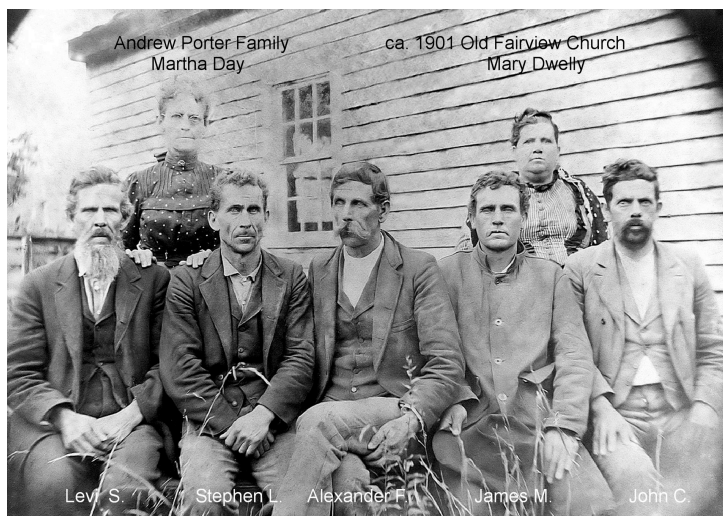


The Civil War and the Andrew Porter Family of Grayson County, VA

by J.C. Porter

Preparing for battle

An uneasy excitement filled the air leading up to that morning. Families brought picnic lunches to watch the standoff; some politicians even ventured out to Manassas from Washington, anticipating a brief duel between the North and South. The Battle of Bull Run, also known as the Battle of Manassas, was the first major clash of the Civil War, one that many expected to bring a quick resolution to the conflict. But by day's end, picnickers and politicians witnessed firsthand the brutal beginning of what would become a very long and costly war.



Captain Peyton Hale led the battle charge for the Grayson Daredevils that day. He likely had little difficulty convincing men from Elk Creek to join his unit, as some sources say Hale mustered so many volunteers from Grayson County, Virginia, that he had to hold a shooting competition and weed out the ill-prepared.¹ Those who passed the test joined Hale's regiment and traveled 300 miles to Manassas, where they faced off with Union soldiers July 21, 1861.²

The Grayson Daredevils, alongside fellow secessionists, proved that Confederate fighters were a force to be reckoned with. But making that stand was costly: Captain Hale was killed in action.

Just one week later, back in Grayson County, 16-year-old Levi Porter decided to take up arms in the fight that had claimed the life of Captain Hale, the husband of Levi's cousin Amanda Cornett. Levi, the oldest son of Andrew Porter, joined the newly formed Company C of the 8th Virginia Cavalry, a Confederate force consisting of Grayson County men.³

To join the cavalry, Levi needed a horse, so his father bought one.

"Andrew Porter gave \$200 for a horse," recalled Nona Dwelly, the wife of Levi's nephew, in a 1981 interview.⁴ "They said it was such a pretty thing. They thought it would be something fine, but it was no account at all. They had to get rid of it and get another one. It had been raised as a pet, and it couldn't stand anything, it couldn't run."

So Andrew bought a second horse for his son. Andrew paid \$110 to the Grayson Cavalry for a horse (which is believed to be the second horse he bought for Levi), according to a Grayson County Court record dated Oct. 28, 1861, making him one of many locals who supported the war effort by donating horses and saddles to the men who were headed to battle.⁵

Andrew was no stranger to the militias of the South. At just 21, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 78th Virginia Militia, also known as the Grayson County home guard. He was elected

Captain four years later and appointed Lieutenant Colonel the next year at 26 years of age.⁶ But he decided not to take up arms in 1861 at the start of the Civil War. Now 39 years old, Andrew remained on the family's 262-acre farm to look after his wife and Levi's eight or nine younger siblings.⁷

The family's house still stands at 4040 Carsonville Road in Elk Creek, Virginia, where Andrew purchased the property in the 1840s, some 20 years after Nathan Thomas built it, the first frame house in the county. The original structure had two rooms downstairs and two rooms up, with a spring house on the north side and a log out building that was used as a grainery.⁸ (Burt Rhudy added a basement and stone exterior after he purchased the house in 1927.⁹)

According to 1861 personal property tax records, Andrew was a farmer with five horses, nine cattle, 15 sheep, 15 hogs, a carriage, a clock, and \$75-worth of kitchen and household furniture.¹⁰ The 1860 personal property tax list records a single slave over 16 years of age in Andrew's possession, but the 1860 slave schedule lists none, so he apparently owned one slave for less than a year.¹¹

Andrew had established a comfortable livelihood for his family, but Levi decided to leave his father's homestead and go fight the Union, perhaps motivated by the sacrifice of his cousin-in-law at Bull Run.

