

***The Smithfield Review* in Twenty Volumes**

A Brief History of the Journal and an Annotated Listing of Its Contents

Jim Glanville, April 2016

The *Smithfield Review* devotes itself to “Studies in the history of the region west of the Blue Ridge.” It is now in its nineteenth year of publication. Volumes 1-15 were published by the Montgomery County Branch, Preservation Virginia (earlier called the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, APVA). Volumes 16-20 were published by the Smithfield Preston Foundation. All the volumes have been published in cooperation with the Department of History, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Since its inception, retired Virginia Tech mathematics professor Hugh G. Campbell has edited the *Smithfield Review*. The journal was the conception of its editor and an original editorial board of three members: Charles L. Taylor, the late Charles E. Modlin, and the late Lon Savage.

In the inaugural issue the editors wrote:

The Smithfield Review is the culmination of a long-held desire by some APVA members associated with Smithfield to provide a journal in which the important but often neglected history of the region becomes available to the general public in a way that is both interesting and enlightening. *The Smithfield Review* will focus on the history of the area west of the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia and adjacent states. Articles will include studies of important personages and events, reports of archaeological discoveries, and analyses of the social, political, economic, and architectural history of the region. Whenever possible and appropriate, the articles will incorporate letters, speeches, and other primary documents that convey to the reader a direct sense of the past. From “A Note from the Editors” in volume 1.

They described Smithfield in the following words:

Smithfield is an historic property adjacent to the campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia. The manor house, constructed around 1774 on the early frontier, is a premier example of early American architecture and is one of few such structures of that period to survive in the region. It was the last home of Colonel William Preston, a noted surveyor and developer of western lands, who served as an important colonial and Revolutionary War leader. Smithfield served as a land office involving property as far west as Kentucky. It was a home for the distinguished Preston family and a military base during the tumultuous Revolutionary War period. Today, along with Jamestown and other historic properties, Smithfield is owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) [since 2004 renamed Preservation Virginia] and is operated as a museum that is open to the public. A local group of dedicated volunteers administers and interprets the property.

In the second issue of *The Smithfield Review* the editors added:

Today, Smithfield is a museum that is interpreted and administered by a local group of volunteers. *The Smithfield Review* originated as a Smithfield publication designed to ensure that the often-neglected history of the region is made available to the general public in a way that is both interesting and enlightening.

Selected Smithfield Internet Links

The Smithfield Plantation main page is at: <http://www.smithfieldplantation.org/>

The virtual (on line) tour of Smithfield is: <http://www.smithfieldplantation.org/pages/visit/tour.html>

“Smithfield History” is at: <http://www.smithfieldplantation.org/pages/history/history.html>

The *Smithfield Review* page is: <http://www.smithfieldplantation.org/pages/history/reviews.html>

The museum store at Smithfield is: <http://www.smithfieldplantation.org/pages/Store/shop.html>

Changes Over the Years at The *Smithfield Review*

In 1997 the inaugural issue was published.

In 1999, with the issuance of Volume III, the *Smithfield Review* inaugurated a new Book Review Section under the editorship of Dr. Tom Costa, a professor of history at Clinch Valley College, which later became the University of Virginia's College at Wise. Dr. Costa continues to the present time as Book Review Editor. Clara Cox joined *The Smithfield Review* as an editor in 1999.

In 2005, the Editorial Board announced: “[Our] Board was diminished last summer by the passing of Lon Kelly Savage: We miss his wise counsel and acknowledge his tremendous contribution to *The Smithfield Review*. Lon was one of four persons who gathered at Smithfield about ten years ago to discuss the need for a journal of local history for Southwest Virginia and surrounding regions. ... We believe that this volume remains true to the mission that Lon helped to establish.” (From “A Note from the Editors” in Volume 9, 2005.)

In 2006, the Editorial Board wrote: “... [W]e pay tribute to one of our editors, Charles E. Modlin, who died on the first day of 2006. One of his last activities was to assist in the preparation of this volume. Charlie, a retired English professor at Virginia Tech, was one of the four persons who, twelve years ago, established this journal of local and regional history. We shall miss his friendship and wise counsel.” (From “A Note from the Editors” in Volume 10, 2006.)

In 2007, the editors began a new feature entitled “Brief Notes.”

In 2008, the editors announced “Over the past few years, the Smithfield Review Management Board has labored behind the scenes to execute various administrative components of our operation ... and we thank them for their invaluable contribution.” The Management Board members were: Jackie Eddy, Nancy Felch, Candi Kelly, Susanna Kibler, and Nancy Smith. The following year Diane Hoover and Lori Toliver-Jones joined the Management Board.

In 2010, *The Smithfield Review* was struck a heavy blow by the passing of Mary Holliman.

In 2011, Hugh G. Campbell continued as the editor and the other members of the Editorial Board were Clara B. Cox and Charles L. Taylor. Professor Peter Wallenstein continued as principal editorial advisor, a role he had played since the inception of the *Review*. In 2011, Jackie Eddy, Nancy Felch, Diane Hoover, Candi Kelly, Susanna Kibler, David McKissack, and Nancy Smith composed *The Smithfield Review* Management Board. The “Note from the Editors” in Volume 15 published this year reported “With sadness, we inform our readers of the death of our publisher, Mary Holliman of Pocahontas Press. Mary was an important link in the production of our annual publication, and we will miss her cheerful, competent assistance. We are extremely grateful to Barbara Corbett and Carolyn Harris for performing the functions once handled by Mary. On very short notice, they responded admirably.” This was the last year that Roman numerals were used to designate the volume number of the annual issue and the last year in which the definite article was included in the title of the journal. Thus, in 2011 *The Smithfield Review* was Volume XV and in 2012 the *Smithfield Review* was Volume 16.

In 2012, the name of the journal was changed to remove the definite article from the title; thus, *The Smithfield Review* became the *Smithfield Review*. Also in 2012, and beginning with Volume 16, publication of the *Smithfield Review* was taken over by the Smithfield Preston Foundation (replacing the Montgomery County Branch of Preservation Virginia). As previously, publication of the journal continued to be in cooperation with the Department of History of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg. In 2012, Hugh G. Campbell continued as editor and Clara B. Cox, and Charles L. Taylor composed the *Smithfield Review* Editorial Board. The Editorial Board in 2012 expressed its especial gratitude to Peter Wallenstein of the Virginia Tech Department of History. In 2012, Jackie Eddy, Candi Kelly, Nancy Felch, Susanna Kibler, Diane Hoover, and David McKissack composed the *Smithfield Review* Management Board.

In 2013, the Editorial Board again acknowledged its anonymous group of reviewers noting that their help is essential and greatly appreciated. The Board also expressed gratitude to Peter Wallenstein, Christy Mackie, Rachael Garrity, and Barbara Corbett for their special assistance in producing that year's volume 17. The Board noted that over the years the Department of History at Virginia Tech has been extremely helpful in many ways to the *Smithfield Review*, and because that help was especially important for Volume 13 the Board noted its particular thanks. In 2013, Hugh G. Campbell, continued as editor of the *Smithfield Review*. He and Clara B. Cox and Charles L. Taylor constituted the *Smithfield Review* Editorial Board. Jackie Eddy, Candi Kelly, Nancy Felch, Susanna Kibler, Diane Hoover, and David McKissack composed the *Smithfield Review* Management Board.

In 2014, the Editorial Board noted that as the *Smithfield Review* has grown, the Board was indebted to an increasing number of people who continued to donate funds and/or numerous hours to make publication possible. The Board noted that it was particularly grateful for the assistance of the Virginia Tech Department of History, the authors, reviewers, financial donors, and *Smithfield Review* Management Board members. The final preparation of Volume 18 required the special talents of Peter Wallenstein of the Virginia Tech history department, Christy Mackie, Rachael Garrity, and Barbara Corbett. Hugh G. Campbell continued as editor and Sharon B. Watkins joined Clara B. Cox Charles L. Taylor on the *Smithfield Review* Editorial Board. In 2014, Jackie Eddy, Candi Kelly, Nancy Felch, Susanna Kibler, Diane Hoover, and David McKissack composed the *Smithfield Review* Management Board.

In 2015, the Editorial Board thanked the Virginia Tech Department of History and the Smithfield Preston Foundation for their financial support and Professor Peter Wallenstein of the Virginia Tech history department for his greatly appreciated help in the final editing process. The Board noted its thanks to the anonymous group of reviewers for their essential contributions to “our endeavor.” They also extended gratitude to Christy Mackie, Barbara Corbett, and Rachael Garrity for their assistance in the final preparation of the volume. The *Smithfield Review* Editorial Board was composed of Hugh G. Campbell, Editor, Clara B. Cox, David W. McKissack, Charles L. Taylor, and Sharon B. Watkins. The *Smithfield Review* Management Board was composed of: Marge Davis, Candi Kelly, Julie Earthman, Susanna Kibler, Judy Foster, and David W. McKissack.

In 2016, the Editorial Board noted with sadness the death of the dedicated volunteer Susanna Kibler, a member of the *Smithfield Review* management group since the group's beginning in 2008. The Board also extended thanks to Peter Wallenstein of the Virginia Tech history department; Barbara Corbett for the final production work on Volume 20; Lisa Hammett for editorial assistance; Rachael Garrity, for the indexing (Volume 20 included a decennial index); to the magazine's financial donors; and to all its numerous volunteers and the authors. The *Smithfield Review* Editorial Board was composed of Hugh G. Campbell, Editor, Clara B. Cox, newly-designated as Associate Editor, David W. McKissack, Charles L. Taylor, and Sharon B. Watkins. The *Smithfield Review* Management Board was composed of April Danner, Marge Davis, Candi Kelly, Julie Earthman, Judy Foster, and David W. McKissack.

