

and in 1846 he took possession for the United States government of the town and harbor of San Francisco. During his stay here he was drawn into a controversy with the British commander on that station in regard to some alleged violations of the blockade, which he conducted with such skill and firmness as eventually to win from the British government a very laudatory notice of the course pursued by him."—T. H. Montgomery History, pages 111-112.

General John Montgomery was born in New Hampshire, 1764, and during the war of 1812 he was brigadier-general of the New Hampshire forces stationed at Portsmouth. He died Feb. 24, 1825. —T. H. Montgomery History, page 153.

COLONEL JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Dr. John T. Graham's article which appeared in the Enterprise of Wytheville, Va., 1895, says that Heitman's Historical Register says Col. John Montgomery commanded a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary War from 1778 to 1781. He was a remarkable man in that his very presence among the dispirited, home-sick soldiers inspired new life and fresh courage and a readiness to push forward in the campaign. He was with Gen. Ben Logan in Kentucky, and with Gen. George Rogers Clark in his Illinois campaign, and was also in command of a regiment in 1794 against the Creeks and Cherokees, and took part in the decisive battle of Nickagach, Tenn.

Ramsey's Tennessee, page 866, says Montgomery county, in Tennessee, was named in honor of Col. John Montgomery in 1796; also says that he was a native of Virginia. He emigrated early to the West and became a member of the North Carolina legislature and also of the convention of that state which ratified the constitution of the United States. Besides the civil appointments which he filled, he was colonel of the state militia of his county and led more than two hundred of his fellow soldiers in the Nickagach campaign. He was a patriot and hero, and lost his life in giving protection to the frontier. He was killed and scalped by a party of Indians on the 27th of November, 1794. He was living in Tennessee county, Tenn., at this time, which county was divided in 1796 into Montgomery and Robertson counties. So far I have no information as to what family Col. John Montgomery belonged but his troops were raised in the Holston country, Va., at the time he served with Logan and Clark, which indicates that he probably belonged to some of the Holston families.

EARLY TENNESSEE MONTGOMERYS.

William Montgomery was a member of the first legislature of Tennessee, in 1796, from Sumner county.

James Montgomery was a justice of the peace in Washington county, Tenn., appointed by the authorities of North Carolina, 1787.

GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

The following account is taken from a letter written by Mrs. Mary E. Bankston, nee Montgomery, of Ringold, Ga., to H. P. Montgomery of Georgetown, Ky., 1901:

Richard Montgomery was born in Ireland in 1737, a descendant of an ancient and honorable family. After receiving a liberal education he entered the army. In his 21st year we find him holding the rank of captain in the 17th British regiment under General Moncton.

He had borne a full share in all the American wars and in the reduction of Canada, and had therefore no common claims to promotion; but although his military abilities were highly distinguished, war and conquest had no other charms to him than as the means of peace to mankind. In 1770 his country was blessed with peace, and he immediately resigned his commission and emigrated to these shores. He selected a delightful spot on the banks of the Hudson river in New York and married a daughter of Judge Livingston of that state and retired from the bustle of a noisy world. He gave full scope to his philosophical spirit and taste for rural elegance. When the unlawful hand of authority was stretched forth, Montgomery was ready to exchange his peaceful groves for the tented field. From that fatal day in which the first American blood was spilled by the hands of the British, and the better genius of the empire turned abhorrent from the strife of death among the children, our hero chose his part. He was appointed a major-general, the second in rank of eight who were chosen by Congress in 1775. His principles of loyalty remained unshaken. Montgomery did not hesitate to accept the commission, praying at the same time that Heaven might speedily reunite us in every land of affliction and interest. He was entrusted jointly with General Schuyler with the expedition against Canada, Nov. 8, 1775, and it was exactly suited to the genius of Montgomery. He understood the blessings of a free government and could display them with captivating eloquence. After capturing Fort Chamblee, St. Johns surrendered to him and the governor of Montreal abandoned that city to his victorious arms. Being joined by Arnold with a body of well-disciplined troops from New England, he laid siege to Quebec on the first of December. He was now on the same plain which had been consecrated by the blood of Wolf. Here Montgomery won his earliest laurels. Owing to the small size of his guns, the bombardment produced no effect and he was compelled to make an attempt to storm the garrison. He passed the first barrier and was about to attack the second, when a fatal shot released his gallant spirit and united him with the glorious command whose fame he emulated.

We have ample testimony in the campaign against Quebec in

the year 1775 by John Joseph Henry. He was under the command of Montgomery, and being taken by the enemy had an opportunity of witnessing the honors that were paid to his memory.

Carlton had, in our former wars with the French, been the friend and fellow soldier of Montgomery. Through political opinions they separated, but yet were on friendly terms. To express the high sense entertained by his country of his services, Congress directed that a monument of white marble be erected, with the following inscription, which was executed by Mr. Cassiers of Paris and placed in front of St. Paul's church, in New York:

This Monument was erected by order of Congress, to transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotism, conduct, enterprise and perseverance of Major-General Richard Montgomery, who, after a series of successes amidst the most discouraging difficulties, fell in an attack on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, aged 39 years.

MONTGOMERYS OF VIRGINIA.

Lieutenant James Montgomery was in the Revolutionary War, in a Virginia regiment, 1778 to 1781; died 1809. It is believed he married a Crockett; had two daughters—Mary, and Elizabeth Crockett Montgomery, the latter born in Wythe county, Va., May 17, 1804; died Aug. 26, 1824, and buried in Princeton, Ky. She married Thomas Jefferson Flourney, who was born in Powhatan county, Va., Jan. 15, 1800; died in Clinton, Iowa, 1882. Their children were:

- 1, Lafayette Montgomery Flourney, born in Powhatan county, Va., Sept. 19, 1820; died in Spokane, Washington, June 1900.
- 2, David Flourney, born in Wythe county, Va., 1822, died 1854.
- 3, Marcella Elizabeth Flourney, born in Wythe county, Va., 1823, in 1895; living with Mrs. James Van Deventer, in Knoxville, Tenn.; never married.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN: I, James Montgomery, of the County of Wythe, State of Virginia, being advanced in years, frail in body, but of a sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following, to-wit:

