SPIRITED CAVALRY BATTLE AT ASHLAND

Troops of North and South Clash When Attempt Is Made to Destroy Bridge.

THE DASH ON OLD CHURCH

Veteran Tells of Bloody Affrays in Fighting About Richmond, and Recounts His Gruesome Experiences at Cold Harbor.

During the progress of Grant's campaign against Richmond in May and June, 1864, it became a matter of much importance to the Federal commanders to destroy the bridges of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Virginia Central Railroads which crossed the Pamunkey River, and to tear up the tracks in the vicinity of Ashland. The destruction of the above-mentioned bridge was effectually accomplished at daybreak on the 11th day of June, so Colonel J. B. McIntosh reported, by a regiment of Chapman's Brigade. He further states that with three regiments of his own brigade—the Fifth New York, Second Ohio and First Connecticut—he pushed on to Ashland, and "there, while we were engaged in destroying the railroad, we were attacked by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry." For the protection of the men engaged in the destruction of the track, a body of dismounted men were placed in position in a body of woods through which ran a deep ditch with a considerable embankment, offering excellent protection against an attack. No sooner than the advance of this Federal body on Ashland was reported to General W. H. F. Lee than he was in motion with a part of his division to oppose it.

When the Ninth Regiment of this division reached the vicinity of the woods occupied by the enemy, one of our regiments had been dismounted and were moving to attack them. We were also quickly dismounted, and entered the woods as a support to the men in advance. Beside a fence, at the edge of the timber, as we hurried forward, lay the body of a soldier who had received a death shot as our first line of skirmishers had approached the fence before us.

As our men proceeded into the woods, a heavy fire was heard, and it was supposed the regiment in front of us was hotly engaged. Now and then amidst the flying bullets one or another of our men would be struck, but no volley was fired by us for fear of killing friends in the line which it was thought we were supporting. It presently became evident that not a Confederate was in our front, the regiment which we supposed to be there having borne to one side or the other and left only the Federals before us, well protected in the ditch which has been mentioned.

MEN DASH FORWARD TOWARD FEDERAL DITCH

When this discovery was made our regiment at once raised a yell and dashed forward for the ditch, while its occupants, leaping over the bank, beat a hasty retreat. A shot from one of them before turning his back to us struck the man at my side—R. B. Spilman—and, the bullet striking his teeth and destroying several of them, passed out of his cheek. The contact of the ball with his teeth sounded to me very much as if it had struck and shattered a china plate or cup. The wounded man told me later that this noise was caused by the bullet striking the metal plate of his carbine, from which it glanced to his mouth.

Close to this ditch John Neale, another comrade near me, was mortally wounded, and I never saw him again. Here, too, fell a brave young fellow named Gaines, from Culpeper County. Further to the left fell Lieutenant John B. Harwood, of the Richmond County Cavalry, an uncle of the late Colonel John B. Harwood, of Richmond, for whom he was named. My last glimpse of him was as William Reamy bore his body on his shoulder back from where he fell. For this sad task Reamy was so stout and stalwart as to need no assistance.

When we reached the farther edge of the woods an open field of no great size appeared before us, where the retreating enemy were seen mounting their horses amidst considerable confusion. An officer who sat prominently on his horse directing the dismounted men as they regained their saddles offered a tempting target to Tom Jett, who chanced to stand near me and called to me, saying, "See me knock that officer off," and then raising his carbine, taking aim and firing. The officer fell back on his horse and then to the ground as if killed or badly wounded. Our fire here was rapid, and evidently with serious effects on the confused ranks of the enemy, who rapidly retired from our view.

It began now to be reported that General Rosser, with his brigade, had gotten in their rear, and that there was a fine prospect of our making a large capture. We were, therefore, marched in the direction of our led horses, and when we got to them, lo! instead of mounting them, we were hurried forward on foot in the woods on the right, while Lieutenant Christian led a squadron in a charge down the road, only to find the road barricaded and in possession of a fresh Federal brigade which had come to the rescue of the men whom we had been fighting. The timely arrival of this brigade enabled the enemy to escape, with his ambulances filled with his seriously wounded, of whom, however, thirty remained in our hands, the Federals not having had adequate means to carry them away. This escape was largely accomplished also by the opening up of a road through some dense woods and over a way that had been deemed by us impassable.

NINTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY IS CHOSEN FOR DUTY

A few days later the Federal lines before the Confederate intrenchments at Cold Harbor became very close, and the scouts of Lee's army were unable to enter to secure information which he deemed it necessary to obtain. Accordingly, on June 10 he directed General W. H. F. Lee to send a reconnoitering force sufficient to break through the Federal picket line and to make the needful observation. The Ninth Virginia Cavalry was chosen for this reconnoissance, and was led by its colonel, and General Chambliss, who accompanied it in person.

The direction in this enterprise led us towards the Cold Harbor and Old Church Road, near to which the movement of the regiment was concealed by woods. In a road that ran through these woods our men, in advance, met the enemy's picket, and made a dash for its capture, and the squadron to which I was attached followed at a gallop. When we reached the Old Church Road strands of barbed wire, the first we had seen in military use were encountered, which ran into the woods with only a narrow space left between two small pine trees sufficient to admit one horse at a time. Here several of the enemy were captured, and none was left to give warning of our approach. Our course was taken from this point at a gallop towards Old Church, and two or three Federal cavalrymen whose horses had been left at the gates of houses by the roadside were seen rushing from the houses to the woods in the rear.

Half a mile or so beyond we came upon the reserve picket, most of whom had discovered our approach, mounted their horses and fled, but several had not yet mounted, and a few seemed to halt for battle. One of these was killed and the others captured.

An animating chase now ensued, and the captain commanding the Federal squadron, Joseph Backen, by name, was endeavoring to rally his men and make a stand when we came upon him, and he fell dead in the road. Farther on, Lieutenant Lal. Washington, having reached the enemy's ranks, raised his right arm, not less powerful than that of the English King styled "Cour de Leon," and smote one of them with his sharp saber a ghastly and fatal blow, splitting his skull in twain.

At Old Church our impetuous chase was abruptly halted when we came into view of a line of entrenchments well manned with infantry and artillery. This halt was not true, however, of Jim Sullivan, of the Lancaster troop, who having been shot through his wrist, was unable to check his spirited steed, and so dashed on and into the breastworks and was made a prisoner. The Federal infantry encountered here were of a dusky and sable hue, and belonged to General Ferrero's negro division, and our contact with them at this point offered the only slight opportunity we ever had of exchanging a shot with them.

Though fully anticipating a vigorous pursuit by the Federal cavalry, and arranging to meet it, our return was without serious interruption. On reaching the spot where the Connecticut captain had fallen, I glanced at his nearly nude body with a sense of shame for that small part of our men whose aim in battle seemed to be rather for the pockets of the enemy's dead than the armed persons of the living, and whose bravery was less noticeable than their brutality.

ESTABLISHED BIVOUAC NEAR COLD HARBOR

After this we established our bivouac in the rear of and near the Cold Harbor breastworks. Very soon it became apparent that Grant, weary of his unsuccessful and bloody assaults here, was retiring, and that Lee was also withdrawing to oppose him south of the James River. Our regiment followed the line of the retreating Federals, and in doing so passed through the works which General Lee's men had held. It was enough to make one shudder to see on this line how the bodies of the cedar trees had been scarred and chipped, and the branches cut and splintered, and the foliage piled on the earth with the twigs from the terrific artillery and musketry fire to which the brave men under Lee had been exposed.

On reaching the opposing works where the Federals had fought, these evidences of the terrific discharge of shot and shell and bullets which they had faced were no less marked.

