The Salling Family History

From Germany to Virginia

by

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German farmhouse and barn, built about 1710, originally from the village of Hördt in the Rhineland-Palatinate region. Now at the Frontier Culture Museum, Staunton, Virginia.
Floorplan of the German house. Flur is the entrance hall; stube is the main living area; kuche is the kitchen; kammer is the bedroom; anbau is the addition where many activities, including weaving, took place.

Floorplan of the German barn that dates to 1727.
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Preface

Very little was known about the Salling line when I began researching this family. Grace Niemeyer and Della Dawdy in the 1950s exchanged letters on what they knew. Della confused a story about the Salling's slaves, attributing it to David Harris, but we found out later David did not own slaves. Grace knew only of a Salling who married Matilda Carter, that a Hannah married John Strong and a daughter married Hiram Kilgore, but she didn't know if these were Carter or Salling daughters. Now we know they were daughters of George Salling and Matilda (Carter) Salling. Then Dorothy Munson learned of a John Peter Salling and the intriguing story of his capture by Indians and his eventual return to his wife and family. We thought that he could be the father of our George Salling and that would take us back another generation and to Germany. But research proved that John Peter was not the father of George, but very likely a relative. Someone will have to take the time to research German records to find George's parents. The story of the Salling family that is found here is from research conducted in Virginia. I have not carried down the lines for all the children of George and Matilda Salling. The purpose of this family history is to write what is known about my line of descent. Rita Sutton in her, Early Carters of Scott County, Virginia (self published in Wise, Va., 1981) follows the lines of the siblings of my ancestor, Elizabeth, giving birth dates when known, the names of spouses and names of their children and grandchildren in many cases. Sutton often drew upon the research of others when compiling the paperbound book.

I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to S.P. Harris of Gate City, Virginia and his late cousin, Bernice Harris, for showing me Salling cemeteries and taking me to visit Salling descendants in the summer of 1980. Their cousin, Bill Taylor, also drove me around the countryside. I gained an appreciation for the beauty found in the hills and hollows and the friendliness of the people. In the appendix of the Harris Family History is a letter I wrote home detailing my visit.

In September 2005 Bob and I drove the narrow back roads of southwest Virginia on our way to call on S.P. Harris. After spending some time at Natural Tunnel State Park in Duffield, we drove east on Route 65 that parallels Clinch River as it winds through the mountains. I wanted to see again the area where George Salling had his land by Widow’s Creek. I knew that he had 94 acres near the villages of Starnes, Slant and Ft. Blackmore. It is easy to identify Starnes Bend on Rt. 65 because of the sharp bend in the river. Today there is no town of Starnes, simply a church with the name of Starnes Bend Freewill Baptist Church on it. Slant is a small community — no post office, no stores, simply modest homes and a trailer or two. Today it is not easy to locate the creeks that are mentioned in deeds from the late 18th c. Neither the state nor the towns put up markers “Widow’s Branch” or “Cove Creek,” though the locals probably could point out where they are. What was interesting to me was the narrow expanse of flat land between the Clinch River and the road that could be tilled. Houses opposite the road backed up onto the hillsides. Farmers in the 1800s raised mainly crops for forage and their table, but their main business was raising cattle, sheep and pigs. Back home, I looked at the inventory of Salling’s estate when he died in 1836 and found he had 25 sheep, 32 pigs, 10 horses, and 50 head of cattle. He did raise corn and oats — and he had a still for making liquor.

With help, we located the Salling Cemetery, which is near a small gathering of houses that was once the town of Slant. Behind a power station is a well-kept cemetery with Salling and other gravestones. Looking out into an adjoining meadow was a lone smokestack and
several wooden outbuildings. It was tempting to imagine that at one time the Sallings lived and farmed there. Maybe they did. George Salling owned the land from Cove Creek to Hill Station - an area called Sallingtown. (On visit to home of Clay Baldwin, Scott County historian, July 1980; he was living in Kingsport, Tennessee at the time.)

Passing through this pleasant countryside, you can’t help but feel an attraction to the land that your ancestors helped shape.

Ragnhild Bairnsfather
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While I was writing the Carter Family History, I hired a researcher to see if she could find anything on George Salling, the immigrant, who may have come from Kaiserslautern in the Palatinate. John Peter Salling is thought to have come from this area. Kaiserslautern, a government district in the state of Pfalz, contains several parishes. Because it would be very time consuming to search the parishes (I had set a limit on how much time to devote to the research), she searched the Burgerbuch for the Kaiserlautern district instead. This is a book listing municipal citizenships, a city census. She found a Peter Sallin of Metz for the year 1653. However, there were no other records of this or other Sallin/Salling in the records for this district. So while this did not turn up our George Salling, he might be found in the parish records if one wants to take the time to do a thorough search.
Circled is John Peter Salling's land, at the first fork of the James River in Augusta County where George Salling also had land. From: Kegley’s Virginia Frontier by F.B. Kegley. Roanoke, Va.: Southwest Virginia Historical Society, 1938.
First Generation

1. **George Salling** was born in Germany, but the date is not known, nor do we know the names of his parents. He died between September and December 1788 in Rockbridge County, Virginia. He married Hannah [____], the date and place is unknown.

   Our ancestor arrived in America in 1750 on the ship *Phoenix* out of Rotterdam, the Netherlands. His journey began from his home in Germany, thence to Rotterdam where he began a short sea voyage to England. Rotterdam is on the North Sea and the ship would have passed through the Strait of Dover, then into the English Channel. Like many other ships on their way to America in the 18th c., the Phoenix first stopped at the small, protected harbor of Cowes. This town, on the north side of the Isle of Wight, grew around fortifications built by Henry VIII in 1540 at the mouth of a river. Salling’s stay in Cowes was long enough for the ship to restock provisions for an ocean crossing that lasted over one hundred days. It landed in Philadelphia where many German immigrants before him first laid foot in America. [1] He was not traveling with a family since he was the only Salling in the passenger list. He signed his name with a mark, indicating he could not write. He was probably young and single and looking to better himself in a new land.

   It has been written that George was a Huguenot, that is, a Protestant from France. Large numbers of them settled in Germany in the late 1600s. The name Salling is German — one variation being Salinger, which means one who came from Solingen in Germany. The town is located in western Germany, close to the Rhine and southeast of Dusseldorf, which is not far from the border with the Netherlands. It is known for its high quality steel cutlery. Should research be carried out in German records, it might find that our ancestor is from this area. It is curious that in Virginia tax records he is listed as George Salley or Sally. In a 1787 marriage bond for his son, Peter, they are both listed in the text of the bond as Salling. However, they signed it as Peter Sally and George [his mark] Salling. There are many people in Virginia with the surname Sale, which could be French. If indeed George was a French Huguenot, his name could have been derived from Old French Salé, meaning someone who lived by or worked in a salt marsh.

   Preceding George’s arrival by 17 years was John Peter Salling — Johan Peter Saling was how he signed his 1754 will. He arrived in Philadelphia with his wife, Maria, and two daughters in 1733 from their home in Palatinate Germany, most likely the town of Kaiserslauten. [2] This city is southwest of Frankfurt and closer to the French border than Solingen. John Peter’s wife’s name in Virginia deeds is Ann. She could either be a second wife or Ann was her second name. Some say Peter Salling was the father of George Salling, but this is not the case. It is very possible the men were related in some way, as they both settled in the same county in Virginia. Research in Germany records could determine their relationship.

   German immigrants left their native land for America for many reasons – religious persecution, poverty, wars, rigid class structure. There were many principalities or kingdoms ruled by princes, grand dukes, or counts. If the ruler was Protestant, his subjects were too. If he converted to Catholicism, his subjects were required to become Catholics. Living conditions in the cities were filthy; smallpox, TB and typhus were epidemic. In the countryside, farmers worked five days for the landowners and two days for themselves. There was no hope to better one’s self.
George Salling was a young man when Frederick the Great, in 1740, took over the rule of Prussia from his father who had built up a large army. Frederick enlarged it to 80,000 men, mostly peasants because landowners and city dwellers were exempt from service. He immediately entered into wars to gain control of Silesia to enlarge the Prussian borders. There were two Silesian wars, the first from 1740-1742 and the second from 1744-1745. If George were too young to serve in the wars, he would be aware that he could be recruited to serve in Frederick’s army for future battles. This may be one reason why he left the country in 1750.

In the 18th c. large numbers of Germans, as well as Scotch-Irish, left Pennsylvania where they had first landed and made their way into the Shenandoah Valley – the counties in western Virginia. These would be Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge and Botetourt counties. They traveled on the Great Valley Road (also called the Great Indian Warpath) that started in Philadelphia, wended west to Lancaster and York, then turned south through Maryland and continued into the fertile agricultural lands of Virginia. Their reasons for leaving Pennsylvania were mainly economic. Some Germans remained in the Shenandoah Valley, where game and fish were plentiful and there were no Indians, while others moved farther west into southwest Virginia where land was cheaper.

John Peter Salling

John Peter Salling’s first home was on 250 acres of land along Conestoga Creek in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, surveyed for him in 1735. [3] In 1740, he and his family migrated to Virginia and settled in the Blue Ridge Mountains in Balcony Falls, near present day Glasgow. He was a weaver and farmer. In March 1742 he and four other men set out from his cabin on an expedition to explore the region along the Mississippi River. The state government promised each man 10,000 acres upon their return. In early May they entered the Ohio River and floated downstream, not seeing any Indians the entire month. Early June they reached the Mississippi River and flowed with the current the rest of the month. Their trip went from uneventful to adventuresome on the morning of July 2nd. They were cooking breakfast onshore near present day Greenville, Miss., when a flotilla of about ninety men (Frenchmen, blacks and Indians) in canoes and an armed schooner came upon them. The Virginians were captured and taken to New Orleans where they were brought before the governor of the French territory. He quizzed them separately and did not believe their story, which was that the purpose of their trip was to negotiate peace treaties. The governor decided they were spies for England and put them in jail. Their rations were a pound of rice bread a day and a quart of bear oil a month.

The men languished in dungeon-like cells for over two years. In October 1744 Salling and a French prison mate escaped. They were aided along the way by the friendly Choctaw Indians and their chief Red Shoes. They lent Salling and the Frenchman a canoe, guns and provisions so they could paddle east toward home.

On March 16, 1745, three years to the day since Salling left his cabin, he arrived in the English colonies of Virginia, still five hundred miles from his home. He finally greeted his wife in that Blue Ridge mountain cabin in May. Family lore says she was about to remarry, having given her husband up for dead. Salling’s notes were lost during his journey, but he reconstructed his adventures afterward. It and accompanying maps became part of a report sent to London in 1751 and was quite valuable to the English as it revealed information theretofore unknown.
There are numerous accounts of Salling’s adventure, varying in dates and detail and veracity. The best account I found was in *Virginia Cavalcade*, Summer 1981, “The Odyssey of John Peter Salley.” It is the full story and very interesting reading.

John Peter Salley died early in 1755. He and his wife, Ann, had two daughters: Mary Elizabeth who married Joseph Burton and Catherine who married Henry Fuller. There were three sons, George Adam, John and Henry. It is George Adam who some have confused with our George. Although Germans always gave their children double given names, our George never was listed in records except as George Salley. Some believe George Salley was the son of George Adam, but this was not the case — they were contemporaries.

To clarify these were two separate individuals:
* In his will, John Salley gives 100 acres to his sons John and George Adam, who is always referred to as George Adam, not George.
* George Adam and his brother, John, were in North Carolina by 1760. George Adam was of Cumberland County and John of Orange County when they sold 200 acres of land they inherited from their father to John Paxton. Augusta Co., Va. Deed Book 9:25.
* 4 Sept. 1762 George Adam Salling of Orange County, N.C. sells to George Salling of Augusta Co. 200 acres in first fork of James River, corner of James Paxton’s land for £170. Augusta Co. Deed Book 11:34.
* George Adam Salling was living in Orange County, N.C., when he sold the remaining 200 acres that had been his father’s to Thomas Paxton. This was recorded 10 May 1764 in Augusta County (Va.) Will Book 2. On 10 August 1764 George Salling of Augusta Co. appraised an estate. It is in the same Augusta County will book.

Augusta County, where John Peter Salling and George Salling lived, was formed in 1745. As population and settlements increased, counties were formed from Augusta. It wasn’t until 1778 that Rockbridge County was formed from part of Augusta County. Our George Salling is in several different county record books, not because he moved, but because the boundaries changed. He was living in that part of Augusta County that eventually became Rockbridge County in 1778.