In the first place, I will that all my just debts be paid, which are but few and none of magnitude, out of those debts due to me, immediately after my decease, by my executor or executors hereafter nominated and appointed, should there not be a sufficiency, so much of my personal estate, such as horses and cattle (negroes particularly excepted) as will be sufficient, sold at a reasonable credit, and the money arising from such sales applied to aforesaid uses. I leave and devise unto my beloved wife, Cynthia Montgomery, the one-third part I am in possession of, and hold in jointing with my

brother Joseph Montgomery, including the mansion house, together with one-third part of all my other estate, negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, household, furniture, money, during her natural life; the other two-thirds of my estate I will unto my two daughters, Mary W. Montgomery and Elizabeth C. Montgomery, and their heirs forever, to receive all rents and proceeds arising from aforesaid estate. Again, I leave unto my two daughters aforesaid, after the death of their mother, all and singular my estate, real and personal, of every description whatsoever, unto my two daughters, Mary W. Montgomery and Elizabeth C. Montgomery, and their heirs forever, equally. Again, I will, in case any dispute should arise in the division of my property between themselves or their mother or their husbands or legal representatives, such dispute or disputes shall be settled from time to time by three or four disinterested men appointed by Wythe court. Again I will, should it appear to my executor or executors that hiring my negroes, all but what will be sufficient to till the plantation I live on, the same be hired out, and the money put to interest. Again I will, at such times as it should appear to my executor or executors that the increase of the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, etc., should become burthensome (negroes excepted) sold, and the money put to interest as aforesaid, only reserving what may be sufficient to clothe, educate and bring up my said daughters in a genteel manner. Again, I will and devise, should either of my daughters die without issue, the whole estate to descend to the survivor; in case both should die without issue, the whole to descend to my nephew, James Montgomery, son of my brother Joseph Montgomery, and his heirs and legal representatives forever. Lastly and finally, I do nominate, constitute, appoint, my beloved wife, Cynthia Montgomery, my nephew, Samuel Montgomery, son of my brother John Montgomery, deceased, and Gordon Cloyd and Robert Sproull, my executors to this my last will and testament, revoking all former wills and testaments by me made, and do declare this to be my last will and testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, this 12th day of December, 1808.

JAMES MONTGOMERY (Seal).

Thomas Boyd,
Joseph Montgomery,
Heazlet Sproull.

At a Court held for Wythe County, the 10th day of October, 1809.

This is the last will and testament of James Montgomery, deceased; was exhibited in court and proved by oaths of Joseph Montgomery and Heazlet Sproull, subscribing witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded; and on the motion of Cynthia Montgomery,

the executors named in the said will who entered into bond with Robert Sayers, William Foster, Reuben Cose and Anthony Owens, their sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with conditions as the law directs, and took the oath required by law; and on the motion of Robert Sproull, one of the executors named in the said will, who entered into bond with Heazlet Sproull, Joseph Montgomery, Samuel Coddell, Francis Foyris and Joseph Spear, his sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition as the law directs, and took the oath required by law.

Probate therefore is granted them.

Teste: JOHN P. MATTHEWS, D. C.

CHAPTER XVII.

COLONIAL, FRENCH-AND-INDIAN AND REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES IN VIRGINIA.

I have made diligent inquiries after these matters, for myself and several other parties, and find that the record concerning the services of the soldiers in the Revolutionary War is very imperfect.

A. G. Quisenberry, a genealogical expert, of Washington, D. C., confirms the statement made by Judge H. P. Montgomery on page 54, to the effect that there were 300 or 400 Montgomerys in the Revolutionary War. "It would probably be a tedious and expensive undertaking to get an account of all of them, even if the records were all accessible, and they are not. Searches of the kind you wish will cost you \$5.00 a day."

I finally secured the services of Mr. R. A. Brock, ex-secretary of the Southern Historical Society of Richmond, Va., and he is considered one of the best-informed men along this line in the United States. It is questionable if the records of the War Department at Washington, D. C., will give more information on the subject than I obtained from Mr. Brock. I have consulted the records at Washington, through the kindness and with the assistance of the Honorable James A. Hemenway, member of Congress from this district, and will give the information thus obtained in connection with that received from Mr. Brock. There is no question but what there were quite a number of Montgomerys, as well as hundreds of others who were in the Revolutionary War, of whom there is not a line of record concerning this service. The names on record seem to be largely those who went on by proof after the war was over, in obtaining land warrants and pensions.

Besides all this, it is quite a difficult task to bring up the proof

that we are the direct descendant of the names we find on record.

Then again, the traditions in our families may not be correct. Some of the older ones took part in the French and Indian War, and the younger ones in the Revolutionary. Nearly all able-bodied men in the United States of those times took some part in one or the other of these wars. Yet we overlook the services in the French and Indian War and are anxious to believe that all our ancestors were in the Revolutionary War.

The tradition in our family is that there were seven brothers in the family to which my great-grandfather belonged, and that all took part in the Revolutionary War. I firmly believe this is true, but I have not been able to find proof to satisfactorily establish this fact, only in the case of one John Montgomery; his family, I believe, could establish this fact. I find all these names on record—one a colonel, one a captain, one a lieutenant; but there is no tradition in our family that any of these brothers were officers.

Then, again, the residence does not correspond with the known residence of our family at that day. I have written this in order that all those anticipating Revolutionary records will see the difficulties in the way of an investigation of these matters.

We give place to Mr. Brock's letter to us after he had looked up this matter concerning the Montgomerys in the state of Virginia:

Richmond, Va., March 28, 1901.

D. B. Montgomery, Owensville, Ind.

Dear Sir: Inclosed you will find the work of a more comprehensive delineation than I contemplated or you stipulated.

I may state as to the land grants that at first the colonists were practically the servants of the Virginia Company. Later they were allowed grants of 50 acres each, and then grants were made on those brought to the colony as settlers on transports, 50 acres for each. These were transferable and were called "land rights." Later still, grants were made on the payment of the consideration of 10 shilling per one hundred acres. The state of Virginia granted bounty lands for services in the French and Indian Wars and the Revolutionary War. The general government, after the conclusion of the war, offered to settle all the claims for pay due the soldiers from the several states. These records are in the pension rolls bureau.

G. F. C. AINSWORTH,

Washington, D. C.

Regretting delay in making the report, with which I trust you will be satisfied, I beg to remain yours faithfully,

R. A. BROCK.

COLONIAL SERIES.

