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This web page is dedicated to the memory of our 5th great-grandfather, Robert Douglass, Jr., 6th great-grandfather William Robertson, and 5th great Grand Uncle James Robertson, our 1st cousins James and Alexander Robertson and the men who served the Virginia Militia of Augusta County.

Our 6th great-grandfather **William Robertson** is a recognized patriot of the Revolution by virtue of his contribution of supplies to the war effort. William was born circa 1720 in the Ulster province of Ireland. He came to America before 1740. By 1749 he was living in the Beverly Manor area of Augusta County, Virginia. He married Letticia Kerr a daughter of James Kerr one of the original settlers of Augusta County. To the union at least 12 known children were born. At the start of the American Revolution William was already over the age of 40 years. He lived the remainder of his years in Augusta County where he died in 1812.



Robert Douglass, Jr., our 5th great-grandfather, has been confirmed as a Patriot of the war based upon his military service. Robert was born 1758 in Augusta County, Virginia. In 1784 he married Elizabeth Robertson a daughter of the aforementioned William Robertson. On September 3, 1777 Robert enlisted into the militia and served at various times during the Revolutionary War, amounting to 8 months. His rank was that of a private with the Virginia Troops and he most likely was a teamster. He served under Capt. John Talbot and Colonels Mason and Vance and was present at the siege of Yorktown. According to sources Robert was also a Private in the Virginia Militia during the War of 1812.

James Robertson, son of the aforementioned William Robertson, was born at Augusta County on the 16th day of November, 1751. He died after 1833 and lived his entire life in Augusta County, Virginia. James served three tours of duty with the August County Militia. The first was when he was drafted on September 1, 1777 and placed under the command of Capt. George Moffett. Where upon he was a member of an expedition against the Indians near Point Pleasant on the Ohio River. Although he was not engaged in any battles he did witness the death of the celebrated Indian Chief Cornstalk who was murdered while being held hostage. In December, 1777 he was discharged and returned home a few days before Christmas. His next service was as a private in the company of Captain Thomas Smith. He marched with his unit to Richmond and then to Camp Holly. His third and last tour of duty was performed in the Summer of 1781 when he was marched to Charlottesville immediately after Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton's capture of seven legislators, on 4th of June. Subsequent to this event he marched from Augusta County, in Capt. John Given's company, to near Jamestown, where he was in the Battle of Green Springs Plantation, on July 6th. After this battle Capt. Givens returned home, whereupon James and rest of the company were placed under the command of Capt. Charles Cameron. They were then marched toward Richmond, thence back again to near Williamsburg, and after various marches the company to which he was attached was marched to a place called Bottoms Bridge (Camp Holly) located about 15 miles below Richmond, where he was regularly discharged.

Alexander Robertson, our 1st cousin (7 times removed) is the son of James Robertson 1716-c.1754, and nephew of the aforementioned William Robertson c. 1720-1812. Alexander was born November 22, 1748 about a mile from Staunton, Virginia. Early on Alexander Robertson was seen as an important man in public affairs as noted within *Order Book, No. XIV, page 66, Augusta Co., Va. (Chalkley's Abstracts) March 21, 1770*. On 19 August 1777 he was elected a Captain in the Augusta County Militia, and on 21 October 1778 he became a Major of the First Battalion of the Militia. Records also show that he was a Lt. Colonel by 1781 and commanded a regiment of militia who fought near Jamestown, Virginia in the Battle of Green Spring, and on June 26th at Hot Water Plantation, aka Spencer's Ordinary, located 6 miles northwest of Williamsburg, Virginia. D.A.R. records also show he is recognized as a Patriot of the War in Independence because of his Civil Service in Virginia. In Volume II of Collins' History of Kentucky he is described as follows, "He was a man of strong mind, sterling moral qualities and popular with his fellow citizens". Alexander was elected a member of the Virginia Federal Convention, at Richmond, June, 1788, and also elected a member of the Virginia Legislature the next winter. With his family he migrated to Gordon's Station, Kentucky in 1779. Later in his life he was elected by the people the first sheriff of Mercer County, Ky. He died in 1802.

