

## Email from Barry Wood, September 1, 2003, followed by his WordPerfect Attachment

Origin of Joseph Langford and related things

I assume you [Allen Leigh, for inclusion in the web site] have my mother in law's book, which provides a very good basis from which to work on the earlier generations. She has Fielding connected with his father Walker Langford, of course, and Walker tied in with his father Joseph Langford in Kentucky. What threw my mother in law off the track was the family story that Joseph's son Joseph was born in North Carolina (suggesting that Joseph was living in Carolina at the time). This story could be precisely accurate, but there is no surviving first hand account by Joseph himself saying anything of the sort, or any contemporaneous document to my knowledge that places Joseph in NC. We're dealing with family memories put down on paper a century later.

I found some postings on [Genforum@genealogy.com](mailto:Genforum@genealogy.com) about the Lankfords in Virginia to add to what I had found in records of Caroline County and other places. I'd like to share these with you, if you want, for the website. Unfortunately, I can't supply you with the whole set at this instant.

When I was at the Family History Library last winter, I copied a lot of entries from printed abstracts of the Caroline County records, but the state of my filing is such that I can't put my fingers on them right now....

Anyway, these various shreds of evidence led to the tentative conclusion that Joseph was likely a brother of James, Stephen and Benjamin Langford / Lankford, and that all four had come from Caroline County to Pittsylvania County, Virginia. It's suggested that other Langfords who lived in the Pittsylvania County area at various times were additional brothers.

When the Virginia State Library put its land patents online, I looked in the database and was surprised to find that Joseph had a patent for a tract in Pittsylvania County. Other researchers had looked only at the county deed records and mistakenly thought (from those) that Joseph didn't own any land there. I'm not sure why the county deed books contain no record of the disposition of the property. Often people didn't record deeds because they wanted to save the fee imposed for recordation. Possibly one could figure out what happened by going to the locus in quo and figuring out who owns it now ... and working backward from that in the chain of title to ascertain who bought it from Joseph when he left for Kentucky.

An extreme example of this is a deed recorded in 1872 in Bucks County, Pa. that my 5th great grandfather William Hatcher had executed in 1726 or 1727. It recited the chain of ownership of the land back to William Penn -- in which chain were William's father Joseph Thatcher (that's not a typo; William DID

change his name to drop the initial letter of the name he was born with) and Joseph's father Richard Thatcher.

Getting back to the Lankfords, there's no doubt but that Joseph lived in Pittsylvania County (in addition to owning the land there) because he signed an oath of allegiance to the American cause there -- which list of signers is also available online. I copied it and pasted it into my attached potpourri of Pittsylvania County stuff.

(Cuidado -- many have WRONGLY assumed that this loyalty oath was to King George III and that Joseph was a Tory. NOT SO! Just the opposite. A person could join the DAR based on this oath, in my opinion.)

Anyway, the legal description of the property shows that it was ADJACENT to the North Carolina line. So I think the family story just got a little garbled. In reality, Walker was likely born "next to" North Carolina rather than "in" North Carolina. I have not found any record of Joseph owning any land in NC. Nevertheless, it's possible that he was hanging out with some other relative in NC when Walker was born, and later moved to the land he patented.

Note that the patent was normally issued AFTER a warrant was granted and the land surveyed. Often this process took a number of years, so you most usually find that the pioneer in question was living on the land or at least working to clear it for around three to five years before the patent issued. Sometimes I have found cases where the patent was issued decades after the original settlement.

With this email please find a WordPerfect attachment, which represents some items I was folding last winter into a catch-all of documents relating to the Langfords' sojourn in SW Virginia. This includes the list of signers o the loyalty oath mentioned above, and a worksheet sort of family group outline prepared by Martha Green. The one note of caution I would sound with respect to the worksheet is on the proposition that Joseph Langford was born about 1745.

In my view, he was born no later than 1731. In the book "Colonial Caroline," which is at BYU and many other libraries, you'll find on page 336 a note that in the order book for the fall term of court in 1752 it's recorded that Joseph Lankford was granted a certificate for capture of a runaway slave named Manager [Manger?] owned by Joseph Corbin of Essex County. The court didn't grant such certificates to seven year old boys, even if at that tender age they were so astute as to capture a runaway slave on their own. The asset represented by the certificate would have been granted to a legal guardian of an under age minor. Catching a runaway was challenging work for a young man in the prime of his physical strength. (There's no point here in digressing into how my Quaker ancestors would have disapproved of such activity.)