Between the two lines of works where thousands had fallen, there appeared as we traversed the ground what seemed to have been an intervening line of earthworks that had been dug down and levelled. In crossing this newly-turned earth our horses hesitated and showed much unwillingness to proceed, as if distrustful of the ground beneath them. When we urged them forward the sinking of their feet and the breaking of bones beneath them revealed the horrible truth that we were marching over a long sepulchre of dead soldiers, a fact of which we had no previous suspicion. In the gospel it is recorded: "For ye are as graves which appear not, and the men who walk over them are not aware of them," but this truly could not be said of our horses in their walk over the graves of the dead at Cold Harbor.

YOUNGEST CONFEDERATE

James T. Shelton, of Chatham, Entered the Army at the Age of Twelve Years.

At the reunion of old soldiers at Richmond recently the question of who was the youngest soldier of the Confederacy was brought up, and we think a prize was given to some man in Alabama, but now we are convinced that the honor was given to the wrong man, and if this be true we think some investigation should be made and the honor placed where it belongs, says a writer in the Chatham (Va.) Enterprise.

J. T. Shelton was, in our estimation, the youngest soldier of the entire Southern army, and here is our evidence.

Mr. Shelton was born at Galveston, this county, in the year 1849. He was the son of Victor Shelton and Mary Shelton.

Some time during the spring of 1861, he does not remember the exact date, he joined a company of Captain Davis Dyer, with his father and one brother.

From that time until the close of the war he was in active service, being in several battles and being wounded several times, being shot in the face once and in the arm and leg once.

Thus we see that it comes about that Mr. Shelton became a regular soldier at the age of twelve years, and thus became the youngest soldier of whom we have any knowledge.

If there is any other younger, or as young, we would like to hear of him. If not, we insist that Mr. Shelton should assert his right to the honor and the reward or prize, if such there be.

Something was awarded in Richmond at the reunion for the youngest soldier, but it seems that it went the wrong way.

Mr. Shelton says he can show evidence of all the dates spoken of here and if he can there is little doubt but that he was the youngest of them all, and we hope he will be recognized as such in the near future.

BELONA

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BELONA, VA., September 11.—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Chandler, of Washington, are the guests of Mrs. W. F. Henry, of Glen Henry, near Belona. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have recently returned from the exposition and a tour of the West.

Mrs. E. A. Baugh and Miss Birdie Baugh, of Belona, motored to Richmond, and are the guests of Mrs. J. B. Chadick, of 708 West Grace Street.

Ralph Whitlock has returned to his home at Tobaccoville, after spending three weeks in the mountains of Virginia.

Mrs. Minnie Burwell, of Jacksonville, Fla., is spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Burwell, of "Indian Camp," their country home, in Powhatan County.

Miss Lois Rudd, of Belona, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. T. Tucker, of Maiden.

"Who Is the Lady?" Find an Answer

It Was Mrs. Hughson, of Basic City, Who Was Assisted Through Battle Lines.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In The Times-Dispatch of August 1, H. C. Orme, of Phoenix, Ariz., under the caption of "Who Is the Lady?" writes about an incident of the battle of Trevilians, in which he assisted a young woman who was fleeing with her baby through the battle lines.

That lady was Mrs. Lucy A. Hughson, of this place, and the baby she carried is now Rev. Otis Hughson, of Lexington, Ky.

The lady, who celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday on August 15 last, told me this morning the story of her adventures on that far-off day.

In the morning of the first day's battle she heard the sound of cannonading a mile or two east of Trevillans, and as the morning wore on it came nearer, and by 11 or 12 o'clock the Southern forces had been pushed back through the village by the enemy, who took a position, with her home near the center.

While looking from a window in the upper story, the Confederates, who had made a stand a short distance away, began to shell the Yankees. She was accosted by an officer, who sharply commanded her to take her head inside the window. Answering her inquiry as to where she should go, he replied: "Get in the cellar." She told him there was none. He replied: "Well, then, one place is as good as another."

In a few minutes, a shell crashed through the house, upon which she took up her baby and dashed out of the house and yard and ran as hard as she could for a neighbor's house a mile away. The Union soldiers yelled at her to go back in the house, telling her she would be killed, but she kept right on, and entered a pine wood.