James Robertson, our 1st cousin (7 times removed) was born at Augusta County November 1738. He is the son of Matthew Robertson our 6th great Grand Uncle. James married Margaret Poage at Augusta County in 1762. D.A.R. documents note his service as a Colonel of the Augusta County Militia as well as his other patriotic contributions to the War for Independence. It is known that Col. Robertson

commanded a regiment of militia at the Battles at Hot Water Plantation and Green Springs during the Yorktown Campaign in 1781. James Roberson died at Montgomery County, Virginia in 1836.



Regimental History

History of the Augusta County Virginia Militia During the American Revolutionary War

During Colonial times the few Virginia counties west of the [Blue Ridge](#) were not only large, but because of their great extent they possessed a considerable population. This was particularly true of Augusta and the counties southwest of it. It therefore explains the large number of officers and men who came from those counties as the boundaries then stood. Because of the additional circumstance that their inhabitants were nearly all white, they took a very conspicuous part in the Revolution. Probably no one county furnished so many soldiers as Augusta. One other fact remains to be noticed. The [Valley of Virginia](#) had been settled such a length of time, that a majority of the men it sent into the Revolution were native to the soil. But this was not at all the case west of the [Alleghany divide](#). The settlers west of the range were but a handful, and very few had been there so long as ten years. They were immigrants from the older counties of Virginia and from the neighboring states of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The service of Augusta County Militia during the American Revolutionary War actually began in 1774 because the [Battle of Point Pleasant](#) in that year was really the initial battle of the conflict. The services of many companies noted as being from Augusta County later fell into the subdivisions of this large section of county that would later become Rockingham, Greenbriar, Rockbridge, or Botetourt counties.

During the **Summer of 1774** Capt. George Moffett's Company spent six weeks at a small fort erected by Jacob Warwick at Clover Lick Fort, in Pocahontas County. During this time Moffett's men worked at improving the fort's defenses. Following this deployment Moffett's Company joined seven (7) other Companies of the Augusta County Militia at the [Battle of Point Pleasant](#) (also known as the Battle of Kanawha). This engagement was the only major action of [Dunmore's War](#). It was fought on **October 10, 1774**, primarily between [Virginia Militia](#) and [American Indians](#) from the [Shawnee](#) and [Mingo](#) tribes.

The Augusta County Militia was not again deployed until 1776. In **July, 1776** troops of Capt. John Lyle's marched to [Holston River](#) to protect the frontier against the Cherokee Indians. Capt. Mathew Arbuckle raised a company of men from Augusta County for service at Point Pleasant. They remained at this location until throughout 1777 and during this time repulsed an Indian attack. Captain John Lewis' Company was sent to [Warwick's Fort](#) and [Clover Lick Fort](#). Sometime during 1776 Capt. Lewis left Warwick's Fort under the command of Capt. Samuel Vance who is known to have been at this location up the September, 1777. After leaving the Clover Lick area Captain Lewis was engaged in raising a company of regulars that eventually became a unit in the [10th Virginia Regiment](#) of the Continental Line under the Captain Jonathan Symmes (Symes). During **October, 1776** Capt. Nall's Company was stationed in [Tygart's Valley](#), at [Jacob Westfall's Fort](#), a stockaded blockhouse located 1/4 mile south of [Beverly](#), West Virginia on Files Creek.

In **1777** Capt. Robert Craven's Company marched to Tygart's Valley and spent at least three months at Warwick's Fort. During this time the company travelled many miles on forays into the wilderness against troublesome Indians. In **April, 1777** Capt. Buchanan's Company marched to [Portsmouth](#), in order to engage the British but saw no action because they arrived after the enemy had removed from this area. In **May, 1777** six men were detached to guard [Wilson's Fort](#) on [Jackson's River](#). In **August, 1777** Capt. Mathew Arbuckle's Company was sent to the [Elk River](#) and later at [Point Pleasant](#). In **September, 1777**

