

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MILITARY RECORDS OF THE 7th VIRGINIA REGIMENT

CAPTAIN MATTHEW JOUETT'S COMPANY

(THE COMPANY OF PRIVATES JESSE CORN AND JOHN PETER CORN)

By: Larry D. Christiansen

Table of Content:

I. NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM

1. A Note on the Records of the 6th Virginia Regiment of Foot
2. Records of the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot
3. Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company Muster Rolls
4. Diversified Pay Records and Payrolls of Capt. Jouett's Company
5. Miscellaneous Documents

II. COMMANDING OFFICERS WITH SOME ADDITIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

1. Southern Department of the Continental Army Commanders
2. Officers and Staff in the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot
3. Officers in Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in the 7th Virginia Regiment

III. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF JESSE CORN AND JOHN PETER CORN

1. Private Jesse Corn
2. Private John Peter Corn

IV. JOHN PETER CORN'S LISTS OF SOLDIERS

1. List of officers and sergeants
2. List of soldiers

V. JOHN PETER CORN'S MILITARY SERVICE ACCORDING TO HIS PENSION FILE

VI. PROBLEMS WITH MILITARY RECORDS

1. No early muster or pay rolls
2. Errors and/or omissions

I. NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM

- Microcopy No. 246 – Revolutionary War Rolls – 1775 – 1783 – Roll 104 Virginia
Jacket Numbers – 181-1 through 193-2 – National Archives – (Also LDS film No. 0830383)

[NOTE: The above-cited microfilm contains the records from the original accounts in the National Archives on the Revolutionary War. This specific roll had a few records from the 6th Virginia Regiment that was raised at the same time as the 7th Virginia Regiment, and both were immediately taken into the Continental service. The primary focus of this transcription will deal with Captain Matthew Jouett's Company of the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot with some transcribing of the regimental records. Due to the very faint and faded appearance of these records together with limited genealogical data on payrolls records most of Capt. Jouett's payroll records were not transcribed; instead very selected extractions were made. The transcription was made verbatim with original spelling retained (Colonel, Inlisted) along with the abbreviations (most notably – Genl for General, Aprl or Apl for April, Rec'd for Received, Com or Com'd for Command), and all comments by the transcriber appear in brackets.]

1. **A Note on the Records of the 6th Virginia Regiment of Foot –**
[Only a few of the companies were covered by this microfilm with the earliest muster roll dated September 1778]

2. **2. Records of the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot –**
[only one half of the companies covered on this film - for the 7th Va. Regt. the staff & field muster rolls begin in June of 1777; the company records start as follows:

Capt. Charles Fleming – June 1777
Capt. Joseph Crockett – 28 Dec. 1776 to 21 May 1777;
Capt. Thomas Hill – Dec. 1776;
Capt. Reuben Lipscomb – May 1777;
Capt. Matthew Jouett – 28 Dec. 1776 to May ____, 1777]

188-1 Va. 7 Regt. Col. Alex McClanachan 1776-1778
Lt. Col. Holt Richeson
Field & Staff – 12 muster rolls June 1777 to May 1778
3 Pay abstracts Dec. 1777 to May 1778

June 1777

Field & Staff officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Alex. McClanachan	Col.	Present
Wm. Nelson	Lt. Col.	do
James Cropper	Major	
Henry Vowles	Adjutant	
Aug. Slaughter	Surgeon	
Thomas Hughes	Pay master	

* * * *

November 1777

A Muster Roll of the Field & Staff & Non-comm'd officers of the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot for the Month of November 1777

<u>Appointments</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
7 Oct. 76	A. McClanachan	Col.	on Furlough
	H. Richeson	Lt. Col.	do
30 th Jan. 77 *	J. Cropper	Major	Sick Bethlehem [* ? Date of 1777 at far left]
5 th Dec. 76	H. Vowles	Adj.	Present
3 April 76	A. Slaughter	Surgeon	do
3 Dec. 76	T. Hughes	P. Master	do
6 June 77	M. Rhea	Q. Master	do
	Wm. Burge	Serg. Major	on Furlough
	Wm. Jones	Q.M. Sergt.	Present
	T. Harris	Fife Major	on Furlough
	Sam Johnson	D. Major	Present

* * * *

January 1778

Muster Roll of the Field and Staff Officers of the 7th Virginia Regiment in the Service of the United States for the month Jan. 1778

<u>Appointments</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Alex McClanachan	Collonel	on Furlough
	Holt Richeson	Lient. Collonel	do do
	John Cropper	Major	on Command
	Henry Vowles	Adjutant	on Furlough
	A. Slaughter	Surgeon	do do
	Matthew Rhea	Q. Master	
	Thomas Hughes	Pay Master	on Command
	Thos. Harrison	Fife Major	on Furlough
	Samuel Johnson	Drum Major	
	Wm. Jones	Q.M. Sergeant	

I do certify the above to be a true state of the Field and Staff of the 7th Virginia Regiment according to my knowledge. [signed] John Webb Capt. command't.

* * * *

A Return of Men reenlisted of the 7th Virginia Reg. who have rec'd their Bounty of Payment:

Capt. Charles Fleming's Company	- 7 men	
Capt. John Webb's Company	- 7 men	
Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company	- 1 man	Wm. Foster
Capt. Thomas Posey's Company	- 4 men	
Capt. Joseph Crockett's Company	- 2 men	
Capt. James Spencer's Company	- 6 men	*
Capt. Thomas Hill's Company	- 11 men	
Capt. Reuben Lipscomb's Company	- 6 men	
Capt. William Moseley's Company	- 3 men	

[* NOTE: Capt. Spencer's Co. has been missed by all who have written of the 7th Va. Regt. including A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution, 1774 – 1787.]

<u>No. Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
37. Stephen Lilley		
38. John Badgett		Sick
39. John Timberlake		Furlough
40. John Toney		
41. Wm. Martin		
42. Thos. Clemonts		[several entries were illegible in this column
43. Thos. Shores		for the men in this portion of the roll.]
44. Joel Melton		
45. Francis Kirby		
46. John Peter Corn		
47. Joseph Timberlake		
48. Thomas Howls		
49. David Rice		

[NOTE: While the "Proof of Effectives" lists only 46 privates (see below), the muster roll had 49 enrolled with the last three numbers and names in a smaller and different handwriting. They were added after the "Proof of Effectives" had been made.]

[No title on this summary]

	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Serg.	Serg. Major	Corp	Fife	Privates
Present	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	24
Absent				2				22
Total	1	2	1	4	1	4	1 *	46

We do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without fraud to the United States or to any individual according to the best of our knowledge.

M. Jouett, Capt.
 _____?_____ Lieut.

[* The fifer was Robert Broadas, hereafter listed on the muster rolls as a private.]

* * * *

June – 1777

A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Col. Alexander McClanachan, Esq., for the month of June 1777.

Commissions: Matthew Jouett, Capt.
 Griffin Fauntleroy, 1st Lieut.
 Nathl. Fox, 2nd Lieut.
 Robert Jouett, Ensign

1. Wm. Kennedy, Sergt.
 2. Robert Allen, do
 3. Archelaus Strange do
 4. James Kennedy do
 1. Barnett Mills, Corp.
 2. Wiatt Mills do
 3. John Davenport do
 4. John Martin do

<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. William Adams		
2. Robert Adams		
3. James Grant		on Com'd [Com'd = on command or on special duty]
4. William Bethell		
5. Doran Richeson		[most entries in this column illegible]
6. Jesse Saunders		
7. David Wood		
8. Christopher Perkins		
9. William Banks		on Com'd
10. John Ruthern		
11. George Roads		
12. Nathan Mills		
13. William Foster		
14. William Anderson		
15. William Walker		
16. James Cave		

<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
17. Richard Allen		
18. William Martin		
19. William Sharp		
20. Warren Cash		
21. Mosby Childress		
22. Charles Hardy		
23. Joseph McGehee		
24. James Aikin		
25. Nathl. Payne		
26. Wm. Hensley		
27. Elisha Baber		
28. Robert Broadas		
29. John Burrus		Sick in a country hospital
30. James Davenport		
31. Thomas Hardy		
32. Joseph Scott		
33. Jesse Corn		Black River Hospital
34. James Haggard		
35. Obediah Askew		

<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
36. Joseph Bybee		
37. Stephen Lilley		
38. John Badgett		Furlough Virginia
39. John Timberlake		
40. John Toney		
41. William Martin		
42. Thomas Clemonts		
43. Thos. Shores		
44. Daniel Haggard		

[Following notation at bottom of roll:] "Jesse Corn 33 No. Returned to camp."

	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Drummer	Fifer	Privates
Present	1	1	1	4	4			29
Absent								14
Total	1	1	1	4	4			43

We do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without fraud to the United States or to any individual according to the best of our knowledge.

[No signatures – but Capt. Jouett's name on the page.]

Sworn to before me this 10th day of July 1777.

Wm. Woodford, Brig. Genl

* * * * *

July – 1777

A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Col. Alexander McClanachan, Esq., for the month of July 1777.

Commissions: Matthew Jouett, Captain
 Griffin Fauntleroy, 1st Lieutenant
 Tarpley White, 2nd ditto Virginia sick
 Beverly Whiteing, Ensign

1. Wm. Kennedy, Serg.
2. Robert Allen ditto
3. Archelaus Strange do
4. James Kennedy do
1. Barnett Mills, Corp.
2. Wiatt Mills ditto
3. John Davenport, do
4. John Martin, do

<u>No.</u>	<u>Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlisted to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	W m. Adams		
2.	James Grant		
3.	Wm. Bethell		
4.	Christopher Pirkens		
5.	Wm. Banks		
6.	Jesse Saunders		
7.	John Ruthens		
8.	George Roads		
9.	David Wood		
10.	Nathan Mills		
11.	Thomas Hardy		
12.	Wm. Foster		
13.	James Haggard		
14.	William Walker		
15.	William Anderson		
16.	James Cave		
17.	Richard Allen		
18.	Wm. Martin		
19.	Wm. Sharp		
20.	Warren Cash		
21.	Mosby Childress		
22.	Charles Hardy		
23.	Joseph McGehee		
24.	James Aikin		
25.	Doran Richeson		
26.	John Burrus		
27.	Elisha Baber		
28.	Joseph Bybee		
29.	Nathl. Payne		
30.	James Davenport		
31.	Obediah Askew		
32.	John Badgett		
33.	Robert Broadas		
34.	Joseph Scott		on Com [d] at Black River
35.	Robert Adams		Sick at Philadelphia
36.	Jesse Corn		Hospital at Trenton
37.	Wm. Hensley		on Com [d] at Morris Town

38. Stephen Lilley	Furlough in Virginia
39. Thomas Shores	ditto
40. John Toney	ditto
41. Wm. Martin	ditto
42. Thomas Clemonts	ditto
43. John Timberlake	ditto

Aug. 7th muster of Capt. Jouett's company as specified in the above

Proof of the Effectives

	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Drummer	Fifer	Privates
Present	1	1	1	4	4			33
Absent		1						10
Total	1	2	1	4	4			43

We do swear that the within is a true state of this company without fraud to the United States or any individual according to out best knowledge.

M. Joutt

B. Whiting [Beverly Whiting, Ensign]

* * * * *

August – 1777

A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in 7th Virginia Regiment upon Continental pay commanded by Col. Alexander McClanachan, Esq., for the month of August 1777.

Commissions: 18 March 1776 Matthew Jouett, Capt.
 28 October 1776 Griffin Fauntleroy, First Lieut.
 28 October 1776 Tarpley White, Second Lieut.
 28 October 1776 Robert Jouett, Ensign

<u>Names</u>	<u>Inlisted to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Wm. Kennedy, Serg.		
2. Robert Allen ditto		Hospital
3. Archelaus Strange do		
4. James Kennedy do	28 Oct. 1777 for 3 years	
1. Barnett Mills, Corp.	10 th April 1778	
2. Wiatt Mills ditto		
3. John Davenport, do		
4. John Martin, do	1777 for 3 years	
<u>No. Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlisted to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. William Adams – private	10 th April 1778	
2. James Grant		
3. Chr. Perkins		
4. Jesse Saunders		
5. David Wood		
6. Nathan Mills		
7. Thomas Hardy		
8. Wm. Foster		
9. Wm. Walker		
10. Wm. Anderson		
11. Richard Allen		
12. Wm. Martin		Com'd
13. Wm. Sharp		
14. James Aikin		
15. Doran Richeson		
16. Joseph Bybee		
17. Elisha Baber		

<u>No. Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlisted to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
18. Nathl. Payne	10 th April 1778	
19. James Davenport		
20. Obediah Aikew		[Aikew is probably Askew]
21. John Badgett		
22. Wm. Hensley		
23. Stephen Lilley		Furlough Virginia
24. Thomas Shores		ditto
25. John Toney		ditto
26. Thomas Clemonts		ditto
27. John Timberlake		ditto
28. Wm. Martin		ditto
29. Robert Adams		Hospital
30. Wm. Bethel		ditto
31. Wm. Banks		ditto
32. George Roads		ditto
33. James Haggard		ditto
34. John Burrus		ditto
<u>No. Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlisted to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
35. Jesse Corn	10 th April 1778	
36. Joseph Scott		in Hospital
37. John Ruthern	1777 for 3 years	
38. James Cave	ditto	
39. Warren Cash	ditto	
40. Mosby Childress	ditto	
41. Charles Hardy	ditto	
42. Joseph McGehee	ditto	Com'd
43. Robert Broadas	ditto	

Sept. 4, 1777 Muster Roll Capt. Jouett's Company as specified in the above roll.

Proof of the Effectives

	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Drummer	Fifer	Privates
Present	1	1	1	3	4			26
Absent		1		1		[Blank]		17
Total	1	2	1	4	4			43

We do swear that the within is a true state of this company without fraud to the United States or any individual according to our best knowledge.

M. Jouett, Capt.
Tarpley White

Sworn to before me this 20th Sept. 1777
Ch. Scott

* * * * *

September – 1777.

[It was very difficult to read the names, but the roll was searched thoroughly for the names of Jesse and Peter Corn. Only one of the brothers was found.]

Name [of privates]
20. Jesse Corn

[NOTE: From the military compilation by copyist from these records the above private # 20 was confirmed.]