By that time the battle was raging, with shells and bullets tearing through the pines. She arrived safely at the neighbor's house and remained there until next morning.

During the night she could hear the re-enforcements from General Lee's army hurrying towards Trevillans. She returned to Trevillans next morning to see what had happened to her house. Right at her yard gate the splendid horse ridden by the officer who accosted her the day before lay dead. She never learned the fate of the rider. She found her house sacked and everything destroyed or taken away; her tables had been taken to the yard and several barrels of flour dragged from the attic and fed to the horses on the tables. One of the tables showed where a piece was bitten out by a horse. All bedding, bed clothes, etc., had been taken to the railroad station, which had been converted into a hospital, where the wounded of both armies were being cared for.

When she started to leave they detained her, but finally consented for her to go and gave her a pass through the lines, but before she could get out they took her before the commanding general, who tore the pass up and said she knew too much about the army and would have to stay.

Straightening up, she told him she was going to her baby, and with that she started as hard as she could and pushed her way through the horses of Sheridan's cavalry, which was massed at that point. She got to her destination safely. She says she would love to meet and greet the old veteran who so gallantly assisted her on that fearful day, and regrets so much that they were unknown to each other while he and his mother were in Virginia last June.

A. P. CALFEE.

Basic City, Va.

Genealogical Notes Queries and Answers

Address all communications to Genealogical Editor, The Times-Dispatch.

Overton (Continued.)

William (3) Overton, son of Captain James (2) Overton, married —— Jemima Harris, his cousin. Issue: Elizabeth (4), married Samuel Overton (Who was this Samuel Overton?); William, Sally (4), married Captain John Syme, half-nephew of Patrick Henry; Nancy, married Captain John Winston, Revolution officer; James, married Mildred ——; Mary (4), married Colonel Richard Morris; John (4), born January 20, 1755, married, first, Susan Garland; second, Annie Bacon.

Samuel Overton, who married Elizabeth (4) Overton, raised the first company of volunteers in Virginia after Braddock's defeat, and was a member of the Committee of Safety for Hanover County during the Revolution.

Captain John Syme and Sally (4) Overton had issue: Helen, who married John Cochran, and had issue, Helen, who married Edward Garland; Patrick Henry, who married Minnie Meaux; John Overton, who married Mary Winston, the daughter of H. G. Winston and granddaughter of Captain John.

James (4) Overton, son of William (3), served in the Revolution as lieutenant and died in February, 1782. He married Mildred ——, who had as her second husband a Mr. North. Issue of James and Mildred Overton: William (5), Elizabeth (5) and Jemima, who married a Mr. Spencer, of Charlotte County.

Colonel Richard Morris and Mary (4) Overton had issue: Betsy, married Edward Garland; Clara W., married H. G. Winston; Maria, married Dr. Frank Carr; Dr. James, married Ann Morris; Patsy, O. S. P.; William, O. S. P.

Dr. Frank Carr and Maria (5) Morris had issue: Francis Carr, who married Sally Carr and had George W. Carr.

Dr. James (5) Morris and Ann, his wife, had issue: Nannie, married William F. Gordon and had daughter Patsy; W. F. Jr., J. M. M., Bessie and Mary W., William, killed at Gaine's Mill, 1862; James, Susan W., Richard, married Julia Watson; Patsy, married Eugene Davis; Betty, married P. B. Jones, and Susan, married, first, Major Joseph W. Anderson, killed at Bakers Creek; married, second, Dr. O. A. Crenshaw. Eugene Davis and Patsy Morris had John, James, married Alice Sanders and had Lily and Alice, and Ann W.

John (4) Overton, son of William (3) and Jemima Overton, had by his first wife Susan Garland, Susan, born ——, married Major —— Steger; Nancy, born ——, married George Banks; Sally, born ——, married Richmond Terrell; William (5), born ——, married Martha Gilliam; Eliza, O. S. P., born ——; Fanny, born ——, married George Trueheart.