Montgomery, Robert, Edward Belson, and other inhabitants in Nanzemond county, Va. (Colonial No. 6, page 678), 850 acres, "for and in behalf of themselves and divers inhabitants residing from Coward's creek downwards to the said Belson, and from the said Belson to Robert Poole's, by the mill, at the head of Mr. Boxety's creek; 850 acres of swamp land, and lying in county of Nanzemond, by or near the boundary of said inhabitants and near the Parish lands and the lands of Wm. Staples; April 30, 1679.—Wm. Waylott, Isaac Waylott, Thomas Waylott, Abigail Waylott, Sam Waylott, Sar. Waylott, John Sawyer, Samuel Jickings, Arod Mills, S. Hetherall, Thomas Alles, Snod Gong, John Hay, Robert Abbott, Sar. Spilman, Thomas Clark, Robert Paters. Sir Henry Checkley. (17 transport).

Montgomery, Hugh (Colonial No. 7, page 15), 250 acres, in the county of Lower Norfolk, in Elizabeth river Parish, joyning upon Taunder's creek; 200 acres thereof bounded northerly upon lands of Capt. Thomas Hilcher; east from the Maine river, east on land of Robert Woody; the other 50 acres, joyning upon the 200 acres to a point called Sandy Point, formerly granted Lawrence Phillips, and by will given to his son William, who sold to Edward Weilder, who sold to John Wood, and by John Wood given and bequeathed to Hugh Montgomery, Oct. 2, 1689.—Francis Lord Howard.

Montgomery, Alexander (Colonial No. 26, page 5), 450 acres, in consideration of the payment of 45 shillings; in Albemarle county, on both sides of Birch creek; June 25, 1747.—Wm. Gooch.

James Montgomery, (Colonial No. 33, page 404), 54 acres, consideration 5 shillings, in Augusta county, Nov. 10, 1757.—Robert Dinwiddie.

Montgomery, John (Colonial No. 33, page 484) 2 acres, consideration 5 shillings, in Princess Anne county, in Pagot's Neck and adjoining his land; Aug. 19, 1758. Montgomery, Robert, and Patrick Sharkey (No. 33 page 1045) 85 acres consideration 10 shillings in Augusta county called Sinking Springs; a branch of the Catawba river; July 11, 1761.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, Thomas (No. 34, page 856), 85 acres, in consideration of two persons: Thomas and Bridget Montgomery; in Albemarle county, on the south side of the branches of Davis's creek, Feb. 14, 1761.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, John (Colonial No. 34, page 987), 150 acres, consideration 15 shillings, in Amherst county, on the branches of Buck creek, near the land of Alexander Montgomery; March 25, 1762.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, John (Colonial No. 35, page 40), 98 acres, consideration of 10 shillings, in Amherst county, on the branches of Rockfish Gap; March 25, 1762.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, David (Colonial No. 35, page 362), 270 acres, consideration 30 shillings, in Amherst county, on Davis's creek, near the land of Col. John Chiswell; Aug. 30, 1763.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, Matthew (Colonial No. 36, page 768), 172 acres, consideration 20 shillings, in Amherst county, on the side of the mountain and on the south side of Rockfish Gap river, and near land of David Montgomery; Aug. 30, 1763.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, David (Colonial No. 36, page 818), 22 acres, consideration 5 shillings, in Amherst county, on the Dutch Thoroughfare, near land of Col. Comar; July 26, 1765.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, John (Colonial No. 37, page 99), 84 acres, consideration 10 shillings, in Amherst county, on the south branches of Rockfish river, near the land of John Kilton and James Montgomery; April 10, 1767.—Francis Fauquhin.

Montgomery, Robert (Colonial No. 37, page 569), 60 acres, consideration 10 shillings, in Amherst county, on the south branch of the South Fork of Davis's creek, of Rockfish river, near land of Robert Wright; July 10, 1768.—John Blair.

Montgomery, David, Jr. (Colonial No. 38, page 785), 71 acres, consideration 10 shillings, in Amherst county, on the branches of Dutch Creek, near land of Col. Randolph and Wm. Tiller; July 10, 1769.

Montgomery, John (Colonial No. 38, page 794), 30 acres, consideration 5 shillings, in August county, on Ball Pasture river, near land of Wm. Black; July 10, 1769.

Montgomery, James (Colonial No. 40, page 808), 150 acres, consideration 15 shillings, in Botetourt county, on James river, Ritch Patch, Aug. 1, 1772.

Montgomery, James (Colonial No. 42, page 702), 37 acres, consideration 5 shillings, in Botetourt county, at the heart of Roaring Roe, branch of James river; July 5, 1774.

Montgomery, James (Colonial No. 42, page 722), 113 acres consideration 10 shillings, on Patty's Creek, a branch of Cring creek, waters of James river, in Botetourt county, July 5, 1774.

(No grants to the name Montgomery in the Proprietary or Northern Neck Series.)

The following are from a book in the Land Office:

Montgomery, Matthew, for assisting in clearing a road to Kentucky, agreeable to late act of Assembly No. 1215, 300 acres.

Montgomery, John, as a captain in the late war between Great Britain and France (French and Indian War), 1779, No. 1023, 3000 acres.

Montgomery, Jasper, was a soldier in the late war between Great Britain and France (French and Indian War), No. 1031, 50 acres.

Montgomery, William, as a soldier in above war, No. 1034, 50 acres.

Montgomery, Samuel, as a soldier in above war, No. 1039, 50 acres.

Montgomery, John, as a soldier in a company of Rangers, No. 1200, 50 acres.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

From the Bounty Land Books, for services in the Revolutionary War:

Montgomery, James, Bounty Land, No. 1, p. 560, 2666 2-3 acres, as a lieutenant in the State Line for three years, May 3, 1784.

Montgomery, John, Bounty Land, No. 1, p. 562, 6000 acres, as a lieutenant colonel in the State Line for three years, May 3, 1784.

Montgomery, Hugh, Bounty Land, No. 2, p. 534, 100 acres, as a private in the Continental Line for three years, Dec. 31, 1806.

Montgomery, John, Bounty Land, No. 2, p. 599, 100 acres, as a private in the Continental Line, Jan. 6, 1808.