Annotated Table of Contents

The Smithfield Review Volume I, 1997

Floyd, Letitia Preston. “Recollections of 18th Century Virginia Frontier Life by Letitia Preston Floyd.” Introduction by Wirt H Wills, transcription by June Stubbs. *The Smithfield Review*, 1: 3-16, 1997. This article transcribes and discusses a letter written to her son Rush a century and a half ago by Letitia Preston Floyd, the daughter of Col. William Preston and a childhood resident of Smithfield, who later became the wife of Dr. John Floyd, a governor of Virginia. Her reminiscences include charming descriptions of the life and personalities of Smithfield's occupants and visitors alongside horrific tales of Indian fighting. The text of the document is introduced by Wirt Wills, the director of the Montgomery County branch of the APVA (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, renamed Preservation Virginia in 2004), which supervises the Smithfield property, and was transcribed by June Stubbs, chair of the Accessions Committee.

Martin, Douglas D., and Perry D. Martin. “Newport, Virginia – A Crossroads Village.” *The Smithfield Review*, 1: 17-36, 1997. In this article longtime Newport resident Douglas Martin, the then Benefits Manager at Virginia Tech, and his son Perry, then a Virginia Tech student, tell the lively history of Newport, situated across the mountain from Blacksburg alongside a picturesque creek that is spanned by three of Virginia's last covered bridges.

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. “Our Native Stone: Architecture and Identity at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1872-1922.” *The Smithfield Review*, 1: 38-52, 1997. In this article Daniel Pezzoni, architectural historian and preservation consultant based in Roanoke, Virginia, traced the development of his alma mater's campus, with its sweeping oval Drill Field and Gothic buildings patterned after those of the great medieval universities – all part of what the late architect J. Ambler Johnston called the “effort to lift VPI out of the appearance of a trade school cow college.”

La Lone, Mary B. The Coal Mining Way of Life in Virginia's New River Valley: Hard Work, Family, and Community. *The Smithfield Review*, 1: 53-62, 1997. In this article a Radford University anthropologist gave a fascinating account of the life of New River Valley coal miners and their families involved in what was once the

region's major non-agricultural industry. Adapted from the author's book *Appalachian Coal Mining Memories: Life in the Coal Fields of Virginia's New River Valley*, the article was based on interviews with surviving miners and their wives made by a Radford University research team.

Wallenstein, Peter. "William Ballard Preston and the Politics of Slavery 1832-1862." *The Smithfield Review*, 1: 62-1016, 1997. This article by a Virginia Tech History Professor described one man's changing attitudes toward the evil institution of slavery, as expressed in his own words and speeches over a thirty-year period. Preston, the grandson of Col. William Preston, was active in state and national politics prior to the Civil War.

The Smithfield Review Volume II, 1998

Paxton, James. "A Story of Continuity and Change: Blacksburg, Virginia, 1798-1998." *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 5-22, 1998. This article provides a summary of early Blacksburg history. The author was at the time of publication the Resident Interpreter at Smithfield and had recently received his master's degree in history from Virginia Tech.

Crawford, Scott. "Ties to External Markets: Imports, and Exports in the New River Valley, 1745-1789." *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 23-38, 1998. Describes various commercial aspects of frontier America. Author Scott Crawford is a native son of Blacksburg. He received his MA degree in history from Old Dominion University and was at the time of publication teaching at Patrick Henry High School in Roanoke, Virginia.

Floyd, Letitia Preston. "John Floyd, Kentucky Hero, and Three Generations of Floyds and Prestons of Virginia." Introduction by Wirt H. Wills, transcription by June Stubbs. *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 39-52, 1998. The second part of a letter written in 1843 by Letitia (Preston) Floyd which gives a vivid account of eighteenth century frontier life in southwest Virginia and Kentucky, and reveals the role of Blacksburg residents in settling various parts of Kentucky. It also tells the remarkable story of the exploits of John Floyd, Letitia's father-in-law. The first part of the letter, published in Volume I of *The Smithfield Review*, relates, among other stories, an account of the Draper's Meadow massacre - a pivotal event in Blacksburg's history. Author Dr. Wirt Wills was at the time of publication the director of Smithfield while coauthor June Stubbs was an active Smithfield Board member.

Smith, Laura Katz. "A Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections of the Preston Family." *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 53-64, 1998. The author who was at the time of the article's publication Manuscripts Curator, Special Collections Department of the University Libraries at Virginia Tech describes Preston-family-related collections in libraries in six states and the District of Columbia. Some of the original material found in these extensive collections was generated in Blacksburg and documents the considerable influence that the town's early residents had on significant national events.

Bollinger, Gil. "The Giles County Earthquake of 1897 – Virginia's Largest Temblor." *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 65-76, 1998. Describes the second largest seismic shock in the southeastern states. Author Dr. Gil Bollinger was a Professor Emeritus of Geology at Virginia Tech.

Whisonant, Robert C. "Mineral Fights – Civil War Battles for Southwestern Virginia's Lead and Salt." *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 77-90, 1998. Describes the crucial role of Virginia's geology resources in the Civil War and provides the reader with a new appreciation for some of the Civil War battles that were fought in southwest Virginia. Author Dr. Robert Whisonant was a professor of Geology at Radford University.

Dotson, Jr., Paul Randolph. "Desertion and Unionism in Floyd County, Virginia, 1861-1865." *The Smithfield Review*, 2: 91-118, 1998. Describes a fascinating story of deteriorating support for the Confederate cause in a southwestern Virginia county. The story was extracted by its author from his 1997 MA thesis in history at Virginia Tech.

The Smithfield Review Volume III, 1999

Simpson, Darlene Brown. "Thomas Winton Fisher, Confederate Soldier: and 19th Century Pilgrim from Wythe County, Virginia: Part 1." *The Smithfield Review*, 3: 5-28, 1999. Tells the story of a young farmer from Wythe County, Virginia, who was torn from his family to fight in a war that was generated by events and persons well outside the bounds of his experience. It is a factual account, powerfully told through a sequence of some 33 letters. The nineteenth century author of the letters gave a first-person description of army life, ranging from camp boredom to risky battlefield exploits, but, throughout, he remains acutely aware of tragic events taking place at home during

his absence. The author was an active Smithfield volunteer at the time of publication and a descendant of Thomas Fisher.

Smith, Laura Katz. "James Patton Preston's Wayward Son: Letters from the Smithfield Preston Foundation Collection at Virginia Tech." *The Smithfield Review*, 3: 29-36, 1999. Describes documents in a then recently acquired collection by the Virginia Tech Library. Reproduces a classic sequence of three letters written in 1831 by former Virginia Governor, James Patton Preston of Blacksburg, Virginia. The recipients of Governor Preston's letters were his niece and nephew who lived near Lexington, Virginia. The nephew, James McDowell, was destined to become Governor of Virginia a few years later. The subject of the letters was Governor Preston's son, who was in trouble while a student at Washington College, now Washington & Lee University. The author at the time of publication was Manuscripts Curator, Special Collections Department of the University Libraries at Virginia Tech.

Crawford, Jim. "Bottom Creek: From Community to Conservancy." *The Smithfield Review*, 3: 73-52, 1999. Tells the story of the birth and death of a small, isolated mountain community near Roanoke, Virginia - with a rebirth in modern times as a nature preserve. Beginning with ancient times, the article traces the evolving interface between our natural environment and its human inhabitants. The author received his MS degree in Geography from Virginia Tech in 1995.

Gabriel, H. William. "William Hickman in the New River Valley, 1852-64." *The Smithfield Review*, 3: 53-83, 1999. Reproduces letters from a large and previously unknown, collection, gathered over a 200-year time span, that had been recently inherited by the author. The writer of the letters was an educator, farmer, and Presbyterian minister who served several churches in the western Virginia in the mid-1800s – one of which church was in Blacksburg, Virginia. The letters contribute to the social history of Blacksburg and the surrounding region. As with so many people of that era, his life and the events of the Civil War converged to provide a sudden and unexpected climax to the story of clergyman Hickman. The author of the article grew up in Virginia, graduated from Virginia Tech, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Montana.

Shaffer, Wade. "Review of *Diversity and Accommodation: Essays on the Cultural Composition of the Virginia Frontier*, edited by Michael J. Puglisi (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997)." *The Smithfield Review*, 3: 83-87, 1999. The reviewer was from West Texas A&M University. He concluded: "Taken together, these studies provide compelling evidence that ethnic diversity, interaction, and accommodation were the hallmark of eighteenth century frontier Virginia society. They also establish the uniqueness of the region and reveal the inaccuracy of many previously held interpretations. Most important, the essays in *Diversity and Accommodation* contribute significantly to the creation of a much needed consensus on the culture of the colonial Virginia back country."

