

142. JOHN FAULCONER

Born probably c1722 Essex County, Virginia
Died 179- Fayette County, Kentucky (Virginia?)

Married 143. Joyce Craig c1747

Born probably c1730 Virginia

Died after 1800 Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Faulconer

b. c1748 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 1778 Orange County, Virginia

m. Priscilla Johnston c1770 Virginia

Jane Faulconer

b. 05 Apr 1750 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 27 Sep 1823 Scott County, Kentucky

m. Andrew Johnston c1770 Virginia

Mary "Polly" Faulconer

b. c1752 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d.

m. Andrew Hampton c1774 Virginia

John Faulconer Jr

b. c1754 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 1826 Orange County, Virginia

m. Elizabeth Morrison 16 Jan 1775 Orange County, Virginia

Joseph Faulconer

b. 05 Nov 1757 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 26 Jun 1833 Fayette County, Kentucky

m. Frances Nelson 13 Sep 1776 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

71. Sarah "Sally" Faulconer

b. 15 Jul 1760 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 10 Aug 1831 Shelby County, Kentucky

m. 70. Daniel Wilcoxson Oct 1780 Kentucky County, Virginia

Frances Faulconer

b. 1763 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 1829

m. Henry Wilson 12 Sep 1782 Fayette County, Virginia

Martha Faulconer
b. 17 Mar 1767 Spotsylvania County, Virginia
d.
m. John Stephens 21 Mar 1785 Kentucky

Ann Faulconer
b. Spotsylvania County, Virginia
d.
m. William Jouett (Jewett, Jowett)

Lewis Faulconer
b. 29 Oct 1776 Spotsylvania County, Virginia
d. 26 Feb 1856 Fayette County, Kentucky (bur. Lexington Cemetery)
m. (1) Susannah Nelson 22 Dec 1797 Kentucky
(2) Harriet -----

John Faulconer was a son of Nicholas and Sibylla (Sebah, Sibbalah) Faulconer of Essex County, Virginia.ⁱ In his will, dated 23 November 1741 and proved on 20 September 1743, Nicholas Faulconer of St. Annes Parish, Essex County, named a son John Faulconer among his legatees.ⁱⁱ No other John Faulconer has been found in the contemporary records of the area to contradict the assumption that John Faulconer who married Joyce Craig was the son of Nicholas Faulconer. Joyce (Joice, Rejoice, Jossa) Craig was a daughter of Taliaferro (Toliver) Craig and Mary Hawkins of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, who migrated to Kentucky in 1781 with the Baptist group led by their son Lewis Craig.ⁱⁱⁱ

The marriage record of John Faulconer and Joyce Craig has not been found but it is substantiated by a deed of gift from her father:^{iv}

Know all men by these presence that for reasons to me known, I hereby give my daughter, Joyce Falkner, present wife of John Falkner, of the county of Fayette and State of Virginia, a negro girl by the name of Gemima otherwise called Mima. I give her to the above Joyce together with said Mima's increase forever and for the only use of the said Joyce, to will and dispose of as to her seemeth fit, hereby revoking all other claims of right or title to the said Gemima alias Mima of her increase forever.

Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of April, Anno Domini 1791.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of	his
Godfred Ragsdale	Toliver X Craig
her	mark
Elizabeth X Ragsdale	
mark	
Rich'd Foley	
Elijah Foley	

Fayette County July Court 1791

This bill and sale was proved by oaths of Richard Foley and Elijah Foley witnesses thereto and ordered to Record.

Teste Levi Todd Co Clk

Fayette County Court Clerk's Office Dec 14, 1807

This deed of gift from Toliver Craig to Joyce Falkner was produced before me with the foregoing certificate of its having been once recorded thereon endorsed and the record (as suggested) having been consumed by fire. the same thereupon duly recorded in my office.

Teste, John D. Young.

It is generally surmised that John Faulconer was born about 1722. In describing his experiences at Craig's Station in Kentucky, after settling there in 1781, Joseph Faulconer, son of John and Joyce, stated that his father was too old to be one of the hunters who provided meat for the wilderness community. This suggests that he probably was at least 60 years old in 1781, although some pioneer men were active hunters and soldiers after that age. The Virginia legislative convention of July 1775 passed an ordinance requiring most free males above the age of 16 and under 50 to enlist in the militia. A petition signed by the militiamen of Spotsylvania County on 14 November 1776 includes only one John Faulconer, who must have been John, Jr. since he undoubtedly was 16 by then, and suggests that John, Sr. did not enlist because he was over 50 and born before 1725. His son Joseph, who is known to have served in the Revolutionary War, signed the petition, as did Samuel Faulconer, younger brother of John, Sr., and Samuel Faulconer, Jr.^v

To the Honourable the Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention. The Petition of Sundry Freeholders and Others, Inhabitants of Spotsylvania County, Humbly Sheweth. That your Petitioners Labor under a very great Hardship in being obliged to travel, Some Twenty odd & others thirty Miles, to attend General Musters, which are Constantly appointed at the Courthouse in Fredericksburg, situate on one side of the County -- We therefore pray that an Ordinance may Pass, Directing that General Musters may be for the Future, be appointed about near the Center of the County. And your Petitioners shall Pray

Joseph Herndon
William Chiles
William Mastin
Benjamin Mastin
John Craig
Mourning Pegg
Thomas Mastin
John Haydon
----- Beazley

Dillard Collin
Charles Beazley
Thomas Gains
Francis Wisdom
Thomas Lipscomb
John White
James Nelson
Charles Robins
Jacob Wade

Joseph Faulconer
John Sanders
Charles Beazley
Richd. Jones
John Page
Ellicksander Johnson
Jonathan Johnson
Thomas Moore
Peter Rosell
John Skaths
William Collin

John Faulconer
John Mastin
Samuel Faulconer
Samuel Faulconer Junr
John Hawkins
Benjamin Quinn
Thomas Wisdom
Thomas White
Gipson Jinkins
John Musick
Edward Collins

It is assumed that Joyce Craig Faulconer must have been born about 1730 to have had four grandchildren by her son William when he died in 1778. This suggests that William was born about 1748 and married about 1770.

William Faulconer, son of John Faulconer and Joyce Craig, died after 15 November 1777, when he wrote his will, and before 28 May 1778 when it was proved in court. Being sick and weak in body, William Faulconer (Faulkner) of St. Thomas Parish, Orange County, Virginia, specified that all of his estate be kept together during the life or widowhood of his wife Priscilla (Pricilla) and that she and their children live upon it together. He stipulated that, after payment of his just debts, she raise and educate his children upon the estate. If his widow married again, or at the time of her death, his estate was to be equally divided between his wife and/or children, Lucy, Nicholas, John and Johnston Faulconer (Faulkner). William named his friends William Johnston and Taliaferro Craig, Jr. as executors. The will was witnessed by James Jameson, John Brown and Mary Bourn. It was presented into court by William Johnston and proved by James Jameson and John Brown on 28 May 1778. Taliaferro (Toliver) Craig declined to act as executor but served as security for William Johnston on the executor's bond in the amount of 2000 pounds.^{vi}

The fact that William Faulconer named one of his sons Nicholas supports the assumption that John Faulconer was the son of Nicholas Faulconer.

The birthplace of only one of the children of John Faulconer and Joyce Craig has been documented. The Revolutionary War pension applications of Joseph Faulconer, and his wife Frances,^{vii} state that he was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Since John Faulconer was described as a resident of Spotsylvania County in 1760, 1765, 1772 and 1779 deeds (which follow), after buying land there in 1749, it is likely that all of his children were born in Spotsylvania County.

Spotsylvania County was formed in 1720 from parts of Essex, King William and King and Queen counties. Orange County was erected from Spotsylvania County in 1734.

John Faulconer was identified as a resident of Orange County, Virginia, on 02 May

1749 when he bought 200 acres in Spotsylvania County from John Haley of that county, and his wife Mary, for 50 pounds currency. The tract was part of a patent granted on 10 September 1735. The deed, which was witnessed by Harry Rains, Jr., Thomas Massey and James Debrise, was recorded on 02 May 1749.^{viii}

On 28 April 1750 John Faulconer, Erasmus Wes. Allen and James Jones witnessed a deed between William Mash of St. Marks Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia, and Obediah Howerton of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, which was recorded on 01 May 1750.^{ix}

John Faulconer of St. Georges Parish, Spotsylvania County, bought 200 acres of land in St. Georges Parish from James Cave of St. Thomas Parish, Orange County, for 20 pounds current money on 31 May 1760. The parcel, which had formerly belonged to John Haley (Haly), adjoined John Faulconer's land, the land of Richard Corbin on the south side of Robertson (Robinson) Run and also the lands of Thomas Wisdom and Robert Gaines. Witnessed by Taliaferro (Tolefor) Craig, John Craig, Lewis Craig, Philemon Hawkins and Anthony Gholson (Golson), the deed was proved at a Court held for Spotsylvania County on Monday, 01 September 1760 and recorded.^x

Robertson Run is a stream that rises on the east side of the ridge upon which the Spotsylvania-Orange county line is fixed, near the town of Paytes. It flows east to join Cartharpin Run and form the Po River near Shady Grove Corner. The west side of this ridge is drained by Terry's Run in Orange County which runs south to the end of the ridge, curves eastward into Spotsylvania County and joins the North Anna River, which has been dammed to form Lake Anna. Paytes is thirteen miles west of the town of Spotsylvania. Craig's Church is between Paytes and Shady Grove Corner, about one-half mile east of Paytes, on Cartharpin Road, Route 608.^{xi}

Mary Hawkins Craig, mother of Joyce Craig Faulconer, inherited a share of her father's land on Terry's Run which she and her husband Taliaferro Craig sold in 1747.^{xii}

On 01 October 1761 John Faulconer, Lewis Craig and George Criste witnessed a deed from Thomas and Elizabeth Cooke of Spotsylvania County to John Craig for 60 acres in Spotsylvania County at 10 pounds currency, which was recorded on 05 October 1761.^{xiii}

John Faulconer of Spotsylvania County, planter, and his wife Joyce, sold 100 acres in Spotsylvania County, being part of the land on which they lived, to John Craig of the same place, planter, for 12 pounds currency. There were no witnesses shown on the deed which was recorded on 07 October 1765.^{xiv}

Apparently in preparation for his migration to Kentucky, John Faulconer of Spotsylvania County sold he remaining 300 acres of his land in Spotsylvania County to Samuel Partlow of Caroline County, Virginia, for 1500 pounds currency. Recorded on 17 February 1780, the deed was witnessed by William Grady, John Martin, Joseph Willoughby and Mary Rose.^{xv}

A previous deed to John Faulconer probably pertains to John Faulconer, Jr., who married Margaret Morrison in Orange County, Virginia, on 16 January 1775. He bought a tract of land in Spotsylvania County from James Howerton of Brunswick County, Virginia, for 15 pounds currency on 09 March 1772. The deed was witnessed by James Haydon, Thomas Faulconer and John Faulconer and proved in August Court, 1772.^{xvi}

The Reverend John D. Shane interviewed John Faulconer's daughter-in-law, Frances Nelson Faulconer, widow of Joseph Faulconer, at the home of her son near Bowman's in Fayette County, Kentucky. Her account of the trip by the Faulconer family over the Wilderness Road from Virginia to Kentucky in 1779 may be one of the few detailed first-person recollections of that pioneer experience:^{xvii}

Mrs. Falconer, living w. her son. We came out in the fall, 1779. 1. Benj. Berry, 2. Andrew Hampton, 3. John Long, and 4. Andw. Johnson, and 5. John Faulconer, had their fams. w. them. 6. John Craig, 7. John Beasley, 8. Jno. Price, 9. Hugh Morris, 10. Pettit, 11. Moses Burt were young men or married men (with their fams. not in the west), or persons there to guard, or others (as the marrd. men) there cropping it, etc. (as the case might be). Some of these, after going in, never returned again to the west.

As we came out, we met with Minoah Singleton (who went, I do not know where) and Philip Drake, who went on by Lex. On our way, we overtook the Bryants, 30 or 40 in Co., coming out. Wm., Saml., and Morgan Bryant were 3 bros. and then old men. Andw. Johnson, Andw. Hampton, Benj. Berry and John Falconer, we 4 families; came by Busbgh (Boonesborough) to Bryan's S. where we stopped, till my husbd, who had stopped to fresh the horses at the hazel-patch, had come up. Then, all but Long came out, who only delayed a short time. The 1st house was put up for him & us.

We cropped it in 1780, and stood it out that year. March 10th, 1781, there was an army coming, & we all had to scatter. Supposed the Indians were at the station by the time we got away; that night perhaps. John Craig owned the land, and had just us there together on it. We just went & cleared, and lived there as long as we pleased. At the time that we all left, a young man that had come fr. Boone's S. to (aftwds.) the Burnt S. (then Craig's) carried 2 of our beds back w. him to Boone's S. & gave them to Capt. Hays, living there. All else that we had, we lost, was burnt up, except one horse that had the pole-evil as bad as any horse I have ever seen, & that stunk so bad I could hardly stay on him. This horse, (except) with what he co'd carry, w. myself and 2 little children, cow & calf. We lost all our bear meat & bacon that we had cured & the crop of corn. My husband returned w. me and 2 of his sisters, and Lewis Craig, (our 2 children) to Gilbert's Cr. Lewis Craig helped us to cut the logs & make the clearing. (This was the 2nd. time Lewis Craig was out, from nearly about the middle of the winter.) My husbd. then ret'd. to Busbgh., where he had left his father & mother, & the rest of their family, till he

co'd return for them, & brought them also on to Gilbert's Cr. (They co'dn't get along, either the people, or the goods, more or faster, for want of horses). He then immediately went to Craig's, the Burnt S., to get more of his things. When he got there the indians had burned the S. He started for it, the next morning after we had all gotten to Gilbert's Cr., but by that time it was all consumed, the gate posts alone yet burning. Johnston, Hampton, and ourselves, all relations of the Craigs, all ret'd to Gilbert's Cr. This Craig's S. was afterwards known as the Burnt S., was on Daviess fork, about 4 miles from its mouth.

It was Christmas eve before I got to Craig's (the Burnt) S. My husbd. had been behind a month. As we came thro the wilderness, we met all the Craigs returning. (None of the Craigs, I believe, were out in 1780). From that time, to March 10, 1780 (the day Calloway & Hart were killed at the Borough) there was not any thaw, the ground was covered w. snow, and thro all this winter these five fams. w. the rest of the Co., that were at Craig's (the Burnt) S. continued there in half face camps -- the cracks covered over as well as co'd be w. cane, and the cane in a great body all around them.