Henry Salling, the third son of John Peter and Ann Salling, remained on his father’s estate at Balcony Falls, while his brothers, George Adam and John, settled in North Carolina. The last of the Sallings in Rockbridge County was the grandson of George — Peter A. Salling, who died without issue in 1856. [4]

Farm in Virginia

George Salling, our ancestor, arrived in Philadelphia in 1750. He was one of about 4,000 German immigrants who landed in the city that year. [5] If indeed, John Peter Salling was a relative, George may have received a letter from him telling about the opportunities and suggesting he join him in America. Or he might have been recruited by agents sent from Pennsylvania to Germany to persuade residents they could become prosperous farmers in the
German farmhouse, ca. 1710, from the Rhineland-Palatinate, reconstructed at the Frontier Culture Museum, Staunton, Virginia.

The farmhouse kitchen had a raised hearth where pots and kettles could be set upon trivets with the fire beneath them so women did not have to bend over to cook.

Reenactor at Frontier Culture Museum sitting at a shaving horse. To the right is a harrow used for breaking up soil prior to sowing seed.

Some of the tools that were commonly used in woodworking.


- The broadax was strong enough to cut through hardwood logs. It was used for chopping.
- The adze was used for making round logs square by dripping away bits of wood. The squared logs were then cut using a pit saw. The adze was also useful for hollowing out logs.
- The drawknife could be found in every woodworking shop. It was used to shave thin layers from wood until the wood was the right shape. Some drawknives had curved blades.

A Dutch oven was in the inventory of George Salling's estate.

18th c. flesh fork, used to remove large pieces of meat from a pot.

An 18th c. hackel or hatchel - a comb used to separate long fibers of flax from short ones. Long fibers are softer and used in clothing. Two hackels were in Salling's inventory.

362. Singletree, 18th century. An American forging (also sometimes called a whiffletree). This is a pivoted horizontal crossbar to which the harness traces of a draft animal are attached. For use with a cart, wagon, etc. or a farm implement. The two hooks are finished in the flat snakehead design seen occasionally on American pieces in New England and elsewhere in America in the Colonial period. Found in Stoneham, MA.

From "Hooks, Rings & Other Things" by Frank T. Barnes (1988).
new country. I have not found any records of George in Pennsylvania, so his stay there was probably short. Large numbers of Germans traveled the Great Road from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley in the mid-1700s. After the American Revolution, the children and grandchildren of these German immigrants settled farther west in Virginia. Such was the pattern of our Sallings.

The first record that shows George was living in Virginia appears in Augusta County Order Book 4, page 75 when on 23 November 1753, John Peter Sailing, George Salling and many others were workers on a road from North Fork of James River to Renick’s Road. On 23 March of the next year, George and John Peter were ordered to work on a road from Campbell’s schoolhouse to Renick’s Road. [6] It was in 1754 that the French and Indian War broke out so the men had to be alert to possible Indian attacks.

The first record of George acquiring land is in 1762 when he purchased 200 acres in the first fork of James River from George Adam Sailing. [7] This would be the property that was originally owned by John Peter Sailing. In 1781 George bought 130 acres in the forks of James River near the Great Road. [8] In 1784 and 1786 he added 140 more acres to his holdings. Since he distributes 780 acres to his heirs in his will, some of the land transactions were never recorded.

The size of his farm can be imagined from the 1787 personal property tax list for Rockbridge Co. He had 14 horses and 30 cattle, one of the largest owners of stock in the county.

Public Service Claim

The Virginia assembly passed an act in 1780 that gave the governor power to impress supplies needed by the Continental forces in their fight for independence. The Revolutionary War was not over until 1783 and battles were taking place in Virginia during this time, though none extended into the southwest section of the state. The problems there were with attacks by Indians. Nevertheless, counties in this part of the state contributed supplies for use in the war. Several lists in 1782, included the essential beverages – 10 to 40 gallons of whisky, 120 gallons of West Indian rum, 72 gallons of brandy; requirements for cooking – pots, pot hooks, dutch ovens; needs for feeding troops – flour, 75 bushels of corn, salt pork, bacon and 350 lbs. beef. Meat on the hoof included 100 head of cattle and men were needed for driving the cattle to camp. Also needed was pasturage for cattle and horses. Some even supplied yards of linen or “coarse cloth” while others contributed a sword or a musket and bayonet.

A commissioner issued vouchers showing what was taken, the value of the goods and the owner. The lists were sent to Richmond for settlement so the person could be paid. George Salling contributed 26 days wagon hire for 10£ 13 shillings and 6 bushels of corn for 4£ 12 pence.

Growing Hemp

To help meet expenses for the Revolution, Virginians were heavily taxed. Every male sixteen and over paid a tax; there was a tax on windows in a house, on an orchard and even fences. Cash to pay the tax was hard to come by, so farmers were allowed to pay in produce.
In April 1782 the tax collector took in 342 bushels of wheat, 1,300 pounds of bacon and just $12.58 in cash. It was reported that the only merchantable staple was hemp. [9]

Though farmers could use hemp or tobacco in place of cash, Thomas Jefferson advised farmers to grow hemp rather than tobacco, since the latter was addictive and hemp could be made into many useful products. It was a strong, natural fiber that was rot resistant so it was utilized for ships' rigging and sails. It was also made into paper and clothing. It made a coarse fabric so was used to clothe slaves, but not others. George Washington was the largest hemp farmer in the world in the late 1700s.

A law was enacted in Virginia during the reign of George I (1714-1727) that encouraged the growing of hemp because it was so important to the British navy and British navigation in general. Virginia appropriated money to pay farmers 4 shillings per hundredweight of hemp, which had to be “water-rotted, dry, bright and clean.” This enticement was insufficient and expected production fell short. So it was further enacted in 1745, during the reign of George II, to raise the price to 6 shillings. A justice of the peace or constable was responsible for weighing it, recording the maker and certifying it had been produced upon his plantation. The certificate was passed on to the county clerk who warranted the treasurer to pay the farmer. [10]

George Sailing produced great quantities of hemp. In 1770, he was certified for 1,714 pounds of hemp. The next year he had a certificate for 2,935 pounds of hemp. [11] Besides hemp, he grew rye, corn and tobacco. We know this because these crops are listed in the inventory his estate. Like nearly every farmer, he made whisky with his rye. He owned eight still vessels, which is a lot, so he may have sold excess whiskey to neighbors who didn’t grow rye. He might also have made brandy from the peach trees that marked the boundary of his plantation. A plantation is a very large farm and it required a lot of equipment. Reading the inventory of his estate, one sees what was used to work a typical farm in colonial times. See the appendix for his will and inventory along with a glossary defining the names of the equipment and tools he used.

He owned blacksmith tools, which was a necessity because a blacksmith might not have been living a convenient distance from the farm. His wife, Hannah, had a spinning wheel and a loom, which she used to make clothing. The wool came from the six sheep. Sheep were raised for their wool and not for the table. At the time of his death in 1788, George also had nineteen cattle, six horses and hogs. He had enough to support his family of ten children and have some excess to sell. The inventory lists the quantities of corn, tobacco, hemp and rye men had purchased and not yet paid for. He was also owed money for salt he had provided. It must have been shipped in from the saltworks near Abingdon and when he had more than he needed, he sold it. He had some sixteen outstanding notes, cash or bonds due him. There were no banks, so when prosperous farmers had accumulated a tidy sum from selling excess crops, they loaned it to men in the community who needed it. George probably had an account book where the money due him was noted. Since he could not read or write, one wonders who kept track of it for him. His wife could read and write as evidenced by her signing “hanah Sally” to
the marriage bond of her daughter, Elizabeth, in 1791. She may have recorded the accounts due to him.

George died between 3 September 1788, the date of his will, and 2 December 1788 when it was presented at the Rockbridge Co. court. He named his wife and most of his children. His mark where he "signed" the will is irregular so his health must have been on the decline. I have surmised the birth order of the children from their appearance and wording in the will. Peter and Henry were to receive the 360-acre plantation, to be equally divided. Peter was to choose his half; the other half would go to Henry. This leads me to believe Peter was the eldest child. George was to receive a 222-acre tract. He was probably of the age to receive property, i.e. over 16. John was to receive a tract of 168 acres, but was to rent it out with the rent to go to support and school him. He might have been 16 or younger. Henry was the youngest because he had not come of age. His mother was to have use of Henry’s half of the plantation until he came of age. As set forth in the will, this was so she could support their unmarried younger children. There were six daughters, but only two were named – Agnes and Peggy. The other daughters’ names are known from Rockbridge County marriage bonds. Their birth order is arranged by taking into account the dates on their marriage bonds, i.e. earliest date becomes the eldest child. It is interesting to note that George and Hannah named one of their sons Peter and another John. This leads one to believe there could have been a close relationship to John Peter Salling.

Children of George and Hannah (____) Salling, probably all born Rockbridge County.

i. **Margaret (Peggy) Salling.** Her birth date is unknown; she died between 1830 and 1840. The marriage bond of Peggy and Adam Hickman is dated 30 January 1784. He was born about 1761 and was still living in 1840. He had been a private in the Virginia militia. They had at least three children: 1. John, b. ca.1790; married Elizabeth __. They had sons Jacob and Allen and a daughter Nancy. 2. Rebecca S., b. 28 November 1798; d. 24 January 1879. She married 12 August 1820 James Watts. 3. Nancy, b. 26 April 1804; d. 26 August 1858. Her death certificate states she was the daughter of Adam and Margt Hickman. She married Jacob Armintrout. They had children: Henry, Margaret A., John, Charles, Elizabeth, Minerva, and Salina A.

ii. **Peter Salling** was born ca. 1764 and died intestate 6 July 1839. He married 12 April 1787 Rebecca Holmes, daughter of Gabriel and Janet (Wilson) Holmes. She was born 1768 and died 1838. He is buried in Glasgow, Va., near the old Salling house. From reading the inventory of his estate, I believe it could have been a tavern - listed were five pots, three skillets, two tea kettles and three ovens. The administrator’s accounts also show that his son, John, had received two beds; son-in-law, Thomas Morris, received three beds; son-in-law, Bird Goodwin, received three beds; and son-in-law, William Harrison, received two beds. Because the house is said to have been a hotel in the early 1900s, it would have been an easy transition from its earlier life. See the inventory of his estate in the Appendix.

Children of Peter and Rebecca: 1. John, birth and death dates are unknown. He brought a suit in 1841 in Rockbridge County Circuit Superior Court for a
proper accounting and equal distribution of his father’s estate that consisted of twenty-seven Negroes, fourteen notes due him and a large personal estate free from debt. John wanted his siblings to account for advancements made to them by their father in his lifetime and if some received more than their share, they were to refund the excess. The names of Peter and Rebecca’s children and spouses are revealed in this suit. John’s wife’s name is unknown. She and John had at least one son because his brother, Peter A., in his 1856 will, appoints his nephew, also named Peter A. Salling, as his executor. He also mentions “children of my brother, John.”

2. Rebecca married William Harrison. They had a daughter Rebecca who did something to alienate her uncle Peter. In his will he excluded her from proceeds of sales of any of his property. 3. Malinda married Thomas H. Morris and were not living in Virginia in 1841. 4. Mary Ann (Polly) married 19 July 1804 Byrd Goodwin. [20] They had moved out of Virginia and were deceased by 1841. 5. Peter A., born ca. 1800; died 2 June 1856. [21] He married 14 January 1836 Aurelia R. Paxton. They had no children of their own, but adopted her sister’s young orphaned children: Aurelia E. Baldwin and Joseph E.D. Baldwin.

Peter A. had a kind heart; as in his 1856 will, he directed that anyone who owed him money under two years, not be pressed “unless it should be necessary to secure the debt,” – a friend was given five years to pay his debt. He also did not want any of his Negroes sold and wanted them to be humanely treated. He provided for his adopted children, his sisters and their children and children of his brother, John. The exception, for some reason unknown, was his niece, Rebecca Harrison, who was to receive nothing.

After Peter A. died, Aurelia managed the 1500 acre farm with the help of an overseer. In 1860 there were twenty-five slaves (from age 75 to 2 years) living in three houses and the farm was valued at $85,000, one of the largest in the county. That year the farm produced 1,000 bushels of tobacco, 300 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of Indian corn and 300 bushels of oats. Her personal estate was valued at $27,000. She married, second, 7 September 1861 Jacob Mohler. [22] Peter A. Salling was the last of the Salling family in this area. See his will and inventory in the Appendix.