***The Smithfield Review* Volume IV, 2000**

Gilliam, George Harrison. "Reconfiguring Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 5-36, 2000. This article examines the issues and events that led to the formation of the state of West Virginia by the northwestern counties of prewar Virginia. The citizens of those counties and their leaders possessed goals and held views that may be somewhat surprising to the reader. It is fascinating to observe how various points of view, when churned by the political process and solidified by war, produce results that may not have been foreseen or desired by a majority of citizens at an earlier time. It is also interesting to notice some very strange political alliances as strong-willed groups pressed their special agendas. The author at the time of the article's publication was a practicing attorney in Charlottesville, Virginia, a television documentary producer, and a Ph.D. candidate in History at the University of Virginia.

Gabriel, H. William. "Hickmans and Servants: Two Appalachian Families." *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 37-66, 2000. Tells the story of the relationship between a family of slaves and their masters' family. The story spans more than one hundred years and is told through excerpts from surviving letters and documents of the Hickman family of Bath County, Virginia — not a region that one normally associates with slavery. The family papers provide vivid documentation of how both struggling families coexisted. We find sobering accounts of the treatment of people as property. Yet, after the slaves were freed, the earlier personal ties and the necessities of daily life led to continued association for many years. The author grew up in Virginia, graduated from Virginia Tech, and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Montana.

Wallenstein, Peter. "The Grinch That Stole Southern History: Anthem for an Appalachian Perspective." *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 67-82, 2000. The article frames an alternative way of viewing the history of the South, one

that emphasizes the decisive role played by Appalachia at various points in the past. Arguing that much of southern history can best be understood as a three-cornered struggle among blackbelt whites, blackbelt blacks, and the people of Appalachia, the author argues against what he calls a “plantation approach to southern history” (the “Grinch” of the essay’s title), and more particularly a white plantation perspective. The author grew up in New Hampshire and earned his B.A. from Columbia University and Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins. He joined the faculty of the history department at Virginia Tech in 1983.

Simpson, Darlene Brown. “Thomas Winton Fisher, Confederate Soldier and 19th Century Pilgrim: Part 2.” *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 83-124, 2000. The concluding set of letters written by a farmer from Wytheville, Virginia, compiled from a variety of sources by Darlene Brown Simpson, his great-granddaughter. Fisher presents vivid accounts of the life of a Confederate soldier as he copes with battle, boredom, and unbelievable hardship. His writings provide us with insights into his innermost thoughts as he faces carnage in battle and eventual defeat after four years of service. Yet, he survives and returns home to pick up the remnants of his former life.

Sarvis, Will. “Prehistoric Southwest Virginia: Aboriginal Occupation, Land Use, and Environmental Worldview.” *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 125-153, 2000. This article summarizes the archaeological evidence of native tribes in the region, assesses the impact of their use of the land on the environment, and reaches this conclusion: “All of this behavior and its consequences stand in marked contrast to subsequent Euroamerican occupation. And while the fact of comparatively smaller Indian populations partially explains this contrast, the more profound basis for Indian behavior and attitude toward the environment lay in their view of the world and their concept of their own place in it.” The author received BA and MA degrees in history from Virginia Tech and did postgraduate work at the University of Virginia, University of Missouri-Columbia, and the Mandarin Training Center in Taiwan.

Costa, Tom. Review of *Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America* by Ira Berlin (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998). *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 153-156, 2000. “Berlin’s book offers an excellent model for the understanding of how geography, economics and immigration patterns help to determine the historical development of labor and social systems so important in our early history.”

Marshall, J. Paxton. “Concerning Lewis Marshall,” a letter to the editor. *The Smithfield Review*, 4: 157-158, 2000. The author suggests that the behavior of James Patton Preston’s wayward son (see volume 2, page 33) may have been exacerbated by the rigidity of college president Lewis Marshall.

***The Smithfield Review* Volume V, 2001**

Linkous, Clovis E. “The First Linkous in Virginia: German Soldiers in the Revolution.” *The Smithfield Review*, 5: 5-22, 2001. Tells the story of a German soldier who was recruited in 1776 by a German prince to help the British king put down a rebellion within his thirteen American colonies. Unusual circumstances eventually led the young soldier to become a colonist himself. After a sequence of unusual events, and extraordinary journeys, the German soldier, Henrich Linckorst, eventually became one of the earliest citizens of Blacksburg, Virginia. Henry Linkous, as he was later known, was likely a beneficiary of one of Thomas Jefferson’s attempts to entice captured German soldiers to settle in Virginia. The article was written by Clovis E. Linkous, a retired General Electric engineer and a descendant of Henry.

Troutman, Phillip D. “A ‘Sorrowful Cavalcade’: Enslaved Migration through Appalachian Virginia.” *The Smithfield Review*, 5: 23-46, 2001. This article presents a vivid picture of the transportation of human cargo along the “Great Valley” road of southwest Virginia and describes the forced migration of thousands of slaves from the eastern coast, through mountain passes, into the Mississippi River Basin. At first, the slaves were transported by the families who owned them as those families moved ever westward. Later, as the slave trade grew, the traders began moving large numbers of slaves westward to accommodate the demand for labor as the large Mississippi River Basin plantations prospered. The author presents relatively scarce first, and second hand accounts of these melancholy journeys. At the time of the article’s publication, its author Phillip Troutman had recently received his doctorate in history from the University of Virginia.

Pienkowski, Joni. “Malissia of Tom’s Creek and Brush Mountain.” *The Smithfield Review*, 5: 47-64, 2001. This article is an unusual and an insightful view of Appalachian folk history by the accomplished artist Joni Pienkowski. It is a fascinating piece of oral history sensitively told through a sequence of paintings and quotes. Two persons from vastly different backgrounds developed a friendship that grew in unpredictable ways. From this friendship emerged a unique picture of a way of life unknown to many in today’s world.

Hildebrand, John R. "Triumph and Tragedy: A Railroad Struggle Instrumental in Creating Roanoke, Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 5: 65-100, 2001. This article tells the story of the competition of two companies and the last essay tells the story of two competing, post Civil War railroads and the resulting birth of the city of Roanoke to build railroads in the Shenandoah Valley immediately after the Civil War. The outcome of the corporate combat was disappointing failure for one company and extraordinary success for the other one. The struggle between these two companies created southwestern Virginia's largest city - Roanoke. The article was adapted by the author from his book, *Iron Horses in the Valley, the Valley and Shenandoah Valley Railroads*, 1866-1882.

Wills, Wirt. "Review of *Surveyors and Statesmen: Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia* by Sarah S. Hughes (Richmond: Virginia Surveyors Foundation, Ltd. and The Virginia Association of Surveyors, 1979)." *The Smithfield Review*, 5: 101-103, 2001. "To this reviewer, however, this book develops an unstated premise in the picture of an eighteenth century surveyor. That is, that William Preston became an important person because he was the epitome of the colonial County Surveyor of the eighteenth century in Virginia. That was how this Scots-Irish immigrant took on, almost overnight, the image of the typical elite Eastern Virginian. who normally took generations to evolve."

Puglisi, Michael. "Review of *After the Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia, 1800-1900*, edited by Kenneth E. Koons and Warren R. Hofstra (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2000). *The Smithfield Review*, 5: 104-110, 2001. The reviewer wrote: "It is no small feat to have crated a work that brings together so many divers studies and perspectives into a cohesive whole, but Koons and Hofstra have done so masterfully."

***The Smithfield Review* Volume VI, 2002**

Crawford, Dan. "Batteaux on Virginia's Rivers." *The Smithfield Review*, 6: 6-25, 2002. This article shows how, in response to a disastrous flood in 1771, a special boat called a "James River batteau" was developed, which, in an era without rail, roads, was essential to commerce and the developing economy. The article describes the origin and use of boats specifically designed for navigating shallow rivers. The "James River batteau" (traditionally spelled with a double *t* in Virginia) was designed to carry cargo from the headwaters of Virginia's major rivers down to the fall point, where the cargo was transferred to larger boats. Although introduced first on the James River, batteaux were also used on the Roanoke, New, Appomattox, Potomac, and Rappahannock, as well as on other smaller rivers. Large companies were formed to operate the transportation system generated by the heavy use of batteaux. The author at the time of the article's publication was the lead interpreter of the batteaux site at Explore Park in Roanoke.

White, Clare. "William Fleming, Patriot." *The Smithfield Review*, 6: 26-37, 2002. An overview of the life of an eighteenth century patriot who had a key role in early Virginia history, faced daunting challenges, and who devoted much of his life to the birth and growth of the new United States. Fleming was a well-educated practicing physician in his early twenties when he emigrated from Scotland to Virginia around 1750. He eventually built his home, Belmont, near Tinker Creek on land that now includes much of the old Monterey Golf Course near Roanoke. He was a friend of William Preston and, until 1774, when Preston began his move from Greenfield to Smithfield, the two men lived only a short distance apart. The author was a retired writer for the *Roanoke Times* and the author of the book *William Fleming, Patriot* published in 2001.

Fariello, M. Anna. "On a Shallow Foundation of Freedom: Building the Campus of the Christiansburg Institute." *The Smithfield Review*, 6: 38-70, 2002. The article tells the story of Christiansburg Institute, a school built for children of newly freed slaves immediately following the Civil War — a school that survived in the midst of adversity. It is a fascinating story of perseverance by persons who were completely dedicated to the education of African American children. They overcame major financial and social obstacles in creating an educational institution that survived for one hundred years. Founded in 1866 in the tumultuous aftermath of the Civil War, Christiansburg Institute predated county public schools and many state institutions, including Radford University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. At the time of the articles publication, its author was an Associate Professor in the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and Curator of the Christiansburg Institute museum.

