

# *The John T. Long Paper*<sup>1</sup>

*"He who takes no pride in the noble deeds of his ancestors is not likely ever to do anything that his descendants could be proud of."*

GENEALOGY

OF

WARE LONG

OF

CULPEPER

Compiled principally from notes taken from the dictation of Joel Long, during several visits to him for that purpose, at his home in Leesburg, Indiana; beginning Wednesday, January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1868 and ending Friday, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1869.

By John T. Long (No. 206)

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<sup>1</sup> The copy repeats itself but again, that's the way I received it. Art Clayton

## Genealogy of Ware Long of Culpeper

### GENERAL NOTES Concerning the LONG FAMILY

LONG, as a surname, is native to five countries at least: England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Germany.

Because of this wide distribution of the name, the chances of tracing kinship are few when two or more strangers bearing that cognomen meet.

If all citizens of the United States answering to the name of Long, who trace their origin back to Culpeper County, Virginia are the descendants of one pair, then in reality has a pair of this name obeyed the Divine injunction: "increase and multiply."

To understand thoroughly the numerical strength of this family, it is only necessary to attempt to trace the lineage of a Culpeper Long back to Colonial times. By the time the Revolutionary period will have been reached such a multitude of that name will confront the inquirer, that utter confusion will almost discourage him. Culpeper County will soon be recognized as the original hotbed of the family in America.

Though no positive proof has been found to show that one man was the progenitor of the numerous persons bearing this family name, there is reason to believe that he was; however, he may not have lived in America.

This much is certain: three Longs, named, respectively, Ware, Reuben, and Bromfield, settled in Culpeper County, Virginia, long enough previously to the Revolutionary war to have

Families of good old-fashioned proportions grown to maturity, at the time that memorable conflict began.

There are few evidences of kinship between these three families; but they are strong ones.

First of all is the matter of locality. It is not likely that anything but a common interest would have brought so many of the same name together.

Second: the same given names are common to each of the three families, notably, Reuben, Gabriel, Nicholas and John. This would be most unlikely were they not related.

The third is the fact that they were a unit, in their political principals, and more intensely pro-American, when the colonies revolted.

Whether the coming to Culpeper County was simultaneous and from the same locality is uncertain, but the third evidence of kinship may well be considered an evidence of common nativity. It is a certainty that Ware Long came to America with a heart full of bitterness for Britain's ruler; and inasmuch as the other two shared the same spirit in a marked degree, does it not indicate that those three heads of families came from the same locality for the same reason?

Being a host in themselves they must have swelled the ranks of the Continental army, for if there were any of the male line who did not participate in the battles, marches, defeats and victories of that patriotic army, it was because of incapacitation by extreme old age or youth.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The following pages, through incomplete as a record, contain all, or nearly all, that is now known of the early history of our family.

For the early part, including the first, second, and third generations, we are indebted almost entirely to Joel Long (known as No. 19) the grandson of Ware Long; though James Turner Long (No. 76) and Moses Jackson Long (No. 71) great-grandsons of Ware Long, furnished some information on minor details, in the early generations.

A careful search through the archives of the United States Bureau of Pensions, the Virginia Commonwealth records, and the Virginia State Land Office and Library also produced some information bearing on the records of those of the family who served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

To Professor Joseph R. Long, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, we are indebted for that information gleaned from the records of Culpeper County, Virginia; to Mrs. Margaret E. James, of Georgetown Kentucky, we can return thanks for the information relating to the descendants of Nicholas Long in and near that place; and Honorable E. V. Long of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, is responsible for much of what we know of the two younger members of the third generation.

## Genealogy of WARE LONG of Culpeper

### FAMILY HISTORY

#### First Generation

##### In America

**WARE LONG (No. I):** The man who heads that branch of the family with which this record has to do, and the first one of the family to set foot on the shore of the Western Continent, was a native of Wales, born in the year 1691.

Of the family history previously to coming to America, nothing is now known, further than that the family emigrated from Germany to England, and thence to Wales, the family name at the time of leaving Germany being LANG.

