

E. H. Z. claims that said Alexander was a cousin to General Richard.

We don't know anything about the supposed fortune said to have been left in New York by Alexander Montgomery, but give these letters of newspaper accounts for what they are worth, and will here give the views of one who has had a large experience with litigations of different kinds. He says:

"I think the New York estate is a mere myth, gotten up by some scheming trickster to get money out of confiding people."

There was a Hugh Montgomery, seneschall to the third Viscount Montgomery. The seneschall is the person who has charge of the entertainment of the Lairds. One of his daughters married Mr. James Montgomery, curat to Grey abbie. His eldest son Hugh died unmarried. He was an officer in the army of the third Viscount, and was taken prisoner at the surrender at Lisnastrain and shot, contrary to the laws of surrender. This Hugh had another son, David, who went to Carolina.

Several other Montgomerys are mentioned by the Montgomery Manuscript, and he concludes by saying that "Divers other Montgomerys with their families and flocks are come out of Scotland since 1692 and have taken farms in Ireland." And he says there are many rich yomen whom he does not know.

## CHAPTER VI.

### LEARNING.

Bishop George Montgomery, already referred to, was the most learned of any of the Montgomerys of his day, as to being versed in Latin, Greek and other ancient Oriental languages. Others were better skilled in war and agriculture. Though many others were well-educated people. Sir James Montgomery took the degree of Master of Arts, and many of them learned the French, Dutch and Italian by coming in direct contact with those nationalities by visiting and residing in those countries for months and sometimes for years at a time. Continuing on this line we find reference made to some of the Montgomerys who were noted on account of their poetical works, and refers especially to Captain Alexander Montgomery. Note 63, page 400, Montgomery Manuscript, says:

"Alexander Montgomery, one of the most justly renowned of early Scottish poets, was thus uncle of the sixth Laird of Braidstane, afterward first Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ards." This statement of the author is very interesting, as it confirms the testimony of Timothy Pant respecting the particular branch of the Montgomerys to which the celebrated poet belonged. In Pant's Topography of Cunningham, written about the year 1610, there is the following passage:

"Hessilheid Castle, a strong old building environed with large ditches, seated on a leachveil planted and commodiously beautified: The heritage of Robert Montgomery, laird thereof. Faumes is the birth-place of that renowned poet, Alexander Montgomery. The poet was born in Germany, although he was of the family to which Hessilheid belonged. The old castle consisted principally of one capacious tower-shaped building, which formed the original manor place of the poet's family. The Hessilheid estate was a portion of the Barony of Giffen and passed into the hands of Frances Montgomery of Giffen in the year 1680. The latter on getting possession

built certain additions to the old castle which, with the original structure, are now in ruins. It is curious that, although Montgomery's poetry must have greatly contributed to the improvement of the generation in which he lived, no sketch of his personal history or career was written during his life or even at the time of his death. Being uncle to the first Viscount Montgomery, the poet must have been son to Hugh Montgomery—probably fifth Laird of Hesselhead, who is mentioned among the lesser barons of Ayrshire as one of those who signed the famous bond in 1562 for the maintenance of the reformed religion.

This Laird of Hazlehead, or Hesselhead, had one daughter married to the fifth Laird of Braidstane, father of our first Viscount, Hugh Montgomery, of the Great Ards in Ireland, and another married to Sir Mure of Rowallen. These ladies were sisters of the poet and their children partook largely of the poetical vein of their brother Alexander. Sir William Mure's son and successor, also named Sir William, was a poetical writer of no mean pretensions. In a poem addressed by him to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the First, Sir William Mure thus refers to his uncle's celebrity:

"Matchless Montgomery in his native tongue  
In former times to that great sire hath sung,  
And often ravished his harmonious ear  
With strains fit only for a prince to hear.  
My muse, which naught doth challenge worthy fame,  
Save from Montgomerys she her birth doth claim.  
Although his Phoenix ashes hath set forth  
Pan for Apollo, if compared in worth;  
Pretendeth little to supply his place,  
By right hereditor to serve thy grace."

The poet Montgomery is generally supposed to have been born about the year 1546; but whilst the year is not positively known, the poet himself has fixed the day on which he was born in the following lines:

"Quhy was my mother blythe when I was borne;  
Quhy heght the weirds my weelfare to advance;  
Quhy was my birth on Easter day at morne;  
Quhy did Apollo then appear to dance;  
Quhy leugh he in his golden chair and lap,  
Since that the hevins are hinderers of my hap."  
—Scottish Journal of Topography, vol. 1, page 563.

