: John Bond, b. ca. 1684, married ca.1705 to Mary Parks [b. ca. 1686 to Thomas Parks of Old Rappahanock Co., VA and Sarah Allen Miller]. John and Mary Parks Bond died in Culpeper county, Virginia.

Various court documents have assisted in revealing some of the details of the lives of this family. A deposition in a court case by his brother, John, in which the death of Elizabeth and *Brumfield's* child by July 1747, points to a marriage date probably early in 1746. In 1749 Elizabeth and Mary Bond's father left a document in which he passed on to his daughters all of his slaves to be equally divided upon his and his wife's death, which in the fullness of time came to pass. Then the shares of the two girls would have to be divided between their descendants. Elizabeth died well before her sister. Mary was still living when her share was arranged for during the settlement of Benjamin's estate in 1804; Elizabeth's share remained in *Brumfield's* estate until he passed on [Will 1778], at which time it was divided in fourths, each child born before John Bond's will in 1756 to receive a quarter share, helping to bracket the birth of the first four children between the marriage and 1756. The heirs then disposed of their shares in the following fashion:

In 1780 “Reuben, son of Bromfield Long and Elizabeth Long who was Elizabeth Bond”, sold to Robert Gaines his one-fourth undivided share of slaves left by his grandfather Bond. [Benjamin/ Mary Bond Long’s daughter, Elizabeth marr. Robert Gaines].

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

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

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

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

If [Sarah] married she was to enjoy only one third part of the estate....the other two thirds to be lodged in the hands of my two sons John Long and Bromfield Long to maintain and educate my children out of the profits of the same in the best manner they can and at the death of....Sarah Long if my son Thomas Long should be of lawful age I desire that my whole estate.....be sold at the best price and equally divided amongst my children Reuben Long, John Long, Bromfield Long, Gabriel Long, Thomas Long, Nancy Chisolm, Betty Long [later marr. Francis Head], Milly Long [later marr. Benjamin Head], and my son Benjamin Longs son Benjamin taking care to deduct out of my son Reuben Long's share fifty pounds and out of my daughter Nancy Chishom's part thirty pounds they having already received a part of my estate and if my son Thomas should not be of lawful age at the death of my wife I desire that the whole of my estate.....be continued in the hands of my sons John and Bromfield Long to be kept together till he does arrive at the age of twenty one and then sold and divided as above.
The estate appraisal included two Negro children, 32 hogs, 22 sheep, 15 cattle, and 3 horses, in addition to his blacksmith tools. In 1780 Sarah purchased part of her step-daughter’s [Nancy Ann] portion of the estate. In 1783 on the Culpeper tax list she is shown as head of the household with “of age” step-sons Brumfield5 and Gabriel5 in the same household. 26 April 1786 Sarah married Hezekiah Brown, and with him and her son Thomas5 migrated to Franklin county, Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives in Frankfort. In her Will [26 April 1823] Sarah gave her son Thomas5 her one third dower interest in *Brumfield4’s estate to be divided with his brothers. Later Thomas5 would transfer to Armistead Long a deed that came to Thomas5 from his mother’s estate.....the first time that name pops up in this family. A discussion of some possibilities will follow *Brumfield4’s family chart.

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

*Brumfield4 Long, born ca. 1721; d. 1778 [Will–Culpeper Co., VA]; marr. ca. 1746 #1 Elizabeth Bond; #2 Sarah____

Children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>b. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unnamed</td>
<td>ca. 1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bond5</td>
<td>ca. 1750; d. ca. 1820; m. 30 Sept. 1792 Azuba Hawkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Benjamin5</td>
<td>ca. 1751; d. 1773; m. Milly__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuben5</td>
<td>ca. 1753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Ann5</td>
<td>ca. 1755; m. Richard Chisolm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard5</td>
<td>22 Sept. 1758; d. 30 May 1848 [TN]; m. daughter of Benjamin/Mary Bond Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Brumfield5</td>
<td>ca. 1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel5</td>
<td>ca. 1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milly [Mildred]</td>
<td>ca. 1763; m. 19 July 1785 Benjamin Head [he d. 1808 KY]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth5</td>
<td>ca. 1766; m. #1 Francis Head [brother of Benjamin]; m. #2 18 Oct. 1798 Bunyon McAndre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

marr. #2 Sarah___[she marr. #2 Hezekiah Brown]

Child:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>b. ca.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas5</td>
<td>ca. 1775; d. ca. 1832 Franklin Co., KY; m. Bathsheba Moxley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is for those who like genealogical puzzles:

From a limited search, the name Armistead appears to be related to the line of Richard3 [Gabriel2; Jeremiah1]. Richard3 migrated into Spotsylvania county during the same period as *Brumfield3. All of his children were born there, just as were *Brumfield3’s. Then young *Brumfield4 left for Orange county [later to become Culpeper], and Richard3’s son Reuben4 did the same [as did young Ware II Long]. Whether they went together as companions or just at the same time is open to question, but given the times and limited number of people in the area, they would have known each other and their family connections.

In any case, it is among Reuben4’s descendants that the name of Armistead appears. Reuben4 was in Culpeper when the call came in 1775 for the volunteers who became Minute Men, and Reuben4 was one of them. A Gabriel Long, Jr. is on the list of Minute Men too [Reuben had a brother, Gabriel, and a son...this would have been the younger Gabriel, the son]. Later Gabriel and Reuben will be on French Strother’s 1783 tax list, not surprisingly as they were comrades in arms with Strother. But Armstead is there on the same list...probably the young Armistead Long, born in 1762 in Culpeper county, a Revolutionary War soldier [he rose to the ranks of colonel], whose death was reported in the “Richmond Enquirer” in 1831.
Reuben distinguished himself in the service of his country, and his sons did the same...his youngest, Evans, born in 1761, enlisted in his brother Capt. Gabriel Long's company. So it would not be surprising to learn that a cousin Armistead born in 1762 did the same. Whether Reuben and Gabriel's other brothers [Andrew; William; James; and John] participated in the War is not known; the names of their children are not known, but it has to be some of their descendants who were among those who migrated to Kentucky, and became members of the Forks of the Elkhorn Church, where they would have met up again with *Brumfield Long's grandchildren.

What all of this is leading up to is to suggest the possibility that Sarah, who became the second wife of *Brumfield, was herself a Long.....indeed may have been a sister of some of the Longs under discussion above, and this writer is wondering if the Armistead in question may have been her nephew.

4. JOHN LONG
Born ca. 1726

There is very little known about John...there are no other fourth generation “John Longs” on the Long radar likely to be in Orange county at this time, so it seems it was he was married Isabella. He and his wife Isabella of St. Thomas Parish, Orange county, Virginia, sold land in Orange county between 1766-1771 [White Oak Branch; North Fork of North Anna River; Beaverdam Run].

5. BENJAMIN LONG
Born ca. 1728
Died ca. 1804 [Estate papers]

Benjamin Long was the son that got passed around between his brothers after their mother died, which may have given him some profitable training in life skills. It was he who was named executor of his father-in-law’s will [John Bond], rather than his older brother, *Brumfield, also a son-in-law of John Bond by his marriage to Elizabeth Bond. Benjamin married Mary Bond ca. 1749 and they lived in Culpeper county, Virginia. A life lease from the Spotswood estates [dated 7 June 1769] on land on the north side of the Rapidan river, adjoining his brother *Brumfield's land, committed Benjamin and his sons John and Robert for the life of the one living the longest to pay yearly 800 pounds of tobacco for the use of the land.

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

In 1783 Benjamin bought 200 more acres of land “to the corner of Sarah Long” near Brook’s run, which is where his deceased brother *Brumfield had lived, and was now occupied by Sarah before she married Hezekiah Brown.
In 1800 Benjamin was 72, and apparently his youngest son, Thomas P. 5, was seeing to his parents’ needs in their waning years. On 28 August 1800 for the “services and management of my son Thomas 5 Long rendered to the plantation whereon I now live”, Benjamin deeded his son Thomas P. 5 a slave.