We have no record of the length of time elapsing between the emigration to England, and the coming of Ware Long to America. but the latter event must have taken place some time in the year 1716, as he came when about twenty-five years of age.

The name was changed to LONG (the English for LANG) previously to coming to America, but at what time the change was made, or who is responsible therefore, is not known.

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The emigration of Ware Long to the New World was not of his own free will, for on account of some political offense against the government of England, in which a great many others were implicated, he was one of more than a thousand offenders who were transported to America. The vessel carrying the cargo of which he formed a unit, discharged its load on the shores of the Virginia Colony.

The cause for which he was exiled is not known, further than that it was for political reasons. As he was one among many who came for the same offense, and as it happened about the time of a disastrous defeat of the Jacobites, (the name by which the followers of James Stewart, the Pretender to the throne Of England, were known) after which great numbers were banished to America, it is fair to suppose that he was a Jacobite, a rebel to King George the First. Be that as it may, subsequent events in his life proved that he bitterly hated Britain's ruler.

However, he resigned himself to the new conditions of things, which the law prescribed as the penalty for his offense, and settled in Culpeper County, Virginia.

He married soon after, his wife being of English parentage. The maiden name or the first girl who married into this branch of the Long family in America is forever lost to us; but This couple was blessed with health, long life, and a large family, there being born to them ten children, eight sons and two daughters, in the following order: Christopher, John, Daniel, Ware, Reuben, James, then two daughters (names forgotten), Nicholas and Henry.

By occupation Ware Long was a stonemason, in which pursuit he was engaged when the colonies revolted against the mother country. After long years of waiting the Exile recognized his opportunity for revenge, and grasped it. From his own fireside, he sent forth six stalwart soldiers to battle for the right, with the stem admonition: "whip the Red-Coats or never come home." He would have sent more, had they only been of riper years.

The eldest six sons enlisted in the ranks of the various military organizations then forming in Virginia; and all experienced a great deal of active service during the war. If there were any fatalities on account of military service they are not recorded. As they gave a good account of themselves, the founder of this numerous family enjoyed the satisfaction of feeling that he had evened up his score with King George. The establishment of an infant nation was an accomplished fact, and but few there were who enjoyed the privilege of assisting the cause to the extent that he did.

Ware Long lived to the ripe age of one hundred and twelve (112) years, and died in Virginia in the year 1803, his wife having died some time previously. Ms grandson, Joel Long (No. 19), the principal historian of the family, in speaking of him, said: "I last saw him in 1803, when I was six years old, shortly before his death, and even at that age he was in possession of all his faculties, and in good health."

## Genealogy of Ware Long of Culpeper

The children of Ware Long were of Welsh and English descent. In the words of the narrator, "This was a tall, well built, large-boned, muscular family, full of fight, afraid of nothing, and as roving as Arabs."

They were of great stature, which was an inheritance from their father, and there was a tradition that it was from that, that their surname was derived.

### FAMILY RECORD OF WARE LONG (No. 1)

Marriage: Ware Long (No. 1) and Sarah Were married about the year A.D. 1744

Births: Ware Long was born ----- A.D. 1691  
Sarah was born ----- A.D. unknown

Christopher Long (No. 2) was born-----May 1746  
John (No. 3) was born -----unknown  
Daniel (No. 4) was born -----April 11, 1756  
Ware II (No. 5) was born -----unknown  
Reuben (No. 6) was born -----unknown  
James (No. 7) was born -----unknown  
Daughter 1 (No. 8) was born -----unknown  
Daughter 2 (No. 9) was born -----unknown  
Nicholas (No. 10) was born ----- unknown  
Henry (No. 11) was born -----unknown

Deaths Ware Long (No. 1) died-----1803  
Sarah Long died-----unknown

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### SECOND GENERATION

#### I

**CHRISTOPHER LONG - (No. 2):** The first child born into this branch of the LONG family in America, opened his eyes to the light of day for the first time in the month of May, 1746, in Culpeper County, Virginia. I-lis boyhood was that peculiar to the youth of Virginia, little opportunity for education, but abundant time for work.

