

Snapshot Before The War
1860 Census of Bath County, Virginia
With Maiden Names and Parents Added
&
Bath County Marriages 1853-1860

compiled by
Holly Wanless Cochran

Hollyhock Press

Disclaimer: Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this transcription and associated information, the author assumes no liability for errors. There is no guarantee that the information contained in this book is correct or true. The census available on microfilm had several obvious errors, probably introduced by the original copyist, and may have many other errors that are not so obvious. Supplementary sources, such as marriage registers, may also contain errors or may be difficult to read. Researchers are strongly encouraged to study the original sources and to supplement their conclusions with additional research.

Cover photo of Bath county native Samuel Fontaine Ginger (1841-1918) in his Confederate uniform circa 1861-1862, graciously provided by his great-great-granddaughter Rhonda Guilliams.

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Introduction

This book started as a simple transcription of the 1860 Bath county census. After I had finished transcribing, I thought “Wouldn’t it be nice if I could provide the maiden names of all the married women in this census?”. I foolishly thought this would be a simple task. After recording all the marriages found in the Bath County Marriages book (see bibliography) and adding up the results, I discovered that only about 25% of the married women in this census had marriages recorded in Bath county before 1853. That’s when the project started to snowball!

Almost a year later, I had searched the marriage records of many Virginia counties, birth, death, probate, and land records for Bath and several neighboring counties, biographies, and unpublished papers. I identified the maiden names of 87% of the married women, widows, and deceased wives of widowed men in this census. As a side effect, I obtained the names of many of their parents and included those here, along with all the marriages recorded in Bath county from 1853 through 1860. Finally, I decided that although there was probably more information to be found if I kept looking, I needed to publish this book so people could use it.

Some caveats:

- I didn’t search **everywhere**. Just because I wasn’t able to find a woman’s maiden name or didn’t come across a set of parents doesn’t mean the information doesn’t exist somewhere. Keep looking and let me know what you find! I’ll publish a supplement if I get new information.
- Some assumptions were made. For example, if a couple married in Bath county and a couple with the same names and logical ages appear in this census, I assume they are the same couple.
- In a few cases, I found a marriage record that seemed likely, but I was unable to verify from another source that it was the right couple. In these cases, I included the record as “possible” or “likely”. The intent is to provide researchers with a possible direction to pursue. Anything labeled “possible” or “likely” should be verified with additional sources.
- In a few cases, the only marriage information I found was the undocumented work of other researchers in a published book. Such work should always be verified with primary sources before being added to your family tree. If the book gave the source of information, such as a family bible, I included the source here.

The Census

The microfilmed census I transcribed was a handwritten copy of the original, and perhaps even a copy of a copy, thus compounding the errors. That it was a copy was obvious because the errors made by the copyist were primarily visual errors caused by incorrectly reading the original census, rather than the type of errors caused by the censustaker incorrectly hearing a spoken name. For example, the name Sitlington is rendered as Lillington and Liptrap is written as Siptrass. These names do not sound alike, but they look very much alike in old-style handwriting. There are also a few errors that were probably caused by the censustaker incorrectly hearing the spoken name. For example, Hazel written as Asa or Margaret written as Martha. This book preserves all original spellings of names and other words.

An extraordinary number of people used different first names in the 1860 census compared to what they had been called in the 1850 census. For example, Daniel Burns in 1850 was listed as Andrew Burns in 1860. James Criser is listed here as David Criser and Andrew J.P. Dill is listed as John. Some of this can be explained by the use of middle names as first names. A son named after his father might use his middle name while his father was alive, to distinguish him from his father, then switch to using his first name (his father's name) once the father had died. Or perhaps the parents called the child by his first name, but when he became an adult, he decided he didn't like his first name and started using his middle name.

Some "name changes" can be explained by the use of nicknames: Polly for Mary, Nancy for Agnes, Peggy for Margaret, Patsy for Martha. Other cases were simply unfathomable to me. For example, James Oliver's second wife was named Sidney A. Keyser, yet she is listed here as Virginia. Addison H. Burns is listed as Alfred H. and Keziah E. Brinkley is listed as Kate E., which may be copyist's errors. In the oddest example, James (listed here as David) Criser's wife is listed as Mary. His first wife was indeed Mary Brinkley, but she apparently died between 1850 and 1852. In 1852, James married Leanna Bull, and she appears with him in the 1870 Bath census. The marriage records of their children clearly specify that the children born before 1850 belong to James & Mary and those born after 1852 belong to James & Leanna. Yet James's wife is listed in 1860 as Mary. Further, her age is 50, which is about the age Mary Criser would have been, but Leanna would have been only 34-36 at this time. This entry remains a mystery to me.

Several households were listed twice, often with one entry containing more people than the other, or with variations in names and ages. I assume the

censustaker, J.C. Michie, visited the same house twice on different days, talking to different people, sometimes perhaps talking to a child or a neighbor and obtaining incomplete or incorrect information on at least one day.