From a book of Certificates for Balances of Pay due for services in the Revolutionary War, which as formerly in the Auditor's office of the state of Virginia, but is now in the state library:

Montgomery, James, lieutenant Infantry, delivered Mr. J. Campbell, Dec. 25, 1783, 335 pounds, 12d; State Line, page 15.

Montgomery, John, lieutenant-colonel Infantry, delivered Wm. North, Feb. 25, 1785, 213 pounds, 5d. 6s.; State Line, page 16.

Montgomery, James, Captain State Navy, delivered himself, Nov. 30, 1787, 274 pounds, 3d. 7s.; State Line, page 16.

Montgomery, William, soldier in Infantry, delivered Mr. Broadhead, July 30, 1784, 16s; State Line, page 129.

Montgomery, William, soldier in Infantry, delivered Col. S. Cabee, March 13, 1784, 15 pounds, 9d., 4s.; Cont. Line, page 277.

From a Book of Payments to the State Militia, in State Library: June 27, 1777—Joseph Montgomery, for taking up a horse belonging to the country, 1 pound 10. 6.

May 31, 1777—Capt. John Montgomery, for pay of his company to this day inclusive, 451 pounds 4, 12.

Oct. 30, 1777—Capt. John Montgomery—for pay for his company to July 23, cont., peer sect., 208 pounds 17, 11.

Nov. 25, 1777—John Montgomery, for pay of sundry persons as spies, 36 pounds, 5. 0.

Feb. 22, 1777—Capt. John Montgomery, for pay of his company in the Kentucky expedition, 1135 pounds, 17, 7.

Nov. 24, 1778—Capt. John Montgomery, pay for his company to Oct. 1778, pay roll, 1518 pounds, 7, 6.

Nov. 28, 1778—Capt. John Montgomery, for provisions, horse hire, etc., 552 pounds 7, 1.

Dec. 15, 1778—Col. John Montgomery, Cloths, etc., to governor of Illinois, 64 pounds 7, 0.

Dec. 16, 1778—Col. John Montgomery, for P. R. Anderson, for his own and the governor of Illinois' expenses to Williamsburg, for certificate and receipt, 160 pounds 1, 4.

(The following is from Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia.)

Montgomery, Alexander (Hening, XIII, page 117), a commissioner for a lottery for the benefit of North Twining, Oct. 1790.

Montgomery, Alexander (Hening, XIII), page 175, a commissioner for a lottery for the benefit of the Amicable Society, Oct. 1790.

Montgomery, Alexander (Hening, XIII, page 316, a) commissioner for a lottery to erect a bleaching mill near Stanton, Va., Oct. 1791.

Montgomery, James (Hening VII, page 199), of Augusta county for service in the French and Indian War, 10 shillings, Sept. 1758.

Montgomery, James, Jr. (Hening, VII, page 199), 10 shillings, Sept. 1758, for services in French and Indian War.

Montgomery, John (Hening, VII, page 191), 7s, Sept. 1758. do.

Montgomery, John (Hening, VII, page 195), 9s, Sept. 1758. "

Montgomery, John (Hening, VII, page 199), 10s, Sept. 1758. "

Montgomery, John (Hening, XI, page 164), trustee for Liberty Hall Academy—now Walington and Lee University—Rockbridge county, Oct. 1782.

Montgomery, John (Hening, XI, page 335), commissioner to adjust the claims for land to Col. Rogers Clark and his officers, of the Illinois regiment, Oct. 1783.

Montgomery, John (Hening, XIV, page 236), trustee for the town of Hot Baths, Bath county, Oct. 1793.

Montgomery, John (Hening, XIV, page 308), commissioner to collect in Wythe county subscriptions to the Mutual Assurance Society, Nov. 1794.

Montgomery, Joseph (Hening, VII, page 199), Augusta county, for service in the French and Indian War, 10 shillings, Sept. 1758.

Montgomery, Robert (Hening, VII, page 199), Augusta county, for services in the French and Indian War, 10 shillings, Sept. 1758.

Montgomery, Samuel (Hening, VII, page 220), Prince William county, for provisions, 2 shillings, Sept. 1758.

Montgomery, Samuel (Hening, VII, page 199), Augusta county, for service in the French and Indian War, 10 shillings, Sept. 1758.

Montgomery, Thomas (Hening, XII, page 604), trustee for the town of Newport at the north of Grantico creek, in Prince William county, Oct. 1786.

Montgomery, William (Hening, VII, page 210), Bedford county,

for service in the French and Indian War, 5 shillings, Sept. 1758.

Montgomery, William (Hening, XII, page 396), trustee for the town of Stanford, in Lincoln county, Ky., Oct. 1781.

Montgomery, William (Hening, XII, page 456), commissioner to — to tobacco tax at 23 shillings per hundred, Oct. 1787.

You will observe that Robert had a land grant in Nantgemond county in 1679. Suffolk is the county seat. That county is in south-eastern Virginia. Hugh had a land grant in Norfolk county in 1689, which joins Nantgemond county; Portsmouth, county seat. Then Alexander in Albemarle county in 1747; Charlottesville, county seat. James in Augusta county in 1757; Stanton, county seat. John in Prince Anne county, 1758; Prince Anne, county seat. Robert in Augusta county in 1761. Thomas in Albemarle county 1761. John in Amherst county; Amherst, county seat; 1762; just above Lynchburg. David in Amherst county, 1763. Matthew in Amherst county in 1763. John in Amherst county in 1763. Robert in Amherst county in 1768. David in Amherst county in 1769. John in Augusta and Botetourt counties, west of Lynchburg, 1769; Fincastle, county seat. James in Botetourt county, 1772; Fincastle, county seat; also in 1774; also in 1790. Alexander in Augusta county, 1791; Stanton, county seat. James in Augusta county in 1758. James, Jr., in Augusta county, 1858. John in Rockbridge Co., 1782; also in 1783. John in Bath county in 1793; Warm Springs, county seat. John also in Wythe county in 1794; Wytheville, county seat. Joseph in Augusta county in 1758; Stanton, county seat. Robert in Augusta county, 1758. Samuel in Prince William county; Brentsville, county seat; south-east of Washington, D. C., 1758. Thomas west of Lynchburg in Campbell county, 1758. William in Bedford county, 1758; Bedford City, county seat; also in 1787 and in 1791.