He learned the stone-mason's trade, that of his father, and it was in the pursuit of that trade and in dabbling with sculpture that his early manhood was spent. Very early in life he also became proficient in the use of that commonest of all playthings known to the American boy of that time, the rifle.

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He married Sarah Turner,, the daughter of James and Elsie Turner, in the early part of the year 1773. She was of English parentage, and a native of Culpeper County.

The result of this union was eight children: six boys and two girls, named respectively: Reuben, Ellis, Ellen, Dicy, Gabriel, Benjamin, Elisha, and Joel. ith the exception of minor details, it is to Joel that we are indebted for this family history.

Very soon after Christopher's marriage, the peace of the Virginias Western frontier was disturbed by the breaking out of an Indian war, afterwards known in the state history of Virginia as "Dunmore's War." In the autumn of 1774, when Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, was raising troops for chastising the Indians, Christopher enlisted under Colonel John Field, of Culpeper, who had a small command in the Second Division of the little army, that Division being commanded by General Andrew Lewis.

This division was recruited mostly in the upper Shenandoah Valley, and rendezvoused at Fort Savannah (now Lewisburg),, in the Greenbriar County, early in September, 1774. It consisted Of two regiments, numbering, in all, one thousand one hundred men. On Sunday, the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, everything being in readiness, they struck tents and began the line of march through an unknown, unbroken wilderness, to the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, where they had been ordered to meet the First Division of the army, commanded by Lord Dunmore, on the second of October.

The First Division had assembled in the lower Shenandoah Valley during the late summer, and had marched through Northwestern Virginia towards the Ohio River.

Though this is not a history of Dunmore,s War, it is not out of place to give an account of the campaim inasmuch as the subject under consideration was an active participant in it.

The advance of Lewis's division was a most difficult undertaking. Much more so than that of the First Division, which had for its route the old trail made by Braddock's army in its campaign against the French. The country was an expanse of rugged mountains and dense forests that defied the passage of wheeled vehicles. For that reason the ammunition and equipment's necessary for military expedition had to be carried on pack-horses. However, by .Constant hewing and cutting, the division made its way through the trackless wilderness to its destination on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha (where Point Pleasant now stands) on Friday, September 30th, two days in advance of the time limit.

Astonishment and disappointment awaited the Second Division here, for Lord Dumnore with the First Division was not in sight, nor was there anything to indicate his whereabouts. Many began to express the belief that he was advancing toward the Shawnee towns (the present Chillicothe, Ohio, which was expected to be their final destination) alone. The uncertainty was ended, however on the 9th day of October, by messengers from Dumnore, with orders for Lewis to cross the Ohio and join him.

While preparing to obey these orders, Lewis was, the next morning (Monday, October 10th) surprised by an attack from the Indians, and had to fight. Two men who had gone up the Ohio to hunt, were fired upon and one of them was killed. The other came running into camp declaring that the woods were "full of Indians!"

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Consternation ruled the camp of the Virginians for a few minutes; but when the men saw General Lewis deliberately light his pipe, before he gave an order to prepare for action, their presence of mind returned.

The position of the Virginians was a good one for defense, but very unfavorable for retreat. They were in what might be called a pocket. Behind them was the Kanawha River. On their left was the Ohio and on their right was Crooked Run. Their flanks being well protected, the enemy could attack only from the front. It was a certainty that there they must fight, and that if they were defeated there was little hope of retreat, as the river at that point was wide and deep. To improve their chances for defense, should the battle take an unfavorable turn General Lewis ordered a breastwork constructed from the Ohio to the Kanawha, making what might be called a fortified camp. This was done during the progress of the battle. To General Lewis it seemed that the Indians greatly outnumbered his own forces. He knew the best fighting men of the Delaware, Mingo, Cayuga, and Shawnee, were opposed to him; and that they were commanded by "Cornstalk," one of the oldest and ablest warriors of the tribes of the Ohio.

