

The Smithfield Review  
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*The Smithfield Review* publishes book reviews. The editors plan for each issue to carry one to three reviews of books dealing with all periods of trans-Appalachian history and culture. We enlist active scholars and professionals to write the reviews. Review copies, requests to review books, and other inquiries may be addressed to:

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Proposals or manuscripts to be considered for publication are welcome. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Texts may be of varying length, but should ordinarily not exceed 8,000 words. Annotations should be collected as endnotes and should follow the Chicago Manual of Style, latest edition.

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**In this issue —**

**[B**uckingham] admitted being “shocked and disgusted by the ruffianly and blood-thirsty spirit which seemed to guide the pens of the editors of these two papers; nor could I wonder at the unwillingness of men of worth and honour to enter into the stormy sea of political life, and undergo the ordeal of a popular election in the country while they are so certain of being assailed with the most unmeasured vituperation, and made the victim of the most foul aspersions by their political opponents.” — **page 5**

**A**s a Continental marine lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, William Radford was among our country’s first marines, one of thousands of young men who went to sea during the war and helped play a strategic role by causing part of His Majesty’s Navy to focus on the West Indies, moving some of the threat away from America’s Atlantic coast. — **page 23**

**W**hen Patton finally did return, rather than confess to any misdoing, he engaged in a furious argument with Lutwidge. Apparently, Lutwidge did not have entirely clean hands, because though he at first pressed Patton to make good on what he owed, Lutwidge fairly quickly backed off when Patton threatened to “blow the whistle” . . . . From other sources we know that Lutwidge was a man quick to turn to litigation to harry his debtors, and did not hesitate to have them thrown in jail. That Lutwidge did not seek judgements against Patton suggests that Patton either knew of, or guessed at, something Lutwidge wanted to hide. — **page 52**

**V**irginia adopted voice voting long before the American Revolution. Not only were candidates able to hear each vote as it was announced, they also had the right to request, at their own expense, a copy of the poll list on which all the votes were recorded. The process provided transparency, obviating any fear that a magistrate or sheriff would miscount the vote. But it also came with consequences, such as the nearly ubiquitous attempts to “persuade” voters through physical intimidation and alcoholic enticements. — **page 66**

**T**he second half of the eighteenth century was a period of rapid political development in western Virginia. Between 1745 and 1800 no fewer than 20 counties were established west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. — **page 95**