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Pulaski County Virginia.



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A HISTORIC AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH



Designed to show forth the natural advantages, resources and general adaptability of the

Banner County of Southwest Virginia

to agriculture, cattle raising, and also commercial and industrial enterprises.

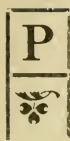


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Pulaski, Virginia.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Description and Early History.



PULASKI COUNTY is situated in the Southwestern portion of the State of Virginia. It is of a rhomboidal shape, about 20 by 21 miles, and has an area of a little over 400 square miles. Its principal boundaries, are New River, Little River, and outlying ranges of the Alleghany Mountains. Its lands are almost entirely of a limestone formation, the county being situated upon the same vein of limestone which, starting from Niagara Falls, runs through the most fertile portion of Pennsylvania and through the famous Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, everywhere making rich lands with an inexhaustible sod of the finest of bluegrass, upon which are fattened beef cattle unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

The county is distant 300 miles from Norfolk, 250 from Richmond, 100 from Lynchburg, and 50 from Roanoke. It was named for the Polish Count Pulaski, of Revolutionary fame, and was created from portions of the counties of Montgomery and Wythe by an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed March 30, 1839.

The boundaries of the county which remain substantially the same today—are thus set forth in the Act :

“Beginning at a line dividing the county of Giles from Montgomery on New River, thence with said line to the head of a hollow above Hiram Davis’, on Little Walkers Creek; thence to a point on the main road between the lands of John T. Sayers and Harvey

Shepherd, including the plantation of David G. Shepherd; thence to the mouth of Pine Run on New River; thence to the Grayson county line, including Sally King's plantation on Reed Island; thence with the Grayson line to the Floyd line, and with the same to the mouth of Indian Creek on Little River, and with the same, including the farm of Creed Taylor, to New River, and with the same to the beginning."

John Gardner of the county of Montgomery, Cyrus Adams of the county of Wythe and Levi Vermillion of the new county of Pulaski, were appointed by the Act Commissioners to run and mark the lines between the counties of Montgomery and Pulaski on the one side, and the counties of Wythe and Pulaski on the other, the report of the proceedings of said Commissioners to be recorded in the Clerk's offices of the counties of Montgomery, Wythe and Pulaski, respectively, "and in all controversies which may hereafter arise, touching said lines, shall be conclusive evidence."

William Campbell of the county of Bedford, Samuel Hale of the county of Franklin, Samuel McCamant of the county of Grayson, Albert G. Pendleton of the county of Giles and Joseph W. Davis of the county of Smyth, were appointed a Commission who, or a majority of whom, should ascertain "the most proper place for holding courts and erecting public buildings for the said county of Pulaski."

These Commissioners filed a unanimous report in favor of the town of Newbern as the county seat of Pulaski county, and selected for the site of the court house and jail a certain lot belonging to James Lane, together with a portion of a lot owned by John N. Bosang. The Bosang lot was given to the county, and Michael Jordan paid Lane \$600 for his lot and gave it to the county.

Subsequently, in the year 1840, upon petition of a number of citizens, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a special act allowing the citizens of Pulaski county to vote upon the question whether the pub-

lic buildings should be placed upon the site selected by the Commissioners or should be erected upon a plot of ground consisting of a lot belonging to Thomas Cloyd and a part of the lands of Henry Hance. The election resulted in favor of the latter site; the court house and jail were erected thereon, and the County Court laid a levy and repaid Michael Jordan the \$600 paid by him for the Lane lot and said Jordan conveyed said lot to the Justices for the benefit of the county.

In 1893 the site of the court house and jail was, by popular vote, removed from Newbern to the town of Pulaski. Here an elegant and commodious court house, constructed of Peak Creek sandstone and fitted up in handsome style, affords every comfort and facility for the transaction of public business. A jail and jailer's residence are situated on the same street but at a distance of several blocks from the court house.

The First County Court.

The first County Court for Pulaski was held at the residence of James Tiffaney, in Newbern, on the 10th day of May, 1839. It was composed of the following justices of the peace (the latter word in numerous instances upon the records of that early day being spelled "piece"): John M. C. Taylor, John Hoge, James Hoge, Samuel Shields, Randolph Fugate, John G. Cecil, Henry Wysor, James Crockett, John Calfee, George R. C. Floyd, Joseph Cloyd, Samuel Calfee, David G. Shepherd, Joseph H. Howe, David T. Martin, and David F. Kent.

William B. Charlton was the first clerk of the county, with Lynch A. Currin as deputy. Samuel Shields was appointed sheriff by Governor David Campbell, his commission being dated May 17, 1839, to take effect June 6, 1839, he to continue in office until the first quarterly court in 1840. He executed three bonds, each in the penalty of \$30,000, the sheriff at that time performing the duties of treasurer. In

one of his bonds there is a quaint echo of the former times when tobacco was used as a substitute for money, for he is required "well and duly to pay and satisfy all sums of money, and tobacco by him received by virtue of such process," etc.

At the first term of the County Court Andrew Boyd and James M. Henderson were appointed constables for the whole county. At the ensuing June term the court divided the county into four districts, and constables were appointed for these districts as follows:



PULASKI COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Jas. M. Henderson for the first district, Russell H. Cecil for the second, Gordon Dobbins for the third, and William R. Fugate for the fourth.

Pulaski county has always been noted for the law abiding character of its citizens, and the early criminal business was confined almost entirely to breaches of the peace, it being then the custom for men to meet on the court green and settle their differences with only the weapons furnished them by nature.

The first criminal business of the county was all of this kind, there being seven cases. Three were tried by jury and found "not guilty;" three (it is presumed they were the other parties to the fisticuffs) confessed and were fined by the court \$1.00 and costs; one man of the peculiar name of Seacat was bound over to the peace at the suit of James Lane.

The act creating the county of Pulaski attached it to the same judicial circuit with with the county of Montgomery. Judge James E. Brown held the first term of the Circuit Superior Court of law and Chancery for Pulaski. His first order was a decree in vacation granting an injunction.

At present there are no County Courts. There are four terms annually of the Circuit Court for Pulaski county, which is in the 21st judicial district, with Honorable Robert C. Jackson as Judge.

What has been said as to the law abiding disposition of the citizens of Pulaski county is emphasized by the fact that during the year 1906 there were for the whole county only twenty indictments found. This is a remarkable showing for a county with a population of probably 17,000 and numbers of mines, furnaces, mills, and other public works. This happy condition is no doubt in large measures due to the fact that nowhere—not only in the State, but in the United States—is justice more strictly meted out to criminals than in Pulaski county. Pulaski juries, while fair to the innocent, are "strict to mark iniquity," and evil-doers give the county a wide berth.

The aphorism, "Happy is that people whose annals are brief," applies with peculiar force to this county. The people have lived quiet, frugal, industrious, and God-fearing lives, and there are few notable incidents in the history of the county. It has been the home of three governors of Virginia—Dr. John Floyd, his son, John B. Floyd, and J. Hoge Tyler. It furnished to the Confederate Armies four full companies, besides a number of soldiers who were in other commands, the total being about seven hundred.

PULASKI IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The Battle of Cloyd's Farm.

The battle of Cloyd's Farm, which, in proportion to the numbers engaged, was one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the Civil War, was fought in Pulaski county on May 9, 1864.

Some fourteen regiments of Federal infantry and cavalry, under the command of General George Crook, came through on a raid from West Virginia, their object being to strike the railroad at Dublin in Pulaski county, destroy the Confederate stores collected there, and tear up the railroad and render it useless.

To confront the Federal Army General Albert G. Jenkins had only the 36th, 45th and 53rd regiments of the Virginia Infantry; he had also three very effective batteries.

General Jenkins took up a position on high ground on the Cloyd farm, his batteries commanding the point where the turnpike crossed Cloyd's Mountain. The Federals attempted to establish a battery in the road on the mountain, but their guns were speedily silenced. Their main force was then guided by a negro slave, by a path across the mountain at a point further east, thus bringing them to a position from which they could attack the right flank of the Confederates. Their movements were almost entirely screened by heavy woods. By their superiority of numbers they were enabled to throw out troops who threatened to turn the right flank of the Confederates and at the same time to make a direct attack in front on the Confederate line of battle.

To meet this flanking movement, Confederate troops were transferred, two companies at a time, from the left to the right of the Confederate position. It was while conducting this movement that Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Harman, of the 45th

regiment was mortally wounded. General Jenkins was mortally wounded early in the action, and the command devolved upon Colonel John A. McCausland.

The Federal assault in front was led by Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards General and President of the United States. He was at the time Colonel of the 23rd Ohio Infantry, and was in command of the brigade that made the charge. Lieutenant William McKinley, afterwards Major and President of the United States, was in this charge. The first assault was repulsed and a second charge was made. In the meantime, a number of Federal troops, who had not yet been engaged in the battle began to flank the Confederate left, which had been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of troops to strengthen the right, and the Confederate forces were in danger of being entirely surrounded. Under these circumstances, the second charge of the Federal troops, commanded by Colonel Hayes, proved entirely successful, the Confederates being routed. Company E, of the 23rd Ohio, under the leadership of Lieutenant McKinley, was the first to scramble over the Confederate fortifications and silence their guns. In an address upon President Hayes at Delaware, Ohio, in 1893, Major McKinley spoke thus of the attack led by Colonel Hayes: "The advance across the meadow in full sight of the enemy and in range of their guns, through the creek and up over the ridge, was magnificently executed, and the hand to hand combat in the fort was as desperate as any during the war. Still another charge was made, and the enemy was driven back."

The routed Confederates were saved from almost total capture or annihilation by a body of troopers from the command of General John Morgan, the General himself having been captured in the preceding summer. These troops arrived too late for the battle, but they took up a position across the turnpike in a body of woods about a mile and a half north of Dublin, near New Dublin church. At this point

Morgan's men, although only about 500 in number, held the Federal forces in check for more than two hours and thereby saved the routed Confederate troops and also the town of Dublin, the main body of the Federals, after this check, turning off to the east in the direction of what is now Ingles' Ferry, but where there was then a wagon bridge. This bridge they burned, and the next day they destroyed the railroad bridge at New River Depot.

Near the latter point the opposing forces engaged in an artillery duel in which the Confederates had rather the better of the argument, and General Crook then left the county by way of Pepper's Ferry, and went thence, with frequent encounters, to Staunton, Virginia.

MUSTER ROLLS.

Soldiers That Served in the Confederate Army From Pulaski County.

Co. C, 4th Va. Vol. Infy.—Pulaski Guards.

Names of the members of the Pulaski Guards, Company C., 4th Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade:

James A. Walker, Captain, promoted to Major General, dead; R. D. Gardner, First Lieutenant, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, dead; Thomas I. Boyd, Second Lieutenant, captured at Kernstown; Charles H. Keiffer, color bearer, dead; George W. Morehead, Lieutenant, dead; Capt. J. N. Bosang, captured at Spottsylvania; R. J. Glendy, First Lieutenant, killed at Gettysburg; William H. Bosang, Second Lieutenant, wounded second Manassas and Wytheville, dead; James F. Cecil, Third Lieutenant, wounded at first Manassas and in Wilderness, dead; J. B. Caddall, promoted to First Lieutenant, dead; J. P. Kelly, promoted to Second Lieutenant, H. H. Alexander, Orderly Sergeant; John Arnold, wounded first Manassas; Davis Akers, dead; C. H. Baxter; Thomas Baxter, dead; J. R. K. Bentley, dead; G. W. Bennett, dead; Andrew Boyd; William Boyd, killed at Chancellorsville; E. R. Boyd; C. H. Burton, dead; C. T. Burton, dead; G. W. Burton, killed at Cedar Creek; James Burton; killed at Franklin; James Boothe; James Black, killed at Chancellorsville; N. E. Brady; John A. Bosang, killed at the Wilderness.

S. S. Caddall, promoted to Aide to General Walker, dead; John H. Caddall, dead; T. W. Caddall, dead; W. I. Carper, wounded first Manassas, dead; L. Calloway, dead; Witten Cecil, died in hospital; Thomas M. Cecil, wounded at Chancellorsville, Mitchell Cecil, dead; W. R. Cole, dead; David Conner, died in prison; T. I. Cox, Mexican soldier, dead; Fugate Clark, dead; George H. Chumbley; William A. Chumbley, wounded

at Mine Run; Thomas C. Craig; James Crowell, killed first Manassas; D. C. Crowell; A. N. Crowell, wounded first Manassas; R. M. Crockett, dead; James Cofer, dead.

J. B. Darst, dead; W. B. Darst; J. W. Darst, killed second Manassas; William S. Dawson, wounded first Manassas; Albert Davis, killed second Manassas; John S. Draper, dead; T. E. Durham, lost arm first Manassas; R. S. Dudley, lost arm at Gettysburg; Thomas Dudley, missing at Hagerstown; W. R. Dudley, dead; William Elkins, dead; W. G. Farris, dead; F. M. Farmer, wounded first Manassas; J. D. Foote, wounded; William Frazier.

William Gardner, dead; J. D. Graham, dead; Calvin Graham, killed; James R. Guthrie; — Gibson; Thomas K. Hall; Fonrose Haney, killed at Kernstown; W. E. Haney, died in prison, Elmira, N. Y.; H. L. Haney, dead; T. P. Hammon, deserted; T. D.; Hawkins; James Harris, dead; A. G. Haylton, killed second Manassas; G. W. Haylton, killed second Manassas; Jesse Hinkle, killed Mine Run; T. L. Hines, dead; J. H. Hines; John Honaker, killed first Manassas; L. D. Howell, died at hospital; H. Hunter, killed at Cedar Creek; J. H. Hughes; Henry Irison, deserted.

John Jamison, dead; H. A. Jamison, dead; E. S. Johnson dead.

Ed. Kelly, dead; J. G. Kent, dead.

William Lane, dead; J. D. Linkous; Wheeler Linkous, dead; Robert Lorton, wounded first Manassas, dead; Thomas Lorton; John Lowman, died in hospital; R. F. Leedy; J. L. Lyon, G. A. W. Lyon, V. Lye, dead.

William Mabe, W. S. Mathews, wounded first Manassas; J. Midkiff, William J. Monroe, dead; John H. Newby, lost arm battle of Malvern Hill.