The information received through Mr. Hemenway, the congressman referred to, will now be given. The rules of the War Department are such that only one person at a time can call for this kind of information, and can only obtain it on two names. So I asked for information concerning the Revolutionary War record of Samuel and Thomas Montgomery, the two men who settled in south-western Indiana in 1811-1807. Dr. T. J. Montgomery, of Owensville, Ind., asked for information of Hugh and Robert; and J. M. F. Montgomery of Owensville asked in regard to John and Joseph. Here are the replies:

Samuel Montgomery—no information.

Thomas Montgomery served as a lieutenant in Capt. John Martin's company of Clark's Illinois regiment of Virginia state troops, on the late Indian expedition under the command of Brigadier-General George Rogers Clark, Revolutionary War; joined Oct. 22, 1782; discharged Nov. 26, 1782; number of days in service, 36.

Hugh Montgomery served as a private in Captain Arthur Smith's company, 4th Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Elliot, in the Revolutionary War. Commencement of pay, April 1, 1777; term of enlistment, two years. His name last appears on the roll for February 1778, with remarks. Discharged Feb. 15.

Robert Montgomery, no information.

Joseph Montgomery, no information.

John Montgomery served as a private in Captain Arthur Smith's company, 4th Virginia regiment, Revolutionary War, August, 1777. Term of enlistment, two years. Discharged Feb. 15, 1778.

The War Department further says: "It is proper to add, however, that the collection of Revolutionary War records in this office is far from complete, and that the absence therefrom of any name is by no means conclusive evidence that the person who bore the name did not serve in the Revolutionary army. It is suggested as a possibility that the desired information may be obtained from the secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

New York Historical Society,
170 Second Ave.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

H. P. Montgomery—

Dear Sir: After an examination of all the material here bearing on the war of the American revolution, I regret to state that I fail to find the name of Robert Montgomery of Virginia.

On page 285 of Saffelt's records of the Revolutionary War, third edition, 1894, I find the following:

"Humphrey Montgomery, private in Captain Lapsley's company, Colonel Nathaniel Gist's Virginia regiment, 1777."

Possibly this Montgomery may be of the same family as Robert.

The state of Virginia issued land grants for services in the Revolution. I suggest that your correspondent communicate with the state authorities; also the Virginia Historical Society.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT H. KELLY.

MONTGOMERYS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, MISSOURI, AND OTHER STATES.

It is believed that George Montgomery, earl of Eglinton, had three sons—George, Hugh and William. Bancroft gives an account of George Montgomery, afterwards Lord Eglinton, who came to America in 1760 and was active in the Indian war of the South. It is supposed his younger brothers, Hugh and William, came to

South Carolina about 1780. In the annals of Newberry, S. C., by O'Neal, 1858, an account is given of Hugh and William Montgomery and Patrick Bradley being fined in the February term of court (1797) for assault and contempt of court; the two former \$60 each, the latter \$20. This would indicate, from the size of the fine, that they were well connected and rather wealthy. Nothing more is known of this Hugh Montgomery. But William (some say John) had three sons, who came with him to America:

1, John, probably born in 1770, had six sons, whose families settled in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Thomas, born probably in 1772, left no sons. Robert, the youngest of these three sons, was born about 1774; married Esther Spence. He died 1820, leaving six sons and two daughters: 1, Andrew, who died in infancy. 2, John Montgomery, died many years ago, leaving one son, John Calvin Montgomery, who is now (1903), living at Verona, Marshall county, Tenn. Has been twice married; has several sons—Robert, James and Granville. 3, Thomas Montgomery, born Jan. 26, 1808, married Mary Fleming, Nov. 20, 1828; moved to Middle Tennessee, 1844. During the Civil War he was loyal to the Union and had to leave the South, so he journeyed north until he reached Bloomfield, Iowa. Owing to the rigorous climate of that state he could not survive long; he died March 2, 1864, and is buried at Bloomfield, Ia. He was a large land and slave owner in Bedford county, Tenn. He had nine children; the six sons all became prominent men:

1, Robert S. Montgomery, born at Newberry, S. C., Nov. 30, 1829; lives at Palmetto, Tenn.; married Susan Denning Bryant, March 13, 1855. She was born Aug. 29, 1831; died April 19, 1881; children eight: 1, Alice E. Montgomery, born July 3, 1856; married J. Frank Tilman, registrar of the U. S. treasury under Cleveland's last administration. She has three boys, aged 23, 8 and 4 years. 2, Mary Montgomery, born Oct. 11, 1858, died June 15, 1864. 3, James D. Montgomery, born Oct. 3, 1860, died March 26, 1862. 4, Thomas A. Montgomery, born July 31, 1863, died Dec. 24, 1890. 5, Lillie Montgomery, born Feb. 15, 1866, married Dr. F. C. Ransom and has one son and two daughters. 6, Denning Montgomery, born March 12, 1871, lives in Washington, D. C.; married and has one son. 7, Gertrude Montgomery, born Oct. 9, 1873, married Ross A. Woods and has one daughter. 8, Robert H. Montgomery, born Jan. 23, 1876, lives in Oswego, Kansas; married—no children.

2, Sarah Elizabeth Montgomery, born Feb. 26, 1833, married Samuel Carpenter, who embarked in the mercantile business 1855 at Palmetto, Tenn., with his brother-in-law, Robert S. Montgomery, above. During the Civil War they had to leave the South also, and with his father and family settled at Bloomfield, Iowa. Peter Car-

penter, his father, died in Iowa, as did also his father-in-law. "Thus these two old patriots sleep side by side because of their loyalty to their country and flag." Robert P. Carpenter, of the Deeming investment company, Oklahoma City, Okla., is a son of Elizabeth Montgomery-Carpenter.

3, Mary Jane Montgomery, born May 23, 1835.

4, Joseph T. Montgomery, born Jan. 6, 1838, lives at Yukon, Livingston, county, Tenn.

5, John B. Montgomery, born in Newberry, S. C., Aug. 30, 1840, lives at Springfield, Mo., and is quite a wealthy man; is a retired merchant; married Mary E. Temple, near Farmington, Tenn., March 15, 1866; children seven:

1, Ada B. Montgomery, born at Bedford, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1867; married Charles J. Rose at Oswego, Kansas, Oct. 10, 1888; now living at Springfield, Mo.