Levi's first year in the cavalry

During his one-year tour of duty, Levi served under Albert Gallatin Jenkins, the leader of Virginia's 8th Cavalry, who owned a plantation on the banks of the Ohio River near Huntington, West Virginia.¹² (Jenkins' slaves could literally look right across the Ohio into the free North, while working for a man who was at war to keep their freedom just a few feet beyond their grasp.)

Under Jenkins' command, Levi likely moved with his regiment through parts of Kentucky. According to an article in *The History of Elliott County, Kentucky*, a Union cavalry detachment engaged "Major Jenkins" rebels in an area known as "Crackers Neck" on July 7, 1862.¹³ This event lines up with stories passed down orally in the Porter family, perhaps explaining why Levi decided to move to Kentucky after the war.

"There was a bear down there below where he later built his barn," said Viola Bego, Levi's granddaughter, in 1980.¹⁴ "Levi was setting there on a stump and killed that bear there. He said, when he got out of the army, he was going to build his house there. And, sure enough, he did. Sure enough, if he didn't build his home there."

Levi was discharged July 27, 1862, according to his 1912 pension application, having completed his one-year service commitment.¹⁵ Not two months later, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, sending the Civil War into a new phase.

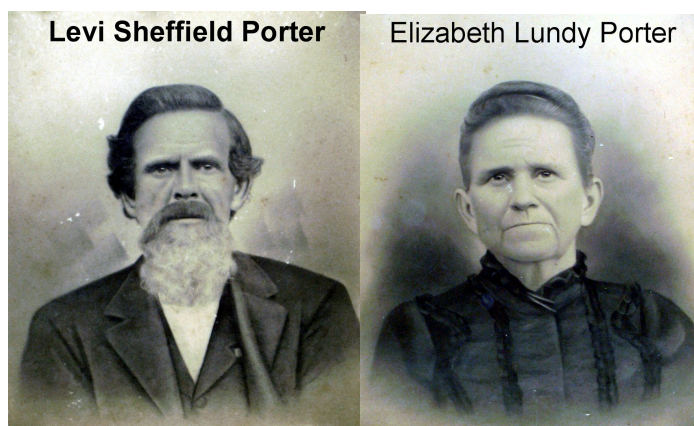
In August 1862, the Confederacy needed more soldiers, so it enacted a conscription law that required all men up to 40 years old to go to war.¹⁶ On Dec. 1, 1862 Andrew Porter enlisted in Russell County, Virginia, as a private in Company E of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry.¹⁷ He either joined unwillingly or was forcibly conscripted. This came just six weeks after Andrew's wife Lucy Cornett Porter gave birth to their youngest son John C. Porter¹⁸ and five months after Lucy's father William Cornett passed away widowing his wife Jennie Sutherland Cornett.¹⁹

“Back then, they would just come and get you. They didn’t ask you to go. They’d just say, ‘Come on and go; you’ve got to go.’ That’s all there was to it,” said Jim Porter, John C. Porter’s son, in a 1979 interview.²⁰

Also known as “Baldwin’s Squadron,” the 22nd was assigned to Brigadier General Humphrey Marshall’s army of eastern Kentucky during their invasion of 1862. Under Marshall’s command, there were skirmishes with Union troops as they guarded bridges and other facilities in the Blue Grass Country.²¹

Home life in Andrew’s absence

Life back in Grayson County, Virginia, didn’t stop while Andrew was away serving in the Confederate Army. On Jan. 4, 1863, Andrew’s son Levi eloped with Elizabeth Lundy. They ran off to nearby Sparta, North Carolina, just a week or so before Levi’s 18th birthday.²² Don Porter, Levi’s grandson,²³ told a story that could explain why Betty’s parents didn’t like Levi.



“He said he went to see his girlfriend, I reckon, is the way I understood it. Back then they had a big long toe suit, like a big gown or something. They slept upstairs right over the breakfast table. They said, instead of having the boards nailed down, they just had them laying loose. They hollered for breakfast, and he got up the next morning. He was walking around, and those boards gave way, and he fell right down through the floor, right onto the breakfast table. His foot went right in the gravy bowl,” said Don Porter with a chuckle during a 1980 interview.²⁴ “He got ashamed not having no clothes on, you know. He started out, he opened the door, and the dogs got after him. They were barking, and he was running through briar patches and everything. Yeah, that was actually the truth.”