Levi Odell, E. W. Odell; John Owens, dead.

J. B. Painter, Whitfield Painter; J. D. Pollock, killed first Manassas; D. S. Pollock, captured at Kernstown; W. L. Pugh, William Pool, dead; W. J. Price, J. W. Price; George T. Pratt, wounded.

W. W. Raney, N. B. Raines; James Rankins, dead; Edward Ray; S. D. Ray, dead; James Ritter, dead; Hiram Saunders, killed first Manassas; M. S. Saunders, at Soldier's Home, Richmond; James A. Saunders; Abner Sayers, killed at Gettysburg; Jackson Silver, B. P. Stevens; D. S. Scantlin, Mexican soldier, dead; P. M. Sturtivant, dead; James Sloan, killed at second Manassas; M. C. Stone, wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; George Snuffer, killed at Malvern Hill; H. Shufflebarger, dead.

John Tabor, killed at Chancellorsville; Crawford Talley; W. B. Teaney, killed first Manassas; J. W. Teaney, killed at first Manassas; C. L. Teaney, wounded first Manassas; W. D. Thomas, killed first Manassas; T. J. Thompson, dead; P. Thornton, dead; James T. Trolinger, captured at Kernstown; E. S. Trinkle, dead.

W. T. Vickers; J. W. Vickers, dead; Uriah Vermillion, dead.

M. C. Wallace, dead; H. C. Wilson, dead; Amel Willis, died in hospital; S. Wimbush, dead; A. W. Williams, dead; R. E. Wright, dead; William Wright; John Wygal, dead; J. S. Wygal, J. B. Wygal; John Woolwine, killed first Manassas.

J. W. Zirkel; S. C. Zirkel, wounded first Manassas.

Co. E 24th Va. Vol. Inftry.

(Sketch by MAJOR W. W. BENTLEY.)

The second company that Pulaski county furnished for the Confederate armies in 1861 was made up by three young men only a few months from college—W. W. Bentley, W. M. Radford, and James R. Kent, Jr., who were elected to fill the offices of captain, first and second lieutenants in the order named and B. Gunn was elected third lieutenant. It is to be very much regretted that there is no roll to be found of the non-commissioned officers and men of this gallant band, who shed their blood on every battle field of the Army of Northern Virginia from Bull Run to Appomattox.

After the organization was completed and services

tendered the Governor, the company was ordered to Lynchburg where it was mustered into service and formed Company E, of the 24th Virginia Infantry; thence to Manassas Junction, rendezvous of the Confederate Army in Northern Virginia, where the regiment formed the nucleus of Early's Brigade; participated in the battle of Bull Run on July 18th and in the battle of the 21st.

This company did special service in a skirmish near Mason's Mill and in sight of Washington, and was highly commended for its conduct; and again in front of our fortified line at Yorktown with three other companies in a night attack upon the enemy's picket line when General Early ordered its captain to take the battery in the rear of their line. At the battle of Williamsburg the losses were very heavy, and among the killed was Lieutenant W. M. Radford. General Hancock, of the Federal Army, said the 24th Virginia deserved the word "Immortal" on its banners for its heroic conduct in this battle.

A few days before the battle of Seven Pines an order was sent to the regiment for a captain and two other officers and fifty men. The captain of this company was selected and one or two of the other officers and a number of the men also from this company, and the next morning before day light they were in the enemy's camp, and the object of the reconnoissance was accomplished. The battle of Seven Pines followed in a day or two, and the casualties were heavy, as they also were in the Seven Days battle that resulted in the rout of McCellan's army.

After the Peninsular Campaign in the spring of 1862 the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade in Pickett's Division and contributed its full share to the glory of that immortal command in the subsequent great battles of the war. In addition to the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia this First Brigade (Kemper's) was sent to North Carolina in the winter of 1863 and 1864 to check the incursions of the Yankees from the coast and was engaged in the

siege and capture of Plymouth, where two or three thousand prisoners and a great many guns and stores of all kinds were taken. This strongly fortified place was stormed in a night attack, and this company together with several others, comprising one wing of the regiment and commanded by its captain were the first to enter the stronghold of the enemy in the face of infantry and artillery fire from a position well nigh impregnable.

From this field the brigade was ordered to join the division in Virginia where active operations had commenced, and was engaged in the very early morning attack upon Butler's Command when he was "bottled" in the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers. In this fight the company suffered terribly, losing about seventy-five per cent. of the number engaged, including Lieutenant Frederick Saunders, and four or five killed besides the mortally wounded. They were next ordered to Cold Harbor battlefield, and were engaged in the battle and skirmish that followed to the end of the war.

Of all the officers the company had during the war only two survived, and both of them had been wounded several times. Lieutenant Gunn had been promoted to Captain and W. W. Bentley to Major and commander of the regiment the last year of the war. The company was admirably disciplined and made a splendid record.

Co. I, 50th Va. Vol. Infy.

This company was enlisted in Pulaski county and was regularly mustered into service at Newbern in July, 1861. Captain S. H. Stone, who commanded it during its last years of service, furnishes the following partial roll and memoranda respecting it:

Captain, Thomas Poage, afterward Colonel of the regiment and killed at the battle of Kelly's farm, January 31, 1863; First Lieutenant, Stephen H. Stone, lost voice at Gettysburg, July 1863; Charles Lane, Second Lieutenant until time of re-organization;

Stephen Hurst, Third Lieutenant, served first year; Ephriam Dickens, captured at Fort Donelson February 16, 1862; Albert Bridges, Second Sergeant; wounded in leg at at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; Charles Martin, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; Johnson Warden, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1892; Isaac Smith, wounded at Lewisburg, West Virginia, May 1862; Alexander Smith; John O. Smith, wounded and taken prisoner at Lewisburg; Calvin Smith; Wesley Smith; John Smith, captured at the Wilderness May 5, 1864; Thomas Smith, David Smith, C. B. Smith; James Smith, died in prison in 1864; Asa Quesenberry; Ballard Quesenberry; Calvin Quesenberry, killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; Samuel Quesenberry, killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; James Warden, Jr., killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; Montgomery Quesenberry; John Quesenberry, died in prison in 1864; Ballard Williams, died of small-pox in prison in 1864; Daniel Arnold, killed in action in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864; William Sutton, wounded at Lewisburg May 1862—wounded in several other engagements and finally killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863;—John C. Sutton, William H. Songer, Isaac Griffith, captured and died in prison in 1864; John F. Hollingsworth, Peter A. C. Honaker; Charles Howery; Alvis Marshall, wounded and captured at Lewisburg May 1862; Stephen Moore, Stephen C. Nickols, John R. Ratcliffe, John G. Redpath, Zachariah Wright, Jesse Worrell, Joshua Worrell; Aaron Worrell, died in prison in 1864; Gordon Moore, died in prison in 1864; Crockett Moore, John Moore, Gordon Bowden, Milton Nunn; James Calfee, died in prison in 1864; Benjamin Smith, died of disease at Blue Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, August 1861; Henderson Bell, died of disease at Sweet Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, September 1861; John Bell, taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court House 1864, and died in prison; Thaddeus Hawthorne, died of disease at Sweet Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, August

1861; Benjamin Duncan, John Duncan, Amos Gallamore, Preston Phillips, Wesley Lindsey, James Haymaker; Evan Tipton, killed in action at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; William Tipton, John Brown, Thomas Warden, Oscar Warden, James Warden; William King, lost an arm in action in Shenandoah Valley in 1864; James King, Chester B. King; Russell King, captured at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864, and never returned; Chapman King, missing in action at Lewisburg and never afterward heard of;



RESIDENCE OF J. W. ECKMAN.—Pulaski.

William Galbreth, Rayburn Cofer, Aaron I. Morgan, discharged for disability at Narrows of New River, 1862; Isham Puckett; Montgomery Mullen, taken prisoner in the invasion of Pennsylvania and never afterward heard of; Jackson Shufflebarger, wounded and left on the field of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863; John Black, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; William Burton, Jerome B. Davis, Thomas Simpkins, Sr., Thomas Simpkins, Jr., Joseph D. Simpkins,

Joseph Simpkins; Gabriel Simpkins, drummer; A. J. Clark, J. E. W. Lane, Alfred Lyon, Nathan Marshall, wounded and captured at Lewisburg, West Virginia, May 1862; Aaron Caudle, John Galbreth, discharged for disability; Mark Ashworth, discharged for disability at Camp Jackson, Virginia, July 1861; Newton J. Morton, discharged for disability at Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1862; Jesse Nickols, wounded and captured at Lewisburg May 1862; William Mathews; Crockett Patton, killed at the battle of the Wilderness



RESIDENCE OF HON. J. C. WYSOR.—Pulaski.

May 5, 1864; William Hufford, wounded in the leg at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; John Hufford, taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court House and died in prison; Joseph Hufford, wounded in leg in 1865; Daniel Harlen, transferred to Company F, 54th Regiment, 1862; William Richardson, John Owen, Isaac Tipton, T. T. Fleager, Jacob Fleager, James Owen, captured at Kelly's Farm, Virginia, January 31, 1863, Jackson Lasley, Samuel Brookman, killed or captured

and died in prison; Robert Brookman, killed or died in prison; Gustavus Brookman; Jeremiah Odell, wounded in thigh at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; Robert Odell, Sheffey Cooley, William Andrews, John Houchins, Jackson Peak, Stephen Bryson; James Bryson, discharged for disability; John W. French; John French, discharged for disability; Russell Conley, discharged for disability; Joseph Conley, thigh broken at Lewisburg May 1862; Hugh Conley, Preston Snow, James Scott, Whitefield Monroe, died at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, October 1861; Rush Calfee, died of disease at Sweet Sulphur, West Virginia, August 1861; Babe Goad, killed in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; James Lorton, killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; Ralph Elkins, wounded at Lewisburg May 1862; John Baxter, promoted to Sergeant-Major, in 1862; Leander Quesenberry, Harvey Darmon, William Mabe, Beverly Griffith; Alexander Bryson, died at Chattanooga of injuries received on train; ———Willis, died on his way returning from prison in 1864; John Black (Dice); John Cook; Henry Cook; William Sayers.

Co. F, 54th Va. Vol. Inftry.

List of names belonging to Company F, 54th Virginia Regiment, Confederate States of America, from 1861 to 1865. Some names are missing. This list was copied and revised by Captain Jacob Anderson, William B. Cecil and Henry C. Wysor now living at Dublin, Va.

Jacob Anderson, Captain 1864-65; Moses Akers, Dandridge Akers, Amos Akers, Third Lieutenant 1861; J. C. Andrews, Frank A. Allison, Robert Andrews, M. S. Barger, Jasper Barger, W. A. Barrow. James T. Beard, Third Sergeant; Gordon C. Black, J. F. Brown, William Brown, Abram Brown, E. C. Burton, G. S. Baskerville, D. F. Bailey, T. H. Crawford, First Sergeant 1862-65; J. H. Chinault, Corporal; G. W. Chumbley, Corporal; A. M. Chumbley, W. B. Carper, L. S. Calfee, W. B. Cecil, First

Sergeant; S. W. Cecil, John N. Carnahan, N. J. Carnahan, W. F. Carnahan, John Cofer, Joseph H. Cofer, Jacob Carper, James Chinault, A. E. Covey, Robert Craig, Corporal; J. H. C. Craig, Samuel Chinault, P. J. Clark, G. W. Clark, Pembroke Charlton, D. C. Charlton, J. H. Douthat, Third Lieutenant; B. W. Dodson, T. W. Dial, James Dial, W. A. Duncan, John Durman, David Durman, W. F. Eaton, Captain 1862-64; J. G. Early, J. W. Farmer, Sergeant; Thomas Farmer, J. H. Farmer, Jerry Farmer, — Stew-



RESIDENCE OF K. E. HARMAN. —Pulaski.

ard, William Farris, C. H. Farris. Valentine Fink, Stephen Fink, John Fleeman, Luke Fleeman, George P. French, John Frost, Lewis B. Gibbs, J. W. Gerbrich, George Goings, George R. Graveley, Decatur Grogg, Robert Harris, William Hannon, P. T. Haley, J. J. Haley, Daniel Harless, William F. Harris, Jno. H. Harris, Jesse T. Harris, F. M. Harless, William N. Hoge, O. F. Honaker, Abram Honaker, C. C. Hoy, Gabriel Hyton, — Howry, Henry Journell, James Journell,

William C. Journell, Anderson James, A. L. Jordan, Robert Johnson, W. J. Jordan, Captain, '61; C. I. Jordan, John T. Kelley, John H. Kibler, Jackson Kindrick, Fleming King, J. P. Leslie, A. J. Leslie, J. H. Lefler, Isaac Lefler, Charles Lefler, J. R. Lloyd, G. W. Long, William Linkous, Matt Linkous, William McKinnon, M. J. Meredith, W. A. Meredith, John K. Miller, S. W. Miller, D. K. Miller, John Miller, William Millirons, David Millirons, A. S. Morehead, B. F. Morehead, S. C. Morehead, R. G. Mullen, Austin



RESIDENCE OF H. L. TROLINGER.—Pulaski.

Mullen, J. N. McCoy, Perry Nunn, — Nester, F. A. Owen, D. M. F. Owen, Corporal; Joseph Owen, James A. Pratt, 3rd Lieut.; R. H. E. Painter, Martin Payne, Jackson Payne, Chas. H. Pannill, B. F. Pannill, A. A. Phleger, Captain 1865; D. S. Phlegar, — Penn, F. S. Quesenberry, J. A. Quesenberry, F. F. Repass, Turner Ransom, Sergeant; Jackson Richman, D. S. Ritter, Birdine Ritter, James Rogers, Robert Rogers, Thomas Rogers, Harvey D. Ross, John Ross, Booker

Richardson, James Sayers, William Sayers, Anderson Sayers, Henry S. Sifford, Samuel Sifford, Joseph Sifford, Hamilton Sifford, William Simpkins, — Simpkins, W. J. Shelburne, Second Lieutenant; Joseph Shelburne, Daniel Shelburne, John Shelburne, John Slusher, Solomon Sowers, F. M. Stone, Robert Scott, Solomon Scott, Samuel St. Clair, Gordon Sadler, W. R. Taylor, Joseph Tickle, J. W. Turner, T. B. Tatum, Peter Thornton, H. S. White, M. C. Walton, Samuel Walton, J. M. Wysor, Henry Wysor,



RESIDENCE OF R. R. MOORE.—Pulaski.