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

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

Benjamin Long, born 1728; d. ca. 1804; m. Mary Bond

Children:
- Brumfield 5 —b. ca. 1750; Will 1823 [Allen Co., KY]; m. Elizabeth Mitchell — she d. in Cadet, MO
- Benjamin 5 —b. ca. 1752; d. by 1804
- Samuel 5 —b. ca. 1753; m. Alsey ___; Will 1813 [Shelby Co., KY]
- Robert B. 5 —b. ca. 1754; in Culpeper Minute Men Battalion 1755
- John 5 —b. ca. 1756; d. by 1804
- James 5 —b. ca. 1757; d. before 1804; m. 10 Feb. 1875 Elizabeth Reynolds
- Daughter 5 —b. ca. 1762; m. Wiatt Mitchell
- Elizabeth 5 —b. ca. 1764; m. Robert Gaines; they settled in Anderson county, KY
- William 5 —b. ca. 1766
- Daughter 5 —b. ca. 1768; m. Richard Long of Brumfield Long
- Lucy 5 —b. ca. 1770; m. 11 Mar. 1788 William Motherhead
- Thomas P. 5 —b. ca. 1774; m. 8 Jan. 1807 Charlotte Schoole in Franklin Co., KY

6. HENRY 4 LONG  
Born ca. 1730  
No information on Henry 4 Long

7. OWEN 4 LONG  
Born ca. 1732

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

8. – 11.  
Daughters: MARY; SARAH; MARTHA; ELIZABETH

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Section Four

THE FAMILY OF *BRUMFIELD4 LONG

1. JOHN BOND5 LONG
   Born ca. 1750
   Died ca. 1819

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

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

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

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

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

John Bond5 Long, born ca. 1750; d. ca. 1819; m. Azuba Hawkins 30 Sept. 1792
   Children:  Polly6 —b. ca. 1795; d. 1830/40; m. 19 June 1811 Benjamin Long, in Franklin Co., KY
             Elizabeth6 —b. ca. 1797; m. 22 June 1813 Wm. G. Haydon
             Rebecca6 —b. ca 1799
             Moses6 —b. 1801; d. after 1880; m. 21 June 1821 Elizabeth Green in Franklin Co., KY;
                 Children: Mary7; Cynthia7; Rebecca7; Leander7
             Susanna “Ann”6—b. 1804
             William6 —b. 1807; d. after 1880; m. 29 Mar. 1828 Levina Green in Franklin Co., KY;
                 Children: Moses7; Azuba7; Elizabeth7

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More about Polly6 Long's Benjamin6 Long:
Benjamin6 Long was the son of James5 Long of Benjamin4/Mary Bond Long. Benjamin6 died 10 July 1859 [70 years old]. His death is recorded in Franklin Co. Deaths, and identifies his parents as James and Elizabeth Long. James5 and Elizabeth Reynold's marriage is recorded in Culpeper Co., VA as 10 Feb. 1785. In the 1850 US census, Thomas Runnels [Reynolds] was living with Benjamin6. He was 80 years old [Benjamin6 was 61]. He was probably Benjamin6's uncle.

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

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

Children:
- Julia Ann7 — b. 1813; m. 14 Aug. 1835 William Wise; Children: Benjamin; James; Leander; Josiah; Martha
- Azuba7 — b. 1818; d. 1857; m. John F. Graham [blacksmith] Children: Mary F.; George C.; Samuel L.; Catherine; Eliza
- Catherine7 — b. 1820; d. 1847/1848; m. 28 Dec. 1845 Joseph Long Child: William Benjamin; migrated to Pueblo, CO
- Elizabeth7 — b. 1821; d. before 1850; m. 16 Jan. 1840 Henry H. Head Children: Mary C.; Helena
- James J.7 — b. 1823; ; m. Nancy___; admin. of father's estate; later went to Pueblo, CO, where he died

2. *BENJAMIN5 LONG
   Born 1751
   Died ca. 1773

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

Another document 16 Oct. 1796 illuminating a few more details of this family states..."Thomas6 Long, son and joint heir with his brother *Benjamin6 Long, of *Benjamin Long5, dec'd, who was son of *Brumfield4 Long and his wife Elizabeth..." sold to *Benjamin6 his "interest in the estate as he may be entitled to after the legal will of *Benjamin5 Long, dec'd" [Culpeper Co., VA Deed Bk. S, p. 300]. Thomas6 was presumably still living amongst the Brook Run Long clan, probably with Mt. Poney as his church home, for 21 August 1794, a Thomas Long married Nancy Shipp, William Mason, pastor of Mt. Poney, performing the ceremony.

His brother, *Benjamin6, in 1799 sold his share in the slaves passed on to him through his grandfather *Brumfield4's estate [inherited by wife Elizabeth from her grandfather, John Bond]. By 1801 he had moved to Madison county, Virginia, where 7 January 1801 he married Nancy Spicer. She must have died early in the marriage, for 10 Dec. 1804 in Madison county, *Benjamin6 Long married Sarah Eddins, daughter of Joseph Eddins [b. 1748 Madison county, VA; d. 24 Oct. 1825 Orange Co., VA] and Sarah Blakey [dau. of John & Jean Blakey]. Joseph Eddins' father was William Eddins, born ca. 1700, who was a minister from Edenton, Durham, England [1754 Will—Orange Co., VA].
The Eddins family were members of Rapid Ann Baptist church in Madison county, whose charismatic minister, George Eve, would migrate to Kentucky in 1797. The children of Joseph and Sarah Eddins were as follows: Elizabeth [b. 1767]; Joel [b. 1774]; Abraham [b. ca. 1776]; Jane aka Jennie [b. 1780; m. George Collins 1797 in Madison, VA; migrated to Montgomery Co., MO ca. 1830; d. in Warren Co., MO]; Nancy [b. ca. 1782]; Sarah [m. Benjamin* Long in 1804 in Madison, VA; went to KY ca. 1805/06]; Rebecca [b. ca. 1792]. Many of the names of Sarah Eddins’ siblings would later be carried down in the George Long family.

Benjamin6 and Sarah Eddins Long died in Kentucky, leaving such a faint imprint that a survey of ALL of the Benjamin Longs in the state, AND their forebears in Virginia was required in order to discover by process of elimination the *Benjamin6 Long that would fit the right slot, and the only appropriate candidate was found to be young *Benjamin6 whose father passed away ca. 1773.

Benjamin6 and Sarah’s son *George7 Long left Kentucky and in 1833 accompanied a pack train led by one of the Sublette brothers, heading west. By 1838 he was settling in Taos, Mexico [not part of the U.S. until 1848]. To establish himself there, *George7 married a young Hispanic widow, Juana Maria Herrera, thus opening the way for him to own property and set up business [making whiskey]. To that end, he was baptized into the Catholic faith, and the baptismal record established his home as “Kintoque” and his parents as *Benjamin6 Long and Sarah Eden [spelling variations: Edens; Eddins; Eddings].

To ascertain the time of *Benjamin6 and Sarah’s arrival in Kentucky, a look at the Franklin county, Kentucky tax records reveals him to be on the list as a head of household by April of 1807, paying taxes on himself and 2 horses. However, in 1805 in John Bond5 Long’s household there were two taxable adult males....so it is possible that *Benjamin6 and Sarah had headed west after marrying and been lodging, and perhaps providing an extra hand, in Uncle John Bond5 Long’s household. John Bond5 returned to paying for just one adult male on the next tax list. *Benjamin6’s only US census appearance was in 1810 in which he is recorded with one son [*George7] and 3 daughters, all under age ten. *Benjamin6 continued on the tax rolls through 1814......then he disappeared. Nothing further is known of him, Sarah or the 3 daughters. Any one of the many hazards of life on the frontier could have overtaken them. No record has survived the passage of time to tell us their story, but it was a tragic loss for young George7.