"Chery and the Slae."—This poem, which is better known than any other of Montgomery's poetical efforts, was first published in Edinburg by Robert Waldegrove in the year 1595; but manuscript copies of it had been in circulation several years prior to that date. James the 6th published in 1584 his "Revalis and Cantetis of Scottis

Poesie," which contained large extracts from the Cherrie and the Slae. Several editions were printed in the interval between the close of the sixteenth and the middle of the eighteenth centuries.

It is interesting to know that the Cherrie and the Slae must have been one of the agencies which assisted in moulding the wondrous poetical genius of Robert Burns. The latter has some happy imitations of Montgomery's style, and even certain happy adoptions of his very expressions."—Note 64, page 400, Montgomery's Manuscript.

The celebrated "flyting" in verse between Alexander Montgomery and Sir Patrick Hume of Palworth must have been written prior to 1584, as it is quoted by King James in his Treatise on Scottish Poetry (see preceding note), published in that year. This "flyting," which does not possess much poetical merit, was undertaken by Montgomery and Hume in imitation of the earlier and more celebrated "flyting" between the poets Dunbar and Kenedy. Both flytings, however, are now only curious as illustrating the peculiar adaptations of the Scottish tongue to the expression of broad humor or satirical abuse. All "the advocates of Edinburge" were not admirers of Montgomery's flytings, as might be inferred from our text, for Laird Hailes has said that the poem only "tends to evince how poor, how very poor, genius appears when its compositions are debased by the meanest prejudices of the meanest vulgar." This announcement, however, savors much of a critical spirit.—See Irvin's Lives of the Scottish Poets, vol. 2. pages 200-1.

"Again and again in Scotland, besides the Cherrie and the Slae, which appeared in 1595 and in 1597, there were editions of Montgomery's whole poetical works printed in the years 1605, 1615, 1629, 1663, 1645, 1668, 1675, 1711, 1722, 1754, 1779 and 1821. Besides Cherrie and the Slae and the flyting he has written a lengthy and beautiful poem entitled "The Mind's Melodie" together with a great number of sonnets, odes, psalms and epitaphs (and his Dumb Salesquinn and his Confession of a Sinner.)

He is almost the only Scottish poet who has ventured to write sonnets in his native Scottish language. Of the seventy sonnets there are many truly beautiful both in thought and expression. Some of Montgomery's minor poems give us glimpses of his life which, like the lives of most poets, was seriously beset with evil in various shapes. Here is an illustration:

"If lose of guid, if gritest grudge or grief,  
If poverty, imprisonment or pane,  
If for guid-will ingratitude agane,  
If languishing in laguor but relief,  
If det, if dolour and to become deif,

If travel tint and labor lost in vane  
 Do properlie to poets appertane,  
 Of all that craft my chance is to be chief,  
 With August, Virgil wanted his reward,  
 And Ovid's late als lukles as the love  
 Quhill Homer lived, his hap was very hard;  
 Yet when he died seven cities for him strove,  
 Though I am not like one of thame in arte,  
 I pingle them per pyttie in that parte."

In another sonnet we meet the following in reference to his difficulties:

"This is no lyfe that I leid up-a-land  
 On raw red herring resisted in the reik,  
 Syn' I am subject som tyme to be seik,  
 And daily deing of my auld diseis.  
 Ait bread ill aill and all things are ane eik  
 This harme and blaidry buists up all my bees."

In the verses intended to celebrate the charms of Lady Margaret Montgomery, Countess of Wintonn and mother of Alexander Montgomery, sixth Earl of Eglington, we meet these lines:

"Quhose nobill birth and royal blind  
 Her better nature does exceid  
 Her native giftes and graces guid  
 Sua bonteously declair indeid  
 As waill and wit of womanheid  
 That so with vertew dois ourfleit.  
 Happy is he that sall posseid  
 In marriage this Margareit."

These lines contrast favorably even with Tennyson's immortal chant—

"How'er it be, it seems to me  
 'Tis only noble to be good.  
 Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
 And simple faith than royal blood."

The Montgomery Manuscript, page 402, speaks in highly complimentary terms of these poetical works, but they are probably lost.