Keough, Sara Beth and Blaine Adams. "Smithfield Plantation: The Original Land Parcels." *The Smithfield Review*, 6: 71-74, 2002. The article shows a map of Smithfield Plantation as it existed in 1774 when the manor house was under construction. That map overlays a current map to enable the reader to visualize the approximate location of

old property lines in relation to current landmarks. At the time of publication, author Keough was a graduate student in the Geography Department at Virginia Tech, and author Adams taught Geography at the University of North Alabama.

Hoge, Jr., James Otey. "The Diaries of James Armistead Otey, Part 1." *The Smithfield Review*, 6: 75-134, 2002. Part I of the annotated "The Diaries of James Armistead Otey" reveals a comprehensive description of daily life in late nineteenth-century Montgomery County, Virginia, demonstrates the hardships that had to be overcome by a nineteenth century farmer, and provides a detailed view of life in Montgomery County in 1889-90. Otey's entries include references to numerous county citizens and college personnel during the years 1889 and 1890, thereby providing a rare first, hand glimpse of college and county activities of that era. Frequent references are also made to Smithfield and the Preston family members who lived there. The diary is well annotated by their editor who was at the time of publication a Professor of English at Virginia Tech.

McKnight, Brian D. Book Reviews of *Banners to the Breeze: The Kentucky Campaign, Corinth, and Stones River*, by Earl J. Hess (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000); *Bluegrass Confederate: The Headquarters Diary of Edward O. Guerrant*, edited by William C. Davis and Meredith L. Swentor (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999); and, *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle* by Kenneth W. Noe. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001). *The Smithfield Review*, 6: 135-138, 2002. A review by a Mississippi State University historian of three recent books that discuss Kentucky's involvement in the Civil War from varied viewpoints. "Taken together, these three works paint what appears to be a more comprehensive portrait of the Civil War in Kentucky than previous efforts have done. Starting with Hess' broad strokes and focusing the picture with Noe's story of Perryville, and then adding Guerrant's experience, readers should see the different levels on which the war was fought and the various scholarly approaches to Civil War studies. While these additions make considerable contributions to the genre, it must be understood that Kentucky's Civil War remains a neglected topic. The only comprehensive work on the state's experience is more than seventy-five years old and most of the existing monographs lack considerable scholarship. Despite the subject's spotty history, the three works examined here indicate that Kentucky's comprehensive story is on the path to being told in the coming years."

***The Smithfield Review* Volume VII, 2003**

Brown, Ellen Apperson. "What Really Happened at Drapers Meadows? The Evolution of a Frontier Legend." *The Smithfield Review*, 7: 5-21, 2003. Details the well known 1755 events of the Draper's Meadow Massacre and the story of Mary Draper Ingles: her capture, escape, and later life. Author Ellen Brown is a descendent of Mary Draper Ingles and at the time the article was published was a Virginia Tech graduate student.

Wills, Wirt H. "The Owners of the Historic Smithfield Manor House." *The Smithfield Review*, 7: 22-26, 2003. The existing historic Smithfield manor house was constructed soon after Colonel William Preston began buying the land in 1773. The large house, similar to some found in Williamsburg, contrasted with the nearby frontier log cabins. In a brief note, Wirt Wills, a Smithfield Editorial Board member and retired Virginia Tech faculty member, traces the owners of the stately old manor house from the time of its construction until 1959 when it was given to the APVA (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities), its present owner. Before being acquired by APVA (now named Preservation Virginia) the house was always owned by Preston descendants or their spouses.

Robertson, Mason G. and June N. Stubbs. "The Strange Campbell/Shelby Controversy and the Role of John Broady at the Battle of Kings Mountain." *The Smithfield Review*, 7: 27-47, 2003. In the pivotal 1780 Revolutionary War Battle of Kings Mountain in which a coalition of Whig militias from the mountainous frontier overwhelmed an army of Tories marching north from South Carolina. A descendant of William Preston and a retired medical doctor, Mason Robertson discovered some old letters that shed new light on a strange controversy arising from that battle. June Stubbs, a Board member of Smithfield and an instructor at Virginia Tech, condensed the research of Dr. Robertson into this interesting essay.

Wedin, Laura Jones. "The Preston Cemetery of Historic Smithfield Plantation." *The Smithfield Review*, 7: 48-76, 2003. The old Smithfield burying ground was probably first used in 1783 on the death of Col. William Preston. There were numerous burials there in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Today it provides one of the few remaining tangible local links with that era. At the time the article was published its author was a Smithfield Board member.

Hoge, Jr., James Otey. "The Diaries of James Armistead Otey, Part 2." *The Smithfield Review*, 7: 77-134, 2003. Part 2 of the James Otey diaries which begins at the outset of 1909 — about eighteen years after the close of Part 1. In the intervening years, James Otey's first wife died and he remarried. He also lost both parents and seven infant children. The numerous diary entries together with the generous annotations provide an unusually complete insight into daily life a century ago.

Rouse, David L. "A Review of *Appalachia: A History* by John Alexander Williams (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002)." *The Smithfield Review*, 7: 135-139, 2003. "I successfully used Williams' book in an undergraduate Appalachian History class this past fall semester [at the University of Virginia's College at Wise]. Because Williams is readable, accurate, and thorough, I did not have to spend time correcting the text, explaining the text, nor identifying what the text failed to cover. ... Not only will this be the standard text for Appalachian history, it will be the best single source for the general reader who wants to learn more about the region."

The Smithfield Review Volume VIII, 2004

Robertson, Jr., James I., editor. "Civil War Letters to Blacksburg: The Correspondence of Pvt. Theophilus Raney." *The Smithfield Review*, 8: 5-30, 2004. An annotated a sequence of letters that tell a compelling story of a young Montgomery County family overcome by Civil War events. The editor writes: "The letters are as pure a picture of a semi-educated Confederate soldier as exists." The editor was at the time of the article's publication Alumni Distinguished Professor of History at Virginia Tech and Executive Director of the university's Virginia Center for Civil War Studies.

Wills, Wirt H. "The Genesis and Dissolution of William Preston's Smithfield." *The Smithfield Review*, 8: 31-38, 2004. This article traces many of the land transactions over the 230-year period of Preston family involvement. A companion article to the one in the previous volume that traced the ownership of the Smithfield Manor house from its construction in the mid-1770s to the present. The author at the time of publication was a retired Virginia Tech plant pathology faculty member, a former Director of Smithfield, and a longtime member of the Smithfield Board.

Long, John. "'Fork Me Out the Dimes': Newspaper Carriers' Addresses of Salem, Virginia, 1854-1904." *The Smithfield Review*, 8: 39-54, 2004. The author presents an entertaining history of the nineteenth century practice whereby boys who delivered newspapers presented their customers with Christmas poems to encourage large tips. Examples of such poems are given. At the time of publication the author was a senior history lecturer at Roanoke College and Director of the Salem Museum and Historical Society.

Brown, Ellen Apperson. "Portrait of a Survivor: The Long and Eventful Life of Mary Draper Ingles." *The Smithfield Review*, 8: 55-69, 2004. In a follow up to her article in the previous volume the author examines the life of Mary Draper Ingles by discussing the meaning and significance of her story of Indian capture and escape and concludes that her subject lived "so powerfully and so well as to remain an inspiration to future generations." The author at the time of publication had recently completed her master's degree in history at Virginia Tech and become the Director of the Radford Heritage Foundation and Glencoe Museum in Radford.

Glanville, Jim. "Conquistadors at Saltville in 1567? A Review of the Archeological and Documentary Evidence." *The Smithfield Review*, 8: 70-108, 2004. Describes the evidence of a 16th century Spanish presence in the Saltville region and synthesizes some then-recent discoveries. Spaniards were in southwest Virginia forty years before the English settlement at Jamestown and one of them married an Indian woman from the region. Includes a significant summary of the literature about Saltville. At the time of publication the author of this article had recently retired as a professor of chemistry at Virginia Tech.

The Smithfield Review Volume IX, 2005

Robertson, Jr., James I. "John Preston Sheffey and the Civil War in Southwestern Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 9: 5-17, 2005. Tells about the great-grandson of Colonel William Preston and his wife Susanna, the founders of Smithfield. During the Civil War, Sheffey wrote a long sequence of revealing letters that were only recently discovered and published. This article derived from the author's book about Sheffey.

Bodell, Dorothy H. "'Thou art the Potter' – A History of Bodell Pottery." *The Smithfield Review*, 9: 18-26, 2005. Describes the pottery business that was operated by her husband's ancestors in Blacksburg, Virginia, for more than half a century after the Civil War. In those days, pottery was essential in every household; consequently, the

demand supported this cottage industry in many localities. In addition to explaining the business and tracing its locations, the essay includes fascinating pictures of some of the ceramic products manufactured by the Bodells. The author, a Blacksburg native, worked for almost 25 years in the Virginia Tech University Libraries.

Long, John. "The Devil, The Weaver's Bonny, and Alfreda Peel: Exploring the Roots of an Ancient Virginia Folk Ballad." *The Smithfield Review*, 9: 27-42, 2005. Examines an old ballad that provides a tangible link between Virginia's mountain culture and its English/Scottish roots. At the time of publication the author was a senior history lecturer at Roanoke College and Director of the Salem Museum and Historical Society.