H. L. Wysor, J. G. Wygal, Wilson White, William Ballard Calfee, Corporal; Jessee Brown, Henry Sayers, Watson Turner, Samuel Wallace, Coleman Wallace, S. F. Moore.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

(COMPILED BY GEN. JAMES MACGILL.)

This report on the climate of Pulaski county is based on a record that I have kept for the last thirty-seven years—from January 1870 to April 1907. The figures here given are the averages based on a daily record, which shows the temperature at 6 A. M., 12 noon and 10 P. M., and it will be seen that Pulaski has an all-year-round climate that is hard to excel.

During this entire period of thirty-seven years, I find only one morning that the mercury registered above the sixties and this was at 6 A. M., June 14th, 1897, when it was 72.

The thermometer from which my record is taken is located on the north side of the house, twelve feet away from same, and is never reached by the sun. Altitude 2400 feet above tide water.

The tables given below are for the period of thirty-seven years mentioned above.

Average Range of Temperature.

	Minimum 6 A. M.	Maximum 12 Noon	Mean
Winter months	27	38	33
Spring "	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	50
Summer "	59	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Autumn "	43	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	51

Mean Temperatures for Each Month.

January, 31; February, 30; March, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; April, 48; May, 60; June, 62 $\frac{3}{4}$; July, 69; August, 69; September, 61; October, 51; November 43; December, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The general mean temperature for the entire period was 51 $\frac{1}{2}$. The lowest that the mercury has ever registered during the entire period was 13 below zero, this was January 13th, 1895.

During the entire thirty-seven years we have had only sixty-three days that the mercury registered at zero or below. In 1885, 1893 and 1899 there were,

five such days in each year. In 1896 there were six days when the mercury went to zero and below.

During twenty-eight of the thirty-seven years the mercury went to zero and below some of these for only one day and from that up to six days in 1896. There were nine years in this time when the mercury did not reach zero at all, 1902 and 1906 being among these.

The highest point the mercury has ever reached during this period was 99 on July 12th, 1881. This was a very dry summer, when no rain fell from May until September. The next highest point was 93 on July 1st, 1887, but during the remaining thirty-five years there were only eight days in all, that the mercury reached 90

Rain Fall.

Though my notes show each day that we have had rain, sleet and snow in the thirty-seven years, I have not kept the number of inches of the rain fall, I therefore give the report of the U. S. Weather Bureau as taken at Wytheville Station, which was kindly given me by Mr. J. I. Wedmeyer, Observer in charge of the Wytheville Station, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Rain fall for this section of Virginia. Average monthly rainfall in inches; January 3.03, February 3.38, March 3.80, April 3.05, May 3.80, June 4.20, July 3.73, August 4.51, September 3.39, October 2.74, November 2.21, December 2.77. Average annual rain fall 40.61 inches for thirty-six years.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Some comparative statistics will be of interest as showing the early and present conditions. of the county. The statistics for the early history are in the main for the year 1850, as there is full information for that year in the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention which met in 1850.

Total population in 1840, 3,739; in 1850, 5,114; in 1890, 12,790; in 1900, 14,609. The population for the present year (1907) is estimated at the same ratio of increase, at 17,000, and probably exceeds that figure.

REAL ESTATE.

NATURE OF LAND	1850	1906
Number of acres	180,916 00	179,004 00
Value exclusive of buildings	\$784,181 00	\$1,266,110 00
Value of buildings	113,968 00	304,677 00
Total assessed value land and bldgs	898,089 00	1,570,787 00
Average assessed value per acre. . .	4 96	8 79
LOTS		
Value exclusive of buildings	\$ 6,575 00	\$ 181,841 00
Value of buildings	22,825 00	738,950 00
Total value lots and buildings . . .	29,400 00	920,791 00
Aggregate value lands and lots . . .	\$927,489 00	\$2,491,578 00
Total State taxes assessed on same	933 87	8,721 91

It should be remembered that in 1850 the rate of taxation on land was only 10 cents on \$100; it should also be remembered that for the year 1906 the assessed valuation is not half the actual worth, and, besides that, all land—mountain, upland and valley—good, bad and indifferent—is included. As an example of the great value of the higher grades of land in Pulaski county, it may be noted that a fine farm of 2,000 acres sold, in March, 1907, at a price that averaged \$60 per acre for the entire tract.

An inspection of the foregoing table will disclose a

striking increase in the value of real estate in the county.

The value of lands, exclusive of buildings, has increased more than 60 per cent.

The value of buildings on lands has increased nearly 300 per cent. This indicates the very great increase of comfort in which the rural population now lives.

The aggregate value of lands and buildings has increased 75 per cent.

But the most remarkable increase is in the value of lots and of buildings on lots.



HOTEL PULASKI.

The value of lots, exclusive of buildings, shows an actual increase of \$175,266, or 2,665 per cent.

The value of buildings on lots has increased \$716,125, or 3,138 per cent.

The aggregate value of lots and buildings thereon has increased \$891,391, or 3,032 per cent.

Personal Property.

t In 1850 the schedule of personal property subject to taxation was brief and the rate in the main quite small. The total tax assessed in the county for the State purposes on real estate, personal property, and licenses for the year 1850 was \$1,604.58. Of this sum

only \$349.21 was assessed against personal property (not counting the tax on slaves, of whom those above 12 years of age were assessed at 32 cents apiece).

The rate of taxation on horses, mules etc., was 10 cents each; on watches—gold at \$1.00, patent lever 50 cents, others 25 cents; on clocks—brass or other metallic at 25 cents; all others 12½ cents. The rate on all other taxed personal property was 1½ per cent. on the value.

The population was sparse, roads and public works and improvements were few, there was little done in the way of public education, and the objects which called for public revenue were not numerous.

A comparison between the items of personal property taxed in 1850 and similar items for the year 1906 will be of interest. The reports for the year 1850 do not give the values, but only the amount of tax assessed, so the values can not be stated for that year.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SUBJECT	NUMBER		VALUE	TAX	
	1850	1906	1906	1850	1906
Horses, mules, etc. .	1,643	2,274	\$118,740	\$164 30	\$415 59
Cattle	no tax	7,813	153,866		538 54
Sheep	"	13,099	32,899		115 15
Hogs	"	4,787	10,764		37 67
Coaches	30			53,63	
Carryalls	20			16 72	
Vehicles of all kinds		1,260	19,378		67 83
Mechanic's tools . .	no tax		17,550		61 43
Farming implements	"		17,579		61 53
Watches	100	793	5,173	51 00	18 12
Clocks	270	909	1,296	50 50	4 52
Sewing machines . .		1,399	10,563		36 97
Pianos, etc	4	379	15,901	12 37	55 65

It will be observed from the foregoing table how very large in proportion to the population was the number of horses in 1850. There were in the county that year just a few over 800 white males above 16 years of age, as the negroes did not then own horses, there were two horses for every white man and boy above the age of sixteen.

It will also be observed how very much higher was

the tax on watches and clocks in 1850; and that 30 coaches and 20 carryalls paid more tax in 1850 than 1260 vehicles of all kinds in 1906.

The total amount of personal property, tangible and intangible, assessed for the year 1906 was \$958,495.

Total Taxes and Rate.

The total assessed value of real estate for the same year was \$2,491,578.

Total assessed valuation of all taxables in the county, real and personal for 1906, \$3,450,073.

On this sum there is a gross State tax of \$12,-



MAPLE SHADE INN.—Pulaski.

129,16, of which four-sevenths is for the support of the State government, two-sevenths for public schools, and one-seventh for pensions for disabled Confederate soldiers.

There is also a State capitation tax assessed on all males over twenty-one, which amounted in 1906 to \$4,251. Its payment is a pre-requisite to voting.

The total county and district levies for the year 1906, amounted to \$42,130.33. This includes a road capitation tax of \$1100, the residue being laid on real and personal property.

The county levies were appropriated as follows: For county purposes, \$12,553.15; for public schools, \$15,058.90; for roads and bridges, \$14,518.28. The total taxes and levies, state, county and district, aggregated a grand total of \$58,500.49. (This is exclusive of license taxes.)

Under an assessment made by the State Corpora-



TROLINGER-PRICE HARDWARE Co.—Pulaski.

tion Commission, transportation and transmission companies pay county and district levies amounting to \$7,156.26. This is not included in the amount of \$58,500.49 above.

The State taxes are assessed at a uniform rate of 35 cents on the \$100, and the county levy at the rate of 30 cents on the \$100. The rates of district levies vary slightly, but the average district and county levies amount to about \$1.10 on the \$100. This makes the average total rate of taxation \$1.45 on the \$100.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

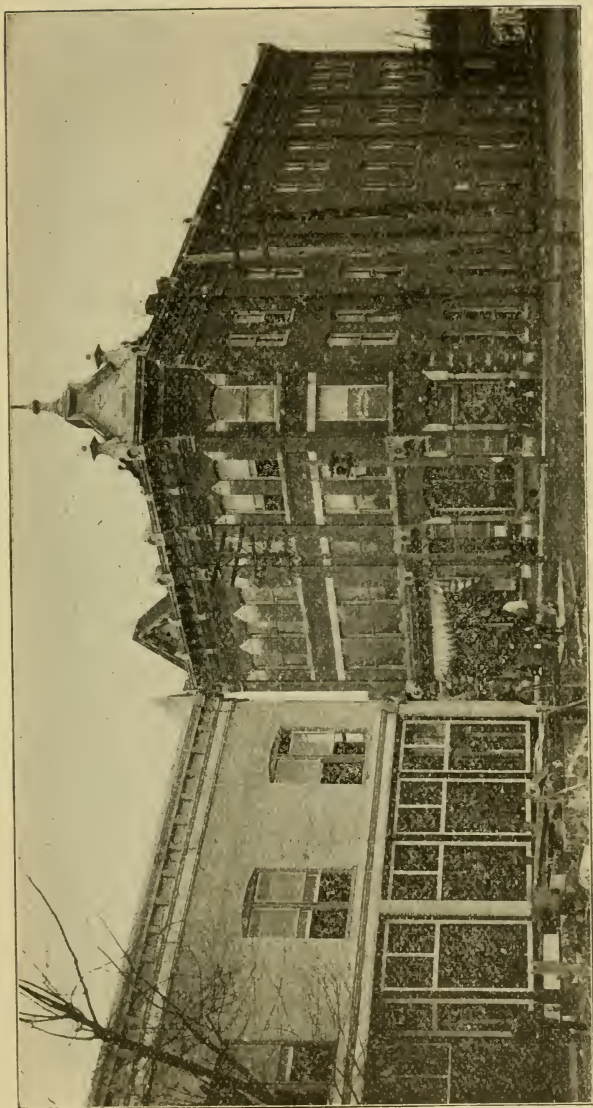
With regard to legal affairs Pulaski county has never been a litigious community. In its earlier history there was an almost incredibly small amount of business transacted in the Circuit Court.

The records for the years 1841 to 1849, inclusive, (with the exception of the year 1845, for which the clerk made no report) show that during nine years the court was in session only 58 days; there were only 13 criminal cases tried, only 39 final chancery decrees entered, and only 76 judgments rendered in law cases. There being two terms of the court each year, this made the average session of court only three days with not quite one criminal case and a little more than two chancery and four law cases tried at each term. No wonder that the clerk time and again, in the remarks appended to his reports, used the expressive language "Poor pay."

Of course the County Court, composed of the justices of the peace, tried the minor criminal offenses and small civil cases; but the business was so slight that, for the year ending September 30, 1850, the charges for supporting criminals confined in jail amounted to \$11.85.

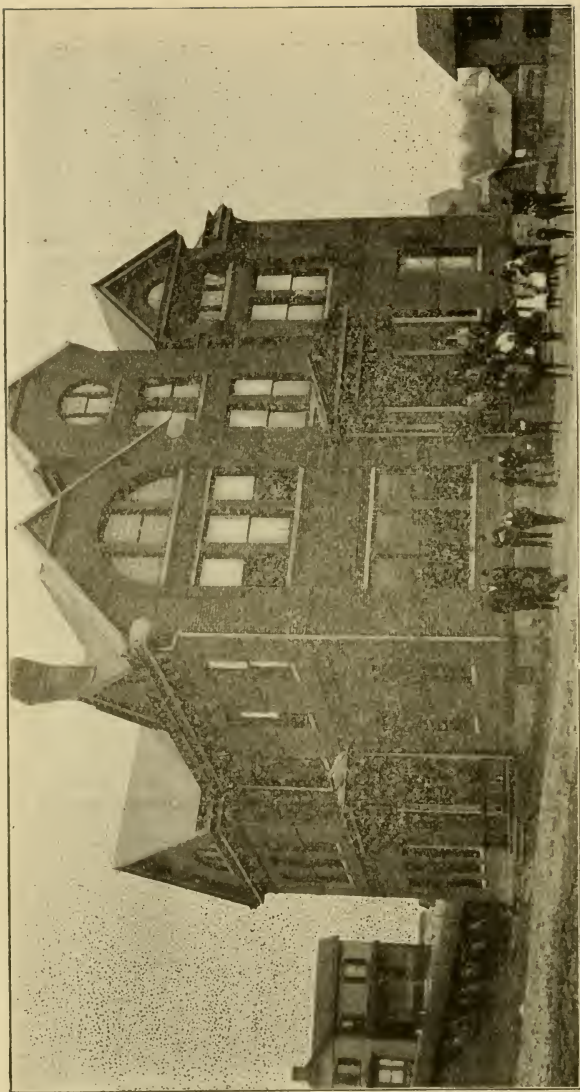
This non-litigious character is still dominant. The Circuit Court is now the sole judicial tribunal. It has four terms annually, but its four sessions do not total on an average more than forty days each year. At the end of the year 1906 there were pending on the docket 10 indictments, 44 law cases, and 153 chancery causes, and a very small proportion of the cases were to be litigated.

With every advantage of soil and climate, with vast amounts of undeveloped wealth, with resources well-nigh inexhaustible, with diversified industries, with abundant facilities for transportation, with an industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding population, the history of Pulaski county discloses the fact that it offers a most attractive field for home-seekers and prospective investors.



LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING.—Pulaski.
(L. S. Calfee, Owner.)

SEAGLE BLOCK.



PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING.—Pulaski.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES OF PULASKI COUNTY

The settlement of the scope of territory in which Pulaski is situated, was considerably delayed by what is known as "Boquet's Treaty," which was negotiated between England and France at the time of the French and Indian Wars. By one article of this treaty there were to be no English settlements made upon the Ohio River and its tributaries. As New River empties into the Ohio, this delayed settlements in the territory traversed by New River.

About the year 1757, however, the land comprised in the county of Pulaski began to be settled.

The majority of the settlers were Scotch-Irish people who came up the Valley of Virginia. They found here a beautiful country of high table land traversed here and there by lovely streams of sparkling limestone water. The creek bottoms were covered with a growth of small bushes, averaging about eight feet in height. Wherever the timber was not too thick there was a luxuriant growth of natural grass of the finest quality.

The long distance from market, the absence of any means of transportation other than by wagons, through an almost trackless wilderness, made it impossible to market grain from this country in early days. This difficulty, together with the natural adaptability of the country to the production of grass of a superior quality and the innate love of stock in the Scotch-Irish inhabitants conspired to make this a live stock producing country.

The demand for meat and butter in the only market then in reach, gradually made cattle and hogs the leading stock produced. Early in its history, this county made a reputation second to no county in the State for its fine cattle. This reputation it has held until the present time.

Cattle.

The county of Pulaski produces about 2500 export cattle annually, and 3000 for the markets of the United States. The cattle of this county have a reputation in the markets of America and England which might well be envied by any county. Our greatest advantage as a beef producing section exists in the fact that the beef is made almost entirely



A Bunch of Thoroughbred Polled Angus Cattle Owned by
J. R. K. BELL.—Pulaski County.

upon grass, which is true of few other beef countries.

We are, therefore, exempt from the very heavy and expensive grain feeding in both winter and summer, necessarily practiced in other export cattle producing sections. The quality of beef produced here has held its place at the top of the markets of America. In 1878 it was the privilege of the writer to



Cattle in the Field on the Farm of K. E. HARMAN.—Pulaski County.

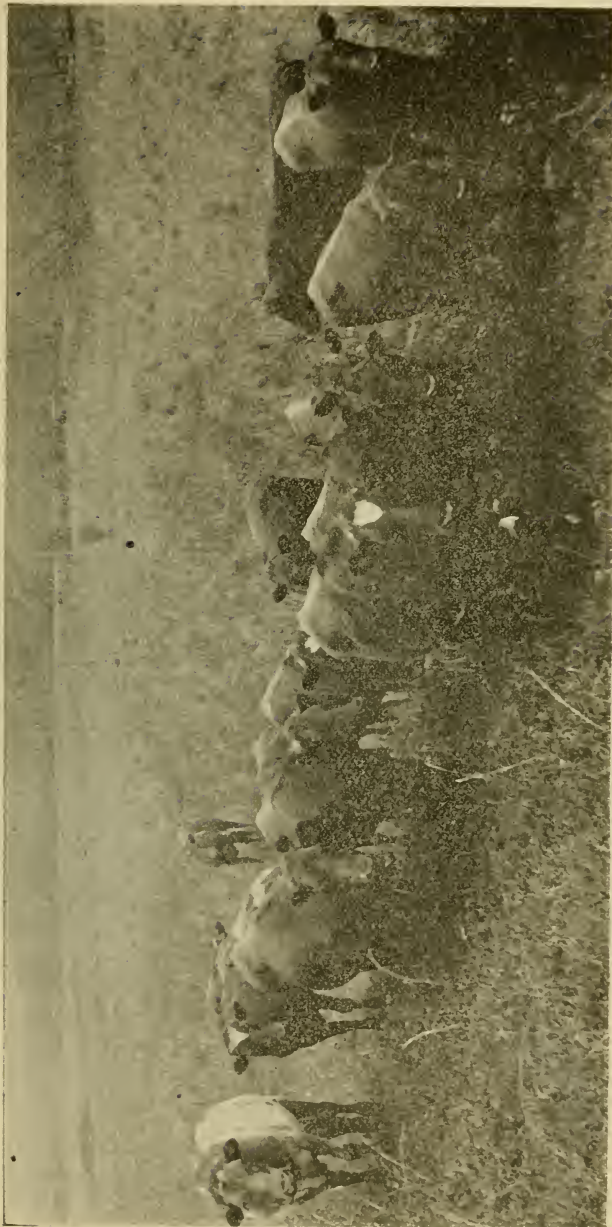
take to England one of the first cargoes of cattle exported from the United States. This cargo was made up entirely of Pulaski cattle. At that time American cattle were sold in the open markets of London and Liverpool, and were not subjected to the restriction now put upon American cattle. The butchers who bought this cargo of cattle told me that after being butchered, a large per cent of the beef



A Bunch of Yearling Shorthorns.—Pulaski County.

would be sold as Irish heifer beef, which was then, and is still considered the best quality of beef on the English market

Pulaski County, for many years, has been a leader in the production of thoroughbred cattle. In Ante-Bellum days, when the short horns outstripped all other beef breeds, this county held its own, producing some of the finest specimens of that breed in Amer-



Herd of Polled Angus Cattle on Farm of J. R. K. Bell.—Pulaski County.

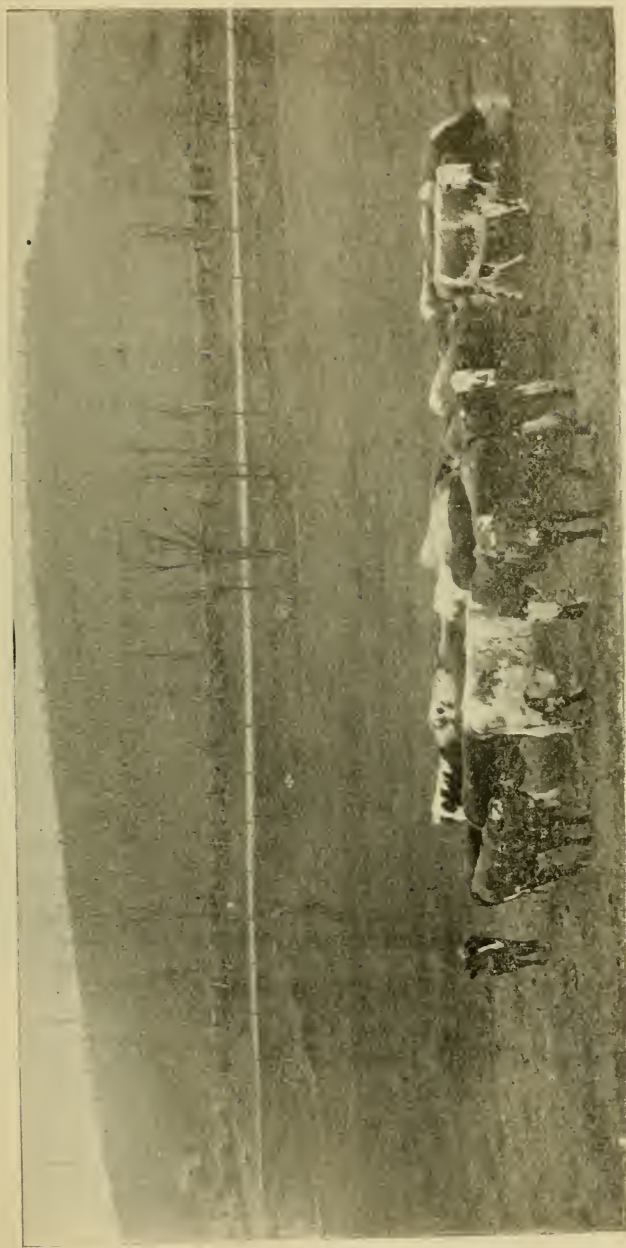
ica. The work was then carried on by J. —. Sayers, Major Joseph Cloyd. General James Hoge, D. C. Kent, James Cloyd and others. Since the war this work has been ably carried forward with equal credit by Major W. W. Bentley, Ex-Governor J. H. Tyler, N. P. Oglesby, and others. Some of the finest show animals of America, claimed this county as their home. Polled Angus cattle are now being success-



Thoroughbred Polled Angus Bull Weighing 1800 lbs. Owned by J. R. K. BELL.—Pulaski County.

fully bred by J. R. K. Bell. This breed is finding ready sale in other states, as well as in our own, which fact speaks for itself as to the value of Mr. Bell's work.

The Herefords have their admirers here also. H. B. Howe has, in recent years, brought to this county representatives of the best herds this side of the Atlantic, and rich reward seems in store for his labor



High Grade Herefords and Shorthorns on the Farm of H. B. Howe.—Pulaski County.

Dairying.

Practically nothing has been done here in dairying; certainly not in a commercial way. The sun does not shine upon a country naturally better adapted to this occupation. The rolling land with its beautiful carpet of the finest of grasses, free from onion, garlic and other noxious weeds; shady groves, abundant supplies of the finest spring water, a climate exempt from the extremes of cold in winter; cool



Cattle on the Farm of J. R. K. BELL.—Pulaski County.

nights in summer, never the extreme heat in the day; close proximity and efficient railroad communications with the best markets for dairy products, either south, north or east; all of these things conspire to make this an ideal dairy section that the world cannot surpass. Some time in the near future, when the farms are subdivided and the areas are smaller, this



Group of Fancy Export Cattle on the Farm of FRANCIS BELL.—Pulaski County

branch of agriculture will take its natural place, and will easily rank first in importance in the county.

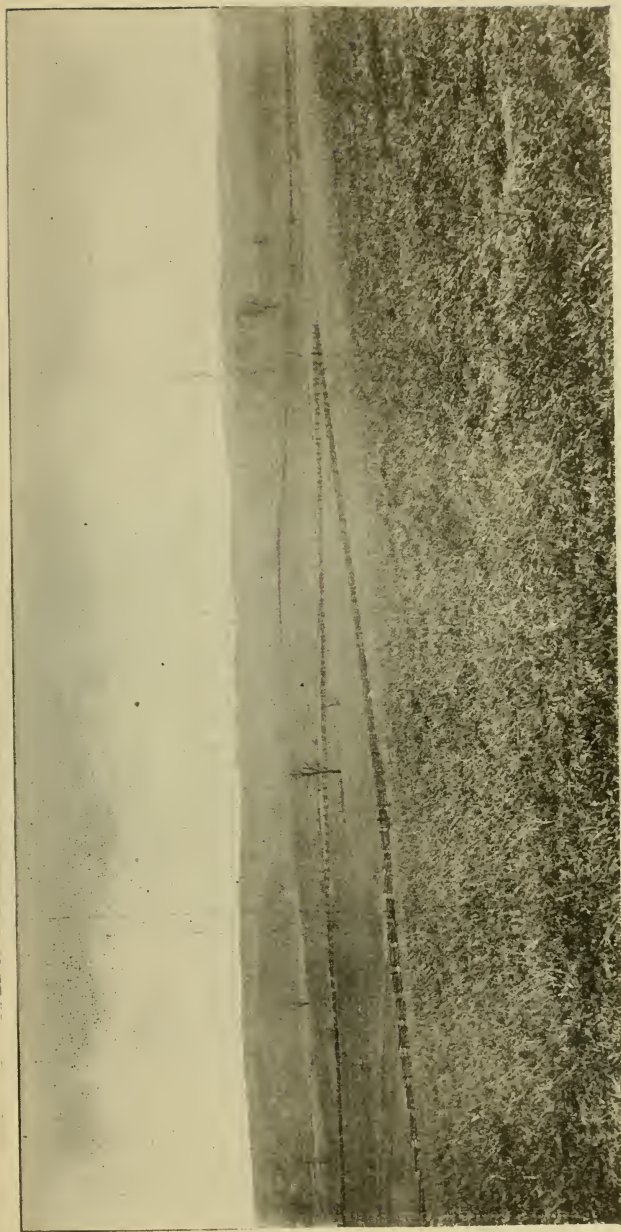
Wheat.

While wheat is, in a sense, a by-product here, by reason of the fact that it is raised rather as a nurse crop for grass than as a money crop. Still, the county shows up well as compared with other sections where much more careful attention is bestowed



Thoroughbred Hereford Bull and Lincoln Sheep Owned by
H. B. HOWE.—Pulaski County.

upon its production. The average yield is from 12 to 15 bushels per acre, while many crops run as high as 25 bushels per acre. The quality of the wheat here is extra good, as the millers are always willing to pay an advance over the market as an inducement to get it, claiming for Pulaski wheat that it is harder



Typical Farming Land as Seen on one of Pulaski's best Farms.—Pulaski County.

and will make a better yield of first grade flour than can be gotten from wheat raised elsewhere.

Corn.

While this is not a corn country in the usual acceptation of the term, as it is not raised here for market except in a small way, still quite a large acreage is devoted to its culture. The crop is mainly fed to cattle, horses and hogs. The quality is unusually



A Bunch of Export Cattle

good for both bread and feed. The average yield of the county for a term of years is about 35 to 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Many crops reach the 70 to 80 bushel mark.

Oats.

This county is well adapted to the production of oats. In years gone by, quite a large acreage was



Ewes and Lambs in April on Farm of H. L. Trolinger.—Pulaski County.

devoted to its culture, but of late, not a great deal has been raised here. The range of quantity produced is from 20 to 40 bushels per acre.

Other Small Grains.

Rye, buckwheat, sugar-cane and millet are produced in a small way as feed crops for stock. Their culture so far has been rather a side-line and of secondary consideration, and these crops have not received the care attention that their importance and value justifies. The good crops of these grains seen over the county indicate clearly the possibilities along this line with proper care and attention.

Trucking.

Successful ventures have, in the last few years, been made in trucking here by farmers adjacent to shipping points, the principal products being cabbage, potatoes and melons. Though this industry is in its infancy yet, every indication points to its rapid enlargement in the near future. The short and quick transportation to the coal fields, which is a splendid market for such products, will likely make this a leading line of agriculture in this county.

Hay.