But their teenage son’s relationship was just one of many tense situations that faced the Porter family in Andrew’s absence.

“A bunch of soldiers came by their place, asking if they had any apples. It was winter, and they had apples and vegetables buried in their garden. [Andrew’s wife Lucy] showed them which mound was apples, and when they dug some up, [she] poured water over them and washed the mud off for them,” recalled Nona Dwelly, Andrew’s granddaughter-in-law, in a 1981 interview,²⁵ based on conversations she had with her mother-in-law, Mary Porter Dwelly, who was a child during the Civil War.

“[Mary] also said one of the soldiers started to go inside the house, but the officer in charge stopped him and wouldn’t allow him to enter the house,” added Nona.

Florence Williams said in 1980 that Uncle Levi used to visit her family in Elliottsville, Kentucky, and tell stories about the Civil War. At one point, Levi took his big mare and a baby colt “way down under the cliffs and hid her,” according to Florence. Levi left the family’s older horses in

the barn because he knew soldiers would come looking for them. “See, you couldn’t do anything about it,” said Florence.²⁶

Andrew Porter’s regiment the 22nd Virginia Cavalry, returned from Kentucky and enjoyed about a month of relative inactivity.²⁷ It is unclear whether Baldwin’s Squadron trained during this time, but we do know one thing: Andrew was required to muster on Oct. 31, 1863, but records indicate he was “Absent without leave.”²⁸

“He had slipped off from the army, you know, and started home,” recalled Don Porter, Andrew’s great-grandson, in 1980.²⁹ “He got within about five miles of home and met an officer. [The officer] asked if he had a furlough. He told him, ‘Yeah.’ He reached down into his grip and pulled out a pistol. [The officer] said, ‘You are going to have to go back.’ He said, ‘No, I’m not going. I’ve started home, and I’m going, if I don’t die before I get there.’ The officer saw it was kill or be killed, so he let him go on.”

Levi takes his father’s place

Andrew’s youngest daughter Emma was born March 1, 1864 in Grayson County.³⁰ Not long after that, Confederate officials caught up with Andrew and reminded him that he was supposed to be serving in the South’s cavalry.

Perhaps they went easy on him, since he had been the Lieutenant Colonel of the local militia. They could have court-marshaled him as a deserter, though we have no record of his reason for going AWOL. (During the war, some men were known to leave their units to go home and plant or harvest their crops, before returning to the army.) Records also indicate that Andrew became an ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South sometime in 1863, a fact that may or may not be related to his departure.³¹

Regardless of why Andrew left, the Confederacy needed someone to take his place; Levi re-enlisted in Wytheville, VA on May 1, 1864, this time for a three-year commitment with the 22nd Virginia Cavalry.³²

“I don’t know if he was going to be forced to go or if he felt duty-bound to go. Anyhow, Uncle Levi went in his place because his father had family, you see,” said Nona Dwelly, Levi’s nephew’s wife.³³ Florence Williams said he re-enlisted because he didn’t want his father to have to leave his mother again.

Two of Levi’s nephews said he was forced to re-enlist. Everett Porter said in a 1979 interview that Levi had planned to take his father’s place all along, once he got old enough.³⁴ Jim Porter said Andrew was “kind of sickly” and unable to re-enlist when the Confederates came for him.³⁵

“[Levi] was just 18. They wouldn’t take you if you was too young. He told them, I’ll go in Dad’s place, if you’ll take me that way, and they did,” said Jim Porter in 1979.³⁶

Harlan Porter, son of Levi’s brother Alex Porter, recalled how this substitution affected Andrew’s relationship with his son: “My dad said that Grandpa Porter always favored Uncle Levi above them all because he took his place.”³⁷

The winter between Andrew’s departure and Levi’s re-enlistment brought no combat to Virginia’s 22nd Cavalry, which was placed under Albert Gallatin Jenkins’ command one day before Levi

joined up. As of April 20, 1864, the 22nd had 25 officers and 308 enlisted men present for duty – out of 798 men assigned.³⁸

In early May 1864, Levi was likely involved in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, where his brigade commander Jenkins was mortally wounded. Regardless, the 22nd went on and took part in numerous battles during the summer of 1864.³⁹

"I never heard [Levi] talk about it," said Viola Bego, Levi's granddaughter, in 1980.⁴⁰ "I just had his picture, and he said he was in the war. He talked about people going to people's houses and taking what they had to eat, you know, bread. Said there was one man that killed another man over a loaf of bread."

"One of the buddies that was with them there," continued Viola Bego, "said they went in and was about to starve. A woman had a pan of bread baked, and he killed a man over that bread, that man did, his buddy with him. They had terrible times there."