[From the microfilm record]

	Proof of the Effectives							
	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Drummer	Fife	Privates
Present		2		1				24 [numbers written over]
Absent	1		1	3	[Illegible in 3 columns]			22
Total	1	2	1	4				46

We do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without Fraud to the United States or any individual according to the best of my knowledge.

Griffin Fauntleroy

Tarpley White, Lieut.

Sworn before me this 13th day of October 1777

Ch. Scott

[NOTE: The absence of Capt. Jouett suggests that he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Brandywine Creek. Henceforth Lieutenants Griffin Fauntleroy and/or Tarpley White would be in charge of the Company (still called Capt. Matthew Jouett's Co.) and They will sign and attest all rolls and reports. Occasionally a roll or report will reflect the "late" Captain Jouett.]

* * * *

October – 1777 - [Almost all of this roll was illegible – John Peter Corn's name could possibly be the last or next to last on this roll. The Oct. 1777 pay roll could not be read.]

[From the Copyist Military Summary Cards:

Name

Inlisted to

Jesse Corn - Pvt.

10 Apl 1778 {This enlist to date was wrong.}

Peter Corn - Pvt

NOTE: Peter Com was returned to the company rolls after a absence with a brief explanation, this official clarification was probably sufficient in 1777 but hardly adequate today. In December of 1776, he obtained a thirty-day furlough due to sickness. He returned to his home, and because his illness continued he did not return to his company when his furlough was over at the end of January. After a month of being absent without permission, he was dropped from the rolls as a deserter on March 1, 1777. After about six months at home he began the course of rejoining his unit. He finally rejoined his company and regiment near Germantown, Pennsylvania sometime in October of 1777.]

* * * *

November – 1777

A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in 7th Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Alexander McClanachan, Esq., for the month of November 1777.

Commissions:	18 March 1776	Matthew Jouett	Capt.	died [or dec'd] Nov.
	28 Oct. 1776	Griffin Fauntleroy	1 st Lieut.	resigns 20 Nov.
	do	Tarpley White	2 nd do	
	do	Robert Jouett	Ensign	on Furlough Virginia

<u>Names</u>		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Wm. Kennedy	Sergt.	10 Apr	sick
2. Robert Allen	do	do	
3. Arch. Strange	do	do	on Furlough
4. James Kennedy	do	3 years	do
<hr/>			
<u>Names</u>		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Barnell Mills,	Corp.	10 Apr	in command
2. Wiatt Mills	do	do	on guard
3. John Davenport	do	do	
4. John Martin	do	3 years	on Furlough
<hr/>			
No. <u>Names</u> [privates]		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Wm. Adams		10 th April 1778	
2. James Grant		do	
3. Robt. Adams		do	sick absent
4. Jesse Saunders		do	sick with
5. Chr. Perkins		do	sick
6. Jno. Ruthens		3 years	command
7. David Wood		10 April 1778	sick in H. [hospital]
8. Thos. Hardy		do	
9. Elisha Baber		do	sick in H.
10. Obediah Askews		do	
11. Wm. Foster		3 years	on Furlough Virginia
12. Doran Richeson		10 April 1778	sick in H.
13. Wm. Martin		do	on Furlough
14. Wm. Walker		do	sick in H.
15. Nathl. Payne		do	on Command
No. <u>Names</u> [privates]		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
16. Richard Allen		10 April 1778	
17. James Cave		War	on Furlough
18. Jno. Badgett		10 April 1778	
19. Jesse Corn		do	
20. Charl. Hardy		War	on Furlough
21. Mosby Childress		3 years	do
22. Robert Broadas		do	do [Askin is probably Aiken]
23. James Askin		do	do
24. Joseph Bybee		discharg 21 Nov.	
25. James Davenport		10 April 1778	sick
26. Nathan Mills		do	sick with
27. Wm. Banks		do	do
28. Jno. Burrus			dec'd 2 d Nov.
29. Wm. Bethell			dec'd 15 Sept.
30. George Roads		10 April 1778	sick in H.
31. James Haggard		do	on Furlough Virginia
No. <u>Names</u> [privates]		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
32. Warren Cash		3 year	on Furlough
33. Wm. Anderson		10 April 1778	do
34. Wm. Martin		do	sick in H.
35. Jno. Timberlake		do	on Furlough Virginia
36. Stephen Lilley			Dec'd 25 November
37. Jno. Toney		10 April 1778	on Furlough Virginia
38. Thos. Clemonts		do	do
39. Wm. Hensley		do	command
40. Thos. Shore		do	
41. Peter Corn		do	

December 23 Mustered Capt Jouett's Company as specified above.

	Capt.	Proof of the Effectives				Drummer	Fifer	Privates
		Lieut	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.			
Present		1		2	2		11	
Absent			1	2	2	[Blank]	26	
Total		1	1	4	4		37	

I do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without Fraud to the United States or any individual according to the best of my knowledge.

Tarpley White, Lt.

* * * *

December – 1777

A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Alexander McClanachan, Esq. for the month of December 1777.

Commissions: 28th Oct. 1776 Tarpley White, 2nd Lieut.

Ditto Robert Jouett, Ensign on Furlough Virginia

<u>Name</u>		<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Wm. Kennedy	Sergt.	10 April 1778	sick Hospital
2. Robert Allen	do	do	
3. Archelaus Strange	do	do	on Furlough Virginia
4. James Kennedy	do	3 years	do
1. Barnett Mills	Corp	10 April 1778	command with sick
2. Wiatt Mills	do	do	guard
3. John Davenport	do	do	command with sick
4. John Martin	do	3 years	on Furlough Virginia

<u>No.</u>	<u>Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	John Ruthern	3 years	on Furlough Virginia
2.	William Foster	do	
3.	Mosby Childress	do	on Furlough Virginia
4.	Robert Broadas	do	do
5.	James Aikin	do	do
6.	Warren Cash	do	do
7.	James Cave	War	do
8.	Charles Hardy	do	do
9.	Wm. Adams	10 April 1778	[entry crossed out]
10.	James Grant	do	
11.	Robert Adams	do	sick in Hospital
12.	Thomas Hardy	do	
13.	Obediah Askew	do	sick in Hospital
14.	Wm. Martin (son of Jno.)	do	sick present
15.	Richard Allen	do	
16.	John Badgett		

<u>No.</u>	<u>Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
17.	Jesse Corn	10 April 1778	
18.	William Anderson	do	on Furlough Virginia
19.	Thomas Shores	do	
20.	Peter Corn	do	
21.	Jesse Saunders	do	sick Hospital
22.	Chr. Perkins	do	do
23.	David Wood	do	do
24.	Elisha Baber	do	do

25. Wm. Walker	do	do
26. James Davenport	do	do
27. Nathan Mills	do	do
28. Wm. Banks	do	do
29. George Roads	do	do
30. Wm. Martin	do	do
31. Nathl. Payne	do	in Command with sick

<u>No.</u>	<u>Names [Privates]</u>	<u>Inlist to</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
32.	Wm. Hensley	10 April 1778	in Command with sick
33.	John Timberlake	do	Furlough Virginia
34.	John Toney	do	do
35.	Thomas Clements	do	do
36.	James Haggard	do	do
37.	Doran Richeson		Dec'd 20 th Dec. 1777
38.	Joseph Biby [Bybee]		disch. 20 Dec. 1777

	Proof of the Effectives							
	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Drummer	Fifer	Privates
Present		1		1				7
Absent			1	3	4	[Blank]		29
Total		1	1	4	4			36

I do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without Fraud to the United States or any individual according to the best of my knowledge.

Tarpley White, Lt.

Sworn before me the 13th day January 1778

Wm. Woodford, Brig. Genl.

* * * *

January 1778

A Muster Roll of Capt. Mathew Jouett's Company 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Alexander McClanchan, Esq., for the month of January 1778

Commissions	28 th Oct. 1776	Tarpley White , Lieutenant
	28 th Oct. 1776	Robert Jouett, Ensign on Furlough

<u>Names</u>		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Wm. Kennedy	Sergt.	. . . . .	disch. 25 _?_
2. Robert Allen	do	. . . . .
3. Arch. Strange	do	. . . . .	on Furlough
4. James Kennedy	do	3 years	do

<u>Names</u>		<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Barnell Mills,	Corp.	. . . . .	sick Hospital
2. Wall Mills	do	. . . . .	guard
3. John Davenport	do	. . . . .	? 3 Feb. [possible discharge]
4. John Martin	do	3 years	on Furlough

<u>No.</u>	<u>Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	John Ruthvens	3 years	on Furlough
2.	Wm. Foster	do	do
3.	Mosby Childress	do	do
4.	Robert Broadas	do	do
5.	James Aikin	do	do
6.	Warren Cash	do	do
7.	James Cave	The War	do
8.	Charles Hardy	do	do

9. William Anderson	. . . . .	. . . . .
10. John Toney	. . . . .	. . . . .
11. Thomas Clemonts	. . . . .	. . . . .
12. James Haggard	. . . . .	. . . . .
13. William Adams	. . . . .	. . . . .
14. Thomas Hardy	. . . . .	. . . . .
15. Jesse Corn	. . . . .	. . . . .
16. Peter Corn	. . . . .	. . . . .

[NOTE: The series of dots (.) in the "Inlist for" and "Remarks" columns were visible on the microfilm.]

<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
17. Robert Adams
18. Nathan Mills
19. Wm Martin (son of Jno)
20. Richard Allen
21. John Badgett
22. John Timberlake
23. Thomas Shores	guard
24. Nathl. Payne	in command with __?_ [sick? Which he was previous month.]
25. William Hensley	do
26. Jesse Saunders	Sick hospital
27. Chr. Perkins	do
28. David Wood	do
29. Wm. Walker	do
30 James Davenport	disch 3 Feb.
31. George Rodes	Sick hospital
32. William Martin	do __?__

<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
33. James Grant	disch 7 th Jan.
34. Elisha Baber	disch 6 Jan.
35. Obediah Askew	disch 13 Jan.
36. Wm. Banks	disch 5 Decr.

Feb. 3rd then mustered Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company as specified in the above roll.
Jos. Clark, ?Cmm

Proof of the Effectives								
	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Drummer	Fifer	Privates
Present		1		1				10
Absent			1	2	3	[Blank]		21
Total		1	1	3	3			31

I do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without Fraud to the United States or any individual according to the best of my knowledge.

Tarpley White, Lieut..

Sworn to before me this 12th day of Feb. 1778
Wm. Woodford, Brig. Genl.

* * * * *

February - 1778

A Muster Roll of Capt. Mathew Jouett's Company 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Alexander McClanchan, Esq., for the month of February 1778

Commissions: 28th Oct. 1776 Tarpley White, Lieut.
28th Oct. 1776 Robert Jouett, Ensign - on furlough

<u>Names</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Robert Allen, Sergt	2 years	disch 7 th Feb.
2. Arch. Strange, do	do	do
3. James Kennedy do	3 years	on Furlow [furlough]

<u>Names</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Barnell Mills, Corp	2 years	disch 7 Feb.
2. Wiatt Mills, do	do	do
3. John Martin do	3 years	on Furlough
<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. John Ruthern	3 years	on Furlough
2. Wm. Foster	do	do
3. Mosby Childress	do	do
4. Robert Broadas	do	do
5. James Aikin	do	do
6. Warren Cash	do	do
7. James Cave	War	do
8. Charles Hardy	do	do
9. Wm. Adams	2 years	disch 7 Feb.
10. Robert Adams	do	do
11. Thos. Hardy	do	do
12. Wm. Martin (son of Jno.)	do	do
13. Richard Allen	do	do
14. John Badgett	do	do
15. Jesse Corn	do	do
<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
16. Wm. Anderson	2 years	disch 14 Feb.
17. Thos. Shores	do	do 12 do
18. Peter Corn	do	do 7 do
19. Jesse Saunders	do	do 19 do
20. Chr. Perkins	do	do 11 do
21. David Wood	do	do 11 do
22. Wm. Walker	do	do 10 do
23. Nathan Mills	do	do 10 do
24. George Roads	do	do 10 do
25. Nathl. Payne	do	do 15 do
26. Wm. Hensley	do	do 18 do
27. John Timberlake	do	do 10 do
28. John Toney	do	do 12 do
29. Thos. Clemonts	do	do 12 do
<u>No. Names [privates]</u>	<u>Inlist for</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
30. James Haggard		[Illegible in both columns]
31. William Martin	2 years	disch 8 Feb. [last name on roll]

March 7th then Mustered Capt. Matt. Jouett's Company as specified in the above Roll.

	Proof of the Effectives					
	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Privates
Present		1				
Absent			1	1	1	8
Total		1	1	1	1	8

I do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without Fraud to the United States or any individual according to the best of my knowledge.

Tarpley White, Lt.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of March 1778
Wm. Woodford, Brig. Genl.

[NOTE: With majority of the company discharged in early February, the company's numbers were extremely low.]

March 1778 - Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company ---

	Proof of the Effectives							
	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign	Sergt.	Corp.	Fifer	Drummer	Privates
Present		1	1	1				16
Absent				1	[Blank 3 columns]			5
Total		1	1	1				21

I do swear that the within muster roll is a true state of the company without Fraud to the United States or any individual according to the best of my knowledge.

Tarpley White, Lieut.

* * * *

April 1778

A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in the 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Alexander McClanachan, Esq. for the month of April 1778

Two sergeants enlisted for 3 years
 One corporal enlisted for 3 years
 Robert Cawley – Drummer
 22 Privates -- [8 for 3 years & 14 for 1 year.]

Muster roll taken at Valley Forge in early May of 1778

* * * *

May 1778

Muster Roll of the late Capt. Matt. Jouett's Company of the 7th Virginia Regiment of foot commanded by Lieut. Col. Holt Richeson for the month of May 1778

Two Sergeants
 Two Corporals
 23 privates.

[NOTE: While the company still retained its original captain's name, it was prefaced as the "late Capt. Matt. Jouett's company." And Holt Richeson, who was originally a captain of the 2nd company, was now the commander of the Regiment.]

[Observations on the Muster Rolls: While it was difficult to transcribe some of the names, it was even worse with the "Inlisted to" (Enlist to) and "Remarks" columns. Often there was nothing in these two categories, but many times when entries were made, they were illegible or written over and sometimes crossed out or smudged.]