John (4) Overton, by his second wife, Annie Bacon, had issue: Lucy (5), born ——, married Abner N. Harris, a cousin; and John Bacon, born ——, married Mary Overton, daughter of James Overton and son of Samuel and Elizabeth, William (5) Overton, son of John (4), married —— Martha Gilliam and had issue: William (6), who married Nannie B. Giles, and Polly (6), who married John Gilliam.

Captain William (6) Overton, Confederate States Army, and Nannie B. Giles, his wife, had issue: William Giles, Francis Giles and Martha Catharine Gilliam Overton.

Abner Nelson Harris, son of Nelson and Mary (Pryor) Harris and Lucy (5) Overton, had issue: A. N. Harris, Jr., married, first, 1857, Mary C. Kimbrough, second, Victoria Harris; John O. Harris, died in army July, 1862; Fred, killed at McDowell, 8th May, 1862; William F. Harris, married Mrs. Guerrant, who was Miss Emily Shelton; Jemima, married John Waddy; Maria L., married D. Isaac Curd; Lucy B., married Charles Newell; Clara M., married Charles Kimbrough, second, Henry Gardner; Ann O., married, 1853, Captain William T. Harris.

Captain James (3) Overton, son of Captain James (2), lived in Louisa County, Va., and married, April 6, 1749, Mary Waller (born October 22, 1730; died February 8, 1816), daughter of John and Agnes (Carr) Waller, and died February 18, 1816. He was an officer in Braddock's army. Issue: Waller (4), born November 14, 1750; Thomas (4), born August 15, 1753; Elizabeth (4), born June 24, 1755; James (4), born August 6, 1757; William (4), born October 5, 1759; Mary (4), born August 10, 1761; Nancy, married Hawes Coleman; Samuel (4), born September 17, 1768; second William (4), born November 9, 1770; Sally (4), born May 5, 1773.

Judge John (4) Overton (1766-1832) went to Tennessee before 1810, and patented a large body of land near Nashville, which is still in the possession of his descendants. He became judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He married, in 1820, Mary McConnell (White May, daughter of General James White, a Revolutionary officer and founder of Knoxville, and widow of Dr. Francis May. Their issue were: first, John (5) Overton, of Travellers Rest (married, first, Rachel Harding; second, Harriet Virginia Maxwell); second, Ann (5) Overton (married R. C. Brinkley, of Memphis); third, Elizabeth (5) Overton (married Judge John M. Lea).

Waller Overton, son of James and Mary Waller O., was sheriff of Louisa County, Va., during the Revolution. He married Martha Ragland, and had Thomas, (killed in the battle of River Basin [Tippacanoe]); Elizabeth (married W. T. Smith); Martha; Lucy (married Major William T. Barry); Sally Ann (married Whitney); John W. O. S. P., (private secretary to General Jackson); Dabney Carr (married Elizabeth D. Harris); Dr. James (married Miss Dixon); Samuel (appointed Provisional Governor of Florida by General Jackson; married a Miss Mitchell, daughter of the first Governor of Florida; no issue); Archibald Waller (married Miss Dixon, sister of wife of Dr. James O.; no issue).

Major William T. Barry and Lucy Overton had Susan Lucy (married Colonel James Taylor), and John (married Martha Hutchison).

Colonel James Taylor and Susan Lucy Barry had Mary (married Colonel Thomas L. Jones and had James T. Lizzie [married Brent Arnold] and Thomas); Lucy (married Captain James Albert and had Susan T. Nellie and Jennie); Martha (married Dr. Richard W. Saunders, surgeon in British army, and had Susan T., Martha [married Davis], Betty and Westrop); Barry (married, first, Lizzie Hunton; second, Mary Lammon, and had Logan, Susan and Julion); John B. (married Betty Washington); James (married Maggie Poterfield, and had James [married Etta Loc Morgan], Mary [married Joseph Humphries]). John Barry married Martha Hutchison, and had Lucy (who married John Marshall and had Ann Marshall, who married George Wilshire).