Since the beginning of the 1864 Valley Campaign, Virginia's 22nd Cavalry had lost at least 81 men. On the morning of Sept. 19, numbering no more than 200 men, Levi's brigade faced off with the 5th U.S. Cavalry and 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry in the Third Battle of Winchester, Virginia.⁴¹

Union troops outnumbered the Confederates five-to-one.⁴²

At some point during the battle, the 22nd withdrew to positions in the wood-line across a creek. It was likely before this relocation that most of the dozen prisoners from the 22nd Cavalry were captured by Union forces⁴³ – Levi Porter was among the 2,500 Confederate soldiers captured at the Third Battle of Winchester.⁴⁴

Life as a prisoner of war

Levi was then taken about 30 miles to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.⁴⁵ Along with other prisoners of war, Levi was placed on a steamship and transported down the Potomac to the POW camp at Point Lookout, Maryland.

The ship had to pass right by Washington, D.C., meaning prisoners might have seen the Capitol Dome near completion some two miles away. And up on a hill to their right, Levi would have had a good view of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's house and 1,100-acre plantation. (Lee's property would later become Arlington National Cemetery, after the U.S. government confiscated it as remuneration for \$90 in back taxes.⁴⁶)

A few miles down-river, the ship had to pass Mount Vernon, the historic home of George Washington. Even during the war, soldiers from both sides were allowed to tour the estate, but they had to lay down their arms before entering.⁴⁷

Levi arrived at Point Lookout on Sept 27, 1864.⁴⁸ The morning report for that day says, "Received from Harper's Ferry, VA 576 enlisted men and 1 citizen." One day prior, the report says, "Received from Harper's Ferry 729 enlisted men and 1 citizen." With the arrival of this group of prisoners, the camp population increased to nearly 8,000

The Southern Historical Society records a paper by former Commander Charles T. Loehr⁴⁹

describing the conditions at Point Lookout:

“When we came there the prison was already full, and the small tents were totally insufficient to accommodate us. Many were without shelter of any kind, and exposed to the bad weather which prevailed for the greater part of our stay. We had but few blankets, and most of us had to lie on the bare ground; so when it rained our situation became truly deplorable.



“Our rations were just such as kept us perpetually on the point of starvation, causing a painful feeling of hunger to us helpless, half-starved prisoners. Four small crackers, or a small loaf of bread per day, and a cup full of dish-water, called pea-soup, horrible to taste, and a small piece of rancid salt meat, was our daily fare. So hungry were the men that they would eat almost anything they could pick up outside from the sewers; potato peelings, cabbage stalks, or most any kind of refuse that hardly the cattle would eat, was greedily devoured.

“The scurvy, brought on by this wretched diet, was prevalent in its most awful form. It was not unusual to hear it stated that sixty or sixty-five deaths had occurred in a single day; and it is said that eight thousand six hundred dead Confederates were buried near the prison pen.”

According to Loehr, the tent prison grounds were surrounded by a high board fence with a platform for guards to walk around. Fifteen feet inside the fence was a ditch called the deadline. The guards were mostly former slaves who enjoyed showing that they had the upper hand, and they fired at anyone crossing the deadline.

Levi Porter received a pair of pants and drawers, according to Point Lookout records,⁵⁰ either in the winter or in the spring when he was released.

The long road to recovery

Levi was loaded onto a steamship March 15, 1865 and sent to Richmond, Virginia, for exchange along with 1,046 Confederate soldiers who arrived on March 18 at Boulware’s Wharf.⁵¹

After the exchange process was complete, each soldier made his way home on his own. Most returning soldiers traveled in groups for protection. It is not known how Levi made the nearly 300-mile trip from Richmond, Virginia, to Grayson County, but he was weak and sickly when he arrived at home, according to his sister’s daughter-in-law Nona Dwelly.⁵²

“[Mary Dwelly] said that when [Levi] came back, he was all starved, and she said that her mother [Lucy] was afraid to feed him all he wanted at a time,” said Nona in a 1981 interview.⁵³ “She just gave him a little bit at a time until she got him so that he could eat.”

“He hadn’t been back long. Some of the neighbor’s hogs had been getting out,” recalled Levi’s nephew Jim Porter in 1979.⁵⁴ “They were getting out in his cornfield, so [Levi] didn’t know his

father's hogs from anyone else's hogs. He goes out and shoots three of his father's hogs, first thing. He thought he had killed his neighbors hogs. Just killed three of them."