* * * * *

4. Diversified Pay Records and Payrolls of Capt. Jouett's Company:

"The United States	[No month date on document]
In acct.[account] with Matt. Jouett	Dollars
1777 to recruiting thirteen men at 20 dollars	260
each 1 1/3 dollars for each man	<u>17 1/3</u>
	277 1/3
By cash for recruiting	520 dollars
Due Mates J. Edmonds	242 2/3
___?___ Pay master	
1. Wm. Bunge Sgt. Major	8. Joseph McGehee
2. James Kennedy Sergt.	9. Robt. Broadus [or Broadas]
3. John Martin Corpl.	10. John Ruthuens [or Ruthvens]
4. Charles Hardy	11. David Ricely
5. Mosley Childress	12. Thomas Hawls
6. Warren Cash	13. Joseph Timberlake – Guard
7. James Cave	
	Matt. Jouett

* * * *

PAY ROLLS:

A Pay Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company of the Seventh Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Alexander McClanachan, Esq. from the 29th December 1776 to the 30th May 1777

No.	Name	Mo.	Days	Pay Rate	Pay Day	Sum [£ - s - dl]
	Matthew Jouett, Capt.	5	3	40	8/	£ 61 - 4
	Griffin Fauntleroy, 1 st Lieut.	5	3	27	5/1 ¾	41 - 6 - 2 ¼
	Nathaniel Fox 2 nd Lieut.	5	3	do	do	41 - 6 - 2 ¼
	Robert Jouett, Ensign	do	do	20	4/	30 - 12
	William Burge, Sgt. Major from 27 Feb.	3	4	9	1/9 ¼	8 - 9 - 2
	to that time Serg.	1	29	8	1/7 ¼	4 - 14 - 4 ¾
	William Kennedy, Serg.	5	3	...	1/7 ¼	12 - 4 - 9 ¾
	Robert Allen do					12 - 4 - 9 ¾
	Archelaus Strange do					12 - 4 - 9 ¾
	James Kennedy Sgt. from 27 th Feb	3	4			7 - 10 - 5
	to that time Corporal	1	29	7 1/3	1/5 ½	4 - 6 - 6 ½
	Barnet Mills Corp.	5	3	7 1/3	1/5 ½	11 - 4 - 4 ½
	Wyatt Mills Corp.					11 - 4 - 4 ½
	John Davenport do					11 - 4 - 4 ½
	John Martin do from Feb. 27	3	4			6 - 17 - 10
	to that time a private	1	29	6 1/3	1/4	3 - 18 - 8
	Robert Broadus Fifer	5	3	7 1/3	1/5 ½	11 - 4 - 4 ½
1.	William Adams, Private			5 2/3	1/4	10 - 4
2.	Robert Adams					10 - 4
3.	James Grant					10 - 4
4.	William Bethel					10 - 4
5.	Christopher Perkins					10 - 4
6.	William Banks					10 - 4
7.	Joseph Scott					10 - 4
8.	Jesse Saunders					10 - 4
9.	John Ruathvens					10 - 4

10. George Roads	10 - 4
11. David Wood	10 - 4
12. Nathan Mills	10 - 4
13. Thomas Hardy	10 - 4
14. William Foster	10 - 4
15. James Haggard	10 - 4
16. William Anderson	10 - 4
17. William Walker	10 - 4
18. James Cave	10 - 4
19. Richard Allen	10 - 4
	<hr/>
	485 - 13 - 4

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Mo.</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Pay Rate</u>	<u>Pay Day</u>	<u>Sum [£ - s - d]</u>
20.	William Martin	5	3	6 2/3	1/4	£ 10 - 4
21.	William Sharp					10 - 4
22.	Jesse Corn					10 - 4
23.	Warren Cash					10 - 4
24.	Mosby Childress					10 - 4
25.	Charles Hardy					10 - 4
26.	Joseph McGehee					10 - 4
27.	James Aikins					10 - 4
28.	Doran Richeson					10 - 4
29.	John Barras					10 - 4
30.	Elisha Baber					10 - 4
31.	Joseph Bybee					10 - 4
32.	Nathl. Paine					10 - 4
33.	William Hensley					10 - 4
34.	James Davenport					10 - 4
35.	Obediah Askew					10 - 4
36.	Daniel Haggard					10 - 4
37.	Stephen Lilley					10 - 4
38.	John Badget					10 - 4
39.	John Timberlake					10 - 4
40.	John Toney					10 - 4
41.	William Martin					10 - 4
42.	Thomas Clements					10 - 4
43.	Thomas Shores					10 - 4
44.	Joel Melton		to 25 th January 1777			1 - 17 - 4
45.	Francis Kirby		[ditto]			1 - 17 - 4
46.	John Peter Corn		to 1 st March - 2 Mo. 1 days			4 - 1 - 4
47.	Joseph Timberlake					8
48.	Thomas Howls					8
49.	David Rice					8
						<hr/>
						769 - 5 - 4

[NOTE: The only time John Peter Corn's full name was used came in this pay roll and the muster roll for the same period. On all the rest of the rolls only "Peter Corn" was used. The entry "to 1st March" on this first existing payroll could mean that John Peter Corn's name was kept on the rolls until this date. Then with his continued extended absence from the company, his name was dropped from the company rolls under the belief that he would not return.]

* * * *

A Pay Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company of the Seventh Virginia Regiment commanded by Alexander McClanachan, Esq. for the month of June 1777

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mo.</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Dollar Rate</u>	<u>Pay Day</u>	<u>Sum</u>	<u>[shillings]</u>
Matthew Jouett, Capt	1		40	8/	£12	
Griffin Fauntleroy, 1 st Lieutt.			27	5 1/2	8	- 2
Nathaniel Fox, 2 nd Lieut.			27		8	- 2
Robert Jouett, Ensign			23		6	- 0
Walter Kennedy, Sergt			8	1/ 7 ½	2	- 8
Robert Allen do					2	- 8
Archelaus Strange do					2	- 8
James Kennedy do					2	- 8
1. Barnell Mills, Corp.			7 1/3	1/5 ½	2	- 4
2. Wyatt Mills do					2	- 4
3. John Davenport do					2	- 4
4. John Martin do					2	- 4
5. William Adams [privates]					2	
6. Robert Adams					2	
7. James Grant					2	
8. William Bethel					2	
9. Doran Richeson					2	
10. Jesse Saunders					2	
11. David Wood					2	
12. Christopher Perkins					2	
13. William Banks					2	
14. John Ruthvens					2	
15. George Roads					2	
16. Nathan Mills					2	
17. William Foster					2	
18. William Anderson					2	
19. William Walker					2	
20. James Cave					2	
21. Richard Allen					2	
22. William Martin					2	
23. William Sharp					2	
24. Warren Cash					2	
25. Mosby Childress					2	
26. Charles Hardy					2	
27. Joseph McGehee					2	
28. James Aikins					2	
29. Nathaniel Payne					2	
30. William Hensley					2	
31. Obediah Askew					2	
32. James Davenport					2	
33. Robert Broadus					2	
34. John Burras					2	
35. Thomas Hardy					2	
36. Joseph Scott					2	
37. Jesse Corn					2	
38. James Haggard					2	
39. Elisha Baber					2	
40. Joseph Bybee					2	
41. Stephen Lilley					2	
42. John Badgett					2	
43. John Timberlake					2	
44. John Toney					2	
45. William Martin					2	
46. Thomas Clements					2	
47. Thomas Shores					2	

[NOTE: Payrolls were in a different handwriting than the muster rolls and contained only one or two abbreviations used on the first names. The person making the rolls seemed to get the names closer to the correct form than on the muster rolls that had frequent abbreviations.]

* * * *

Pay Roll for July 1777 – Capt. Matthew Jouett’s Company – [selected extraction]:
 Jesse Corn £ 2

* * * *

Pay Roll for August 1777 – Capt. Matthew Jouett’s Company – [selected extraction]:
 Jesse Corn £ 2

* * * *

Pay Roll for September 1777 – Capt. Matthew Jouett’s Company – [selected extraction]:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Rate</u>	<u>Sum</u>
20. Jesse Corn	6 2/3	£ 2

* * * *

October 1777 – [pay roll not legible.]

* * * *

Pay Roll for November 1777 – Capt. Matthew Jouett’s Company – [selected extractions]:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Rate</u>	<u>Sum</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
Jesse Corn		£ 2		
John Burris died 2 nd Nov. 2 days pay		0 -	2	
Wm. Bethel died 15 Sept. last		0 -	-	
Stephen Liley died 25 th Nov.		1 -	13	- 4
Peter Corn		£ 2		

[NOTE: Peter Corn the last name on the payroll listing.]

* * * *

A Pay Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company commencing from the 1st of Dec. 1777 & terminating as the men's time expire in 1778:

Name	Months	Days	Dollars per Mo.	£ s d [Pound, shilling, pence]		
				£	s	d
Tarpley White, 2 nd Lieut	3		27	20	6	
Robert Jouett, Ensign	3		20	18		
Wm. Kennedy, Serg. to _?_ 28 th	?		8	?	8	? [holes in microfilm roll]
Robert Allen do to 7 th Feb.	2	7	8	5	11	1
Archelaus Strange do	2	7	8	5	11	1
Barnett Mills, Corp	2	11	7 1/3	5	4	6
Wiatt Mills, do	2	11	7 1/3	5	4	6
John Davenport do	2	3	7 1/3	4	11	6
Wm. Adams, Private	2	7	6 2/3	4	9	4
Robert Adams	2	8		4	10	8
Thos. Hardy	2	9		4	12	
Wm. Martin (son of Jno.)	2	14		4	18	8
Richard Allen	2	9		4	12	
John Badgett	2	10		4	13	1/4
Jesse Corn	2	7		4	9	4
Wm. Anderson	2	14		4	18	5
Thos. Shores	2	12		4	16	
Peter Corn	2	7		4	9	4
Jesse Saunders	2	12		4	16	
Chr. Perkins	2	11		4	14	8
David Wood	2	11		4	14	8
Wm. Walker	2	13		4	17	4
Jas. Davenport	2	2		4	4	
Nathan Mills	2	10		4	13	4
George Roads	2	10		4	13	4
Nathl. Payne	2	15		5		
Wm. Hensley	2	18		5	4	
Jos. Timberlake	2	10		4	13	4
John Toney	2	12		4	16	
Thos. Clements	2	12		4	16	
Jas. Haggard	2	13		4	17	4
Wm. Banks	-	5		0	6	8
Doran Richeson	-	20		1	6	8
Joseph Bibey [Bybee]	-	21		1	8	
Obediah Askew	1	5		2	6	8
Elisha Baber	1	6		2	8	
Jas. Grant	1	7		2	9	4
				191	- 12	- 4

[signed] Tarpley White, Lt.

* * * *

Extra month's Pay Roll of the late Capt. Matthew Jouett's Comp. of the 7th Virginia Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Matt/ Richeson (Holt).

[4 officers listed along with 8 privates]

[Signed by] Tarpley White, Lieut.

[NOTE: Once again the word "late" beside the deceased Capt. Matt. Jouett's name.]

* * * *

Pay Abstract of the Seventh Virginia Regiment of foot in the Service of the United States commanded by Capt. Charles Fleming commencing first December and terminating the last day of April [1778]

Names	Rank	Commencement of Pay	Time of Service Mo. Days	Pay Rate	Number Dollars due	Casualties	Amount of Pay in Virginia currency
Henry Vowles	Adjutant	1 st Jan. 1778	4	40	160		48 [prob £ - s - d]
Aug. Slaughter	Surgeon	1 st Jan. 1778	4	60	240		82
Matt. Rhea	Q-Master	1 st Mar. 1778	2	27½	55		16 - 10
William Burge	Serg. Major	1 st Dec. 1777	5	9	45		13 - 10
John White	Paymaster	appointed 6 th March but not yet mustered.					
Amount of Capt. Fleming's Pay Roll					1938 1/3		581 - 10 - 4
Amount of Capt. Webb's Pay Roll					847 ½		254 - 4
Amount of Capt. Posey's Pay Roll					1081 1/3		374 - 8 - 6
Amount of Capt. Crockett's Pay Roll					1581 1/3		474 - 10
Amount of Capt. Spencer's Pay Roll					1060 1/3		318 - 9 - 5
Amount of Capt. Jouett's Pay Roll					1095		212 - 17 - 2
Amount of Capt. Hill's Pay Roll					1154		346 - 8
Amount of Capt. Lipscomb's Pay Roll					655 1/3		196 - 12 - 3
Amount of Capt. Moseley's Pay Roll					973 ½		292 - 1 - ½
Amount of Capt. Young's Pay Roll					832 1/6		269 - 13 - 4

* * * * *

Recruiting Accounts:

April 4th 1777 then received of Col. Alexander McClanachan 50 fifty [word "fifty" written above the number] Dollars in Bounty money for the use of reinlisting Captain Matt. Jouett's of the 7th Regiment.

[signed] Robt. Jouett, Ensign

* * * * *

February 13th 1777 then Received of Col. McClanachan two hundred & fifty Dollars for the use of Capt. Mt. Jouett's Comp'y.

[signed] Griffin Fauntleroy.

* * * * *

A List of Ballances due the death, discharge & absentees of the 7th Virginia Reg. 5th April 78 [1778]

690.61	Cap. Matt. Jouett's Company			£ 207 - 4 - 1 [pounds - shilling - pence]
27.10	Barnett Mills, Corp.	deceased	9 Feb. 78	8 - 2 - 8
14.80	James Grant, Private	do	7 do	4 - 9 - 4
7.45	Wm. Bethell	do	10 Sept. 77	2 - 5
4.70	Wm. Bank	do	5 Dec.	1 - 8 - 8
19.	Joseph Scott	dead		5 - 14
19.50	James Haggard	dead		5 - 17 - 4
31.30	Wm. Anderson	furlough		9 - 8
13.10	Wm. Walker	deceased	5 th Dec.	3 - 18 - 8
31.10	Doran Richeson	do	20 do	9 - 6 - 8
14.60	Elisha Beber	do	6 Jan. 78	4 - 8
14.40	Obediah Askew	do	5 do	4 - 6 - 8
2.64	Danl. Haggard	do	21 May	- 16 - 1
59.50	Stephen Lilly joined camp Oct., dead 25 Nov. 77			17 - 14 - 4
90.	Jno. Toney, never came out, Woodford sent his disc. [discharge?]			27
90.	Tho. Clements ditto			27

* * * * *

5. Miscellaneous Documents:

A List of Officers who have served in the 7th Virginia Regiment from the first day of Jan. 1776 to the 29th Day of Aug. 1778.