Samuel Bullock and Eliza O. Whitney had Waller O. Bullock, who married Sally O. Overton, and had Sallie O. (married Robert Cave); Waller O.; Samuel A.; Fred D.; Joseph H., and Barry.

Dabney Carr Overton, son of Waller and Martha (Ragland), married Eliza Dorothea Harris, daughter of Fred Harris and Catheline Smith, and had (2) Catherine Smith (born October 11, 1837; married Grant Green); (3) Waller (born November 17, 1853; married Alice Pendleton); (3) Frederick H. (born September, 1840; married Martha Garland); (4) Sally Ann (born January 13, 1844, married D. Waller O. Bullock; (5 Archibald (born November 11, 1845; married Laura Ellen Harris); (6) Eliza H. (born June 18, 1847); (1) Juliana Barrett (born August, 1834; married William Duff Reed; (7) Dabney Car (born March 11, 1850); (8) Waller Overton and Alice Pendleton, a cousin, had Kate P., Susan W., William Dabney and Martha.

(2) Grant Green and Catherine Smith Overton had Henry Dixon, Eliza O., Grant, Waller, Kate and John.

(3) Frederick Overton and Martha Garland, a cousin, had Richard Garland, Virginia Barret (married Gustave Starke) and Susan Taylor.

Dr. Waller O. Bullock and (4) Sallie Overton, a cousin, had Samuel Waller, Sallie, Fred, Joseph H. and Barry.

William Duff Reed and (1) Julia Barrett Overton had Annie K., Eliza O., Jane M. and Dabney Overton.

(5) Archibald Waller Overton and Laura Ellen Harris had Natalie Dabney and Waller Bullock.

Grant Green and (2) Catherine Smith Overton had Henry Dixon, Eliza O. (married George B. Alexander; had Grant G. Alexander and Alice Hunt Alexander); Mary H.; Dabney O.; Grant Green (married Joel Gray; had Joel Gray Green, Catherine Green, John Davis Green and Grant Green); Waller O.; Kate O. (married William Warrall), and John T.

Dr. James Overton, son of Waller O. and Martha Ragland, married a Miss Dixon and had Waller, ——, Archibald, —— (married Glenn), ——, Dixon.

General Thomas Overton (son of James and Mary (Waller) Overton) was born in Virginia August 15, 1753. He served throughout the Revolution; second lieutenant, Ninth Virginia Regiment, August 14, 1776; first lieutenant, March 9, 1778; transferred to First Virginia March 14, 1778; lieutenant-adjutant, Fourth Continental Dragoons, July 1, 1779; captain April 24, 1781; member Legislature of North Carolina; appointed brigadier-general by Legislature; was General Andrew Jackson's second in the Dickinson duel; member of the Order of Cincinnati. Thomas Overton married, first, in 1787, Sarah Woodson, of Louisa County, Va., and had issue: General Walter Hampden Overton (of Jackson's staff), born in Virginia in 1788; died in Louisiana December 24, 1843; married Harriet F. Winter, of Louisiana, and left issue. Jean Overton (married Thomas Moon, of North Carolina, and left issue); Maria Overton (married Butler, of North Carolina, and left issue). Thomas Overton married, second, 1795, Penelope Holmes, daughter of Gabriel and Mary Carson Holmes, of North Carolina, and a sister of Governor Holmes, of that State. She was born March 2, 1765; died July 15, 1843. They had issue: John Holmes Overton (born March 28, 1795); Patrick Henry Overton (born in North Carolina 1801, died in Louisiana March, 1866; in Rebecca Phillips, of Tennessee, issue died in infancy); Harriet B. Overton (born in Tennessee January, 1803; died in Louisiana November 19, 1826, married December 8, 1823, Robert C. Hynson, left issue); William S. Overton (O. S. P. at West Point Military Academy); James G. Overton (O. S. P.).