Also, on page 491 of Colonial Caroline, you'll find the entry noting that in 1764 Joseph was appointed guardian for Joseph, Nicholas and Richard Bridges, children of Morgan Bridges. The suggestion here would be that Morgan had died leaving three "orphan" children, whose nearest male relative may have been Joseph Lankford, possibly their mother's brother. (Note that Mr. Bridges & his wife gave two of the three boys names that appear in the Lankford family at that time.) Joseph may have been young when he was named guardian of these children, but it would be legally impossible for the court to vest that authority in a 19 year old. Joseph simply HAS to have been older than that (unless there was another, older Joseph Lankford who vanished upon assuming the role of guardian).

Numerous records of Caroline County were burned, I think in the Civil War, but the order books survived. These form the basis for the publication "Colonial Caroline." However, you often find somewhat more detail in the actual order book entries than in the book "Colonial Caroline." That's why I'm vexed that I can't locate the pages I copied from the published verbatim transcriptions of the order books.

Anyway, when they do show up, I'll let you know.

Do not assume that the Wilson and Walker entries I have highlighted on the attachment are related at all. There's a good chance that Joseph Langford's wife or mother was a Walker because of the use of that surname as the given name of Joseph's son who was your ancestor. But to my knowledge no one has found any proof of such a relationship, much less that the Walker family from whom Walker Langford derived his name were the same as those who were in Pittsylvania County at the time of Joseph Langford's sojourn there.

There's even less of a chance that the Wilsons of Pittsylvania County are tied in with your ancestor Henry Wilson, founder of Wilson's Station, Ky. But I highlighted their names on the attached paper just in case.

Please excuse any typos. I'm in a rush to get a tree cut down before the chain saw cools off too much.

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[His WordPerfect attachment]

From post #491 on the Lankford Genforum:

*James Lankford Sr. was living in North Carolina in 1757 when he was appointed Constable of his District. He certainly appears to be a brother of Benjamin Lankford and Joseph Lankford of Pittsylvania County, Va. who moved there about 1757.*

*Pittsylvania was formed from Halifax Co. in 1767. Joseph was the first Sheriff, and Benjamin was the first Burgess of the new county.*

*According to the Lankford Book which shows very little documentation, they were sons of Nicholas Lankford and wife, Katherine, who moved from Gloucester Co., Va. to Essex Co., the area that became Caroline Co., Va. Nicholas Lankford purchased land on Dragon's Swamp in Essex Co. while still living in Gloucester Co. in 1690. Nicholas had several children.*

*The John and Thomas Lankford of Surry (Stokes) County, NC are probably related to James Lankford but the relationship is unknown at this time.*

*Elaine Rowland*

A post from Andy Langford (#138) has a somewhat different list of brothers of James & Joseph:

He says,

*Hi Linda,*

*I am much interested in your James Langford family. James' brothers were Joseph, Nicholas Jr., Richard, William, John, and Benjamin. James died in Surry co., in 1778 leaving a will naming wife Sarah and sons: James and William, and a daughter Susannah Dick. Nicholas b. 1665-1737 m. Katherine was the parents of James. Does this correlate with your info? Best regards, Andy LangfordSomerville, Tx.*

Post 139 posits a different father for Benjamin, et al., but without mentioning Joseph and without citing a source, so I don't know whether this is any more reliable than the others..

*James Lankford is my ggggrandfather. He was born 1714 in Caroline County, VA, died in 1778 in Surry County, NC. Married Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ ?. Children were James, Susannah and William. His brothers were Thomas and Benjamin and Nicholas. His father was Thomas Lankford. Hope this helps. – Marlene Gilbert*

Here's another one, more prolix, posted last summer (#1231):

*After much research and thought, I have come to this conclusion for the family of Joseph and Mary Lankford/Langford. Please review the family group sheet below, and the comments that follow the family group sheet: Husband: LANKFORD/LANGFORD, JosephBorn: abt 1745Death: 1785Comments: Caroline Co., VA, court records in 1751 establish Joseph Langford with his brother Benjamin Lankford. Other brothers are West and Thomas Langford. (See comments below.)Wife: MaryMarried: abt 1765Children:1M LANGFORD, BenjaminBorn: abt 1766Wife: PEYTON, Nancy Married:*