If we didn't meet w. water, at night, in the wilderness, we co'dn't eat or drink. The 1st buffaloes I ever saw, there were pretty near 1000 in number and the woods roared with their tramping, almost as bad as thunder. Hampton had raised corn, the year before, at Harrodsburg, and gotten a pre-emption for it. We had to send all the way to Louisville for corn. I've seen a 100 turkies roosting within sight of our S., -- their craws wo'd be full of missletoe & they were so fat, that when they fell, the fat on their back wo'd split open.

Capt. Gatliff was out hunting at the time Riddle's S. was attacked. His wife & 5 children were taken. One died and the other 4 she afwds. bro't back. I saw her.

These families, Wm. Young's, Johnston's, Hampton's, Falconer's, and another Nixon Chester's, made Gilbert's Creek S. It was not forted up any. After we had been out on Gilbert's C. about 2 yrs., that is in the Fall of 1782, along came the Craigs. All but John remained on Gilbert's C. John came over in Fayette, and was there in the attack on Bryant's S. Then Craig's S. was where Mr. Lamme now lives. Settled in the Spring 1784.

Mr. Finney, James Smithey, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Martin, Joseph Falconer. They lived in houses all near together. We were afraid yet to live scattered. The Cooks lived in 2 of our houses in Fayette. They had gone down to Ennis' bottom but a few weeks. Hosea and Seth Cook were out shearing sheep at the end of the chimney, when the indians came upon them and shot them. Seth got in before he fell, his feet sticking out. Betsey (they were both Betseys) pulled him in and shut the door. Lewis Maston, a brother in law (of the Cook's) & Bohannon were out ploughing, hadn't gotten in their corn yet. Maston rode by his cabin door, caught up his little child (all the child he had) without getting down, by the arm,

told his wife to hide, the indians were there, & so rode off without making any stop. She hid and Maston's family escaped. Bohannon was killed and his boy lost, but the boy's bones (as they afterwards believed them to be) were found. Maston died, & his widow afterwards married and is now living down by Shelby somewhere.

Taylor wrote some little of the Craigs, pretty correct. (John) Joe Craig's writing. A little pamphlet of his own composition. Memoirs of Rev. John Gano. Some writings of Dr. Fishback, his letters to Mr. Toler. Cooks, Gilberts, or Woods, & the children. Don't recollect who the woman was, that killed the negro. (indian is meant). She split the indian w. a broad-axe, while contending with the negro, from shoulder to hip. I don't suppose it was more than an hour before the express came to our house on Gilbert's Cr., to go after the indians, but the Indians had all cleared out.

A man & his wife, she had gathered a little truck and wanted it wove. Suppose he wanted to go for company and to carry it. While they were gone, the indians came & stole all their children, but one that lay concealed under a skin. As soon as the parents came in, it rose right up, & said "Mamma, the indians have been here & stolen all your sugar." The children were playing hide & seek, and when the indians came this child had just gotten hid. They soon followed after the indians and the children were gotten back.

The Reverend Shane simply described this interview, which took place in 1844, as being with Mrs. Falconer who lives with her son near Bowman's, which has been interpreted as applying to Joyce Craig Falconer.^{xviii} Since Joyce Craig Falconer was born around 1730 it seems highly unlikely that she was living in 1844 and it is unlikely that the date notation is erroneous. Shane, who was born in 1812, had completed his theological training before beginning his interviews, some of which, if not all, were conducted during his thirties, 1842 to 1852. Furthermore Mrs. Falconer refers to her husband's parents and sisters as being with them in Kentucky but there is no indication that the parents or sisters of John Falconer, who was born about 1725, ever came to Kentucky. However it is a fact that the parents and sisters of Joseph Falconer were in Kentucky and it seems undeniable that the interview was with Frances Nelson Falconer.

Shane's microfilmed notes have been described as being extremely difficult to read but the three published transcriptions^{xix} do not vary significantly.

Lewis Mastin, who escaped the Indian attack on the Cook settlement at Innis' Bottom, was married to Margaret Cook, sister of Seth and Hosea and daughter of William Cook and Margaret Jones. In addition to the son mentioned by Frances Falconer, whose name was Lewis, Jr., the Mastins also had a daughter Phoebe. Margaret Cook Mastin married (2) James Hackett in 1797 in Shelby County, Kentucky. The two Betsys were Elizabeth Edrington Cook, wife of Hosea, and Elizabeth Bohannon Cook, wife of

Jesse.^{xx}

The recollection about the woman who killed the Negro (Indian) was slightly confused. The woman was either Mrs. Michael Woods or her daughter Hannah. An Indian forced his way into the Woods' house before the women could bar the door against the other attackers. A slightly crippled Negro resident of the settlement was in the house with the Woods women. He was struggling with the intruder unsuccessfully when one of the women felled the Indian with an axe.^{xxi}

"Truck" which the other woman wanted woven probably was nettles. The pioneers collected nettles, that were rotting from frost and melted snow, broke them apart and spun the fibers into a strong cloth similar to hemp but more harsh.^{xxii}

"Pole-evil" (poll-evil) which afflicted Frances Faulconer's horse, was a foul smelling fistula, or running sore, on the head (poll) of the animal.^{xxiii}

The supposition by Frances that the Indians arrived at Craig's (the Burnt) Station shortly after they fled is supported by Ned Darnaby who told Shane:^{xxiv}

They saw there were signes of Indians and they all ran off down there, and the Indians burnt it and all the corn that night.

The map of "Kentucke" printed by John Filson in 1784 shows Craig's Station on Gilbert's Creek some distance east of Dick's River. On the other side of Dick's River, between the river and the Hanging Fork of Dick's River, west of Craig's, were their closest neighbors, Englishe's Station, Moore's Station, the Crab Orchard, Wilkinson's Mill, Whitley's Station, Logan's Fort and Clark's Station. Although the Filson map is not precise in proportion and perspective in comparison to modern maps, it positions Gilbert's Creek fairly accurately, about equi-distant from "Harrod's Town" and "Boonesburg." John Craig's Burnt Station apparently was not included on Filson's map, unless he positioned it incorrectly. Cap'n Craig's Station, (which was John Craig's) was shown southwest of Lexington, next to Todd's Station in the settlements clustered around Lexington, of which Bryan's Station was the northernmost. Even further north, beyond Bryan's Station, and more exposed to attack by Indians, were Ruddle's (Riddle's) and Martin's stations next to each other on the south fork of the Licking River near Cooper's Run.

Daviess Fork, which was shown as Davy Fork on the map published by Elihu Barker on 01 June 1795) was named after David Jones^{xxv} and is called David Fork today. It rises near the David Fork Church on Cleveland Road in Fayette County and parallels Royster Road for much of its course in a northwesterly direction for about four miles until it joins North Elkhorn Creek about a mile south of Bryan Station, as the fort is known today.^{xxvi} Since the Burnt Station was about four miles from the mouth of David Fork, it must have been near the site of today's David Fork Church.

The Hazel Patch was where the Wilderness Trail from Virginia branched to go north to Boonesborough and west to Harrodsburg.

From the notes of Frances' rambling reminiscence, one may deduce that the Falconers left Virginia in the fall of 1779 and, enroute, encountered Manoah Singleton, Philip Drake and the Bryan brothers, who were on their way to Kentucky too. They also passed the Craigs, who were returning to Virginia. The Falconer party arrived at John Craig's Station, which was later burned, on Christmas Eve, excepting Joseph Falconer who remained at the Hazel Patch with the horses for a month before rejoining the group. They apparently lived at John Craig's Station on David Fork until 10 March 1781 when they fled to Boonesborough for safety from approaching Indians. Afterward they went to Lewis Craig's place on Gilbert's Creek, where they worked with Lewis Craig, who had come back to Kentucky, in building houses. They still were living on Gilbert's Creek when Lewis went back to Virginia and brought his family to Kentucky in the fall of 1782. All of the Craigs settled on Gilbert's Creek except John Craig, who went to Fayette County and settled near Todd's Station. The reference to the Craig Station where Mr. Lamme lived in 1844 apparently was John Craig's.

Joseph Falconer described his family's move from Virginia to Kentucky in a court deposition on 22 May 1822.^{xxvii}

February 6, 1823, Abram Lincoln, George Lincoln, John Lincoln, Christopher Coughman and Catherine Coughman, his wife, David Rice and Elizabeth Rice, his wife, John O'Nan and Peggy O'Nan, his wife, and Hannah Lincoln, v. Lewis Hawkins, and Harbin Moore and Sarah Moore, his wife, of Bracken County.

Petition recites: That Lewis Craig, being vested in title to tract of land on waters of South fork of Elkhorn, containing 296 acres, conveyed same to Thomas Lincoln, and said Thomas, by deed, conveyed same to your complainants, who consider themselves entitled to same, and more especially confirmed by the long and uninterrupted enjoyment of its possession by their ancestor, and then by themselves, but defendants commenced suit contending said Lewis Craig had sold said tract to P. Hawkins, father of Lewis and Sarah, and said P. Hawkins departed this life leaving will, devising same to Lewis Hawkins and Sarah Hawkins, and they contend said Craig conveyed land to P. Hawkins by obligations bearing date of May 8, 1779, although complainant's expressly charge such obligations were palpable forgery ...

Deposition of Joseph Falconer (taken at office of Oliver Keen in Lexington on May 22, 1822): Deponent's father was a near neighbor of Lewis Craig in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. His father lived not more than a mile and one-half from said Craig. Deponent was raised at his father's home in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and that he has known his uncle, the said Lewis Craig, from the time of his earliest recollection to the present time. This deponent remained at the same place in Spotsylvania County until the fall of the year of 1779, when

deponent was about twenty one or two years old. In spring of 1779 a brother in law of this deponent, named Andrew Hampton, came out to Kentucky and raised a crop at Harrodsburg, and returned to Virginia in the latter part of 1779 and gave a favorable account of Kentucky to deponent and his uncle Lewis Craig and the neighborhood, and in fall of the same year of 1779, after the return of Hampton from Kentucky, and in consequence of the favorable account of Kentucky given by Hampton, Lewis Craig started to Kentucky for the first time. Deponent and his brother in law Hampton, with their families, started out to Kentucky (this deponent for the first time) in same fall of 1779 and met Lewis Craig in December 1779 on his return from Kentucky to Virginia, just beyond the hazel patch, between sixty and one hundred miles from Lexington, on his way to Virginia. Lewis Craig had never been to Kentucky before the fall of the year of 1779, and had no land claims in Kentucky before that time. He believes Lewis Craig had no knowledge of Kentucky except that there was a country by that name before the fall of 1779. Deponent knows of no opportunity said Craig had to purchase any claim to land in Kentucky before the fall of 1779. After the return of Lewis Craig to Virginia from Kentucky, he came out again in the spring of 1780 and went in again to Virginia the same year. He returned to Kentucky in 1781, and in March 1781 he settled on Gilbert's creek in Lincoln county on south side of the Kentucky River. Deponent understood that in year 1781 Lewis Craig purchased the land in controversy from Mary Frazier. Never heard Lewis Craig had any claim to the land on South Elkhorn until the year 1781. Deponent has seen the bond signed by Lewis Craig, dated May 8, 1779, and attested to by John B. Morton and William Bledsoe, now in clerk's office in suit of Moore and Hawkins v. As'gn Craig, etc., and was well acquainted with handwriting of Lewis Craig and states he is confident that no part of said bond nor the signature thereto, is in handwriting of Lewis Craig. Deponent is likewise acquainted with handwriting of William Bledsoe, and believes the signature of William Bledsoe, to said bond as witness, is not the handwriting of said Bledsoe. William Bledsoe was a son in law of said Lewis Craig and has been dead 9 or 10 years. Has understood John B. Morton has been dead several years. In year 1779, all penalties of bond and all securities for debts he ever saw or heard of were in pounds, shillings and pence. Such was the universal practice of the country.

It has not been determined how Lewis and Sarah Hawkins were related to Mary Hawkins Craig, mother of Joyce Craig Faulconer, but their father may have been Philemon Hawkins, son of John Hawkins and Sarah "Sally" Johnston of Scott County, Kentucky, who died there, respectively, in 1806 and 1819.^{xxviii} John Hawkins was a nephew of Mary Hawkins Craig.

The relationship of the Lincolns to the future President of the United States is not known either but President Abraham Lincoln, who was born in 1806, also was a son of Thomas Lincoln.

Andrew Hampton and Daniel Wilcoxson took horses from Craig's Station to meet the

Craig party, on their journey into Kentucky in 1781.^{xxix} The Craig party was the group of Baptists from Spotsylvania County, Virginia, known as "The Travelling Church." The religious leader was Baptist preacher Lewis Craig, who was a brother of Joyce Craig Faulconer. The group included Joyce's elderly parents Taliaferro and Polly Hawkins Craig.^{xxx}

Joseph Faulconer (Fortner), Andrew Hampton, William Young and Nixon Chester were listed on a roster of Captain Kinkead's Company of Lincoln County Militia with George Rogers Clark in 1782.^{xxxii}

John Faulconer (Falkner) entered 1000 acres on the Kentucky River on 18 January 1783.^{xxxiii} He is on a list of early settlers who were in Kentucky before 1800, residing on Gilbert's Creek and White Oak No. 2. His neighbors included Lewis Craig, Joseph Craig, William Young, John Hiatt, Harrison Hiatt, Edmund Ramsey, Larkin Ramsey and John Price. The Faulconer, Hiatt, Ramsey and Price families were members of Gilbert's Creek Separate Baptist Church. Craig's Station was on the east side of the road to Crab Orchard, situated on a hill some distance from the Baptist Meeting House. The church was on the road near McKee's Branch of Gilbert's Creek.^{xxxiii}

Gilberts Creek runs west-southwest from near Highway 52 at Hyattsville in Garrard County, Kentucky, to the Dix River in Lincoln County, near where Highway 27 crosses the river. Gilberts Creek Church is on Highway 39 at Perkins Road, southeast of Lancaster, Kentucky.^{xxxiv}

John Faulconer, his son Joseph, two of his sons-in-law and others were on the Kentucky tax lists in 1790:^{xxxv}

Folkner, John	Fayette County	02-27-1790
Folker, Joseph		02-27-1790
Willcocks, Daniel		07-24-1789
Hampton, Andrew		02-27-1790
Folker, Alexander		01-11-1790
Folkner, Sam'l		02-27-1790
Faulkner, John	Bourbon County	03- -1791
Faulkner, Samuel		03- -1791
Falkner, Alexander		03- -1791

There were two Andrew Johnsons and three John Stephens listed in Fayette County in 1790. There was no Henry Wilson or William Jouett (Jewett) on the entire list.