Judge John Holmes Overton, son of General Thomas Overton, was born in North Carolina March 28, 1797; married June 5, 1828; died New York City March 25, 1883. Engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians, 1818. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, member Louisiana Legislature, prosecuting attorney and judge for his district, commissioner to determine the boundary line of the republic of Texas, First president of the New Orleans and Obelousas Railroad, now the Southern Pacific Railroad. He married Emily Matilda King (born Louisiana January 17, 1813; died September 19, 1860; daughter of Judge George King and Amelia Matilda Jeune, his wife), and had issue: George King Overton (born 1829; died in infancy); Henry King Overton (born 1831; died in infancy); Walter King Overton (born 1833; died in infancy); Thomas Overton (born Louisiana March 26, 1835; see below); Penelope Overton (born October 20, 1837; married, first, June 19, 1856, James A. White, of New Orleans; he died March 8, 1879; married, second, January 15, 1881, Henry Morgan, of New York; he died March 13, 1891); Ella Overton (born February 7, 1841; married in New Orleans Joseph M. Moore, of Opelousas, La., July 21, 1870. He died December 15, 1890. He was a lawyer, and elected to both houses of General Assembly, nominee for Congress, member Constitutional Convention 1879, senior judge Court of Appeals, Third District, eight years. Issue: Emily Overton Moore (born August 31, 1882); John King Overton (born July 28, 1844, captain, C. S. A); Walter Henry Overton (born October 28, 1848, died August 22, 1863).

Judge Thomas Overton, son of John Holmes Overton, was born in Louisiana March 26, 1835, and died August 14, 1913. Ed. University of Virginia and Louisiana University. Served as captain in Confederate army; attorney at law; married December 16, 1869, Laura Waddill, daughter of John P. Waddill.

John King Overton, son of John Holmes Overton and Emily Matilda King, was born July 28, 1844, in Opelousas, La., and died October 5, 1910, in New York City. He was the youngest son of Judge Overton. He enlisted in Company A, Louisiana Guards, April 15, 1861; served through entire war; was captured at Port Hudson and paroled near Mansfield, La., June 2, 1865, as captain in Weatheley's Battalion of sharp shooters, Thomas's Brigade, in Polglace's Division. After the war he embarked in a mercantile career, and established the firm of Overton & Conrad, of New Orleans.

Winston Overton, son of Judge Thomas Overton, is living in Lake Charles. He is considered one of the most able judges on the bench. He is a member of the order of the Cincinnati.

Letter from Colonel Wison Miles Cary, attorney at law, member of genealogical committee, Maryland Society. Genealogical research a specialty, Baltimore.

My own interest in the Overtons arises from the fact that on my mother's side I am sixth in descent from Captain James Overton, of Hanover County, who was born August 14, 1688, and died June 18, 1749, and who was one of the sons of William Overton, immigrant to Virginia, who was born December 3, 1638, and married (his second wife) Mary Waters in 1670, 24th November, in Virginia. I have learned something about the Overtons from various Virginia archives, but my notes are in Baltimore at home and inaccessible at present. About 1752 my ancestor, "Captain James Overton, of Hanover," conveyed some 400 acres on Elk Creek, in Louisa, to his "son, James Overton, of Louisa," who was doubtless your ancestor, and the witnesses to the deed were his two sons-in-law, John Carr and David Cosby. Captain James Overton, Sr.'s wife, Elizabeth, who died November 19, 1739, must have been a Garland. My great-greatgrandfatner, John Carr (born 1706; died 1778; son of Major Thomas Carr, 1678-1737, and Mary Dabney, born 1688, died 1748), married for his first wife Mary (?), who died March 10, 1736, leaving one son, Thomas, born 1736, John Carr's second wife.

Colonel Cary's second wife was Barbara Overton, married December 27, 1737 (born 1720; died 1794). She was the mother of four sons, my ancestor. First, Dabney Carr (1743—1773); second, Samuel (1745—1777); third, Overton, born 1752; fourth, Garland Carr (1754—1837), etc.

(Signed) WISON MILES CARY.

Whitten from Bar Harbor, July 20, 1910.

Reid.

William Baskin, of South Carolina, married Anne Reid, daughter of George Reid. Whose son was this George Reid?

SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to query concerning Brodnax, Kennon, Bolling, Harrison, I would state that John Brodnax married the first time Martha Clack, and their only child, a daughter, Martha Kennon Brodnax, married Nathaniel Harrison. I am quite positive that Martha Clack's mother was Martha Kennon, daughter of Richard Kennon, of "Conjuror's Neck," and, consequently a sister of Mary, who married John Bolling. I think I have this information somewhere, but after a most diligent search, failed to find it.

John Brodnax (not Broadnax) married second time, Martha Rivers, and left several children, all of whom I have record of. If your correspondent will give me a record of the descendants of Harrison Brodnax I would appreciate it.

John Brodnax was fifth in descent from Major John Brodnax, who died in York County, Va., in 1657. Will recorded there.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. BRODNAX.

BOWLING GREEN

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BOWLING GREEN, VA., September 11.—Mrs. Robert A. Coghill has returned from a visit to friends in Urbanna.

Miss Annie Moncure, who has been spending some time with her grandparents, Judge and Mrs. E. C. Moncure, has returned to her home in Blackstone.

Robert Chewning, of Lynchburg, is here visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, after visiting Mrs. S. A. Anderson, have returned to their home in Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Joel Haines and Mrs. T. C. Valentine have reurned from a trip to Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. Willard W. Green is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Dillard, in Chatham.

Mr. Lear, of Farmville, spent a part of this week with his sister, Mrs. J. G. Broaddus.

Miss Annie M. White visited Miss Anne Doswell, in Ashland, this week.

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Distinctive Period Designs in Superb Bed Room Furniture

An exquisite example of the Adams period. One of our leaders—you'll be delighted at the reasonable price.

Mahogany, oak, Circassian walnut and all other popular woods and finishes. Rich, distinctive reproductions of charming individuality, fashioned in Adams, Queen Anne, Louis XVI and other period designs so much in vogue to-day.

Prices That Easily Permit You to Gratify Your Desires for Taste and Refinement

Whether your requirements call for a single piece or an entire Bedroom Suite, its selection from this comprehensive display assures you of complete satisfaction—in quality, in exquisite design and in price.

Rugs and Floor Coverings For Every Room---and Prices That Make Ownership Easy for All

The season's choicest productions from the foremost looms of the world, in every wanted shade and coloring, pattern and design. If you buy this week you'll save a big slice of their actual value—here's proof of it!

EXTRA SPECIAL 3-DAY OFFER.

Handsome 9x12 Wool and Fiber Rug, in a variety of pleasing patterns	$6.98
9x12 Ingrain Rugs	$4.98
9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs	$12.75
9x12 Velvet Rugs	$14.50
9x12 Axminster Rugs	$22.50
9x12 Wilton Velvet Rugs	$27.50

All Carpets and Floor Coverings purchased during this sale laid FREE. A small cash payment is all that's required.

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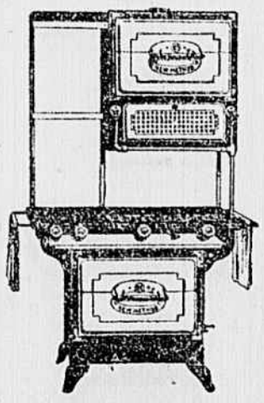

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With or without instantaneous water heaters. Safe, durable, satisfying; easy to clean and keep clean. Bakes, broils, frys perfectly. No complicated parts to wear or get out of order. Adopted in the majority of modern homes of Richmond. Call this week for demonstration and ask for booklet of testimonials from your friends and neighbors.

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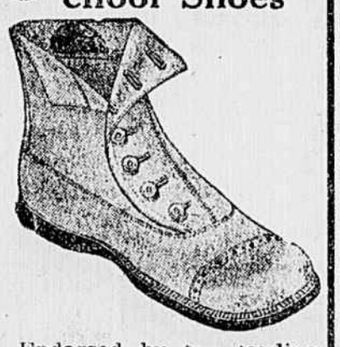

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