02 Feb 17872M LANGFORD, StephenBorn: abt 17683M LANGFORD, WalkerBorn: abt 1769 in NCDeath: 24 Feb 1847 in Harrison Twp, Clay Co., IndianaWife: WARREN, Mary (her father: Charles Warren born abt 1755)Born: between 1780 and 1784 in VirginiaMarried: 9 Sep 1800, Lincoln Co., KYDeath: between 1875 and 1881 at age 97 yrs. Comments: Parts of Lincoln County and Green County, Kentucky were divided off in 1799 to form Pulaski County, Kentucky. Walker and his family are listed in the Pulaski County census in 1810, 1820, and 1830. Then they removed to Indiana.4F LANGFORD, JennyBorn: abt 1770Husband: FERRIS, JohnsonMarried: 12 Abu 17875M LANGFORD, LevinahBorn: abt 1771Death: possibly as a young adult6M LANKFORD, Larkin Born: abt 1773Wife: TUCKER, RachelMarried: 26 Jan 1797Comments: Larkin and Rachel, and their children's families removed from Lawrenceberg, KY, to Crawford Co., IN where Rachel's family was already established. Many of the other Langford siblings removed to Clay Co in the 1830's.7M LANGFORD, ThomasBorn: abt 17748M LANGFORD, IvyBorn: abt 17769F LANGFORD, AnnBorn: abt 1777Husband: FERRIS, ElishaMarried: 25 Jun 179410F LANGFORD, Polly (Mary)Born: abt 1779Husband: GATLIFF, JamesMarried: 9 Mar 180211F LANGFORD, SallyBorn: abt 1780Husband: GATLIFF, CorneliusMarried: 25 Feb 180012M LANGFORD, JosephBorn: abt 178113F LANGFORD, SarahBorn: abt 1783Comments: Generally, the Indiana branch of the Lankfords spell the surname Lankford in Crawford Co, and Langford in Clay Co.The will of Benjamin Lankford (Joseph's brother), proved 17 Sep 1810, lists his children as follows: Benjamin (who also died in 1810), Stephen, Thomas (deputy sheriff, died from horse fall in 1787), Anne (Madison), Sarah (Browne), Kitty (Turner), Mary (Todd), and Henrietta.The will of West Langford (Joseph's brother), proved 20 Apr 1818, lists his children as follows: Pleasant, John, and Milly (Moore).The will of Thomas Langford (Joseph's brother), proved 29 apr 1822, lists children as follows: Molly, Jane, Martha (Thompson), Charles.Joseph's tax records, and marriage records, in Lincoln Co., KY, indicate his children as follows: Benjamin, Stephen, Walker, Larkin, Jenny, Ann, and Sally. His will named his youngest children, Joseph and Sarah.Well, what do you think? I say it fits!!!Martha Langford Green

Extracts from Abbreviated History of Pittsylvania County, Va (online at <http://www.victorianvilla.com/sims-mitchell/local/clement/mc/abb>)

[From chapter 3 - settlement]

Two leading patriots of the Revolutionary War had their homes in the [Dan River] valley, Colonel **John Wilson**, who commanded the military forces of the county, and Colonel Peter Perkins, who commanded a regiment of the Virginia Militia. Colonel Perkins' home, "Berry Hill," was used as a hospital following the battle of Guilford Court House.

With the coming of the settlers, stores were opened here and there across the country, for there were thrifty ones among them who did not miss an opportunity to get on. John Hickey was operating a store in what is now western Henry County when the

great road from the Mayo Settlement was opened in 1749; and though the road was probably one hundred and fifty miles in length, it was given the name of Hickey. Peter Copeland, a merchant of **Caroline County**, operated an early store in this section, as did John Rowland. We know that **John Wilson** had an early store on Dan River....

[chapter 4 - early development]

In the Act for establishing Brunswick County (1720) the boundaries were not named except to say that they included the Southern Pass, which probably meant the water gap of the Roanoke River where it breaks through the Blue Ridge; they were left to the governor to name at some later time. The Act gives a fair picture of the founding of this great frontier county lying along the North Carolina line. It reads: "*To each Christian tithable as shall hereafter go to seat the said county (Brunswick) shall be distributed **one firelock, musket, one socket of bayonet fitted thereto, one cartouch box, eight pounds bullets, two pounds powder.** These arms are appropriate to the defense of the county, and are to be stamped with the name of the county. If found outside the county to be collected by the militia.....*

*".....Five hundred pounds to be laid out for a church, courthouse, prison, pillory and stocks, where it shall be fit in the county of Brunswick.....The whole of Brunswick shall be made one parish by the name of Andrew...."*

.....