The “census day” was 1 June 1860. Regardless of when a household was enumerated, the censustaker was supposed to record who lived in the household **on the census day**. In reality, the record often reflects who lived in the household on the enumeration day, as evidenced by marriages that occurred between June 1 and a later enumeration date. Bath county was enumerated between June 1 and July 16, 1860.

Conventions & Abbreviations

The following conventions were used in this book:

- Within a census entry, my comments are [*in italics and square brackets*]. This may include name & gender corrections, maiden names, parents, etc. Any information portrayed this way is **not** part of the original census.
- Maiden names & parents are shown as follows (in this example, Elizabeth Hively’s maiden name was Rodefer and her parents were David & Margaret Rodefer):

George Hively Sr. 54 m farmer, R=1,000, P=150

Elizabeth [*Rodefer*] 54 f [*d/o David & Margaret*]⁴⁵

Footnote 45 at the bottom of the page would contain documentation of the source of Elizabeth’s maiden name and parents.

- The surnames of parents are omitted to save space. Readers may assume that parents share the surnames of their children, unless otherwise noted.
- Everybody was born in Virginia unless another state or country is noted (this censustaker didn’t list counties of birth, just states or countries).
- Everybody was white unless noted here as black or mulatto
- The ages of infants under the age of 1 year are represented as they were in the original census; for example, 2/12 means 2 months.
- The numbers in the left margin at the beginning of a census entry are the dwelling and family numbers from the census, in the format
dwelling-family
For example, 404-394.
- The original census page numbers are in italics in the right-hand margin of the column in the format x/y, where x is the page number within the county and y is the page number on the National Archives census roll. For example, Bath county was not the first county on the National Archives census roll, so page 1 of the Bath census was on page 229 of the census roll and is thus represented here as *p.1/229*. Most published census indices refer to the page number within the county (the first number in my

representation). The second number is useful for estimating how far along the microfilm roll the record is located.

- **PO**= the name of the post office where the following houses receive mail
- **R**= in a census entry indicates the value of real estate owned
- **P**= in a census entry indicates the value of personal property owned
- **d/o** = daughter of
- **s/o** = son of
- **school** = attended school in this census year (1 June 1859 to 31 May 1860)
- **married this year** = married within the census year
- The following information in a census entry should be self-explanatory: **occupation** and the terms **illiterate, pauper, convict, insane, idiotic**
- *[sic]* = this is probably an error, but was clearly written in the census

The following abbreviations were used to conserve space in the footnotes (see bibliography for full citations):

- *location, year* = the county (or city) & year in which the marriage record can be found. For example: Botetourt, 1847. All locations are in Virginia (or were at the time of the marriage) unless otherwise stated.
- *Bicentennial* = The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia
- *Cleek* = Early Western Augusta Pioneers
- *Price* = Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County, WV
- *Vital Records* = Vital Records of Highland County
- *Will Bks 1/4* = Abstracts of the Wills and Inventories of Bath County, Virginia 1791-1842
- *Will Bks 5/6* = Abstracts of Bath County, Virginia Will Books 5 and 6 (1843-1875)
- *estate records* = evidence found in one or both of the will books above
- *VA Mrg Index* = Index of Marriages in Virginia, by Husbands, 1853-1869

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Part I: 1860 Bath Census

p.1/229; PO=Bath C.H.

1-1	George Mayse ¹	71	m	landlord, R=93,000, P=4,600
	Joseph	20	m	clerk
	George	15	m	school
	John B. McDannald ²	30	m	merchant, R=900, P=9,000
	William H.	42	m	
	Charles T.	10	m	school
	Joseph T. Johnon [<i>sic</i>]	26	m	lawyer
1-2	Charles R. McDannald	38	m	clerk of court, P=7,000
	Ellen C. [<i>Mayse</i>]	25	f	[<i>d/o Geo. & Sarah</i>] ³
	Allan C.	2	m	
	George E.	6/12	m	
	John D. Brooks	26	m	lawyer, P=800
	John C. Michie	29	m	lawyer
	James Clerke Jr.	28	m	laborer, P=100
	Riley Dickerson	30	m	mulatto, servant
	Harriet	33	f	mulatto, laundress

2 through 5 unoccupied

6-3	Ezekiel B. Wright	31	m	overseer, P=1,000
	Sally [<i>Turner</i>]	35	f	[<i>d/o Elisha & Polly</i>] ⁴
	George	9	m	
	Nannie	3	f	

¹ *Widower of Sarah B. Allen, married in Augusta, 1823.*

² *John B. (referred to in most records as John P.) & William H. McDannald are children of John & Harriet B. McDannald, per Will Books 5/6.*