2. iii. George Salling. He was born ca. 1770 and died ca. 1836.

iv. Elizabeth Salling. Dates unknown. She married George Morris. She was probably under 21 and needed the consent of her mother. The consent was signed 1 February 1791 by Hanah Sally and Thomas Morris. [23]
v. **Hannah Salling.** Dates unknown. She married Jacob Weaver. The bond was signed 29 August 1792. [24]

vi. **Magdalene Salling.** Dates unknown. She married John Booker. The bond was signed 5 September 1797 by Jno. Booker, her guardian, and Adam Hickman. [25]

vii. **Henry Salling.** He was born about 1780 and died intestate 10 July 1834. He married 25 May 1815 Lucy W. Darst, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Woodward) Darst. She was born 14 March 1793 and died 1867.

Henry was a captain in the Virginia militia during the War of 1812. He and Lucy lived near present day Glasgow where they were members of the Falling Springs Presbyterian Church. When he died, he left eight minor children and a substantial plantation with twenty-two slaves. She did not remarry. In 1850 she was living with her children: Jackson, a wagonmaker, and Hannah Cornelius, evidently a widow at 33. Lucy must have been a very capable woman. In the 1860 census she was listed as a farmer and no male was living with her to work the farm, which was valued at $3,080.

Children: 1. **Hannah,** b. ca. 1816, married 1st, George Cornelius; 2nd, Samuel McCalpin. 2. **Lucy W.**, b. ca. 1817, married Benjamin F. Hodge by 1837. [26] 3. **Lavinia,** b. ca. 1819, married Lewis Starr; they moved to Hunt Co. Texas. 4. **Polly,** b. ca. 1821, married Thomas P. Reed; they moved to Blountville, Sullivan Co., Tenn. 5. **Henry,** b. ca. 1823; moved to Missouri. When he was 16, he became apprenticed to learn the “brick laying business and all its branches.” See the Appendix for the contract, which is interesting and probably typical for the time. 6. **Benjamin F.** b. ca. 1825; moved to Carroll Co., Va. 7. **Magdalene,** b. ca. 1827, married Isaac M. White; they moved to Tenn. 8. **George Jackson,** b. 20 Sept. 1830; died 4 July 1862 at Old Capitol Prison Camp, Washington, D.C.; married 1858 Nancy Short, daughter of Robert Short. [27]

viii. **John Salling.** Nothing is known about him.

ix. **Agnes Salling.** Nothing is known about her.
Second Generation

George Salling & Caroline Matilda Carter
  └── Henry Salling
      ├── Mary Bickley Salling
      │    └── Hannah Salling
      │         └── Joseph Salling
      │             └── Elizabeth Salling
      │                 └── Matilda Salling
      │                     └── Margaret Salling
      │                                      ├── George Washington Salling
      │                                      │    └── Eliza J. Salling
      │                                          └── m. Rachael Ritchie
      │                                             └── m. Hiram Kilgore
      │                                                  └── m. John Strong
      │                                                         └── m. (1) Isabell Mead
      │                                                             └── m. (2) Dicy Williams
      │                                                                 └── m. David L. Harris
      │                                                                                            └── m. Elisha Rhoton
      │                                                                                                               └── m. Landon Carter Minter
      │                                                                                                                                              └── m. Mary Brickey
      │                                                                                                                                                                               └── m. Hiram C. Carter

Second Generation

2. **George Salling** (George Sallinger) was born about 1770, probably in Rockbridge County. He died in Scott Co, Virginia, before 5 August 1836, when his estate was inventoried and appraised. [1] He married 29 January 1791 Caroline Matilda Carter, daughter of Dale and Mary (Bickley) Carter. [2] She was born about 1774, probably in what was then Fincastle County since her father was murdered in October that same year at Fort Blackmore. She died 1862 in Scott County, Virginia. An inventory of her estate was taken 22 December 1862. [3]

After George and Matilda married, they lived in Tennessee, as evidenced by U.S. Census records that state their first two children, Henry and Mary, were born there, (The 1850 and 1870 censuses in the case of Henry and the 1850 and 1860 for Mary who was Mary Kilgore then.) The family moved back to Virginia by 1796, since this is where their next child, Hannah, was born. I have not been able to find deeds for George Salling in Tennessee, which became a state in 1796. Unfortunately, deed records for eastern and central Tennessee begin in the early 1800s.

It appears George did not participate in local government because his name seldom appears in Russell or Scott County records. Perhaps he was not in good health or possibly running a large farm took all his time and effort. In 1814, George and his son Henry, along with Lewis Harris were among the petitioners who requested Scott County be set off from Russell. Lewis’s son, David, married Elizabeth Salling, daughter of George.

Most likely the lure of available, cheap and fertile farmland in Russell County caused George to settle there. Research makes me believe he arrived in Russell County in 1798. (That part of Russell County became Scott County in 1814.) The first record that he owned land is in Russell County Court Law Order Book No. 2 page 490, when in July 1798 an indenture for the sale of land from John Carter to George Sallinger was recorded and proven by the oath of John Carter and Edmund Pendleton. (The deed was never recorded in the deed book.) John was the husband to Dale Carter’s sister, Elizabeth. John probably sold his land prior to moving to Smith County, Tennessee.

George’s name first appears on the Russell County Personal Property Tax List in 1798 as George Sollinger. In the 1810 tax list he is listed as George Sally – he had two slaves and four horses. In 1815, the first year for the Scott County Personal Property Tax List, he owned four horses and 24 head of cattle. His one-story house was made of wood (surely a log house) and it measured 16 feet by 15 feet. With seven children in the household at that time, it must have been quite cozy. There were three out buildings (perhaps some housed the Negroes), one barn and one corn house. [4] The 1815 Land Tax List shows he had 94 acres on Clinch River located 2 miles northeast of the courthouse. The acreage was valued at $31.33 and he paid 27¢ in tax. Interestingly, the value of the land rose to $282 by 1830, yet the tax he paid was just 22¢.

By 1820, he was farming on a large scale – six people were engaged in farming. He had four male slaves under age 14 and four female slaves, two were under age 14 and two between 14 and 20 years of age. [5] As his farm prospered, he added more slaves to the workforce. In 1830, the last U.S. Census he would appear in, he had fourteen slaves – ten males and four females. By this time, he was getting up in years. He was between 60 and 70 years old. He died in 1836 and most likely was buried on the farm, as was the custom. He did not leave a will.
U.S. Geological Survey map showing location of George Salling's land between Cove Creek and Widow's Branch of Clinch River. From DeLorme Mapping, 1993.

Starnes Bend near Salling's property. The road parallels the bend in Clinch River.
Reading the inventory of his estate is like viewing the workings of an 1830s farm. His farm had twenty-five sheep, six sows and twenty-six young pigs, ten horses and fifty head of cattle. He raised oats and corn. You can picture the Negroes working in the field behind the plows and the coalter that made vertical cuts in the ground. There were a good number of hoes to keep the workers supplied in working the soil. They cut grass or grains with the scythe and sharpened tools with the grindstone. They used the blacksmith tools to fashion works of iron and for shoeing the horses. They split blocks of wood into shingles with the froe, shaved pieces of wood with the drawknife and used the broad axe to shape rough logs into smooth ones for barns and other buildings. It appears casks were constructed since the listed howel is a plane with a convex sole that was used for smoothing inside of casks. There were, as well, simple planes for use on flat surfaces of wood. Another group of items leads one to believe that Salling had a distilling business since he had a still with ten still tubs and accompanying equipment—cap, worm and cag. Further evidence is that at his death, one Ambrose Chase owed him $7 for corn brandy.

Matilda (Carter) Salling made sauerkraut for her family, as there is a kraut tub in the inventory. Sauerkraut was eaten year round, but also prepared by the Germans in the fall and stored in large ston crocks for eating throughout the winter. She used other cooking utensils—pots (and the necessary pot hooks), a kettle (broken) with hooks and two ovens. One was probably a Dutch oven, of cast iron that stood on three legs. Bread, biscuits or pies were baked in it. An old-timer recalled that delicious peach cobblers were made by lining the inside with pie crust, filling with peaches and topping it with another crust. The bell in the inventory was to call the farm hands to eat and to signal the end of the workday. There was also a loom, which she and her daughters used. Surely some of the eleven coverlets they owned were woven by them—Matilda is listed as weaver in the 1860 U.S. Census. As noted in the Harris Family History, she gave her daughter, Elizabeth, a pine bloom pattern coverlet when she and her husband, David Harris, left for Indiana in 1830. Supposedly, Matilda did not weave it. See the Harris Family History for a photograph of the pine bloom design. We know little about Matilda Salling. From the U.S. Census it is learned she could not read or write. She lived to the age of about 88. [6]

The 1860 Virginia Census of Agriculture, taken two years before her death, shows she was living on 75 acres of improved land and 10 acres of unimproved, valued at $900. She had a horse, a cow, ten sheep, eight swine with a total value of $200. The farm was quite productive—listed was 22 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 33 bushels of sweet potatoes, $57 worth of orchard produce, 50 lbs. of butter, 50 lbs. of maple sugar, 11 lbs. of molasses and 20 lbs. of wool. She may have had some help from her sons and sons-in-law, especially supervising the work of one male slave, age 53. She had two female slaves who were 65 and 60 years of age. According to the slave census, there was one slave house on the property.

Della (Warren) Dawdy recalls what her grandmother, Lucinda (Harris) Warren, related about her Salling ancestors.

She said when a little girl three years old, she was particularly fond of one old Negro couple, Old Jo and Old Rose. Old Jo worked in the field and when dinner time came, she would run out and he would lift her up on the horse’s back and she would ride to the watering trough considering this a treat. She also liked to tell about their spring house on the farm. Said the floor was lined with brick and
Above: Mrs. Polly [Mary] Carter gives her consent to the marriage of her daughter, Tildy [Matilda] Carter. Since she was under 21, she needed consent to marry. (She was about 17 years old.) It reads: Sur please to let the Crier Here of George Salley have Licenses for marriage bond and this will be your Safe warrant for doing with I do Heare unto set my hand and Siel this 18th Day of January 1791 — Mrs. Polley Carter Tildy Carter [witnesses] John Tolley Ben Holmes

Right: George Salley and Adam Hickman, his brother-in-law, post bond for the marriage of George to Tildy. Dated 19 January 1791.

Images of the original documents are found at www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/va/rockbridge/intro.html
a spring only a few feet away furnished running water continually over the brick floor, keeping their dairy products and other food cool. [7]

Margia Ann Harris Clark said her maternal grandmother, Matilda Salling, was so old that her slaves carried her around lest she die and they be sold. [8] Oral tradition says that she was buried on the day the Clinch River reached the highest watermark – the spring of 1862. Her great grandson, John Salling, helped dig her grave and was present at her funeral.

In October 1984, Bernice Harris set off by car to find Matilda’s grave site. She found a Salling cemetery on Rt. 861 off Rt. 65 near the Slant Community just beyond Starnes Bend, but did not find her gravestone, though Matilda’s granddaughter, Caroline, and great grandson, John Salling, are buried there. Bernice then tracked down a Salling descendant who told her that Matilda was on the south side of Clinch River when she died. And because the river crested the day she was to be buried, they could not bring her body to the north side of the river for burial; hence she is buried on the south side of Clinch River. Supposedly this site is about two miles up Clinch River from Starnes Bend where the aforementioned Salling cemetery is located. Bernice took Rt. 878 to what appeared to be two miles up river from the other (Salling) cemetery and at the end of it, took a small road to the right, ending up at a farm owned by Glenn Carter (in 1984). They found a little knoll with only one marker: Carter – Mary 1850-1956 and Henry 1850-1940 and a flat field rock with nothing on it. The land surrounding the knoll has been farmed over so any graves there were no longer marked.

Hiram Carter, Matilda’s son-in-law, was the administrator of her estate. After her possessions were sold – cattle, a black man named Henry and some farming equipment – the bills were paid. This was during the Civil War, consequently the only money that was raised was in Confederate bills. It was essentially worthless, so in the end, there was no money to distribute in the final settlement.

It is evident that the children of George and Matilda were not educated equally. A deed of 1842, where their children sell seventy acres of land on the north side of Clinch River near Lick Branch to George Starnes, is signed by their three sons, but the five daughters make a mark.