*George7 would have been only nine when he lost his parents. The most likely scenario would have been for him to be taken in by some of his extended family right there around Peaks Mill......perhaps initially by his great Uncle John Bond5 Long. He, however, died ca. 1819 and the record for the household of John Bond5’s daughter Polly [and son-in-law Benjamin] is unreadable for the 1820 census. However, in the 1830 US census in that household are two young men, 20-30 years old, not of the immediate family [their only son, James, was 7 at this time].....one of them a likely candidate for our George who would have been 25 in 1830. Sometime between 1817-1822, George’s Aunt Jennie Collins [Sarah Eddins’ sister and probable source of the name “Mary Jennie” Thompson, my own ancestor, daughter of Guadalupe Long Bent Thompson in Trinidad, CO] arrived in Kentucky with her husband George and their growing family. This relationship, the fact that ca. 1830 the Collins family migrated to Missouri, and the fact that George himself went west about the same time, seem to connect the dots for George7’s decision to leave his old “Kintoque” home.

*Benjamin5 Long, b. 1752; d. ca. 1773; m. Milly

Children:
*Benjamin6 — b. ca. 1771; d. ca. 1815 Franklin Co., KY; marr. #1 7 Jan. 1801 Nancy Spicer; marr. #2 10 Dec. 1804 Sarah Eddins in Madison Co., VA
Child: *George7 — b. ca. 1805; 3 daughters b. before 1810

Thomas6 — b. ca. 1772; prob. m. 21 Aug. 1794 Nancy Shipp

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3. REUBEN5 LONG
Born ca. 1753

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

Most of Reuben5’s siblings sold off their shares of their father’s estate after he died, which included a 1/3 share for his 2nd wife Sarah until she died, that to then to be divided among the heirs. By the time Sarah died, the 1/3 dower portion from *Brumfield4 consisted of an interest in several slaves. Reuben still retained his interest in that 1/3 dower portion, which upon his death passed on to his heir. It is due to this that we learn Reuben5 and Ann had a son, who came forward in 1824

For and in consideration of the sum of $100 in Commonwealth money, I Benjamin Long of Oldham county have bargained and sold and by these presents do sell unto Thomas Long of Franklin county my interest in and to the reversion of the dower of Sarah Brown the widow of Brumfield Long late of Culpeper county Virginia which is 3 negroes and on the demise of said widow the said Thomas is hereby invested with all my interest in said property — witness my hand this 24 December 1824

Benjamin Long

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

Reuben5 Long, born ca. 1753; d. ca. 1805; m. Ann____
Child:
  Benjamin6 —b. ca. 1775; m. 17 Dec. 1807 Sally Head
  Children:
    prob. John )
    Martin ) Oldham county
    Thomas ) US census 1830/1840
    Benjamin )

4. NANCY ANN5 LONG
Born ca. 1755

Nancy [Ann]5 married Richard Chisolm. They sold to her brother, Brumfield5, Nancy5’s one-quarter share of the slaves inherited from her grandfather Bond which had come to her after their parents’ death. Also in 1780, Richard and Nancy sold the rest of Nancy5’s share of her father’s estate to her step-mother, Sarah.
5. RICHARD LONG
Born 22 Sept. 1758
Died 30 May 1848

Richard is the only child of this family for whom there are specific dates. On page 45 of *Long Families on the Rappahannock River Before 1800*, Paul C. Buchanan reveals that in 1775, Richard enlisted in Col. Taliaferro's Virginia Regiment for 6 months, which presumes he was a Minute Man. In his pension application for Revolutionary War service, we find he enlisted again in 1776, serving for 15 months in Capt. Gabriel Jones’ Company, and served as sergeant during the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, and Stoney Point. In the summer of 1780 he served two months in the Virginia troops and in 1781 he was at the siege of Yorktown, serving under Col. Darke.

Not in his father's will, Richard was off soldiering in 1777/78 when his father passed away, indicating he was presumed dead. However, his place in the family has been confirmed in numerous later documents. Either he had not returned to Culpeper county in time to be included in the 1783 Tax List, or he had come back and gone again. But sometime during this period, he married one of his double first cousins [daughter of Benjamin/Mary Bond Long]; her given name is not known.

Richard appears on the 1798 tax list for Franklin county, Kentucky, along with his brother John Bond Long, nephew Gabriel, and sister-in-law and her husband, William and Lucy Motherhead. It is also suspected that Lucy's nephews William and Benjamin, sons of her deceased brother James, accompanied them. In the same year Richard bought the interest of his sister, Elizabeth McAndre [her second marriage, to Francis Head], in their father's estate. He also bought 200 acres of land on Walnut Branch in Warren county, Kentucky, for which he was being taxed in 1801.

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

In 1810 Richard and his wife were living in Warren county, near his wife's brother, Brumfield Long [of Benjamin/Mary Bond Long], who of course was also his double first cousin. William and Lucy Motherhead also joined them there until about 1819, when they migrated to Missouri, where some of brother Brumfield's grandchildren were migrating.

Richard left Kentucky as well, heading further south, into Tennessee. It was there while living in Bedford county that he applied for a pension [13 Aug. 1832]. By 1840 he was in Marshall county, Tennessee, as an 82 year old veteran. He died there in 1848, 90 years old. A verified list of his children is not available. A daughter, Mitty, can be identified from a marriage license in Franklin county, Kentucky, when she married John Mitchell [1 Nov. 1799]; permission given by her father, Richard Long...bondsman, Benjamin Head. On record is a son, Brumfield, and the names Henry, John, Robert, Richard, and Samuel, all appear in Bedford county, Tennessee in the 1830 census where Richard had applied for his pension.

Richard Long, born 22 Sept. 1758; d. 30 May 1848; m. daughter of Benjamin Long/Mary Bond

Children:

- Milly —b. ca. 1780/84; m. 1 Nov. 1799 John Mitchell, Franklin Co., KY
- Brumfield —b. 9 Sept. 1796 in KY

Possibly: Henry; John; Robert; Richard; Samuel
In 1780 Brumfield Long purchased part of his sister Nancy Long Chisolm’s one-fourth share of the slaves left by their Bond grandparents.

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

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

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

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

But in the case of Brumfield’s sons, before that issue could be resolved, Thomas Long himself died, and his wife, Bathsheba, was left in charge of the unfinished business concerning her mother-in-law’s estate. So when it came to pass in 1832, that a Brumfield Long sold to Bathsheba Long his interest in 3 Negroes to which he was entitled as one of the heirs of Sarah Brown [Franklin Co., KY Deed Bk. 0, pg. 111], we know he has to be a descendant of Brumfield, who had not sold out his share of the estate. But he was a grandson, rather than a son, and had come to this legacy through his father Gabriel, who had died soon after Brumfield was born. His father Gabriel had married Nancy Triplett in 1801 in Franklin county, Kentucky. Then he died in 1802 shortly after Brumfield was born. After remarrying, Brumfield’s mother apprenticed her son to a blacksmith.....is it in the genes or just a family tradition? In time Brumfield would go on to marry 4 times [first: 1825 Martha Sheets; second: 1827 Allie Curry, both in Owen Co.; third: 1854 Mary Frances Gill; fourth: by 1869 Mrs. Mary Taylor]. By the time he died in Franklin county [after 1870] Brumfield had added at least 16 children to the population of the great state of Kentucky.
Again in 1833 another Long came forward to sell his shares in these same slaves.....this time his name was Benjamin6......which would make him a second son of Brumfield5. The Benjamin in Scott county, Kentucky in 1820 age 26-45 which would place him in an appropriate age range for being this son of Brumfield5 Long. His will in 1849 in Scott county, named his sons: John [not yet 21, to have one year’s schooling], Richard, and Benjamin.