Name	Rank	Date of first Commission	Date of previous Commission *	Resignation	Death
Wm. Daingerfield	Col				
Alex. McClanachan	Lt. Col.				
Wm. Nelson	Major				
Gregory Smith	Capt.	7 Feb. 1776		28 Nov. 1776	
Holt Richeson	Capt.	26 ditto 76		13 Nov. 1776	
Charl. Fleming	Capt.	29 ditto 76	29 Feb. 76		
John Webb	Capt.	5 March 76	5 March 76		
Charl. Tomkies	Capt.	7 ditto 76		28 Dec. 76	
Nathl. Cocke	Capt.	7 ditto 76		13 Dec. 76	
<u>Matt. Jouett</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>18 ditto 76</u>			<u>15 November 77</u>
Thomas Posey	Capt.	20 ditto 76	20 ditto 76		
Jos. Crockett	Capt.	4 April 76	4 April 76		
Jas. Spencer	Capt.	8 May 76		28 Oct. 77	
Thomas Hill	1 st Lieut.	7 Feb. 76	13 Nov. 76 Capt.		
Reuben Lipscombs	ditto	26 ditto 76	28 Nov. 76 Capt		
William Moseley	ditto	29 ditto 76	13 Dec. 76 Capt		
Henry Young	ditto	5 March 76	28 Dec. 76 Capt		
Griffin Fauntleroy	2 nd Lieut.	5 March 76	28 Oct. 76 1 st Lt.	16 Nov. 77	
Nathaniel Fox	Ensign	26 Feb. 76	26 April 76	28 Sept. 77	
Tarpley White	Ensign	7 Mar. 76	28 Oct. 76 2 nd Lt.		
Jno. Tompson	1 st Lieut	18 March 76		28 Oct. 1776	
Leond. Tompson	2 nd Lieut	18 March 76		May 1776	

[* Heading should include "Promotions."]

[NOTE: The death of Capt. Matthew Jouett is pinpointed as well as the resignations of Lieutenants John and Leonard Thompson.]

* * * *

[Letter - Capt. Jouett to Mr. Hughes (Thomas Hughes) the Pay Master for the 7th Va. Regiment.]

"October the 24th 1777

I was ___?___?___?___ favoured with your open note giving me a formal notice to settle my account. I'll give you a statement of my acct. to the best of my recollection. I have not my Book by me.

Matt. Jouett

The Continent Dr. [Continent Dr. = Continental Congress debit]

To 550 Dollars for recruiting my company
 To 550 ditto for Capt. Jas. Spencer's Company
To 390 ditto for Lieut. T. White
 1490

___?___r [page torn - "Credit"]

By 550 Dollars accounted for with you
 By 106 2/3 received of the Pay Master Genl. For my service as pay master
 By 33 1/3 Dollars in the hands of Capt. Willis for which I have a receipt.

1490
940

940

550 550 Dollars Ball. Due the Continent [Balance Due the Continental Congress]

The receipt of Capt. Willis I have no doubt you'll allow to be good.

The Ballance, Sir, I always told you I could readily account for if I would receive a Sum of money of Mr. Casten. I yesterday received a letter from his father assuming the payment of that money upon Sixty days notice. I expect to be in Virginia in about 20 or 30 days from this, unless my wound should get worse. I certainly shall & will take care to give the notice to Colo. Casten immediately so that you may rely with the greatest certainty on receiving the Ballance due the Continent by or before the 10th of February, if you have any means of application by yourself or an order to any gentleman of your acquaintance in Stauton.

You may rest satisfied that I will not disappoint you in what I have promised., my situation will not admit of any thing better. – I have some money by me but my going to Virginia wounded opens a pros [? end of line and next word on next page begins] prospect of spending much money to part with it. The idea of being deported as a Bankrupt a disagreeable one but I feel no great concern about that matter or it will soon be in my power to adjust matters.

I am Tr. your Ob. Serv.
[signed] M. Jouett

[NOTE: While the thrust of the letter was a financial matter dealing with the raising of men to fight the war, it also contains the information that Capt. Jouett was wounded and did not have his personal possessions at hand, since he was most likely in a hospital. He stated that in 20 to 30 days he would be able to travel to Virginia if his wound did not get worse. Three weeks later he died.]

* * * * *

[NOTE: On rendition of names – in the muster rolls the names were interpreted from the original spelling on the various documents. Hence it would be Wiatt instead of Wyatt for Corporal Mills on the muster rolls, but on the payrolls it was clearly Wyatt. The Clemonts on the muster rolls probably was Clements recorded on the payrolls; and Ruthvens will have more than one other choice; Perkins will sometimes be Pirkins where the “i” was clearly dotted. There will be two William Martins in the company, and sometimes one was identified with a comment that he was the (son of John). Roads will sometimes be Rodes, and both Broadas and Broadus will be found. The Aikin may well have been Aikins.]

{END OF NATIONAL ARCHIVE MICROFILM ON MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS}

* * * * *
* * * * *

II. COMMANDING OFFICERS WITH SOME ADDITIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

1. Southern Department of the Continental Army Commander:

- a) Major General Charles Lee was appointed the first commander of the Southern Department on March 1 and arrived in Williamsburg, Virginia, on March 29, 1776. In May a British fleet under Sir Henry Clinton appeared off Charleston, S.C., and prepared to attack. A hastily formed army under Gen. Lee marched to Charleston to defend the city and arrived on June 4th. Aided by good gunnery and bad weather, the Americans succeeded in driving the British away from Charleston on June 28th, 1776. Thereafter General Lee's fortunes at war would go downhill.
- b) Major General Robert Howe of North Carolina replaced General Lee on Sept. 9, 1776, and he served as commander of the Southern Department well into 1778.

NOTE: The 7th Virginia Regiment served in the Southern Department from their enlistment in February and March of 1776 through December of 1776. In the absence of General Lee, the troops in Virginia were under the direction of Brigadier General Andrew Lewis. He had been placed in command of Virginia state forces and between February and August of 1776, he correlated the training at Williamsburg both Virginia troops and those taken into the Continental service. He was "unofficially" in command of the forces that drove Lord Dunmore from Gwynn's Island in June and July of 1776. From Williamsburg he directed the Virginia regiments in the Continental service north to General Washington's Army.

2. Officers and Staff in the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot

Commander and Staff:

Colonel William Daingerfield, Feb. 29, 1776 to Aug. 13, 1776, when he resigned.

Colonel William Crawford, Aug. 14 to Oct. 6, 1776.

Colonel Alexander McClanachan, Oct. 7, 1776 to May 13, 1778, when he resigned.

Lt. Col. Alexander McClanachan, Feb. 29 to Oct. 7, 1776, promoted to Colonel.

Lt. Col. William Nelson, Oct. 7, 1776 to Oct. 15, 1777, promoted to Col. in 8th Va. Regt.

Lt. Col. Holt Richeson, Oct. 9, 1777 to Sept. 14, 1778, the 7th Va. Regt. renumbered the 5th Va. Regt.

Major William Nelson, Feb. 29 to Oct. 7, 1776, promoted to Lt. Col.

Major John Cropper, Jan. 4 to Oct. 27, 1777, promoted Lt. Col. 11th Va. Regt.

Major John Webb, Jan. 26 to Sept. 14, 1778, when the 7th Va. Regt. renumbered the 5th Regt.

Adjutant - Henry Vowles, appointed Dec. 5, 1776.

Surgeon - A. Slaughter, appointed April 3, 1776.

Pay Master - Thomas Hughes, appointed Dec. 3, 1776.

Quarter Master - Matthew Rhea, appointed June 6, 1777.

Serg. Major - Wm. Burge

Quarter Master Sergt. - Wm. Jones

Fife Major - Thomas. Harris

Drum Major - Samuel Johnson

3. Officers in Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company in the 7th Virginia Regiment:

Matthew Jouett – Captain – commissioned as a Capt. March 18, 1776 and served until wounded at Brandywine in late Sept. of 1777; he died 15 Nov. 1777.

John Thompson – 1st Lt. – commissioned 18 March 1776, resigned 28 Oct. 1776; died in 1833.

Griffin Fauntleroy – 1st Lt. – commissioned 28 Oct. 1776; resigned 16 Nov. 1777.

Leonard Thompson – 2nd Lt. – commissioned 18 March 1776; resigned in May 1776.

Griffin Fauntleroy – 2nd Lt. – commissioned 2nd Lt. on 5 March 1776 and probably served in 7th Va. Reg. sometime in May of 1776 until Oct. 28, 1776 when he was promoted to 1st Lt.—he resigned 16 November 1777 (a day after Capt. Jouett died). He became a Cornet in 1st Continental Dragoons 11 Nov. 1777; later a lieutenant and he was killed at Guilford Courthouse Battle 15 March 1781.

Nathaniel Fox – 2nd Lt. – although he was commissioned a 2nd Lt. on 26 April 1776, he did not serve in this company until at least 28 October 1776 and served through June 1777; he formally resigned his 2nd Lt. commission on 28 Sept. 1777.

Tarpley White – 2nd Lt. – commissioned 28 Oct. 1776, but not assigned to this company until June or July 1777; and after Lt. Fauntleroy resigned in November of 1777 he served as the commanding officer of “Capt. Matthew Jouett’s Company” with the rank of Lieutenant through the summer of 1778. In September the 7th Virginia Regiment was renumbered the 5th Virginia Regiment, and White was eventually made a captain.

Nathaniel Fox – Ensign – commissioned 26 February 1776 and served until promoted to 2nd Lt.

Robert Jouett – Ensign – commissioned 28 Oct. 1776. Frequently on furlough and an extended after Capt. Matthew Jouett (not a brother, but possibly some relative) was wounded.

Beverly Whiting – Ensign – only listed as company Ensign for one month on the muster roll for July 1777.

Nathaniel Fox – Ensign - 26 Feb. 1776, 2nd Lieut. – 27 April 1776, resigned – 28 Sept. 1777

Tarpley White – Ensign - 7 Mar. 1776, 2nd Lieut. – 28 Oct. 1776

* * * * *

III. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF JESSE CORN AND JOHN PETER CORN

Military personnel records from the original muster rolls and payrolls are accessible in two forms. First they are available by way of microfilm from the National Archives (or LDS Family History Centers). The original records were microfilmed in the 1950s and contain the muster and pay rolls plus additional records available for various military units. Some of these microfilms are difficult to read, primarily due to the poor condition of the original records when microfilmed. In a recent experience where two muster rolls could not be read, the National Archive was contacted with an explanation of the problem with a request for either a better or master copy of the microfilm or photocopies of the unreadable rolls from the original rolls. The NARA responded that they had no better copies of the microfilm and that the original documents were too fragile to be handled and photocopied anymore. The second choice is NARA military summary file cards. These cards were made by copyists from the original records. During the 1880s and 1890s, the carding of records to document the service of volunteer soldiers had proved essential in the War Department's efforts to respond to thousands of applications for pensions by veterans of the Mexican War, Civil War, and other wars. In addition this carding resulted in more efficient responses to requests for verification of service and less wear and tear on the original records from the Revolutionary War era. Without such carding, the original records would have been destroyed due to their constant use prior to microfilming. The effort to copy Revolutionary War era muster rolls, pay rolls, and other records in the custody of the War Department, as well as borrowed from the various states, was accomplished in the 1930s after the carding of similar records from all the other wars had been completed. For this presentation these will be referred to as "Copyist Military Summary Cards."

A comparison of the microfilmed records and the Copyist Military Summary Cards will probably reveal the same personal data for most individuals. However, there is a chance that copyists could have picked up some detail or remark from the original records that cannot be picked up from the microfilmed records or vice versa.

1. Pvt. Jesse Corn on the Copyist Military Summary Cards in Captain Jouett's Co. in the 7th VA Regt.

Muster Rolls:

Dec. 28, '76 to May 21, 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – May 21, 1777

June 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – July 10, 1777 - Remarks: Black River Hospital. Returned to camp.

July 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Aug. 7, 1777 - Remarks: Hospital at Trenton

August 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Sept. 1, 1777

Enlisted – to the 10th Apl, 1778 - Remarks: In Hospital

September 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Oct. 13, 1777

Enlisted for 10 Apl, 1778 - Remarks: Present

October 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Nov. 4, 1777

Enlisted – 10 Apl 1778

November 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Dec. 23, [1777]

Enlisted – 10 Apl, 1778

December 1777 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Jan. 8, [1778]

Enlisted – for 10 Apl, 1778

January 1778 – Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Feby 3, [1778]

February 1778 -- Jesse Corn – Pvt.

Roll dated – Mch [March] 7, [1778]

Term of enlistment – 2 years

Remarks: Disch'd 7 Feby

Company Pay Roll:

From Dec. 29, 1776 to May 31, 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt

Time of service 5 mon. 3 days

Pay per month 6 2/3 Doll.

Pay per day ¼

Amount £10, 4

June 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- [no rank listed]

Time of service -- 1 mo.

Amount £2

July 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt.

Pay per month -- 6 2/3 Dolls.

Amount - £ 2

August 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt.

Pay per month -- 6 2/3 Dolls

Amount - £ 2

September 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt.

Pay per month -- 6 2/3 Dolls

Amount -- 6 2/3 Dolls - £2

October 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt.

Amount -- 6 2/3 Dolls - £ 2

November 1777 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt.

Time of service -- 1 month

Pay per month - 6 2/3 Dollars

Amount - £ 2

Dec. 1/1777 & terminating as the men's time expire in 1778 -- Jesse Corn -- Pvt.

Pay per month -- 6 2/3 Dolls.

Time of service -- 2 mos. 7 days

Amount - £ 4, 4 S, 4D [pounds, shilling & pence]

[On a separate card]

Book:

Jesse Corn - sol

Appears in a Book under the following heading:

“A List of Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment who have received Certificates for the balance of there [sic - their] full pay Agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed November Session 1781.”

By whom received -- Barnaba Willis

Sum - £17 -- 16 -- 1

[NOTE: Only one small difference in the personal information between the Copyist Military Summary Cards and the microfilmed records were noted for Private Jesse Corn. On the June 1777 muster roll the copyist card included two remarks that he was in the “Black River Hospital” and “Returned to camp.” On the microfilm of the original roll for that month the hospital stay was duly noted for private #33 in the remark column of the roll, and then at the bottom of the roll of privates was the notation by itself: “Jesse Corn 33 No. Returned to camp.” The miniscule variance merely informs us that the hospital stay of June had ended with the soldier's return to camp by the time the roll was actually taken in July (officially signed off by the brigade commander on July 10th).]