[formation of Lunenburg Co. 1746]

....Fourteen years passed, and in 1746 the back inhabitants petitioned the General Assembly that "whereas divers inconveniences attended the upper inhabitants of Brunswick by reason of their great distance from the Court House" that the county be divided and a new county formed by the name of Lunenburg. The point of the dividing line from Brunswick was to be where the Roanoke River crosses the State Line, extending westward to the mountains. The new county included the present counties of Patrick, Henry, Franklin, Bedford, Campbell, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Charlotte, and Prince Edward.

It was now that settlers from Pennsylvania began to arrive in great numbers, making the long trip down the Valley of Virginia, crossing over the mountains and finding homes in western Lunenburg. Now there were court orders for roads to be laid off and cleared from the western settlements to the court house; stores were opened up; and church buildings (of the Church of England) were opened for worship. In 1749 John Boyd was given permission to operate a ferry across Dan River; and Benjamin Clement to build a mill on Sycamore Creek, and James Blevin one on Leatherwood Creek.

....After six years there was a petition that the county of Lunenburg be divided. But it was not the back inhabitants who complained of the great distance to court;

perhaps after their long trip down from Pennsylvania distances did not seem so great. The complaint was made by the inhabitants living in the Fork of Dan and Staunton Rivers (Eastern Halifax) and their difficulty probably lay in crossing the rivers.

The petition was granted and in 1752 Halifax became a county, extending westward to the mountains, with Staunton River and Blackwater Creek forming the northern boundary. The county seat, or place for holding court, was located in what is now eastern Pittsylvania.

...Another duty of the justices was to take the "lists of tithables", or tax lists, each in his own district. A tax of twenty-one pounds of tobacco was laid upon each tithe, that is on each white male of eighteen years and over, and upon each slave of sixteen years and over. The number of tithables in Halifax the first year was 634, and the tobacco tax of twenty-one pounds amounted to 13,314 pounds, out of which was paid the expense of the county government. Early Halifax justices who lived in that part which later became Pittsylvania were Thomas Calloway, Samuel Harris, Benjamin Clement, Robert Pusey, and Thomas Dillard — all but Dillard being among the first settlers.

...Upon this peaceful scene of settlement and development burst the fury of the French and Indian War in 1754. The barbarous cruelties of Indian warfare caused the frontier settlers to forsake their homes and flee, seeking safety elsewhere. This put an end to further western expansion for several years.

But with the return of peace in 1762 the migration of peoples again got under way, and now many of the new settlers came from eastern Virginia....

On June 1st, 1767, Pittsylvania became a Virginia county and was named in honor of the great English statesman, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham [who succeeded in repealing the first Stamp Tax in 1766]..

When the dividing line was run between Halifax and Pittsylvania it was found that Peytonsburg lay in Pittsylvania, so here at Halifax Old Court House was held on June 29th the first court of Pittsylvania County. A commission had been received from Governor Fauquier, appointing justices, or judges, to preside over the courts which read as follows: *"George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defendant of the Faith ..... To Thomas Dillard, Sr., James Roberts, Jr., Hugh Innes, John Donelson, Theophilus Lacy, Thomas Dillard, Jr., Peter Copeland, John Smith, Archibald Gordon, John Dix, George Jefferson, Peter Perkins, John Vanbibber, Harmon Critz, John Wimbish, Robert Chandler, and Benjamin Lankford, Greetings. Know ye that we constituted and assigned you our justices of the peace for our county of Pittsylvania."*

Pittsylvania, like the preceding counties, extended westward to the mountains, and at this time embraced within its borders the present counties of Patrick, Henry, and the southern part of Franklin. The justices were drawn from all these sections. **Benjamin Lankford** was chosen Sheriff, John Donelson, Surveyor, and William Tunstall Clerk of the county.

The lists of the tithables were straightway taken by the justices and numbered

938 whites and 316 slaves, giving a total of 1254 inhabitants not counting the women [and children].