The battle that ensued was, perhaps, the most fiercely contested engagement between white men and Indians that was ever fought on the American continent.

General Lewis at first ordered out but one regiment, that under Colonel Charles Lewis (his brother). This small detachment had scarcely passed beyond the outer lines when it was attacked in overwhelming force by the Indians. General Lewis was alert, however, and immediately ordered Colonel Flemming to reinforce Colonel Lewis, and the battle that was soon raging was of that type of ferocity known only to border warfare. "The sun had just risen, and was gilding with bright autumnal tints, the tops of the surrounding hills, when the battle commenced, and not until it had sunk in the Western horizon did the sanguinary conflict materially abate."

Colonel Lewis was mortally wounded early in the engagement; but concealed the character of his wound until the line of battle was formed and the forces in action. He then sank exhausted and was carried to his tent, where he soon expired.

On the fall of Colonel Lewis, the right wing of his line resting on Crooked Run momentarily fell back; but Colonel Flemming rallied and held the enemy at bay until he too fell mortally wounded. Then the Virginians began to waver; and a rout seemed imminent; but General Lewis ordered up Colonel Field with the Culpeper men (Christopher Long's company), who met and rallied with retreating troops to a contest more desperate, if possible, than ever.

The battle was maintained by both sides with consummate skill, energy and valor. The Indians, who had felt assured of success when they saw the ranks of the whites give way, after the fall of two commanders, "became frantic with rage when they saw the reinforcements under Colonel Field." In mad rushes they charged the whites, but their efforts were unavailing, for the steady and withering fire of the expert Virginia riflemen had "the double effect of thinning their ranks and cooling their rage." It was Colonel Field with his Culpeper men who turned the tide and saved the day for the Virginians.

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About twelve o'clock the Indian fire began to slacken, and they appeared to be slowly retiring, but it soon proved to be a mere ruse, for, several time during the afternoon as the Virginians pushed hotly upon the seemingly retreating fore, they were ambuscaded with great fatality.

General Lewis, noticing these maneuvers of the enemy, detached the companies commanded by Captains Mathews and Shelby, with orders to move stealthily under cover of the banks of the Kanawha and Crooked Run, gain the enemy's rear and deliver an attack from that quarter. This maneuver was so well executed that the savages became alarmed, and practically gave up the fight, late in the afternoon, and during the night they re-crossed the Ohio and disappeared.

"The victory of the Virginians was complete," though it was dearly bought. The exact loss of the Indians was never fully ascertained for with the Indians' dread of having their remains fall into the hands of the enemy, great numbers of bodies were thrown into the Ohio River and disappeared unseen. Of the whites about 200 were dead, and they were of the flower of the lusty young manhood of Virginia.

The gradual retreat of the Indians, after they had given up the fight, was considered a masterly maneuver on the part of Cornstalk, and such as none but a military genius could execute. Alternately he led his warriors on, and then fell back, in such a manner as to leave the whites in check, and uncertain as to what he would do next. This gave the Indians an opportunity to carry off their dead and wounded.

After this unexpected battle was over, there arose a clamorous inquiry from Lewis's men, as to the whereabouts of Dunmore. The attacking party had come from the direction of Chillicothe, where it was now rumored that Dunmore had gone and concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians. If so, was the bloody drama just enacted at the mouth of the Kanawha the result of it? AU suspected it, and the men loudly denounced the Governor, but Lewis was silent.

After burying the dead, General Lewis erected a stockade fort, and leaving a small force to garrison it and to care for the wounded, he set out for Chillicothe on the Sciote. He had not proceeded far before he was met by a messenger with orders to return to Point Pleasant. Utterly disregarding the orders, however, he continued to advance, nor did he halt until within three miles of Dunmore's camp, where he was met by the Governor himself, accompanied by a noted Indian chief

A furious scene followed the meeting of the two commanders. The Governor demanded the cause of Lewis' disobedience to orders. Forgetful for a time that he was a subordinate, Lewis' reply was most violent, and it was with difficulty that he restrained his men from putting Dunmore to death.