* * * *

2. Pvt John Peter Corn on the Copyist Military Summary Cards in Captain Jouett's Co. in the 7th VA Regt.

Muster rolls: [On pre-printed cards with personal data written in ink by a copyist from the original records. Only the first roll will be reproduced entirely. Transcribers' comments in brackets and the handwritten entries in Italics.]

C 7 [Regiment] Va. [First initial of surname, regiment and commonwealth or state.]
(1776-1778)

Jno. Peter Corn, Pvt. {Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company of the 7th Virginia Reg't of Foot.
(Revolutionary War)

Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month
of *Dec. 28, 76 [1776]* to , 17__

Roll dated *May 21, 1777*

Appointed , 17__

Commissioned , 17__

Enlisted , 17__

Term of enlistment

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: *Deserted Mch 1* [March 1]

[Printed stamped comment] Next pay roll on file June 1777

Dean

Copyist

October 1777 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Roll dated *Nov. 4, 1777*

Remarks: *Supposed Deserted 25th Apl. Since joined Col Gibson's Regt. & now his own.*

November 1777 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Roll dated *Dec. 23, 17__ [1777]*

Enlisted *10 Apl. , 1778* [This enlisted to date was wrong. It should have been
Feb. 7, 1778.]

December 1777 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Roll dated *Jan'y 8, 17__ [1778]*

Enlisted *for 10 Apl, 1778* [This date is wrong.]

January 1778 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Roll dated *Feb'y 3, 17__*

February 1778 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Roll dated *Mch 7, 17__ [March] [1778]*

Term of enlistment *2 years*

Remarks: *Disch'd 7 Feb'y*

Pay Rolls: [On pre-printed cards with personal data written in ink by a copyist from the original records. Only the first roll will be reproduced entirely. Transcribers' comments in brackets and the handwritten entries in Italics.]

C 7 Va. [First initial of surname, regiment and commonwealth or state.]
(1776-1778)

John. Peter Corn, Pvt. {Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company of the 7th Virginia Regiment, commanded
by Col. Alexander McClenachan

(Revolutionary War)

Appears on Company Pay Roll
of the organization named above for the month
of *from Dec. 29/ 1776 to May 31, 1777*

Time of service *2 mos. 1 Day, to Mar. 1*

Pay per month *6 2/3 Dolls.*

Pay per day *1/4*

Amount £ 4, 1, 4. [4 pounds, 1 shilling and 4 pence.]

Remarks:

DG Davis
Copyist

October 1777 – *John Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Amount 20 Dolls. £ 6

Remarks: *Omitted in former Pay rolls from Aug. 1.*

November 1777 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Time of service 1 month

Pay per month 6 2/3 Dollars

Amount £ 2

December 1777 to Discharge Feb. 7, 1778 – *Peter Corn, Pvt.*

Company Pay Roll of the organization named above commencing
Dec. 1/1777 & terminating as the men's times expire in , 1778

Pay per month 6 2/3 Dolls.

Time of service 2 mos. 7 Days

Amount £ 4, 9 S. 4 D.

* * * *

[Additional records in John Peter Corn's military file on separate copyist cards.]

Peter Corn, sol. [soldier]

Appears in a Book * under the following heading:

“A List of Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment who have received Certificates for the balance of there [their]full pay Agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed November Session 1781.”

(Revolutionary War.)

By whom Received *Barnaba Willis*

Day when *June 13, 1786*

Sum £ 17 - 16 - 1

*This book bears the following certificate: This Register contains a true abstract of all the certificates issued at the Auditor's Office to Officers & Soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental establishment.
J. Pendleton, Auditor.

Aud. Office, 1 Aug. 1792

Teste: J. Carter.”

Vol. 176; page 393

* * * *

[The following card with a different form with entries made by typing.]

C 7 Va.

Peter Corn, Private

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on a MEMORANDUM of money paid the different soldiers belonging to the 7th Virginia Regiment memorandum dated March 20, 1778.

* * * *

[Printed form with “REV. WAR” stamped at the top and “7 Va.” written in ink.]

Statement of Service Reference Slip.

Name - *Corn or Korn, John P.*

Rank and organization - *Rev. War*

Request for military record of the above-named by applicant whose name and address are shown by attached carbon copy of answer.

C & E Div [?]

The name John P. Corn or Korn has not been found on the G.I. of Rev. War.

John Peter Corn is found as Pvt., 7 Va. Regt., Rev. War in whose case please see A. G. 1657070

2 10 [Time of day?]

8/13/15 [Date – Aug. 13, 1915]

Johnson

per EK

M & R Div:

Please send above No. to C & E. Div

2 10 [Time of day?]

8/13/15 [Date – Aug. 13, 1915]

Johnson

per EK

* * * *

[All information was typed on this card except signature.]

August 13, 1915

Respectfully returned to
Mrs. Laura Corn Judd,
R. No. 3,
Thomas, Oklahoma.

The records of this office show that one John Peter Corn served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Matthew Jouett's Co. , 7th Va. Regt., commanded by Col. Alexander McClenachan. He is shown to have enlisted to serve two years, date of enlistment not stated, and to have been discharged Feb. 7, 1778, by reason of expiration of his term of service.

The collection of Revolutionary War records on file in this department is of a purely military character, and afford no data relative to the families of the soldiers whose names appear thereon.

It is suggested as a possibility that additional information relative to the within -mentioned John Peter Corn can be obtained from the Librarian, Va. State Library, Richmond, or from the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

[signed] *H. I McLain* [?]

The Adjutant General

* * * *

[NOTE: When the Dec. 28, 1776 to May 21, 1777 muster roll was taken for this company, they were in New Jersey under General George Washington's direct command. However, John Peter Corn was not with them but at home in Virginia due to sickness. His name was included on the company roll with the remark that he had deserted on March 1st. He was absent without leave after failing to return to his company after a 30 day furlough. His granted leave was over by the first of February and after another month of absence, he was listed as deserted. After spending six months at home, John Peter returned to Williamsburg, Virginia, where he had departed on his sick leave. Over fifty years later he thought he returned to Williamsburg in June of 1777. He along with others under like circumstances were formed into a unit or regiment under a Colonel Gibson and marched northward to General Washington's Army, which they found near Germantown, Pennsylvania, sometime in October of 1777. John Peter was now back with his own company and regiment after a physical absence of between nine and ten months, and his name reappeared on the company rolls.]

* * * * *

IV. JOHN PETER CORN'S LISTINGS OF SOLDIERS

John Peter Corn's pension application papers in 1833 and 1835 stated the following men were in his company (a few of those listed were on the regimental staff or captains of other companies):

1. His main list of officers and sergeants was as follows : [*Italic names are my interpretation of the name spelled more correctly.*] [XXX - marks those not found on existing muster rolls]

Captain Matthew Dewitt	[<i>Jouett</i>]	
1 st Lieut. Leonard Thompson		[the rank of the two Thompsons was just reverse of this in the
2 nd Lieut. Jno. Thompson		only military record found that lists the Thompsons.]
Ensign Jno. Carter		XXX
Sergeant Robert Allen		
Sergeant William Canniday	[<i>Kennedy</i>]	
Sergeant George Holland		XXX
Sergeant Dewitt Devenport	[<i>Davenport</i>]	XXX [John Davenport served as a corporal.]

2. John Peter Corn lists the following as fellow soldiers he served with
(the comments in parenthesis are John Peter's):

1. William Sharp (a convict servant)
2. Barne Mills
3. Nathan Mills (brothers)
4. Watt Mills (a cadet)
5. Joseph Kelton XXX
6. John Burrass
7. Joseph Megeehe (drummer) [*McGehee*]
8. William Megeehe (fifer) – (brothers) XXX
9. Daniel Hoggard [*Haggard*]
10. James Hoggard (brothers)
11. Joseph Scott
12. Robert Adams
13. William Adams (brothers)
14. [William?] Martin
15. John Martin (brothers)
16. Obadiah Ascue [*Askew*]
17. Elisha Beaver XXX
18. Nathaniell Pain [*Payne*]
19. Archeleus Alaway Strange
20. Joseph Biby [*Bybee*]
21. Thomas Shores
22. Thomas Hardy
23. Charles Hardy (brothers)
24. Joel Melton
25. Francis Kirby
26. Thomas Clemmons [*Clements*]
27. David Rice
28. Jesse Sanders [*Saunders*]
29. John Toney
30. Stephen Lilly
31. John Lisle XXX
32. William Banks
33. William Walker
34. Doren Richardson [*or Richeson*]
35. James Grant (was killed Christmas day 1777)
36. William Bethel (lost in a scout)
37. Joseph Bethel (his brother) XXX

38. Robert Allen (sergeant)
 39. George Hollan (serg.) XXX
 40. William Canada (Serj.) [Kennedy]
 41. James Canada (brothers) [Kennedy]
 42. John Timberlake
 43. Benjamin Timberlake XXX
 44. Joseph Timberlake (brothers)
 45. Dewit Devenport [Davenport] XXX
 46. James Devenport
 47. William Devenport (brothers)
 48. John Rivens [Ruthvens]
 49. William Burge [Served on the regimental staff]
 50. John Foster XXX
 51. William Foster (brothers)
 52. John Badget
 53. William Hensley
 54. Mosby Childus [Childress]
 55. Robert Braudus
 56. Thomas Clark XXX
 57. John Downs XXX
 58. James Caves
 59. James Ascue (the capt's cook) XXX
 60. Peter Corn
 61. Jesse Corn (brothers)
 62. Christopher Perkins
 63. William Woods (a hierling in Joseph Keeton's place) XXX

[NOTE: From two additional lists of soldiers with whom John Peter Corn served (see below), many of the names were repeated with the following exceptions:

- Jno. Bunough XXX
 Daniel Hagan XXX
 Jas. Hayford XXX
 Elisha Beane XXX

[NOTE: Assumes that Thomas Clenton was the same as #26 on above list, Jno. Lyle was the same as #31, and Timberlicks and Forster were the Timberlakes and Fosters noted above.]

Two years later in 1835 the person assisting John Peter with his pension application submitted another two lists of names of men who served with John Peter Corn:

First listing: [54 men]

Matthew Dewitt, Capt.
 Leonard Thompson, 1st Lieut.
 Jno. Thompson, 2nd Lieut.
 Jno. Carter, Ensign
 Robert Allen, Sergt.
 William Canniday, Sergt.
 George Holland, Sergt.
 Dewitt Devenport, Sergt.

The above names were persons belonging to his company—

[] Daingerfield, Col. [The names from here to Crockett were either regimental officers or captains of other companies.]

William Nelson, Maj.
 Jno. Slaughter, M.D.
 Clemons or Plemons, M.D.
 Capt. Ewell
 Jno. Lipscomb
 Charles Fleming
 Wm. Spencer
 Jno. Posey
 Alexander McClennahan
 _____ Crockett, and

Capt. Dewitt from Albemarle Co., Va.

Soldiers' names:

William Sharp	Daniel Hagan	Elisha Beane	Jno. Lyle
Barnett Mills	Jas. Hayford	Joel Melton	Wm. Bethel
Nathan Mills	Wm. Martin *	Thomas Kirby	Jo. Bethel
Js. McGeehee	Tho. Hardy	Thomas Clenton	Jno. Timberlick
Wm. McGeehee	Charles Hardy	David Rice	Benj. Timberlick
Jno. Melton	Jas. Bily	Jesse Sanders	Jno. Forster
Jno. Burris	Wm. Martin *	Wm. Banks	Wm. Forster
Wm. Adams	Nathan Payne	Jno. Toney	
Robt. Adams	Obediah Askew	Stephen Lily	[* there were two Wm. Martins in the Co.]

Second Listing: [22 men]

Jesse Corn	Wm. Sharp	Barnett Mills
Nathan Mills	Jos. Keaton	Jos. McGeeha
Wm. McGaha ("musians?")	Jno. Bunough	Jos. Scott
Danl. Haggard	Jas. Haggard	Robert Adams
Wm. Adams	Wm. Martin	Jno. Martin
Wm. Martin	Nat. Paine	Obadh. Asque
Elisha Beaver	Thos. Shores	Tho. & Chs. Hardie

* * * *

V. JOHN PETER CORN'S MILITARY SERVICE ACCORDING TO HIS PENSION FILE

John Peter made his application, called a declaration, for a government pension for his military service in October of 1832. In July of 1833 he added supplemental information in support of his request and followed this up with collateral materials in 1835. [*In brackets and Italics will appear corrections or explanations as needed.*]

John Peter Corn's initial declaration dated October 16, 1832, was signed by the former soldier with his "X" mark. He declared he was 80 years of age and born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1752. At the time of his application he was residing in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

[His family Bible lists his birth as March 15, 1751 making his age 81. In the land records of Henry and Patrick counties, Va. there are land records where John Peter made his normal mark in lieu of a signature.]

He explained that he was enlisted by Lieutenant Leonard Thompson in Virginia along with his brother Jesse Corn on Feb. 8, 1776, for two years. Both brothers were placed in a company commanded by Captain Mathew Dewitt. In his declaration he listed Col. Dangerfield [Daingerfield] as commander with Col. William Nelson as his major. In 1833 he further explained he was in Captain Matthew Dewitt's Company attached to the 7th Virginia Regiment. He went on to state that the regiment was commanded by General William Woodford, Colonel Daingerfield and Major William Nelson.

[His captain was not Matthew Dewitt but Matthew Jouett, and General Woodford was the brigade commander while Colonel William Daingerfield actually commanded the 7th Virginia Regiment from Feb. 29, 1776 until Aug. 13, 1776 when he resigned. Major William Nelson was indeed on the regimental staff from Feb. 29, 1776 until Oct. 7, 1776, when he was promoted to Lt. Col. and continued on the regimental staff until Oct. 15, 1777, when he was promoted to colonel and assigned to the 8th Virginia Regiment. Brigadier General William Woodford was the commander of the 3rd Virginia Brigade organized early in 1777, and it was made up of four Virginia regiments—the 3rd, 7th, 11th and 15th. During 1777 the 3rd Virginia Brigade and the 4th Virginia Brigade formed an army Division commanded by Major General Adam Stephen. After Gen. Stephen's actions at Germantown were called into question, the Division was led by Frenchman Marquis de Lafayette into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

The company of men raised at Albemarle was originally formed by and for the state of Virginia by the authority of the Virginia Convention of December 1775. The regiment they would become attached to was taken into the Continental service on February 29, 1776, at Gloucester Court House, the place of their rendezvous. The company from Albermarle was formally organized on March 18, and Captain Matthew Jouett and Lieutenant Leonard Thompson's Continental commissions were dated March 18, 1776.]