The Faulconers of Bourbon County probably were grandsons of John Faulconer and Joyce Craig because John Faulconer (Folkner) of Bourbon County , Kentucky, sold a tract on Grier (Greer's) Creek at the foot of a hill to the old powder mill on 18 April 1811.^{xxxvi} He may have been the John Faulconer who married Elizabeth Nuthall, daughter of Elijah Nuthall (Nuttle), whose will was dated 09 May 1796 and proved in

Fayette County, Kentucky in 1803.^{xxxvii}

Previously, on 17 August 1789, John and Joyce Faulconer and Daniel and Sarah Wilcoxson, all of Fayette County, Virginia, sold 84 acres on Grier Creek in Woodford County, to Lewis Sublett for 50 pounds:^{xxxviii}

This Indenture made this 17th day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine between John Faulkner and Joyce his wife Daniel Wilcoxen and Sarah his wife of the County of Fayette and State of Virginia of the one part and Lewis Sublett of the County and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that ... John Faulkner and Joyce his wife Daniel Wilcoxen and Sarah his wife for ... fifty pounds Virginia currency ... have ... sold ... unto ... Lewis Sublett ... one ... tract ... of land ... in the County of Woodford on the warters of Greers Creek containing by survey 84 acres ... and bounded ... on a branch of Greers Creek above Henry Fieldses mill ... corner to sd. Fieldses mill ... Eagins line ... corner to sd. Eagin ... Jno. Faulkners line ... corner to sd. Faulkner ... his line ... Fieldses preemption line ... to the beginning ... In testimony whereof we have ... set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first written

Signed sealed and delivd.

in presents of	(Seal) John Faulkner	(Seal)
Richd. Fox	her	
Aron Wilcoxen	Joyce X Faulkner	(Seal)
Joel Dupey	mark	
	Daniel Wilcoxen	(Seal)
	her	
	Sarah X Wilcoxen	(Seal)
	mark	

At a Court held for Woodford County on Tuesday the 1st day of Decmr. 1789 this indenture was proved by the oaths of Richd. Fox and Aron Wilcoxen ... and at a Court held for said County on Tuesday the 2nd day Feby 1790 said deed was further proved by the oath of Joel Dupey ... and ordered to be recorded

Teste Cave Johnson CWC

Grier Creek runs into the Kentucky River southwest of Versailles between the Bluegrass Parkway and Highway 62, near Camp Offutt. It originates near the intersection of the parkway and Highway 33.^{xxxix}

The will of John Faulconer is among the burned records of Fayette County, Kentucky, and the filed record of the salvaged document is incomplete. The will preceding it was probated before the Fayette County Court for June 179(last digit missing), which indicates that John Faulconer's will was probated between 1790 and 1800:^{xl}

In the name of God Amen that I John Fau
County and State of Virginia being in my proper

d calling to mind that it is appointed for all men to
t of all I do recommend my soul to him that gave
at the great day that I shall receive it again. A
this is to be my last will and Testament, And as
property as it is please God to
equeath and lend to my
William Falconer to one bed,
Also I charge my daughter Jane to
dish and two plates - also I charge my son J
spring colt a dish and two plates & a gallon pott
My daughter Sarah Willcox one bed and two plates
my daughter Frances Wilson one cow a plate & a
my daughter Martha Stephens to one Cow and
John Falconer and Lewis Falconer should loose their land
come in for an equal share with the rest of my children, &
m should loose any part of their land, so as to reduce them
e they shall be made equal with the rest of my children out
also my daughter Ann Falconer is to have an equal
of my children, also those that are behind are to be ma
others, & this balance of my estate to be equally divid
f my estate to remain in the Widows hands enduring he
appoint Andrew Hampton Joseph Falconer & Henry
niel Wilcoxson Executors of my estate. signed sea
fifth day of June One thousand seven hundred an
nes of
ampton John Faulcone
Nelson
Fayette County September Court
This last will and testament was
of Charles Hampton

John Falconer wrote his will before 01 June 1792, when Kentucky became a state, because he identified himself as a resident of Virginia. Kentucky County was established by Virginia, out of Fincastle County, on 31 December 1776. On 01 November 1780 Kentucky County was divided into Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson counties. 710 acres of Fayette County were vested in seven trustees as the town of Lexington in May 1782. The three counties were bound together as the Kentucky Judicial District in 1783 and further subdivisions of the area created Nelson, Bourbon, Madison, Mercer, Mason and Woodford counties before the District of Kentucky became a state on 01 June 1792.^{xii} Since the probate of his damaged will is known only to have occurred in the 1790's, he may have died in Fayette County, Virginia, before 01 June 1792, or Fayette County, Kentucky, between that date and 01 January 1800.

Daniel and Sally Falconer Wilcoxson apparently inherited a share of 92 3/4 acres from

John Faulconer. On 24 April 1817 Daniel Wilcoxson (Wilcoxon) of Woodford County, Kentucky, and Lewis F. Stephens of Franklin County, Kentucky, sold to Benjamin Watkins of Woodford County, for \$150.00, 92 3/4 acres on the south fork of Grier (Greers) Creek, part of a survey of 312 acres in the name of John Faulconer (Falkner) and bounded, from on top of a cliff on the north side of a branch, by Benjamin Watkins, Willis Field, crossing the branch, John Faulconer (Falkner), the north bank of the branch, Lewis Arnold, on top of the cliff of rocks and Lewis Sublett. The deed was signed by Daniel Wilcoxson only and no witnesses were shown. It was not certified and recorded until 18 January 1837 by Herman Bowman, Jr., Clerk of Woodford County Court, who stated that the deed had been left unrecorded by John McKinney, late Clerk of the Court, with the endorsement that Daniel Wilcoxson had made his acknowledgment on 05 May 1817.^{xlii}

Joyce Craig Faulconer is listed as a widow on the Fayette County tax list for 1800.^{xliii}

Folkner, Josse (widow)	Fayette County	08-19-1800
Folkner, Joseph	Fayette County	08-19-1800
Folkner, Lewis	Fayette County	09-19-1800
Faulconer, James	Franklin County	08-07-1801
Faulkner, Alexander	Washington County	1800
Faulkner, John	Garrard County	08-06-1800
Faulkner, Thomas	Garrard County	08-06-1800
Falkner, John	Gallatin County	04-11-1800
Hampton, Andrew	Harrison County	1800
Jewett, William	Harrison County	1800
Johnson, Andrew	Scott County	1800
Johnson, Andrew	Montgomery County	08-22-1800
Wilson, Henry, Sr.	Bourbon County	1800
Wilson, Henry, Jr.	Bourbon County	1800
Wilcoxson, Daniel	Woodford County	1800
Stephens, John	Franklin County	08-07-1801

Joyce Faulconer is not listed as a head of family on the 1810 Kentucky census, so she may have died between 1800 and 1810 or, else, was living with one of her children.^{xliiv}

Falkner, Joseph	Fayette County	page	30
Falkner, Lewis	Fayette County		21
Johnson, Andrew	Scott County		165
Juett, William	Harrison County		321
Stephens, John	Franklin County		168
Wilcoxson, Daniel	Woodford County		386
Wilson, Henry, Sr.	Bourbon County		115
Wilson, Henry, Jr.	Bourbon County		115

Andrew Hampton does not appear on the 1810 Kentucky census and is considered to have died about 1808.^{xiv}

William Jouett is missing from the 1820 Kentucky census:^{xlvi}

Faulkner, Joseph	Fayette County	page 104
Faulkner, Lewis	Fayette County	104
Johnson, Andrew	Scott County	122
Stephens, John	Franklin County	76
Wilcoxson, Daniel	Woodford County	118
Wilson, Henry	Bourbon County	74
Wilson, Henry	Bourbon County	144

Joseph Faulconer, Daniel Wilcoxson and John Stephens were Revolutionary War pensioners on the Kentucky pension roll in 1835:^{xlvii}

Joseph Faulconer Private; annual allowance, \$62.33; sums received, \$186.99; served in Virginia Line; placed on roll 08-22-1833; pension commenced 03-04-1831; age, 76; residence, Fayette County.

John Stephens, Sr. Private; annual allowance, \$60.00; sums received, \$180.00; served in Virginia Militia; placed on roll 10-19-1832; pension commenced 03-04-1831; age, 71; residence, Franklin County.

Daniel Wilcoxen Private and lieutenant; annual allowance, \$120.00; sums received, \$360.00; served in North Carolina Line; placed on roll 03-02-1833; pension commenced 03-04-1831; age, --; residence Shelby County.

Henry Wilson was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, on 01 March 1754. In 1778 he settled near Flat Rock in what became Bourbon County, Kentucky, and lived there until his death in 1848 at age 94. He married Frances Faulconer (Frankie Falkner) in February 1782 and they had seven sons and five daughters: John C. Wilson, William Wilson, Burr Wilson, Lewis Wilson, Henry F. Wilson who married Henrietta Parker, Joseph Wilson, Barton Wilson, Betsey Wilson, Frankie Wilson, Annie Wilson, a daughter who married an Owens and one other daughter. Henry Wilson came to Boonesborough from Culpeper Court House, Virginia. The seventh son of Henry Wilson and Frankie Faulconer was Joseph Wilson, who was born near Flat Rock in 1800 and married Nancy McCoy when he was 27 years old.^{xlviii} Barton S. Wilson married Mary Brown, daughter of William Brown, and moved to Cooper County, Missouri, before 13 August 1835.^{xlix} Frankie (Frances) Wilson married Richard Harris (1791-1831).¹

Frances Faulconer reputedly married Henry Wilson at Bryan Station and family tradition identifies her as one of the heroic water carriers during the famous siege there. It has been suggested that she and her husband Henry Wilson, whose military record shows

he was at Bryan Station, should be added to the list of defenders of the fort. While this may be true, it cannot be based on the Revolutionary War pension file of Henry Wilson.ⁱⁱ Pensioner Henry Wilson does not claim that he was at the siege of Bryan Station, but that he was among those whose pursued the attackers and fought them in the Battle of Blue Licks. Furthermore he does not appear to be Henry Wilson of Flat Rock in Bourbon County, who was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, on 01 March 1754. Pensioner Henry Wilson was a resident of Montgomery County, Kentucky, when he applied for his Revolutionary War pension on 03 September 1832, and he described himself as aged 71 and a native of Augusta County, Virginia, which suggests that he was born about 1761. He stated that he was a private under Colonel Fleming in the Virginia troops guarding Fincastle Court House for a month in 1778 before moving to Kentucky with his father in 1779. He lived at Wilsons Station, near Harrodsburg, until he moved to Bourbon County from where he moved to Montgomery County in 1830. In Kentucky he served in various military campaigns throughout the Revolution as Indian spy, private, sergeant and captain under such commanders as Simon Kenton, Silas Hardin, George Rogers Clark, Ben Logan and Daniel Boone. The application does not identify his wife or children.

Pensioner Henry Wilson was identified as a son of George Wilsonⁱⁱⁱ but, since he came to Kentucky with his father in 1779, when he would have been about eighteen, he probably was closely related to Henry Wilson who founded Wilson's Station (Fort) that year. Henry Wilson of Wilson's Station has been identified as a brother of John Wilson who was a member of the original Harrod Company who came to Kentucky in 1774. Wilson's Station, which also was known as Fort Liberty, was built by Henry Wilson in early 1779 on the high ridge on the east bank of the Salt River, below the mouth of Dry Branch and 2 1/2 miles southwest of Harrodsburg.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ John and Helen Cook Bohannon, the parents of William Bohannon who married Jane Wilcoxson, daughter of Daniel Wilcoxson and Sally Faulconer, moved to Kentucky from Virginia in October, 1779 and settled at Wilson's Station.^{liv}

The Revolutionary War pension file of Joseph Faulconer and his widow Frances discloses that he was born on 05 November 1757 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, married there on 30 September 1776 by the Reverend Parson Yancey and died of cholera on 26 June 1833 in Fayette County, Kentucky.^{lv} Joseph was drafted in the summer of 1778, while living in Spotsylvania County, to serve in Captain James Chiles' Company, guarding the British prisoners at Albemarle Barracks. In the fall of 1779 they moved to Kentucky and stopped at Bryan Station, about five miles from Lexington, for a short time before establishing residence at Craigs (the Burnt) Station. In the spring of 1780, he was drafted into Captain Benjamin Logan's Company, under Colonel George Rogers Clark, in the campaign against the Indians in the Miami Country across the Ohio River. The army rendezvoused at Bryan Station and on the second day of the march toward the mouth of the Licking River it was made known to the officers that Craigs Station had been left without a guard, excepting for two old men. Thereupon, Joseph Faulconer, John Long and Andrew Hampton were detached to return to Craigs Station to serve as guards and hunters of provisions for the inhabitants of the fort. Immediately

after this service was completed, Joseph volunteered as a ranger and Indian spy under Captain Charles Gatliff at Bryan Station for six months. He stated that the only known living person who had served with him at that time was Daniel Wilcoxson (Wilcox) of Shelby County who was a lieutenant in Captain Robert Johnson's Company. In March, 1781 Joseph Faulconer moved from Craigs Station to Gilbert Creek Station in Lincoln County. In June of that year he was called out to serve for sixty days at Brigs Station on the Salt River in what became Mercer County. In August, 1782 he was mustered under Captain Benjamin Logan to go to the assistance of the besieged Bryan Station. After the march from Lincoln County, they arrived at Bryan Station after the Indians had withdrawn. Under the command of Captain Logan, his company then went to Blue Licks to bury the Kentuckians who were killed in the battle there. Subsequently in September he joined the company of Captain Kinkead under Major Hugh McGary and Colonel Benjamin Logan for an expedition against the Indians in Ohio. He recollected that he was present when McGary assassinated the Indian chief who was a prisoner. He recounted other service at Estills Station and at the blockhouse at Frankfort. In 1784 he moved his residence from Gilberts Creek Station in Lincoln County to Craigs Station in Fayette County and lived in Fayette, near Lexington, until the time of his application for a pension. Joseph died before receiving his pension and on 11 December 1838 his widow Frances Faulconer applied for it. Nelson Faulconer, the fifth child of Joseph Faulconer and Frances Nelson who was 53 years old on 20 October 1838, attested to his mother's application. She was born in May, 1761 and his father resided in Spotsylvania County until 1779. Frances died on 21 October 1845.