Brumfield5 Long, born ca. 1760
Children:
   Gabriel6 —b. ca. 1780; d. 1802; m. Nancy Triplett
      Child:  Brumfield7
   Benjamin6 —b. ca. 1782; Will 1849 [Scott Co., KY Will Bk. K, p. 338]
      Children: John7; Richard7; Benjamin7

7. GABRIEL5 LONG
   Born ca. 1762

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

8. MILDRED5 [aka MILLY] LONG
   Born ca. 1763

19 July 1785 Milly5 Long married Benjamin Head. The Heads lived in Orange county, which was fertile ground for conversions to the Baptist church in the late 1700's. Nathaniel Saunders was the minister of Mountain Run Baptist church in Orange county, and although it had been dissolved by 1782, it was Saunders who performed the wedding ceremony for Milly5 Long and Benjamin Head, suggesting the possibility that Mountain Run had been the Heads' home church. At about the same time Elizabeth5, Milly5's youngest sister, married Francis Head, Benjamin's brother, and it would appear that both couples headed for Kentucky right away, for their first children were born in Franklin county, Kentucky. They joined the Forks of the Elkhorn Church, pastored by William Hickman, where later their brother John Bond5 Long and his family became members. Benjamin died in 1809/10, and Milly5 carried on alone until 1820, when her older children signed with her a document allowing her youngest brother, Thomas5, to manage her land and estate in that “Milly Head, the sister of said Thomas Long is growing old and infirm and has with her three children under age and dependent upon her.” [Franklin Co., KY Deed Bk. D, pgs. 32-33]

Mildred5 Long, born ca. 1763; m. Benjamin Head 19 July 1785 Orange Co., VA
Children:
   Moses Head    —b. ca. 1786; d. 1816
   Sally Head    —b. ca. 1787; d. ca. 1870 [Owen Co., KY]; m. 1 Feb. 1864 John Smither
   Benjamin T. Head —b. 1790; m. Margaret
   Francis R. Head —b. 1793
   John M. Head  —b. 1799
   Grace Head    —b. 1801; m. Joseph Moxley
   Thomas Jefferson Head —b. 1805; m. Rachel Boots
9. ELIZABETH5 LONG
Born ca. 1766

Elizabeth5 married Francis Head, brother of her sister Milly’s Benjamin [they were sons of Benjamin and Grace Head]. On the 1783 Culpeper County Tax List, Francis was on Richard Waugh’s portion of the list, same as John Bond5 Long, his brother Brumfield5 and Gabriel5, and their step-mother, Sarah. Francis and Elizabeth5 went to Kentucky with Benjamin and Milly5. There Francis died, and on 30 February 1795, Elizabeth5 married #2 Bunion McAndre in Woodford Co. Records intimate that she died between 1830-40.

Elizabeth5 Long; born ca. 1767; d. 1830-40; m. #1 Francis Head

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

marr. #2 Bunion McAndre 30 Feb. 1795

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

10. THOMAS5 LONG
Born ca. 1775
Died ca. 1832

Thomas5 Long, born ca. 1775 was the only child born to *Brumfield4 and Sarah Long. Since *Brumfield4 died in 1778, Sarah was on the 1783 Culpeper county tax list with “of age” step-sons, Brumfield5 and Gabriel5. In 1786 Sarah married Hezekiah Brown, and with him and her son Thomas5 headed to Kentucky, where Thomas5 appeared for the first time on the Franklin county tax list in 1801. His father *Brumfield4’s estate had been “on hold” until Thomas5 came of age ca. 1796....and the legal documents on file to effect this settlement plus the brothers’ and sisters’ negotiations to sell of their portions of that estate have been invaluable in tracing the lines of this family.

Thomas5 did not live near his siblings around Peak’s Mill, but instead lived in Frankfort. He seems to have been accorded sincere respect by his brothers and sisters, however, as most of their legal matters involved in settling their father’s estate passed through his hands. Over the years he is on the Franklin county tax list for property not only in Frankfort but in various other counties.

Sarah and Hezekiah Brown lived in Frankfort, also, and in his will, Hezekiah left Sarah “for and during her natural life the house yard and garden where I now live also such part of the household and kitchen furniture as she may want Also my negro woman Milly and her two children”. Upon her death those were to be divided between his 6 daughters and 2 sons. He must have expected a little reluctance on the part of Sarah, however, for he added:

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

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Sarah Brown herself died soon after [1823 Will—Franklin Co., KY]. Thomas5, only child of *Brumfield4 and his second wife, Sarah, had received his mother's portion of *Brumfield4's estate when she died; on 18 July 1825 Thomas5 transferred a deed from his mother's estate to Armistead Long, whose connection was discussed on page 32.

Thomas5 had married Bathsheba D. Moxley. His 1838 estate papers named his children in a division of the estate. Bathsheba died ca. 1870 [Will—Franklin Co., KY]. Her will provided additional information on their children.

Thomas5 Long, born ca. 1775; d. ca. 1732; m. Bathsheba Moxley
   Children:
   Thomas6 —went to Lexington
   Henry6 —deceased by 1870 — no children for him mentioned in his mother's will
   Sarah Ann6 —m. Commack
   Richard6 —b. 1813; was Dist. Court Clerk for Franklin Co., KY; m. Mary——;
   Children: Richard; Elizabeth; William; Anna Mary [1850 census]
   Elizabeth6 —m. 4 Oct. 1842 W. J. Moore
   Mary6 —m. Nelson Heffner;
   Children: James, Bathsheba Case; Mary Commack
   Samuel C.6 —deceased by 1870;
   Child: Anna
   William6 —went to New Orleans; deceased by 1870;
   Children: Elizabeth; Thomas
   Owen M.6 —identified from mortgage documents between Owen and his mother in 1832
   [Deed Bk. 0, pg. 130-131—Franklin Co., KY]
Section Five

THE FAMILY OF BENJAMIN4 LONG

1. BRUMFIELD5 LONG
   Born ca. 1749
   Will 1823 [Allen Co., KY]
   Copy of Will filed 4 Nov. 1839 [Washington Co., MO]

Brumfield married Elizabeth Mitchell, ca. 1776 and they raised their family in Culpeper county, Virginia. Deed records indicate the Longs' land was adjacent to that of Thomas Mitchell [father of Elizabeth?]. According to a family account, Brumfield and family moved to Kentucky ca. 1802/03. The family, including his eldest Benjamin6 [and his wife Mary Garrett], were in the US census for Warren county in 1811. When the counties were reconfigured in 1815, their area became part of Allen county, where they are listed in the 1820 US census.

By 1809 Mary Bond Long had died and Brumfield and his brother-in-law, Richard5 Long, appointed their mutual brother-in-law, William Motherhead [Lucy's spouse], as their attorney to receive their share of that estate. Brumfield himself died in 1823 [Will–Allen Co., KY]. The widowed Elizabeth remained in Kentucky until about 1830, at which time she went to Missouri to join her younger sons, who had migrated there ca. 1816. A very interesting family account gives the flavor of life on the “frontier”:

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

And relative to Samuel's family:

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

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

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

After the Civil War.....when the slaves were run off [scared to death] by the Soldiers, the women had a time. None of them had ever done much except sew. They burned their hands cooking and made great blisters when they washed......
So according to this account, yet another Brumfield joined the ranks of *Henry2 Long’s descendants.

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

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

2. BENJAMIN5 LONG
   Born ca. 1751
   Died by 1804

This would seem to be the Benjamin5 Long found on the Lincoln county Kentucky tax rolls for 1800. His father’s estate, settled in 1804, establishes that Benjamin5 has died by 1804 and his share of his father’s estate was to go to his children. However, the names of the children are not mentioned. One candidate would be the Benjamin Long who appeared on the Mason county tax rolls for 1790/1800, and on the Mason county US census for 1810. Mason county is where Lewis Craig ended his days, and perhaps Benjamin was one of his parishioners—perhaps even a member of his “traveling church”.

3. SAMUEL5 LONG
   Born ca. 1753

Samuel5 was listed with his father as a taxable male on the 1783 Culpeper Co., Virginia tax list. There is no further information on Samuel in Virginia records.

In Kentucky some intensive research to discover the origins of a Samuel S. Long were written up by Estie Stith Crabbe, in the article “Long-Strother-Haynes” in Kentucky Families, Vol I, pgs. 699-714, and the Samuel Long found there, grandfather of Samuel S. Long, resonates so well with the Long family now under consideration, that I am compelled to believe this is his appropriate place. The given names of every one of his children are repetitions of these family names.