On April 9, 1865, five months after Levi was released from Point Lookout, the Confederate States of America surrendered, ushering in a wave of rapid changes throughout the South.

No major battles had been fought in Grayson County, but Reconstruction in Virginia was not an easy time for anyone. The Union Party was organized to help reestablish order, and Andrew Porter's brother-in-law Abraham Elliott, a Methodist minister, was a leading member of this group.⁵⁵

On August 31, 1865, as the North and South were once again forming an uneasy union, Andrew Porter's 17-year-old daughter Elizabeth joined 18-year-old Isaac Newton Hunt in marriage (though the marriage license said he was 21).⁵⁶ Rev. Elliott officiated the wedding at the Porter house on Elk Creek, and shortly thereafter the newlyweds moved to Isaac's home in Gainsville, Allen County, Kentucky.⁵⁷

Oddly enough, it's possible that the young romance would not have happened if Levi had not been captured at the Third Battle of Winchester and held prisoner at Point Lookout.

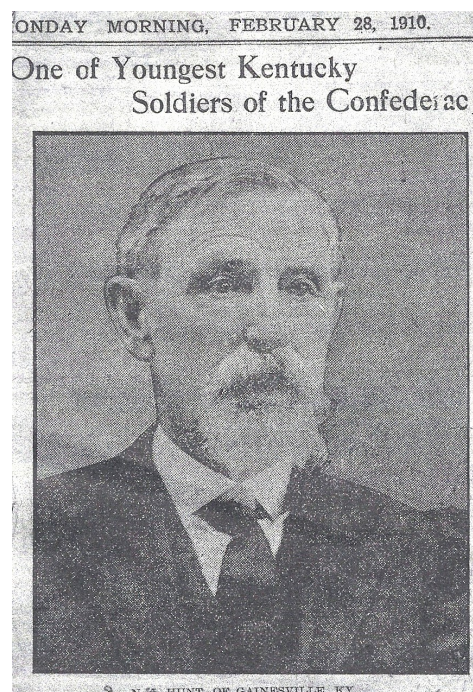
Isaac during the war

Isaac Hunt was released at Boulware's Wharf just three days before Levi.⁵⁸ Isaac was not from Grayson County, but he may have traveled with Levi for protection after their release and been invited to stay with the Porters. This could explain how Isaac and Elizabeth met during the five months between his parole date and their marriage – perhaps the two fell in love while Elizabeth helped nurse her brother and his guest back to health.

Isaac's stint fighting for the Confederacy began just before he turned 15. On August 29, 1862, John Hunt Morgan arrived in Scottsville, Kentucky, and told residents that the Confederates had come to stay, so they should join the cause of the South. Isaac, the future son-in-law of Andrew Porter, decided to enlist as a private in Company C of Kentucky's 3rd Confederate Cavalry.⁵⁹

In July 1863, Isaac and Morgan were both captured by Union forces in Chester, Ohio. Isaac was held at Camp Chase in Ohio and Camp Douglas in Illinois before eventually being transferred to Point Lookout in Maryland, where he would be paroled just three days before Levi Porter.

Levi had been a prisoner for about six months, whereas Isaac was incarcerated as a POW for approximately 20 months.



Isaac N. Hunt

Conclusion

Virginia was not readmitted to the Union until 1870. Perhaps due to the tense postwar atmosphere, Andrew Porter sold his 262-acre farm in Grayson County just six months after his daughter married Isaac.⁶⁰

The Porters then moved to northeastern Kentucky, settling in the Newfoundland or Cracker's Neck area of Carter County in 1867.⁶¹ (The area became Elliott County just two years later.) They may have chosen this area because of the many Confederate-sympathizing southwest Virginians who lived there, or they may have been influenced by Levi's experiences during the war. As Viola Bego recalls the story, Levi shot a bear in Kentucky during the war and said that one day he would build a house in the woods where he shot the bear: "And, sure enough, he did," said Viola. "Sure enough, if he didn't build his home there."⁶²

Ironically, Andrew Porter's new home was close to Olive Hill, Kentucky, which had been partially destroyed just a few years earlier by his young future son-in-law.

Some 400 men from the Union home guard of the Olive Hill area struck at John Hunt Morgan's Confederate forces on Oct. 2, 1862 as they crossed Tygart's Creek. In retaliation, Morgan and his men (likely including 15-year-old Isaac) burned 40 homes in Olive Hill. John Hunt Morgan reportedly taunted Kentucky State Senator William C. Grier as his home went up in flames: "You find your loyalty to your abolitionist pretty expensive don't you?"⁶³

The Civil War was certainly an expensive conflict. At least 618,000 Americans died, and some say the death toll reached 700,000.⁶⁴ The 1860 Census reported a nationwide population of just 31.4 million people, meaning that 2 percent of all Americans died in the war.⁶⁵

The Andrew Porter family story represents just one of literally thousands from across the South in which lives were forever changed by the Civil War. These stories have been passed down through the generations and survive, even today, as examples of what normal people do when faced with extreme circumstances.