The production of hay has become quite an important factor in the agriculture of the county. The average yield is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons per acre of fine marketable hay, which finds ready sale, and is in demand in the nearby coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia. This line of agriculture is destined to be largely increased in the near future. The yield will be much increased as more and better attention is bestowed upon its production. No agricultural production offers to the farmers of this county, better profit where proper care and attention is given to the land devoted to it.

Poultry.

Attention has been given to poultry raising in the



Flock of Sheep on the Farm of L. P. STEARNS, — Pulaski County.

last few years. Many persons in the county have done quite a handsome business on improved domestic fowls. Turkeys are easily in the lead, and very fine ones are raised here. The shipments from the town of Dublin alone (in the fall and winter of 1906-7) amounted to the neat sum of \$10,000. From the town of Pulaski about \$15,000. And large shipments were made from other points in the county.

Mutton and Lambs.

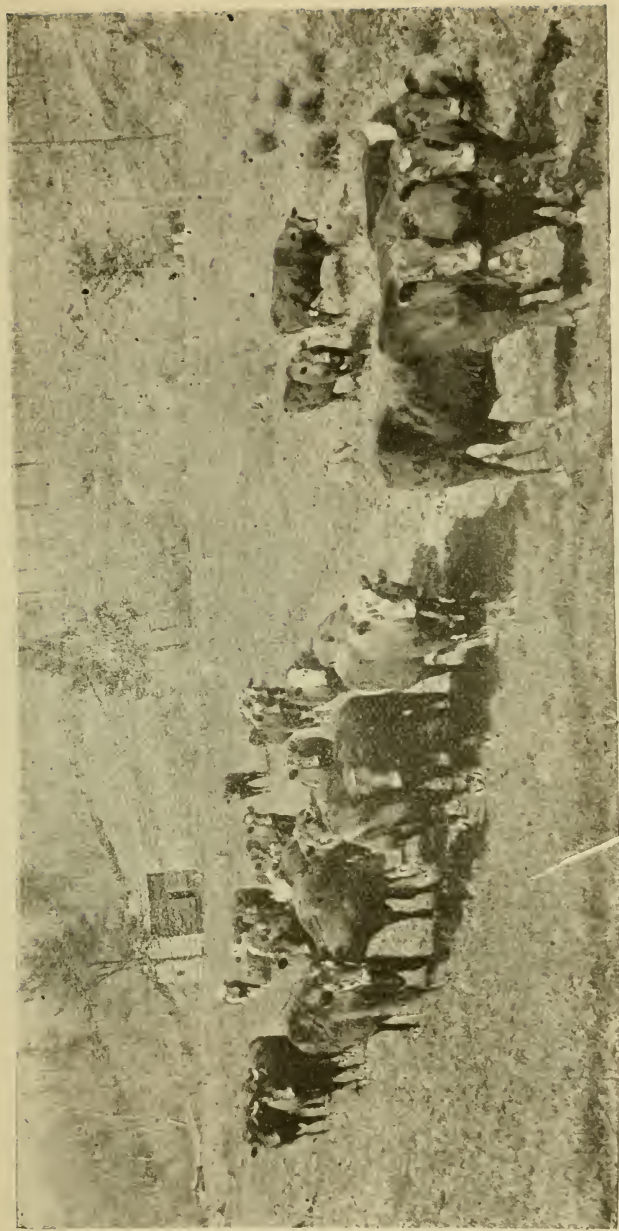
The county of Pulaski has for years, enjoyed an enviable reputation both at home and abroad for her Spring lambs and mutton. There is none better made in the United States, and New York butchers claim that the world cannot beat Pulaski. The high, well-drained table lands, luxuriant bluegrass sod, and abundant streams of fine, fresh, spring water, make an ideal home for the production of the best mutton and lambs. All the mutton breeds are represented here. The county has, oftener than otherwise, topped the New York market for many years with her June lambs. It is not unusual to see car load after car load of lambs leave here before the 20th of June, averaging in weight from 90 to 100 pounds, perfectly ready and finished for the market.

There is always strong competition among the buyers for the Pulaski lambs. So great is this competition that the lambs are all sold sometimes as much as two years before the time of delivery. This county puts upon the market annually 15,000 lambs, which bring from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per head, and about 40,000 pounds of wool; also a large number of grown sheep find their way to the meat market.

In addition to this, there are a number of pure bred flocks, representing the different mutton breeds, whose offspring are sold as fancy sheep, at much higher prices than can be realized upon the market.

Hogs.

Hogs thrive well here, and are cheaply made as



View of Cattle in Field on Farm of D. M. Cloyd.—Pulaski County.

compared with other places. Most farmers are able to market two lots per year; one in the Spring, made principally from the waste of cattle in the winter feed lots; the second coming from the fattening pens in the fall. The county produces about 7,000 hogs per year.

For years, the county has been remarkably free from any epidemic disease among hogs, which is always a menace to this business.

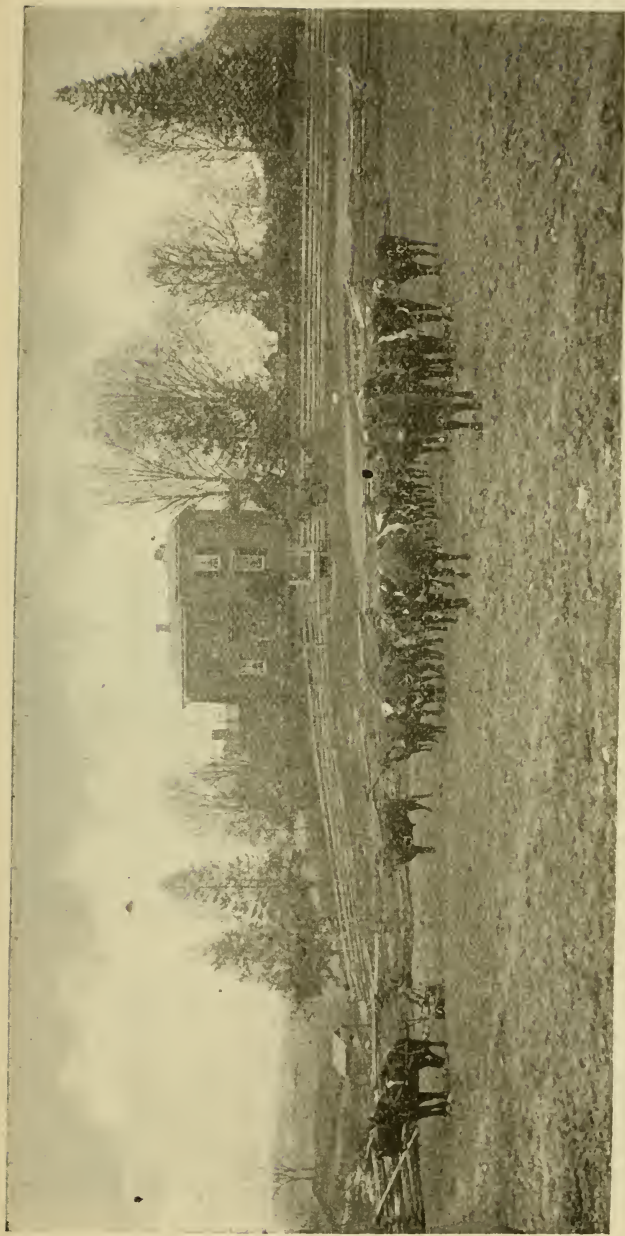


"Victoria" Imported Percheron Stallion Owned by a
Company of Pulaski Farmers.

Horses.

There is no country known to the writer, better adapted to horse raising than Pulaski county.

The rich grass grown on limestone land, varying as it does from the low soft creek bottom land to the high hills with the limestone jutting out here and



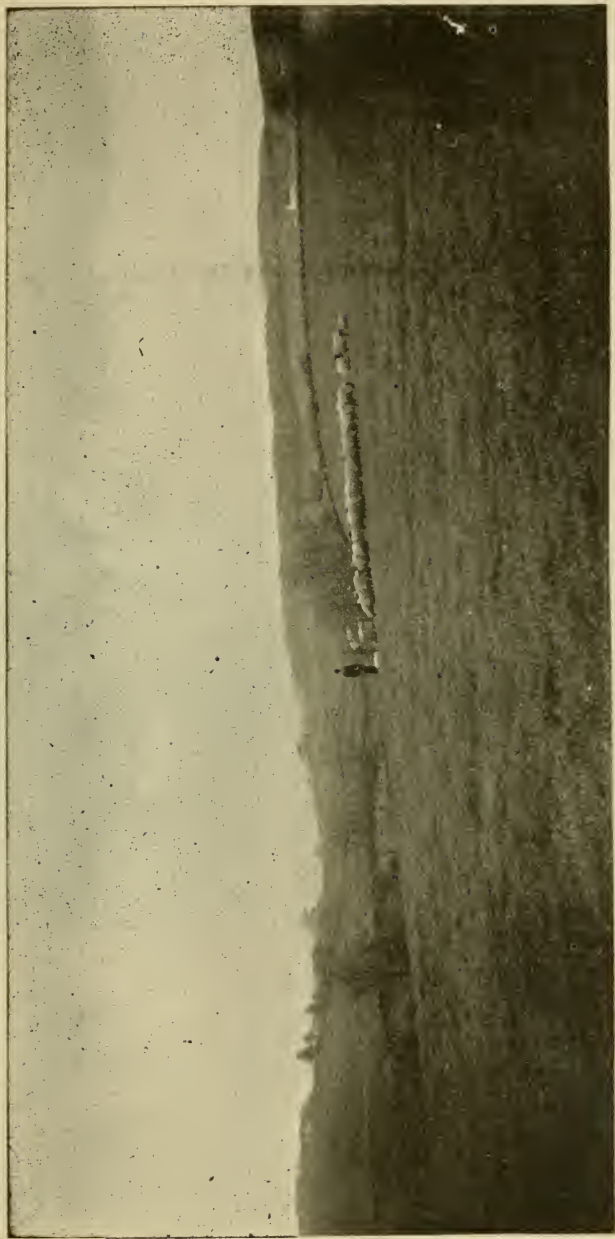
Cattle on Farm of E. D. WITTHROW showing MR. WITTHROW'S Residence in Background.—Pulaski County.

there, give to the young horses fine development of every system of muscles. The rough and rocky places in the pastures make good, solid feet of fine shape, and good wearing quality. The bone is generally strong and flat. These youngsters accustomed to racing up and down the hills from their infancy, go into service well fortified against the strain of any reasonable demand that can be made upon them.



Thoroughbred Percheron Stallion bred in Pulaski County
Owned by J. R. K. BELL, JOE DRAPER, and
H. S. KIRBY.

The climate, the nature of the grass, the lay of the land, the abundance of fresh limestone water, all tend to produce horses of fine style, good size, splendid bone, elegant action, and above all, unsurpassed endurance. There is put upon the market annually, quite a large number of horses, representing almost every class, except, possibly, the thoroughbred run-



Scene on Farm of K. E. HARMAN, Pulaski County showing largest flock of pure bred Suffolk Sheep in Southwest Virginia.

ning horses. In Ante-Bellum days some attention was paid to raising racing horses, and at that period Pulaski county was frequently winner upon the race track. Since then, however, practically no attention has been given to the racers. Many fine saddle and harness horses are produced here, which find ready sale at remunerative prices in the Eastern markets.

For the last half century, Pulaski's greatest and



Pure Bred Percheron Mares Owned by D. M. CLOYD
just in from a hard day's work.

most extended reputation in the horse business has been made and maintained by her heavy draft animals. In the production of this class of horses, Pulaski can hardly be surpassed in America.

This county seldom, if ever, gets the credit, but the facts bear out the assertion that Pulaski county was among the first in the United States, to begin the breeding of French Percheron horses.



Scene on Farm of J. R. K. Bell.—Pulaski County.

Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, Md., and S. W. Ficklin, of Charlottesville, Va., made the first importation from the Perche in the summer of 1866. John S. Draper, of Drapers Valley, Pulaski county, introduced these horses into this county in the Spring of 1867 by purchase from Mr. Ficklin. Following close upon this, Colonel Wm. T. Jordan, of Newbern, brought in other fine specimens of the breed. Later



Old Galbreth Tavern.—Pulaski County.—Once a favorite stopping place of President Andrew Jackson.

on, Cloyd and Harman added new and fine specimens of the same breed. At the present time, several companies own as fine, pure bred Percheron horses as can be found on the American Continent. Notably "Perfection," the property of Bell, Draper and Kirby. This horse was bred and raised in this county, and traces directly to Ficklin's celebrated importation of 1866.



Scene on Farm of D. M. Cloyd, Pulaski County showing Battleground of the Battle of Cloyd's Farm.

Recently another company of farmers have brought into the county, "Victoria," the prize winner of two continents. The future of the Percheron horse business seems brighter than ever before. There are now some half dozen stables of pure bred Percherons, small in number, but unsurpassed in quality and breeding. For the last thirty years, Pulaski's heavy draft horses have been preferred to any others by Pennsylvania feeders and buyers.

The county is often stripped of many fine horses that ought not to be allowed to leave, on account of the superior inducements offered by Eastern and Northern buyers. These facts demonstrate how these horses are regarded by men who have handled them and know their value.

There is no reason why, with proper care and attention to the business, Pulaski county should not become one of the largest producers of pure bred heavy draft horses on this continent.

It is an admitted fact that this section of the country possess advantages over any part of the West.

Farming land when on the market ranges in price from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre, according to quality and location.

The present inhabitants of this county are for the most part, the descendants of the Scotch-Irish pioneers, who first discovered this little gem in the mountains, and who here built their humble cabin houses, and here erected their alters.

The land has descended from father to son until this, the sun-rise of the twentieth century



Scene on Farms of J. R. K. Bell.—Putaski County.

MINERAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES.

While a county that is primarily agricultural, Pulaski has its mountain section in which immense stores of mineral wealth are deposited and which are the basis of the chief industrial activity.