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What it a meant can be explained in a few words. It was the firm belief of all in Lewis' command that Dunmore was privy to the attack on Lewis at Point Pleasant, and intended that the whole command under Lewis should be sacrificed. He was charged with having a private understanding with the savages, according to which they were to attack the frontier and, by diverting the attention of the military strength of Virginia, so to disable the colony that it could offer but feeble, resistance to England in the prospective struggle for independence, for the drift of politics even at that time, indicated plainly that the war of the revolution was in the



near future.

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Though this charge was not proven then, it became known to a certainty in the spring, that he plotted to produce an Indian outbreak in the West for that purpose.

Lewis finally obeyed the Governor's orders and marched back to his command.

The Battle of Point Pleasant was Christopher's baptism of fire only. He was yet to see long and active service in a grander conflict, then near at hand.

At the beginning of the war for American Independence, when every able-bodied man was obliged to choose, whether willing or not, sides between the combatants, he with five of his brothers cast their lot with the Colonies, and enlisted in the ranks of the different military organizations then forming in Virginia.

The troops of Virginia who served in the revolution were of three different lines, and known as: (1) the Continental Line, or troops for common service in all the colonies; (2) the State Line, who were more especially for service within the State, but went to any place when there was urgent need, and (3) the Militia, who furnished their own arms and equipment, and were required to hold themselves in readiness to "fall in" and to march to the front on a minute's notice. Hence the name "Minute Men." Though they were not supposed to go out of the State except in very urgent cases, the Virginia Militia managed to play an important part in almost every colony where there was fighting to do. If there are any students of history who are curious to know what an important part the Militia of Virginia played in the struggle of the embryo republic, let them but take a glance at the maps of the battle fields of the Revolutionary War, to be found in most histories of the United States.

Of these lines, Christopher Long joined the last. The particular command of which he formed a unit was popularly known as the "Culpeper Minute Men." He was with the Virginia Militia through the entire war, and participated in their many and varied marches and engagements, "sometime receiving pay, though oftener not." "Though he served so many terms of enlistment that his service was almost continuous, yet he never entered the army as a conscript but always as a volunteer, in the ranks of the Culpeper County Militia." So said his biographer (Joel Long, No. 19). Ware Jr. (No. 5), and James (No. 7), also belonged to the Militia; while Daniel (No. 4), and Reuben (No. 6), belonged to the Continental Line. It is uncertain which, but John (No. 3), belonged to either the Continental or the State Line.

At that early day the infant Republic had no national flag. As some distinguishing mark was necessary, many bodies of troops marched under banners of their own devising. The Culpeper Militia had theirs, which is here given; it consisted of a white field, with the name: "Culpeper Minute Men," at the top, and the words "Liberty or Death" in bold letters immediately beneath. A coiled rattlesnake preparing to spring, occupied the center, which was underlined with the ominous warning "Don't Tread on Me." This flag, known even today as the "Rattlesnake Flag," was one of at least eleven or twelve flags that were displayed in the American Army before the Stars and Stripes were finally adopted.

Unfortunately for those who risked their lives in the ranks of the Virginia Militia, and whose deeds are worthy of commemoration, it is impossible to obtain anything in the form of official records, concerning them individually. While the Northern colonies, especially the New England colonies, kept very accurate records of the movements of their Militia organizations, it is a matter of record that but few lists of the men composing the Virginia Militia, were preserved, and still more unfortunate, even those few were destroyed by fire in

Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War. A search of the archives of the United States War  
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Department and of the records of the State of Virginia, fails to reveal anything concerning  
them.

Inquiry at the United States Record and Pension Office, produced the following:

Record and Pension Office, War Department  
Washington City  
September 30, 1895

Mr. John T. Long,  
Chicago, Illinois

Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 5th and 27th inst., 'in which you ask for the  
record of service of Christopher and Reuben Long of Virginia, in the Revolutionary War, and  
on which you inquire whether the records of the Virginia Militia of that war are on file in this  
office, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

With the exception of a muster roll of a single company, there are no records of the  
Virginia Militia, in the War of the Revolution on file in this office.