Children of George and Matilda (Carter) Salling


Henry, Rachael and some of their family are buried on Knob Hill on what had been their farm. Engraved on Henry’s gravestone is: Dr. Henry Salling. He was a self-educated doctor who may have learned how to treat his ailing neighbors under the tutelage of a medical practitioner or local physician. Some of the items from his estate were a doctor’s book, a pair of spectacles, a beehive, blue jean fabric, four horses and the usual farm equipment. [12]

Henry had 1,000 acres on Clinch River and Copper Creek. The property, located between Route 619 and Obey’s Creek, had two hundred and fifty acres of improved land and in 1860, he had 8 horses, 8 milk cows, 15 other cattle, 20 sheep and 150 swine. That year he produced 450 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn and 60 lbs. of wool. [13] One wonders how he had time to tend to
Henry Sailing lived here from 1820 to 1845. It was built in 1790 by his father-in-law, Samuel Ritchie and was located 15 miles northeast of Gate City on route 661. Originally constructed of logs, it had six rooms arranged in an L-shape plan. Poplar was used in the interior. It was still standing in 1937, but has since been demolished. From: Library of Virginia in Richmond, Record No. VHR/25/0537.

Above: early 19th c. storage shed on what had been Henry Sailing's farm located between route 619 and Obey's Creek. In the distance is Knob Hill where he is buried along with other members of his family. His toppled, broken gravestone, pictured right, reads: DR HENRY SALLING BORN Jan 22 1791 (it should read 1792) DIED Sept 17 1874. Pictures taken July 1980.

The gravestone to the left is that of the son of Caroline Salling whose stone is pictured right. She was the grand daughter of George and Matilda Salling. These gravestones are in the Salling cemetery at Slant, most likely on what was once George Salling's property. His burial site is not know, but was probably here or elsewhere on his farm. Matilda was not buried here, but on the south side of Clinch River because the river flooded.

This 1835 farmhouse was moved to Frontier Culture Museum, Staunton, Va. from Botetourt Co. in the Shenandoah Valley. The Sallings may have lived in one similar to this – built of logs overlaid with wood shingles. Porches were on the front and back. The interior walls would have been whitewashed.
the sick in the area. He had the help of six slaves on the farm, four males and two females. They ranged in age from 69 to 32. The one slave house must have been quite crowded. 

In July 1980 S.P. Harris and his cousin, Bernice Harris, took me to sites where they knew the Sailings had lived. We called on Roy and Claudia Mann who lived on 3½ acres of Henry’s property. (Their mailing address is Ft. Blackmore.) They tore down the old Salling house in 1974 – it was 160 years old at that time, so they said. They used the granite for their fireplace and the beams of yellow poplar became the mantel. The old house had four rooms – two below, two above and had five fireplaces. Henry’s corncrib still stands in front of their house.

One of the houses Henry and Rachael Salling lived in was still standing in 1937 when it was surveyed for the state. Its original owner was Samuel Ritchie, who built it about 1790. Henry moved into the house in 1820 and sold it and the land in 1845 to Shadrick Greear. It was still in the Greear family in 1937. From the description in the survey, we know the house was L-shaped, had wood sheathing over log. Poplar wood was used throughout – the exterior cornices, interior paneled doors, halls and floors. The ceilings were eight feet high and the old-fashioned stairway was handmade of poplar boards. The rooms were papered and had chair rails. The mantels were hand carved. No remodeling had been done and the house was in good condition in 1937. It is unfortunate that this historic house no longer exists.

Children of Henry and Rachael: 1. Larue, b. 1 May 1823; d. 8 Sept. 1875; m. 18 June 1857 Archelous Craft. He was born in Ky. 2. Aurelia Paxton, b. 24 Dec. 1824; d. 26 July 1875; m. 5 July 1842 James L. Shoemaker. 3. Alvira Frances, b. 12 Sept. 1827; d. 25 Sept. 1853; 4. Wade Hampton, b. 28 Sept. 1829; d. 22 Sept. 1858. 5. Locado S., b. 5 July 1831; d. 26 Oct. 1875; m. 28 Oct. 1852 Tilgman H. Mason. 6. Nancy, b. 12 Sept. 1833; d. 25 Oct. 1874; m. 16 Sept. 1858 Caleb W. Hobbs. 7. Creed T., b. 1836; d. 12 Dec. 1904; m. 12 July 1864 Nancy Craft, she was the daughter of William and Rachel Craft. She was b. 20 Aug. 1832 and d. 10 Feb. 1872. I saw Creed T. and Nancy’s gravestones in a family cemetery behind the Mann’s house on the old Henry Salling farm. Creed’s gravestone reads: Co. B, 1 Bn [battalion] Ky MTd [mounted] Rifles CSA [Confederate States of America].

ii. Mary Bickley Salling was born 21 October 1794 in Tennessee and died 21 December 1865. She married 27 October 1816 in Scott Co. Hiram Kilgore, son of William and Jane (Osborne) Kilgore. He was born 25 March 1792 and died 16 Dec. 1871. He was a colonel in the War of 1812 and a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850. Rita Sutton in Early Carters of Scott County, Virginia writes: According to family tradition, he introduced a resolution, which established our present voting law. Earlier, if a man owned land in several districts, and could ride there between sun up and sun down; he could vote that many times.

In 1820 he was paid $4.90 to furnish iron and mend the public jail in Scott County. His plantation was quite large—265 acres of improved land and 2,196
acres of unimproved. In 1860 he had 7 horses, 15 cows, 2 oxen, 49 other cattle, 39 sheep and 159 swine. He had nine slaves working for him in 1860.

Children of Mary and Hiram: 1. Granville Henderson, b. ca. 1818; d. date unknown; m. 1 Nov. 1850 Esther Fugate. 2. William Caperton, b. ca. 1822; d. date unknown. 3. Amanda C., b. 19 June 1823; d. 17 Apr. 1915; m. 8 May 1851 Dr. James H. Horton. 4. Virginia M., b. 29 June 1825; m. 9 Apr. 1846 Andrew J. Wilson.

iii. Hannah Salling was born about 1796 in Virginia and died before 20 July 1866 in Scott County. [19] She married 7 March 1817 John Strong, son of Thomas and Annie (Fields) Strong. [20] He was born in 1797 in Rockingham County, North Carolina and died between 24 Aug. and 14 Sept. 1852. [21] He was a Methodist minister. Drayton S. Hale wrote a belated obituary of John in which he said John was a remarkable man whose sermons appealed to the sensible and thoughtful and were in demand all over Holstein District [in Scott Co.]. He had a fine collection of books that he let Hale, as a youngster, borrow. His final sermon was from the New Testament where Christ permitted the devils to enter a herd of swine. His comments on the perverse hog family elicited laughter from the folks. He next worked up the crowd to a high pitch with everyone shouting. “Strong jumped over the little banister, or rude pulpit, right into the midst of that crowded schoolhouse, and I never saw such religious fervor in my life.” [22]

Hannah died intestate. Her goods were sold off in sales held in September, November and December 1866. Some of the items were: five coverlets, a demijohn (glass container often covered in wicker and used to store wine or spirits), cane mill, flax brake, rifle, 17 sheep, 15 pigs, bushels of potatoes, corn, wheat, a wheat sive, interest in a wheat fan and a tea trunk (small wooden case that held tea).

Children of John and Hannah Strong: 1. Matilda, b. 1820; m. Oliver McKinsey. 2. Emaline, b. ca. 1824; d. date unknown; m. 1844 George Morison. 3. Anna, b. 1826; d. 19 Aug. 1872; m. 28 Dec. 1845 John W. Horton. 4. Darthula, b. 1828. 5. Mary, b. 1832. 6. Samuel P., b. 1834; d. 28 May 1866; m. 3 Apr. 1856 Sarah D. McConnell. 7. Nancy, b. 1837; d. date unknown. 8. Robert M., b. 1838; d. 3 Aug. 1862; m. 1859 Elizabeth C. McConnell. 9. George W., b. 1841; d. by 1866; m. Sarah C. Lawson. [23]

iv. Joseph Salling was born about 1798 in Virginia and died 5 September 1892 in Scott Co. [24] He married first, 11 March 1832 Isabell Mead. [25] After her death, he married second, 8 January 1826 Dicey Williams. [26] She was born 1816 and died 26 December 1895. [27] Joseph bought land on the north side of Clinch River 14 Sept. 1830 from David and Elizabeth (Salling) Harris, his brother-in-law and sister who were preparing to move to Indiana.

By 1860 Joseph had 295 acres, 11 horses, 8 milk cows, 9 other cattle, 30 sheep, and 60 swine. His farm produced 90 bushels of wheat, 21 bushels of rye, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 5 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 lbs. of butter, 6 tons of hay, 70 lbs. of wool, 15 lbs. of flax and 10 lbs. of honey. The cash value of the land was $3,500. [28]
S.P. Harris and I walked down Rt. 65, past the church in Slant, crossed Cove Creek and walked up into the woods where we found the grave sites for a number of Salling family members. It was a rather unkempt cemetery. Joseph Salling’s marker said he died Sept. 1892 at age 98, making 1794 his birth date, but this does not match his ages in the U.S. Censuses. One should be wary of ages given on gravestones and especially in the census. Even Dicey’s marker does not make sense, if I read it correctly. It read “1829 – Dec 26 1895 age 79 years.” The math does not work out.

There was a sale of Joseph’s personal property on October 17, 1891, about a year before his death. It consisted of horses, cattle and hogs – a total of twenty animals, most purchased by his relatives. They may have been sold off to pay for medical attention he received, perhaps care provided by the county. This is concluded because the court in December 1891 approved the sale bill of “Joseph Salling, an insane person,” having been approved by the Commissioner of Accounts. He may have been suffering from dementia.

At his death, he left a small estate. It was appraised in December 1892: three beds ($50), one lot of bed clothes ($5), one press [wardrobe] ($12), one windmill ($2), wagon ($35), rifle ($2), two plows ($2), and a grind stone ($0.50) [29]

Joseph and Isabell had one child – Caroline Matilda, b. 29 Nov. 1832; d. 10 Sept. 1907. [30] Caroline did not get along with her stepmother, so she went to live with her grandmother, for whom she was named. Caroline Matilda was well off, having been well provided for in her husband’s will. The 1850 slave census shows she had four slaves – two females in their sixties, a 30 year old mulatto male and a 14 year old black male. The younger Caroline’s age was listed as 16. She gave birth to a mulatto child: 1. John Salling, most likely in 1856, though there is great discrepancy in his birth year.

John became well known in the 1950s as the last surviving veteran of the Civil War. However, some have proven this to be in error. His gravestone gives his birth date as 15 May 1846, but this is not consistent with his age in the U.S. Census for 1860 (listed as age 4; so born ca. 1856), 1870 (listed as age 14; this agrees with 1850), 1880 (listed as age 21; so born ca. 1859), 1900 (listed as age 42; so he was born March 1858 and this is not too far off from the other dates), 1910 (listed as age 50; b. ca. 1850). He died 15 March 1959 in Slant, Virginia. [31] It has been written that he enlisted in the

John Salling (104) and William J. Bush (105) at the 61st and final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, Norfolk, Va. May 30-June 2, 1951. Photo from Norfolk Public Library.
Confederate army, but did not see military action; that he spent the war digging saltpeter for the manufacture of gunpowder. However, since the 1860 U.S. Census lists him as 4 years old, living with his mother and grandmother, it would have been impossible for him to have worked in a mine during the war. Salling was not alone in claiming to be a veteran of the Civil War. The reason for the deceit was probably to draw a pension. Times were tough in southwest Virginia and any extra income would be welcome. Since the census was not available to the government issuers at that time, his age could not be verified and what the applicant said was accepted. “Once payments began, the imposters could not go back on their claims. Since they were younger than the real veterans, they tended to outlive them, so increasingly they had to live their lies in an uncomfortable celebrity atmosphere, perhaps wondering when they would be unmasked.” [32]

The National Archives has a taped interview of John Salling done in 1957 at his home in Slant a few months before he died. According to the Archives, “He spoke with a Chaucerian lilt common to the people who migrated from Elizabethan England and were land locked around the Bristol, Tennessee area.” See Endnote #33 for the Internet address where you may hear brief excerpts from the interview.

John Salling married Mary Flanary in 1882 in Wise Co. She was born May 1861, according to the 1900 U.S. Census. However, it is written on her gravestone Died 26 April 1939, age 85, which would make her birth year 1854. She was the daughter of James and Nancy (Brickey) Flanary. John and Mary’s children were: Ellen, Nancy, Emery, William P. and Euna, all listed as black in the 1900 U.S. Census. Mary was listed as white. John could not read or write, neither could his mother and grandmother, which may be one reason his birth date wanders. His mother’s birth year is also inconsistent. In 1850 Caroline is 16; in 1860 she is 30; in 1870 she is 38; in 1880 she is 35; in 1900 she is 75.