In his original declaration, John Peter briefly avowed he had served the "whole two years" and received a discharge in Pennsylvania from General William Woodford at Valley Forge. While near Philadelphia he was involved in a skirmish with a British guard unit and forced the enemy to retreat back into the city with a loss of eight killed. After this brief encounter, his unit went back to their camp. John Peter concluded his declaration by relating that after being discharged, he returned home to Virginia and then relocated to North Carolina. He subsequently relocated three times before settling in Buncombe County from which place he filed his application for a pension. His initial declaration was very short

Nine months later he and/or the person helping him file his pension request may have thought he needed to amplify his time in the service with details rather than the brief sketch to confirm or verify he was indeed in the service. With a short rehearsal of being enlisted, he ventured into some details. His company was raised in Albemarle County, Virginia, and then marched to Gloucester County, Virginia, where his company was joined by seven other companies to form a regiment. He delved into the particulars by stating the seven other companies were commanded by Captains Ewell, Jno. Lipscomb, Fleming, Spencer, Crockett, McClanahan and Posey.

[Because he could not read and write, it is unlikely that he had any written lists to aid his memory in recalling these details. He was correct on Fleming, Crockett, Spencer and Posey; slightly off on Lipscomb as his first name was Reuben and not John, and he was not a captain when John Peter's company first arrived but 8 or 9 months later became

one. He was mistaken on Ewell and McClanahan. The only McClanahan (with the additional "c") was actually Lt. Colonel Alexander McClanahan on the regimental staff and second in command to Col. Daingerfield. When Col. Daingerfield resigned, McClanahan was promoted to colonel and became commander of the 7th Virginia Regiment from Oct. 7, 1776 until May 13, 1778.

NOTE: There were ten companies in the 7th Virginia Regiment and their captains were as follows:

1 st – Capt. Gregory Smith	6 th – Capt. Charles Tomkies
2 nd – Capt. Holt Richeson	7 th – Capt. Matthew Jouett
3 rd – Capt. Charles Fleming	8 th – Capt. Thomas Posey
4 th – Capt. John Webb	9 th – Capt. Joseph Crockett
5 th – Capt. Nathaniel Cocke	10 th – Capt. James Spencer

The following officers replaced captains who resigned, transferred or promoted with dates of their commissions:

Capt. John Nelson, Oct. 28, 1776

Capt. Thomas Hill, Nov. 13, 1776

Capt. Reuben Lipscomb, Nov. 28, 1776

Capt. William Moseley, Dec. 13, 1776

Capt. Henry Young, Dec. 18, 1776

Capt. Robert Sayres, April 4, 1777

Capt. Adam Wallace, June 29, 1778 (This came after the Corns were discharged.)

Many listings of the 7th Virginia Regiments cite only nine companies, but the microfilmed original records show Capt. James Spencer and his company, and also Capt. Jouett cited Capt. Spencer and his company as well in his correspondence.]

With supplemental material sent to the government in July of 1833, John Peter included a long list of soldiers that served with him and declared he enlisted in the name of "Peter Corn" and later John was added to his name. This list of fellow comrades numbered 63 individuals and after some of their names were comments such as rank, kinship, the captain's cook, cadet, drummer or "fifer." A couple of the personal comments were a bit sharp, such as one man was cited as "a convict servant," and another "a hierling in Joseph Keeton's place." The hireling would have been a substitute serving in place of the man mentioned. John Peter placed the date of one man's death and had another soldier "lost in a scout." In 1835 John Peter gave two additional lists of soldiers he served with, and the person preparing this material for John Peter cited specifically that the names of the persons came from John Peter Corn's memory. The second (56 names) and third (22 names) lists included most names repeated from the initial list of 63 with probably only four new names added if the variants in spelling are considered.

[If John Peter had no other source than his memory, it was a remarkable feat of recall after 55 to 57 years. There are twenty names that can't be reconciled with extant muster and pay rolls. One person so named was on the regimental staff and another had the wrong first name and he was a corporal rather than a sergeant as claimed by John Peter. Otherwise, his memory was outstanding. In the muster and pay rolls he was always listed "Peter Corn" when he was present and only referred to by his full name, John Peter Corn, on the first muster roll and pay roll when he was not physically present but being accounted for on the roll.]

John Peter stated that his company and regiment were stationed some time at Gloucester Court House. In a later submission he related they marched from Gloucester County to Williamsburg in July 1776, and then to Gwynn's Island "after Dunmore." Then they returned to Williamsburg in the fall of 1776.

[Lord Dunmore was the last Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia. He had fled from his capital at Williamsburg and lived on a ship surrounded by a great number of other vessels. At Gwynn's Island (just off the northern coast of the middle peninsula of coastal Virginia) he tried to establish another land base, and the 7th Virginia Regiment participated in forcing the abandonment of this place. For a more full coverage of this see the "Sketches in the Life and Times of Jesse Corn" on his web page.]

In John Peter's second submission he had his group going from Gloucester Court House and marching to Pennsylvania. But in material submitted in 1835 he clarified this. He now had his company and regiment in Williamsburg during the fall of 1776, and during the "winter 1777" (1776-77) he went home on furlough. In a

subsequent addition in November of 1835 he further enlarged upon this. He declared in the “winter of 1776” in either December of 1776 or January of 1777 he was taken sick with a fever and ague. He was able to secure a furlough of thirty days from his captain to return home. He returned to his home in Albemarle County. However, after the thirty days he remained ill and unable to return to the service. Finally, in the summer of 1777 he recovered and in June (he thought) went back to Williamsburg where he had left his unit.

According to John Peter’s own account he “joined regiment” and went to Alexandria, Virginia, where he and those with him were inoculated in August. Although he did not so state, the inoculation was for smallpox. Leaving Alexandria his group marched to Frederick, Maryland, and then east and north to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, some 60 miles due west of Philadelphia. Their final marches eastward took them to near Germantown, which they reached sometime in October of 1777 and joined “the army.”

[Due to sickness John Peter went on a furlough that extended well beyond the granted 30 days to between five and six months at home. When he returned to Williamsburg he did not find his regiment as they had been transferred from the Continental Army’s Southern Department to General George Washington’s Army. The order of transfer to Washington’s Army came on December 27, 1776. They had marched northward shortly after John Peter went on furlough as the Virginia Gazette newspaper reported on January 10, 1777, that General Andrew Lewis had ordered the 2^d and 7th Virginia Regiments to march to join General Washington’s army. They were in New Jersey when John Peter reached Williamsburg, Virginia, in the summer of 1777. The “regiment” he joined was an assemblage of soldiers who had for various reasons (convalescents, soldiers who had overstayed their leave, etc.) had not marched north to Washington’s army when their units did. They were banded together and traveled to rejoin their own regiments. The “army” that John Peter came to near Germantown was General Washington’s Army. For a more full coverage of this see the “Sketches in the Life and Times of Jesse Corn” on his web page.

His October arrival came after this army engaged and lost battles at Brandywine Creek and Germantown. If John Peter had been at either of these battles, he surely would have mentioned them instead of the brief skirmish with the British guard near Germantown. This incident plus that at Gwynn’s Island were the only engagements that John Peter saw during the war.]

John Peter reiterated his unit’s skirmish with the British guard outside Philadelphia three times in his pension requests. Following this brush with the British guard he went to Valley Forge camp “where he remained until discharged.” This would have included the remainder of 1777 and a month and a week of 1778. General Woodford (his brigade commander) discharged him on February 7, 1778. After his discharge he returned to Virginia.

[Not once in his pension papers did John Peter ever mention the name of either General George Washington or Washington’s Army. Yes, he was in Washington’s army but an array of units was between Private John Peter Corn and the commander. He was always a private in Capt. Jouett’s Company in the 7th Virginia Regiment that was part of a brigade that helped form a division, and several divisions constituted Washington’s Army. He arrived in Pennsylvania shortly before General Washington went into Winter Quarters at Valley Forge. John Peter clearly states that immediately after the small incident with the British guard that they went to Valley Forge “where he remained until discharged.” General Washington took possession of his Winter Quarters encampment on December 11, 1777. Both John Peter Corn and Jesse Corn were discharged from the service at Valley Forge on February 7, 1778.

In summary John Peter Corn’s military service went as follows:

- 1). Feb. 1776 through late Dec. 1776 -- enlistment in Albemarle County, VA; marched to Gloucester Co., VA where forming into a company and regiment; to Williamsburg, VA and then back to Gloucester and Gwynn’s Island; back to Williamsburg in fall of 1776 where he became sick; and in late Dec. 1776 went on 30 day furlough home. All this time in the Southern Department of the Continental Army under commanders Gen. Charles Lee or Gen. Robert Howe.*
- 2). Late Dec. 1776 to June 1777 -- to his home in Albemarle Co. which shortly became Fluvanna Co. VA.*
- 3). June of 1777 to October 1777 – returned to Williamsburg, Va. & organized into a unit to march northward to join Gen. Washington’s Army.*

- 4). *October of 1777 to Feb. 7, 1778 – found Washington’s Army near Germantown, PA & had small skirmish with British guard; then went to Valley Forge “where he remained until discharged.” Returned home to new Fluvanna County, Virginia.*]

One last item from John Peter Corn’s pension file should be noted. It is a strange document that creates more questions than answers or useful information. For whatever reason it was included in the materials sent with his pension requests. As best it can be transcribed it states:

February [] 76 [This is] to certifie that Peter Corn
and George Corn [] Lieutenant John Thompson and Lenard
Thompson as soldiers in Capt. Jouett Company [] Corn
testified that they would stay no longer than the said Thompson
did [?] not to exseed two years from the day they inlisted.
[signed] Lenard Thompson

[The document was dated in February of 1776, and it was the only time in John Peter’s pension file where his captain’s name was given correctly as Jouett. George Corn was not in this company. Was the first name mistakenly written “George” instead of “Jesse” or had older brother George contemplated going into the service when the document was drafted and then changed his mind? The two Thompsons were commissioned on March 18, 1776; Leonard as a 2nd Lt. and 45 days later he resigned on May 2, 1776, and John as a 1st Lt. and he remained in the company slightly over six months until Oct. 28, 1776, when he resigned. Both resignations came while John Peter was with the company during their stay in Virginia. Thereafter, only Peter Corn remained in the service until discharge time from those listed on this certificate. Possibly the document was included because there was heavy recruitment for the men of this company to remain in the service for additional time and this gave a sort of rationale for not doing so. The strange document remains a mystery as to why it was included. Maybe it was the only item that John Peter had in his possession that related to his military service and he included it as evidence for good measure.

There is another possibility. From the year 2003 it is difficult to determine if the photocopied document was a product of February of 1776 or produced in 1835 by the person preparing John Peter’s pension request papers. If it was the latter, then the person doing it did so from John Peter’s oral account. Then the problem of George’s name could have been a slip of the tongue by John Peter or the person recording John Peter’s account could have misunderstood.]

[Militia Service: Most likely John Peter Corn served in the militia for Albemarle County, Virginia, prior to enlisting in the Continental service. After relocating to Henry County, Virginia, in 1780, he probably served in the Henry County military militia but no primary records confirm this. Militia records were sparse and for enlisted men, they were only found on rare muster rolls when their unit was called out for special service. His brother Jesse was active in the Henry and Patrick counties’ militia, and because he was an officer, he can be tracked from ensign to major. A muster roll for the Henry County militia was one made by Colonel Abraham Penn, commanding the troops called to go into North Carolina to assist General Nathanael Greene in and about Guilford Courthouse in the spring of 1781. The only Corn name on this roll was Jesse’s. At a county court for Patrick County, Virginia, on July 9, 1793, the court recommended “Peter Corn” to be an ensign in the Patrick County militia. This assignment would end before a year as he sold his land in Virginia and relocated into North Carolina in 1794 or shortly thereafter. The last two entries in the Patrick County court records pertaining to John Peter Corn are as follows. On April 2, 1794, George and Peter Corn sold land to Samuel Clark with their wives Dolley and Elizabeth Corn relinquishing their rights of dower. The actual deed was recorded under the date of March 20, 1794, with both George and John Peter placing their marks (“X”) to seal the transfer. This deed was the only one in the Patrick County deed books in which John Peter Corn sells land. On May 14, 1794, the court appointed George Corn as surveyor of the road from the South Mayo River to Spoon Creek, replacing Peter Corn, who apparently had either relocated or was in the process of moving to North Carolina. (See Patrick County, Virginia Order Book “00” for July 9, 1793, April 2 and May 14, 1794; Patrick County Deed Book #1, p. 162).]

[FINAL WORDS – John Peter Corn gave a good synopsis of his military service and it agrees with what is available in his military records. He covered the important aspects and provided enough details that should have alerted those in the pension office that he must have served as he claimed. It along with his military records provide enough outline of his service that it would be extremely difficult to add major elements such as being assigned by General Washington to gather supplies and the General personally assisting him to get a land grant for his military service into this period. If he covered minutiae such as names of fellow soldiers including personal details about them and captains of other companies, then surely he would not omit more significant events. While it took some time and effort to apply for his pension, he was granted his pension under the Pension Act of 1832 and was enrolled on the pension roll of North Carolina at \$60 per annum by certificate #30395 issued on February 15, 1836. He was credited with serving in the Virginia Continental Line for eighteen months. After his death on October 14, 1843, his wife Elizabeth Corn applied for and received a widow's pension. His descendants should be thankful that his pension was not quickly granted on his first very brief submission in 1832 because otherwise they would know much less about his time in the service.]