A list of Revolutionary War veterans living in Kentucky in 1840 includes a Francis Falconer, aged 79, in Fayette County.^{lvi} This obviously pertains to Frances Nelson Faulconer of Fayette County, who was born in 1761 and 79 in 1840. Someone mistook her name on the pension list to represent a veteran rather than a widow.

Frances Nelson Faulconer undoubtedly was a sister of Susannah Nelson who married Lewis Faulconer. Susannah was a daughter of John Nelson and he probably was a son of James and Susannah Nelson. James and Susannah Nelson were named in the Spotsylvania County will of their son James Nelson which was dated 06 May 1764 and proved on 02 July 1764. In addition to his parents, James Nelson, Jr. also named as legatees his brothers and a sister: John, Joseph, Benjamin, William and Mary Ann Nelson. Brothers William and Benjamin were appointed as executors and the will was witnessed by Gerald Banks and William Reynolds (Rennolds).^{lvii}

Susannah Faulconer, daughter of Joseph Faulconer and Frances Nelson, married Tilghman Offutt on 08 September 1806 in Fayette County, Kentucky. Her sister Frances Faulconer married John Stephens there on 05 April 1809 and another sister Ann Faulconer married Augustine Bailey on 04 September 1812 in Fayette County.^{lviii}

William Faulconer, son of Joseph Faulconer and Frances Nelson, married Elizabeth "Betsy" Hawkins, daughter of John Hawkins and Sarah "Sally" Johnston. William and Betsy Hawkins Faulconer were the parents of Sarah "Sally" Faulconer who was born

about 1805 and married Cambridge F. Hendricks on 24 December 1823 in Harrison County, Kentucky; Frances "Fanny" Faulconer who was born about 1807 and married Reuben Anderson in Harrison County on 27 January 1827; Mary "Polly" Faulconer who was born about 1809 and never married; Catherine "Kitty" Faulconer who was born about 1811, never married and died about 1899; Joseph Faulconer who was born on 07 February 1812, married Susanna Graves, daughter of John D. Graves and Catherine Thomasson, and moved to Lewis County, Missouri, where he died on 10 January 1895; Hawkins Faulconer who died in Franklin County, Kentucky, about 1873; Harriett Faulconer who was born about 1817, never married and lived with her unmarried sisters, Polly and Kitty; Nelson Faulconer who was born on 21 August 1819, married Miriam Dehoney on 14 March 1844 in Scott County, Kentucky, and died in Jackson County, Missouri, on 29 January 1897; and John Hawkins Faulconer who died in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1847, apparently unmarried.^{lix} Hawkins Faulconer married Mary J. Wilkerson on 20 July 1838 in Franklin County, Kentucky.^{lx}

Frances Faulconer, daughter of Joseph Faulconer and Frances Nelson, married John Stephens, son of Benjamin Stephens, Jr. and Dorothy Jemima Waller of Campbell County, Kentucky. Benjamin Stephens, son of Benjamin, was born on 15 April 1754 at Orange Court House, Virginia, married Dorothy Jemima Waller on Easter Monday in 1775 and died on 07 September 1839 in Campbell County, Kentucky. Benjamin Stephens and Dorothy Jemima Waller were the parents of Edmund Stephens who was born on 27 March 1779, married Jane L. Griffin and died on 03 July 1864 at Independence in Kenton County, Kentucky; John Stephens who was born on 02 March 1785 in Orange County, Virginia, married Frances Faulconer on 04 May 1809 (05 Apr 1809) in Fayette County, Kentucky, and died on 14 May 1856 in Boone County, Kentucky; Leonard Stephens; Waller Stephens; Benjamin Stephens III; William Stephens; Nancy Stephens who married Thomas Sandford in 1808 in Campbell County, Kentucky; and Mary W. "Polly" Stephens who married Benjamin Herndon. John and Frances Faulconer Stephens are buried in the Stephens family cemetery which was on the farm later owned by Reneker which is now an industrial park in Boone County, Kentucky.^{lxi}

The will of Benjamin Stephens, Jr., in which he identified himself as Benjamin, Sr., was dated 12 January 1837 and proved in October 1839. It named the foregoing children as legatees.^{lxii}

John Stephens who married Martha Faulconer was a younger brother of Benjamin Stephens, Jr. of Campbell County, who was 78 years old in 1832 when he made an affidavit supporting John's application for a Revolutionary War pension. John Stephens stated that he was born on 30 January 1763 and lived about three miles from Orange Springs in Orange County, Virginia, in 1777 when he enlisted. He served six two-month tours of duty in the Virginia Militia at various times under Captain Benjamin Johnson, Captain Hawkins, Captain George Waugh and Colonel Matthews for a total of eighteen months. He was stationed at Fauquier Court House and the barracks at Charlottesville; was in the retreat through Virginia under the Marquis de Lafayette; and was a guard of

prisoners taken at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He moved to Kentucky in 1782 and in October of that year joined Captain Robert Johnson's Company in the expedition under George Rogers Clark against the Shawnee on the Big Miami River. He had nine children but they and their mother are not identified. In addition to the testimony of Benjamin Stephens, who swore that John lived with him in Orange County during the Revolutionary period, William Hickman, the eminent Baptist preacher, attested that he had known John Stephens for forty-seven years. The pension was paid until 30 March 1842, which was represented as the date of death for John.^{lxiii} Since she is not mentioned in the pension application, Martha Faulconer Stephens may have died before 1832. The statement that he had nine children may have referred to living children since ten children of John and Martha Faulconer Stephens, who lived on the Lexington-Leestown Pike, about six miles from Frankfort, have been identified: Benjamin C. Stephens; Lewis Stephens who had a son William Henry Stephens; Ann Stephens who married Thomas Shockley, son of Benjamin and Sarah Shockley, in Franklin County in 1817; John Stephens, Jr.; Daniel H. Stephens who married Nancy; Jane Stephens who married Richard M. Stout in Franklin County in 1821; Sally W. Stephens; Leroy D. Stephens; Verinette Lafayette Stephens who married John Lewis in Franklin County in 1824; and Artemesia D. Stephens who married John Wallace.^{lxiv}

The date of death for John Stephens is contradicted by the newspaper account, dated 03 January 1842, of the marriage of his daughter Artemesia Stephens, who was described as the daughter of the late John Stephens of Franklin County, when she married General John Wallace, Sr. of Boone County, Kentucky, in Frankfort on Thursday, 29 December.^{lxv} The marriage must have occurred in 1841 which suggests that John died in 1841 instead of 1842.

Franklin County, Kentucky, marriages records include:^{lxvi}

Benj C Stephens	to	Sally Ware	14 Sep 1816
Ann Stephens	to	Thomas Shockley	16 Dec 1817
Lewis F Stephens	to	Mrs. Frances Lewis	26 Jun 1819
Jane Stephens	to	Richard M Stout	17 Oct 1821
Vermalla Stephens	to	Jno Lewis	15 Jan 1824

In July 1898 Sarah Jane Herndon, daughter of Thomas Shockley and Ann Stephens, wrote down her recollections of her grandmother Martha Faulconer Stephens.^{lxvii}

July 1898

I remember when I was a little child and that was a long, long time ago, as I am nearing my four score years, sitting by Grandmother's knees, Martha Faulkner Stevens, daughter of Jossa Falkner, fifth daughter of Tailfera Craig the (or she) first married Martha Hawkins died in 1795 as she sat at the foot of her bed and leaned her chair back against the foot board knitting and telling me of Indian times and of Bryant Station knowing the Indians were not far off they sent to

Lexington for reinforcements but before they got there the Indians came headed by Simon Girty, a white man, when he (Simon Girty) called it was my great great grandmother Craig that talked to him they had drums and a life (fife) in the fort and everyone that could handle a stick was given something tin and a stick and beat on the tin imagine the noise.

Girty said afterwards he thought they had a full fort, about one hour reinforcement of - (I have forgotten how many horsemen but I think it was about 20) arrived.

The women and girls took bucket pails and piggins and went for water the woods were full of Indians, they said they could have killed them but would not because they were so brave.

Another incident when plowing time came Daniel Wilcox and brother were in the fields, Daniel was plowing his brother sitting on a log picking the flint of his gun. (one would plow and the other watch for Indians) When an Indian slipped up and tomahawked the one on the log, Daniel ran the Indian after him. The Indian was so near than when Daniel was on the top of the fence the Indian was at the bottom, his mother, Aunt Wilcox was so excited she went out of the fort gate and would hollow "run Daniel run" and let him run in the gate and then followed and the Indian said they could have killed him but he was such a fast runner they wanted to capture him.

A little more Indian news and I am through. My grandfather, John Stevens and grandmother, Martha Faulkner were married in 1785. Was born in Orange county, Virginia. His brother Benjamin Stevens settled near Bryant Station and moved to what was then Campbell County. My grandfather went down in Franklin. Six miles east of Franklin on the Lees town road (Leaving Grandmother with her father, Jossa Faulkner on the south of Lexington about five miles, (near where uncle Lewis Faulkner lived) and built a house. Log house of course and then went back to Fayette for grandmother, that same night the Indians came and burnt it.

He built another house near the first in after years he added more to it and weather boarded it and it is standing today.

He was plowing not far from the house, and Grandmother was out near him, when the news came that the Indians had attacked the Cook settlement, throwing off the gear jumped on his horse taking his gun with shirt and pants, told grandmother to shut up the house and take the old gray mare and go to her father's taking her child Benjamin in her (this was in the afternoon) and went eighteen miles and the only (road) was through the woods or rather wilderness, the trees being blazed.

Grandmother got to the Cooks which was near the fork of Elkhorn creek a short time after the Indians left one of the men was killed in the other one (being only two) got in the house and helped the women to bar the door, one of the Mrs. Cook's could shoot a gun but did not know how to load it, the other Mrs. Cook could then bullets began to get fewer and fewer, one of them bit the bullets into and kept up the firing. The Indians then set the house afire, they had hens setting under the house, so tearing up the floor, they took the eggs and put out with them. The Indians thinking the man in the house was still living left. My grandfather helped bury the brothers side by side in one grave.

So good bye for the present.

Mrs. S. Jane Herndon.

Grandfather volunteered when he was about sixteen years old in the revolusing work and served until closed also at Bryant Station and was amongst to first to receive a pension paid by Col. Richard Johnson who got the bill passed. (Grandfather was John Stephens.)

Copied by Lockett Smith,
May 12, 1936.

There is a handwritten marginal note by the first paragraph that corrects the name Martha Hawkins to Mary Hawkins. Regarding the parenthetical correction to the statement "Martha Faulkner Stevens, daughter of Jossa Falkner, fifth daughter of Talifera Craig the (or she) first married Martha Hawkins died in 1795," it seems likely that "the" did not mean "she" but that the transcriber read "who" as "the" or "she." The sentence undoubtedly was intended to state that "Martha Faulkner Stevens, daughter of Jossa Falkner, daughter of Talifera Craig WHO married Martha Hawkins AND died in 1795."

Also the identification of Joyce Craig Faulconer as father in "Leaving Grandmother with her father, Jossa Falkner on the south of Lexington," obviously should read, "with her mother, Jossa Falkner." Similarly the statement, "Grandmother got to the Cooks," should have been written, "Grandfather got to the Cooks."

The description of John Stephens as being sixteen when he joined the army also is an error since, if he was born in 1763 and entered the service in 1777, he was only fourteen when he enlisted.

Sarah Jane also seems to have been confused over the identities of some of the people in the Wilcoxson incident. His mother was Sarah Boone Wilcoxson and not related to the Faulconers. Daniel's wife was Sarah "Sally" Faulconer, sister of Martha, and she is generally considered to be the one who called out for Daniel to run faster. However the Faulconers may have called Daniel's mother, Aunt Wilcox, and she may have been

present at the fort, too.

Daniel Wilcoxson (Willcockson, Wilcoxson, Wilcoxen, Willcocks, Wilcocks, Wilcox), who married Sarah "Sally" Faulconer, was born on 13 March 1755 in Rowan County, North Carolina, and died on 16 June 1837 in Shelby County, Kentucky. He was a son of John Willcockson and Sarah Boone, who moved from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Rowan County, North Carolina. Daniel came to Kentucky in 1775 from North Carolina and settled at Boonesborough with his uncle Daniel Boone. He served there and at Bryan Station during the Revolution. Daniel Wilcoxson and Sally Faulconer were married in October 1780 at Bryan Station in the part of Kentucky County, Virginia, that became Fayette County, later that year.^{lxviii}

The vagaries of memory and the weaknesses of oral communication can explain the variances in the stories about Daniel Wilcoxson's narrow escape from Indians at Bryan Station in 1781:^{lxix}

George Bryan: "Israel Wilcox (a cousin of Danl: Wilcox, who was a nephew of Danl: Boone) was out in the field at work & his cousin Danl: was on the fence watching for him. (Marginal note - Danl: was ploughing & Israel on the fence.) Danl: Wilcox marrd: a Faulkner, older sister to old Henry Wilson's wife - of now Flatrock. Israel Grant, Wm: Hogan, & Danl: Wilcox 1st of that fall; & next old Bawling Lockridge.) The indns: shot Israel off the fence, & chased Danl: till he got to the fence - that run between the fort & the corn field, to keep the calves out. As he crossed the fence, they were so nigh, they struck at him w. their thwks: but didn't reach him. His w. stood at the fort gate and called to him to 'run Danl: run!' This was after I had gone to Boone's Station" (Draper Manuscript 22C16.)

Captain Isaac Wilson: "My uncle, Daniel Wilcox, was ploughin at Bryant's Station. There were two men set to guard, but they got to playing cards, and the first Wilcox knew, the Indians were lining the fence. Wilcox was at the other end of the row, and just left his plow and horse and saw the Indian taking after him. One of the Indians out ran the rest and grabbed a part of Wilcox's shirt as he got over the fence. His wife stood and called him to run.

"At another time Wilcox and another man went off from Lexington hunting. There were two raw Virginians at Lexington who went out with them. At night Wilcox thought he had heard some noise of Indians, they had killed a young buffalo cow and when they had made some supper from it they put out the fires and gott off in the cane and camped. Next morning as they went on their way to Lexington they came across a blanket that some Indians had had lying in the path. After a while Wilcox left the road to shoot a bear - they heard a gun and two of the men left the road - and circled around to see if they could see anything of Indians. After they were gone they heard another gun and taking alarm hurried on to Lexington. Wilcox returned to where the man with the horse and meat were, or

near enough to find out that there were Indians and he also hurried on to Lexington. Whether the man was taken or killed by Indians I cannot now say. It was one or other" (Draper Manuscript 16CC54.)