McNeil, Robert B. "Old Deeds Tell A New Story." *The Smithfield Review*, 9: 43-55, 2005. The Town of Blacksburg originated in 1798 with grid of streets that defined sixteen blocks or the "Old Sixteen Squares." These provide the only tangible evidence of the original town and their image appears on the town logo. The author grew up in Blacksburg and at the time of publication was a retired journalist living in Alexandria, Virginia.

Glanville, Jim. "Improper Archeology, 'Fabulous Saltville,' and the Ancient History of Southwest Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 9: 55-100, 2005. Tells the story of southwest Virginia up to the arrival of the Europeans, with a focus on Saltville and Smyth County. Summarizes information from diverse sources including a discussion of the controversial role of "improper archeologists" and their unauthorized excavations of Native-American burial sites. The author was Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at Virginia Tech.

Eslinger, Ellen. "Review of *Slavery in the American Mountain South* by Wilma A. Dunaway." *The Smithfield Review*, 9: 101-102, 2005. "Southern Appalachia's reputation for being a region where slavery was weak, the least Southern part of the Old South, has been challenged on several previous occasions. Here Wilma A. Dunaway mounts a similar but more comprehensive attack. First, she takes a comprehensive approach and considers the entire region of 215 counties in nine states. Second, her study incorporates both statistical analysis and qualitative sources. It may not be quite the definitive treatment she aspires to, but nevertheless comes close." The author of the review was from DePaul University.

The Smithfield Review Volume X, 2006

Gilliam, Hubert and Jim Glanville. "An Unexpected Enemy and the Turn of the Tide: Andrew Creswell's King's Mountain Letter." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 5-20, 2006. A previously unpublished letter by an eyewitness to the surrender at the pivotal Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. The letter provides additional evidence in a two-century-old controversy about the role of Colonel William Campbell, which was outlined in an article by Mason Robertson and June Stubbs in Volume 7. Little is known about Andrew Creswell, but his letter is important because it is a first-hand account of the events of that historic day. Author Glanville, a retired chemistry professor from Virginia Tech, was able to persuade the letter's owner, Hubert Gilliam of Kingsport, Tennessee, that its importance required its publication.

Wills, Wirt H. "The Phoenix Caper - A Frontiersman Goes to Sea." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 21-32, 2006. A critical review of the disparate accounts of the foreign entanglements of the flamboyant John Floyd (the father and grandfather of two Virginia governors) which lead him from captivity on the high seas to England as a prisoner, followed by an escape to France. The article analyzes several accounts of his overseas exploits and distinguishes historical fact from embellishment and distortion. At the time of the article's publication, author Wirt H. Wills, was a retired Virginia Tech faculty member and active volunteer at Smithfield.

Robertson, Jr., James I. "Montgomery County in August 1862: A Showalter Observation." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 33-37, 2006. Annotates a letter from a reluctant Civil War soldier from Montgomery County and reveals the attitude of one man with respect to being drafted. Details the lives of his family and friends and provides insight into life in rural western Virginia during the second year of the War. At the time of its publication the author was Alumni Distinguished Professor of History at Virginia Tech.

Glanville, Jim. "The Blade from Glade." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 38-48, 2006. Describes an investigation into the origin of an artifact from southwest Virginia brought to the author by a resident who hoped that it would provide evidence of a visit to the area by 16th century Spanish conquistadors. The outcome demonstrates that research often leads to unexpected results as the object proved to be 300 years too young and to have come from an unexpected continent — Africa. The author was at the time of the article's publication a retired Virginia tech chemistry professor.

Donald, Christopher Ross. "Growth and Independence of Methodist Congregations in Blacksburg, Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 49-76, 2006. Describes the birth of Methodism in Blacksburg and the rapid changes during and after the Civil War. Discusses the birth of the African-American St. Paul Methodist Church. The story is told within the context of statewide and national religious trends and through an examination of the racial split within the Methodist Church of Blacksburg. The author is a native of Blacksburg, and at the time of this article's publication was a student at Duke University Divinity School.

Nicholls, Michael L. "Review of *In the Presence of Mine Enemies: War in the Heart of America, 1859-1863* by Edward L. Ayers (W. W. Norton & Company, 2004)." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 77-80, 2006. "In this complex but engaging study, Professor Edward Ayers of the University of Virginia explores the experiences of the people of Augusta County, Virginia, and Franklin County, Pennsylvania, as they stumbled into the Civil War. His story does not brim with "national affirmation" reflecting an emphasis on "a national redemption brought by the war's trials and sacrifice," often the theme of sweeping histories and films of the war. Instead, the author argues that we need to understand how ordinary people, however incompletely and inaccurately, viewed the issues and events surrounding them. He stresses the "deep contingency" of history, the "dense and intricate connections in which lives and events are embedded." Dismissing any "easy correlation between individual attributes and political behavior," he chooses "to emphasize the interaction between relatively stable local identities and a swirling context at the state and national levels."

Holliman, Mary C. "Index to the First Ten Volumes of the *Smithfield Review*." *The Smithfield Review*, 10: 81-145, 2006. An extensive cumulative index.

The Smithfield Review Volume XI, 2007

Long, John. "The Indian Captivity Narrative of Charles Johnston." *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 5-16, 2007. Describes the firsthand account of Johnston's harrowing experience with the Shawnee Indians in 1790 along the Ohio River and places Johnston's narrative within the context of other stories of American frontier captivity from that era. At the time of publication, the author was a senior lecturer in history at Roanoke College and director of the Salem Museum and Historical Society .

Gilliam, Hubert and Jim Glanville. "To Refrain from Drinking Ardent Spirits: The Bet between Peter Byrns and Francis Preston." *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 17-28, 2007. Peter Byrn, the resident tutor for Francis Preston's children, had a drinking problem. So Preston bet Byrn a horse that he couldn't beat his problem in a written contract that still exists. Byrn apparently won the horse. At the time of the article's publication, Hubert Gilliam was a retired Kingsport businessman and owner of the Preston-Byrn contract. Jim Glanville was a retired chemistry professor at the time of this article's publication.

Wirgau, Jessica. " 'To Counterfeit the Soul': Portraiture at Historic Smithfield." *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 29-50, 2007. Describes the works of art held at the Smithfield Plantation. Places them within the context of American portraiture of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and demonstrates the influence of British artists and culture. At the time of the article's publication its author was museum coordinator for the Town of Blacksburg.

Noble, Zola Troutman. "An Ordinary Woman: Sarah A. Geer McIntyre of Saltville, Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 51-76, 2007. The article employs numerous old letters to demonstrate the influence that a group of women had on each other as they coped with difficult times in post-Civil War southwest Virginia. At the time of the article's publication its author was an assistant professor of writing at Anderson University, Indiana.

Fields, Zack. "Progress at Gunpoint: Struggle in the Coal Fields of Southern West Virginia, 1890-1920." *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 77-100, 2007. A study of the labor wars in southern West Virginia in the early twentieth century . Describes how coal miners and their unions assertively engaged the coal mining companies in an effort to improve wages and living conditions, while the coal mining companies often retaliated with various forms of intimidation. These confrontations frequently erupted in violence with tragic consequences. At the time of the article's publication its author was recent graduate of the University of Virginia.

Glanville, Jim. "How the Mastodon Got Its Name: The Southwest Virginia Connection." *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 101-104, 2007. A brief note telling that Georges Cuvier knew about Thomas Jefferson's mastodon tooth from Saltville when he named the mastodon the nipple-toothed creature. The author was a retired Virginia tech chemistry professor.

Crawford, M. Scott. "A Review of *The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley* by Warren Hofstra (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004). *The Smithfield Review*, 11: 105-108, 2007. The work "... makes two important contributions to the historiography surrounding the American frontier. First, Hofstra successfully sets the Virginia back country within an imperial context. Hofstra convincingly demonstrates how three primary concerns affected British imperial policy and helped the Virginia government encourage settlement throughout the Shenandoah Valley. Fears concerning French expansion in lands west of the Appalachians, fears about Amerindian raids against Eastern Virginia, and fears about slave rebellion in Eastern Virginia and the possibility of escaped slaves creating maroon settlements in territory closer to Amerindians all came together to produce a desire to establish a buffer between western lands and the more established east. Such fears allowed larger issues related to the political, economic, and social climate of the Atlantic World to shape the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley during the 1730s. ... The second way in which Hofstra contributes to the historiography surrounding the American frontier serves as the heart of the work and builds on the imperial context surrounding the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley. Hofstra outlines an interpretive model for the study of the American frontier that suggests the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley "in many ways epitomizes" middle America. Central to this argument is the transformation the region underwent in which dispersed, "open, country neighborhoods" morphed into a town and country landscape. Hofstra demonstrates that eastern Virginia and European economic and political forces shaped the development of towns throughout the region, as opposed to local economic forces or central place theory. ... Readers interested in the development of the back country and in early Virginia history will be hard-pressed to find a better history of the Shenandoah Valley" At the time of the article's publication its author was Director of Education at the Art Museum of Western Virginia.

The Smithfield Review Volume XII, 2008

Osborn, Richard. "William Preston, Revolutionary (1779-1780)." *The Smithfield Review*, 12: 5-34, 2008. Describes the role that Col. William Preston played in the patriots' cause in opposition to Tories during the Revolutionary period. Preston was a western frontier militia leader in the midst of Indian unrest, loyalist neighbors, British threats, and military action. The article is the first part of chapter 7 from the author's 1990 University of Maryland Ph.D. dissertation. At the time of the article's publication he was president of Pacific Union College.