Unfortunately, some people have not been satisfied with the information in John Peter's military records and pension file, or they ignored these records, or did not fathom what these records reveal. Possibly the telling or publishing of a "good story" was their primary objective with the facts (who, why, what and how) concerning John Peter Corn of much less importance. In such cases General George Washington carries more interest than General Robert Howe, commander of the Southern Department or any other army officer does, so he was included in the story. Among those in this category would be the writers of books on particular counties, others in another form of media communication, and lastly family descendants attempting to amplify their family accounts. In particular they center upon the incident when John Peter Corn first met the young girl he later married. This event becomes shrouded in the soldier's work of gathering supplies for General George Washington with an ensuing close relationship between the General and John Peter. In doing so, certain aspects of John Peter Corn's military service were introduced which do not correspond to what was contained in his military records and pension papers.

*While it may be impossible to track this involvement in precise detail, there is enough available data to make some attempt at understanding what happened with this incident in the story of John Peter. The earliest known beginning, other than possible family oral and written chronicles for strictly personal or family usage, took place in 1947. In that year Sadie Smothers Patton published her first book *The Story of Henderson County* (subsequently reprinted in 1976). This was the first book covering the history of Henderson County, North Carolina. Patton was a descendant of a Revolutionary War soldier and in this work and subsequent ones wrote much on the soldiers who eventually came to live in the area where she later resided. Although her coverage of the history of this county created a "furor" within the area at the time, she had started the movement and interest in writing this county's history, and in time her work would achieve a benchmark status that other local writers looked to and cited. In regard to John Peter Corn, Mrs. Patton briefly related in four sentences his story as follows:*

John Peter Corn was born in Virginia, a son of Polley and Mathew Corn. After enlisting with the American forces, he was a member of Gen. Washington's commissariat, charged with securing supplies for the troops. At one time he was sent on a foraging trip into Virginia, where at the home of one farmer he visited, he became attracted to a young daughter of the household. When the war was ended, he returned and married her.

As far as can be ascertained Mrs. Patton was the first to state that John Peter was in General Washington's "commissariat" procuring supplies for Washington's Army. Because of her interest in the Revolution, she was well aware that a commissariat was the organized system or group by which armies were supplied with food and daily necessities. Once into the story, General Washington and gathering food supplies became central to the account. In this brief statement and others, she made a couple of mistakes. John Peter's mother was not "Polley" but Molly or Mollie, and serious modern research strongly suggests the father was named Adam rather than Mathew. Mrs. Patton had John Peter and the young daughter of the farmer marrying in May of 1782 when it should have been May of 1781.

Then the next step in the involvement of the story of this experience came in the 1950s as part of a work which became a radio script relating the story of Henderson County and adjacent areas over station WHKP. For over two decades Frank FitzSimons, "a master story teller," related to the radio audience a wide range of stories, incidents and legends from the area's past history. By the time of the American Bicentennial celebration, this radio script had accumulated to some 800 pages of typed pages in 121 chapters. The large manuscript was not named, but was considered by those who viewed it as a treasure trove of history of Henderson County, North Carolina. In 1976 the manuscript was given to Grady Edney, who had the assignment to organize and edit the manuscript into a

form that could be published for the Bicentennial. Edney was born in Hendersonville where he resided for twenty years but a 35-year broadcasting career carried him elsewhere. Thus the broadcaster Edney spent three months during the summer of 1976 putting the radio script into a narrative form more suitable for a book. The book (a second volume soon followed the initial offering) was named *From the Banks of the Oklawaha* with the original storyteller Frank L. FitzSimons as the author. The editor, Mr. Edney, stated in an "Editor's Note" that the account was not a "pedantic chronicle" filled with just names, dates and events, but much more that breathed "life into the dry dust of the past." Still, the editor claimed, it was "solidly grounded on exhaustive research, the essential framework of history." From FitzSimons' manuscript, edited into a book, comes another version of the incident of John Peter Corn's first meeting his future wife in chapter 8.

The introduction of John Peter was accurate on his birth on March 15, 1751, and listed his parents as Mollie and Mathew Corn, which today the father is a matter of dispute as to whether Mathew or Adam Corn. Thereafter, this account, supposedly "solidly grounded on exhaustive research," took off on a tangent in which correctness and truth took a backseat to relating an interesting tale. According to this version the twenty-five-year old Virginian "joined the forces of General George Washington and it is of record that he fought through the early campaigns with Washington that culminated in that terrible winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. . . ." Then according to the same source, late in the summer of 1781 Washington's Army trapped the British army on the peninsula at Yorktown with the help of the French, but food for the Continental Army was a major problem for General Washington. By this time John Peter was a "hardened and seasoned veteran fighting man" and one of Washington's "most dependable men." As soon as the Yorktown siege began (against Lord Cornwallis) John Peter Corn was sent on a "foraging expedition" to collect food for the American soldiers and feed for their animals. While so engaged "Forage Master Corn" on an autumn afternoon came out of dense woods upon a clearing of apple trees loaded with apples yet to be harvested. He also noted a "hen house" full of chickens on the edge of the orchard with no signs of anyone being nearby. He crossed the orchard to the chicken house and opened its door when a noise behind him stopped him and caused him to whirl about. He faced a musket barrel pointed at his head and held by a girl who was mad and deadly serious after catching a thief. There were the details of "blazing eyes," the girl was "pretty" and the flashing thoughts in the mind of the soldier now in a "mess." John Peter raised his hands over his head as the "pretty girl" showed experience in handling the gun as her tongue ripped him apart that he was scum, a thief, a robber, a sneaking rebel and traitor, "stealing property of poor honest folks loyal to his majesty, George the Third." She finished her tirade ordering him to leave now and do so fast, but the soldier had to express a few last words along the line that she was a pretty "she-wildcat" and he would like to be the one that tamed her. With that the girl fired her musket as John Peter slipped behind an apple tree. He responded with rollicking laughter and a prediction that he would see her again. Then Forage Master Corn left empty handed, no apples and no chickens, just a memory of the girl on his mind. The latter continued after John Peter rejoined his comrades and finished off the siege with Lord Cornwallis' surrender on October 19, 1781. "Soon after" this John Peter was discharged from Washington's Army and "immediately" returned to Henry County, Virginia, where he learned the young girl's name was Elizabeth Parr. They were married in May of 1782.

This colorful tale added several new items into the story. John Peter's long and close relationship with General Washington over several years, that he was a "Forge Master" for General Washington, given an assignment to collect supplies for the army from the surrounding countryside during the Yorktown siege, an autumn encounter with young Elizabeth Parr on her father's land, the Parr's loyalty to the English Crown and John Peter's failure to get food from the Parr's farm. Only this account states that John Peter Corn was the source for the personal information concerning his first meeting with Elizabeth Parr with the musket at the chicken house. Even more amazing is how far the tale missed reality. John Peter only served in General Washington's Army for less than four months, from October of 1777 to February 7, 1778, when he was discharged from the service after two years. The foraging expedition from Yorktown came three and a half years after John Peter left the army, and he did not serve another term of service. To top off the whole concoction, the incident at the hen house and shooting in the orchard came six months after the couple's marriage in May of 1781, not the 1782 date in this story. The fancied tale is so outlandish it deserved few words for they would be directed at other errors. This version is a classic example of what Mark Twain had in mind when he declared, "Don't let the truth get in the way of a good story."

A third published account came in 1981 by Lois Tincher Dorsey in her *Corn Stalks and Preachers: A History of the Corn Family*. This work, written by a descendant of John Peter's and published at the request of some of the Corn family, has been through at least five printings with a revision in the 1987 edition. The degree of influence from the Patton account was much greater than the FitzSimons' work, and she acknowledged Patton's *The Story of Henderson County*. While not citing the source, she indicated she knew of the version in which the young Parr daughter pressed the "cold rifle against his [John Peter's] neck," but felt another version of the story was "perhaps more plausible." Possibly she did not like the idea that her ancestor would take food supplies from the farm without

asking. The time of the incident was impossible, as was everything from the meeting to the marriage date. The more plausible version that was more acceptable to this descendant still had General Washington in the story. The Commander's troops were desperate for food supplies. Without specifics as to when and where, the author starts her version of the incident with John Peter approaching the owner of an apple orchard seeking food supplies. The "planter" (orchard owner) was not named specifically but was John Parr whose orchard was in south central Virginia along the Mayo River. The owner told John Peter to take all the apples he wanted. Apparently witnessing the exchange between the soldier and her father, young Hannah Elizabeth Parr asked her father if she might help gather the apples, and she was granted her request. After gathering the apples, John Peter inquired if he could come back and see her again, and she stated her willingness for his return. "After the war" according to this account John Peter returned to the plantation and claimed his bride, and they were married in Henry County, Virginia, on May 24, 1781. In actuality the surrender of Lord Cornwallis came later in the fall of 1781 and the war ended in 1783. In Corn Stalks and Preachers the author quotes a portion of a court affidavit witnessed and verified by the court that was John Peter's declaration for a pension made in 1832. This document formed the first installment in his pension papers as he made three or four additions with both clarifications and additional information. Dorsey did not get specific with the time, no year just apple picking time, no location from which John Peter left on his assignment to collect food, or the location of the orchard. She may have avoided details (the devil is in the details) due to the pitfalls facing the FitzSimons' work in regard to time and location. This work published in 1981 may well be the fountain from which many subsequent family accounts sprang.

The 1947 account by Mrs. Patton, Mr. FitzSimons' work from the 1950s and Lois Tincher Dorsey's version from 1981 all contain the basic elements of John Peter Corn collecting food supplies for General Washington's Arm during his military service, and while doing so he met his future wife in her father's orchard. The last two contain more personal details and set the time as apple picking season. However, none of the three versions used any of the primary records of John Peter's military service or pension file. While this may be excusable for those writing general histories, it is not for family members. Mrs. Dorsey's inclusion of the court affidavit (John Peter's initial pension declaration) was hardly sufficient as it was extremely brief and had to be corrected and amplified by later submissions. Later renditions (all from descendants) continue to add embellished details. With elaboration some stories have John Peter on special assignment from Valley Forge as a commissariat and forage master and that he was also a first sergeant in the army. They offered either southern Virginia or western North Carolina as the site for the Parr's apple orchard. Some conclude that due to the close personal relationship with General Washington and the fine work as forage master that General Washington directly aided John Peter in securing a military service land grant or bounty.

Perhaps plausibility should be considered. If John Peter was listed as a private on every military record on which he can be found, was he also a first sergeant and forage master? What of the long service time and fighting with General Washington when he did not become part of Washington's Army until October of 1777 when John Peter had less than four months of service left and the army going into winter quarters? What was General Washington's commissary department doing when a foot (infantry) soldier or soldiers was/were performing their work? Surely the great distances involved deserve some consideration. From either Williamsburg (where he was stationed the first fall of service) or Yorktown, the distance to the apple orchard of John Parr on the Mayo River in south central Virginia was way too far for any foraging party. The distance as the crow flies ranges from 200 to 235 miles and with the course of old roads and waterways and crossings, that distance jumps considerable, making a round trip of around 500 miles. The distance from Valley Forge to the Parr's orchard would have been around 350 miles as the crow flies and on roads of the time this would have been close to an 800-mile round trip. In both cases they are ridiculous distances to traverse foraging for food with or without full logistical support, many men and a wagon train. While the Yorktown excursion cited above in FitzSimons' work is outlandish, those who present the case for Valley Forge have not produced a better case. Furthermore, they have completely ignored John Peter's statement in his pension requests that after his arrival in the Pennsylvania area, he remained there until discharged from the army.

John Peter could well have met his future wife in her father's apple orchard, but it didn't occur while the soldier was gathering supplies for General Washington during his military service. The reasons for this declaration beyond what has already been stated are numerous. First of all there is absolutely no evidence in the military records or pension file of such service by John Peter; instead, a short but clear outline of his service while in the army shows it did not happen as the storytellers claim. The army had a commissary department in charge of all aspect of collecting food supplies and not soldiers from a "foot" (infantry) regiment. In every muster and pay roll in which John Peter's name has a listing, he was connected only to his company and regiment and not on detached assignment. The only late summer or fall (apple picking time) he was in Virginia during his military service was in 1776. If this was the time, then Private John Peter Corn was in the Southern Department commanded by either

General Charles Lee or General Robert Howe. It would be another year before John Peter joined General Washington's Army. Thus, any meeting in the apple orchard would have had to be between the 25-year-old soldier and 12-year-old Elizabeth Parr. Neither John Peter nor Jesse Corn received land grants or bounties for their military services, such were assigned to those enlisting for three years while the Corns signed on for two years. In addition the great variance in the stories should elicit some caution. Quite possibly an incident in the life of John Peter Corn has been so completely intertwined, embrangled and submerged with his military service, General Washington, Valley Forge and/or Yorktown that it overwhelms the bit of reality to turn the total story into little more than myth. Sadly that myth or folklore has become deeply embedded during the past quarter of a century.

Equally disconcerting, this myth has spread to make his brother Jesse Corn a commissariat for General Washington as well. Before this tale of Jesse Corn was finished, he supposedly experienced some unusual moves. While collecting food (including apples) in western North Carolina for Gen. Washington, both Jesse and John Peter fell in love with the area. After their military service both moved to western North Carolina. Because of their exemplary efforts in supplying Gen. Washington's Army, Washington personally arranged for their grants of land in the area. According to this tale, Jesse eventually sold his vast land holdings in North Carolina to a judge from Charleston, and moved to "Nashboro," Tennessee. Thus accounting for the several Corns now in the Nashville, Tennessee area. There are no family stories, traditions or military records to support this wild and fictitious tale. It was completely fabricated out of the earlier story or tale about his brother, John Peter, under the assumption that since both brothers were in the same company, they must have shared the same experiences. However they are all misguided and false. Jesse was always a private in his company in a "foot" regiment and listed on all their rolls, and he lived in Virginia until his death in 1809.

As a personal note, I believe John Peter probably met his future wife first in her father's orchard but at least a year and a half after his military service. Perhaps it was when the Corn boys and others traveled from Fluvanna County to southern Virginia to check out land prospects there prior to relocating, possibly in the fall of 1779, or after the Corns relocated to Henry County in 1780. Otherwise, when tied to the military service with General George Washington, gathering army supplies, rank and titles, land grants, etc., the bit of truth incident of John Peter meeting Elizabeth Parr becomes overwhelmed with the enveloping myth that seems to grow with each retelling.]