Samuel5 Long was in Shelby county, Kentucky by 1798, the same period the children of Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond Long were migrating to Kentucky. Shelby, carved out of Jefferson county in 1792, is adjacent to Woodford county, site of the early Forks of the Elkhorn church where some of Samuel5’s double first cousins were settling.
Children:

John — b. ca. 1773 in VA; d. 1845 [Will–Meade Co., KY]; m. 29 July 1822 Elizabeth Prewitt in Shelby county, KY; n.c.

Elizabeth — b. ca. 1776

Mary — b. ca. 1778; m. Patterson

James — b. ca. 1780; d. March 1815 in Shelby Co., KY

Samuel — b. ca. 1782

Robert — b. 8 Jan. 1784 in VA; d. 17 Sept. 1856; m. 26 Mar. 1805 Rhoda Martin in Shelby Co., KY; Children: Louisa; Elizabeth; Samuel S., Craven

4. ROBERT B.5 LONG

Born ca. 1754

Robert B.5 Long was in the Culpeper Minute Men Battalion under Lawrence Taliaferro in 1775. It is not known if he enlisted for additional military service. There is one Robert Long on Dr. H. J. Eckenrodes “Index of the Revolutionary records in the Virginia State Archives” [compiled in 1912 and 1914], which may refer to him. However, although eligible, he is not on the 1783 Culpeper Co. Tax List, and so is absent from the county at that time, as is his brother Brumfield5. The younger brothers not yet of age would not yet be taxable. It was in 1773 that a deed for some Spotswood estate land on the north side of the Rapidan river was conveyed to Benjamin4 Long, stipulating that beginning 25 Dec. 1769 he and his sons Robert5 and John5 “for the life of the longest liver of them” were to pay 880 pounds of tobacco yearly for the use of the land. A notation in the margin of the deed indicates it was handed over to Robert5 in 1784, perhaps a clue that John5 had already passed away. It may be there on that land then that Robert5 spent the remainder of his life.....I have no more information about him.

5. JOHN5 LONG

Born ca. 1756

Deceased probably by 1783—not on the Culpeper Co. Tax List of that year. He and Robert5 were on a lease for Spotswood estate land paying yearly 880 pounds of tobacco beginning 25 Dec. 1769 during the natural lives of Benjamin4, John5 and Robert5 “for the life of the longest liver of them”. When Benjamin4’s estate was settled in 1804, John5 is recognized as deceased, with his share to go to his children.

6. DAUGHTER5 LONG

Born ca. 1758

Married Wiatt Mitchell

7. LUCY5 LONG

Born ca. 1760

Lucy5 married William Motherhead 11 March 1788 in Culpeper county, Virginia. William is on the Franklin county, Kentucky tax list in 1795, then on Bays Fork Creek in Warren county, Kentucky from 1800 through about 1817, living near Lucy5’s brother, Brumfield5 and his family. William was named administrator of Lucy5’s mother’s estate in 1809 [Mary Bond Long]. Ca. 1819 the Motherheads followed some of Brumfield4 Longs descendants to Missouri.
8. ELIZABETH5 LONG  
Born ca. 1762  
Married Robert Gaines  
Settled in Anderson county, Kentucky

9. DAUGHTER LONG  
Born ca. 1764  
Married Richard5 Long [of Brumfield4/Elizabeth Bond]  
—more information under Richard5 Long

10. JAMES5 LONG  
Born ca. 1767  
Died by 1804

James5 Long was born in time to be “of age” on the 1783 Culpeper Co., Virginia tax list, where he is found in his father Benjamin Long4’s household with his brother Samuel5. He is acknowledged in the settlement of his father’s estate in 1804 as being deceased—his share of the estate to go to his children. James5 married Elizabeth Reynolds 10 February 1785 in Orange county, Virginia. Their children were not named in the estate papers, but on his death certificate Benjamin4 Long’s parents are identified as James5 and Elizabeth Long [Franklin Co. Deaths—KY Historical Society].

Another child believed to be in this family is a William6 Long born ca. 1786. He is listed in his own household on the Franklin county tax list in 1803 and again in 1805 as being over 16 and under 21. It is speculated that after losing their parents, he and his younger brother, Benjamin6, made their way to Kentucky, probably in the company of their Uncle William and Aunt Lucy Motherhead, and their Uncle Richard5 and Aunt_____Long, both couples being in Franklin county by 1798. William6 would have been born ca. 1786, old enough to be on the tax list, but young Benjamin6 born ca. 1789, not yet taxable. By the time their aunts and uncles migrated to Warren county, William6 and Benjamin6 had committed themselves to Franklin county......William6 Long married 24 April 1806 Elizabeth Smither. Benjamin6 married 15 June 1811 Polly6 Long [of John Bond5 and Azuba Long] in the Forks of the Elkhorn Church, after which he appeared regularly on the tax list; but it wasn’t until 1824 that he appeared with taxable property [85 acres on the Kentucky river]. He sold the Kentucky river property in 1824 and over time acquired considerable property on the Main Elkhorn, which is where his father-in-law had property. In time his daughters and their families formed an integral part of the core group of the Peaks Mill community on the Main Elkhorn not far from Switzer. Benjamin6 was in the 1850 census [Polly6 already deceased], as a 61 year old man born in Virginia. In the household was his 27 year old son James J.7 and wife Nancy, as well as 80 year old Thomas “Runnels” [Reynolds], thought to be the brother of his mother Elizabeth Reynolds. Benjamin7 died 10 Sept. 1860 in Franklin county, Kentucky, a man of considerable means for the time [on the US census for 1850 he is listed with $8000 of assets].

Benjamin6's only son James J.7 administered his estate. Ca. 1772 James7 went to Colorado, perhaps intrigued upon hearing about his cousin George7 Long’s move to Trinidad, Colorado, in 1864 from Taos, NM. James7 had filed his will 28 Dec. 1872 in Franklin Co., Kentucky, presumably before leaving for the West; he died 2 January 1880 in Pueblo, Colorado.
James 5 Long; born ca. 1760; d. before 1804; marr. Elizabeth Reynolds
Children:
  Poss. William 6 — b. ca. 1786; m. 24 April 1806 Elizabeth Smithers
  Benjamin 6 — b. ca. 1789; d. 10 July 1859 in Franklin Co., KY; m. Polly Long [of John Bond Long]
    Children:
      Julia Anna 7 — b. 1813; m. Wm. Wise
      Elizabeth 7 — b. ca. 1815; m. 16 Jan. 1840 Henry H. Head
      Azuba 7 — b. ca. 1818; d. 28 Oct. 1857; m. John T. Graham
      Catherine 7 — b. ca. 1820; m. 18 Dec. 1845 Joseph Long; their son William
        Benjamin went to Pueblo, CO after his Uncle James died there
      James J. 7 — b. 1823; d. 2 Jan. 1880 [Will-Pueblo, CO]; m. Nancy

11. WILLIAM 5 LONG
   Born ca. 1770
   Although William was still alive to receive his share of his father’s estate in 1804,
   nothing further is known about him.

12. THOMAS P. 5 LONG
   Born ca. 1772
   Thomas P. 5 was still in Culpeper county in 1800, on record as serving on a jury in that year with Wiatt Mitchell [who married one of his sisters]. He apparently was spending time taking care of the needs of his aging parents, for on 28 August 1800 “for and in consideration of the services and management of my son Thomas 5 Long rendered to the plantation whereon I now live”, his father, Benjamin 4, deeded him a slave. By 1804 his father’s estate had been settled, and in 1806 Thomas P. 5 joined his double first cousins in Franklin county, Kentucky. On 8 January 1807, he married Charlotte Schoole in Franklin county, and in 1811 was on the tax rolls there with 100 acres on North Elkhorn Creek, where William 6, son of his brother James 5, bought property in 1814. Deed records indicate he owned property on the Main Elkhorn as well—some of his descendants lived in the Peaks Mill area where John Bond 5 Long’s family was also located.