A John Shane interview, perhaps with Mrs. Darnaby: "Sally Wilcox was a Faulkner - of those by Bowman's, sister of Joseph Faulkner. Cried 'run! Daniel run!' Stood and hallowed to him as hard as she could. They hadn't been long married and she didn't want to lose him.

"Three men were plowing. Two of them got killed. Daniel Wilcox ran, put himself on the fence and fell over. Just as he fell over, at that instant, the Indians put their hands on the fence where he had left, but were afraid to pursue for some men were meeting him, and they then ran back. The field they were in was north of the Fort - west of that bottom, and they had to run 200 yards to get over that plowed ground, was what worried Wilcox so. Made him sick -he puked most dreadfully and it with the scare they could scarcely keep life in him. Moved to Shelby. It was not long after, nor long before the attack on Bryant's Station.

"We moved from Burnt Station on an alarm of the Indians, and they burnt it. 6 or 7 miles from Lexington on the Winchester road."

Lieutenant Daniel Wilcoxson first served in the company of Captain William Hogan at Bryan's Station, with Andrew Hampton, Andrew Johnston and, probably Joseph Faulconer (Fortner).^{lxx}

Pay Roll for Capt. William Hogon's Company of Militia Imbodied the 20th day of November 1780 (at Bryans Station in Fayette County) and Continued till December the 27th, both Days Included

William Hogon Capt.
Daniel Wilcockson Lieut.
Thomas Herrendon Ensign
Peter Williams Sergt.
James Smith Sergt.
Uriah Garton Private
John Jones Ditto
William Grant Ditto
Samuel Grant Ditto
Robert Sanders Ditto
Andrew Johnston Ditto
Israel Wilcockson Ditto
James Gray Ditto
William Sortridge Ditto
Frederick Mitchel Ditto
Michael Stucker Ditto

George Stucker Ditto
William Morris Ditto
Philip Drake Ditto
Cave Johnson Ditto
Alijah Woods Ditto
Israel Grant Ditto
Thomas Boone Ditto
Menoh Singleton Ditto
John Long Ditto
Andrew Hampton Ditto
John Price Ditto
John Beasley Ditto
Hugh Morrison Ditto
Joseph Fortner Ditto
Samuel Black Ditto
Jacob Stucker Ditto
Joseph Rogers Ditto
James Hogon Ditto
Thomas (Willson?) Ditto

Israel Wilcoxson was Daniel's brother. Hugh Morrison was a brother of Elizabeth Morrison, who married John Faulconer, Jr. Manoah Singleton was married to Sally Craig, a sister of Joyce Craig Faulconer. William Grant was married to Daniel Wilcoxson's aunt, Elizabeth Boone. William Bryan was married to another aunt, Mary Boone.^{lxxi}

Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson is not listed among the residents at Bryan's Station at the time of the siege, but she undoubtedly was living there with her husband and was one of the water-bearers. Compiled from various histories and genealogies, the list prepared for memorial proceedings at the site of the fort, is incomplete. The memorial was sponsored by the Lexington Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who caused a wall, carrying an inscription honoring the women of Bryan's Station, to be erected around the spring.^{lxxii}

Soon after the 1820 census was taken, Daniel and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson moved to Shelby County, Kentucky. They were identified as residents of Shelby County on 03 February 1821, when they sold 98 acres on Grier (Greers) Creek in Woodford County to Joseph Frazer for \$1500.00. The tract was bounded by the lands of Lewis Sublett and Joseph McClean, the south bank of the north fork of the creek, land of Willis Field, down the north fork to the junction with the south fork, up the south fork, by lands of Hiatt and Benjamin Watkins, and on top of the cliff of rocks. The deed was signed by Daniel Wilcoxson and Sally made her X mark. No witnesses were shown. Daniel acknowledged the deed on 03 February 1820 (sic) and Sally appeared in court on 02 December 1824, before John McKinney, Woodford County Court Clerk, and the deed was recorded.^{lxxiii}

Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson is buried in a family graveyard near Bagdad, Kentucky, which may be reached by driving east from Bagdad on State Route 12 for .9 miles, to State Route 1005, then turning right on 1005 and continuing southeast 1.2 miles. The cemetery is on the right side of the road, close to the north side of a barn, within 200 feet of the highway. Two graves, marked by fieldstones, are on the line between the property of Raymond Brewer, on the east, and the farm of James Stivers, on the west, according to a survey made on 16 October 1977. Local sources identify them as the graves of Daniel Wilcoxson, who was born on 13 March 1754 and died on 16 June 1837, and Sally Faulconer Wilcoxson, who was born on 15 July 1766 and died on 10 August 1831. On 16 October 1977 the Shelby County Historical Society and the Isaac Shelby Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a stone monument inscribed in memory of Daniel Wilcoxson.^{lxxiv}

DANIEL
WILCOXSON
LT
CONTINENTAL LINE
REV WAR
MAR 13 1754
JUN 16 1837

In 1976 Mr. Brewer was operating a junk yard from a barn at the site of the grave. A single, small fieldstone, with no discernible inscription, was located in a clump of small trees, behind the barn, in what was, at one time, a fence row. The weedy site was scattered with litter and pieces of junk. Mr. Brewer, who knew by reputation that Daniel Wilcoxson was buried there, indicated that he intended to clean up the area. A second stone was not observed at that time, but the site probably was tidied up before the commemorative ceremony in 1977, when the surveyors may have found the second stone.^{lxxv}

Circumstantial evidence indicates that John Faulconer who married Margaret Morrison in Orange County, Virginia, on 16 January 1775 was John, Jr..^{lxxvi}

16 January 1775. John Faulconer and Margaret Morrison. Found in Deed Book 17. Both of St. Thomas Parish. Witness, Richard Reynolds and William Strother. Taliaferro Craig, guardian and executor of Margaret, consents for her. p. 3.

Margaret Morrison who married John Faulconer, Jr. was a daughter of Findley Morrison and Catherine Johnston. The will of Findley Morrison of Orange County, Virginia, which was dated 18 January 1768, mentioned his wife Catherine Morrison, his sons, Hugh, William and John Morrison, and his daughters, Margaret, Sarah and Lucy Morrison. The children were young and left in the care of Taliaferro Craig, Jr. and Charles Bruce, with stipulations for financing their maintenance and education. Craig and Bruce also were appointed executors of the will, with wife Catherine. The will was witnessed by William

Threlkeld and John Johnston, who proved it on 23 June 1768 when it was presented into the Orange County Court by Catherine Morrison, Taliaferro Craig, Jr. and Charles Bruce.^{lxxvii}

Johnston family records show that Catherine Johnston, daughter of Peter, was married to a Morrison, so she must have been the wife of Findley Morrison. Taliaferro Craig, Jr. was married to Elizabeth Johnston, sister of Catherine Johnston Morrison. Joyce Craig, sister of Taliaferro, Jr., married John Faulconer and their son William Faulconer married Priscilla Johnston, sister of Catherine and Elizabeth. Jane Faulconer, sister of William, married Andrew Johnston, brother of Priscilla, Elizabeth and Catherine. Sally Johnston, another sister, married John Hawkins, son of Philemon Hawkins and Sarah Smith and a cousin of

Taliaferro Craig, Jr. on his mother's side. Betsy Hawkins, daughter of John and Sally Johnston Hawkins, married William Faulconer, son of Joseph and Frances Nelson Faulconer. John Johnston who witnessed the will of Findley Morrison probably was the brother of Andrew, Sally, Priscilla, Elizabeth and Catherine. William Threlkeld, the other witness, must have been related to John Threlkeld who married Anne (Nancy) Johnston, another sibling.^{lxxviii}

John Faulconer, Jr., who was born about 1754 and died in 1826, was listed in Captain Craig's Company of Spotsylvania County Militia on 14 November 1776.^{lxxix} John Faulconer, Jr. was a land owner in Orange County, Virginia. He was taxed for 6 whites and 6 blacks in 1782 and when his estate was inventoried on 01 December 1826 it included 598 acres and 17 slaves.^{lxxx}

Margaret Morrison Faulconer apparently died before 03 January 1826 when John Faulconer, Jr. wrote his will because she is not included. The will, which was proved in Orange County Court on 28 August 1826, mentioned:^{lxxxi}

Grandson William Faulconer Jr., son of William Faulconer
son Spencer Faulconer
daughter Nancy Jacobs
daughter Sarah Grant, wife of Jesse M. Grant
son Thomas Faulconer
daughter Catherine Wright
son Hugh M. Faulconer
son Nicholas Faulconer
son William Faulconer
granddaughter Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Lucy Wright, deceased
son-in-law John Wright
grandchildren Lucy, William and John Roads
executors sons Spencer, Hugh and Nicholas
sons-in-law John Wright and Benjamin Jacobs

Spencer Faulconer moved to Nelson County, Virginia, as did his brother Thomas

Morrison Faulconer.

John M. Faulconer of Orange County who went to Kentucky and married Elizabeth Bainbridge, daughter of Dr. Absalom Bainbridge and Elizabeth Beatty, probably was the son of John Faulconer and Margaret Morrison. John M. Faulconer, his wife and in-laws moved to Missouri.^{lxxxii}

Andrew Hampton who married Mary "Polly" Faulconer was a son of John and Lydia Hampton of Frederick County, Virginia. It has been estimated that Andrew was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, before 1730. John Hampton, Sr. deeded all of his property and debts to sons George and Thomas Hampton in 1747 which indicates that they were his eldest sons and of age in 1747.^{lxxxiii} Dated 11 July 1751, the will of John Hampton, Sr. mentioned his wife Lydia and six sons, but named only John, Andrew, David and William. On the day that the will was proved, Lydia Hampton, with George Hobson and Patrick Reilly, was appointed guardian of William Hampton, orphan of John Hampton, deceased, which indicates that William was the youngest son and a minor, leaving the inference that the other sons were old enough to be on their own, probably over 18.^{lxxxiv}

In 1763 Andrew Hampton of St. Thomas Parish, Orange County, Virginia, obtained 439 acres of land on branches of Mine Run, adjoining land of Taliaferro Craig, from Hancock Lee of King George Parish, Orange County, for 43 pounds, 18 shillings.^{lxxxv}

Andrew Hampton and Mary Faulconer were married by 1779 when they sold 30 1/2 acre on Mine Run to Taliaferro Craig for 15 pounds and 408 1/2 acres on Mine Run to David Chevis of Caroline County, Virginia, for 612 pounds and 15 shillings.^{lxxxvi}

During the period 1780-84 Andrew Hampton obtained four land grants in Kentucky:^{lxxxvii}

Jun 1780	500 acres on Silver Creek	Book 1, page 73
Feb 1782	1000 acres on West Fork, Sugar Creek	Book 1, page 239
Dec 1783	1000 acres	Book 2, page 42
Jun 1784	828 acres on West Fork, Sugar Creek Stinking Creek	Book 2, page 110

On 27 December 1785 Andrew Hampton had a survey of 500 acres on Eagle Creek in Fayette County, which was granted to him on 25 February 1794. The 828 acres on Stinking Creek of the West Fork of Sugar Creek in Lincoln County were surveyed for him in two parcels on 27 September 1798. 400 acres were granted to Andrew Hampton on 24 July 1799 and the remaining 428 acres were granted to Joseph Craig, as Hampton's assignee, on the same day. As assignee of John Craig, Andrew Hampton entered 1000 acres on Treasury Warrant Number 6403. This tract was on the north side of Thomas McClanahan's entry at the Clover Bottom.^{lxxxviii}

On 13 December 1790 Andrew Hampton of Fayette County, Kentucky, sold 130 acres

of a 1000-acre tract in Woodford County, Kentucky, to Jacob Froman of Mercer County, Kentucky, for 39 pounds. On the same day Andrew Hampton and his wife Mary of Fayette County, sold 178 acres of a 1000-acre tract in Woodford County to Jesse James of Woodford County for 50 pounds.^{lxxxix}

Andrew Hampton of Harrison County, Kentucky, bought 5000 acres on the waters of Raven Creek in Harrison County from Lewis Craig of Mason County, Kentucky, for 100 pounds in 1800.^{xc}

In 1805 Andrew Hampton deeded slaves to his children: Stephen, 2 negroes; Joel, 2 negroes; Lewis, 1 negro girl; George, 1 negro girl; Thomas, 1 negro man; Joyce, 1 negro woman; and Jesse, 1 negro man.^{xc} The same year Andrew Hampton bought land in Harrison County on the waters of Raven Creek from Manoah Bostick of Stokes County, North Carolina, for \$700.^{xcii}

Andrew Hampton was one of the representatives from the South Elkhorn Baptist Church who helped establish the Constitution for the new Forks of Elkhorn Church on 07 June 1788.^{xciii}

Andrew Hampton was sheriff of Harrison County, Kentucky, from 1800 to 1804. He died about 1808 and is buried in Raven Creek Burying Ground, Rutland Precinct, Harrison County, Kentucky, beside his wife Polly Faulconer Hampton.^{xciv}

In 1811 Leonard Garnett and Stephen Hampton, administrators of Andrew Hampton, deceased, acquired 1761 acres of land from the attorney for James B. Clark and his wife Eleanor of Brooklyn in Kings County, New York, which had been contracted from Clark by Andrew Hampton under the title granted to Martin Pickett for 55,390 acres on 02 December 1785. Andrew Hampton agreed to sell 200 acres on Raven Creek in Harrison County to Chichester Chinn for 200 pounds by a verbal agreement in 1799 which was consummated in 1815, after the deaths of both men, by their heirs. The representatives of Andrew Hampton were his sons, Stephen, Joel, Thomas, George, Lewis and Jesse Hampton and his daughter Joyce and her husband Leonard Garnett.^{xcv}

Six of the children of Andrew Hampton and Polly Faulconer appear on the 1810 Kentucky census. Joyce and her husband Leonard Garnett were in Fayette County; Stephen was in Jessamine County; Joel was in Campbell County; Jesse and George were in Clark County; and Lewis was in Woodford County.^{xcvi}