Vejnar, II, Robert. "From a Bishop and a Patriot to a Bishop and a Saint: Rival Understandings of the Naming of Emory and Henry College." *The Smithfield Review*, 12: 35-62, 2008. The article outlines the Methodist roots of the college and explores the ongoing controversy about its name. The essay reveals the importance of primary sources and the dangers of questionable documentation. At the time of the article's publication its author was archivist and historian at Emory and Henry College.

Crawford, Jim. "Rock Spring Plantation: Incubator of Two American Industries." *The Smithfield Review*, 12: 63-86, 2008. Tells of the tobacco-growing Reynolds family from Patrick County, Virginia, in 1813 who began making and marketing tobacco products and eventually evolved into the prosperous R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. One branch of the family founded the Reynolds Metals Company. The author, a cultural geographer and filmmaker, produced the award-winning documentary, "Down in the Old Belt: Voices from the Tobacco South," broadcast on public television stations throughout the United States in 2008.

Kegley, Mary B. "Indian Slavery and Freedom Suits: The Cases of Rachel Viney and Rachel Findlay." *The Smithfield Review*, 12: 87-92, 2008. A brief note that discusses a rare example of documentary evidence of Indians from western Virginia. Its writer was a well-known local historian author from Wytheville, Virginia.

Albright, Dustin. "Architectural Fashion and the Changing Faces of Yellow Sulphur Springs." *The Smithfield Review*, 12: 93-99, 2008. A brief note that shows pictures and discusses the incongruous architectural styles at the resort. Its author was graduate student in the College of Architecture and Urban Studies at Virginia Tech.

Glanville, Jim. "Comments About Andrew Creswell's King's Mountain Letter." *The Smithfield Review*, 12: 99-102, 2008. A brief note that cites Mary Kegley's explication of the annotation to the envelope and adds a little more information about the sender and recipient of the letter.

The Smithfield Review Volume XIII, 2009

Noble, Zola Troutman. "Adam Harman, German Pioneer on the New River." *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 5-28, 2009. Tells the story of one of the first families to settle on the west side of the Blue Ridge. To reach the frontier settlement of Draper's Meadows (now Blacksburg), settlers traveled westward from present-day Fincastle through the Catawba valley, over the ridge through Draper's Meadows, and on to Adam Harman's house on the New River. Their path was along one of the earliest and best routes over the Ridge. At the time of the article's publication its author was an associate professor of English at Anderson University, Indiana.

Brown, Meredith Mason. "The Central Role of William Preston and Other Smithfield Region Leaders in the Opening Up of Kentucky." *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 29-42, 2009. Tells that after arriving at Draper's Meadows in 1773 William Preston launched massive real-estate ventures to the west and of the importance of the Smithfield region leaders in the opening of what is now Kentucky. The author (a descendant of William Preston) was a Harvard-trained lawyer and historian who at the time of publication had retired to Stonington, Connecticut, after a career in international law. He is the author of *Frontiersman: Daniel Boone and the Making of America* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 2008) on which portions of this article are based.

Osborn, Richard. "William Preston, Revolutionary, 1781." *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 43-62, 2009. Continues the article that began in the previous issue. It covers the crucial, final year of the Revolution during which the tides of war changed and the English were finally defeated at Yorktown. Describes the role that Colonel William Preston during that year. The article is the second part of chapter 7 from the author's 1990 University of Maryland Ph.D. dissertation. At the time of the article's publication he was president of Pacific Union College.

Sutphin, Joann Pack. "The Diaries of Rosanna Croy Dawson." *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 63-86, 2009. Transcribed diaries that give insight into life in Blacksburg at the end of the nineteenth century. They describe persons and places in the small, growing town that was home to the emerging land-grant institution of Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. At the time of the article's publication the author (a lifelong resident of Blacksburg and the great-great granddaughter of the author of the diaries) was a co-director of Historic Smithfield Plantation (a branch of Preservation Virginia).

Glanville, Jim and John Preston, IV. "Aspenvale Cemetery and Its Place in the History of Southwest Virginia." *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 87-136, 2009. Tells a brief history of Southwest Virginia up to the time of foundation of the Aspenvale cemetery followed by an in-depth study of the cemetery, including brief biographies of the people buried there. The cemetery is near Seven Mile Ford, Virginia, a few miles west of Marion and is the final resting place of General William Campbell and others persons people who were important in our nation's early history. At the time the article was published, Jim Glanville was a retired chemistry professor and John Preston, a retired city and university planner of Knoxville, Tennessee who, with his two brothers, was the owner of the cemetery.

Glanville, Jim. "Conquistadors at Saltville: An Interim Update." *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 137-140, 2009. This brief note updates an earlier article (volume 8) about an early Spanish intrusion into Southwest Virginia. It adds references to ongoing archaeological research and to a couple of previously missed translations of Spanish archival documents. The original article initiated an expanded understanding of southwestern Virginia history.

Costa, Tom. "A Review of *Old Dominion, New Commonwealth: A History of Virginia, 1607-2007* by Ronald L. Heinemann, John G. Kolp, Anthony S. Parent, Jr., and William G. Shade (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2007) and *Cradle of America: Four Centuries of Virginia History* by Peter Wallenstein (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2007), *The Smithfield Review*, 13: 141-144, 2009. "After years of waiting for an updated survey of Virginia history to replace the elegantly written but very dated Virginius Dabney volume, *Virginia, the New Dominion*, we suddenly have these two outstanding narratives." "[Wallenstein's] view from the western part of the state enables him to see that east-west relations determined much of Virginia's political development, particularly in the critical nineteenth century."

The Smithfield Review Volume XIV, 2010

Taylor, Charles Lewis. "Early Presbyterians in Montgomery County." *The Smithfield Review*, 14: 5-21, 2010. Sketches the migration of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to Southwest Virginia and describes the congregations they established in present-day Montgomery County. The author at the time the article was published was a professor of political science at Virginia Tech.

Danner, April Martin. "The Forgotten Fencible." *The Smithfield Review*, 14: 22-32, 2010. The Montgomery County "Fencibles" fought as part of Stonewall Jackson's brigade in the Civil War. This article tells of the enlistment, service, and tragic death of one of them: Captain Milton Harmon. The author received bachelor's and master's degrees in history from Virginia Tech.

Hodge, Jennie. "Mother Dearly Loved Flowers: The Beale Memorial Garden at Hollins University." *The Smithfield Review*, 14: 33-51, 2010. This article tells of the construction a memorial garden at Hollins University by the daughter of Preston descendent Lucy Preston Beale in honor of her mother. The author graduated from the University of Virginia received her master's degree from Hollins.

Kegley, Mary B. "Fort Chiswell and Chiswell's Lead Mines of Wythe County, Virginia: A New Perspective." *The Smithfield Review*, 14: 52-68, 2010. This article gives an overview of Fort Chiswell, a well-known location in the frontier days of Southwest Virginia. Tells that the site of the fort is almost completely obliterated by Interstate 81 and that the lead mines were on the New River several miles south of the fort. Its author was a well-known local historian author from Wytheville, Virginia.

Glanville, Jim. "The Fincastle Resolutions." *The Smithfield Review*, 14: 69-120, 2010. Presents a comprehensive study of the role of western men in the unfolding revolutionary movement in Virginia and of the sixty-five resolves or resolutions produced by the Virginia Counties during 1774-1775. The article argues that the Fort Gower Resolves should be seen as the inspiration for the Resolutions of Fincastle, Botetourt and Augusta, and the latter three are best considered collectively. The author was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor at the time of the article's publication.

Hebert, Keith S. "Review of *A Separate Civil War: Communities in Conflict in the Mountain South* by Jonathan Sarris (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006) and *Contested Borderland: the Civil War in Appalachian Kentucky and Virginia* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2006) by Brian D. McKnight." *The Smithfield Review*, 14: 121-126, 2010. The reviewer, a professor of history at the University of West Georgia, wrote: "Scholars and history enthusiasts alike will enjoy *A Separate Civil War* and *Contested Borderland*. While Sarris and McKnight have shed light upon two important Civil War-era Appalachian sub-regions, other mountain areas remain noticeably absent. Scholars have yet to produce a history of northwest Georgia and north Alabama. Both areas experienced a number of major military invasions and Federal Army occupations. Fortunately, if interest in Civil War-era Appalachia continues to grow, these regions will not remain neglected for long."

***The Smithfield Review* Volume XV, 2011**

Costa, Tom. "James Buckingham's Travels in Southern Appalachia, 1839." *The Smithfield Review*, 15: 1-22, 2011. The Englishman James Buckingham was a world traveler and a lifelong antislavery advocate. He journeyed through the American South in 1839 and published his observations of southern life and customs and in two volumes titled *The Slave States of America*. This article tells about Buckingham and his journey. At the time of its publication, the author of the article was a history professor at the University of Virginia's College at Wise.

Mordy, David L. and James C. Mordy. "William Radford, Revolutionary Patriot of the Continental Marines." *The Smithfield Review*, 15: 23-34, 2011. Recent research of old naval records shows that William Radford, grandfather of the man for whom the City of Radford was named, was among the first of our country's marines. This article presents new information about William Radford and the Radford family. The authors, who are brothers, both attended the University of Kansas and served as officers in the U.S. Navy. At the time of the article's publication David was retired after working for several large corporations and James was a retired lawyer.