2, Mollie H. Montgomery, born at Bedford, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1839; married Joseph A. O'Day, Sept. 13, 1867, died Aug. 8, 1900, at Marshall, Mo.; children three: 1, Paul, born July 19, 1888. 2, Marie, born Oct. 26, 1890. 3, Ernestine, born April 18, 1893. All these live at Springfield, Mo.

3, Jennie E. Montgomery, born at Bedford, Tenn., May 22, 1871; married Henry Schneider, Aug. 16, 1893; children two: 1, Montgomery, born March 26, 1896; 2, Christine, born Oct. 18, 1898.

4, Myrtle J. Montgomery, born at Bedford, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1873; married George A. McGregor, June 27, 1894; she died May 16, 1900, at Oswego, Kansas; children two: 1, Eloise, born Aug. 15, 1895. 2, Allen, born Jan. 30, 1900. They live at Springfield, Mo.

5, Willie B. Montgomery, born at Oswego, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1876, died July 26, 1896.

6, Oliver Montgomery, born 1878, died in infancy.

7, L. Claire Montgomery, born at Oswego, Kansas, July 8, 1879; lives with parents in Springfield, Mo.: single 1903.

8, Thomas S. Montgomery, born March 30, 1843, at Newberry, S. C.; lives at Palmetto, Tenn.; married Maggie L. Hoyle, Sept. 27, 1866; children six: 1, Infant daughter, born July 6, 1867. 2, Flora Esther Montgomery, born Oct. 12, 1869; married Dr. Thomas R. Logan, of Farmington, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1893; no children. 3, Thomas Clarence Montgomery, born Dec. 26, 1871; married Madge Bryant, June 25, 1901. 4, Mary Ethel Montgomery, born May 2, 1875; married Rev. John Royal Harris, of Lewisburg, Tenn., March 16, 1898; died Sept. 13, 1898. 5, Susan Leah Montgomery, born May 15, 1880. 6, Hoyle Fleming Montgomery, born Oct. 25, 1882.

7, William A. Montgomery, born April 1846 lives at Farmington, Tenn.

8 and 9, Margaret and Henry Clay Montgomery, twins, born July 4, 1849.

Robert Montgomery, born about 1810, fourth son of Robert Montgomery, Sr., is now 1903, living at Palmetto, Tenn., at the advanced age of 93 years; children three: 1, Etta Montgomery, married James R. Mount and has four children—three boys and one girl. 2, John O. Montgomery, married and has two children. 3, Jane L. Montgomery, married I. T. Wiggs; children seven—one son and six daughters.

Andrew Montgomery, born 1824, the youngest son of Robert Montgomery, Sr., died June 1900, at Carmi, Ill., at the age of 78 years. He was a minister in the United Presbyterian church. His son, Prof. S. A. Montgomery, was for some years principal of the Grayville, Ill., schools. He died in 1880.

J. Knox Montgomery, the only living son of Rev. Andrew Montgomery, is also a minister in the United Presbyterian church. He is a radical third-party Prohibitionist, and stumped the state of Ohio for governor on that ticket in 1900. His home at that time was Cincinnati, Ohio. He had formerly been pastor of a church in Chicago. The last I heard of him he was living in Asheville, N. C. He is a well-known lecturer. Some of his subjects are "Help Somebody," "Cain, Pharaoh, and Company," "The Church that Gets There," etc. I have seen many complimentary notices of his ability as a lecturer. He has three children: 1, John Knox, Jr., now (1901) 7 years old; 2, Don Alonzo, five years old; 3, son, born May 15, 1900—not yet named, but there is talk of naming him Frank S., for F. S. Montgomery of Sheppard, Ohio.

MONTGOMERYS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER STATES.

(By Mrs. Judge G. Q. Hall of Meridian, Miss.)

The earliest knowledge we have of the Montgomerys is of their residence, in County Ayr, Scotland. After the revolutionary times of that country, we next hear of them in the North of Ireland; and it was from old Ireland that they emigrated to America and became the ancestors of the numerous families of that name now scattered all over these United States.

There has come down to us somehow, from somewhere in the dim distance, a tradition that the name originated from a Mount Goma, supposed to be in Scotland, but not on the map of this day. The inhabitants of that community were called Mountgomias; and this was perverted into Montgomery. See page 11.

This sketch is intended to treat of that branch of the family which emigrated to America about 1666—three brothers: William,

Hugh and Robert Montgomery. They landed and resided in Virginia, near Jamestown. Their descendants sought "other fields and pastures new." So later we find, in what is known as the old Warhaw settlement of South Carolina, a family of six brothers—Alexander, Robert, Joseph, Hugh, William and Samuel—sons of a Hugh Montgomery, who to the best of our knowledge is traced as a son of William, the emigrant of 1666.

This family had accumulated considerable wealth in South Carolina, for those times, but their estates were devastated by the British and Tories.

Alexander was the first of this family to leave his native state to better his fortune. He first went to Tennessee, then to Mississippi, in 1782, when that state was a Spanish province, and settled in what was known as the Natchez district. Here he prospered and accumulated much wealth, and occupied high positions among his fellow men, as will be seen in *Clalbourne's History of Mississippi*, p. 230.

His first wife was a daughter of Richard King, whom he married in 1797. The issue of that marriage was: 1, Clarissa, who married Judge Whitney of Jefferson county, and who has left numerous descendants. 2, Samuel K., who lived near Natchez; died with Yellow fever in 1848, leaving no descendants. Next was A. B. Franklin who also died with yellow fever in 1823. The next child was Louisiana.

Alexander's second wife was Lydia Swayze. Of this marriage two children reached maturity: Hon. Prosper K., of Jefferson county, who raised a large family and had several sons in the Confederate Army. He was a very bright man and possessed a wonderful memory, but was delicate in health all his life. He was of a very affectionate disposition and truly devoted to his family, and well versed in the history of the Montgomery family. Mrs. J. M. Hickey of Greenville, Miss., a granddaughter of his, promised a sketch of his descendants, but it has not reached me in time to be included in this connection.

The other son of Alexander is and James Jefferson, who was the father of Judge Frank A. Montgomery, now residing at Rosedale, Miss., in his 73rd year. He was a colonel in the Civil War, in 1st Mississippi cavalry, Armstrong's brigade; member of the legislature from 1880 to '96, and one term judge of Fourth Court Circuit District of Mississippi. He was twice sent by his state to Washington, D. C., to urge before Congress the importance of the government looking after the levees of the Mississippi river. He is the author of "Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War." This is a book of 305 pages, which it will pay any one to purchase and read.