The parents of William Jouett (Jewett, Jowett), who married Ann Faulconer sometime after her father wrote his will, have not been determined but, considering the limited occurrences of his surname in early Kentucky records, he must have been a relative of Captain John "Jack" Jouett of Mercer County, Kentucky. Jack Jouett, who was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, on 07 December 1754 and served with honors as an officer in the Revolutionary War, moved to Mercer County in 1782, where he married Sally Robards on 20 August 1784. Jack Jouett and Sally Robards had twelve children, of

which their second son was Matthew Harris Jouett, the famous Kentucky artist, who was born in Mercer County on 22 April 1788 and died in Fayette County, Kentucky, on 10 August 1827. Jack Jouett lived in Woodford County for a time and died in Bath County, Kentucky. He was a brother of Matthew Jouett, who was clerk of the first legislative body assembled west of the Allegheny Mountains at Boonesborough on 23 May 1775. Matthew Jouett returned to Virginia shortly afterward where he was a captain of the Virginia Continental Line in the Revolution. He was either killed in the war or died of natural causes before 1784.^{xcvii} Captain Jack Jouett and Captain Matthew Jouett were sons of John Jouett and Mourning Harris and grandsons of Matthew Jouett and Susannah Moore. Captain Jack Jouett is credited with saving Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia legislature, in session at Charlottesville, from capture by a British raiding party led by Colonel Tarleton. The story goes that Tarleton left the Old Cuckoo Tavern, which was run by Captain Jouett's grandfather Matthew Jouett in Louisa County, Virginia, to march to Charlottesville against the assembled legislature. Learning of the raid, Captain Jack rode all night from the tavern to Charlottesville, arriving ahead of the British and warning Jefferson and the legislature to flee. The legislature awarded a gold sword to Jouett for his gallantry and bravery in carrying the warning.^{xcviii}

William Jouett had land near Andrew Hampton on the middle fork of Raven Creek in Harrison County, Kentucky, in October, 1804.^{xcix}

Robert Ellison and John Berry esquires made a return of several roads laid off into precincts by them and of the lands allotted to the surveyors thereon, which is to be recorded in the following words and figures to wit:

The hands to work on the road from Raven Creek to Crooked Creek to be within the following bounds to wit: to begin at the mouth of Raven Creek and up said creek to mouth of Long Branch, up said branch to Doak's path to the Balesses. Along that path to the dividing ridge to the mouth of the middle fork of Raven Creek - Up the middle fork of Raven Creek to William Jewett's from thence to Crooked Creek to cross the south fork above William Baucamp down Crooked Creek to cross the south fork to the mouth of Raven Creek.

The hands to work on the road from Raven Creek to Reed's old place to be in the following bounds to wit: to begin at the mouth of Raven Creek, up said creek to the mouth of Long Branch, up said branch to Doak's path to Balesses, along that path to the dividing ridge of the south fork of Raven Creek, up the south side of the middle fork to Jewett's from thence to Hampton's Mill, from thence to Reed's old place, from thence to Ballesses fish trap, down the river to the mouth of Raven Creek by us.

John Berry
Robert Ellison

Raven Creek is a tributary of the south fork of the Licking River, entering it at the village of Berry in Harrison County, north of Cynthiana. The three forks of Raven Creek drain

the northwestern portion of the county from the Scott County line into the river. Long Branch is an affluent of the north fork of Raven Creek, running along the road from Renaker to Berry. The head of Long Branch is not far from the confluence of the middle and south forks of Raven Creek, just across the dividing ridge. The south fork runs through Renaker and Rutland before picking up the middle fork and joining the north fork of Raven Creek, upstream from the mouth of Long Branch. Crooked Creek is north of the north fork, rising in Grant County, near Corinth on the Grant-Harrison county line, and becoming the boundary between Harrison and Pendleton counties before it enters the south fork of the Licking River.^c

Andrew Johnston who married Jane Faulconer was a son of Peter Johnston, by his first wife, of Culpeper County, Virginia. Andrew was born on 25 January 1750, probably in Culpeper County, and died on 25 January 1826 in Scott County, Kentucky. Jane Faulconer was born on 15 April 1750 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and died on 17 September 1823 in Scott County, Kentucky. They were married about 1770, undoubtedly in Virginia.^{ci}

Sarah Johnston, daughter of Andrew Johnston and Jane Faulconer, who was born on 06 November 1775 in what is now Scott County, Kentucky, has been said to have been the second white child born in Kentucky. She married John Calvert and died on 04 November 1826, probably in Scott County. John Calvert and Sarah Johnston had a son Lewis Calvert, who was born in Scott County on 24 April 1804, married Martha Washington Herndon on 11 December 1828 and moved to Platte County, Missouri, where he died on 12 June 1882. Martha Washington Herndon, who must have been related to the husband of Sarah Jane Herndon, the granddaughter of Martha Faulconer Stephens, was born on 11 December 1812 in Scott County, Kentucky, and died on 23 July 1886 in Platte County, Missouri.^{cii}

Peter Johnston (Johnson), who was born in Scotland, married (2) Margaret Games and died in Culpeper County between December 1755 and 21 October 1756 when his will was probated. It named his wife Margaret and children, Elizabeth, Peter, Andrew, William, Catherine, Nancy, Sarah and Priscilla. Elizabeth married Taliaferro Craig, Jr.; Nancy married John Threlkeld; and Sarah was the second wife of John Hawkins of Jessamine County, Kentucky.^{ciii} William Johnston who was the executor of the Orange County, Virginia, will of William Faulconer in 1778,^{civ} probably was the son of Peter Johnston.

Andrew Johnston was identified as a settler of John Craig's Station, which was settled in January or February 1783. Those who were with Craig were Old Mr. Lay, John Patty, Tom Bell, John Vaughn, Col. Young, Old Mr. Collins, Andrew Johnson, Dan'l Wilcox, John Arnold and his wife.^{cv} One Andrew Johnston (Johnson) was listed as killed on Petition No. 9 from Boone's fort to the Virginia Assembly on 16 October 1779, which listed those who had been wounded or killed in defense of Boonesborough or in hunting.^{cvi} This does not pertain to the husband of Jane Faulconer, since he lived until 1826, unless it should have been denoted as wounded instead of killed.

There were two other Kentucky pioneers named Andrew Johnston (Johnson), both born about 1750, and references to them were combined by Lyman C. Draper, in his collection of data,^{cvi} under Andrew Johnson of Boonesborough who was captured on Daniel Boone's ill-fated salt-making expedition. Andrew Johnson of Boonesborough, whose full name was Andrew Hezekiah Johnson, was captured and escaped in 1778. His wife's name was Martha and he was diminutive, his boyish size being an important factor in his status as a captive of the Indians.^{cvi} On the other hand, Andrew Johnston, son of Peter, who was described by his descendants as being 5'8" or 5'10" and weighing about 200 pounds in his later years, did not come to Kentucky until 1779, with his wife Jane Faulconer Johnston and her family.^{cix}

There are documents in the Draper Collection that pertain to Andrew Johnston and Andrew Johnson in which is spelling is Johnson throughout. The source of the first one is unknown:^{cx}

While Black Fish was absent an event occurred that gave him some concern. It was the escape of Andrew Johnson, one of the captive salt-makers. From his first captivity, Johnson had impressed the Indians with the belief that he was little better than a fool. He would feign to be afraid to leave camp alone, and when set to practise at shooting, he would evince great shyness of the gun, and ludicrously dodge at the flash and report, making awkward shots, widely missing the mark even when a large tree nearby.

Though Indians usually exercise great compassion toward a fool, they could not well help amusing themselves with Johnson; he being small in size, they gave him the name of Pequo-la, or Little Duck. He was really an admirable woodsman, and seized an early occasion to take French leave, which he affected without the least difficulty, as he was thought by the Indians to possess too little intellect to know enough to attempt an escape, or if attempted to succeed in it, and hence was not watched as were the other prisoners.

He soon reappeared in Kentucky, the first man who escaped from Indian captivity, and gave information of the distance and locality of the towns of the Shawanoes, and some of the neighboring tribes. As all the stations had been almost entirely stripped of their horses by the stealthy Indians, and the weary hunters had to pack in the fruits of the chase upon their backs, a retaliatory expedition (expedition?) was set on foot, with Johnson to act both as commander and pilot. In the month of May, William Whitley and Nehemiah Pore went from Logan's Fort to Harrodsburg, where they were joined by Johnson, John Haggin, Samuel Pickings, and John Sovereins, and started on their enterprise. Ten days before, the Indians had captured one Lee, while fishing in Salt River near the Big Bone Lick. Johnson's party heard the report of guns, and waylaid the path until dark, but no enemy appeared.

They afterwards learned from Lee when he returned from captivity, that it was the Indian party who had taken him that shot the guns and killed a buffalo, and were detained in jerking the meat.

Supposing they had gone by some other route, our adventurers pushed on to the Ohio, which they crossed on rafts hastily constructed for the purpose, and about fourteen miles beyond the river, they discovered some Indian sign. Proceeding on, they came to a camp, about three o'clock in the afternoon, which the Indians had just left; and carefully pursuing, they came within hearing of them about an hour before sun down. Johnson and his five brave and persevering comrades now secreted themselves, and that evening advanced cautiously and viewed the enemy's camp, and found their number too strong to attack openly. It was then determined to postpone the attack till just before day, and take them by surprise. But in the course of the night, the Indian dogs set up a furious baying at them, when an old Indian arose and set them on. This forced the whites to fire, killing two of the Indians and a dog, besides wounding two warriors. The Indians were twenty-five in number, but presuming from their boldness that their assailants were numerous, they fled, when the victorious Kentuckians secured seven good horses, and returned safely home after an absence of fourteen days. When Boone got back to Kentucky, he reported the name of the old chief who encouraged on the dogs, as Long King, and also gave the number and loss of the Indians in this affair.

This routed Indian party under Long King appear to have been Shawanoes. As soon as Black Fish heard of the disaster, he asked Boone who he thought it could possibly be that had done this bold act, as he and the Indians generally thought none of the Kentuckians knew the locality of the Shawanoe towns, or geography of the Indian country. Boone replied, more to vex the old chief than really thinking it was so, that it was Pe-cu-la. "No," answered Black Fish, "it could not have been him, for he was a fool, and could never have reached Kentucky." "He was no fool," said Boone, "but a man of good sense, and a fine woodsman." "Then why," enquired Black Fish, "did you not tell me so before?" "Because," responded Boone, "you never asked me; and you were contented to use him for a laughing-stock.' This little expedition, unimportant as it was, gave the Indians much real concern, that the Kentuckians had learned the way to their towns.

Colonel William Whitley gave this account of the foray into Ohio:^{cxii}

From the time of our horses being taken I had to carry all my meat upon my back from the woods to the station.

In the spring of 1778, a certain Andw. Johnson that was taken by Shawanoes with Boone, and had ran off from them and came in the first man that gave us information of the distances of their towns. As I was tired of the calling, to wit, packing and the law of retaliation was sweet and agreeable, took it in mind to go

to their towns for horses. (I think about May or June 1778).

I started in company with Nehemiah Pore. We went on to Harrodsburg and was joined by Jno. Haggin, Jno. Soverins, Saml. Pickings and Andw. Johnson.

10 days before we started the Indians had taken one Lee fishing on Salt River, near Big Bone Lick. We came up with the Indians and heard them shoot. We waylaid the Road until dark in order to fire on them. They did not come on. We then concluded they had gone some other Road. But as Lee has since informed me, the Indians had killed a Buffalo which detained them. We then crossed the Ohio upon rafts. About 14 miles from the Ohio we fell upon the sign of some Indians. About 3 o'clock we came to their camp they had just left; we dogged them on about one hour by sun. We came in hearing of them. We went down that night and viewed their camp and found their number too great to attack them upon equal footing.

I concluded to lay by until just before day and take them by surprise but in the course of the night we were challenged by their Dogs. One fellow called the Long King got up and set them on which forced us to fire. We killed two and wounded two and killed a dog.

There was 25 Indians. We got seven horses and them of a good quality. Then we returned home after a journey of 14 days.

The name of the Long King and the number of Indians we got from Boone who was then a prisoner with them.

Josiah Collins also spoke about Andrew Johnson, the salt-maker, in his interview with the Reverend John Shane near Mount Pleasant, Kentucky:^{cxii}

Andrew Johnson, a very small man, was taken prisoner at the Lower Blue Licks, with Col. Boone in Feb. 1778 & escaped about the 1st of June following, from Chillicothe, and came into Harrodsburg. Previous to his escape the Indians would set up a mark and try him if he could shoot. In order to deceive them he would miss their tree. They concluded from his size that he hadn't his full growth; therefore hadn't learned to shoot. They would call him by his Indian name; Pequolly! which way Kentuck? He would point a different course. They would look at each other and laugh, thinking him a mere infant. His adopted father came to Ky. to steal horses, and in his father's absence, he and his Indian brother had a fight. He proving too strong, put the family all in fear of him. When his father returned, the first that was told him was that Pequolly had fought his brother. His father gave him a great reprimand for his bad behavior for fighting his brother in his absence and threatened to sell him for his bad behavior. That night was to be a great war dance, the warriors having returned home. His father to punish him, told him to go to bed with the children - he shouldn't go to the

dance. Pequolly went to his bed as ordered, but some time after, rose up and went out to the dance. His father asked him what business he had there. He replied that he wanted to dance. His father told him to take a dance, go home, and not come back. He did so. Took his father's gun, thk (?) knife, powder and lead, blanket coat, etc. and escaped, rafted the Ohio and came safe into Harrodsburg. Staid there about 2 weeks, took 4 men with him, went back on an expedition to Chillicothe, and about 10 miles on this side, the heard bells open late in the evening near them. They secreted themselves till some time in the night, caught the Indians horses and tied them, then crept up near the Indian camp, fired on them and killed 2. Capt. Blackfish being one of the Indian party cried out; "Huy! Huy! Shawanese, we are Shawanese," but as Pequolly's Co. kept up the fire, Blackfish and his men made their escape, went into Chillicothe and tells the circumstances and he suspected it was some other tribe of Indians that had come on them in war, raised what Indian men he could and returned back to the camp, found 2 Indians dead and the horses gone - returned home and told Boone that he could not tell who had done it. About this time an Indian got wounded at Boonesboro and the Indians packed him along until they got him across the Ohio River to get a horse to take him home on; and in their absence, Pequolly passed by and he saw Pequolly and knew him. When the Indians returned to take him home, he told them he had seen Pequolly and some more of the long-knife with horses pass by. They returned and told Boone that Pequolly was a little man but a great rogue.