The information in this article was compiled by J.C. Porter and edited by Steven Porter for the 2012 Porter family reunion in Olive Hill, Kentucky, and for *Our Grayson Heritage*, the annual publication by the Grayson County, Virginia Heritage Foundation.

Steven J. Porter (1989-), son of
James C. Porter (1959-), son of
Donald R. Porter (1930-2008), son of
Everett D. Porter (1904-1987), son of
Jasper H. Porter (1879-1944), son of
Alexander F. Porter (1855-1928), son of
Andrew J. Porter (1822-1888)

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2305 Lantern Lane
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Levi Sheffield Porter 1845-1926 m. 1863 Betty Lundy	Nancy Jane Porter 1847- died after 1880	Elizabeth Matilda Porter 1848- 1913 m.1865 Isaac Newton Hunt	Martha Porter 1849- 1910 m. 1868 Daniel D. Day	Stephen Lafayette Porter 1851-1932 m. 1872 Emily Bumgardner	Sena E. Porter 1853- 1885 m.1871 Flem. L. Brown	Alexander Francis Porter 1855-1928 m.1874 Laura Fulton m.1896 Liz Stewart m.1908 Katie Pelfrey	Mary Ann Virginia Porter 1858- 1920 m. 1876 George Dwelly	James Martin Porter 1859-1906 m. 1883 Lucinda Long	(son) Porter	John Calvin Porter 1863-1928 m. 1884 Nancy V. Catron	Emma Porter 1864- died after 1880 before 1888
----- Ida 1866<1880 Sarah 1869<1880 Ed 1868-1939 Laura A. 1871- Calvin 1872-1921 James A. 1875-1940 Ruth 1876- A.R. "Bob" 1877-1958 Lula Roberts 1880-1915 Elbert (Byrd) 1881-1931 Arthur 1886-1914	Samuel Winton 1867-67 George Alexander 1869-1950 Lucy 1871-73 Chasteen 1873-1944 Ada Hunt Grubbs 1875-1965 Eva Hunt 1875-75 John W. 1878-1949	William Andrew 1870-? Lucy Jane 1872-81 Rebecca Staples 1873-1942 Elizabeth 1874-74 James F. 1876-1938 infant Day	Molly Flannery 1873-1952 Olive Greene 1875-1960 Thursie Jacobs 1877-1969 Virginia Elam 1878-1903 Charles M. 1881-1957 Pearl Fouch 1882-1966 Gran. French 1884-1956 Ann M. Fouch 1886- Linea Porter 1888-1908 Eva Pelfrey 1890-1933 Marvin 1892-1949 Jewel Shanks 1895-1991 Golda Jones 1897-1970	Ida Effie Gullett 1872- 1960 John T. 1874- 1912 Marg. B. King 1876- 1947 Dowdy 1876- 1947 Lillie Phillips 1880- 1910 Ben 1883- 1904	Winton Henry 1875-1937 Isaac Newton 1877-1894 Jasper Hazen 1879-1944 Millard Calvin 1881-1929 Samuel L. 1883-1956 Arabelle Walker 1886-1971 Charles C. 1888-1969 Luitta Everett D. 1892-1981 Harlan E. 1908-1982 Herman A. 1910-1966 Ceola Irene Flannery 1915-1996	Lucy F. Massey 1880-1964 Lula Jane Harrington 1883-1965 John B. 1890-1917 Jess 1893-1966 David M. 1896-1974	Lucy Middleton 1884-1947 Andrew 1885-1959 Edward L. 1887-1907 Kathryn Jackson 1889-1985 Bessie L. Forrest Johnson 1891-1954 Floyd F. 1894-1978 John "Elliott" 1897-1959 William J. 1899-1948 Sarah V. DeHart Martin 1902-1984 Charles R. 1904-1948	Lucy J. DeBoard 1885-1920 William Andrew 1887-1964 Rebecca F. Nickles 1890-1927 Fannie B. 1894-1896 Mary M. Parker 1897-1931 James Russell 1899-1988 Florence R. Williams 1902-1991			

Endnotes:

¹ James Christman, local Grayson County historian via telephone, June 2012.