## CHAPTER VII.

### MONTGOMERYS IN FRANCE.

Montgomery's Manuscript, pages 464-5, note 66, speaking of the Acts of the Montgomerys in France, says:

"French historians mention two Montgomerys de Lorges—namely, Count James and Gabriel—whom they call the sons of James. The former James, it is said, in order to sustian the pretentions of his birth, in 1543 purchased the county of Montgomery in Normandy, which had belonged to his ancestors. In 1545 he succeeded John Stewart, Count of d'Aubigny, as captain of the Scotch guard. He died in 1560 at a very advanced age—between eighty and ninety—leaving several children, of whom Gabriel, the eldest son, was the most celebrated. In 1545 Gabriel commanded troops sent to Scotland by Frances I. to sustain the then Queen Mary of Lorraine, who had been appointed regent during the minority of their daughter, Mary Stewart, afterwards Queen of Scots. After the catastrophe mentioned in the preceding note he returned to Normandy and visited Italy and England." The preceding note, 65, says:

"This accident, which made way for Mary Stewart to the throne of France occurred at the jousts held in honor of the marriage of Philip II. with Isabel or Elizabeth, daughter of Henry III., and of the marriage also of his sister Margaret to Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy: both happening on the 30th of June, 1559." Speed's account of the fatal accident to the King is as follows:

"The French King, thus over busie about Scotland's state, was over careless of his own, when at solemnifying the marriage of his daughter and sister he would needs be a challenger at tilt, seconded by the Duke of Guize and Ferrera, which triumphant joy was suddenly clouded by a sad catastrophe. For to run his best, and indeed his last course, in favor of his Queen, he sent a lance to the Earl of Montgomery with a command to have him enter the tilt; but he excused himself from running against His Majesty; alleged that fortune the day before afforded him not to break one staff; and now,

as he feared, she would put him to a second shame. But the King, destiny so enforcing and his date fully run, sent him a second command, which Montgomery very unwillingly obeyed, and, breaking his lance upon the King's cuirasse, a splinter thereof, his beaver being somewhat open, struck him so deep in the eye that thereupon shortly he ended his life."

Note 66 continues:

"In 1562 the first of the religious wars broke out, desolating France for upwards of thirty years, during which Montgomery was greatly distinguished as a commander on the side of the Protestant party. He had several narrow escapes, the enemy being especially anxious to capture him. He and Coligni were formally condemned to death and executed in effigy. He was in Paris at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but having had warning, Montgomery contrived to elude his pursuers."

He was eventually attacked by Mortignon, who commanded a very superior force, and who was anxious to capture him, knowing how cordially the cruel queen would hear of his destruction. Montgomery, who was forced to surrender at Domfront, was immediately tried and condemned to death, his children being degraded from the rank of nobility. When he heard the latter part of the sentence he said: "If they have not the virtue of nobles to raise themselves, I consent to the degradation." He was executed on the 27th of May, 1547.

The following short notice of this family is written by Professor Le Herricher, of the College of Avranches:

"Alexander de Montgomery, lord of Ardrasson and Eglinton, was cousin of James I., king of Scotland. From this nobleman descended Robert de Montgomery, father of Jacques (James), who was celebrated under the name of Capitaine de Lorges. In 1560 this Jacques died in the service of Frances I., king of France. His son, Gabriel I., who became the great Montgomery, and who was the person who mortally wounded King Henry II., succeeded to the estate of his five brothers and sisters. He married Isabeau de Terai, lady of Lucy, and through her became seigneur of Lucy and of several parishes in Avranchin, in Normandy. The family chateau, still known as the Chateau de Montgomery, but now unoccupied and going to ruin, is situated at Lucy, about three leagues from the town of Avranches. The present building is, however, comparatively modern, having been built about the year 1620 by Gabriel II., son of the great Montgomery. The ancient castle of the family stood at a short distance from it, on a cliff overhanging the river Lelune."—See Ulster Journal of Archology, vol. 9, page 293.

This Gabriel, called the great Montgomery, was a leading Protestant general in France from 1562 to 1574, the date of his execution.

This was a period of twelve years. He could out-general any man who met him with the same number of men, and at one time it appeared that he would succeed in maintaining the Protestant cause in France. Then it was determined to cause the destruction of his army at any cost, and Mortignon with that very superior and magnificent army was sent against him and compelled him to surrender; and it is said that his execution was in violation of the terms of surrender. Not so much on account of his Protestantism as on account of the very unfortunate affair with King Henry, the husband of Catharine, the Queen of France at that time.