The surveyor was ordered to run a line due west 27 miles from the center of the dividing line between this county [Pittsylvania] and Halifax and the court house to be established at the most convenient place to the end of the line. The plantation of James Roberts was selected, where there are bold springs, the head waters of Sandy River. (A plot of this survey can be seen in the State Library.)

James Roberts agreed to build a court house the same dimensions as Halifax Old Court House; also stocks, pillory, and a prison.

On January 1, 1777, Pittsylvania assumed its present size. A new commission of peace was received from the governor naming the following men as justices of the peace: John Donelson, James Roberts, Crispin Shelton, Thomas Dillard, Peter Perkins, John Wimbish, **Benjamin Lankford**, William Witcher, John Owen, Abram Shelton, William Todd, Stephen Coleman, William Short, Reuben Payne, Charles Kennon, George Carter, Daniel Hankins, Joseph Morton, Charles Lynch Adams, John Dix. We miss from this list many familiar names of those who had been foremost in the settlement of the section and the enforcement of the laws. They were no longer inhabitants of Pittsylvania, for their homes lay in the new county of Henry.

All male inhabitants of sixteen years and over were required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia. At the July court 1777, the justices of the peace were ordered to take the list of the names of all persons taking the oath before the, and return same to the clerk. These early lists have been preserved.

[Excerpts from chapter 6, military history, including the French & Indian War, follow, this returning to the time when present-day Pittsylvania was still part of Halifax County]:

E.g., a letter of Peter **Fontaine** [Huguenot; tr. "Fountain"], county surveyor, written from Halifax in June 1757: "*The County of Halifax is threatened by our enemy Indians, and the people in the upper part are in great consternation and all public business at a stand. The poor farmers and planters have dreadful apprehensions of falling into the hands of the savages, as they have good reason, considering the treatment of those who have had the misfortune to be surprised by them.*

*"We have amongst us two or three who have made their escape from the Shawnees (a tribe living on the Ohio), the Indians suspected that one of them whose wife and children had been inhumanly murdered, would attempt to escape, to prevent which they cut deep gashes in his heels and as soon as the man was like to get well and be in order to travel again they cut other gashes across the former, and by that means and at other times searing his feet with hot irons, kept him a continual cripple. The man, however, providentially made his escape . . . Such cruelties they practice*

*upon our people that all had rather perish than be taken alive."*

...After William Pitt assumed control of the war, under his wise guidance it was brought to a successful close late in 1760.

It is probable that the men of Halifax serving in the campaign against the Indians became acquainted with the Tennessee and **Kentucky** lands, and the great abundance of game there. For as soon as the Indian troubles quieted down, in 1761, a party of eighteen men of western Halifax, led by **Elisha Walden**, organized themselves into a company for the purpose of taking a "long hunt" in this western county. They continued to hunt there year after year, the forerunners of the first settlers.

***[Rev. War Period:]***

There has been preserved in a newspaper of the day, an account of Pittsylvania's selection of her Committee of Safety, which you can read in the *Virginia Gazette* of February 11, 1775.

*"The freeholders of the County of Pittsylvania, being duly summoned, convened at the Courthouse of the said county on Thursday the 26th day of Jan. 1775, and there proceeded to make choice of a committee agreeable to the direction of the General Congress. The following gentlemen were chosen members of the same: Abraham Shelton, Robt. Williams, Thomas Dillard, Wm. Todd, Abraham Penn, Peter Perkins, **Benj. Lankford**, Thos. Terry, James Walker, Wm. Peters Martin, Dan'l Shelton, Wm. Ward, Edmond Taylor, Isaac Clement, Gabriel Shelton, Peter Wilson, Wm. Short, Henry Conway, John Payne, Sr., Wm. Witcher, Henry Williams, Rev. Lewis Gwillian, John Salmon, Peter Saunders, Richard Walden, John Wilson, Crispen Shelton.*

*"During the time of choosing the said committee the utmost good order and harmony prevailed and all the inhabitants of the county then present (which was very numerous) seemed determined and resolute in defending their liberties and properties, at the risk of their lives and if required to die by fellow sufferers the Bostonians whose cause they consider their own.....The committee rose and several loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and the company dispersed well pleased with those people they had put their confidence in." (At Callands)*

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From elsewhere on the Pittsylvania. County website –