Caroline Salling never married, but gave birth to additional mulatto children, father unknown. They lived in the small town of Slant near Ft. Blackmore, a somewhat larger town.

Caroline’s other children: 2. Creed, b. ca. 1865; d. after 1900; m. Jan. 1895 Sally A. Bullins. She was born 1874 and was known to be a Melungeon — sometimes called “ramp.” These are dark-skinned people who some theorize are of Mediterranean heritage. Their marriage record is listed under “colored wedding records.” Bernice Harris said Creed was always referred to as “Creed Caroline.” He and Sally had John C., Caroline and Ethel; the entire family is listed as black in the 1900 U.S. Census. However, in the 1910 census, he is listed as white. 3. Wade, b. ca. 1867, m. Nanny (last name unknown). They had a daughter, Stella. 4. Forrester, b. ca. 1874. [34] (I’m not convinced this was her child.)

Joseph and Dicy Salling had children: 1. George Washington, b. 1836; d. aft. 1900; m. Mary Elizabeth Starnes. 2. Arreny (Irene), b. 1838; d. 30 Aug. 1880; m. Samuel Logan Cox. 3. Mitchell M., b. 1839; d. Sept. 1874; m. Mary E. Boatright. Mitchell was a Confederate soldier. 4. Nancy J., b. 10 Aug. 1842; d. 16 Feb. 1932; m. Milo Taylor who was a Confederate soldier. 5. Amanda H., b. 1844; d. 3 Feb. 1865; m. James E. Alley. 6. Creed T., b. ca. 1847; d. 12 Feb. 1871; m. Nancy
B. Brickey. 7. Mary J., b. ca. 1849; d. 14 Nov. 1895; m. Ira W. Hill. 8. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1851; d. date unknown; m. Ira J. Starnes. 9. James, b. Apr. 1852; d. 15 Oct. 1934; m. Lydia Alley.

3. v. Elizabeth Salling, b. ca. 1799; d. 26 November 1872.
   vi. Matilda Salling was born about 1802. She died 4 January 1874 in Bourbon Co., Kansas. She married 28 July 1823 in Scott Co. [35] Elisha Rhoton. In 1842 they were living in Putnam County, Tennessee; in 1850 in Jackson County, Tennessee. They were in Turkey Creek, Bourbon Co., Kansas by 1860. They are buried in Hatch Cemetery near Unionsontown. Children: 1. Josiah, b. 1832; d. 1864. 2. Malinda, b. 1834. 3. Elizabeth, b. 1835. 4. Hiram W., b. 1839. 5. Eli (Mack), b.ca. 1841. 6. Martha A. 7. Mary A. 8. Minerva. 9. Margaret. [36]

vii. Margaret Salling. Her birth date is not known; she was deceased by 14 July 1840. She married 10 July 1828 Landon Carter Minter. He married 2nd Mary Montgomery in 1842. Children of Margaret and Landon: 1. Joseph Crayton. 2. Dale Armstrong. [37]


xi. Eliza J. Salling was born about 1818 and died after 1880. [41] She married 29 November 1834 in Scott Co. Hiram C. Carter, son of Peter Carter and grandson of Norris Carter. They were married by John Strong, her brother-in-law who was a Methodist minister. [42] Hiram was born in 1815 and died about 1900. Hiram was a farmer and they lived on the old Norris Carter farm on the south side of Clinch River. In 1860 the farm consisted of 500 acres and produced 49 bushels of wheat, 700 lbs. of Indian corn, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of sweet potatoes, 12 tons of hay, 75 lbs. of maple sugar and 60 lbs. of wool. [43] Children: 1. William B., b. ca. 1835. 2. Hatler J., b. ca. 1837; m. 1865 Mrs. Nancy (Hill) Collins. She was the daughter of Daniel Y.G. and Lucy (Harris) Hill. Lucy was the daughter of Lewis Harris. 3. Mahala, b. ca. 1838; m. Matthew Nelson. 4. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1839; m. Joseph Hagan. 5. Emily, b. ca. 1841; m. Christopher Starnes. 6. Hiram Craig, b. ca. 1843. 7. George Washington, b. ca. 1845; never married. 8. Joseph, b. ca. 1847. 9. Henry C., b. ca. 1849; m. Mary Addington 10. Asberry, b. ca. 1851. 11. Minerva, b. ca. 1853. 12. Larue, b. ca. 1855. 13. Charles W., b. ca. 1856; m. Mary L. Stewart. 14. Margaret, b. ca. 1857. 15. Frances Marion, b. ca. 1859; m. James Neff. Three of the Carter’s daughters were weavers. [44]
Third Generation

David L. Harris  
m. Elizabeth Salling

Malinda M. Harris  
m. (1) Samuel Warren  
m. (2) Charles Hart

Lucinda K. T. Harris  
m. Joseph Warren

Minerva Lee Harris  
m. John Young Duncan

George Harvey Harris  
m. Emaline Bruce

James L. Harris  
m. Milla Moberly

Margia Ann Harris  
m. Sumner Clark, MD

Elizabeth J. Harris  
m. George M. Clark

Margaret Harris  
m. (1) Francis C. Hart  
m. (2) Henry O'Brien
Third Generation

3. **Elizabeth Salling** (George², George¹) was born about 1799 in Virginia [1] and died 26 November 1872 in Shelbyville, Illinois. [2] She married 1 August 1821 in Scott Co., Va. David Harris, son of Lewis and Catharine Harris. [3] He was born about 1798 in Russell Co., Va. and died 1 August 1855 in Shelbyville, Illinois.

There is a brief description of her in a letter Grace Potter Niemeyer wrote 10 May 1940. She was tall and strict to severity. She wore a little black silk apron and a lace cap when mother [Dora (Clark) Potter] remembers her. Mother says they all dreaded her visits. She didn't display any of the active interests in housekeeping nor did her daughter, Margia Ann. She hired an English woman to teach the girls to sew and they had to take a week's turn in helping with the housework.

Elizabeth and David left Scott Co. in the fall of 1830 for Vigo Co., Indiana, where his parents were living. They remained there until the spring of 1835 when they moved to Shelby Co., Illinois. She gave birth to six daughters and two sons over a period of 19 years. Did she lavish love and attention on them? I don’t know for sure, but I would guess she did not. One might assume she possessed a degree of haughtiness since she disdained housework. She knew she was from the Carter family of Old Virginia, which set her apart from her working class neighbors. Nor did her daughter, Margia Ann, have endearing qualities that would cause her to be a lovable grandmother. This is expanded upon in the *Harris Family History*.

Elizabeth Harris died at the age of 73 in Shelbyville. She was living with her young widowed daughter, Margaret O'Brien and 2-year-old granddaughter, Charlotte O'Brien. The inventory of her estate is in the appendix of the *Harris Family History*. It included numerous quilts, a Bible, three books (*History of the World* was one) and one dollar in cash.

*This is the only image I have of Elizabeth Salling Harris. Grace Potter Niemeyer was experimenting with the new method of dry photocopying and made this from a picture she had. The image was quite faded when, years later, I decided to scan and darken it. The original is in the possession of her grandson, William Niemeyer, last of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. I have not been able to find his current address. The last time Erik Munson heard from him, William was not willing to share the genealogy material or photographs he inherited from Grace.*
First Generation


7. Augusta Co. Deed Book 1:34.


10. Hening, William Waller. *Hening’s Statutes at Large, being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature, in the year 1619 ...* Richmond, Va.: J & G Cochran, 1821. v. 5, 6, 8.


13. Rockbridge Co. Marriage Register 1782-1866. The date is the marriage bond or license.

14. 1840 U.S. Census Rockbridge Co., Va. noted that Hickman was 78 and a veteran.

15. Ruley, Angela M. comp. *Rockbridge County, Va. Death Register 1853-1870*. Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing Co., 1991:5. Hereafter, Ruley. John’s date of birth precedes his parents’ marriage. The death certificate states he died 7 Oct 1853 at age 76 and that he was the son of Adam and Peggy Hickman. His son, Jacob, reported the death. However, the 1850 Census gives John’s age as 60 so he would have been born in 1790.

16. Family History Library. IGI.

17. Ruley:73. Nancy’s date of birth is calculated from her age at death, i.e. 54 years, 4 months.

18. The 1850 U.S. Census, Rockbridge Co., District 51½.

Natural Bridge Station, Va.: Rockbridge Publishing Co., 1992:8. They have not been verified.

21. Ruley:47. Peter A. Salling, at age 56, died of inflammation of the bladder.
24. Same as 22.
25. Same as 22.
26. Lucy Hodge is mentioned in the 1837 settlement of her father’s estate.
27. Marriage date of Henry and Lucy is from Rockbridge Co., Va. Marriage Register 1782-1866; the information on their children is from Wilma Hodge Barrett of Casselberry, Fla. in a letter to Dorothy Munson, March 1981. Mrs. Barrett is a descendant of Henry Salling’s daughter, Lucy. The information on George Jackson Salling is from a document in his estate proceedings found in Rockbridge Co. Probate Bundle 44, file 175. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Port Republic in Rockingham Co., Va., June 9, 1862. In March 1862, while stationed at New Market, Va., he wrote his will, leaving his personal and real property to his wife. They had no children. His birth date is calculated from his age at death, i.e. 31 years, 9 months and 14 days. He died of dumb ague [malaria]. Ruley:143.

Second Generation

5. 1820 U.S. Census for Scott Co.
6. The 1850 U.S. Census gives her age as 76, while in the 1860 U.S. Census she is 84. The 1840 U.S. Census indicates she was born between 1770 and 1780. She could have been born in 1774 or 1776, but since her brother, Joseph was born in 1776, I believe she was born two years earlier.
8. In a letter from Florida Thompson Clark to Grace Niemeyer in 1948.
9. His dates are from his gravestone, which gives his birth year as 1791, but his parents were married 29 Jan 1791. The 1850 and 1870 U.S. Census lists his birthplace as Tenn.
11. Her dates are on her gravestone. S.P. Harris, Bernice Harris and I visited this neglected cemetery in July 1980. It is located on Bald Knob Hill on what once was Henry’s property. In 1980, Dr. Cox of Kingsport, Tenn. owned the property. It is just west of Addington Store, which is on Route 627. The gravestones had been knocked down and weeds had grown over the sunken stones or where stones once were.
14. Caleb Hobb’s gravestone is in the same cemetery as his father-in-law, Henry Salling and of his ex-wife, Nancy (Salling) Hobb. He was b. 4 Oct. 1833 and d. 7 May 1916 at age 82. The 1900 U.S. Census states he is divorced.
15. Dates are from a variety of sources: Scott Co. Marriage Record books; William Caperton Kilgore Family where the Salling information was copied for me in 1990 by Ethel R. Johnson of Salt Lake City; and Early Carters in Scott County, Virginia by Rita K. Sutton, self published in 1981 at Wise, Va. Hereafter: Sutton, Early Carters.
16. The 1860 U.S. Census gives Mary’s birthplace as Tenn. Her death date is from Scott Co., Virginia Cemetery Records, v. 3 by Phyllis L. Peterson. Hermiston, Oregon. Her birth date is calculated by her age when she died, i.e. age 71 yrs 2 mo found on the gravestone.
17. Sutton, Early Carters.
18. His dates are from Helen May Dalton of Paris, Texas to Dorothy Munson in the 1980s.
19. Hannah’s birth date is calculated from the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census. Records of her estate were filed 20 July 1866. Scott Co. Will Book 6:308.
21. Scott County Will Book 4:13. Strong’s will was presented to court on 14 Sept 1852.
23. Dates are from Rolff, Strong Family and Sutton, Early Carters: 36-37.
24. Joseph’s birth date is calculated from the 1880 U.S. Census where he was listed as 82 years old. However, according to his age in the 1850 and 1870 censuses, he was born 1800. The 1860 census does not give his age.
27. Gravestone at Salling Cemetery next to Cove Creek in community of Slant.
30. Peterson, Phyllis L. Virginia Cemetery Records, v. 1. She is buried in the Salling Cemetery at Slant.
33. Salling’s interview is at www.archives.gov/education/lessons/civil-war-docs/#documents. Got to #7 for eleven short replies to the interviewer’s questions.
34. Sutton, Early Carters:38.
37. Sutton, Early Carters:40.
38. Sutton, Early Carters:40.
39. Scott Co. Marriage Record Book 2. George Washington Salling was listed as farmer, age 54 and Mary was 22, both were single.
41. Eliza’s birth date is calculated from the U.S. Census for 1860; she was b. ca. 1818, but calculating her age in the 1870 and 1880 censuses she would have been born in 1820. She is in the 1880 census, but not in the 1900.
43. 1860 Virginia Agriculture Census.
44. Sutton, *Early Carters*:41-2. Sutton states that much of the Salling information is from Elva A. Bishop of San Diego, Calif. All 15 children of Hiram and Eliza are listed; included are spouses and children of some of them.