Very respectfully,

F. C. Ainsworth, Col. U.S.A.  
Chief, Record and Pension Office

From the office of the Adjutant General of Virginia, the following was obtained:

Adjutant General's Office  
Comer Franklin and Ninth Street  
Richmond, Virginia

May 5th 1891

John T. Long, Esq.  
Room 26, No. 153 Monroe St.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of May 1st, making enquiry as to the service in the  
Revolutionary War of Christopher Long and brothers, I regret to have to say that this  
office with its entire contents having been destroyed by fire 'in 1865, it now contains

no records or files of an anterior date, but there are in the custody of our Secretary of  
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the Commonwealth, Hon. Henry W. Flournoy, documents relating to that war; which  
I hope may give the information you desire, and I have accordingly referred your letter  
to him.

Very respectfully,

James McDonald  
Adj. Genl.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, published by the Virginia Historical Society of Richmond, Virginia, in enumerating (on page 242 of Vol. H 1884 and 1885) the different records and papers pertaining to the Revolutionary War on file in the Virginia State Land Office and Library, with others, mentioned the following:

"Militia Returns, 1777 to 1784 (this is only settlement of accounts by a portion of the Militia officers of the State, but such as it is, it is the only Militia list extant)." Also farther on it says: "It should also be remembered that with the exception given above, there are no Virginia Militia lists preserved,"

Only those who served in the Continental or State Lines are on record. For the above reasons, it is impossible to get any State documents bearing on the services of Christopher Long or any other Virginia Militian.

Though it would seem impossible that her soldiers covered such a wide range, Cook's History of the Virginia says: "Virginia was represented upon every battlefield of the Revolution, after the war was thoroughly inaugurated, and often exhibited the best soldiership. They were especially distinguished in the dark days of the retreat through the Jerseys and bore the sufferings of Valley Forge with unflinching cheerfulness."

Of the particular engagements of the Revolution in which Christopher Long participated, the exact number are not known. The first mention in history of an engagement of the Culpeper Minute Men with the British was at the Battle of Great Bridge, on the 9th of December, 1775, under Colonel William Woodford, when driving Lord Dunmore out of Virginia, where it is said: "Among the troops who drove the enemy into their words were the Culpeper Minute Men, whose flag exhibited a coiled rattlesnake with the motto "Don't Tread on Me."

One of the lieutenants of this company was young John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States.

We do know that Christopher was with Washington during his memorable campaign through the Jerseys and around Philadelphia, and that he spent the dreadful winter of 1777 and 1778 with the American army at Valley Forge, when shivering together in their huts, "they spent the nights in trying to get warm, rather than in sleep;" and many a ragged soldier made it possible to follow his trail by the blood stains his naked feet left in the snow.

This would mean that he shared in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. It was in the southern campaign of General Green around Camden and Guilford, that Christopher formed his estimate of the man he considered one of the very ablest of the American Generals. His admiration for General Green was such that in after years he

was pleased to introduce the name Green into the family at the christening, when one of his  
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grandsons became Jackson Green Long (No. 74). Christopher's service in the army came to an end in the last act of the great drama, when he carried the colors at the siege of Yorktown.

It was only in the after part of the war that he rose above the rank of a private, when he was promoted to a color-Sergeant.

In after life, when relating the events of each day of the siege of Yorktown, he took especial delight in telling that he "stood thirty steps from General Washington and saw Cornwallis's sword surrendered."

As Militiamen who served in the American army during the Revolutionary War were not pensioned until the year 1832 (three years after the death of Christopher Long), his name does not appear on the records of the U.S. Bureau of Pensions, though he was richly deserving of mention there.

About the year 1790, after the greater number of his children were born, Christopher moved with his family to Henry County in the Southwestern part of Virginia, where he bought a farm and changed the business course of his life by becoming a tiller of the soil. He resided there until after the birth of his son Elisha (No. 18), some time afterwards removing to Patrick County, the adjoining county to the West. After the birth of his son Joel (No. 19), rumors of more fertile fields in the then far West awakened his "Arab instincts," and in 1807 another move was made to Galia County, Ohio. This county was after divided and that part in which he lived was named Jackson County.