***Oaths of Allegiance 1777 (by district)***

*Lankford's List* (presumably a set of oaths taken by Benjamin Lankford, Sheriff) John Ballinger John Barrett, Jr. John Bay, Jr. William Betterton John Brewer James Buckley John Buckley Francis Chumley John Cleaver Stephen Collins Soloman Cross John Dickerson William Doss Abraham Downey Peter Downey Elisha Dyer Charles Farris, Jr. James Farris, Jr. Joseph Farris, Jr. Joseph Farris, Sen. Thomas Farris, Sen. Robert Ferguson James George John George John George Collins Hampton Thomas Hampton John Harness James Harris, Sen. William Harskins James Henderson, Sen. Thomas Henderson Benjamin Hedrick John Keezee Geo. Landsdown \*\*\*\*\*

**Joseph Lankford** \*\*\*\*\* Franc. Luck James Maybee Henry Mitchell Joseph Moody Daniel Morgan George Morgan Francis Short Joel Short William Sizzer John Stone Joshua Stone Rich. Todd Willm. Todd Meshack Turner Shadrick Turner Abner Vance Matthew Vance Thos. Vaughan, Jr. Thos. Vaughan, Sr. Willm. Vaughan John Whelock R. Williams L.C. Wilkin John Wyatt

*Reuben Pain's List*

[various, including:]

**Benjamin Lankford**

John Wilson

Capt. Jas. Roberts' List:

John Walker

*John Wilson's List*

Elisha Walker

Peter Wilson William Wilson

Of the Pittsylvania County Tithables lists, only those for 1767 are available online. Joseph Langford does not appear on these lists, presumably because he was in Caroline County or another county at the time, and came to Pittsylvania a few years later. His land patent dates from the following decade, so this is not surprising.

**List of Tithables Taken by Thomas Dillard, Jr in June 1767**

Joshua Abston, Edmd Turner, negro Lucy

John Abston

John Bolinger

Thomas Boulding

Benjamin Clement, James Clement, negroes Yourk, Robert & Tamor

Benjamin Clement, Jr.  
Issac Clement  
Benjamin Cadle  
Adam Clement  
William Collins & negro Dick  
John Chisom  
James Chisom  
Wm. Check, Joseph Luck, overseer (negroes0 Peter & Jane  
Francis Caloway  
Thomas Dillard, Sn, negro Will & Sarah  
Thomas Dillard, Jr., Wm Gregory, negroes Hinory & Race  
James Doss & John Dikes  
Richard Deakens  
Zacheriah Doss & John Doss  
Jacob Farris  
Jonadab George  
Edward Hubbard  
John Harness  
Thomas Henderson  
Edmond Hodges  
Jonathan Jones  
James Jones  
Edmond King, negro Juday  
Francis Luck, negro Isom  
James Lyle  
**Benjamin Lankford, negro Moll**  
Richard Morton

Wm. Owen, Thomas Owen

John Smith, negroes Dick, Daniel, Jack, Cyrus, Breachey, Vall, Chloe, Kate, Lucy, Edy, Delsey

John Owen

John Pemberton, constable

Byrd Prewet

Jessy Pattey & Chas. Pattey

Phileman Payne

Benjamin Potter

John Short

To Micajah Terrell, George Hearden, overseer, negroes Toby, Daniel, Leason, Sarah, Diner

George Thomas

John Vaughn

Mathew Vance

George Wilcox

Geo. Wilcox, Jr, negro Philis

Col. Richard Whitton for Land

Thomas Robertson

George Evans, negro Cate

John Ward for John Lynch

Christopher Gorman & son Wm

Richard Farthing

George Parsons

Joseph Parsons

Jesse Abston, negro Casar & Nann

**A List of Tithables Taken July 17, 1767 by Peter Copland, Gent.**

(On this one I skip everything but the famous Longhunter & relation):

James Wallen

Joseph Wallen

Elisha Wallen Sen

**A List of Tithables and Land Taken by Archibald Gordon, Pittsylvania County, 1767**

John Wimbish, James Mitchell, negro Cyrus, Orange, Sall, Pegg

John Martin, Joseph Cox

William Candler Arestripes Baghan, negro Chester

Thomas Justice

Israel Justice

Simeon Justice

Samuel Gordon

Archibald Gordon, negroes Dick, Kildare, Lucy, Sarah

John Hickey

**A List of Tithables Taken by Hamon Critz, Gent, for the Year 1767**

Thomas Walling

William Hays

Cillis Ratlift

Arch'l Hughes

Geo. Allan

Henry France

David Gowing

**Nicholas Langford**

James Fee

Geo. Poor

Robt Crump, Junr

Robt Crump, Senr

Frederick Fulkerson

Aslexr Deputy

Adam Loving  
William Loving  
Joseph Cameron  
John Pluk  
Zacheriah Cook  
Thos. Harbour etc.