Thomas H. Montgomery, pages 143-4, follows up the genealogy of Gabriel the great Montgomery, with Gabriel the second and third, Francis the fourth and Nicholas "the last of his line, which by its courage and great ability had identified itself with the history of its adopted country. Count Nicholas dying, it is said, in 1721, without children, the Count de Montgomerie reverted to his niece afterwards the Marchioness de Thibantot."

The author of the Montgomery Manuscript, page 470, speaks of meeting another Montgomery in France, 1664, and says:

"This Count de Montgomery was a little, black-haired man, very brave in his apparel and retinue. I visited him once, after I had first accosted him at Court. My French tongue was then a little out of use and he had no good Latin, as I believe, scarce more than to say his creed and prayers by. So far I could learn little of him concerning this family, but that his ancestors had been counts and great men in Normandy, and of large estates ever since and before Duke William conquered England. He was, as I fancied, ill-read in history and unskillful of his genealogy, as most men are careless of it. He said he had at home a tree of his predecessors. He was not then under any great command in France, and truly I find little of his family in the French Chronicles, although I searched De Serres de Girard and other authors of that kind; and so I leave him and them."

#### WILLIAM MONTGOMERY THE AUTHOR.

As we have mainly followed the Montgomery Manuscript in the compilation of our foreign material, it will be proper to give a sketch of his life, written by himself.

It is supposed that he was born Oct. 27, 1633, at Aughaintain. He died in 1706, being 74 years old. His wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1660, was born in 1635 and died in 1677, aged 42 years.

William Montgomery remained a widower the remainder of his life.

Hugh, first Lord Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ards in Ire-

land, was by his two sons grandfather to both of them.

The author of the Montgomery Manuscript was a well-educated gentleman; could speak fluently in several languages besides his own. He suffered the perplexities in common with other royalists under the revolution of the Cromwell reign, and after much difficulty had his lands and rights restored to him. And he tells us that it is not necessary to write his life to perpetuate his name, as it will stand out in history as long as the records of his restoration are in existence.

In 1661 he was elected as one of the members of Parliament for the borough of Newtown.

At one time he was mistreated in business and says that it so happened because he had read books more than men and business.

He was high sheriff in 1670. He takes great pleasure in narrating his social relations with and his visits to the nobility in Scotland, and was highly elated when they came into Ireland to repay the visit and enjoy his hospitality.

He was a very remarkable man in searching after and recording the history of the Montgomery family. Wherever he saw or heard the name he took time to investigate and record the history of the family.

The history that he has left us, giving an account of the family from 1603 to 1706, with the copious notes of Rev. George Hill in 1869, gives us one of the very best contributions to the history of the Montgomerys that have ever been published. The accuracy is surprising in a volume of its size.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL MONTGOMERY.

By Judge H. P. Montgomery.

Several years ago the writer became interested in the genealogy of the Montgomery family, and especially of the branch to which he belongs, being a descendant of Samuel Montgomery, who, with all his children but one, came to Kentucky from Wythe County, Virginia, in the year 1786, and settled in what was then Woodford County, but now Franklin County.

The object of the writer is not to write a history of the Montgomerys, but to present the names of the descendants of Samuel Montgomery, the Virginia emigrant to Kentucky in the year 1786, and present such scraps of history as the writer has been able to gather, that they may not be wholly lost—

“Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us . . . that the generations to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and declare them to their children.”—Psalm lxxviii.

Thomas H. Montgomery in his History and Pedigree of Montgomery, published in 1863, claims that the first of the family of Montgomery who crossed the ocean was William Montgomerie of Brigend, who with his family, more than 160 years before his publication settled in the province of East New Jersey. This would place the date of the emigration of William Montgomery of Brigend about the year 1700. The writer claims that Thomas H. Montgomery is in error in his claim that William Montgomerie of Brigend was the first of the name who crossed the ocean. The writer claims

that his ancestors came to America and settled on the James River in Virginia in the year 1666, and sixty years after the first permanent settlement was made in Virginia.