At the end of fourteen years from the time of going to Ohio, like many other aged parents have done, Christopher and Sarah Long found themselves alone, all their children having married and left the parental roof Not wishing to be alone in their declining years they made still another move, which took them to Henry County, Indiana. To that place their sons, Elisha and Joel had preceded them the year before.

They were contented to spend their evening of life with their two sons, but had scarcely become well acquainted with it when Sarah was summoned to make her last earthly move. She died on Wednesday, September the eleventh, 1822, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, at the residence of their son Joel.

Christopher survived the death of his wife seven years, dying on Friday, August the fourteenth, 1829, at the residence of his son Joel, at the goodly age of eighty-eight years and about three months. The place of his interment was by the side of his wife, on a spot selected by themselves for their resting-place. The ground at that time was owned by one Anthony Boggs, a relative by marriage. Their graves were the beginning of the first cemetery for white people in that part of the country. They are situated a little South of a line due East of, and five miles from New Castle, Henry County, Indiana.

In the year 1846, when the public spirit of the pioneers began asserting itself by opening up highways, it was found that the graves were directly in line of one of the roads. Had it not been for the intercession of old friends, the two little mounds of earth would have been obliterated. However, popular opinion prevailed and a curve was made in the highway, leaving them unmolested. Their son Joel, who at that time was living near Leesburg, Indiana, through the agency of Mr. William L. Boyd, an old family friend who owned the adjoining farm, enclosed the graves with a strong high iron fence. The fence was made by a country blacksmith by the name of Miliken. It was made before the days of artistic ironwork, and

though it lacks the fines of beauty, it has the staying qualities. It is not unlikely that many  
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generations hence the passerby on the highway can still gaze through the massive bars at the monument of a Revolutionary soldier. This monument was also a provision of their son Joel, before his death in 1869, though it was not erected until the summer of 1877. On Robert B. Long (No. 60) of Leesburg, Indiana, a son of Joel, devolved the duty of completing the work, as the administrator of his father's estate.

The monument is a neat plane shaft on a pedestal and base, all of marble and ten or twelve feet in height. The two comers of the fence exposed to the road are protected from passing vehicles by huge boulders such as are to be found on the adjoining farms. The inscription on the monument informs the passerby that:

CHRISTOPHER LONG  
A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION  
died August the 14th, 1829  
aged 83 years and 3 months

---

SARAH  
his wife  
died September the 11th 1822  
in her 66th year

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This lettering is underlined with this appeal to the patriotism of future generations:  
"Posterity preserve these graves."

Down to the present time the greatest respect has been shown the graves. They receive due attention from the residents of the vicinity, and each return of Decoration Day brings fresh flowers and bright flags. These graves are made a special care by the local Grand Army Post. What tribute could be more fitting than that the grave of the "Minute Man" should be draped with the Stars and Stripes he fought to establish. The colors he planted on the works at Yorktown.

Though a district schoolhouse stands immediately across the road from them the graves are never desecrated by the mischief-loving schoolboy.

A striking illustration of this veneration is related by a great granddaughter of the dead soldier, Ws. Jennis Garrett (No. ), who visited the spot a few years ago. Knowing the tendency of the ordinary schoolboy, she was surprised to see the respect shown the graves, and asked an old resident near by concerning it. She was surprised but pleased with the answer: "Oh no, they are never disturbed. That is sacred ground."