In the county of Pulaski are Draper's Mountain in which are the valuable Clayton iron mines owned and operated by the Pulaski Iron Company, Max Mountain which contains many rich iron deposits, some of which are now being operated and others that lie awaiting the capital and enterprise necessary to development. And also within the county is Walker's or Cloyd's Mountain that is rich in both coal and iron ores. The coal deposits in this section being more accessible are now profitably operated by the Pulaski Anthracite Coal Company, the Belle Hampton Coal Mining Company, and the Bertha Mineral Company. The iron ores of this latter section are as yet untouched, but form one of the many reserves that shall contribute to the future development and prosperity of Pulaski.

The adjoining counties of Wythe and Carroll are famous for their iron, zinc, copper, manganese, and lead deposits, and are directly tributary to Pulaski, being penetrated by the North Carolina extensions of the Norfolk and Western Railway, which makes its junction with the main line at Pulaski. And in addition may be mentioned the innumerable limestone quarries of this section and the proximity of the celebrated Pocahontas coal and coke region of Virginia and West Virginia, which lie within 100 miles.

The principal iron ore is of the brown hematite class and is associated in at least four well recognized belts extending in a general northeast and southwest direction. The ores of this zone are of an exception-

Farm and Residence of J. Howe Kent.—Pulaski County.



ally good quality, rich in metallic iron, showing an analysis of from 43 to 60 per cent., are low in phosphorus, comparatively free from silicious matter, and with a generally open cellular structure.

Thus, the occurrence here of a first-class and cheaply mined ore, the nearness of a magnificent coking field, with limestone everywhere, with a constant supply of water, surrounded by a fertile agricultural and grazing country capable of supporting a large population and with numerous sites for manufacturing and industrial purposes, the region of which Pulaski is the center, offers unusual advantages for the investment of capital.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

While great ravages have been made upon the primitive forests of Southwest Virginia in the last few years, there still remains a large amount of timber in the mountains and valleys, for which Pulaski affords a natural outlet.

Although poplar was once abundant, the great demand in past years has led to its rapid disappearance but there is still a bountiful supply of oak, white pine and spruce that is easily accessible for manufacturing purposes.

The great Wilderness forest of Bland County contains millions of feet of the finest of oak and pine and is yet untouched. This timber product will naturally come to Pulaski when certain proposed roads are built.

Max Mountain, near Pulaski, contains an immense quantity of white pine that is highly valuable for commercial purposes, and the recent extension by the Norfolk and Western Railway of its North Carolina branch has opened up large timber areas that can contribute to a manufacturing supply at this point. Likewise various tracts of more or less size all over this entire section will produce for years to



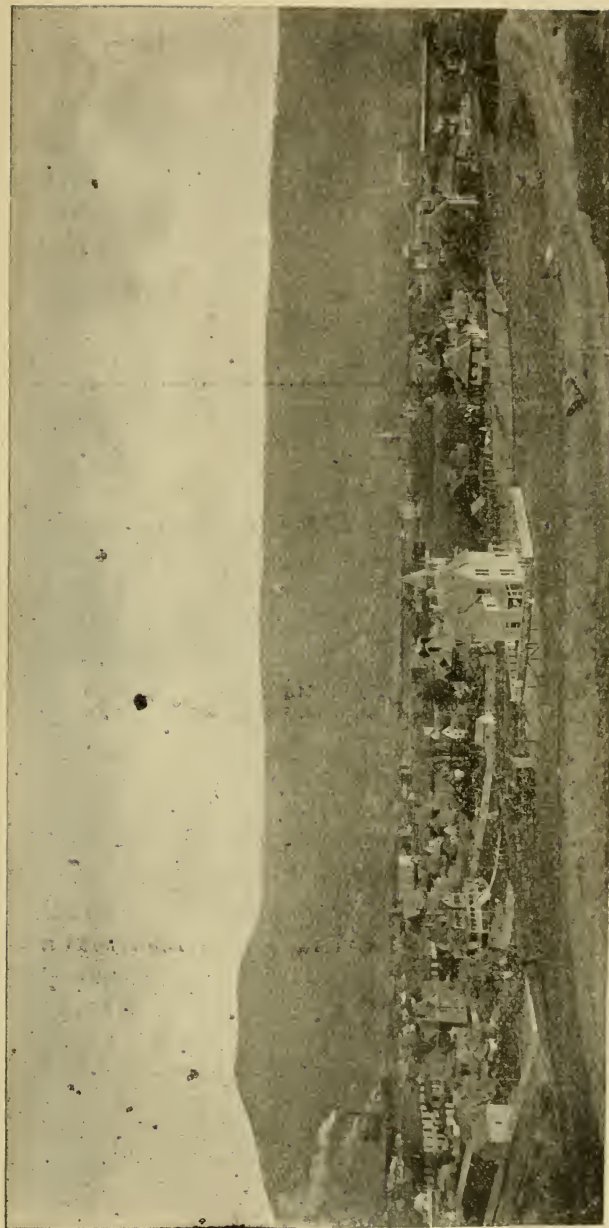
Scene on Farm of Col. K. E. HARMAN showing Residence, etc.

come a sufficient quantity of lumber to maintain many good working industries.

The lumber industry of Southwest Virginia is one of large proportions, and Pulaski is so situated as to receive the product of an aggregate of 250 miles of railroad within a distance of fifty miles each way radiating from this point.



Logs Ready for Shipment, Scene at Draper Depot
Pulaski County.



Partial View of Pulaski, Va., Taken From Northern Portion of the Town.

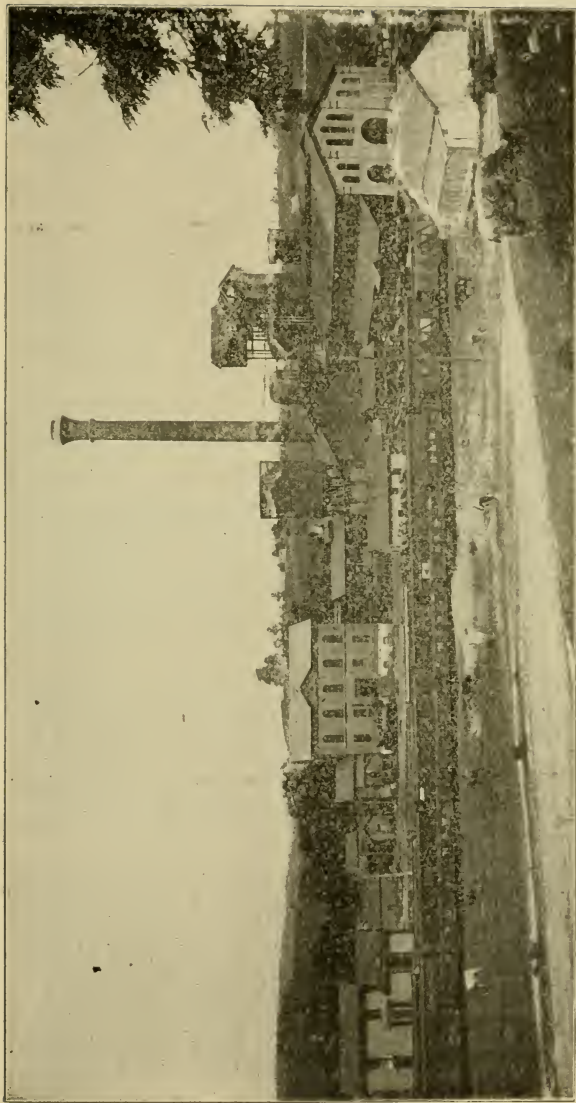
INDUSTRIAL FEATURES AND POSSIBILITIES.

As will be seen from the foregoing pages, while Pulaski is primarily an agricultural county, and has a soil of such character that it will easily raise sufficient products for a large population, there are also such other resources of various kinds that when developed will contribute to great industrial possibilities in this section.

With the finest of iron ore, easily accessible, an abundant supply of timber in oak, white pine, spruce and other woods, with zinc, lead, copper and other metals besides the iron already mentioned, with the innumerable quarries of limestone, sandstone and other stones for both building and manufacturing purposes, with an intelligent and prosperous class of labor, and with all these a splendid farming section from which to draw at reasonable prices every necessity of life, it can be seen that Pulaski County is indeed a favored section for the establishment of many different kinds of industries, and is a field of commercial enterprise not to be excelled in the South.

It is recognized that growing industries can only be carried on successfully and economically where the laborer can be supplied with his daily necessities at a moderate price, so that in developing any community the agricultural, commercial and industrial interest must needs go hand in hand. And with a county so blessed by Nature as is Pulaski, it requires only the determined and intelligent development of its natural resources to make this county stand out in a class to itself before the world as the bright and particular star among the counties of Southwest Virginia, whose future greatness in the industrial world will only be limited by the amount of intelligent energy which is expended on it.

Already has considerable progress been made in the development of this section and in the last twen-



Furnace of the Pulaski Iron Co., the Pioneer of the Modern Blast Furnaces in Southwest Virginia.

ty-five years the population of the county has been practically doubled, and this section which a few years ago was only a farming country with here and there a few charcoal iron furnaces scattered about at long distances, is now well settled with a number of young but thriving industries that are but the beginning of what will be done when the required capital shall have been interested and directed with executive energy.

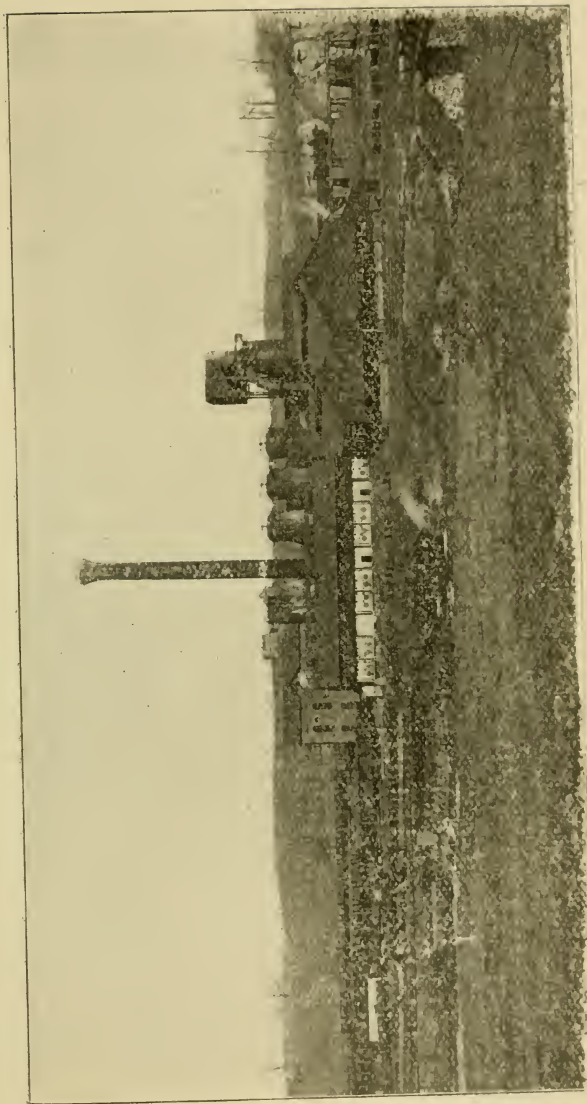
Furnace Interests

The principal industries of the county are located at Pulaski, the county seat of Pulaski county, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants. In 1879 the Altoona Coal & Iron Company built the Altoona Railroad to its coal mines in this county about nine miles from Pulaski. In 1880 the Bertha Zinc Company was organized and built its first zinc furnaces. The present Bertha Mineral Company is the successor of the Bertha Zinc Company, and this plant has been in continuous operation since its first organization and is today one of the most prosperous of its kind in the United States, giving employment to a large number of men at good wages.

The Pulaski Iron Company is the pioneer in the pig iron production with the modern blast furnace in Southwest Virginia, having built its large furnace in 1887 which has been in blast continuously ever since except for such brief periods as was necessary to shut down for repairs.

The Pulaski Iron Company owns and operates mines at various places along the Cripple Creek branch of the Norfolk & Western as well as the Clayton mines within two miles of town. From these it receives a sufficient supply of ore to produce 150 tons of the finest pig iron per day. This company also operates its own coal and coking plant at Eckman, W. Va., from whence its necessary fuel is received.

The Dora Furnace is a part of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company system and is one of its best



Dora Furnace at Pulaski, Owned and Operated by the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.

and most productive furnaces, When many other iron furnaces throughout the country were idle the Dora Furnace at Pulaski was running at full blast. This plant was originally built in 1890 under the leadership of Geo. L. Carter and John W. Robinson but was bought and became an integral part of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company in 1899.

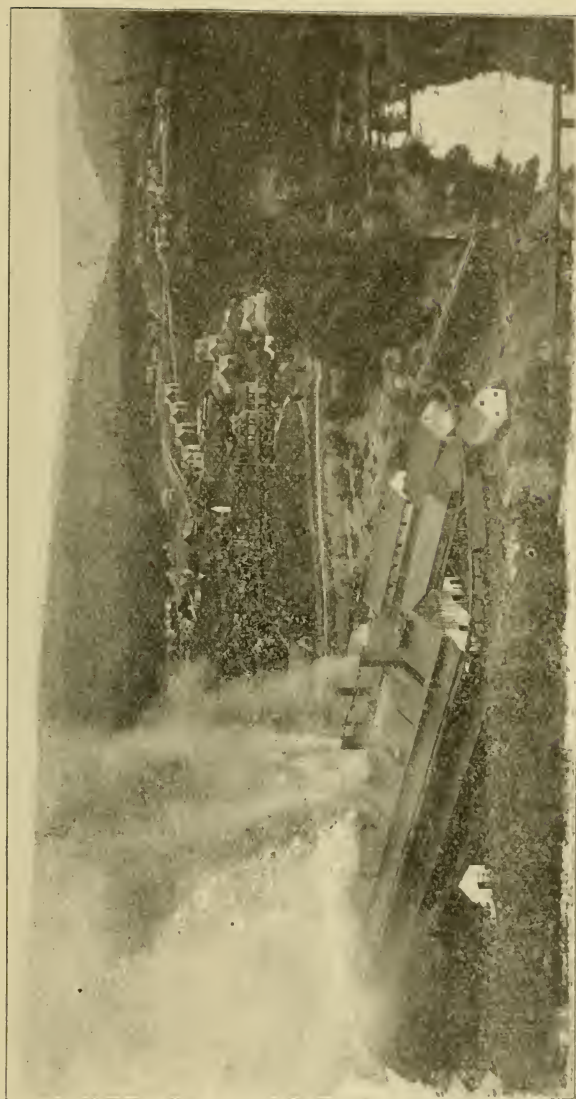
The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company also has a large and complete Foundry in connection with its Dora Furnace, where it does all the repair work for all of the coal mines, coking operations and all of of the furnaces of the entire system. The importance and magnitude of this foundry work can be fully comprehended when it is known that it cares for all the work of this corporation which has a \$10,000,000 capitalization.