He has an interesting family of nine children: Three sons—Jefferson, Frank and Joseph, all lawyers; six daughters—Martha,

the wife of State Senator E. H. Moore; Harriet, the wife of Dr. John Dulaney; Tillie, Lotie, Fadjie, and Anna.

The Alexander Montgomery heretofore mentioned was followed to Mississippi by four of his brothers—Robert, Joseph, William, and Samuel—but at different periods. Hugh, the remaining brother, settled in Georgia, and his posterity was lost sight of by the rest of the family.

William was the father of W. Pinkney Montgomery, who has numerous descendants, many of whom are settled in the Mississippi Delta, and are men of sterling worth and integrity: also one son, Eugene, of Natchez, Miss. Of the descendants of Robert and Joseph, this writer knows nothing.

Samuel Montgomery, one of the six brothers, was born in South Carolina in 1764. He married Nelly Steen of that state, and three children were born to them: Nelly, Hugh and James. About 1790, Samuel and family moved to Kentucky. This trip was made overland, principally on horseback. It must be remembered that at that day people traveled in companies or caravans, as the country was wild and filled with savages. Many were the skirmishes this company had with the Indians on their tedious trip. Samuel's residence in Kentucky was for about 13 years. Soon after reaching that state he lost his first wife, and thereafter married Margaret Crockett (born 1770), a daughter of Andrew Crockett (born 1747) and Mary McKin (born 1753), of Tennessee. Of this marriage, while still in Kentucky, were born Andrew (1792), Mary (1794), Elizabeth (1796), John (1798), Eli (1800). In 1803, Samuel and family moved to Mississippi, coming down the Mississippi river on a flat-boat. The fourth son, Alexander, by the second marriage, was born on the boat, before they landed at Natchez. After reaching Mississippi three daughters were born: Tennessee (1805), Jane (1807), Sophia (1809).

Samuel purchased a plantation about 15 miles east of Natchez, and only about 9 miles from Washington, then the seat of government of the Territory; the center of culture and refinement. Conflicting land titles attracted many lawyers to this place, and it was the haunt of politicians. It was noted for its wine parties and dinners, not unusually followed by a duel, the code of honor in those days. Samuel prospered in this new and rich country, raised a family of twelve children, and died about 1828. He represented his county in the legislature in 1821-22. The children of Samuel married as follows:

Nelly Steen married a Mr. Crow; several children.

Mary, daughter of the second marriage, married Isaac Briscoe; nine children.

Tennessee married Dr. Penquite; two children.

Jane married William Collins; four children.

Sophiah married John Cameron.

Elizabeth married Isaac Selser in 1812. He came from Pennsylvania to Mississippi about 1800.

Elizabeth was a woman of great force of character, possessed a good knowledge of medicine, and as physicians were scarce then in Mississippi she often ministered to her sick neighbors, for sweet charity's sake, as doctor, nurse and general advisor. They resided in Adams county, at what is still known as "Old Selser Town." About 1825 they moved to Hinds county and became quite wealthy, owning over 100 slaves. Selser represented that county in the legislature in 1852. Their children were: Alfred, who died at the age of 12 years; Theresa (born 1815); Agnes Letitia (born 1817); Franklin, died in infancy; Tennessee, died aged 15 years; Eliza, died in infancy; Elizabeth Montgomery (born 1824); Isaac Montgomery (born 1827); Juletta Sophia (born 1830); Margaret Annie (born 1832); James Montgomery (born 1835).

Theresa Selser married three times—P. Norris, K. Martin, and lastly Dr. D. B. Nailer of Warren county; no children.

Agnes Letitia married Dr. Rossman of N. C.; two children—Rowan and Eugenia. Rowan married Irvine Halsnuth; five children. Eugenia married Chas. B. Allen, a large planter of Warren county; seven children.

Elizabeth M. Selser married Spencer W. Montgomery (1843), no relation; one child, Mary, who married Lieutenant Wm. Noble, of Walker's Texas brigade, in 1865, who died in 1891. Children seven. One died unmarried, and the second, Edward Spencer, was accidentally shot when 17 years old. Third, Elizabeth Montgomery, married a Mr. Oliphant. Fourth, William Frank. Fifth, Mary Virginia. Sixth, Martha Frances. Seventh, Essie Etta.

Dr. Isaac M. Selser was married twice; no children.

Juletta Selser, a beautiful woman, married three times—First, Wesley Rossman of N. C. Second, Col. A. B. Reading. Third, Mr. Waldrip of Mexico. She is now a widow living in Washington state with her only child by the first marriage, Letitia, who married first Mr. Vogt; four children: Albert, Mabel, Frank and Allen. Second marriage to Absalom Stamply; two children—Grace and Rossman.

Margaret Selser married Lytleton Johnson of Brandon; six children: Liela, Frank, Margaret, Effie, Howard and Arthur.

James Montgomery Selser, youngest child of Elizabeth and Isaac, was born on the old plantation—"Poplar Grove," Hinds county; graduated from the University of Mississippi, and made a brave Confederate soldier in Gen. Wirt Adams' cavalry. He was a prosperous planter before the Civil War. In 1857 he married Kate

Lindsey, of Jackson, Miss., who still survives him. Their children were: Ida and Lucy, who died in infancy; Aida, who married C. A. Reading; Isaac M., who married Mary Bush; Kate, who married C. W. Grafton; Virginia, who married George W. Stuart first, W. B. Whitehead second; Theesa and James, who died in youth. Elizabeth M. married A. C. Lowry; two children. Frank N., William L., Susie L. and Claude, unmarried, live with their mother in Jackson, Miss.

James Montgomery, son of Samuel and Nelly (Steen) Montgomery, married and moved to Texas, and have descendants in that state.

Hugh, the oldest son of Samuel and Nelly, was born in South Carolina, 1785, married Mary Crockett (born 1783), of Tennessee, the youngest sister of his step-mother. He established a home in Jefferson county, Mississippi, seven miles east of Fayette, the county seat. Here he raised a large family, and died aged 84 years. He was a large planter and slave-holder. He was red-headed, but had only one red-headed child; but quite frequently a red-headed grandchild bobbed up, and to every such he presented a negro. The children of the above Hugh Montgomery were: Telytha, Theresa, Malissa, Jane, LaFayette, Andrew Jackson, Samuel Crockett and Elizabeth.