Capt. George Moffett's Company, mustered at the mouth of [Kerr's Creek](#) near present day [Lexington, Virginia](#). Here they came under the command of Colonel John Dickenson and marched to Point Pleasant by way of Big Savannah ([Lewisburg](#)) and Walker's Meadows. Also during this year Capt. John McCoy's Company marched to [Edmund West's Fort](#) located on [Hackers Creek](#) near [Jane Lew](#), West Virginia. They then proceeded down the river to [Lowther's Fort](#), also known as Col. William Lowther's Fort, Arnold Richards' Fort or West Fork Fort, located one-half mile southeast of [West Milford](#). Then further down the river to [Nutter's Fort](#) where they stayed for three months and finally on to [Coon's Fort](#), located near [Enterprise](#), West Virginia. Here they were called out to search for Indians who had killed a white settler in the area. During 1777 Captain Robert McCreary's [McCreery's] Company was stationed at Warwick's Fort, and Capt. Samuel Vance's Company at both Warwick's Fort and Clover Lick Fort. Also during this time Capt. Patrick Buchannan's Company was sent out to encounter a group of [Tories](#) near Peaked Mountain, now [Rockingham County, Virginia](#). The militiamen captured the leaders and the rest of the group was dispersed. In **September, 1777** Captain Thomas Smith's Company assembled at the mouth of Kerr's Creek where they set out for



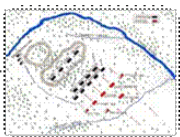
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[Little Levelson](#) the [Greenbrier River](#) where the unit joined with troops commanded by Colonels John Dickenson, Samuel McDowell, and George Skillern. They then marched on to Point Pleasant. It was here that they received the news of surrender of Burgoyne's army at [Saratoga Springs](#) on October 17, 1777. It was understood that the army assembled at Point Pleasant was to eventually proceed to Detroit where the British had a major fortress. By early **December** the Augusta County units had been discharged and sent home. Late in 1777 and early in 1778 Capt. Andrew Lockridges' Company was deployed to [Vance's Fort](#) (now [Mountain Grove, Bath County](#)).

Early in **1778** a company of the Augusta County Militia was deployed for four months, along the [Jackson's River](#), against the Indians. In early **May, 1778** Capt. Craven's Company marched to Tygart's Valley where several settlers had been murdered the preceding fall. During the deployment the unit crossed the [Cowpasture](#) and [Bullpasture](#) Rivers to the head of the Greenbrier River then to the head of Tygart's Valley. Also in **May, 1778** the Indian's raided [Donally's Fort](#), located at the mouth of Hackett's Creek. Because of this event the companies of Capt. James Tate, Capt. Patrick Buchannon, and Capt. Francis Long were ordered to duty for the rescue of the fort. This force remained at [Fort Savannah](#) (now [Lewisburg, Greenbrier County](#)) for one month before being discharged. Wagon teams were sent from [Staunton](#) in early **June, 1778** to take supplies to Washington's Army, then at [Valley Forge](#). The wagon brigade of Augusta County Militiamen under command of Wagon-master David Steele crossed the Blue Ridge at [Rockfish Gap](#) and traveled to [Orange](#) and [Culpepper](#) counties where they obtained supplies of bacon. These supply wagons eventually intercepted Washington's Army at a place between [Morristown, New Jersey](#) and [Kings Ferry](#) on the [Hudson River](#). The supplies arrived just in time for the army to use during the [Battle of Monmouth](#) fought on **June 28, 1778**. Soon after the battle they went to [White Plains](#) in New York before returning to Virginia. In **September, 1778** the companies of Capt. Robert Craven and Capt. Samuel McCutcheon joined General Benjamin Harrison's Regiment and marched north to newly constructed [Fort McIntosh](#), situated near the confluence of the [Ohio River](#) and the [Beaver River](#) in what is now [Beaver, Pennsylvania](#). During the **Fall 1778** William Kennerly was selected by Col. Sampson Mathews, of the Augusta Militia, to take charge of a herd of pack horses, which were used in conveying provisions to the troops who had been ordered on to [Fort McIntosh](#). Also during 1778 Capt. John McCoy's Company marched to [Warm Springs](#) from this station some of McCoy's men were deployed to Crab Bottom (now [New Hampden, Virginia](#)) for guard duty. In 1778 Capt. Cooper's Company of the Augusta County Militia was incorporated into regular service of the Continental Line under Col. Woodford. During his time they saw service in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

In 1778 or 1779 the following Militia companies were stationed at various forts along the frontier. Capt Andrew Lockridge's Company, and Capt. McCreary's [McCreery] Company three months at Clover Lick Fort. During this time period Capt. Wm. Kincaid's Company mustered at [Fort Vance](#), then marched to Clover Lick Fort and West Fort on the [Monongahela River](#). Capt. Jno. McCoy's Company was at [Richmond](#). During **April, 1779** Capt. James Trimble's Company assembled at [Staunton](#) and were placed into a regiment under the command Colonel Sampson Mathews whereby they marched through [Tygart's Valley](#) to [Fort Buckhannon](#) for defenses against the Indians.