Third Generation

1. Elizabeth’s birth date is calculated from the 1850 U.S. Census where she is listed as age 51.
Appendix

Wills and Administration of Estates

George Salling

Will

Rockbridge County, Va. Will Book 1, 1788

In the name of God Amen. I, George Salling of the county of Rockbridge being of Perfect Mind and Memory do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament Viz my Funeral Expenses being defrayed and my Just Debts discharged I give devise and dispose of my Estate in the following manner in the first place I give and bequeath to my Wife Hannah those five Horse Beasts commonly called hers likewise any six head of meat Cattle which she may chose out of my stock. Seven of my best Sheep and all my Stock of Hogs. Two Feather Beds with Furniture for One, and One third part of my other Household Furniture Beds excepted. I likewise give her the sole possession of my other dwelling house and the use of one half of all my other Buildings during her natural life. I also give her the full use and benefit of the upper Meadow to the partition Fence and the field from the Peach trees up to the lane adjoining the North River during her life also the sole possession and Benefit of that half of my Plantation which I devise to my son Henry till the said Henry comes of age to enable her to support that part of my Younger unmarried Children who may chose to continue with her and likewise to give them necessary Schooling.

Also I give and bequeath to my sons Peter and Henry them and their Heirs forever the Plantation wherein I now live together with an adjoining Entry the whole including three Hundred and Sixty odd acres to be divided between them equally both in Quality and Quantity likewise the Meadow to be equally divided betwixt them and he who shall hold that part where the meadow lyes shall receive from the other a piece of the cleared land adjoining the dividing line equal in Value to half the Meadow my Son Peter to have his choice of the division (which is to be made as soon as convenient after my Death) and take possession of Same.

Also I give to my Son George that Tract of Land which I purchased from Michael Cleek containing two hundred and twenty two acres the Entry included also any two Cows which he may chose out of my Stock except which is already bequeathed and one Feather Bed and furniture.

Also I give to my son John that Tract of Land lying on the County Road containing one hundred and Sixty eight Acres likewise the Young Colt which is now called his and a young Horse of twelve pounds Value. The Land to be rented out and improved and the Rent to go to support and School him.

Also I give and bequeath to my Six Daughters all my Personal Estate except what is already bequeathed to be equally divided Amongst them in part of which my Daughter Agnes hath Rec’d thirty five pounds and my Daughter Peggy twenty pounds.

And as it is my particular desire that all my children should enjoy equal part of my estate it is my Will that when my son Henry comes to Age that my executors shall chuse five disinterested Men that are well acquainted with my Lands and that the Said Men shall Value
all my Lands bequeathed Above and what the Tract of Land whereon I now live shall exceed in Value the other two places bequeathed to my sons George and John shall be equally divided amongst all my children and to be paid in Stock or Merchantable produce within the term of Six Years after Henry comes to Age but in the Valuation of the lands respect to be paid to Land I left in possession of my Wife during her lifetime.

Lastly I constitute and appoint the Executors and Executrix of this my last Will and Testament my son Peter and Thomas Morris and my wife Hannah and I do hereby declare and promise this to be my last will and Testament in witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and affix my Seale this third day of September One Thousand Seven hundred And Eighty Eight.

Witnessed by
Josephus Bromhead, John Greenlee and Paulson V. Cleek
[Presented at court 2 Dec. 1788.]

George Salling
Appraisal of his estate
Rockbridge County, Virginia, 3 February 1789

Rockbridge Co. Will Book 1, p.326-7

Aggreeable to an order of Court to us directed we have appraised the personal Estate of George Salling Deceased
[Note: Not included are the amounts of each item, which is in pounds, shillings and pence. The amount on notes is given. The order of the items is retained.]

One Waggon & hind Gears
One Cressent Saw four Augers one hand Saw
One Drawing Knife & Some old Iron one dutch Scythe
Three hoes one Lock Chain & two double trees & 2 Clevises
4 axes three old hoes a parcel of old Horse Gears
Two pair of drawing Chains a quantity of old Iron
2 Sett of plow irons one pair of steelyard
Two Scythes one old Gun two old Bells a brass cock
A Quantity of hemp in a Barrack
One white pied Cow two Small heifers
One Black Cow one Brown pied Cow
One Brindled Cow one black heifer
One Black Bull one Black heifer
One red & White Cow one Red Cow
Two Black pied Steers one Brindled pied Heifer
Four Small Cattle  one red Yearling  a Bull calf
One Bay Mare  Six very ordinary Sheep
Two Grapes & Grubbing Hoe  one old Bay Horse
One Gray Horse  one Roan Horse  one Sorrel horse
Seven hundred Wt of Tobacco at 15 S per Hundred
One pair of Bellows & Some few Smith Tools
Eight Still Vessels  one large pott
Samuel Walkers note for £2-18
George Craus Bond for £6-10 Geo Craus Note for £15
Martin Kings Bond for £4-4  John Camten two notes £12
John Poag Junr  Note for £9-2-9 Campbell Goods Note £10-10
John Pallons Note for £2-11  James W. Keans Note for £2-4-9
Ballance of a Note on Peter W. Kerney for £5-11-6
Ballance of a Note on Wm M. Elkaney £1-12-6
Samuel Keasy & William Demseys Note for £1-7-7
Joseph Walker Smith Dr [drayer] to two hundred Wt of hemp
William Paxton to two hundred Wt of hemp borrowed
Thomas Paxton Senr to one hundred Wt  £2
Christian Tally to Cash lent paper Currency May 1778
By the Scale of Depreciation Amounts to  £4
Ditto to 3 Bushells of Corn at 2 S per Bushel
Isaac Tremble to the Carriage of four Bushels of Salt
Do [ditto]
James Townsley Dr to Corn
James Townsley to Six Bushels of Rye & three and half of Corn
Benjamin Good to 15 Bushels of Corn at 2/6 S per Bushel
David Hamilton Dr by Book Acct
Arthur McClure (?) to one peck of Salt
Hugh Stuart Do by Book Acct
One Harrow & three Horse tree  four potts
One Dutch oven  a quantity of Pewter
Some pewter & flesh fork  some Knifes & forks
Some Cooper [sic] Vessels & frying pan
Mall Rings & Wedge  two Hackels
Two Bedsteads & 3 Boxes  one Saddle
His Body Cloas [clothes] one big & two Small Wheels
One old Loom
769 lb of Merchantable Hemp at £1-10 per Hundred Wt
One old Hogshead a Ballance of a Note on Jno Gutrey
One note on David Garret £3-7  Croft Roach A?mt £1-8
Edward Samders by Book Acct
One old Bead & Sheet
One old Bead  one twilled Blankit
in Cash  £28-11-10  Some Cherry tree Plank
Robert Strachans Note for £1-19 Ambrous Eubanks for £10
January 20, 1789
John Greenlee
William Paxton
William Davidson

At a Court held for Rockbridge County February the third 1789. This Inventory of the appraisement of the estate of George Salling decd was Returned & Ordered to be Recorded.
Teste Adam Freeman

George Salling
Inventory, Appraisment & sale
1836-1838

Note: He died without a will.
Scott County, Virginia Will Book 2

p.197 An Inventory and appraisment of the personal estate of George Salling, deceased taken and made on this 5th and 6th days of August 1836.

Blacks--Bob Sr $300, Nelson $350, Sawney $350, Lucy $600 David $500, Tom $550, Bob Jr. $650, Henry $600 Allen $475, Bill $450, Jim $650, Rose $250 Sarah $250

The Gillam mare at $80  the goonrod horse at $50
The blind mare Cate $20 the sorrel mare Nance $35
The ball [bull?] black 2 years old  gelden at $50
The Sorrel 2 years old stead at $40
The bay 2 years old stead at $40
The Sorrel pantaloon mare at $45
The Sorrel 2 years old filly at $35
The Roan year old colt at $18
1 steel trap at $3  23 head of meat cattle at $142
3 head of cattle at $5  8 weeding hoes at 2.25
2 Hackles at .50  2 drawing knives at .37  3 augers at .87
2 pr iron wedges at .50
1 Broad axe at $1.50  7 Chopping axes at $3.50
2 Mattocks at $2.00  2 Spades at .62 1/2
2 Chissels 1 frow  1 howel  3 clevises  3 single trees $2.75
3 Shovel plows at .50  1 Bareshare plow & coalter at $2.50
1 Coalter .25 & 3 plains $1.50  1 smoothing Iron .50
1 pair of stillards .50
2 pair of drawing chains, harness and lines  $1.50
1 Log chains and rasp .87 1/2  1 plow & stack and double tree .62 1/2
1 Crop cut and hand saw $5  1 mowing sythe .50  1 sythe $1
1 Shot gun $5  1 Rifle $8
11 Coverleads and counterpins at $4 each
1 Bed-bedstead and furniture $20
1 Bed stead $3  1 mans saddle $8  10 chairs--3.34
2 Beds, bedstead and furniture at $25  1 cupboard & furniture at $7
1 fallen leaf cherry table and walnut table $6
1 loom at $4 checked reel [?] at $1
1 Crout tub and quilt wheel at $1.75
1 Chist [chest] 2.50 3 gums, warping bars & spool frames $4.75
6 pots & 4 pair of pot hooks at $8.25
2 ovens at $1.75 1 broken kettle & hooks
1 Big Kettle $4.00 hooks .50
1 Grindstone .50 1 do[ditto] in the hands of J Salling $2
1 Still, Cap, worm. 10 tubs & cag at $35
1 pair of bellows, stake, 2 hammers & 1 pr of tongs $5
10 head of Sheep at $11 6 Barrows at $20
4 Sows and 26 shoats at $17.67 1 pen of oats at $8
Oats in the barn $37.50
1 note on Danl Richards for $5, in trade due 1st Nov 1835
1 note on John S. Martin payable 1 Jan 1837 for the hire of a Boy $65
1 note on Henry Salling due 21st March 1836 $30
Ballance of a note on George W. Salling $50
1 note on Aaron Quimby due 28 April 1820 to be discharged in sadling $50
1 note on Charles Bays due 16 Dec 1828 eac.[?] $2 50
to Landon C. Minter for pork
An acct on John Flanery to James Davison for a Tavern bill for the year 1819 & 1820
to cash $3.06 Cr by 21 1/2 due balance $2.78
Ballance of a note on James Albert due 14 Sept 1814 for $20.50
Due bill on William P. Minter for .66
An account on William P. Minter for saddle blanket $1.50
An account on Ambrose Chase for corn brandy $7
1835 an acct on Hiram Carter for a horse $40
6 books $12
an account on Hiram Carter for a plow mold $1
Capitulation $277.95
Making in the whole $6839.69

We the undersigned appointed by an order of the County Court of Scott to us directed
to appraise the estate of George Salling deceased have this day met on the premises & being
duly sworn, made the foregoing inventory & valuation of the personal property assigned to
each article. Given under our hand & seals this 5th & 6th day of August 1836.