The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company also owns and operates at this place one of the best equipped flouring mills in the State which has recently been enlarged and refitted with new and the most improved machinery. Its daily capacity is 150 barrels of flour which is renowned for its excellence and purity.

The latest acquisition to Pulaski's furnace interests bids fair to become one of the largest and most important plants in this section. This is the Pulaski Mining Company, whose plant utilizes the sulphurous iron ore that is found in large quantities in Carroll County from which it manufactures sulphuric acid as its principal product and iron cinder as a valuable by-product.

Already a large plant has been erected at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars and employment given to a large number of men. And this company has now begun to increase its plant and proposes to double its capacity at once and make still further enlargements later on.

This is a new industry for this section and its rapid and permanent development is assured owing to the abundance of the class of ore used.



Plant of Bertha Mineral Co., Pulaski, Whose Bertha Zinc Smelter is the Standard of Purity.

Other Industries.

In addition to the metal producing plants mentioned above, there are a number of other industries in the county including flouring mills, lumber and planing mills, coal mines and others that are just beginning to show the possibilities in these different branches of commercial activity. Chiefly among these are the Pulaski Roller Mills, the Dublin Roller Mills, the Peak Creek Roller Mills, located about four miles from Pulaski, and the roller mills of H. A. Sizer. All of these are equipped with modern machinery and produce a high class of mill products. As has already been mentioned, the wheat raised in Pulaski County is eagerly sought by all millers, as it produces a quality of flour that is unsurpassed.

In the business of producing lumber there are a number of sawmills located in this section, and from Pulaski, Dublin, Draper and Allisonia, all of which points are in this county, large shipments are made and the annual output runs up into the millions of feet. The one firm alone of J. A. Wilkinson, shipping from Dublin, has an output that reaches from five to six million feet a year. Located in Pulaski are the wood working plants of the Rumbarger Lumber Company and the Trolinger Lumber Company, preparing for local and domestic markets the finished products of our forests; but the output of these industries is by no means adequate to the demands.

Coal.

Mention has already been made of the coal deposits that lie in the Northern section of the county in Cloyd's Mountain, and such development as has already been made show this to be an excellent quality of semi-anthracite and the operations of the Pulaski Anthracite Coal Company and the Belle Hampton Coal Company, which have lately been installed with up-to-date equipments, demonstrate that this industry is yet in its infancy, and will eventually



Birdseye View of Dublin, Pulaski County, Virginia.

become a large source of fuel supply. In addition to these operations there are sufficient other deposits and veins to indicate an abundant quantity of this coal to furnish, when properly developed fuel for both domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Stones and Clays,

The deposits of limestone, sandstone, shale, clay and sand in this county are of excellent quality and in unlimited abundance. As building stones, the



Partial View of Pulaski taken from Western portion of town.

limestone, sandstone, and others are of excellent nature, easily quarried, and susceptible of beautiful finish. There are numerous buildings, including the county court-house in this county that attest the value and beauty of the Pulaski sandstone as a building stone. Up to this time but little effort has been made to develop this feature of our resources, but sufficient investigation has demonstrated that this is a field which only awaits the enterprising investor

and will yield large return on the capital to put in it.

In the manufacture of Portland cement, lime, red clay brick, and sandstone brick, there is in this county every advantage and opportunity to be desired as all of the necessary material is found in abundant quantity, and up to this time practically nothing has been done in this line although there is a large local demand, and in addition large demand from adjoining sections for these products, and no section is more favorably situated for their economical manufacture.

Needed Industries.

In addition to the different classes of industry already mentioned, there is still needed in this section factories and manufacturing plants that will work up into finished products the raw material and natural resources of the county, and among these are wood-working establishments that use oak, hickory, white pine, and a number of other kinds of wood that are found on the mountains of Southwest Virginia and all of which is within easy reach of Pulaski. And in view of the large amount of tan bark that is within reach of this point, it is an ideal location for a tannery, which is desired and which will be found profitable.

An immense amount of wool is annually produced on the surrounding farms and with direct railroad connection with the cotton fields of the South, and with abundant natural power and a plentiful supply of labor for such class of manufacturing, Pulaski should be an excellent point for the location of cotton mills, woolen mills, knitting mills and other kindred industries.

The location of metal working plants and such establishments as produce finished articles in iron, zinc and lead is sought for this county and the advantages mentioned above equally apply in this case also.

Summary.

In short there is every reason in the world why Pulaski should be looked upon most favorably when

the choice of a manufacturing location is to be considered, for with the immense amount of raw material that lies at our very doors and an unlimited supply of natural power that only needs to be harnessed by the ingenuity of man, and if steam power is desired, the proximity of the great Pocahontas coal fields from which fuel can be put to this point at a minimum cost and together with these advantages are to be considered the healthfulness of the climate and the abundance of labor which can be



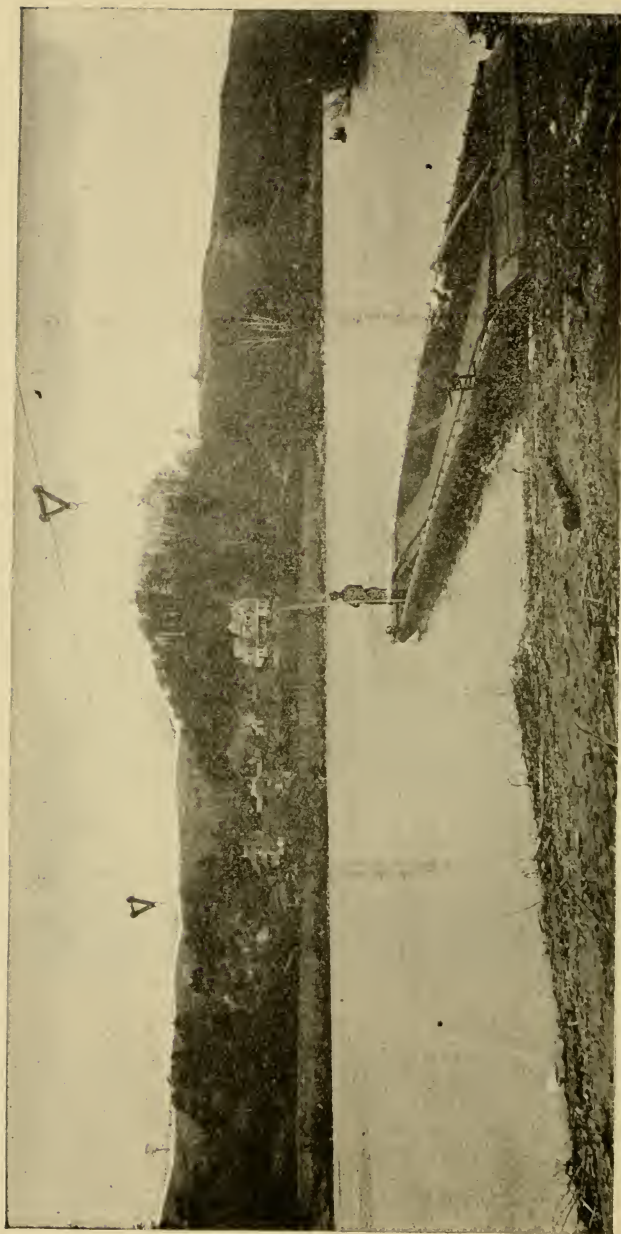
Residence of B. C. Hurst, Pulaski.

obtained at a moderate price because of the fact that the cost of living together with the educational and social advantages of a high order are within the reach of all persons of an average income.

Railroad Advantages.

Nearly every part of Pulaski County lies adjacent

to the Norfolk & Western Railroad which traverses the county with three lines, and there are some eight or ten depots located at various points affording abundant facilities for the marketing of products and locations for the establishment of enterprise. The town of Pulaski is located at the junction of the main line of the Norfolk & Western and the North Carolina branch of the same road that runs for nearly 100 miles through the counties of Wythe, Carroll and Grayson and bring the products of these counties into Pulaski. Pulaski is also one of the principal stations on the main line from Norfolk to Bristol and therefore has the advantage of a Southern outlet on two sides together with the additional advantages of easy access to the markets of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and it will be seen from its location that Pulaski affords unusual advantages for wholesale and jobbing houses because as a distributing center thousands of people can easily be reached at small expense of freight and other items. There are now located in Pulaski two wholesale grocery houses and one wholesale hardware house, together with two commission and brokerage establishments, but the field is yet open for numerous other lines such as dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.



Scene on New River in Pulaski County, Showing Residence of A. L. Ingles.

WATER POWER SITES IN PULASKI COUNTY.

Big Reed Island Creek, a large, ever-flowing stream, with a water site having a clear fall of 35 feet. This site has been purchased by the town of Pulaski at a sum approximating \$5000 for the purpose of constructing a hydro-electric power plant. The minimum horse power of 1000 will be utilized in the beginning. Of the above amount, 250 horse power will be used for lighting the streets of Pulaski and furnishing house lighting to private consumers of the town and the balance furnished to manufacturers. By raising the dam of this site, 2000 or 2500 horse power can be developed (within 14 miles of the town.)

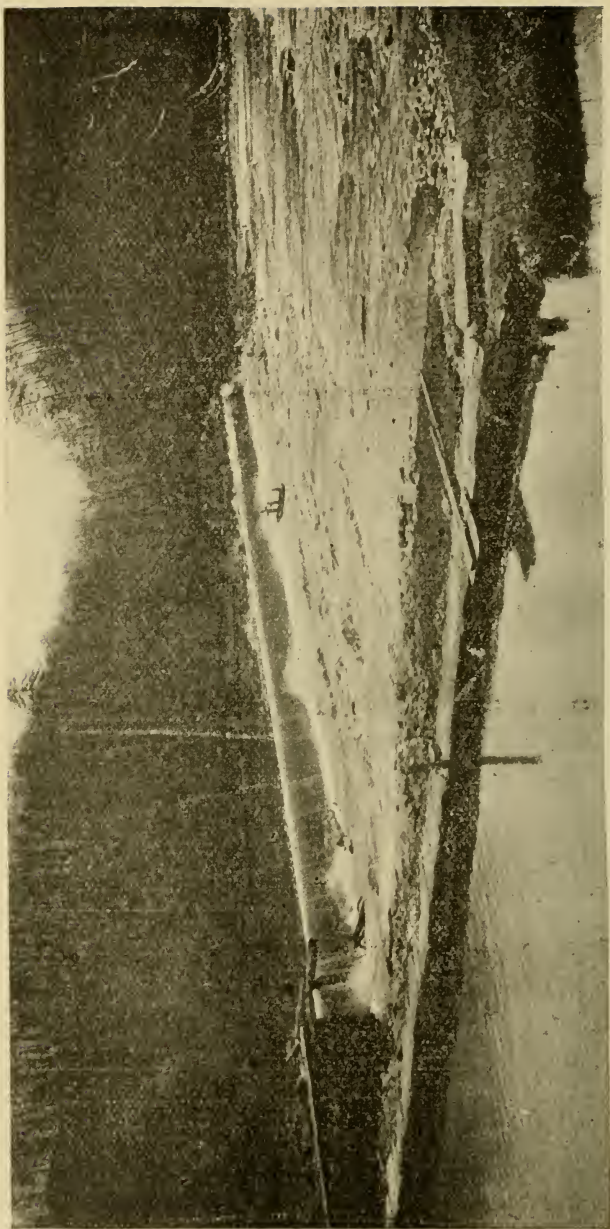
The Wheeler Site is within six miles of Pulaski on New River. By taking of an island with a portion of the river only dammed, 800 horse power can be gotten. By damming across the stream, 5000 horse power can be easily developed.

Peak Creek Near Alliance Mill, six miles from Pulaski, 250 horse power can be developed at a very reasonable cost.

Big Walker's Creek, twelve miles from Pulaski, 800 to 1000 horse power is available. This is on a stream with a fine flow of water, and is a most valuable site.

Reed Island Creek, twelve miles from Pulaski, 800 horse power can be developed easily at reasonable cost.

On New River, within distances ranging from 10 to 14 miles from Pulaski, there are at least three other fine water power sites, each capable of furnishing several thousand available horse power.



Water Power Scene on Little River, Pulaski County, Near Snowville.



Scene on New River in Pulaski County.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES.

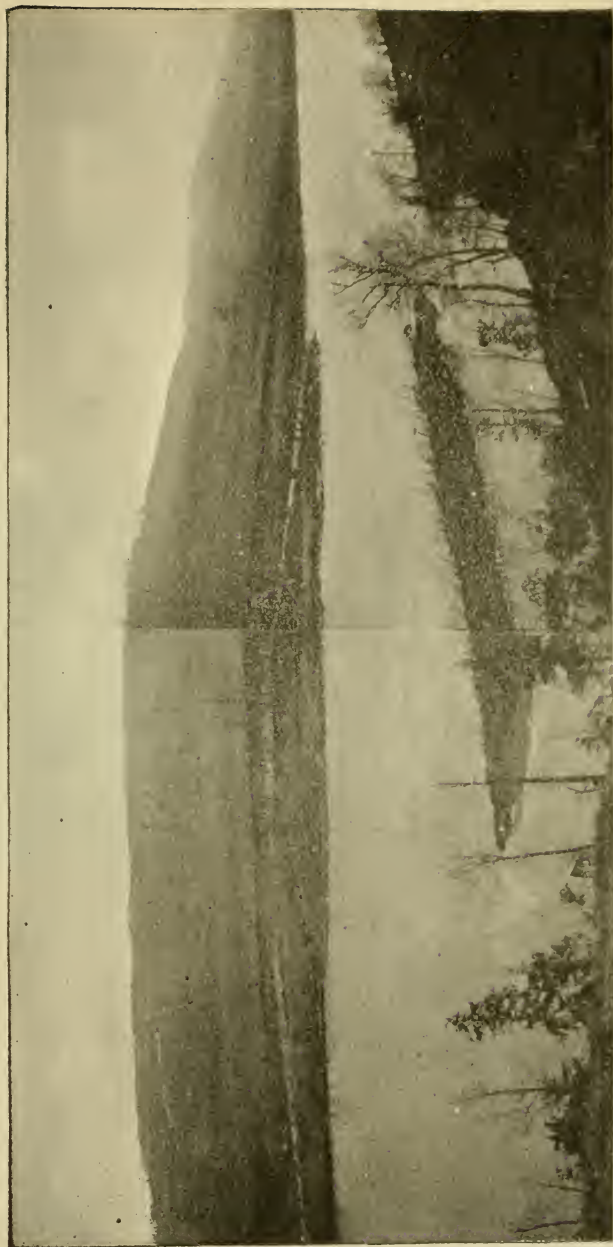
Schools.