   Thomas P. 5 Long, born ca. 1774; m. 8 January 1807 Charlotte Schoole in Franklin Co., KY
   Children:
     Benjamin 6 — b. 1811; d. 1852-1860
     Thomas Reuben 6 — b. 1814 in KY
     Lucy 6 — b. 1815-1817
     James 6 — b. 14 Jan. 1819; d. 8 Oct. 1892
     William W. 6 — b. 26 Mar. 1823; d. 16 Sept. 1900
     Susan 6 — b. 1828

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PART III,

Patching up the Holes

Section One

---Speculations on the Earliest Longs---

To return to the premise that the ancestry of the early Longs in Virginia derives from Richard and Eglantine Bussell Long who arrived in 1674/75 in Old Rappahannock county Virginia, with their son, Richard, baptized in 1630, and that Richard had a son Henry christened in 1652:

..........no certain claims can be made without more definite records, but the very fact of the presence in public records of two Longs who would be contemporaries of the above Henry....that is John/ and Jeremiah/......warrants at least an attempt to "build a case", though the foundation is anything but certain.

#1—could not the Richard born in 1630 have had brothers....John and Jeremiah?
#2—could Richard's son, Henry b. 1652, perhaps have a brother Richard?
#3—could young Henry b. 1652 have died, leaving no trace, while his brother Richard had a son John? [who married Mary Ware?]

building a Long family “tree” with hyphenated root lines for hypotheses that might illustrate the above possibilities, is meant only to serve as a visual picture in the event supporting evidence might emerge to assist in further speculations.

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A 2005 book by Carol Lynn Rusch, A Granddaughter’s Journey Back.....to Christopher Long, has brought to light some compelling evidence that suggests that the Ware Long who migrated to Orange county, Virginia [fourth generation in above chart], during the same period as *Brumfield4] *Brumfield3; *Henry2; *John1] and Reuben[Richard3;Gabriel2;Jeremiah/ did not actually come from Wales, as is recorded in John Turner Long’s account contained in The Genealogy of the Descendants of Ware Long of Culpeper based on an account of Joel Long who as a 6 year old said he had visited his grandfather Ware, then 112 years old, whom Joel believed him to be in full possession of his faculties. Joel passed on what his grandfather told him to his descendants. There's a lot of merit in oral histories, but the frailty of memory itself is an issue.....in this particular case it would not be surprising if some of the "facts" were mixed up, even if based on a solid foundation.
With that in mind, on page 159 of her book, Ms. Rusch has brought to light the following in reference to a response Kimberly Browning received from a 1972 Virginia Gazette article by George H. S. King, a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists:

“Re WARE LONG, I’m sure he lived to be an old man and was born in Caroline county where the Long and Young families intermarried. Major John Weir held land in this area...Ware was born in this vicinity. Col. James Taylor says he knew him when both were young. Colonel Taylor remained in Caroline county, Ware Long ‘moved out.’ Now these many years later, there is a dispute over land which was patented by Richard Long, grandfather of said Ware Long, and to which he claims title as eldest son of John Long, who was the eldest son of said Richard.”

Mr. King enclosed a typed card with the article. It stated: “LONG, WARE, of Caroline county and Culpeper county, Virginia. In land dispute, 9 July 1802, Colonel James Taylor, aged 69, gave his deposition in Caroline county, saying when he was young, a young man named Ware Long moved out of the neighborhood where the land now in dispute lies, and Colonel Taylor says he understood from ancient persons in said neighborhood that he was the eldest son of John Long, who was the eldest son of Richard Long, who patented land in the Ware Creek area.”

In Ms. Rusch’ book, a case is being built for the possibility of Ware being the grandson of Richard, who was one of the sons of Frances and Jeremiah..........which truly may be an even more valid assumption than mine above, which has conjured up a Richard, brother of Henry born in 1652. And the rather thin rationale I have used for throwing this possibility into the ring is because Ware seemed to be an “unattached” Long, choosing his own direction. In addition, though the shared names of John, Reuben, Benjamin, Gabriel, and Richard are common to all of these families, Ware Long does add two names unique to his family, Christopher and Daniel, but those could be due to an infusion of the Nicholas Ware family names contributed by his grandfather. Which interestingly brings up the name “Nicholas”, hypothesized by me as an early entry into Jeremiah’s line as well......which could be additional support for Ms. Rusch’ suggestion that Ware Long was indeed connected to the Jeremiah Long line. The name “Nicholas” never entered *Henry2’s line, just as “Brumfield” never entered the other lines.
Section Two

Speculations on the Family of Jeremiah/ & Frances Long

The will of Frances Long established the fact that her husband was Jeremiah/ and her children were Richard/, John/, and Gabriel/. Regrettfully, documentation for this family is sparse. Buchanan quotes W. S. Ray “Tennessee Cousins: A History of Tennessee” Bait.: Gen Publ Co. [1968], p. 501, as having established the children of Gabriel as: Henry, Edward, Philip, Richard, William and Gabriel.

After endlessly pouring over Paul C. Buchanan’s compilation Long Families on the Rappahannock River Before 1800, plus records from various other sources, my own theories deviate slightly. Mr. Ray may have had information I was lacking, so my theory is not necessarily correct. However, based on what I do have, I wish to make a stab at stitching these families together in some semblance of order.....mainly depending on generation and the traditional naming patterns of the times. I freely admit to a generous amount of speculation, but the results actually look believable on paper, and hopefully will provide a framework for others doing research on these families.

In 1678 Jeremiah/ Long had land on Golden Vale Creek near Port Royal in Old Rappahannock county, Virginia. Andrew Harrison [b. 1640;d. 1718] was also an early settler on Golden Vale Creek. According to one account, his wife was Eleanor Long, so possibly Jeremiah/ and Andrew Harrison were brothers-in-law. Jeremiah/’s son, Richard, was also on Golden Vale, and son John/ homesteaded land near Port Royal. Gabriel2, Jeremiah/’s third son married Margaret Harrison, presumably daughter of Andrew and Eleanor. And thanks to the contributions made by Ms. Rusch, we know that Nicholas Ware was also a part of this early scene, and Wares were in Caroline county when Longs migrated into that area.

On a deed in 1721, Richard2’s wife is shown to be Ann and his daughters Elizabeth [m. James Lewis] and Ann [m. James Sherwood]. A Richard Long received payment in the settlement of Capt. John Hawkins’ estate. And in 1729 a Richard Long was granted acreage near Solomon’s Garden, St. Margaret’s Parish, in the first survey of Caroline county, VA. If there were more than one Richard in the second generation, as per my above suggestion, it would not be possible to sort them out with the shortage of information available.

The only information I have on John2 is an on-line genealogy that indicates he married Elizabeth Spencer and had daughter Mary3 who married John Hawkins.

Having already identified *John’s line descending down through *Henry2 and his Brumfield descendants, and assuming that neither Richard2 Long nor John2 Long of Jeremiah/ had sons, all of the other male Longs not accounted for in the early Virginia records of Essex and Caroline counties should belong to the Gabriel2 and Margaret Harrison Long. In any case, using that as a premise, I am going to start the sorting process. My own construction of this family would be:

Gabriel2 Long; born ca. 1663; m. Margaret Harrison

Children:
1) Nicholas3 —b. ca. 1684
2) Reuben3 —b. ca. 1688
3) Richard3 —b. ca. 1692
4) Henry3 —b. ca. 1694
5) Philip3 —b. ca. 1698
6) William3 —b. ca. 1700
7) Gabriel3 —b. ca. 1702
Speculated Tree
of Jeremiah/ Long

Jeremiah/ Long [m. Frances —]
 b. ca. 1635 ——— ——— ——— ——— Andrew Harrison
 /
Gabriel/ Long [marr. Margaret Harrison]
 b. ca. 1660 /

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas3</td>
<td>b. ca. 1684</td>
<td>Reuben3</td>
<td>Richard3 m. Eliz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuben3</td>
<td>b. ca. 1688</td>
<td>b. ca. 1691</td>
<td>Henry3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard3</td>
<td>b. ca. 1694</td>
<td>b. ca. 1697</td>
<td>Philip3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry3</td>
<td>b. ca. 1700</td>
<td>b. ca. 1702</td>
<td>William3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel3</td>
<td>b. ca. 1730</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gabriel4
 b. ca. 1724
b. ca. 1726
b. 1728
m. Williams
b. ca. 1730

Jeremiah4
b. 1728
m. Williams
b. ca. 1730

Nicholas4
b. ca. 1726

Reuben4
b. ca. 1728
m. Williams
b. ca. 1730

Benjamin4

Gabriel4

Reuben4

Williams4

J. Lyonsford4

Nicholas4

Richd H.5

Reuben5

Benj5

Reuben5

Gabr5

Nimrod5

Anderson5

Evans

John5

Francis5

Ambrose5

John J.5

Lemuel5

McKiane5

G.W.5

Nicholas3 Long:
Mr. Ray did not place Nicholas3 in this family....however, he is on the Essex county tax list in 1704, which means he would have to have been “of age”, possibly born ca. 1684. That would place him in the third generation and later hypothesized children confirm this as a logical fit with Gabriel2 and Margaret Harrison’s family. Before considering the connection, however, a little background on the French and Indian War will prepare a framework for us.