During the **Spring of 1780**, Capt. John McKittrick's Company marched from [Jennings Gap](#) to [Fort Dinwiddie](#) and then on to [Fort Warwick](#). Fort Dinwiddie was a [French & Indian War](#) defense located on the Jackson River, five miles west of Warm Springs, Virginia. During 1780 Capt. William Anderson's Company was garrisoned at [Clover Lick Fort](#). Due to rumors that the British were going to land on the coast of Virginia five militia companies were called to duty to act as guards for the state government assembled in Richmond. In **September, 1780** the companies of Capt. Samuel McCutcheon, Capt. Jno Dickey, Capt. Francis Long, Capt. Thos. Smith, and Capt. Givens, marched from Widow Tee's (now [Waynesboro](#)) to an encampment below Richmond. After seeing no engagements with the enemy all five companies returned together to Augusta County. Capt. John McCoy's Company was also sent to Richmond and encamped at Camp Holly, located about sixteen miles below Richmond at [Bottom's Bridge](#). It is most probable that all of the Augusta County companies encamped at Camp Holly. **Late in 1780** Capt. James Tate's Company, deployed to serve as a part of Col. Howard's Maryland Regiment of the southern army.



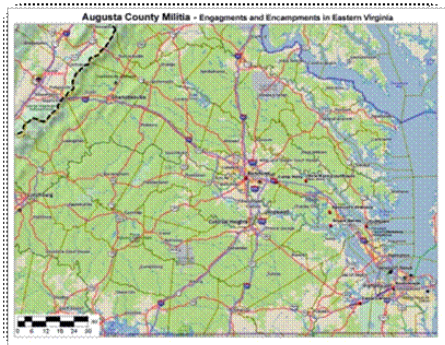
Virginia Militia at the Battle of Cowpens

Tate's Company fought at the [Battle of Cowpens](#) on **January 17, 1781**. The battle was a decisive victory by the [Continental army](#) forces under [Brigadier General Daniel Morgan](#). After the battle John Dickey's Company was sent to [Rock Fish Gap](#), to guard prisoners captured at Cowpens. Also in **January 1781** the five Augusta Militia companies of Joseph Patterson, James Trimble, John Cunningham, Charles, Cameron and Thomas Hickman were activated and marched to [Fredericksburg, Virginia](#) then to [Sandy Point](#), in [Charles City County](#), where they crossed the [James River](#), then to Camp Carson located near the town of [Suffolk](#) at the edge of the [Dismal Swamp](#). At this point they were about twenty miles from the British encampment at [Portsmouth](#). The units were detailed to guard and patrol the road between Suffolk and Portsmouth. Capt. Wm. Kinkead's Company was also at Portsmouth during this time and was involved in a skirmish with British Troops. In **March, 1781** the companies lead by Capt. Stevenson, Captain James Tate, Captain David Givens, and Captain John Smith gathered at [Waynesboro](#), under the command of Colonel Moffett, and marched through [Lynchburg, Virginia](#) to [Guilford County, North Carolina](#). In preparation for the encounter known now as the [Battle of Guilford Courthouse](#) General Greene prepared his defense in three lines. North Carolina militia formed the first line, with backwoods riflemen on the left and right [flanks](#) to snipe advancing British. In the second line, he placed units of the [Virginia Militia](#). The British charged forward, coming to a halt 50 paces from the American lines because the North Carolina Militia, "had their arms presented and resting on the picket fence...they were taking aim with nice precision". The North Carolina Militia, to the west of the road, fired their muskets then turned and fled back through the woods, discarding their personal equipment as they ran. The British progressed on to the second line made up Virginia militiamen including those from Augusta County. Here the British encountered heavy resistance was shown especially from the companies on the left flank. Captain Tate was killed during this attempt to repulse the British advance and some of his men were taken prisoner. The Virginia militiamen of George Moffett's Regiment continued to