Although Pulaski County is small and has only about 345 square miles of area with about 17,000 population, it is well supplied with educational facilities, and has more than fifty school houses with about 85 teachers that form the public school system of the county, and moreover its location affords easy



Country Home of MAJ. W. W. BENTLEY, Pulaski County.

access to the greater schools of the State that are devoted to higher and special education. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute is at Blacksburg, not over twenty miles from the county's eastern border. The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Washington



Scene on New River in Pulaski County.

and Lee University at Lexington are both within a few hours' ride of Pulaski

A moment's study of the following figures will show the condition of the public schools in this county: ———



Country Residence of JNO. S. DRAPER, Pulaski County.

Summary of Report of Public School System in Pulaski County, Session 1906-1907.

Public School Buildings	50
Public School Teachers	85
Schools Doing High School Work	14
Number of White Pupils Enrolled	2,800
*Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled	620
Total Number	3,420
Value of Public School Property	\$59,800
Amount Paid for Teachers	\$16,000
Total Amount Paid for Support of	
Public School System	\$19,400
Average Salary of Teachers	\$35.00

*The white and colored schools are separate, the colored having teachers of its own race.



Scene on Back Creek Pulaski County, Showing farm of W. M. MARSH.

Pulaski County is also well furnished with splendid private schools, and notable among them are the Dublin Institute at Dublin, and the St. Albans School for boys near Radford, besides others at the county seat.

Dublin Institute.

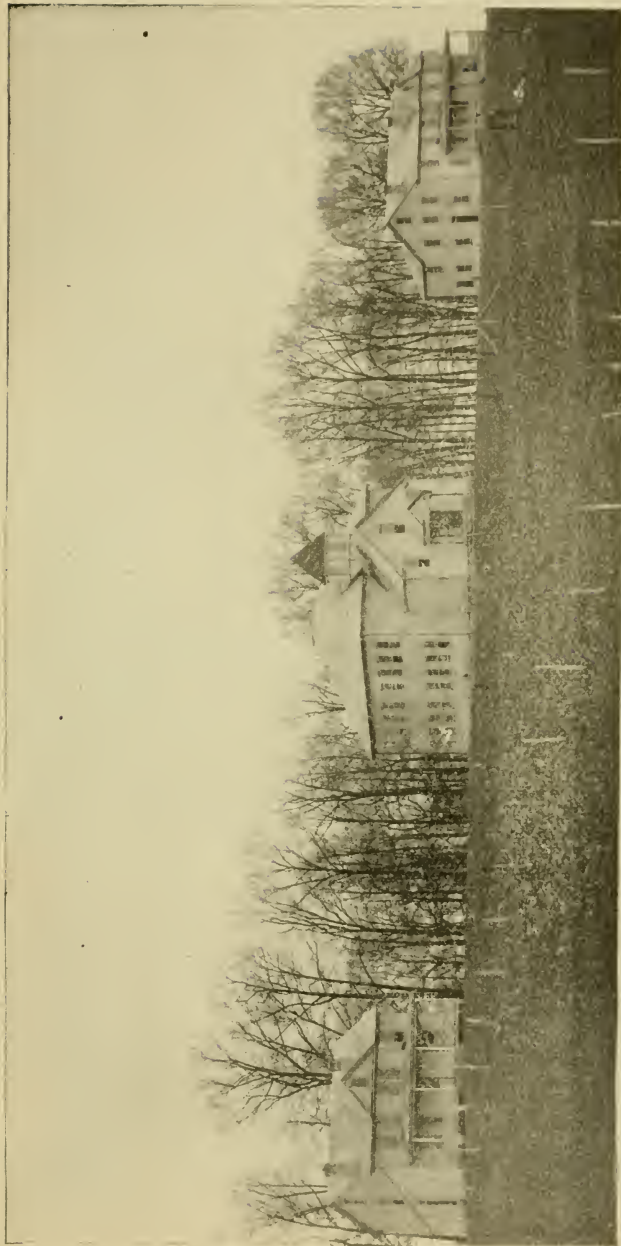
Dublin Institute is located on a beautiful eminence overlooking the thriving town of Dublin, Virginia, and is one of the most prosperous preparatory schools



Country Home of FRANCIS BELL, Pulaski County.

in the State. Last session the enrollment reached 227 students and the graduating class numbered 21 students. Nearly all these graduates will enter our best colleges and universities, all of which give due credit to the work done at the Dublin Institute.

The Institute is co-educational, and has separate dormitories for the girls and boys. An unique fea-



Dublin Institute—Dublin, Pulaski County, Showing School Building and Dormitories.

ture of the school is to be instituted with the opening of next session; the younger boys are to be given a dormitory to themselves, and for them a handsome, commodious building is now being erected. The faculty of teachers, who are men and women of large experience, and represent our best colleges and uni-



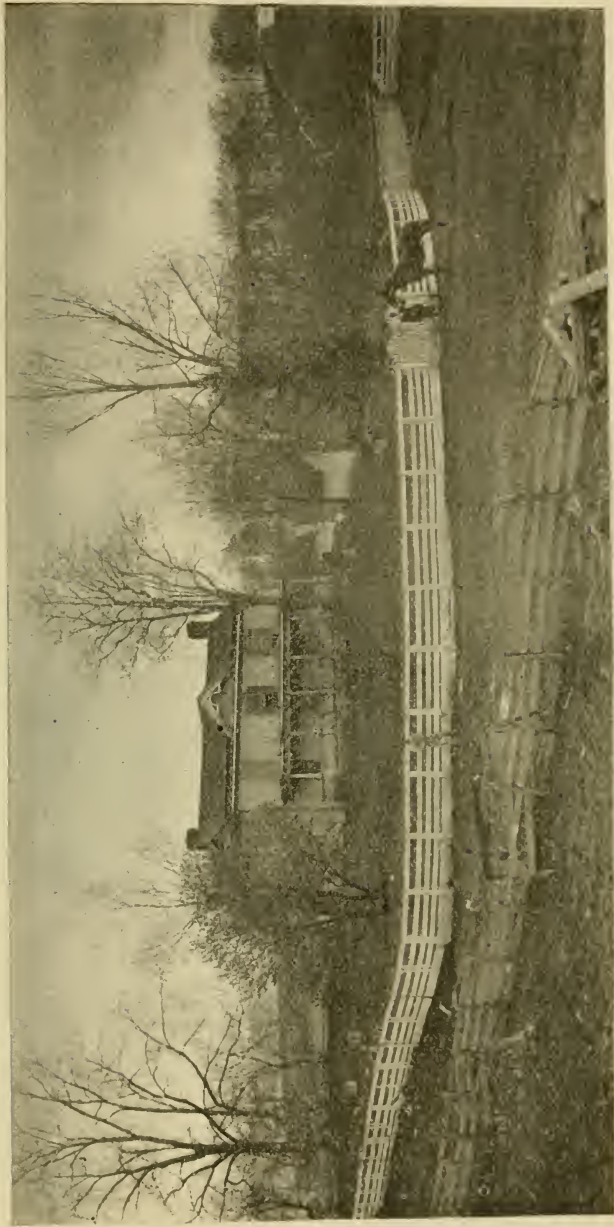
Country Home of A. C. SPOTTS, Pulaski County.

versities, live with the pupils at the dormitories, and exercise a most faithful and sympathetic guardianship over them at all times. The superior advantages and moderate rates maintained at the Institute will continue to increase the enrollment. \$144 pays all expenses for full session of nine months.

Churches.

There are all told about fifty churches in Pulaski County, with 35 white congregations and 15 colored.

Among the white race the various denominations



Country Residence of Col. K. E. HARMAN, Pulaski County.

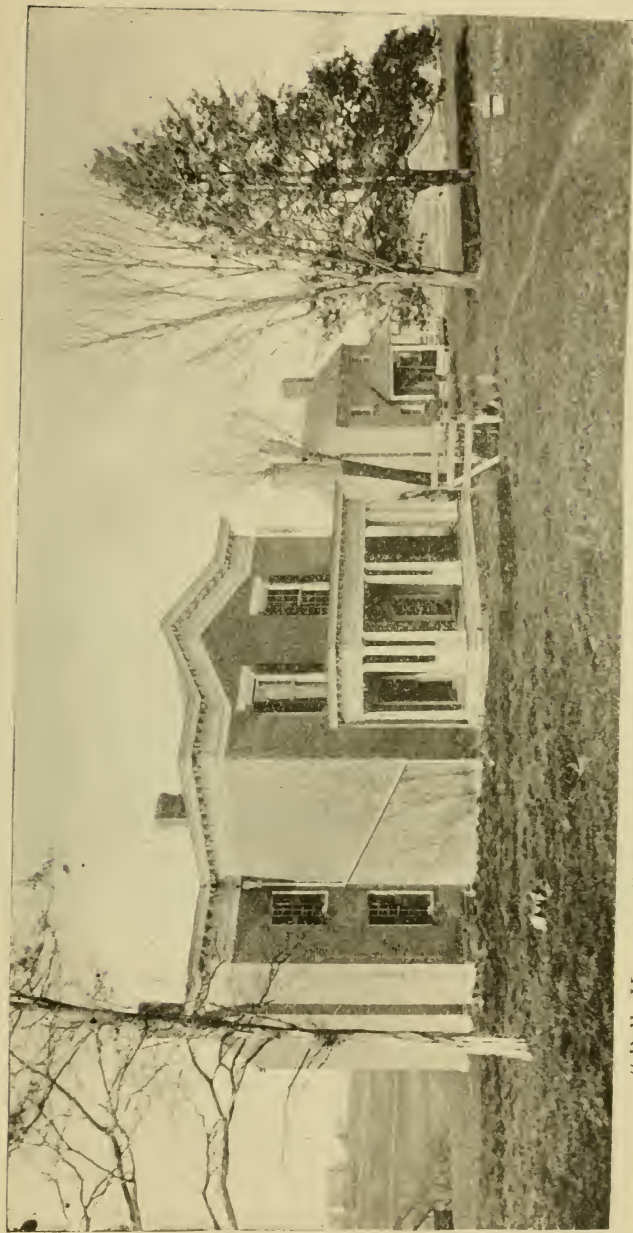
are represented as follows: Southern Methodist, 15 congregations; Presbyterians, 8; Missionary Baptist, 4; Diciples, 6; Lutherans, 1; Freewill Baptist, 2; Apostolic, 1; Episcopalian, 1.

The church property in the county is easily worth



Country Home of J. HOWE KENT, Pulaski County.

\$150,000, and with not less than twenty resident ministers in the county, there is good reason why Pulaski has so good a moral record and is an ideal place for a home.



"Belle Hampton" the Country Home of Ex-Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, Pulaski County.

Banks,

There are three banks in Pulaski County as follows: The Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski; The Peoples Bank of Pulaski, Pulaski, and The Bank of Pulaski County at Dublin. They are all strong institutions and well officered by men of experience, and do a large business throughout the county. The total assets of the three reach close to \$500,000.



Country Home of D. M. CLOYD, Pulaski County.

County Government.

The government of Virginia counties is simple and has been reduced to the minimum of expense compatible with good government.

Pulaski County is divided into four magisterial districts with a supervisor for each, and these altogether form a Board of Supervisors, which have



Country Home of J. R. K. BELL, Pulaski County.

the general management of the county's finances and local government.

The Supervisors are R. M. Chumbley, New River, Dublin District, Chairman; P. R. Hicks, Pulaski, Pulaski District; E. T. Pratt, Draper, Newbern District, and W. H. Showalter, Snowville, Hiawassie District.

Other Officers.

The other officers of the county are Clerk of Circuit Court, Jesse N. Bosang, Pulaski; Commonwealth's Attorney, John S. Draper; Treasurer, J. F. Wysor, Pulaski; Sheriff, Joseph Graham, Draper; Commissioner of Revenue, W. R. Crockett, Draper; Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. S. Pollock, Pulaski.



Country Home of H. B. Howe, Pulaski County.

Wealth and Taxation.

The assessed property valuation of Pulaski County, which contains 345 square miles, is about \$3,250,000, and it is conceded that the assessed value is about one-third of its cash value, thus making the wealth of the county approximately \$10,000,000, and the total tax rate on the assessed valuation does not exceed 1½

per cent. Thus with a low assessment and a low rate of taxation, the investor avoids the large expense incurred in this item at many other places.



 Country Home of E. D. WITHROW, Pulaski County.

Conclusion.

Pulaski cordially invites all persons desiring good locations for business enterprises, either large or small, to consider her advantages and opportunities, and her gates are open to welcome all comers to join the industrial and commercial activity that is rapidly making Pulaski the progressive leader of Southwest Virginia.

Parties desiring specific information are requested to write J. W. Miller, Secretary of Pulaski Board of Trade, Pulaski, Va.

Pulaski of Board Trade.

Any persons desiring further information concerning this county and its resources, can obtain same^a by writing to any of the following officers of the Pulaski Board of Trade, Pulaski, Virginia: J. A. Van Mater, president; L. S. Calfee, vice-president; J. W. Miller, secretary.

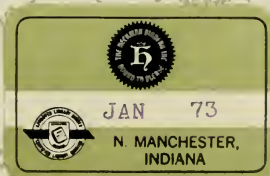


Country Home of R. C. BOOTHE, Pulaski County.

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