Looking at the French and Indian War:
Young George Washington, known for his talents as a surveyor, at age 17 was commissioned as the first county surveyor of Culpeper after it was formed in 1749. So in 1753 he was well known to settlers on the frontier when Robert Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia, [to protect Virginia merchants investments in the fur trade in the Ohio Country] sent Washington with a message asking the French to withdraw from the area......a bit of a sticky matter, for the area had been explored and laid claim to by earlier French expeditions. Not surprisingly, the French refused, and the ensuing skirmishes over the next ten years became known as the French and Indian Wars, ultimately resulting in a withdrawal by the French [Treaty of Paris]. However, after the first refusal to withdraw, the English sent General Braddock to deal with the situation, and resulting from a certain arrogance and a complete ignorance of waging war on the frontier, he suffered a most disastrous defeat [1755].

Col. Nicholas4 Long:
The Nicholas4 Long born in 1728, who made the military his career, eventually ended up with land in Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. In that he was 25 the year Washington gathered recruits to go with him to “invite the French to leave”, it would seem likely that Nicholas4’s military career began during the French and Indian Wars. He definitely had great respect for George Washington, naming one of his sons in his honor. Nicholas4 went on to fight in the Revolution, ultimately retiring in North Carolina. However, his children were all born in Caroline county, Virginia.

In trying to identify the origins of this Nicholas Long, the most logical fit would be as the son of the Nicholas3 who was on the Essex county tax list in 1704. In Buchanan’s compilation he identified a number of court documents in which the names of Jeremiah3 and Nicholas3 Long are linked, suggesting they are brothers. One thing they do together in 1750 is present the will of Gabriel Long to the court. It would be my hypothesis that this Gabriel would be their brother, named for their grandfather, Gabriel2. Jeremiah4 then died [1756 Caroline Court ordered James and Judith Lewis to give counter security for the estate of Jeremiah Long], so 1757/58 by himself, Nicholas4 “returned an account against” the orphans of Gabriel
Long, Jr. [who seem to be Richard5 and Gabriel5]. At first glance it might seem this Richard and Gabriel were sons of Gabriel2, but it would be unusual for him to have "orphans" at the stage of life he would have been in 1758, so it was another Richard3 and Gabriel3 who were sons of Gabriel2.

This Nicholas Long married Mary McKinne, became a colonel, then after the war retired to North Carolina, where he died in 1819, 91 years of age. The children of this union were: Gabriel5; Nicholas5; Lunesford5; Richard Harrison5 [further support for being of the Gabriel/Margaret Harrison line]; Mary5 m. Stith; John Joseph5; Lemuel5; McKinne5; Ann5 m. Martin; George Washington5; Martha Elizabeth5.

Reuben3 Long:
Next under consideration as a son of Gabriel2 and Margaret Harrison Long is a young man by the name of Reuben3 Long who was serving as a constable of the county in 1744. He is the other male Long not on Mr. Ray's reconstruction of this family. To fill the role of "constable", Reuben3 was of course "of age"....beyond that, only speculation. However, he is the first Reuben Long found on record.....and the name was repeated in subsequent generations so many times and by so many lines of the Longs, one is led to believe he was well regarded, and/or may have passed from the scene rather young and so had his memory honored in this way. As it turns out, in the 2nd and 3rd generations there are several Reubens and their records have in some instances been telescoped by researchers into one individual. A sorting of the various Reubens is then in order:

1) "Constable Reuben3", serving Caroline county in 1744, could not be the same as the other Reubens below, because his age places him in the preceding generation. A closer look at his possible family will be found at the end of this discussion.

2) A 5th generation Reuben who served in the Revolution.....he entered in 1775 as a private in the Orange county militia....his pension application reveals he was born in Maryland, pensioned after the Revolution in Sumter, SC. He died there in 1839, and in his will named his brothers William, Gabriel, Nicholas [in KY], and John Reed [in Abbeville, SC]. Although he is thought by some to be the son of Ware Long, I believe him to be the son of Reuben4 [Brumfield3; Henry2; John1] who migrated to Orange county with his brother Brumfield4. Ware Long came to Orange county at that time as well.

3) Reuben4, born 1730, joined a Virginia militia unit organized in 1756 after Braddock's defeat and rose to the ranks of sergeant. He also served in the Revolution: Ensign Dec. 16, 1777.....1st Lieut. May 10, 1779.....served to the close of the war.....was awarded 2,666 acres for his service. This Reuben4 married Mary Harrison; they migrated to Culpeper county where he died [Will 1792]. Their children, all born in Culpeper were: Gabriel5; Nimrod5; Peggy5; Polly5; Frances5; Anderson5; and Evans5. As to the father of this Reuben4, there is a Richard3 who married Elizabeth ______; they migrated to Spotsylvania where all of their children were born, including this Reuben4....See Richard3 below.

Richard3 Long:
A Richard3 Long who married Elizabeth ______ left a 1761 Will [Will Bk. 0, p. 29--Spotsylvania Co., VA]. In reconstructing his history, he seems to fit in the third generation, which would mean his niche would be as a son of Gabriel2 and Margaret Harrison.....unlike the others, however, he left Caroline county and made his way into Spotsylvania county, which is where Brumfield3 of Henry2 also migrated. All of Richard3 and Elizabeth’s children were born in Spotsylvania county. Their children were: Gabriel4; Andrew4; William4; James4; John4; and Reuben4 [the Reuben above who married Mary Harrison and left a 1792 Will in Culpeper county, Virginia]. In Appendix 1, page , on the Chief Engineer's 1863 Map of Spotsylvania County are highlighted Long family land holdings. On the Ta river, south central, would have been Brumfield3 Long's land........the J. Long south of him probably his brother, John. Perhaps then Richard3 Long's land was the Long residence shown on the 1863 map northwest of the New Courthouse and just north of the Ni River.
Richard’s son, Reubeni Long:
Reubeni and Mary Harrison Long’s move into Culpeper from Spotsylvania county showed that continuing migration west like Reubeni’s cousins of Henry’s line in the first part of this paper. Reubeni and Mary’s children, all born in Culpeper, were: Gabriel; Nimrod; Peggy; Polly; Frances; Anderson; and Evans. Their young sons all served their country in the Revolutionary War. Gabriel had a particularly distinguished career. Land grants were awarded for service and many of their grandchildren migrated to Kentucky.

Richard’s other sons:
A Gabriel Long and a John Long, both of whom have public records tying them to Spotsylvania county, would be candidates for two of those sons. Gabriel married Lucy Holliday and had children: James, Richard, and Elizabeth. John Long married Ann, daughter of Francis and Ann Cammach, but it is not known if they had children.

In Paul Buchanan’s compilation is a widow, Mary Long of Spotsylvania county, who in 1790 gives her daughters [Martha and Auckey] livestock and provides “maintenance” for her son Richard. This suggests that Richard and Elizabeth had a son Richard who had died by the time his will was written in 1761, and left a daughter-in-law, Mary, and three children.