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Family Record  
- of -  
CHRISTOPHER LONG

Marriage: Christopher Long (No. 2)  
and Sarah Turner  
Were married about the year A.D. 1773

Births: Christopher Long was born ----- A.D. 1746  
Sarah Long was born - -----A.D. 1757

Reuben Long (No. 12) was born -----A.D. 1773  
Ellis Long (No. 13) was born----- A.D. 1778  
Ellen Long (No. 14) was born----- A.D. 1780  
Dicy Long (No. 15) was born ----- A.D. 1786  
Gabriel Long (No. 16) was born----- A.D. 1789  
Benjamin Long (No. 17) was born-- -----A.D. 1791  
Elisha Long (No. 18) was born-- -----May 13th, 1794  
Joel Long (No. 19) was born----- March 6th, 1797 (Monday)

Deaths: Sarah Long died ---- Wednesday, September 11th, 1822  
Christopher Long died --- - - - - Friday, August 14th, 1829

The children of Christopher and Sarah Long were of Welsh and English descent; one-fourth and three-fourths, respectively.

**THE TURNER FAMILY**

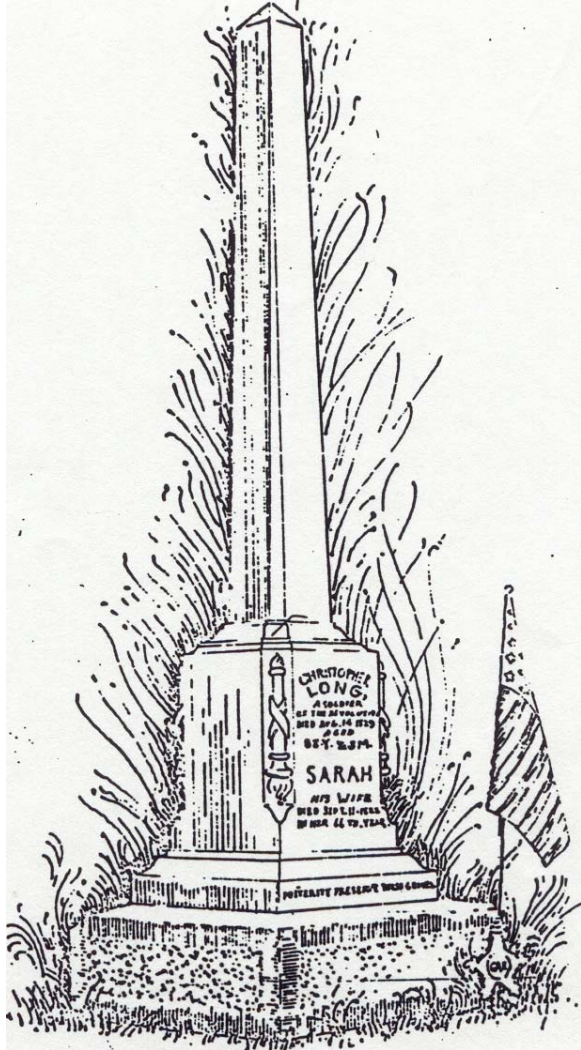
Of the Turners, (the family of Sarah Turner) but little is known. They were from England and settled in Virginia long before the Revolution. There were several children in the family younger than Sarah (who married Christopher Long); who were named in their respective order: William, Ellis, Charles, Margaret and several younger girls.

During the Revolution they espoused the cause of the Colonies against the Mother country which would put them in sympathy with the Long family.

In the language of the narrator, "This was a long-lived, industrious, peaceable, law-abiding family."

A sad story in the family history, reads thus: One of the younger daughters in company with the daughter of a neighbor once attempted to cross over one of the mountain ranges of Virginia in the winter. They were overtaken by a snowstorm and soon lost their way. After wandering about for a time, in a vain attempt to find their path, they took refuge from the storm in a cave. During the night the drifting snow completely closed the mouth of the cave, thus entombing the unfortunate girls alive. A diligent search was made for the missing ones by anxious friends, but all efforts to find them were in vain, and not until more than a year after their disappearance were they accidentally discovered in the cave, dead and firmly clasped in each others' arms, in which attitude they had perished of cold and hunger.

# The Augustus Long Family Book



Christopher Long Monument  
Located near Newcastle Indiana

Christopher Long was the first son of Ware Long and was the great, great, great Grandfather of Augustus Ransom Long. Ware Long was Christopher's Father and the first Long in this family to come to America.