The records of the Virginia Land Office, Colonial Series No. 6, page 678, shows grant to Robert Montgomery by Sir Henry Checkdey of date April 30, 1679, of 850 acres of land, and the same Records, No. 7, page 615, of date Oct. 2nd, 1687, shows a grant from Francis Lord Howard to Hugh Montgomery for 250 acres of land. This Record shows that 21 years before the emigration of Wm. Montgomerie of Brigend there were Montgomerys in Virginia who were owners of large bodies of land.

The Montgomerys were early emigrants to America—as is shown by the records of the War Office of the United States, from which it appears that there were between three hundred and four hundred soldiers in the Revolutionary War by the name of Montgomery, and it is reasonable to suppose that there were as many more among the soldiers of this war whose mothers were named Montgomery. Among the soldiers of the Revolution named Montgomery were officers as follows: 2 captains, 2 lieutenants and 2 ensigns from Pennsylvania; 1 lieutenant-colonel and 1 lieutenant from Virginia; 1 chaplain from Delaware; 1 major-general and 1 lieutenant from New York, and 1 lieutenant from Massachusetts; which are convincing facts that they were early emigrants to America and bore a large part in the war for independence.

The family to which the writer belongs is Scotch-Irish. James Montgomery of Ireland was the father—besides other children, doubtless—of three sons, who emigrated to America in the year 1666 and settled on the James River in Virginia, and whose names were William, Robert and Hugh Montgomery. and for convenience in making up this genealogical statement we will call them the first generation in America, as follows:

- No. 1. William Montgomery.
- No. 2. Robert Montgomery.
- No. 3. Hugh Montgomery.

Of these three brothers Hugh Montgomery returned to Ireland and died, never having married, and he and Robert Montgomery are the names of the two Montgomerys to whom the land grants were made by Sir Henry Checkdey and Francis Lord Howard.

#### SECOND GENERATION.

Children of William Montgomery (1):

- 4. Robert Montgomery.
- 5. Hugh Montgomery.
- 6. John Montgomery, and four daughters.

#### THIRD GENERATION.

Children of Robert Montgomery (4):

- 7. William Montgomery.
  - 8. Hugh Montgomery.
  - 9. James Montgomery.
  - 10. Samuel Montgomery, married Margaret Nichols of Virginia—and three daughters, names not known.
- The above Samuel Montgomery is the one who emigrated to Woodford County, Ky., from Virginia in 1786.

#### FOURTH GENERATION.

Children of Samuel Montgomery and Margaret Nichols, his wife:

- 11. William Montgomery, married —; 2nd, Mrs. Bryant.
- 12. Robert Montgomery, born April 23rd, 1762; died Feb. 8th, 1823; married, 1st, Mary Love; 2nd, Rachel Bohannon, April 22nd, 1798; 3rd, Patsy White Cotton, May 25, 1819.
- 13. James Montgomery, died unmarried.
- 14. John Montgomery, born 1767, died 1848; married Mary Thomas.
- 15. Mary Montgomery, married Frederick Edwards.
- 16. Elizabeth Montgomery, married a Crockett.
- 17. Nancy Montgomery, married Nathaniel Evans.
- 18. Samuel Montgomery, died unmarried.
- 19. Joseph Montgomery, born Aug. 1, 1768, died Jan. 12, 1842; married Jane Sproule, 1796.

Robert Montgomery was a soldier of the Revolution and fought in the battle of Guilford's Courthouse, where he was severely wounded and left for dead on the battlefield.

James Montgomery was a lieutenant in the United States army and was in the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Ocean in the year 1805.

#### FIFTH GENERATION.

Children of Wm. Montgomery (11) and his wife.

- 20. Margaret (Peggy) Montgomery, married Wm. Graham.

Children of Wm. Montgomery (11) and Mrs. Bryant (nee Graham) his wife:

- 21. Francis Graham Montgomery, married Ann Stites.
- 22. James Harvey Montgomery, married Malvina Trotter.
- 23. Samuel C. Montgomery, born April 15, 1802, died April 15, 1846; married Mrs. Lydia Easterday.
- 24. Jephtha Dudley Montgomery, born Oct. 29, 1807, died May