Benjamin Harris seal
[other signatures are cut off in the photocopy]

Scott County Will Book p.205
The following is an inventory of the sale of the est of George Salling, deed, 18 August 1836

Henry Salling  1 steel trap  1.12 1/2
George W. Salling  2 howel  1 double tree  1.03 1/2
[ditto]  1 axe .37 1/2  2 axes 37 1/2 .75
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Broad axe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 axes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mattock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 axe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mattock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 plow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 plows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 spades</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 iron wedge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 chisels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rasp and frow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 drawing knife</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 auger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Howel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bareshear plow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 colter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 plains</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Harness &amp; gears</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 crop Hatchet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bandsaw</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sithe [scythe]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hanging</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Broken kettle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 axe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair harness</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 crop cut saw</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Big pot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[goods not stated]</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Big pot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sithe [scythe]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oven</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Big kettle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Basket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 grind stone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 still, still cap--worm, flick stand, 10 still tubs and cag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rifle gun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shot gun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 grind stone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Barrow and 1 Board</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 head of hogs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sorrell pantaloon mare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the gilland mare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>97.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the ball [bull?]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 2 year old steed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 2 years old bay steed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 small 2 year old colt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 1 eyed black horse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Roan Colt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sorrel mare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the blind mare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cow &amp; calf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the speckle heifer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
George W. Webb 1 cow 10.31
David Davison 1 cow 12.12
George W. Salling 1 cow 12.25, 1 calf 2.31, 1 bull .56 15.12
George W. Webb 1 cow 10.50, 1 calf 2.34 12.74
George W. Salling 1 cow 10.50, 1 calf 1.75 12.25
William B. Spencer 1 cow 11.25
George W. Salling 1 cow 12.37, 1 calf 14.37
William Davison 1 red heifer 8.50
Henry Salling 2 heifers 5.75
William Davison 1 heifer 5.42
James Pendleton jr 2 3 yr old steers 20.12
Jonathan Nelson 1 3 yr old steer 10.12
do 1 do 10.50
the widow [Matilda] Salling 25 head of steer 6.56
George W. Salling 25 head of sheep 21.00
do 1 mans saddle 9.12
Benj. Harris  Black Smiths tools 6.25
George W. Salling 1 bed bedstid & furniture 22.00
the widow $40, to coverleads & counterpins 40.00
George W. Salling 1 bed--bedstead & furniture 15.00
do 1 cherry fall leaf table 3.50
the widow to 1 cupboard & furniture 1.00
George W. Salling 1 loom 4.00
the widow 1 table 1.00
George W. Salling 1 Tub .50
do to pa?p?? Rose [?], gums, checked wheel 1 keg, 10 chains 5.50
do 1 chest to sundry books & c?? 2.90
do 1 pen of oats at the lower place 8.06
do do in the barn 1 log chain 21.87
do 1 pair of steelyards .50
Joseph Salling 2 plains [planes- 1.06
Hiram Kilgore 1 pair of Saddle bags .75
George W. Salling 1 coalter 1 plow 1 smoothing iron .87

[Total] 992.57 1/2

We the undersigned ad. of George Salling decd do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true inventory of the sale of the estate of the said decd. Given under our hands and seals this 19th day of August 1836.

Hiram Kilgore  Seal
Henry Salling  Seal
adr of George Salling decd
Bill of appraisment, a second list and inventory of the property of George Salling Deed.

one crib of corn and shucks $240
one parcel of fodder 7
four cocks of hay 2

$249

Being duly sworn for that purpose we the undersigned return the above as a second list & inventory of the property of George Salling, decd. Given under our hand and seals this 10th day of December 1836.

Henry Salling, adr. Benjamin Harris
Zachy Fugate
Isaac Groan

A further inventory of the sale of the personal property of George Salling decd, the 21st Jan 1837

1 crib of corn containing 480 bushels bought by the widow Salling $240
[ditto] to 1 pen of shucks 2
[ditto] to 4 hay cocks 50 cents each 2
[ditto] to 1400 bundles of fodder 7

Hiram Kilgore, Henry Salling adr. of George Salling decd.

Pursuant to an order of the County Court of Scott County dated on this 14th day of February 1838. The undersigned appointed a commission for the purpose, has, stated, sitted and adjusted (as will appear wither) the account of Hiram Kilgore and Henry Salling, administrators of George Salling decd, and find that the sum of $1387.79 went into their hands, arising from the first six items in the debit side, and has been disbursed by them. It appears that the slaves have by consent of the parties concerned, been divided and delivered over by the administrators and exepts taken, as will appear on the credit side—the slaves at their valuation appear in the debit and credit side to show how they have been disposed of, and to balance the account, the widow having taken by consent a gross amount for her interest in the estate of her husband—I have not taken into this account the following debt, it being reposited [?] to me that they are not collectable to wit, a debt on Aaron Quimby for $50, payable in sadlery, a debt on Chas Bays for $2.50, and a balance due from James Albert of about 20$ on his note. I omitted to charge the admr with a small amount collected by Hiram Kilgore at the sale, and his purchase of a shot gun, amounting to the sum of $[not stated] which he must account for. Your commissioner has allowed the admr the sum of two hundred dollars for their services. After deducting debts and charges there remains the sum of $4796.20 to be divided amongst the parties concerned, which gives to each the sum of $532.91. And it will appear though the account is balanced that there is yet owing to some of the distributers a balance, and that some of them have been overpaid, and will have to refund, I have stated the account in this way to
close at once the business of the estate, the administrators divising it, and assuring me that there will be no difficulty between them and those interested in the estate. By this mode of setting a balance is due the administrators of $110.25 the foregoing is respectfully submitted.
March 16, 1838 Charles S. Bikens [? ] Commissioner
Do Hiram Kilgore and Henry Salling Admr

To the estate of George Salling Deceased

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>To amt of sale bill</td>
<td>1243.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>To amt of John S. Martin note and interest</td>
<td>67.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>To amt of Henry Salling note and interest</td>
<td>31.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>To amt of Hiram C. Carters account</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March</td>
<td>To amt received for David Richardson note</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To amt received balance of George W. Sallings note</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of old negro Bob</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Nelson</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Sawney</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Lucy</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of David</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Tom</td>
<td>550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of young Bob</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Henry $600 of Allen 475</td>
<td>1075.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Bill 450 of Jim 650</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To value of Rose 250 of Sarah 250</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7062.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance due Administrators $110.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>By amt paid F.A. J. Marten for crying sale</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By amt paid John S. Marten Clerks tickets</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By amt paid Val Boatright for making coffin</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>By amt paid Henry Salling as distributer</td>
<td>136.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>By amt paid Zachariah Fugate 3 days as appraiser</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>By amt paid Benjamin Harris for same</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By amt paid Isaac Groan for same</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>By amt paid John Strong as distributer</td>
<td>130.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>By amt paid Joseph Salling as distributer</td>
<td>71.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>By amt paid Henry Salling as distributer</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>By amt paid Hiram C. Carter as distributer</td>
<td>178.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>By widow receipt for her interest in personal estate of her husband, including</td>
<td>104.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
slave Henry at $600, old Bob at $300, Sarah at $250, Rose at $250, and her purchase of other property amounting to 624.83 & an account of $700 on Ambrose Chase 2031.83

By David Harris receipt for slave Tom valued at 550.00
By John Strongs receipt for himself and as guardian for Landon C. Minters children, for young Bob valued at $650 & Nelson at $350 1000.00
By Joseph Salling receipt for Negro boy Allen 475.00
By Hiram C. Carters receipt for Negro girl Lucy 300.00
By George W. Sallings receipt for negro boy Sawney 350.00
By Henry Sallings receipt for negro Jim 650.00
By Hiram Kilgore receipt for himself and as attorney in fact for Elisha Rhoton for negro Bill and David 950.00

Mar 15
By amt paid Logan and Johnston as per receipt 10.00
By commission allowed admr 200.00
By the sum allowed and paid comr for sitting 5.00

Virginia At a Court of Quarterly session held for Scott County the 16th day of March 1838.
The settlement of the administration account of Hiram Kilgore and Henry Salling on the estate of George Salling deceased was returned to the county and ordered to be over till the next time for exceptions thereto. Atteste John S. Martin C.S.C.

Virginia At a Court held for Scott County the 16th day of May 1838
This settlement of the administration account of Hiram Kilgore and Henry Salling on the estate of George Salling deceased, having been returned to this court at the March term last, and ordered to lie over one term, and no exceptions being taken thereto, is ordered to be recorded. Atteste John S. Martin C.S.C.

Glossary of terms found in the inventory

Augers—tool used to drill holes
Bareshare plow—possibly refers to shape of the plow blade.
Barrows—pigs that have been castrated before reaching sexual maturity.
Bay 2 yr old steed—reddish brown spirited horse
Bellows, stake, hammers & tongs—blacksmithing tools. Stake is an anvil for sheet metal and light work
Brindled cow—tan, brown or gray with darker streaks or spots.
Checked reel might be click wheel which is a yarn winder that counts the yarn length.
Clevis—a devise, usually U-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a wagon or plow to attack it to a draft chain.
Colter—a blade or wheel on a plow for making vertical cuts in the sod
Doubletrees—The cross piece of a vehicle or plow to which the singletrees are attached.
Dutch oven—heavy cast iron pot with a tight lid. Or a utensil open on one side and equipped with shelves placed before an open fire for baking or roasting.
Flesh fork—A metal fork with a point or with two tines used to remove large pieces of meat from a pot.
Frow or froe—a cleaving tool with handle at right angles to the blade, used for splitting logs.
Gelden—castrated horse
Gums—used in weaving. I have not been able to find a definition.
Hackle or hatchel—a comb for dressing flax
Harrow—farm implement used to break up and level the soil.
Hogshead—a barrel often used for the shipment of tobacco. A measure of volume equaling 63 gallons.
Howel—plane with a convex sole used by coopers for smoothing inside of casks.
Mall rings and wedge—mall rings were used to drive a wedge. The wedge split the wood.
Mattock—like a pickaxe, to break up clods of earth
Pied cow—patchy, splotched
Quilt wheel—I have not been able to find a definition of this.
Rasp—coarse file with raised points
Roan—chestnut, red or brown with gray or white thickly interspersed
Shoats—young pigs
Singletree—the pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed.
Sorrel 2 yr old steed—brown, red-yellow spirited horse
Spool frames—used in weaving
Stack—could be what is referred to as a stacker which was used to make a straw pile. Now a blower is used. The stacker was like a thresher in that it had two continuous chains with a piece of wood between them.
Steelyard—a balance consisting of a scaled arm suspended off center, a hook at the short end on which to hand the object being weighed and a counter balance at the longer end that can be moved to find the weight.
Still, cap, worm, tubs and cag [keg]—used to produce whiskey
Warping bars—used in weaving
Wheat fan—used to remove the chaff from stalks of wheat

Sources:

Francis Bixler, late father of Mary Jane (Bixler) Munson and a long-time Ohio farmer.
Betty Shannon, of Winchester, weaver and genealogist.
www.google.com – searches performed for images and text files
Note: Peter Salling did not leave a will.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Bay horse</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Bay horse</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Gray mare</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Bay mare</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Red Cow</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Muly Cow</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Cow &amp; Calf</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Cow white back</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Bull Calf</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Red Heffer</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Red Cow</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 sheep</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Cupboard &amp; Furniture</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash bowl, tea board dish &amp; puter bason</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six Windsor Chairs</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coffee mill tea board &amp; looking glass</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Check Reel</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Rifle gun &amp; pouch</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Eight day clock</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Table</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Board pitcher &amp; Coffee pot</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bureau</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lot old Books</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 small Trunk</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bedstead, Bed &amp; furniture</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do do</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do do</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do do</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do do</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do do</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bureau</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Flax Wheels</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cotton do</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chest</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pair Fire Irons</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Broad ax spade &amp; Steel trap</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Iron bound barrel</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Large Iron pot</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pot racks</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ovens &amp; leds &amp; hooks</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do &amp; led</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Potts</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 skillets</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Frying pan &amp; 1 pr pot hooks</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tea Kettles &amp; 1 fire shovel</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Auger &amp; Tin Pan</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Still Cap &amp; worm</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Loom &amp; fixtures</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Flax Hackle</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Water pails</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr waffle irons meal Sive &amp; tray</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tin pans</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lot milk crocks</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Churn</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lot Knives &amp; forks</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pr sheep shears</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wheat fan *</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Wagon</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Heffer</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A wheat fan was used to remove chaff from the wheat stalks.

Apprenticeship Contract of Henry Salling
1839

Note: Henry was the son of Henry (d. 1834) and Lucy (Darst) Salling and grandson of George Salling.

Rockbridge Co. Will Book, p.414

This indenture made this 16 day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine between Henry Salling and Thomas Paxton, guardian of the said Henry Salling of the County of Rockbridge of the one part, and John N. Lyle of the County of Botetourt of the other part Witnesseth that the said Henry Salling voluntarily and with the consent of Thomas Paxton his guardian hath [?], placed and bound himself to be an apprentice with him the said John N. Lyle to dwell till the said Henry Salling shall attain the age of twenty-one years, during which term the said Thomas Paxton & Henry Salling do covenant and agree to and with the Said John N. Lyle that the said Henry Salling the said John N. Lyle shall well and faithfully serve in all such lawfull business as the said Henry Salling shall be put to by his
said master, according to the best of his power, wit and ability, of him the said Henry Salling, and honestly and obediently shall behave himself towards the said John N. Lyle, and honestly and orderly towards the family of the said John N. Lyle. And the said John N. Lyle on his part doth covenant and agree to and with the said Henry Salling that he said John N. Lyle will well and truly instruct the said Henry Salling in the art and mystery of the brick laying business in all its branches, which the said John N. Lyle now followeth and will use all due diligence to make the said Henry Salling as perfect in the said art and mystery of brick laying as possible, and that the said John N. Lyle will allow the said Henry Salling good and sufficient meat, drink apparel washing, lodging, and all the other things suitable for an apprentice during the said term, and also to give the said Salling three months schooling, and at the end of said term to give the said Henry Salling a suit of clothes worth fifty dollars. In witness whereof the parties to those presents have hereunto set their hands and seals this day and year first above written.