Virginia Militia Positions at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse

stand their ground until ordered to withdraw by General Stevens. After the battle the militia men along with the main army retreated to [Troublesome Iron Works](#), a colonial ironworks established in 1770 on [Troublesome Creek](#) in present-day [Rockingham County, North Carolina](#). During **May and June** Lt. Robert Kirk led a detail of men to the area of present day [Bath County, Virginia](#) for the purpose of obtaining



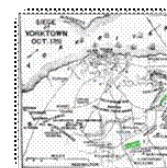
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fresh horses for the army. In June at least two Augusta Militia companies joined in the pursuit of [Tarleton](#) and his [British Legion](#) who had ridden with a small force to [Charlottesville](#), where he captured several members of the Virginia legislature. At least 12 companies, (see ["Campaigns and Engagements"](#) section of the webpage) from Augusta County were involved in the [Yorktown Campaign](#) and the engagements that were a prelude to the Seige at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis's army. During the **Summer of 1781** the militiamen fought near Jamestown, Virginia in the [Battle of Green Spring](#), and on June 26th at Hot Water Plantation, aka [Spencer's Ordinary](#), located 6 miles northwest of [Williamsburg](#). Also during this time Capt. Wm. Bowyer and 108 mounted horsemen were at the Battles of [New Kent Court House](#) and Hot Water.

During **September, 1781** Militia companies from Augusta began to assemble with Washington's Army at [Yorktown, Virginia](#). [The siege](#) formally got underway on September 28th. Despite a late attempt by [Cornwallis](#) to escape via [Gloucester Point](#), the siege lines closed in on his positions and the allied cannons wrought havoc in the British camps, and on **October 17, 1781** he opened negotiations to surrender. Nearly 40 percent of the American forces at Yorktown were Virginia Militia troops. Brigadier General Thomas Nelson, Jr., who was also Virginia's governor, commanded the militia while also coordinating the state's efforts to supply food and military supplies to the American and French armies. Over 3,500 men served with the Virginia Militia during the siege. During the siege the Virginia Militia troops under the commands of Generals Stevens and Lawson provided labor to build fortifications for the completion of the 1st and 2nd parallels which were thrown up to the south of Yorktown. Others helped to

man the siege lines and herded cattle to the encampments. Some were drafted out of their original units and were lent out to the artillery under General Knox. The Virginia Militia was used after the surrender to guard the British and German prisoners and march them to POW camps in Virginia and to the Maryland State line. Specific units of the Virginia Militia were not actively engaged in any battles during this part of the [Yorktown Campaign](#). After the siege, the units were demobilized. Despite the importance of their service, some of these men did not qualify for a pension based on their military service until 1832, over 50 years after the victory at Yorktown. The following is a listing of some of the Augusta County Militia Companies that served during the 1781 siege at Yorktown: Capt. Francis Long's Company; Capt. Thos. Hicklin's Company; Capt. Trimble's Company; Capt. Dickey's Company; Capt. Buchannon's Company; James Bell's Company; and Capt. Christian's Company.

Virginia Militia positions at the Siege of Yorktown, October, 1781

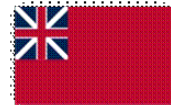


Although Lord Cornwallis's British Army may have been defeated at Yorktown the Augusta County Militia still had much to do with regard to quelling Indian disturbances on the western frontier. During **1782** Capt.

John McKittrick's Company saw service at Tygart's Valley. Capt. George Poage's Company spent three months at Warwick's Fort, and Clover Lick Fort, as did the men under the command of Lieut. John McCamie.



Campaigns and Engagements



The numbers located at the end of each entry denote the source of this entry in section of Part II, "Declarations of Virginia Militia Pensioners" on pages 47 – 173, of [Virginia militia in the Revolutionary War : McAllister's data](#).