³ *Bath, 1856; s/o John & H.B. McDannald.*

⁴ *Bath, 1855; s/o Ben & Elizabeth Wright. Sally is listed as Sarah. Ezekiel's age was proved in April 1851 by his father & he is listed as widowed in the 1855 marriage record, so apparently he was first married in 1851. Ezekiel's mother was probably actually Benjamin's first wife Anne, as Benjamin didn't marry Elizabeth until 1845 (see #252-217 for details).*

Snapshot Before The War

7-4	Achilles Garrison ⁵	68	m	jailor, R=200, P=50
	Samuel	29	m	master shoemaker, R=50, P=100
	John	29	m	shoemaker
	Elizabeth F.	36	f	
	Mary A.	22	f	
	William	19	m	shoemaker apprentice
8-5	Wm. W. Shields ⁶	55	m	R=2,500, P=3,000
	Susan [C. Pine]	37	f	[d/o Lazarus Pine] ⁷
	Runnel Cooper	30	m	black, laborer
	Jim Fortune	18	m	mulatto, servant
9-6	Sam'l Myers ⁸	52	m	master tanner, R=3,100, P=2,000, Bavaria
	Fanny	42	f	Bavaria
	Kitty	18	f	Bavaria
	Frederick	16	m	tanner, Bavaria
	Freida	11	f	Bavaria
	Ligo	7	m	Bavaria
	Bertha	5	f	Bavaria
	Delia	3	f	
	Abner Thompson ⁹	57	m	tanner
Henry	10	m		
10-7	Robert Johnson ¹⁰	53	m	bricklayer, R=6,000, P=19,000
	Nancy [M. Gay]	52	f	[d/o Samuel & Margaret] ¹¹
	Samuel Gay ¹²	84	m	

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⁵ *Widower of Sydney, per 1850 Augusta census. Married in Albemarle, 1819: Achillis Garrison & Sidney M. Harris, d/o Wiley Harris. In Augusta in 1856, Achilles Garrison reported the death of his father-in-law Wiley Harris (wife Elizabeth, s/o James & Elizabeth Harris).*

⁶ *William's first wife was Sarah McClintic (d. March 1850), d/o Alexander McClintic & Sarah Mann, per the unpublished papers of Junius Arbuckle provided by Marilyn Merritt.*

⁷ *Augusta, 1852. Father from 1867 Bath death record of Susan C. Shields, b. Clarke co.*

⁸ *Listed as Sigmund in daughter Delia's 1857 Bath birth record.*

⁹ *Widower of Sally Oliver, d/o William Oliver.*

¹⁰ *s/o William & Susan (1879 Bath death record).*

¹¹ *Bath, 1833; parents listed on her 1867 Bath death record.*

¹² *Widower of Margaret Mustoe, d/o Anthony, married in Bath, 1799.*

11-8	Mark Boon ¹³	36	m	merchant, R=1,200, P=7,000, England
	Annise [<i>Chaplin</i>]	36	f	England [<i>d/o John</i>] ¹⁴
	Sarah	8	f	school
	L. Virginia	3	f	
	John W.	1	m	
12-9	Daniel Boon	23	m	clerk, P=800
	Martha [<i>E. Hughart</i>]	21	f	[<i>d/o Ewin & Elizabeth</i>] ¹⁵
13-10	H.G. Rivercomb ¹⁶	34	m	merchant, R=400, P=1,500
	Martha J. [<i>Bratton</i>]	30	f	[<i>d/o Robert & Susan</i>] ¹⁷
	Mary V.	9	f	school
	George R.	8	m	school
	Susan R.	6	f	
	John A.	5	m	
	Margaret	3	f	
	William H.	6/12	m	
14-11	John D. Payne	46	m	master saddler, R=4,000, P=2,000
	Sarah [<i>Grose</i>]	42	f	[<i>d/o Jacob</i>] ¹⁸
	William H.	18	m	saddler
	James E.	16	m	tanner
	Mary W.	15	f	
	Robert T.	11	m	
	Margaret	8	f	
	George A.	6	m	
15-12	Elizabeth Lacy [<i>Ancell</i>] ¹⁹	67	f	R=275
	Phebe F. ²⁰	36	f	seamstress
	Louisa T.	27	f	seamstress

¹³ *s/o Geo. & Harriet Boon, per Will Bks 5/6.*

¹⁴ *Rockbridge, 1846.*

¹⁵ *Bath, 1858, s/o Geo. & Harriet Boon. Martha is listed as Mattie E.*

¹⁶ *Hiram Griffith; listed as Griffith in marriage record.*

¹⁷ *Bath, 1849. Mother's name on marriage record. Father's name from estate records.*

¹⁸ *Bath, 1839.*

¹⁹ *Widow of Allen R. Lacy, per 1850 census. Married in Orange, 1816.*

²⁰ *Listed as Felicia in the 1850 census and Philitia in her father's estate sale record. Louisa is called Lucy in her marriage record.*