Thomas Paxton seal
John N. Lyle seal

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of
Jos D. Davidson
Henry M. Estill
Saml McD. Reid

Peter A. Salling
Will
Rockbridge County, Virginia 1856

Will Book 14, p.94

In the name of God Amen. I Peter A Salling of the County of Rockbridge State of Virginia being of sound mind and disposing memory make this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all others.

1st After paying all my just debts and funeral expenses I give and bequeath to my wife Aurelia my home plantation except 100 acres of mountain land which I wish laid off and added to the plantation bought of the Est. of Alexander Paxton. Together with all my negroes stock farming utensils & household furniture of every description during her lifetime and all the proceeds & profits [unreadable] therefore She is to have in fee simple & to dispose of as she chooses and after her death I wish all of the above named property bequeathed to my wife to be inherited by nephew Peter A. Salling son of John Salling. I mean by the home plantation to include the place on which Augustin Slough now lives.

2nd I give & bequeath to my adopted son Joseph E.D. Baldwin son of C.C. Baldwin my tract of land on east side of North River formerly belonging to Hugh Paxton, together with some 45 acres of mountain land lying North of Mr. James Paxton – the same to be rented out until he becomes 21 – he having the rents for his support.

4th [there was no 3rd] I give to Aurelia E. Baldwin daughter of C.C. Baldwin my debt against Edward Echols which I think is about $3400 and if more I give it to her. the same to be loaned out well secured unill she becomes of age. She to use the interest arising therefrom for her support.

5th I wish the plantation bought of Alexander Paxton’s estate together with the 100 acres of
mountain land taken from the supper end of the home track to be sold on the usual time of
one two & three years and the proceeds to be equally divided between the children of my
brother John & my sisters Rebecca Harrison and Malinda Morriss (except Rebecca Harrision
my Niece) to whom I leave nothing and I moreover give them $5000 to be distributed in like
manner between the said children with the exception of Rebecca.
6th I do not wish nor do I intend my executor to press any one who owes me under two years
unless it should be necessary to secure the debt and it is my special request that my friend &
neighbor James Paxtons debt shall not be collected before five years – in other words that he
shall have five years to pay it in.
7th I do not want any of my negroes to be sold. I want them to be humanely & well treated.
8th I give to Augustin Slough my two horses and wagon that is now in his possession.
9th If there should be any surplus of money after paying the written legacies I give it to my
nephew Peter A. Salling.
10th I hereby appoint my Nephew Peter A. Salling my executor without security and in case
he declines to act it is my wish that John Poague of Oak Bank should act as exor. by giving
Security. In witness whereof I [unreadable] affix my hand this 7th May 1856.

Peter A. Salling

Witness
James Paxton
J.L. Watson
H.M. Estill
Jno. M. Steele

Codicil
If Joseph or Aurelia Baldwin should die without legal issue before they become of age the
property which I have willed them I give it to my wife Aurelia Salling to have & to hold during
her lifetime the proceeds arising therefrom to dispose of as she chooses and after her death
to be sold and to be equally divided between all of the children of my brother John & my two
sisters Rebecca Harrison and Malinda Morriss except my niece Rebecca Harrison.

Peter A. Salling

Test.
J. L. Watson
Alexander Hart
Jno. M. Steele

At Rockbridge County Court July 3, 1856 The last Will and Testament of Peter A. Salling
deceased was produced in Court and proved by the oaths of James L. Watson and Henry M.
Estill subscribing witnesses thereto: and a codicil to said will was proved by the oaths of
James L. Watson and Alexander Hart subscribing witnesses thereto ... [did not copy rest of
legalese]

p.97
Inventory of the personal & real estate of Peter A. Salling deceased made as the Executor
thereof on the 11th day of July 1856 with a column on the right hand side for the appraisers to
apprise the pieces of the several items to wit

[What follows is a list of bonds and notes, for example Wyatt Harrison due 13th day of Mar 1836 for $27.30 (doubtful); bond on Lucy W. Salling [his sister-in-law] due 12th day of July 1855 for $56.74. There were three bonds on C.C. Baldwin, all for $32.00 & one bond for $400 due 8 Mar 1853. In all there were about 30 bonds, one as high as $1,986.]

1. Hair Sofa 20.00
2. Center Table 15.00
3. Dozen Windsor Chairs each 1.25 15.00
4. Armed Chair .75
5. Small Mahogany Table 2.50
6. Small Poplar Table 1.00
7. Mahogany Bureau & Glass 20.00
8. Cherry Bureau 5.00
9. Side Board & furniture 15.00
10. Small Walnut Bureau 2.00
11. Old White Clock 2.50
12. Acorn Bedstead 12.00
13. Bedstead & Bedding 12.00
14. Old Cabinet & Dining Table .50
15. Acorn Bedstead Bed & Bedding 20.00
16. Acorn Bed & Bedding 25.00
17. Small table .50
18. ½ Round table 1.50
19. Riding Carriage & harness 150.00
20. Wheat Fan new 25.00
21. Old 4 horse wagon 10.00
22. 4 horse wagon & Bed 75.00

429.75

50 Hogs and 25 Pigs 150.00
1. Sorrel mare, lame & old worthless 12.00
2. Sorrel horse with Blaze face 9 years 75.00
3. Black mule 4 years old 150.00
4. 5 large mules $150 each 750.00
5. 8 Sett of gears & Harnesses 24.00
6. 2 Coalters & 52 horse plows 10.00
7. Wood work new wagon 20.00
8. Threshing machine 35.00
9. Old wheat Fan 15.00
10. 24 cows each $15 360.00
11. 30 stock cattle in the mountain supposed to be worth each $15 450.00
12. Sorrel riding horse 18 years old 30.00
13. Bay mare 5 years old 100.00
14. Sett Blacksmith Tools 15.00
3 Harrows each $2  
6.00
The above property is devised to Mrs. Salling.

1 Bay Horse 5 years old  
90.00
1 Bay Horse 12 years old  
75.00
1 Waggon (4 horse)  
47.50
Total 217.50

The above 3 items devised to Augustin Slou[gh].

1 Mule in possession of John Harrison  
40.00

800 Bushels of corn in the Crib 50¢  
400.00
700 Bushes Old Wheat threshed and unthreshed  
700.00
The present crop wheat unthreshed at $1.00 per Bushel
The growing crop oats 500 Bushes
About 65 acres growing corn
The above growing crops are all on the land devised to Mrs. Salling.

Listed were 25 slaves, names and ages included. The oldest one was 70 year old Mariah; the youngest was a 14 month old son of 25 year old Ann who also had a 9 and 7 year old child. Some of the slaves were the dower of Henry Salling deceased purchased from NC Tardys executor who purchased them from Andrew Steward and now in the possession of Lucy Salling. [not sure I understand this.]

Peter’s land was valued at $15,000. Total valuation of estate: 45,462.47
Signed by Peter A. Salling [his nephew] 12 July 1856

Caroline Matilda Salling
Inventory and appraisement
Scott County, Virginia 1862

Scott Co. Will Book 5, p.328

An Inventory of the appraisement of the personal estate of Caroline M. Salling decd. Made this 22nd day of Dec. 1862

Henry, a black Man $200
1 yearling $6 [bought by George W. Salling]
1 black cow $25
1 cow & calf $35 [bought by granddaughter Caroline Salling]
1 pr chains $2 [this and next two items bought by George W. Salling]
1 matic $1
1 lot irons .30
Henry Salling continued to submit accounts for her estate that were recorded in Will Books 6-8, 1864 through 1878. The final accounting follows:

Will Book 10, p. 363

This day Henry S. Carter Admr of Caroline M. Salling Decd came before me and made oath that he sold all the personal property of the said Caroline M. Salling for confederate money most of which died or became worthless in his hands. Given under my hand this 27th day of Sept. 1886 James A. Taylor, N.P.

To the Hon. James B. Richmond Judge of the County Court of Scott Co., Va. Your Comr. reports to the court that Henry S. Carter, Admr of Caroline M. Salling Decd made oath before James A. Taylor, N.P. that the personal property of said Estate was sold for Confederate money most of which became worthless in his hands therefore no settlement to make. All of which is respectfully submitted. 25th Oct. 1883. W.F. Hickam, Com of Accts, Scott Co., Va.

Henry Salling
Will
Scott County, Virginia 1872

Note: Henry was the son of George Salling.

Scott Co. Will Book 7, p.370

I, Henry Salling, of Scott Co. and State of Virginia, do make this to be my last will and testament as follows that is to say, I desire that all my just Debts & funeral expences [sic] be paid out of my estate as soon after my death as may be convenient.

First, I give and bequeath to my two grandsons, Creed & Henry Hobbs, a certain boundary or parcel of land, being part of the land purchased from McClungs & part of the Miller tract adjoining the lands of John Peters, Creed T. Salling, Caleb W. Hobbs, & other containing about 180 acres, guessed at and not surveyed for their own use and benefit jointly and at their disposal forever and should the said Creed & Henry Hobbs die before they arrive at the age of twenty one years, I give and bequeath the said boundary or parcel of land above mentioned to my grand Daughter Larue Hobbs for her own use and benefit forever.

2nd & Lastly, as to all the rest and residue of my estate and effects, as well real as personal and what nature or Kind sower (?) may consist at the time of my decease and not herein before given or bequeathed my will and desire is that the said real and personal estate not herein before given or bequeathed, be sold upon a credit of twelve months by my executor hereinafter named (subject of the payment of all my just debts & funeral expences [sic], the charges of proving & recording this will & the proceeds of said sale be given or paid to James L. Shoemaker and Aurela P. his wife by my executor as aforesaid herein after named, for their own use.

And I do hereby nominate & appoint James L. Shoemaker Executor of this my last will & testament & do hereby revoke all other & former wills by me at any time or times heretofore made and I do hereby declare these presents to be and contain my last will & testament. In
witness whereof I the said testator Salling have to this my last will, set my hand & seal. This 26th day of July 1872.

Henry Salling seal

Witnesses
Elbert S. Enis
William his mark X Enis

Scott County Will Book 7, p.341-2

The appraisement of the Personal estate of Henry Salling decd Made this 28th day of November 1874.

1 Hand Saw 1.25
1 Piece of upper leather 1.75
1 Razor & 2 Straps .75
14 old leahs [?] 1.00
1 Pair Specticals & Hone .25
1 Box cuping of [unreadable] .50
8 yds Jeans 2.25
4 Books 2.50
1 Pair Saddle Bags 1.00
1 Wheat Seive .75
3 Iron Forks 1.00
1 Bedstead & Covers 2.00
1 Rifle Gun 5.00
1 Hift [?] Chain 3.00
1 Bee Hive 2.50
1 Steel trap .50
1 Iron wedge & 4 old hoes 1.00
3 Shovel Plow folke [?] colters & bolts 1.00
2 Pair old Gears 1.00
1 lot Single trees Irons & Clevises .75
4 Scythes Blades 2.00
1 pr harness & cleas [?] 1.80
2 pair Sheep Shears .50
1 auger 1 [?] 1 singletree 1.00
1 cross cut Saw 3.00
1 Lot Irons for wagon 25.00
1 cast [?] Hillside Plow & clives [?] 6.00
1 Botom Plow 1.50
6 Reaper [?] Hooks 1.00
1 Jointers [?] & other old Irons .50
1 washing Tub .25
2 old Singletrees .25
1 Scythe & cradle 1.50
1 Harrow 1.50
1 Hackle .25
1 Mattock .50
1 Hatchel & old Hamer .60
1 Dr. Book 1.50
1 Log Chain 2.50
90 Bushels Wheat 72.00
1 old Broad Axe .25
125 Bushels of corn supposed 50.00
1 Anvil & Vice 10.00
1 Doyle Wheat Fan 8.00
1 Still cap & worm 75.00
1 Pr Log Wheels 5.00
1 Sorrel mare 10.00
1 Sorrel horse 75.00
1 Sorrel filly 55.00
1 Pr of Balances 2.50
2 Large Kittles 1.50
1 Sorrel Mare 75.00
1 Pr Bellows .50
a part of syringe & Cox .50

Examined and approved 8th June 1875

See the Harris Family History Appendix for the inventory and appraisal of the estate of Elizabeth (Salling) Harris, presented to Shelby County, Illinois, Probate Court 7 January 1873.
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