- 1774 -

1774. Capt. Geo. Moffett's Company was six weeks at [Clover Lick Fort](#) 87.
 1774. Capt. Geo. Moffett's Company built [Fort Warwick](#), 117.
 1774. Capt John Lewis' Company (raised at [Warm Springs](#)), was in the [Battle of Point Pleasant](#), 60, 73.
 1774. Capt. Jno. Dickenson's Company in Battle of Point Pleasant, 79, 115.
 1774. Capt. Andrew Lockridge's Company at Battle of Point Pleasant, 74.
 1774. Capt. Alexander McClenachen's [McClenachan's] Company at Battle of Point Pleasant, 136.
 1774. Capt. Jno. Morrison's Company at the Battle of Point Pleasant, 136.
 1774. Capt. Saml. Wilson's Company at Battle of Point Pleasant, 136.
 1774. Capt. Geo. Mathews' Company at Battle of Point Pleasant, 136, 117.
 1774. Capt. Geo. Moffett's Company at Battle of Point Pleasant, 117.

- 1776 -

1776. Capt. Jno Lyle's Company against Indians on [Holston River](#), 98, 136.
 1776. Capt. Mathew Arbuckle raises a Company for service at Point Pleasant, 115.
 1776. Capt. Jno. Lewis' Company at Warwick Fort and Clover Lick Fort, 33, 76.
 1776. Capt. Jno. Lewis [Jonathan Symmes] raises a Company of regulars; goes into the [Tenth Virginia](#); was in the battles of [Battle of Brandywine](#) and [Battle of Germantown](#), 20.
 1776. Capt. Nail's [Nall's] Company against the Indians at Westfall Fort* and [Tygart's Valley](#), 119.
 * = *Westfall's Fort (1) (1759) on Westfall Creek in Braxton County, WV (38.7684308 -80.6923188) or Jacob Westfall's Fort (1774 - unknown), at Beverly, VA. A settlers' stockaded blockhouse located 1/4 mile south of town on Files Creek. Used at times (after 1777) by the VA state militia. Attacked by Indians in 1782.*

- 1777 -

1777. Capt. McGuire raises a Company of regulars part of 16th Va. Regiment*; was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Guilford Court House and Hot Water, 186.
 1777. Capt. Smith raises a Company later commanded by Capt. Bell in regular service; was in [battle of Monmouth](#), 13.
 1777. Capt. Robt. Craven's Company against the Indians at Tygart's Valley, 34.
 1777. Capt. Buchanan's Company in service at [Portsmouth](#), 162.
 1777. Six men on duty at [Wilson's Fort](#) on [Jackson's River](#), now Highland County, 33.
 1777. Capt. Geo. Moffett's Company serving at Point Pleasant, 87, 97, 130.
 1777. Some of the Militia under Capt. Mathew Arbuckle at Point Pleasant, 48.
 1777. Capt. Mathew Arbuckle has Company on [Elk River](#) and later at Point Pleasant, 60.
 1777. Capt. Jno McCoy's Company at [West Fort](#), [Louthers \[Lowther\] Fort](#), [Nutter's Fort](#) and [Coon's Fort](#), 4.
 1777. Capt. Robt. McCreery's [McCreery's] Company at Warwick's Fort, 79.
 1777. Capt. Samuel Vance's Company at Warwick's Fort and Clover Lick Fort, 33, 58, 76.
 1777. Capt. Andrew Lockridges' Company at [Vance's Fort](#) (now [Mountain Grove, Bath County](#)), 58, 70.
 1777. Capt. Wm. Pence's [Wm. All's] Company at Racket's Fort [[Hackers Creek](#)], 139.
 1777. Capt. Thos. Smith's Company at Point Pleasant, 98.
 1777. Capt. Patrick Buchanan's Company capture Tories near Peaked Mountain***, now [Rockingham County, Va.](#), 133.
 * = *There was no 16th Virginia Regiment in the War. Probably the 10th Virginia Regiments which was raised in western Virginia and fought at Brandywine and Germantown.*
 ** = *spelled as Coontz', Coon, or Koontz Fort in various pension documents. Although there was a Coon's Fort near Bethany now in [Brooke County, WV](#) this place is most likely Joseph Coon's Fort located in either [Harrison](#) or [Marion](#) counties.*
 *** = *This probably refers to either [Massanutten Mountain](#) or one of the other [Mountains of Massanutten](#).*