Glanville, Jim and Ryan Mays. "The Mysterious Origins of James Patton. Part 1." *The Smithfield Review*, 15: 35-64, 2011. Colonel James Patton was a dominant force in populating the fertile lands west of the Blue Ridge Mountains from 1737 until his death in the 1755 Draper's Meadows Massacre. This article reviews the traditional family history and genealogy of James Patton and concludes that they are highly unreliable. Documentary evidence of Patton in Europe is discussed and new documentary evidence is reported that tells he was appointed a burgess in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in 1734 and records his shipment of goods from Whitehaven, England, to Virginia. At the time of the article's publication Jim Glanville was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor and Ryan Mays was a staff biologist at Virginia Tech.

Campbell, Wesley J. "Whiskey, Soldiers, and Voting: Western Virginia Elections in the 1790s." *The Smithfield Review*, 15: 65-93, 2011. When the Constitution of the United States was implemented in 1789, there was little precedent in the manner in which elections were to be accomplished. Consequently, it was not unusual for various forms of influence and intimidation to exist in order to achieve a desired political outcome. Documented evidence of such behavior is provided in this article. The author received degrees from the University of North Carolina and the London School of Economics and at the time of the article's publication was a third-year student at the Stanford Law School.

Cutler, Rupert. "Brief Note: A Letter to the Editor of *The Smithfield Review* Concerning William Preston and Greenfield." *The Smithfield Review*, 15: 94, 2011. A letter requesting that readers of *The Smithfield Review* consider offering financial support for a proposed Preston monument at Greenfield in Botetourt County. The author was associated with the Fincastle Resolutions Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Glanville, Jim. "Brief Note: The Siting of Smithfield in Relation to the Fincastle/Botetourt County Line." *The Smithfield Review*, 15: 95-100, 2011. The Chicago's Newberry Library recently-published *Digital Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* led to a consideration of the drawing of the 1772 line that divided Botetourt County into Fincastle County and a much reduced Botetourt County. The article concludes that William Preston showed considerable political clout in getting the line placed where it was. At the time of the article's publication Jim Glanville was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor.

***Smithfield Review* Volume 16, 2012**

Note: A printer's error during the production of volume 16 inadvertently omitted the definite article from the title of the journal. Thus, "*The Smithfield Review*" became "*Smithfield Review*." Rather than cause unnecessary further confusion, the editorial Board allowed this change to stand. Also beginning with volume 16, the style of volume numbering on the front cover and title page of the journal was changed from Roman to Arabic numerals. Volume numbers on the spines of volume 1-15 were variously printed in Roman and Arabic numerals and in Arabic numerals from volume 16 on.

Watkins, Sharon B. "A Future French King Visits the Virginia Backcountry in 1797." *Smithfield Review*, 16: 27-44, 2012. This article describes the interesting observations of young Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, as recorded in his travel diary. The author received her Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and is a retired faculty member from the Department of History at Western Illinois University.

Robertson, James, ed. "A Floyd County Family in Wartime." *Smithfield Review*, 16: 27-44, 2012. These exchanges of letters between a Civil War soldier and his wife tells a compelling story of the war's impact on a family in rural Virginia. The total collection reveals an engaging love story. Dr. Robertson, recently retired from Virginia Tech, now lives in eastern Virginia.

Mordy, David L. and James C. Mordy, "The Phoenix Privateering Syndicate and Marine Captain John Floyd." *Smithfield Review*, 16: 45-68, 2012. John Floyd was key frontier figure in Virginia and Kentucky. To explore some questionable assertions about his life, the authors of this article undertook extensive research that led them to some interesting aspects of naval warfare during the Revolutionary War. Both brother authors are retired, after careers in industry and law, respectively, and both served as officers in the United States Navy.

Hodge, Jennie. "Spring's Green Peas, Nocturnal Thieves, and Other Family Lore about Susanna Smith Preston." *Smithfield Review*, 16: 69-76, 2012. The author graduated from of the University of Virginia and Hollins University and has diligently sought information about Susanna Preston, wife of Col. William Preston. The author's search has produced a number of possibly anecdotal stories about Susanna that were handed down through later generations.

Glanville, Jim. "Southwest Virginia: A Thoroughfare of Nation-Building." *Smithfield Review*, 16: 77-124, 2012. This article provides a summary review of the crucial importance of the primary transportation route through Southwest Virginia in the early years of our nation's development.

Felker, Susan B. "Index to Volume 16," 125.

Volume 17, 2013

Watkins, Sharon B. "A Future French King Visits the Overhill Cherokee in 1797." *Smithfield Review*, 17: 1-26, 2013. After Jamestown's 1607 settlement, about 150 years passed before the earliest wave of colonial settlers reached the Eastern Continental Divide, beyond which water flows westward to the Mississippi River. This advance of settlement pushed Native Americans ever farther to the west. This article describes the impact of advancing settlement in 1797 on the American Indian way of life, as recorded in the travel diary of the young Prince Louis Philippe as he and his two brothers explored the American frontier. Author Sharon B. Watkins, was a retired history professor when she wrote this article as the second installment of her study of the diary of Louis Philippe in America.

Bingaman, Sheila M. "The Early Bingamans in the New River Area." *Smithfield Review*, 17: 27-42, 2013. Describes the long migratory journey of a German family, whose members were among the first wave of immigrants to cross the eastern divide and settle along the "western waters." Life was difficult, hazards were numerous, and interactions with various Indian tribes were often dangerous. The author descended from this early settler family.

Glanville, Jim. "William Preston the Surveyor and the Great Virginia Land Grab." *Smithfield Review*, 17: 43-74, 2013. A first generation immigrant born in Ireland, William Preston leveraged the influence of his late uncle James Patton to quickly join the ranks of the Virginia elite. Ambitious, well-educated men could gain both status and wealth by securing the job of County Surveyor. Preston served as a deputy surveyor in Augusta and Botetourt Counties, and the Surveyor of Fincastle County (which encompassed all of the modern state of Kentucky) and Montgomery. he did and extremely wealthy man. At the time of writing this article, its author was a retired chemistry professor.

Thorp, Daniel B. "'Learn your wives and daughters how to use the gun and pistol': The Secession Crisis in Montgomery County, Virginia." *Smithfield Review*, 17: 75-92, 2013. In the aftermath of the 1860 Presidential election, state's rights, slavery, and secession issues generated considerable debate and political activity in Montgomery County. This article describes the impact, that these pre-war issues had on the county's citizens and slaves and which were felt throughout the Upper South during the early months of 1861. At the time of writing this article, Dan Thorp, was history professor at Virginia Tech.

Glanville, Jim. "Brief Note: From Thoreau to Confucius, via Abingdon, Virginia." *Smithfield Review*, 17: 93-100, 2013. Describes the exchange of correspondence between an Abingdon minister and Massachusetts historian Charles Francis Adams elucidating the influence of Confucius on Thoreau. At the time of writing this article, its author was a retired chemistry professor.

Shaffer, Michael K. "Review of George A. McLean, Jr.'s *Skirmish at Pearisburg*." *Smithfield Review*, 17: 101-103, 2013. A generally favorable review of what is often called the Battle of Giles Court House. The author of the review at the time of its writing worked at the Civil War Center on of Kennesaw State University.

Garrity, Rachael. "Index to Volume 17," 104.

Volume 18, 2014

Watkins, Sharon B. "Political Passions in the Backcountry of Tennessee and Kentucky in 1797." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 1-24, 2014. The third and final article in a series analyzing the diary of a well-educated French prince as he completed his long journey in the new, rapidly evolving United States during a time of exploding westward migration. The article includes a discussion of the distinct political factions that had begun to form at this time and which foreshadowed the later development of a two party political system. At the time the article was written the author was a retired history professor from Western Illinois University.

Mays, Ryan S. "The Draper's Meadows Settlement (1746-1756). Part I: George Draper and Family." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 25-50, 2014. The first community at present-day Blacksburg was named for George Draper the first, or one of the first, settlers to live there. This article provides a wealth of new information about the activities of George Draper and his family from 1745 through 1747 and concludes that Draper was literate and familiar with legal terminology and functions, and that his handwriting is legible and his composition and most of his spelling are very good for the mid-eighteenth century. At the time of writing this article, its author was a staff biologist at Virginia Tech.

Glanville, Jim and Ryan S. Mays. "The William Preston / George Washington Letters." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 51-78, 2014. Preston and Washington met in 1756 when the former was 27 years old and the latter 24. Eight letters

survive that were exchanged between these men on the eve of the American Revolution. All are about the acquisition of western land and reveal that both men were obsessed with land acquisition. At the time of writing the article, the first author was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor and the second a staff biologist at Virginia Tech.

Wedin, Laura Jones. "A Summary of 19th-Century Smithfield. Part 1: The years Before the Civil War." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 79-96, 2014. This first article of a three-part series describes the transformation experienced both at the Smithfield Plantation and by the members of the Preston family in the years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War during what was a time of dramatic change. Smithfield owner and resident Governor James Patton Preston, lived at a seat of political and economic power enjoying a relatively prosperous lifestyle. Prosperity increased when a macadamized road and later the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad reached Montgomery County and afforded the plantation's agricultural production inexpensive transport to distant markets. At the time of writing the article, its author was an active volunteer at Historic Smithfield Plantation.