There are two “John Longs” who undoubtedly belong to this family, grandsons of Richard and Elizabeth Long. They both go to Kentucky where they settled in Woodford/Franklin county area and joined the Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church, where their Long cousins, John Bond and sisters who married the Head brothers, all settled with their families. It could be coincidental, but seems more likely that these cousins had maintained a close relationship.....they were about the same age, and one even wonders if they might have been comrades in arms.

The two grandsons I believe to be of Richard and Elizabeth Long were:
John Long; m. Mary Haynes in Bedford Co., VA in 1772
Children:
  Garrard —b. 1773
  Lucy
  James
  John
  Reuben
  Frances
  Wm. B.
  Betsy
  Mary
  Sally
  Willis
  Anderson

John Long: m. Molly
Children:
  Suskey
  Jane
  William
  Thomas
  Willis
  Richard
**Henry Long:**
Henry's estate was settled in Caroline county in 1753 by his son John who had married Ann. A settlement of John's estate reveals his children as John Jr., Francis, Ann, and Ambrose who was born in 1736. Francis was a constable in Caroline county in 1757. Ambrose was in the Caroline county militia in 1756. Later he migrated to North Carolina where he settled on Storey's Creek [ca. 1779]. His will of 1790 named his wife, Elizabeth, and his children: Reuben; John; James; Jesse; Ann m. Clift; Clary m. Harris; Judith m. Carver, Elizabeth; Frances; and Susannah.

**Philip Long:**
Although Philip could well have married and had children by 1729, the fact that his estate was settled in that year reveals that his life was short. In the 1810 US census for Caroline county is a Philip that could be from his line or from the line of one of his brothers.

**William Long:**
William's estate was appraised in 1759. His children were likely to have been born in 1725/50. There is a William Long Sr. in the 1810 census, over 45 years old, that could be his son. The young men coming to the alter between 1783-1805 and possible sons of William Sr. include: William [m. Fanny Sommerson]; Philip [m. Frances Gatewood]; and James [m. Nancy Boulware].

"**Constable Reuben's** family:
If my speculations hold any water at all, the Benjamins and Reubens of Caroline county of the next generations would logically belong to the line of "Constable Reuben", thought to be son of Gabriel and Margaret Harrison......with regard to who his children might be......only one possibility emerges. Benjamin Long, b. ca. 1727, who went to North Carolina ca. 1755, fits somewhere in this family......he named his first son, Benjamin [b. 8 Oct. 1759] after himself. His second son, Reuben, was undoubtedly named to honor his father. There IS only one Reuben Long on the screen for this period, so "Constable Reuben" is our man.

"Constable Reuben" must have had another son who passed on too soon to leave a record, for there is another Benjamin Long listed as a Caroline county Revolutionary War soldier, born in 1763 for whom no connection has turned up. He was born four years after the Benjamin who went to NC, so those two would have been first cousins. He would have to be the Benjamin who married Anne Berry in Caroline county 15 Aug. 1787. Their children would have been born between 1788-1900. The young men coming to the alter in Caroline county between 1807-1820 include Reuben [Patsy m. Sullinger], James [m. Ann Sale], John [m. Catherine Dyson] and Benjamin [m. Rachel Carter]......all possible descendants.

Hopefully, descendants of these lines can pick up the threads and sort out the pieces and in time add them to "The Whole Cloth".............
Long Family

Chart II.

Jeremiah Long and Frances _____
See Boxed Information below.....

Richard Long granted land near Solomon's Garden - 1st survey of Caroline Co., VA 1729

Jeremiah Long marr
Early settler on Golden Vale Creek near Port Royal, Old Rappahannock Co., VA

Nicholas Ware
John Long m. Ann
Mary Ware m. John Long
Reuben Long

Mary Ware m. John Long
Elizabeth Long
Nicholas Long

Mary Hawkin
Toliver Craig

Mary Hawkins

Jeremiah, Nicholas, Gabriel
Benjamin Long m. Mary

Christopher b. 1746
John b. 1748
Ware II b. 1750
Daniel b. 1756
Reuben b. 1758
James
Ann
Nancy
Henry
Nicholas b. 1744 d. 1839 TN

Gabriel Nicholas Lunsford
Richard Mary John Lemuel
McKinney Ann G. W. Martha

Benjamin Reuben Daus

Mary, Mary, William, Henry, Mary, Martha, Mary

CHART II.

Boxed information from: Ware Family Genealogy Forum - genealogy.com

Nicholas Ware Jr. b. ca. 1635
Jeremiah Long 1648 - 1718 (will)

Andrew Harrison m. Eleanor (Long)

Tho. Munday d. 1705

Nicholas Ware III Richard Long John Gabriel Long m. Margaret Harrison Wm. Eliz. Harrison m. John Munday

Nicholas Ware IV Mary Ware m. John Long Richard Long m. Eliz. Garrett Sarah Munday m. Nicholas Ware IV
APPENDIX #1

Locating Brumfield Long in Spotsylvania county, Virginia

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

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

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

On the 1800 Plantations Map, to clarify the layout vis-a-vis a modern map, I have added some information in red which was not on the original drawing. Also, using the “1863 Chief Engineer’s Map of Spotsylvania County” mentioned below as reference, I have red dotted some old roads to the west of the Old Court House Road, which was also called “Burg Road”, burg being another way of saying “town” and referring to the town just north where the old courthouse was located. Presumably the road in the 1743 will extract above referred to as “Burros Road” was the same road......spelling was not yet standardized and “borough” was also a term used for “town” in Great Britain.

Another inquiry [to Debbie Aylor, Supervisor of the Spotsylvania County Visitor Center], had led me on the internet to the “1863 Chief Engineer’s Map of Spotsylvania County” [see copy] which locates a J. Long property where James Robert Mansfield’s map shows a Long residence, and also a second Long residence on an upper arm of the Ta river near its junction with Black Rock Run. Close scrutiny of a modern map shows a short but unnamed run [which would be appropriately located to be Stoney Run] just west of the spot that Court House Road [Hwy. 648] crosses the Ta river, and the Long household identified in that area on the “1863 Chief Engineer’s Map” would have been the land on which Brumfield Long lived. The J. Long land was probably his brother’s, John3 Long, who had also moved to Spotsylvania county. John3 was the executor of the estate of their step-brother, Samuel3 Long. John had only one child, a daughter, but Samuel had a son he named “Bromfield”, and John3 was his guardian.

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

6. 1746 Brumfield Long gave son Reuben land in Spots. Co, which was reconveyed to sd. Brumfield and was then given by him to his two daughters, Mary and Sarah: Deed Book J-1774-1782 of Spotsylvania Co. Va, page 456.
9. 1756 Will of John Bond, mentioning daughters Mary and Elizabeth and their husbands, Benjamin and Brumfield Long (respectively), and his grandsons, Brumfield Long [of Benj.] and John Bond Long [of Brumfield]: Culpeper Co. VA Will Book A, pp 220-221.
10. Culpeper - A Virginia County's History through 1920 by Eugene M. Scheel; publ. by Culpeper Historical Society
11. Tax Rolls for Franklin Co. KY showing taxable Longs, dates taxed, assets; river course land is on: Microfilm roll of Franklin Co. KY Taxes; in the State Archives, Frankfort, KY
12. U. S. Census records, where appropriate
13. “History of the North Fork Baptist Church, Switzer, KY - 1801 - 2001” by George L. Johnson, Church Historian
16. Milly Head and her adult children giving Milly’s brother Thomas (P.) Long authority to manage her estate in 1812: Deed Book H of Franklin Co. KY, pgs. 251-253.
21. Milly Head granting brother Thomas P. Long authority to manage her estate, Deed Book H Franklin Co., KY, pgs. 251-53
22. Richard Long's loan to Bunyon McAndre; Richard Long's selling half-brother Thomas his part in the property of claimed by Sarah Brown, widow of Brumfield dec'd, Deed Book C-I/C-2 Franklin Co., KY, pgs. 127-129.
23. A History of Madison County Virginia