- 1778 -

1778. Capt. [name not given] Company in service four months against the Indians on [Jackson's River](#), 33.
 1778. Capt. James Tate's Company in service at [Lewisburg](#), now Greenbrier County, 133.
 1778. Capt. Patrick Buchanan's Company in service at Lewisburg, 133.
 1778. Capt. Francis Long's Company in service at Lewisburg, 133.
 1778. Capt. Wm. Anderson's Company at Clover Lick Fort, 97.
 1778. Capt. Wm. Craven's Company at Tygart's Valley, 139.
 1778. Capt. Robt. Craven's Company at [Fort McIntosh](#), 139.
 1778. Capt. Saml. McCutcheon's Company at Fort McIntosh, 33.
 1778. Pack horses in service to Fort McIntosh, 117.
 1778. Teams sent from Staunton to take supplies of bacon from Orange and Culpeper to Washington's Army in the North, 124.
 1778. Capt. Jno. McCoy's Company in service at Warm Springs, 4.
 1778. Capt. Jno. McCoy's Company (Part of it), at Crab Bottom, 4.
 1778. Capt. Cooper's Company goes into regular service under Col. Woodford, 87.
 1778 or 1779. Capt Andrew Lockridge's Company for three months at Clover Lick Fort, 72.
 1778 or 1779. Capt. Wm. Kincaid's Company at Fort Vance, Clover Lick Fort and West Fort, 92.
 1778 or 1779. Capt. Jno. McCoy's Company at Richmond, 76.

- 1779 -

1779. Capt. McCreery's [McCreery] Company three months at Clover Lick Fort, 70.
 1779. Capt. James Trimble's Company at Tygart's Valley and [Fort Buckhannon](#); 98, 111.
 1779 or 1780. Capt Thos. Hickman's Company one month at [Warwick's Fort](#), 72.

- 1780 -

1780. Capt. Saml. McCutcheon's Company in service at Richmond, 22, 95, 107, 124.
 1780. Capt. Jno Dickey's Company in service at Richmond, 22.
 1780. Capt. Francis Long's Company, same, 22.
 1780. Capt. Thos. Smith's Company, same, 22, 95.
 1780. Capt. Givens' Company, same, 22, 93, 124.
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 1780. Capt. John McKittrick's Company at [Fort Dinwiddie](#) (near Warm Springs), and Fort Warwick, 111.
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 1780. Capt. James Tate's Company at the [Battle of Cowpens](#) [17 Jan 1781], 63, 75, 118.

- 1781 -

1781. Capt. Thos. Rankin's Company at [Portsmouth](#), 136.
 1781. Capt. Joseph Patterson's Company at Camp Carson, 22, 95.*
 1781. Capt. James Trimble's Company at Camp Carson, 22, 58.
 1781. Capt. John Cunningham's Company at Camp Carson, 22, 58.
 1781. Capt. Chas. Cameron's Company at Camp Carson, 20, 22, 58.
 1781. Capt. Thos. Hickman's Company, 12, 22, 72. *Memo.: — For full account of this, see 22.
 1781. Capt. Wm. Kinkead's Company at Portsmouth, 57, 74.
 1781. Capt. Stevenson at the [Battle of Guilford Court House](#), 45.
 1781. Capt. James Tate's Company at the Battle of Guilford, Tate was killed and some of his men prisoners, 107.
 1781. Capt. David Gwin's [Given's] Company at Battle of Guilford, 76, 92.
 1781. Capt. John Smith's Company at the Battle of Guilford, 13.
 1781. Capt. Tate's Company joined main army Speedwell Iron Works, (aka Troublesome Iron Works), 133.
 1781. Capt. Smith's Company, same, 133.
 1781. Capt. Thomas Smith's Company joined main army at [Troublesome Iron Works](#), North Carolina, 97.
 1781. John Dickey's Company at [Rock Fish Gap](#), takes charge of Prisoners captured at Cowpens, 98.
 1781. Capt. — Company crosses [Greenbrier River](#) in pursuit of Indians, 4.
 1781. Capt. James Bell has men in service impressing horses for the army, 97.
 1781. Capt. David Gwinn's [Gwin's] Company in service at [Williamsburg](#), 33, 58.
 1781. Capt. — Company in pursuit of [Tarleton](#), 72.
 1781. Capt. — Company at [Charlottesville](#), 13.
 1781. Capt. Peter Hull's Company at Battle of Jamestown**, 72.
 1781. Capt. John Brown's Company at Battle of Hot Water*** and Jamestown, 11, 79, 162.
 1781. Capt. Chas. Cameron's Company at Battle of Jamestown, 20.
 1781. Capt. Jno. Campbell's Company at the Battle of Jamestown, 22, 75.
 1781. Capt. Chas. Haskins' Company at the Battle of Jamestown, 22.
 1781. Capt. Jno. Dickey's Company at the Battle of Jamestown, 75, 95, 118, 163.
 1781. Capt. Francis Long's Company at the Battles of Hot Water and Jamestown, 22, 198.
 1781. Capt. Patrick Buchannon's Company at the Battle of Hot Water, 22, 111.
 1781. Capt. John Givens' Company at the Battle of Jamestown, 87, 130, 134.
 1781. Capt. Zachariah Johnson's Company at the Battle of Jamestown, 136.
 1781. Capt. Wm. Bowyer and 108 mounted horsemen were at the Battles of [New Kent Court House](#) and Hot Water, 117.
 1781. Capt. Samuel McCutcheon's Company in service for 20 days, 124.
 1781. Capt. — Company at the [Siege of York](#), 117.
 1781. Capt. Francis Long's Company at the Siege of York, 22.
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 1781. Capt. — Company at the Siege of York, 75.
 1781. Capt. Dickey's Company at the Siege of York, 22.
 1781. Capt. Buchannon's Company at the Siege of York, 22.
 1781. James Bell's Company at Siege of York, 92.
 1781. Capt. Christian's Company at the Siege of York, 134.