Further, after Pequolly had escaped from Chillicothe, they hunted 3 days for his track, without success, & grieved therefore very much, saying, "Pequolly, poor little fool, couldn't shoot, and didn't know the way to Kentuck, and he would die in the woods." His father also very much regretted he had given him the reprimand, for he knew that was what had started him. Indians say; "Boone! Think Pequolly find the way to Ky?" Boon, "I don't know."

Pequolly means Little Shut His Eyes.

When Draper interviewed Andrew Johnston's grandson Andrew Calvert in August 1863, he apparently thought he was speaking with a descendant of Andrew Johnson, because he inquired about his Indian captivity, which was unfamiliar to Calvert:^{cxiii}

From Andrew Calvert - born March 1797 - eldest child of John & Sarah Calvert and a grandson of Andw. Johnson. Thinks Johnson was a native of Culpeper Co., Va.; married Jane Faulkner abt. 1770 - had children in following order - Lewis, born abt. 1771 - died about 90 years old; Sarah, abt. 1773 (and died in 1859 aged 86); Isephine (married Presley Calvert, brother of John); Catherine; John (died young); Elisabeth; Andrew born 1791; Melinda; & Benj.

... John Wilson, son of Capt. Henry Wilson of Flat Rock married

Mrs. Sarah Calvert related, that her father was in Bryan's Station during the siege, and family lived there - that her mother went out to milk the cows & a small negro boy went along and held the calf by the ears while the milking was being done. And while milking the Indians began to fire on the Fort, when Mrs. Johnson ran for the fort and casting a look behind while on the way discovered the faithful negro lad was still holding the calf fast by the ears - when she called him away. Mrs. Johnson was busy running bullets during the siege.

An Indian crept up and got ensconced in a cluster of vines running up one of the corners of a house or cabin - when several shots were fired at him and he tumbled out dead.

Nothing recollected about Andw. Johnson's captivity - nor particularly about his participating in the Blue Licks battle; thinks he used to relate about Aaron Reynolds helping Capt. Patterson on a horse and about Reynolds pulling off his wet buckskin breeches to facilitate his escape - Reynolds moved to Duck River (while my informant was a small boy) in Tennessee and his son Ben. Reynolds served in war 1812 - Aaron Reynolds was rather a small man - lived on Elkhorn, above Great Crossings, Scott Co., Ky.

Thinks Andw. Johnson died about 1820, and about 75 years of age; when young was light frame - perhaps 5 feet 8 or 10 inches - became heavy in advancing years, perhaps 200 lbs. weight. Was many years a Baptist - member of Stamping Ground Church - was not in habit of speaking of his services; had a vein of humor about him.

Near the Great Crossings settled Col. Robert Johnson, Judge Tryman (?), Andw. Johnson, John Gatewood (who probably died soon after 1843 or 44), Aaron Reynolds & W. S. Ficklin, all old Bryan's Station defenders.

Andw. Johnson, Jr. was born in 1791 (six years older than my informant) went out in 1812 - a private in Capt. Jacob Stucker's company, in Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment - he was sent out with a scouting party, he saw an Indian dart across his path - thereon jumped from his horse, ran and shot the Indian as he ran into some bushes - his guns and blanket were found, and traces of blood where his fellows had dragged him off. This was said to have been the first Indian killed in the war of 1812 - a vacancy occurring he was made an Ensign in Stucker's company - was in the battle of the Thames - then appointed a Lieutenant in the regular service and sent to Ky. to recruit - Moved to Missouri and died in Louisville Ky. abt. 1859.

near Stamping Ground Aug 29 '63

Draper also interviewed Obediah Calvert in August 1863:^{cxiv}

From John Calvert, son of John Calvert and grandson of Andw. Johnson - near Stamping Ground. Andw. Johnson died on his birthday aged seventy-six - abt. 1828 to 1830. He was from Culpeper Co., Va. He was at Bryan's Station. Can't tell of other services. He used to speak of salt boiling at Blue Licks & packing it in on horses.

His father, Peter Johnson, was a native of Scotland - served in the Rebellion of 1745 & then fled to America. His son John Johnson served in Revolution and got a pension - his Declaration may tell where he was born, which would indicate where Andw. Johnson was born. Major F. C. McCalla of Georgetown Ky can perhaps tell of the Johnson birthplace. John Johnson lived at McCalla's fathers.

Preston B. Calvert (born about 1806) of Delphi, Carroll Co., Inda. can probably tell much of his grandfather Andw. Johnson & near him is Mrs. Isophene Royster, widowed daughter of his eldest mother's (brother?) Lewis Johnson who had old family record which P. B. Calvert can get.

Mrs. Sarah Calvert (daughter of Andw. Johnson) was born Nov. 6, 1775 - died Nov. 4 1861. Thinks Lewis Johnson 2 years older.

Andrew Johnson had the palsy in hand many years - his wife died some half a dozen years before him. He died at Presley Calvert's, his son in law with a very brief illness was fond of jokes and pranks to the last about 5 feet 9-10 inches tall.

Obediah Calvert, son of John Calvert and grandson of Andw. Johnson, born in 1799, says his grandfather Johnson was in Bryans Station during the attack and there for the defense of the women and children while the troops went to Blue Licks - saw the first fugitive returning and said he knew then before a word was told him that the whites had been defeated. Aaron Reynolds when disrobing himself of his wet buckskin breeches came near being taken by the Indians who grabbed at him and tore off most of his hunting shirt.

Can tell of no other services of Andw. Johnson - he died abt. 1827 about 75 years old. Mrs. John Calvert died in 1861 aged 85 hence born 1776.

August 30th '63

In 1864 Draper exchanged correspondence with Preston Calvert of Delphi, Indiana:^{CXV}

Delphi, Ind. Jany 30 '64

Mr. Lyman C. Draper

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 6th of Nov and also of the 20th Jany were duly received and I regret that it has not been and is not yet in my power to give you the desired information. Mrs. Isephine Royster who is in possession of the old family record

of my Grandfather Andrew Johnson is at this time in the State of Missouri. A few days after receiving your first I called on her son Geo. Royster of this county. I requested him to write to his mother and ask her to send a copy which he did. Upon the receipt of you last I called on him. He had received no answer at that time but promised to renew the request immediately and let me have the result as early as possible. Be assured that my best efforts will be used to furnish you with the desired information at the earliest possible date.

Mrs. Royster resides at present with her son in law, George W. Goodlander, Louisiana, Missouri.

Respectfully yours

Preston Calvert

Delphi Indiana March 25 1864

Mr Lyman Draper

Dear Sir

Enclosed you will find all the family record of my grandfather that I have been able to obtain. Not enough perhaps to be of much service to you and your work. My impression is that he was born, raised and married in Culpeper County, Virginia. The date of his emigration to Kentucky I am not prepared to give you. On his first arrival in Ky. he stopped at a place or Fort called Bryan's Station in Fayette County. The length of his stay at the Fort I am not able to say. Settled permanently on Elkhorn Creek in Scott County where he spent the remainder of his days.

At the death of my Grandfather I was quite young and consequently have no knowledge of his pioneer life. I regret very much that such is the case. It would be a great pleasure to render you even a small amount of assistance had I the material to do so.

Truly your friend

Preston Calvert

(Enclosure)

Andrew Johnson born Jan 25 1750
 died Jan 25th 1826

Jane Johnson his wife born Apl 5th 1750
 died Sept 27th 1823

Memo For further account of Andrew Johnson Sr. who was one of Boone's party of captive salt boilers, see Whitley Mss - Mss Nathan Boon - Bryan, Lamme (&), Coles & Vol 2 Trip 1863

LCD

Departed this life, on 25th of January, Mr. Andrew Johnson of Scott County, aged

76 years. He was a patriot and Soldier of the Revolution, and aided in Achieving our Independence.

Western Citizen Paris, Ky. Feb. 4, 1826.

The statement that Peter Johnston came from Scotland after the rebellion in 1745 is erroneous. It probably represents a mistake in transcription and should read 1715, referring to the Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, after which many Johnstons fled Scotland. Sir John Johnston of Caskieben led his relatives and followers into the Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715 and, seeing the inevitability of defeat, advised his troops to flee to the highlands or to Ulster. The Battle of Sheriffmuir, near Perth, was the culmination of an unsuccessful attempt by the Highlanders of Scotland to place King James III and VIII back on the throne of England. Peter Johnston was in Spotsylvania County by 1730 when his daughter Elizabeth Johnston Craig was born. Traditionally she was born about 1730 in Orange County, Virginia, but Orange County was not formed from Spotsylvania County until 1734. There is evidence, but no proof, that Peter Johnston came to Virginia from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1727, when Jacobite adherents were being arrested, their property confiscated, and either imprisoned or executed. Peter Johnston evidently is of the family of Colonel William Johnston of Crimond. The Johnstons of Caskieben, Crimond and Cayesmill are a branch of the Johnstones of Annandale, which family or clan was founded by John de Johnstone in 1174.^{cxvi}

Many of the Johnston clan of Caskieben, Crimond and Cayesmill in Scotland emigrated to Virginia under the influence of Alderman Robert Johnson of London who was the Assistant Treasurer and a chief organizer of the Virginia Company from its inception in 1599 until his retirement in 1625 and death in 1626. Robert Johnson was of the Johnston of Crimond. For political and economic reasons, many Johnstons of Scotland anglicized the spelling of their name to Johnson. After arriving in America, many returned to the original usage. Peter Johnston's will used the spelling Johnston but in Kentucky and Virginia the name was more often spelled Johnson in public records and apparently became the accepted usage in Kentucky. Certainly many, if not all, of the Johnston (Johnson) families of Essex, Spotsylvania, Orange and Culpeper counties of Virginia were related. Culpeper was formed from Orange County in 1748. Orange was erected from Spotsylvania County in 1734. Spotsylvania was cut from Essex County in 1720. Although the political jurisdictions changed the geographic residences of many of the families in the area may have remained constant.

William Johnston who died in Spotsylvania County in 1728 does not appear to have been associated with the Faulconer, Craig or Hawkins families in public records, but he may have been related to Peter Johnston. William Johnston was married to Mary Goodloe, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Goodloe, by whom he had two sons, Stephen Johnston who was born in 1721 in Middlesex County, Virginia,^{cxvii} married Phoebe Samuel, daughter of Henry Samuel of Essex County, and had one son Philip B. Johnston who died in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1802; and Henry Johnston who married Agnes Carr Waller, daughter of John Waller and Agnes Carr. After the death of William Johnston in 1728, his widow Mary Goodloe Johnston married a man named

Daniell by whom she had several children. Mary Goodloe Johnston Daniell returned to Middlesex County with her second husband.^{cxviii}

The parents of Peter Johnston have not been determined. It is thought that Peter Johnston and Peggy Games were married about 1753, so she must have been his second wife and not the mother of his children who were named in his Culpeper County, Virginia, will, which was proved in court on 21 October 1756.^{cxix}

Margaret Johnson who witnessed the will of John Bramham, Sr. in Orange County, Virginia, on 21 July 1761, with William Games and Harbin Moore, probably was Margaret "Peggy" Games Johnston and she and the witness William Games must have been related. They proved the will in Orange County Court on 27 August 1761. The legatees of John Bramham, Sr. were wife Rachel Bramham, youngest sons, Daniel Bramham, Richard Bramham, Gaydon Bramham, Taverner Bramham and James Webb Bramham; and friend John Lowen. Rachel Bramham and her sons, Daniel and Gaydon, were appointed executors of the will and William Strother, John Morton and John Harvey served as security on her bond.^{cxx} The estate of John Bramham, Sr. was appraised at 410 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence by Benjamin Hawkins, Thomas Newman and Henry Bourn.^{cxxi}

John Hawkins who married Sarah "Sally" Johnston was a son of Philemon Hawkins and Sarah Smith and a nephew of Mary Hawkins Craig, the mother of Joyce Craig Faulconer. The will of John Hawkins, dated 30 October 1804 and proved 13 September 1806 in Scott County, Kentucky, designated his wife Sarah; sons Jameson, Philemon, Thomas, John and William Hawkins, and daughters Peggy Cave, Sally Smith, Nancy Cason, Fanny Thomas, Betsy Faulconer (Faulkner), Caty Hawkins and Lucinda Hawkins. Executors were wife Sally; sons, Philemon, Thomas, Jameson and John Hawkins, and Georgetown Payne and John Payne. The will of Sally Hawkins, widow of John Hawkins and daughter of Peter Johnston, was dated 17 June 1817 and proved on 03 October 1819 in Scott County. It mentions Jameson (Jamison), William and Thomas Hawkins, and Peggy Cave, Sally Smith, Nancy Cason, Fanny Thomas, Betsy Faulconer (Faulkner), Lucinda Davis and William Wilson. Witnesses were Alex Steele and Elizabeth Johnston (Johnson). A codicil, witnessed by Elijah Hawkins and ----- Hawkins, bequeathed to daughter Lucy Davis and children an equal part of the estate of John Hawkins, deceased, held by testator.^{cxvii} The husband of Peggy Hawkins Cave apparently was Henry Cave, the son of John Cave and Mildred Bell and nephew of Elizabeth Cave who married William Johnston (Johnson). Peggy Hawkins and Henry Cave were married in Woodford County in 1790.^{cxviii}

Philemon Hawkins, son of John Hawkins and Sally Johnston may have been P. Hawkins, the father of Lewis Hawkins and Sarah Hawkins Moore, wife of Harbin Moore of Bracken County, Kentucky, who were involved the land dispute with the Lincoln family in 1823, wherein Joseph Faulconer gave testimony.

John Threlkeld and Nancy Johnston had a daughter Margaret who married the

Reverend William Cave in 1784. William Cave, who was a son of William Cave and Mary Mallory, was a Baptist minister who came to Kentucky with the Travelling Church in 1781 and later organized the Bullittsburg Church in Boone County. His aunt Elizabeth Cave married William Johnson who may have been an uncle of Nancy Johnston Threlkeld. Elizabeth Cave Johnston (Johnson) and William Cave, Sr. were children of Benjamin Cave and Hannah Bledsoe. Elizabeth Craig, sister of Joyce Craig Faulconer, married the Reverend Richard Cave, brother of Elizabeth Cave Johnston (Johnson) and of William Cave, Sr. William Johnston (Johnson) and Elizabeth Cave were the parents of Colonel William Cave Johnson (1760-1850), who came out to Kentucky in 1779 and met the Faulconers on the way. Cave Johnson, as he was known, married (1) Elizabeth "Betsy" Craig, daughter of John Craig and Sally Page and niece of Joyce Craig Faulconer, about 1783, (2) Sarah T. Keene about 1834 and Mrs. Margaret C. Keene about 1836.^{cxxiv} Colonel Cave Johnson and Betsy Craig moved to Boone County, Kentucky, where they are buried in the Sand Run Baptist Church Cemetery:^{cxxv}

Col. Cave Johnson, son of Wm. & Elizabeth Johnson of Va., d. North bend, Ky.,
Jan. 19, 1850, 89 yrs, 2 mos, 4 da.