- 30, 1852; married Arabella Henry —, Sept. 29, 1831.
25. Louisa Montgomery, born Jan. 25, 1811, died Feb. 7, 1880; married J. M. Bacon March 26, 1826.
26. Priscilla Montgomery, married Archie Bryant.  
Children of Robert Montgomery (12) and Mary Love, his wife:
27. Sallie Montgomery, born Jan. 6, 1789, died Jan. 30, 1863; married Robert Montgomery.
28. John Montgomery, born Nov. 6, 1791, died April 3, 1872; married Elizabeth Bohannon Dec. 26, 1813; married, second, Priscilla Montgomery, May 12, 1847.  
Children of Robert Montgomery (12) and Rachel Bohannon, his wife:
29. Robert Montgomery, born Jan. 1, 1799, died May 15, 1800.
30. Hugh Montgomery, born Nov. 1, 1800, died in 1852; married Sallie Wilcox Dec. 10, 1820.
31. Mary (Polly) Montgomery, born Nov. 10, 1802, died Jan. 17, 1844; married Wm. Woods.
32. Margaret (Peggy) Montgomery, born Jan. 25, 1805, died Oct. 9, 1884; married Wm. Knox April 25, 1821.
33. Frances Montgomery, born Oct. 8, 1808; married Paschal Jackson.
34. Samuel Montgomery, born Nov. 1, 1810, died Dec. 30, 1885; married Susan H. Bacon; married, second, —; married, third, Mrs. M. M. Walker, nee Owen, 1863.
35. Eleanor Montgomery, born Sept. 15, 1814; married Josiah Jackman.  
Children of Robert Montgomery (12) and Patsy White Cotton, his wife:
63. Joseph L. Montgomery, born July 1, 1820.
37. Sarah Jane Montgomery, born Sept. 30, 1821, died Jan. 10, 1890; married John Meek, June 5, 1838.
- John Montgomery (28) was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with the expedition under Gov. Shelby to the Northwest Territory, but was not in any battle, and after the close of the war, held for many years the office of Justice of the Peace, and held the office of Sheriff for one term in Gallatin County, Ky. For several years before his death he drew a pension for military service.
- Hugh Montgomery (30) in 1852, during the excitement over the discovery of gold in California, "crossed the plains" to that state and died shortly after reaching the gold regions.
- Samuel Montgomery (34) was a captain of Company 'I,' of the first Illinois Infantry in the Mexican War, under Colonel Hardin, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. He was also major of the Second Battalion of the 6th Cavalry of Missouri Volunteers in the Union army. He fought in the battles of Wilson Creek, Prairie

Grove and Pea Ridge. After the war he held civil positions, and among them mayor of Bloomfield, Mo., and president of the county court.

- Children of John Montgomery (14) and Mary Thomas, his wife:
38. Samuel Montgomery, born 1796, died Feb. 1863.
39. Robert Montgomery, married — Christian.
40. Fountain Montgomery.
41. George Montgomery.
42. Malinda Montgomery, died 1869; married Stephen Cook in 1819.
43. Matilda Montgomery, married Robert Christian.
44. Margaret Montgomery, never married.
45. James Montgomery.
46. William Montgomery.
47. Elizabeth Montgomery, never married.
- Children of Mary Montgomery (15) and Frederick Edwards, her husband:
48. Elizabeth Edwards, married a Bartlett.
49. — Edwards, a daughter.
50. John Edwards, married Nancy Gieger.
51. Robert Edwards, married Rebecca Sandusky.
52. James Edwards.

Robert Edwards (51) was a colonel of a regiment of Kentucky troops, and distinguished himself at the battle of the River Raisin, and his name is inscribed on a monument at Frankfort, Ky., erected in honor of Kentucky's distinguished soldier dead.

James Edwards (52) was also a soldier who fought in the battle of the River Raisin, and in that battle received a severe wound which ultimately caused his death in Webster County, Ky., about 25 years ago.

The writer has not been able to find the location of Elizabeth Montgomery (16), who married a Crockett, and has not been able to find her posterity; but it seems to be clear that she never moved to Kentucky, and is the only one of the children of Samuel Montgomery that remained in Virginia.

Children of Nancy Montgomery (17) and Nathaniel Evans, her husband:

52. Andrew Evans.
53. Jane Evans, born Nov. 6, 1786, died Jan. 9, 1867; married Peter Yakee.
54. Mary Evans, born March 31, 1792, died Oct. 18, 1872; never married.
55. Elizabeth C. Evans, born July 23, 1799, died Feb. 22, 1870; married Henry Sayers, Oct. 16, 87.