* = Camp Carson was most likely located on present day U.S. Route 13 just west of Suffolk, VA

** = aka [Battle of Green Spring](#), part of the [Yorktown Campaign](#)

*** = Hot Water Plantation, aka Spencer's Ordinary, 6 miles NW of Williamsburg on the 26 June 1781, part of the [Yorktown Campaign](#)

- 1782 -

1782. Capt. John McKittrick's Company in service at Tygart's Valley, 22, 118.
 1782. Capt. Geo. Poage's Company three months at Warwick's Fort, 33.
 1782. Capt. Geo. Poage's Company at Clover Lick Fort, 70.
 1782. Lieut. John McCamie at Clover Lick Fort, 75.

Services for Which no Years are Given:

- Capt. Thos. Smith's Company in service about Richmond, 130.
 Capt. McCoy's Company in service about Richmond, 86.
 Capt. Geo. Poage's Company at Clover Lick Fort, 86.
 Capt. Buchanan's Company in service around Norfolk, 86.
 Capt. — Company at Warwick Fort for three months, 73.



Records

Archive of Documents



The following is a listing of the documentation we've collected regarding the wartime record of this military unit, and the persons who served therein.

- Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War (McAllister's Data)
- Augusta Co. Militia Pensioners 1835
- Augusta Co. Militia-Capt. George Robinson's Co., 1742
- Augusta Co., Militia-Peter Hull's Co., 1779
- History of Augusta County, Virginia
- Militia Officers from Augusta County
- Militia Pensioners associated with Augusta Co., Virginia

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collection of documents for this military unit.

We welcome the submission of documentation pertaining to this military unit, as well as the biographies of persons who served therein.



Image Gallery

During our research we have collected and images and photographs that may be of interest to the history of this military unit. Some of them are presented on this website because we believe they tend to provide the reader with additional information which may aid in the understanding of our ancestors past lives and war experiences.



Use this [LINK](#) to see the picture



gallery for this military unit.

If you have any photographs or other images relating to this topic, we would greatly appreciate hearing from you.



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Website Resources



This search engine may provide you with additional



information to assist with your research about this topic.

The following are links to websites that will provide you with specific information to assist with your research this topic.

- [Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War: McAllister's Data](#) (PDF)
- [Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651-1776](#)
- [West Virginia Forts, Stockades and Blockhouses \(1719-1795\)](#)
- [Pioneer Forts of West Virginia](#)
- [Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, from 1726 to 1871](#)
- [Virginia militia in the Revolutionary War : McAllister's data](#) (archive.org)
- [Frontier Forts In Pocahontas County, West Virginia](#)
- [American Forts of West Virginia](#)



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