Glanville, Jim. "Conquistadors at Saltville in 1567 Revisited." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 97-134, 2014. This article updates one published Volume 8 in 2004 and presents additional evidence for a Spanish 16th century presence in Southwest Virginia. The Berry archeological site at Morganton, North Carolina, has solidified over the past decade as the location of Fort San Juan, a key seventeenth century Spanish inland outpost. From there, in 1567, Spanish soldiers marched north into Virginia and attacked an American Indian town. The recent finding of evidence of a buried Spanish soldier along the line of march prompted a detailed examination of the 1584 Chaves-Ortelius map (in the first-ever World Atlas). Manipulation of the northeast quadrant of that map to fit the archeologically known locations of long-vanished American Indian towns and modern-day geography. The article asserts that Virginia was Florida before it was Virginia. At the time of writing this article its author was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor.

Murray, Jennifer M. "Review of Meredith M. Brown's *Touching America's History: From the Pequot War Through World War II* (Indiana University Press, 2013)." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 135-136, 2014. The reviewer concludes that "Brown's book provides a satisfactory narration into key events in American history and humanizes history, not as dates and ideas, but as people and stories."

Garrity, Rachael. "Index to Volume 18" *The Smithfield Review*, 18: 137, 2014.

Volume 19, 2015

Mays, Ryan S. "The Draper's Meadows Settlement (1746-1756) Part II." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 1-32, 2015. The second part of the author's two-part series on the history of Draper's Meadows, the original name of the later Blacksburg. The article summarizes the results of Mays' extensive research in identifying and locating the land parcels taken up and occupied by the first settlers. It includes a definitive map of the original Draper's Meadows parcels superimposed on a map of Blacksburg and vicinity. At the time of writing this article, its author was a staff biologist at Virginia Tech.

Nichols, Paul L. "Peter Harrison Whisner, D.D." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 33-50, 2015. The subject of this article was a Methodist minister who secured the funds that led to the survival of a struggling school that eventually became Virginia Tech. Paul L. Nichols, Ph.D., of Gaithersburg, Maryland, records that Whisner was an enlightened man who promoted education in an era when higher education was not available for many citizens. At the time of writing this article, its author was a retired geneticist from the National Institute of Health.

Cox, Clara B. "The Early Years of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: Part I." *Smithfield Review*, 18: 51-76, 2015. This article tells that the Methodist Church opened what was to become the Olin and Preston Institute in Blacksburg in the 1850s. It gives biographical sketches of Stephen Olin and William Ballard Preston who lent their names to the school, and describes the difficult early years of the Institute and its temporary closing at the outbreak of the Civil War. After the War it reopened as the Preston and Olin Institute. At the time of writing this article, its author was retired from Virginia Tech where she served as Director of Public relations and wrote an online history of Virginia Tech.

Glanville, Jim and Ryan S. Mays. "A Sketch of Letitia Preston Floyd and Some of Her Letters." *Smithfield Review*, 19: 77-120, 2015. This article provides the first ever biographical account of Letitia Preston Floyd, who was born at Smithfield in 1779 and married future Virginia governor John Floyd in 1804. She was the mother of twelve

children, seven of whom survived to adulthood and lived to be married. At Thorn Spring in present-day Pulaski County, she independently operated and managed a successful plantation. She took a lively interest in national affairs and the middle years of her life are of broad historical interest because of her involvement (through her husband's office holding) near the center of American political life. She had a ringside seat to some of the most important political events of the 1820s and 1830s. In her later years she took an increasingly strong interest in the Catholic Church, finally undergoing a formal conversion to that faith in the last year of her life. At the time of writing the article, the first author was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor and the second a staff biologist at Virginia Tech.

Glanville, Jim. "Governor John Floyd, Letitia Preston Floyd, and the Catholic Church." *Smithfield Review*, 19: 121-136, 2015. This article explains the transition of the governor's family from its Protestant (Presbyterian) roots to Catholicism. A principal feature of the article is the publication of six letters written to Letitia Preston by clergy of the Catholic Church to Letitia Preston Floyd at her home at Burke's Garden after she became widowed. The letters make it clear that she strongly wished to establish a Catholic community in the Garden. At the time of writing this article its author was a retired Virginia Tech chemistry professor.

Winter, Harry E. "Letitia Preston Floyd: Pioneer Catholic Feminist." *Smithfield Review*, 19: 137-146, 2015. As the title implies, Father Winter makes a spirited case for the historical significance of Mrs. Letitia Preston Floyd. This article is not a formal document of history, but rather the enthusiastic writing of a missionary priest, assigned to rural West Virginia, where on arrival in the late 1980s he discovered that an important and under-appreciated co-religionist was buried. Jim Glanville lightly edited Father Winter's 1990 manuscript and added explanatory notes and endnotes. At the time of writing this article its author was a missionary priest of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate serving in Monroe County, West Virginia. At the time of publication of this article he was the Director of the Oblate Residence in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Bixby Donald E. "Brief Note: Sugar Maples and Maple Sugar at Historic Smithfield." *Smithfield Review*, 19: 147-153, 2015. In this note its author emphasizes the importance of the single remaining maple tree that was "likely a contemporary of the first years of the Preston family at Smithfield." At the time of publication of this article its author, a DVM, was retired as Executive Director of the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy.

Rachael Garrity. "Index to Volume 19." *Smithfield Review*, 19: 150-161, 2015.

Volume 20, 2016

Cox, Clara B. "Olin and Preston Institute and Preston and Olin Institute: The Early Years of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: Part II." *Smithfield Review*, 20: 1-26, 2016. This article traces the story of a young Methodist school as it overcame disruptions from legal battles, financial problems, and the Civil War. It tells the story of leaders who were dedicated to education in an era when public schools as we know them today did not exist. "On 2 January 1869, Olin and Preston Institute officially became Preston and Olin Institute when Judge Robert M. Hudson of the 14th Circuit Court issued a charter for the school, designating the new name and giving it 'collegiate powers.'"

Skiles, Faith. "Change Amidst Tradition: The First Two Years of the Burruss Administration at VPI." *Smithfield Review*, 20: 27-46, 2016. This article describes the campus career of Virginia Tech's longest serving president, Julian Burruss, who was in office from 1919-1945. Burruss led policy changes that reduced the time spent in military training and increased time spent in academic studies. During the Burruss period the first female students were admitted to Virginia Tech. "On June 12, 1919, the VPI Board of Visitors unanimously elected Julian A. Burruss to succeed Joseph D. Eggleston as president of the Blacksburg, Virginia institution. As Burruss began his tenure, veterans were returning from World War I, and America had begun to move toward a post-war world. Federal programs for veterans gained wide support. The Nineteenth Amendment, giving women suffrage, gained ratification."

Cox, Clara B. "Thomas Nelson Conrad: Educator, Editor, Preacher, Spy." *Smithfield Review*, 20: 47-54, 2016. This is a brief sketch of the man who served as president of both Preston and Olin Institute and Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. As a young man, Conrad lived an exciting life as a spy for the Confederacy.

Mays, Ryan S. "Adam Harman, the New River, and Tom's Creek: An Analysis of the Earliest Documentary Records." *Smithfield Review*, 20: 55-68, 2016. In this article Mays presents the results of his ongoing extensive

research into the mid-eighteenth century history of what later became Montgomery County. The article is notable for its report of a very early mention of Tom's Creek in connection with the Treaty of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, that was made on June the 30, 1744. The mention reads "The present Waggon Road from Cohongoronto above Sherrando River, through the Counties of Frederick and Augusta ... To Adam Harman's at Tom's Creek on New River, above the Blue-Ridge; shall be the established road, for the Indians our Brethren of the Six Nations, to pass to the Southward, when there is war between them and the Catawbas."

Glanville, Jim and Ryan S. Mays. "Letitia Preston Floyd: Supplementary Notes." *Smithfield Review*, 20: 69-78, 2016. Follows up on the three articles in the previous volume about Letitia Preston Floyd, wife of Governor John Floyd, and the daughter of William and Susannah Preston. The article corrects the location of her final home in Burke's Garden and describes the slave holdings of the Floyd family. "The estate named Cavan in Burke's Garden, Tazewell County Virginia, was where Virginia's First Lady Letitia Preston Floyd spent the last dozen years of her life as a widow. It was here [she] was baptized [into the Catholic faith] ... in August 1852, and where she died in December of that year."

Glanville, Jim and Ryan S. Mays. "Letitia Preston Floyd's 'My Dear Rush' Letter." *Smithfield Review*, 20: 79-109, 2016. This article records that Mrs. Floyd had been a witness to numerous historical events, that she had heard much family lore, and that as a young woman had read many letters and documents in her deceased father's large collection of (now lost) papers. In 1843, aged 63, she wrote a 31-page letter addressed to her son Benjamin Rush Floyd but intended for the well-known Wisconsin historian Lyman Draper. Various copies and typed transcriptions of the letter have circulated over the years. Recently, the authors found the *original* letter in a storage box at Smithfield Plantation. This article presents a brand new transcription of the original letter and discusses the various copies and their merits. "During the second half of the 19th century the 'My Dear Rush' letter was in the possession of Mrs. Floyd's daughter Nickette Buchanan Floyd Johnston. After Mrs. Johnston's death the letter remained in the possession of Floyd family members for about a hundred years until three great-great-granddaughters of Mrs. Floyd and their mother brought it and donated it to the Smithfield Plantation in October 2004." this article updates Wirt Will's article published in part as the very first article in the very first volume of the *Smithfield Review* and concluded in the second volume. It was Wills who called the authors' attention to the presence of the original letter in the box at the plantation.