Betsey, consort of Cave Johnson, d. Mar. 11, 1833, aged 67 yrs.

Cave Johnson, Jr., d. Mar. 15, 1832, in his 37th year.

Juliann, consort of Edward S. Bush, dau. of Cave and Betsy Johnson, d. May 1,
1835, 33 yr.

Sarah T., consort of Cave Johnson, d. Sept. 30, 1835, aged 36 yr.

Margaret C. Johnson, consort of Col. Cave Johnson, d. May 9, 1840, aged 52
yr., 2 mo., 21 da.

William Johnson (1714-1766) and Elizabeth Cave (d. 1785) also were the parents of Colonel Robert Johnson (1745-1815) who married Jemima Suggett (1753-1814): Anne (Nancy) Johnson (1747-1810) who married William Rogers; Hannah Johnson (1749-1813) who married (1) Thomas Montague and (2) Robert Bradley; Benjamin Johnson (1751-1801) who married Betsy Barbour; Mildred Johnson (1753-1785) who married John Sebree; Elizabeth Johnson (1757-1832) who married the Reverend George Eve; Sally Johnson (1762-1785) who married Laban Shipp; and Valentine Johnson (1765-1848) who married (1) Nancy Bennett, (2) Elizabeth Cave and (3) Mrs. Ann Brown. Robert and Jemima Suggett Johnson, who were at Bryan Station during the siege, were the parents of Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson (1780-1850), who was born at Bryan Station. Colonel Richard Johnson commanded a regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in the Battle of the Thames in Canada during the War of 1812, became a U.S. Senator from Kentucky in 1819-1829 and was Vice President of the United States in 1837-1841.^{cxxvi} With a reported, but unsubstantiated, birth date of 1714, it seems unlikely that William Johnson was the son of Peter Johnston. However, since two of William's five surviving children were born in 1745 and 1760, the child birth parameters suggest a later birth date of about 1725 which would fit him within the chronology of Peter's children. This relationship also is suggested by interweaving social and geographic connections.

Taliaferro Craig, Jr. and Elizabeth Johnston, who moved from Woodford County to Great Crossings in Scott County, were the parents of Johnston (Johnson) Craig; William Craig; Taliaferro Craig III who married Patsy Wright; Elijah Craig; Nathaniel Craig; John Craig who married Alice Todd in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1792; Polly Craig Gholson and Nancy Craig Bell.^{cxvii}

WILLIAM FAULCONER

Born c1748 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 1778 Orange County, Virginia

Married Priscilla Johnston c1770 Virginia

Born

Died after 1778

Children (order of birth unknown):

Lucy Faulconer

b.

d.

m.

Nicholas Faulconer

b.

d.

m.

John Faulconer

b.

d.

m.

Johnston Faulconer

b.

d.

m.

ANDREW JOHNSTON

Born 25 Jan 1750 Culpeper County, Virginia

Died 25 Jan 1826 Scott County, Kentucky

Married Jane Faulconer c1770

Born 05 Apr 1750 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 27 Sep 1823 Scott County, Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

Lewis Johnston

b. c1771

d. c1861

m.

Sarah Johnston

b. 06 Nov 1775

d. 04 Nov 1861

m. John Calvert

Isephine Johnston

b.

d.

m. Presley (Preston) Calvert 18 Nov 1798 Woodford County, Kentucky

Catherine Johnston

b.

d.

m.

John Johnston

b.

d. young

m.

Elizabeth Johnston

b.

d.

m.

Andrew Johnston Jr

b. c1791

d. 1859 Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

m.

Malinda Johnston

b.

d.

m.

Benjamin Johnston

b.

d.

m.

PETER JOHNSTON

Born Scotland
Died c1756 Culpeper County, Virginia

Married (1) -----

Born

Died

Children (1) (order of birth unknown):

Elizabeth Johnston

b. c1730 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

d. 26 Aug 1808 Scott County, Kentucky

m. Taliaferro Craig Jr

Peter Johnston Jr

b.

d.

m.

John Johnston

b.

d.

m.

Catherine Johnston

b.

d. after 23 Jun 1768

m. Findley Morrison before 31 Dec 1755

William Johnston

b. c1725?

d. (1766 Orange County, Virginia?)

m. (Elizabeth Cave c1745?)

Anne (Nancy) Johnston

b. 1745

d. Scott County, Kentucky

m. John Threlkeld 1765

Andrew Johnston

b. 25 Jan 1750 Culpeper County, Virginia

d. 25 Jan 1826 Scott County, Kentucky

m. Jane Faulconer c1770 Virginia

Priscilla Johnston

b.

d. after 15 Nov 1777

m. William Faulconer c1770 Virginia

Sarah "Sally" Johnston

b.

d. 1819 Scott County, Kentucky

m. John Hawkins 13 Apr 1771 Virginia

Married (2) Margaret "Peggy" Games c1753

Born

Died before 1770 Culpeper County, Virginia

Children (2):

apparently none

TALIAFERRO CRAIG JR

Born

Died

Married Elizabeth Johnston

Born c1730 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 26 Aug 1808 Scott County, Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

Johnston (Johnson) Craig

b.

d.

m.

William Craig

b.

d.

m.

Taliaferro Craig III

b.

d.

m. Patsy Wright

Elijah Craig

b.

d.

m.

Nathaniel Craig

b.

d.

m.

John Craig

b.

d.

m. Alice Todd 1792 Botetourt County, Virginia

Polly Craig

b.

d.

m. ----- Gholson

Nancy Craig
b.
d.
m. ----- Bell

FINDLEY MORRISON

Born

Died 1768 Orange County, Virginia

Married Catherine Johnston

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Margaret Morrison

b.

d.

m. John Faulconer Jr

Hugh Morrison

b.

d.

m.

William Morrison

b.

d.

m.

John Morrison

b.

d.

m.

Sarah Morrison

b.

d.

m.

Lucy Morrison

b.

d.

m.

JOHN HAWKINS

Born

Died 1806 Scott County, Kentucky

Married Sarah "Sally" Johnston

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Jameson Hawkins

b.

d.

m.

Philemon Hawkins

b.

d.

m.

Thomas Hawkins

b.

d.

m.

John Hawkins

b.

d.

m.

William Hawkins

b.

d.

m.

Peggy Hawkins

b.

d.

m. Henry Cave

1790 Woodford County, Kentucky

Sally Hawkins

b.

d.

m. ----- Smith

Nancy Hawkins

b.

d.

m. ----- Cason

Fanny Hawkins

b.

d.

m. ----- Thomas

Elizabeth "Betsy" Hawkins

b.

d.

m. William Faulconer

Caty Hawkins

b.

d.

m.

Lucinda Hawkins

b.

d.

m. ----- Davis

ANDREW HAMPTON

Born probably c1730 Spotsylvania County, Virginia
Died probably c1808 Harrison County, Kentucky
Married Mary "Polly" Faulconer c1774 Virginia
Born c1753 Spotsylvania County, Virginia
Died before 1815 Harrison County, Kentucky

Children:

Joyce Hampton
b. c1775 Virginia
d. 1834 Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky
m. Leonard Garnett

Stephen Hampton
b. c1776 Virginia
d. probably c1810
m. (1) Polly Dunn 1799
(2) Elizabeth Ficklin 1802

Joel Hampton
b. 1777 Virginia
d. 1847 Campbell County, Kentucky
m. Elizabeth Nelson

Jesse Hampton
b. c1778 Virginia
d.
m.

George Hampton
b. c1784 Kentucky
d.
m.

Lewis Hampton
b. c1788 Kentucky
d.
m. Phoebe Caplinger

Thomas Hampton
b. 1796 Kentucky
d.
m. Lucy Matthews 1818

Sarah "Sally" Faulconer, daughter of Joseph Faulconer and Frances Nelson, married a Jesse Hampton on 12 February 1816 but this may be too late to apply to the son of

Andrew Hampton unless it was a second marriage for him. Sally Faulconer Hampton married (2) John Keller.

Elizabeth Nelson who married Joel Hampton probably was related to Frances Nelson Faulconer.

JOHN FAULCONER JR

Born c1754 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 1826 Orange County, Virginia

Married Margaret Morrison 16 Jan 1775 Orange County, Virginia

Born

Died before 03 Jan 1928

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Faulconer

b.

d. c1841 Orange County, Virginia

m. Betty Chisholm 23 Jan 1797

Catherine "Caty" Faulconer

b.

d.

m. John Wright Jr 04 Aug 1801

Sarah Faulconer

b.

d.

m. Jesse M Grant 21 Sep 1804

Spencer Faulconer

b. c1780 Orange County, Virginia

d.

m. (1) Elizabeth Hawkins 08 Jan 1805 Amherst County, Virginia

(2) Sarah Spencer 03 Nov 1837 Nelson County, Virginia

Thomas Morrison Faulconer

b.

d.

m. Elizabeth Jones 16 Oct 1811 Orange County, Virginia

John M(orrison?) Faulconer

b. 1785 Orange County, Virginia

d.

m. Elizabeth Bainbridge 15 Nov 1814 Fayette County, Kentucky

Hugh Morrison Faulconer

b.

d.

m. Elizabeth Faulconer 22 Mar 1816

Elizabeth Faulconer

b.

d.

m. Larkin Scott 02 Aug 1817

Anne (Nancy) Faulconer

b.

d.

m. Benjamin Jacobs 13 Jan 1818

Lucy M Faulconer

b.

d. before 1826

m. Robert Wright 21 Dec 1821

Margaret Faulconer

b.

d.

m. John H Rhoads 26 Aug 1819

Nicholas Faulconer

b.

d.

m.

JOSEPH FAULCONER

Born 05 Nov 1757 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 26 Jun 1833 Fayette County, Kentucky

Married Frances Nelson 13 Sep 1776 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Faulconer

b. c1780

d. 1844 Harrison County, Kentucky

m. Elizabeth "Betsy" Hawkins

Elijah Faulconer

b.

d. (between 03 Mar and 07 Nov 1808?)

m. Elizabeth Kerly 03 Mar 1808 Madison County, Kentucky

Elizabeth Faulconer

b. c1785 Fayette County, Virginia

d. 05 Aug 1860 Harrison County, Kentucky

m. Lewis Conner 05 Dec 1811

Nelson Faulconer

b. 20 Oct 1785 Fayette County, Virginia

d. Feb 1857 Platte County, Missouri

m. (1) Elizabeth Kerly Faulconer 07 Nov 1808

(2) Jane Kay 09 Nov 1831 Fayette County, Kentucky

Susannah Faulconer

b. 19 Nov 1787

d.

m. Tilghman Offutt 08 Sep 1806 Fayette County, Virginia

Joyce Faulconer

b.

d. c1864 Palmyra,, Marion County, Missouri

m. (1) Ambrose Nelson 21 Nov 1812 Fayette County, Kentucky

(2) Isaac Pittman Clouds 18 May 1826

(3) Cyrus Rennick 01 Jul 1839

Ann Faulconer

b.

d.

m. (1) Augustine Bailey 03 Sep 1812 Fayette County, Kentucky

(2) Taylor Barton

Frances Faulconer
b. 20 Dec 1791
d. 28 Apr 1845 Boone County, Kentucky
m. John Stephens 05 Apr 1809 Fayette County, Kentucky

Sarah "Sally" Faulconer
b.
d.
m. (1) Jesse Hampton 12 Feb 1816
 (2) John Keller

Joseph Faulconer Jr
b. 20 May 1801
d. 25 Feb 1880
m. Juliann Nichols 04 Oct 1827

Catherine Faulconer
b.
d.
m. John Haydon

Harriett Faulconer
b.
d.
m. (1) John B Higbee
 (2) James Christman

Lewis Faulconer
b.
d.
m.

HENRY WILSON

Born 01 Mar 1754 Fairfax County, Virginia

Died 12 Sep 1782 Bourbon County, Kentucky

Married Frances Faulconer 12 Sep 1782 Fayette County, Virginia

Born 1763 Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died 1829 Bourbon County, Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

John C Wilson

b.

d.

m.

William Wilson

b.

d.

m.

Burr Wilson

b.

d.

m.

Lewis Wilson

b.

d.

m.

Henry F Wilson

b.

d.

m. Henrietta Parker

Joseph Wilson

b. 1800 Flat Rock, Bourbon County, Kentucky

d.

m. Nancy McCoy c1827

Barton S Wilson

b.

d.

m. Mary Brown

Betsey Wilson

b.

d.

m.

Frances "Frankie" Wilson

b. 03 Feb 1803 Bourbon County, Kentucky

d. 11 May 1882 Pilot Grove, Missouri

m. Richard Harris 1816

Annie Wilson

b.

d.

m.

(daughter) Wilson

b.

d.

m. ----- Owens

(daughter) Wilson

b.

d.

m.

JOHN STEPHENS

Born 30 Jan 1763 Orange County, Virginia

Died 30 Mar 1842 (1841?)

Married Martha Faulconer

Born

Died probably before 1832

Children (order of birth unknown):

Benjamin C Stephens

b.

d.

m. Sally Ware 14 Sep 1816 Franklin County, Kentucky

Lewis Stephens

b.

d.

m. (Mrs. Frances Lewis 26 Jun 1819 Franklin County, Kentucky?)

Ann Stephens

b.

d.

m. Thomas Shockley 16 Dec 1817 Franklin County, Kentucky

John Stephens Jr

b.

d.

m.

Daniel H Stephens

b.

d.

m. Nancy -----

Jane Stephens

b.

d.

m. Richard M Stout 17 Oct 1821 Franklin County, Kentucky

Sally W Stephens

b.

d.

m.

Leroy D Stephens

b.

d.

m.

Verinette Lafayette Stephens

b.

d.

m. John Lewis 15 Jan 1824 Franklin County, Kentucky

Artemesia D Stephens

b.

d.

m. General John Wallace Sr 29 Dec 1841 Franklin County, Kentucky

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