### **List of Tithables Taken by Peter Perkins for the year 1767**

Thomas Smith, son Thomas, land  
Edward Smith, negro Will, land  
John Fulton, 1 tithe, land  
John Smith, negro Dinah, land

#### **Henry Lansford, negro Judy, land**

Ralph Elkins, Jun  
Richard Elkins, 1 tithe  
Nathaniel Elkins, son Jessey  
John Rukey, son James  
Thom. Gresham

[I skipped some here]

Joseph Cunningham, 1 tithe, land  
Joseph Morton, 1 tithe, negro Dinah Land  
Abraham Passley, 1 tithe  
Martain Dunkin  
John Scags  
James Edwards, 1 tithe land  
Thom. Bullock  
Richard Bullock  
**John Landford, 1 tithe, land**

Joseph Cotton

James Presnall son James, negro Jane

George Hide, 1 tithe

Owen Wait

Joel Certain, 1 tithe

Shadrack Turner sons John & Josiah

Thomas Watson, 1 tithe, land

John Watson, Jun., Jun'r

**A List of Land and Tithes Taken by Hugh Innes for Pittsylvania County Anno. Dom. 1767**

Thomas Hall

William Hall & Lansford Hall

Jesse Hall

William Hall jr

John Justice Constable

1782 tax list: (Note – Joseph Langford does not appear on this list, evidently because he was already in Kentucky.)

**Lankford, Ben**      8 whites 12 blacks

Lansford, Henry    7      3

Lansford, Isham    6      2

**Walker, Elisha**    5      1

**Walker, James**    1      7

**Walker, Joseph**    6      6

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marriage bond of **Caleb Hundley and Sarah Walker February 6, 1778** has name of her father, only I can't read it in the online image (too small).

Pittsylvania County Marriages (none pre-1777) thru 1799- evidently these are from marriage licenses rather than marriage bond...

19 Sep 1780	Todd, Richard	and	Lankford, Mary
8 Oct 1787	Maddison, Ambrose		Lankford, Anne

19 Nov 1785	Walker, Charles		Brewer, Nancy Allen
21 Sep 1787	Walker, Jeremiah		Malicoat, Mary
9 Sep 1785	Walker, William		Ward, Betty
1799	Walker, Benjamin		Luck, Katherine
07 Feb 1797	Aaron, Isaac		Walker, Polly
15 Feb 1790	Absten, Francis		Walker, Sally

26 Mar 1779	Astin, William		Wilson, Margaret
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15 Feb 1798	Justice, John		Young, Elizabeth
02 Nov 1796	Parsons, Gabriel		Justice, Sarah
21 Mar 1785	Polley, David		Justice, Elizabeth
17 Oct 1784	Sloan, James		Justice, Polley

Henry County:

11 Jun 1779	Reynolds, George		Lansford, Susanna
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Probate records online –

“Mixed Probate Records - Pittsylvania County, VA” [This is basically only an index] submitted for use in the USGenWeb Archives by: Virginia Baxter <jbaxter@myriad.net>

estate records in Book 1 (1770-1788) for:

Lansford, Henry (but no Langfords)  
Walker, David  
Walker, James  
Walker, Susannah, now the wife of William McCraw

In book 2,  
Walker, James  
Walker, Mrs. Katherine  
Walker, David

Book 4, 1805 -1812

Lankford, Benjamin

Wilson, John - James, John & Henry Wilson, executors.

Wilson, Peter, deceased- orphans were William, Meade & Peter. Peter Wilson was guardian for William & Meade Wilson. John Wilson was guardian for Peter

Book 5, 1812-1817

Lankford, Benjamin - "Lansford in the index, Lankford in the record"

Walker, Vincent

Book 6

Walker, Vincent

Walker, William

Books 7 - 9 – more items in each book on the estate of Benjamin Lankford

Book 7

Walker, William

Wilson, John

Book 9

Fontaine, Robert B., also spelled Fontaine

Wilson, Ellis

Wilson, Mary