* * * *

VI. PROBLEMS WITH MILITARY RECORDS

1. **No early muster or pay rolls available for the 7th Virginia Regiment:**

Muster rolls of soldiers for various units have been known in America from the early Colonial period due to practices established by the British. The initial raising of a company of soldiers necessitated a listing of the men's names along with other personal data. After the first enrollment list, the Continental Congress, commanders, and possibly others, could call for additional periodic musters. As companies were formed for longer periods of time, a procedure gradually evolved for subsequent periodic musters with the British favoring a quarterly listing.

However, for the American Revolutionary War a search for the earliest muster rolls for the Virginia regiments in the Continental Line revealed the earliest known muster roll to be fourteen months after the first companies were formed. During the beginning days for a new country with her own army, it took time before an established procedure for military records was set in place. In these early days the Continental Congress periodically required a mustering of regiments and companies. But it was not until the Continental Congress passed a resolution dated April 4, 1777, that a monthly muster of the troops was formally required. Therefore, muster rolls prior to this time were limited to enrollment muster rolls and possibly some other periodic musters. The earliest extant muster rolls for the Virginia regiments in the Continental Army known to be available today are as follows:

- a). In the 1st Virginia Regiment the earliest known muster roll – November 1776. Their next known muster roll was for May 1777 taken on June 9, 1777, at Middlebrook, New Jersey.
- b). In the 5th Virginia Regiment – earliest muster roll personally seen May 1777.
- c). In the 7th Virginia Regiment – one company muster roll for December 1776; two multi-months rolls from Dec. 28, 1776 to May __ 1777 (21st or May 30th), taken in New Jersey.
- d). A large number of muster rolls for companies in the various Virginia regiments for May 1777; many of these were physically taken on June 9, 1777, and sometimes titled by the latter date.

The first companies in the 1st Virginia Regiment were formed in September of 1775, but the earliest known muster roll comes in November of 1776. This was after the company moved from the Southern Department of the Continental Army to General Washington's Army. No muster rolls have been found for the companies from the first nine regiments from Virginia while they were under the command of the Southern Department. The earliest known muster rolls cited above were all taken after their regiments were reassigned to General Washington's Army.

The fate of the few muster rolls pre-dating the Continental Congress's resolution of April 4, 1777, is difficult to answer precisely. The National Archives states that "Microfilm Publication M246, Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775 –1783, reproduces all the extant muster rolls for that time period" in its custody. The Virginia Archives and the Library of Virginia claim they do not possess any of the earlier muster rolls. So, until some of the missing rolls should surprisingly show up, they are presumed lost. We have no idea as to how great a number of such rolls were actually taken. The problem is basically two-fold; the actual taking of muster rolls before the resolution of April 4, 1777, may have been closer to seldom than periodic as some units may have been lax in keeping military records. And then for those rolls actually taken, there was the matter of physically retaining or preserving them. With no established need, precedence and procedure, the muster roll for a period of time could have been treated as having served their purpose shortly after being taken and thereafter of little or no value.

In the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot the first three companies were raised in February of 1776, and the next five in March and the last two in April of 1776. The Captain Matthew Jouett Company of the 7th Virginia Regiment of Foot complied with the resolution of the Continental Congress dated April 4, 1777, by taking the first in a series of monthly muster rolls in May of 1777. This muster roll was a rather unusual multi-month muster roll taken in New Jersey in May of 1777 but extended back to December 28, 1776. Prior to the beginning date on this muster roll, this company had been in the Southern Department serving in eastern Virginia in the Gloucester County and Williamsburg areas. While so serving they received an order on December 27, 1776, transferring the entire regiment to General George Washington's Army then in New Jersey, and the regiment marched to New Jersey. After arrival here they were stationed in small units scattered in several areas separate from the main winter quarters at Morristown. Then in the latter portion of May the Captain Jouett Company made a composite muster roll that accounted for that unit back through

almost five months. Apparently this was an attempt to track the company from when they were assigned to General Washington's Army. Thus, the unusual starting date of December 28th and extending into May. For this company the roll stated: "A Muster Roll of Capt. Matthew Jouett's Company of the 7th Virginia Regiment of foot in the Service of United States of America from 28 Dec. 1776 to May ____ 1777." The date in May was either the 30th to match the unit's payroll or the 21st as Captain Joseph Crockett's Company had a similar dated roll from December 28, 1776 to May 21, 1777.

Thereafter the Captain Jouett Company and every other company for this regiment made a muster roll for each month. The muster rolls were usually taken in the early portion of a month for the previous month, showing their strength and the disposition of the men in the company. The men could be present for duty, present and sick, absence in a hospital, on leave or in a special command or assignment; but if absent, the men should have been accounted for with a reason for their absence. The soldiers were to be either present or accounted for, and on a paper muster roll that meant a written explanation for those not physically present but needed to be accounted for on the rolls. There are no known military records of this company during the ten months from enlistment in February through November 1776

* * * *

2. Errors and/or omissions:

In regard to errors on the rolls a quick survey of the "Inlisted to" (Enlisted to) dates given will show some minor errors in this column. On the muster rolls for August, November and December of 1777 the majority of the soldiers in Captain Jouett's Company were cited as enlisted to the April 10, 1778, however, this was wrong and most of these very men were discharged in February of 1778 after serving their two years enlistment.

Omissions become a more complicated issue than errors. Today that search for possible overlooked data has to take into consideration several factors. First is the age and condition of the records when they were either copied onto summary cards or microfilmed. The original records were in excess of 155 years old when the War Department copyists began their tasks of placing the data onto the summary cards, and those same records were in excess of 175 years old when the microfilming began. There is a possibility that some information could have been lost due to the condition of the original records. On the microfilm transcribed for the Captain Jouett Company some of the documents were extremely faint and difficult to read. While the names were bad, the columns of "Inlisted to" and "Remarks" were most often the worst for legibility if anything was entered for those columns. It is likely that in many cases the records had no entries even when the circumstances dictated one. Thus, the omissions could be either the quality of the record keeping or the condition of the records. Perhaps helpful in this regard is the record keepers of the original records made their dated entries or added remarks, and if the next soldier on the roll had the same date or remarks, they used the word "ditto" or the abbreviated "do" to indicate this repetition. No instance of using quotation marks ("") were noted in this regard. The impression of the transcriber is that the record keeper did not make many entries in the "Inlisted To" or "Remarks" column even when some were needed.

This is of particular importance to those concerned with the service of Private John Peter Corn in Captain Jouett's Company, and the specifics will be addressed after three examples of other members of this unit are considered.

- a) Ensign Robert Jouett was commissioned an Ensign on October 28, 1776, and was listed on the rolls of December 1776 to May 1777, and for June of 1777. He was not listed for July, and in August he returned to the rolls. The September and October rolls of 1777 were too illegible to be transcribed. Beginning with the muster roll for November of 1777, he was listed as an officer in the company but absent on "Furlough" to Virginia. His period of being on leave extended over four months and was duly noted in the record as it should have been. Robert Jouett returned to service in March and continued with the company when the entire 7th Virginia Regiment was consolidated into the renumbered 5th Virginia Regiment in September of 1778. Later he was wounded in the battle at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina in September of 1781, and he served to the close of the war. His four months of leave were adequately accounted for on the muster rolls, but he was an officer so possibly received more attention and care in the military records.

- b) Private William Anderson, from a pay document, we learn that even after his discharge on February 14, 1778, that he was carried on pay records until April of 1778 as still due a balance of 9 pounds and 8 shillings due to a furlough he had taken. Before the details a small portion of this record will be reproduced here (for the complete record see subsection 4. “Diversified Pay Records . . .” the last document in the transcribed microfilm record cited as National Archives microfilm part I.) This record listed dollars on the far left and Virginia legal money (British system) on the far right and went as follows:

A List of Ballances due the death, discharge & absentees of the 7th Virginia Reg. 5th April 78 [1778]

690.61	Cap. Matt. Jouett's Company		£ 207 – 4 – 1 [£ – shilling – pence]
31.30	Wm. Anderson	furlough	9 – 8
90.	Jno. Toney, never came out, Woodford sent his disc. [discharge?]		27
90.	Tho. Clements ditto		27

According to this record a balance of £9 and 8 shillings was due to Private Anderson with furlough cited in explanation. Except for the three cited above all the rest of the men (12) listed with balances due had died. Privates were paid two pounds per month, so Anderson was on leave almost five months. On the existing legible muster rolls Anderson was cited as on furlough during November and December. The two previous months were in the September and October 1777 period when the rolls were too illegible to be read. Assuming he was on leave during both months plus the two monthly rolls where his furlough was listed, he still had nearly a month in either August of 1777 and/or January 1778, or a combination of the two when he was on leave that the records did not adequately cover. The final payroll for Capt. Jouett's Company covered from Dec. 1, 1777 and terminating when the men's service expired in February of 1778. On it Private Anderson received £4, 18 shilling and 5 pence for two months and 14 days of service. On the same roll Peter Com received £4, 9 shilling and 4 pence for two months and 7 days of service.

- c) Privates John Toney and Thomas Clements (sometimes spelled Clemons) on the same “Ballances due. . .” record were shown to be owed £27 pounds (or \$90) each. Using the same pay scale as Williams, then they had been missing from their company for thirteen and a half months. A furlough of that length for privates would have been unthinkable. These two cases are not only interesting but possibly reflects on the company's handling of some of their records. The “Ballances due. . .” were not the only things outstanding, but some action was overdue on these two privates missing for over a year, and in April of 1778 the army took belated action against the long missing privates. The record merely stated they “never came out” and Brigade Commander Brigadier General William Woodford “disc” them. The abbreviated “disc” could mean they were discharged, but possibly more correctly the pair were dropped from the service as deserters with little concern for their pay balances. While the records state they “never came out” could lead some to think they enlisted but failed to show up for any service, this does not appear to be the case.

John Peter Corn listed both men among those in his company. In the military records their names were recorded at privates # 40 & #42 on the Dec. 28, 1776 to May 1777 roll but not cited as on furlough. The same was true for the June muster roll. Then beginning with the July 1777 muster roll, John Toney (#40) and Thomas Clements (#42) were cited as on “Furlough” in Virginia. The furloughs continued in August 1777 for both men. The rolls for September and October were too illegible to be read, but it would be a safe assumption that furlough to Virginia remained their status. On the November and December 1777 rolls John Toney and Thomas Clements were still listed as on furlough to Virginia. On the January 1778 muster the two men were listed on the roll but with no visible marking to indicate their status. On the final muster roll for February 1778 privates John Toney (#28) and Thomas Clements (#30) were listed as discharged on February 12, 1778.

Two months later they were still listed on the “Ballances due. . .” report and General Woodford from brigade level removed them summarily. They had somehow remained on the company muster and payroll for over thirteen and half months without physically being present for duty with the company. They had been enrolled in Albemarle County and went to coastal Virginia to serve in the 7th Virginia Regiment. In or about December of 1776 or January of 1777 the two

privates went on furlough back to their homes in Virginia and never returned to their company. They were not physically present for the first known muster roll take in New Jersey in May of 1777 (roll for Dec. 28, 1776 to May 1777). During their long absence they were retained on the muster roll each month, but over half of the time they were not properly accounted for as on leave. In addition they were retained on the "Ballances due. . ." report for two months beyond their discharge, unless General Woodford's actions on the two men caused their actual discharge to be back-dated two months. For these two privates the record keepers accounted for their absences most of the time, some explanation for their lengthy absence was needed, and quicker action taken on their failure to return to duty.

Their beginning absences from their company came about the same time as John Peter Corn went on furlough. It could have been possible that he, Toney, Clements and others journeyed back to their home county together.

- d) Private John Peter Corn was listed on the first known muster roll covering the period from 28 Dec. 1776 to May of 1777, but he was not physically present with his company in New Jersey. He was just listed as private #46, which would have been the last private listed as the "Proof of Effectives" summary at the conclusion of the muster roll that cited 46 privates in the company. But after this review three additional names were added to the list of privates, and both the numbers and the names of those added were written in a smaller and different handwriting. It might be well to note that in the remarks section of this muster roll on microfilm, there were several entries that were illegible. On the copyist summary card for this muster roll, it stated under remarks for John Peter Corn that he "Deserted" March 1, 1777, and the payroll stated his service ended on March 1st. Thereafter his name was missing from both the muster and pay rolls until October of 1777 when his name returned to the company's rolls when he returned to his company after a long absence. The recorder of the October 1777 muster roll briefly explained that the returnee had been supposed to have deserted since April 25th (the earlier roll stated March 1st) but had recently rejoined his unit. This desertion charge and John Peter's long absence from the rolls would have remained a mystery without information that John Peter provided in his pension requests. In his various pension applications John Peter Corn declared that in December of 1776 or January of 1777 he obtained a thirty day furlough because of illness. From Williamsburg, Virginia, he went home and after the granted thirty days, he was not sufficiently recovered to return to duty. Some 56 years after the event he recalled that he ultimately returned to duty by reporting in at Williamsburg, Virginia. Here, if he did not know from other sources, he learned his company had moved north after being transferred out of the Southern Department, and they were now under the command of General George Washington. John Peter and others under the same situation marched northward in a regiment commanded by Colonel Gibson to rejoin their companies and regiments. Again John Peter's pension file provides what few details that are known in this process that took between three and four months to complete.

John Peter thought that he arrived in Williamsburg in June of 1777, and he only mentioned the main way stations along their path. It certainly took time at Williamsburg to collect the men from various units and situations to form the regiment that would march northward to rejoin their units. There were the logistics of providing the marching men with necessary shelter, food, and other supplies. We don't know, but assume there was some transportation for tents, cooking gear, food and other necessities. They reached Alexandria, Virginia, in August and due to strict orders from General Washington, all incoming troops to his army had to be inoculated for smallpox to prevent the disease from infecting the army. The primitive inoculation process with a live virus was more threatening than today, and at best most came down with a mild case of the disease. Thus, time was needed for the men to recover before traveling on to their destination. After going through Frederick, Maryland, and on to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, John Peter and his comrades finished their long journey near Germantown, Pennsylvania, sometime in October. Once again back with his company, his name was returned to the military rolls. Upon his arrival at General Washington's army, John Peter had been physically absent from his company and regiment from 9 to 10 months. His thirty day furlough had extended his stay at home to around six months before he reported back to Williamsburg to resume his military service.

As to why the much quicker action and summary judgment of desertion in removing John Peter Corn from the company rolls while the company appears to have been very lax on privates John Toney and Thomas Clements, with furlough absences extended beyond a year, we are at a loss to explain.