² "The War Between the States." In *Grayson County: a History in Words and Pictures*, compiled and edited by Bettye-Lou Field, edited and annotated by Jene Hughes, (Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1976), 97-98.

³ *Ibid.*, 137.

⁴ Nona Dwelly (daughter-in-law of Mary Dwelly, daughter of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Mount Olivet, KY, 1981. (recording available under "Track 1 ...," 19:48-20:18 on www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm).

⁵ Jeffrey C. Weaver, "Company C, 8th Virginia Cavalry – The Grayson Cavalry." January 1, 1998, http://www.newrivernotes.com/cw_va/c8vacav.htm.

⁶ Major Orville Anderson, handwritten letter dated April 10, 1843 regarding Andrew Porter's promotion to Lieutenant of Virginia's 78th militia; Adjutant Charles J. Wheeler, handwritten letter dated June 29, 1847 regarding Andrew Porter's promotion to Captain; and Colonel Dennis Fielder, handwritten letter dated Oct. 20, 1848 regarding Andrew Porter's promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, retrieved from the Library of Virginia in Richmond, Box B56, Barcode 1167345, *Militia Commission Papers, series II: Militia Commissions, Grayson County, 1793-1853*.

⁷ *U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1860: Grayson, Virginia*. Roll: M653_1348; Page 32; Image 36; Family History Library Film: 805348.

⁸ Carson Rhudy (daughter-in-law of Bert Rhudy). Telephone interview by James C. Porter. Elk Creek, Virginia and Marion, Indiana, June 4, 2010.

⁹ <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/31618035>

¹⁰ Eastern District Personal Property Tax list, Grayson County, Virginia, 1861. Library of Virginia, microfilm.

¹¹ Eastern District Personal Property Tax list, Grayson County, Virginia, 1860, page 20. Library of Virginia, microfilm. <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/133589160/in/133398142>

¹² *War-Time Reminiscences of James D. Sedinger, Company E, 8th Virginia Cavalry (Border Rangers)*, West Virginia Archives and History, Vol. 51, pp. 55-78, 1992 http://www.wvculture.org/hiStory/journal_wvh/wvh51-5.html.

¹³ *The History of Elliott County, Kentucky*, "Civil War," 10-12.

¹⁴ Viola Bego (daughter of Ed Porter, son of Levi Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Niles, OH, 1980. (recording available under "Viola Bego ... Track 1 ...," 12:52-13:03 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).

¹⁵ Levi Porter, Pension Application filed May 13, 1912, Carter County, KY: <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/127296079/in/52658819>.

¹⁶ Documenting the American South, edited by James M. Matthews, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/imls/statutes/statutes.html>.

¹⁷ U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 Film #M382 roll 44, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/34919753/person/18719980732/fact/103640394748>.

¹⁸ John C. Porter tombstone, Fairview Cemetery Elliott County, KY, <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/118637241/in/52725896>.

¹⁹ Picture of William & Jennie Cornett tombstone, <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/31451670>.

²⁰ Jim Porter (son of John C. Porter, son of Andrew Porter) with Everett Porter (son of Jasper Porter, son of Alex Porter, son of Andrew J. Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Elliottsville, KY, June 2, 1979. (recording available under "Track 1," 8:51-9:17, under the Jim Porter section on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).

²¹ Jeffrey C. Weaver. *22nd Virginia Cavalry*. Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc, 1991.

²² Marriage record (film #0847894), August 4, 1863, Alleghany County, NC, <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/131075216/in/52658819>.

²³ Don Porter is the son of A.R. Bob Porter, who is the son of Levi Porter, the son of Andrew Porter.

²⁴ Don Porter (son of A.R. Bob Porter, son of Levi Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Niles, OH, 1980. (recording available under "Track 1," 18:50- on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).

²⁵ Nona Dwelly (daughter-in-law of Mary Dwelly, daughter of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Mount Olivet, KY, 1981. (recording available under "Track 1 ...," 15:20-17:01 on www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm).

²⁶ Florence Williams (daughter of John C. Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Wheelersburg, OH, 1980. (recording available under "Track 5," 6:10-6:36 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).