Telytha married Isaiah Coleman; children—Elyas, Green, Christopher, and Lucilla who married first a Cameron, second Ed Guice; and Ann, who married a Whitney.

Theresa, second daughter of Hugh, married Wm. Herter; three children—Sallie, Bettie and Charlie.

Malissa, third daughter, married James Montgomery (no relation); eight children: One daughter married Andrew Rembert, and left two girls—Malissa and Mollie.

Jane, fourth daughter, married Samuel Ratcliff; no children.

Elizabeth died unmarried.

LaFayette, who married Catharine Galbreat, moved to Madison county, in 1835, and bought a plantation. He had no children, but raised seven orphans. He was a large planter and slave-holder before the Civil War, and represented his county in the legislature in 1882. He is still living (1903) at the age of 90, on the first homestead he established. His mind is still clear and vigorous, and he is honored and respected by all who know him.

Andrew Jackson, second son of Hugh, born at the old homestead in Jefferson county, Sept. 5, 1816, was educated at Jesuit College, Bardstown, Ky. He moved to Madison county in 1844 and bought a plantation adjoining that of his brother LaFayette, where he raised a family, and died Jan. 23, 1868. He was a prosperous planter and slave-holder. In politics he was a Whig, but after his

native state seceded from the Union his sympathies were with the Confederacy, and though in the field only a short time he was in the service of the Confederate states, and sent two sons to the front who came out unharmed.

He married, first, Sarah Ann Cameron. Two sons of this marriage: Daniel Hugh, who married Lena Stuart; two children—Kate and Nola; Dougal Prosper, who married first Jennie Magruder; four children—Emmett, Bruce, Kate, and Hugh, who is married to Willie Stewart—one child, Lena May. Dougal's second wife was Jennie Tompkins; one child, Andrew. The two brothers, Hugh and Dougal, served through the Civil War; the former in 21st Miss. regiment, and the latter in the 4th Miss. Andrew Jackson's second wife was Susan Latham Dixon, born 1832; was raised in Jefferson county, and married in Canton, Miss., in 1851; eight children of this marriage, two dying in youth—Willie and Lucy; Kate married G. Q. Hall of Meridian, Miss., judge of the 10th circuit court district, and owner of the famous Arundel Lithia Springs; two children—William Montgomery of Meridian, a promising young lawyer, who married Isabel Urquhart Harris of Jackson, Miss., and has one child, Francis Urquhart; Ethelbett Barksdale, connected with the New Orleans & Northeastern railroad—unmarried.

Arthur, who married Anha Mann, occupies a high position with the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga.; no children.

Laura, who married Emmett Savage of Canton, Miss., has four children living: Lula, Kate, Herman and Arthur.

LaFayette, prominently connected with the Ill. Central railroad at Jackson, Miss., married first Clara Atkinson; no children living. Second wife, Lutie Smart, of Arkansas; two children—Catharine and Lafayette Hanson.

Andrew Jennings, a planter and merchant, married first Alice Beard; two children—LaFayette and Arthur. Second wife, Evie Smith; one child—Thomas Jones.

Susie Dixon, unmarried, is living in South Carolina.

Samuel Crockett Montgomery, youngest son of Hugh and Mary established a home one mile from his father's old homestead in Jefferson county. He was a captain in the Confederate army; married first Jane Kinison; two sons—Hugh and Samuel; both died without issue. Second wife was Mary Weatherly; six children: Charlie, who married Letha Scott; Rosa, who married first Samuel Ballou, second John Yeizer; Retta, who married — McRaven; Kate, who married John Russum; Clem and Russum died unmarried.

Andrew, the fourth child of Samuel and Margaret (Crockett) Montgomery, married Margaret Norris; eight children.

John, the fifth child of Samuel and Margaret, married Sallie Brown; had one child, a daughter.

Eli, the sixth child, married a cousin, Mary Crockett, daughter of Eli Crockett (born 1779), who was a son of Andrew Crockett before mentioned. Of this marriage three children: Matilda Tulula and Wallace. Matilda married first Malcom Cameron; one son—John, who was quite prominent in this state; once a popular candidate for governor. Her second husband was S. S. Champion; four children of this marriage, none of whom survive; only one grandchild, a son of her youngest son, Sydney, who bears his father's name. Tulula married Joe Lipeccme. Wallace, the only son of Eli and Mary Montgomery, is now living in the Mississippi Delta. He was a brave Confederate soldier; married, first, Mary Denson; one son of this marriage, Eli, now living. Wallace married Cora Green in 1864; by this marriage he has two sons—William Alexander, and Robert, prominent business men of Jackson, Miss. Alex., as he is familiarly called, is assistant cashier of The Merchants Bank; married Lillian Smith of Jackson, Miss, great-great-niece of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate president. They have two children—Lillian Ann and Annie Davis.

These sons of Samuel and Margaret, mentioned, were wealthy planters, and men of sterling worth and integrity.

Alexander, the youngest son—the infant born on the flat-boat—was a lawyer of marked ability, often measuring arms at the bar with the renowned S. S. Prentiss, and many times the victor. He was on the supreme bench of Mississippi in 1831. He lived in Natchez, and in Rodney, and a few years in New Orleans. He died in 1878. His first wife was Margaret Gilbert, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest, Margaret, married Ben Roach and has one daughter living in Houston, Texas—Mrs. Elise Epperson. The youngest daughter married Honel Moss; had two daughters: Margaret, who married Geo. E. Wilkinson of Yazoo. Mary E. who married Geo. S. Dawson, of Yazoo City, and has an interesting family of three children; one son bearing the full name of his great-grandfather.

Alexander's second wife was the widow Roach, by whom he had no children.

The Montgomerys, being of Scotch-Irish descent, were, generally speaking, Presbyterians in faith—except where they had married into other denominations and followed their wives, religiously. The older set were Whigs in politics, but those of the present generation are generally Democrats, that being the white man's party of the South.

The Montgomerys are considered long-lived people, many of them going beyond man's allotted time—three score and ten years.