- ²⁷ Jeffrey C. Weaver. *22nd Virginia Cavalry*. Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc, 1991.
- ²⁸ U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865. Film #M382, roll 44, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/34919753/person/18719980732/fact/103640394748>.
- ²⁹ Don Porter (son of A.R. Bob Porter, son of Levi Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Niles, OH, 1980. (recording available under "Track 3," 18:42-18:12 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).
- ³⁰ Grayson County, Virginia Birth Records 1853-1879, compiled by John Perry Alderman, Billie White, and Ginger Ballard, p. 52, <http://www.newrivernotes.com/graysonrecords/GraysonBirthrec1853-79P.html>.
- ³¹ Andrew Porter Obituary, Central Methodist Newspaper, Dec. 8, 1888, Ashland, KY microfilm <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/33119798/in/52729559>.
- ³² <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/135574913/in/52658819>
- ³³ Nona Dwelly (daughter-in-law of Mary Dwelly, daughter of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Mount Olivet, KY, 1981. (recording available under "Track 1 ...," 19:00-19:37 on www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm).
- ³⁴ Everett Porter (son of Alex Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Enterprise, KY, 1979. (recording available under "Track 5," 0:00-0:20 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).
- ³⁵ Jim Porter (son of John C. Porter, son of Andrew Porter) with Everett Porter (son of Jasper Porter, son of Alex Porter, son of Andrew J. Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Elliottsville, KY, June 2, 1979. (recording available under "Track 1," 8:51-9:17, under the Jim Porter section on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*
- ³⁷ Harlan Porter (son of Alex Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Jacobs, KY, 1981. (recording available under "Track 3," 13:11-13:26 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).
- ³⁸ Jeffrey C. Weaver. *22nd Virginia Cavalry*. Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc, 1991.
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁰ Viola Bego (daughter of Ed Porter, son of Levi Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Niles, OH, 1980. (recording available under "Viola Bego ... Track 2 ...," 4:04-4:41 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).
- ⁴¹ Jeffrey C. Weaver. *22nd Virginia Cavalry*. Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc, 1991.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁴ U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 Film #M382, roll 44, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/34919753/person/18719980732/fact/103640394748>.
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁶ Robert M. Poole, "How Arlington National Cemetery Came to Be," from *The Civil War: 150 Years*, Smithsonian, <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/The-Battle-of-Arlington.html#>.

⁴⁷ This information is documented alongside a photograph on display at Mount Vernon, observed July 2012.

⁴⁸ U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 Film #M382, roll 44, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/34919753/person/18719980732/fact/103640394748>.

⁴⁹ *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. XVIII, Richmond, VA, Jan-Dec. 1890-, pp. 114-120, www.csa-dixie.com/csa/prisoners/t59a.htm.

⁵⁰ Point Lookout, MD Military Prison Register of Clothing, 1865. National Archives Microfilm, Vol. 389, micro 598, roll 129.

⁵¹ U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 Film #M382, roll 44, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/34919753/person/18719980732/fact/103640394748>.

⁵² Nona Dwelly (daughter-in-law of Mary Dwelly, daughter of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Mount Olivet, KY, 1981. (recording available under "Track 1 ...," 17:47-18:01 on www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm).

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Jim Porter (son of John C. Porter, son of Andrew Porter) with Everett Porter (son of Jasper Porter, son of Alex Porter, son of Andrew J. Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Elliottsville, KY, June 2, 1979. (recording available under "Track 2," 8:48-9:38, under the Jim Porter section on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).

⁵⁵ *Grayson County: a History in Words and Pictures*, compiled and edited by Bettye-Lou Field, edited and annotated by Jene Hughes, (Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1976), 139-142.

⁵⁶ Marriage License, Isaac Hunt to Elizabeth Porter, Aug. 31, 1865 in Grayson County, VA, <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/38015207/in/52728630>

⁵⁷ *History of Kentucky*, Vol. 5, pp 444-445.

⁵⁸ Isaac Hunt's military record U.S. Civil War Soldiers 1861-1865, <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/38403919/in/52728630>

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ Deed. Andrew & Lucy Porter sell 250 acres to P.O.J. Thomas, Feb. 24, 1866 in Grayson County, VA, <http://www.myfamily.com/group/andrewjacksonporterfamily/media/133189166/in/52729559>.

⁶¹ Deed. Andrew Porter purchases 150 acres from Andrew Stephens, p. 63, Carter County, KY Deed Book E.

⁶² Viola Bego (daughter of Ed Porter, son of Levi Porter, son of Andrew Porter). Interview by author. Tape recording. Niles, OH, 1980. (recording available under "Viola Bego ... Track 1 ...," 12:52-13:03 on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/audio/audio.htm>).

⁶³ James Prichard, Kentucky Department for Libraries, speaker at Blue Grass Heritage Museum, http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kycarter/military/morgans_raiders.htm.

⁶⁴ "The Price in Blood!" <http://www.civilwarhome.com/casualties.htm>.

⁶⁵ *U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1860*; via http://www.worldvitalrecords.com/indexinfo.aspx?ix=ft_1860_census.