GENEALOGIES
AND SKETCHES
OF SOME
OLD FAMILIES

WHO HAVE TAKEN PROMINENT PART
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY
ESPECIALLY, AND LATER OF MANY OTHER
STATES OF THIS UNION.

BY
BENJAMIN F. VAN METER.

LOUISVILLE
JOHN P. MORTON & COMPANY
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L.A.Book
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GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES.

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

For years before 1700 there lived in Donegal County, Province of Ulster, Ireland, a farmer, John Lewis, and his wife, Margaret, a daughter of Laird Lynn, of Loch Lynn, Scotland. This man belonged to what was known as the middle class of society, although he had descended from a French nobleman, and was an educated, practical business man of his day (of that class which constituted the nerve and sinew of the body politic). Above him in that country the Irish lord revelled in luxury and wealth, which was frequently attended with idleness and vice, while beneath him struggled the peasantry, most generally in ignorance, penury, and want.

John Lewis was the son of Andrew Lewis, Esq., and his mother was Mary Calhoun, and this family was of Protestant-French descent from the Huguenots, who had been driven from France by religious persecution about 1685, directly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

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Margaret Lynn descended from a very distinguished old Protestant family of Scotch Highlanders who were quite famous for their bravery and military prowess back in the early history of Scotland, when the clans were so frequently marshalled for bloody contest on the moors and glens of that historic old country, where her ancestry had fought valiantly and successfully for their lands, their leaders, and their religion. She was therefore of a stock that were intelligent, generous, hospitable, and fearless.

John Lewis was born in Donegal County, Ireland, in 1678; was educated in Scotland, where he made the acquaintance of Margaret Lynn, who became his wife and went with him to his native county of Donegal, where they were prospering and rearing a family, having obtained an advantageous land lease under a wealthy Irish Lord who was a Catholic.

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as well as from family records when access could be had to them; and for later facts I rely on the oldest living members of the family and on my own recollections of what I have learned from the older members of those families, whose testimony can not now be had; on tombstones and recorded wills, and any source from which authentic information can be had.

As to the Lewis family, of which I shall treat first, I had the advantage and enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with nearly all the sons of the late Col. Thomas Lewis in the latter part of their lives, and gained from them some valuable information concerning that family.

THE AUTHOR.
He was destined, however, for another career—a more appropriate theater for his ardent and restless genius. Providence ordained him to become a pioneer of civilization—to erect the standard of the gospel in the heart of the wilderness. In the colony which he founded the church anticipated the town and the county. Before either was established there was the first sermon ever preached west of the Blue Ridge. The first sermon ever preached west of the Blue Ridge was delivered by the Rev. James Anderson, of the Pennsylvania Presbytery, in the year 1738, at the stone house home of Col. John Lewis, and he did his full share along with Col. James Patton, John Preston (the shipmaster of Dublin), and others in building and sustaining Tinking Spring Church. Its first pastor was Rev. John Craig, who came to Augusta County in 1740 and preached for that congregation many years, sowing the good seed of the gospel according to the Presbyterian faith and creed, which still flourishes there and brings forth fruit to this day. This remarkable man was born in Ireland in 1678, during the reign of Charles 2d, William and Mary, Queen Ann, George 1st, George 2d, and two years of George 3d. He lived first in the north of Ireland, and while yet in the full vigor of his manhood he came to America in time to advance beyond even the front line of civilization in the then struggling colony, and take a very prominent part in public affairs, ever bearing his full share of the trials and hardships of a family of sons worthy of their parentage, and who took even a still greater share in making a glorious history for their adopted country.

Col. John Lewis' will, executed November 28, 1761, after expressing commendable faith and hope for his eternal future, dispenses of his large estate in his family, and then names his three sons (Thomas, Andrew, and William) as his executors. He was a brave man, a true friend of liberty in his time, and an inestimable benefactor to the country. Had he continued in Europe his abilities and accomplishments, which had already given him a high local reputation and position, could not have remained long unknown and unwarded by his sovereign.
prominent old families.

from your lips whether or not you meditate such injustice, such cruelty as the terms mentioned by your agent indicate; and I beg you before pouring such a pronouncement on a fellow citizen with so much passion, or you will ruin me and disgrace yourself. By this time the address was closed, the young Lord seemed to have recovered partially (in which he was greatly assisted by several heavy blows) from the effects produced by the sudden, solemn, and impressive manner of his injured tenant. He then turned to his son-in-law! To this abuse Lewis replied calmly, as follows: 'Sir, you may save yourself this useless abolition of passion. It is extremely silly and ridiculous. I have effected the object of my visit. I have satisfied my mind, and have nothing more to say. I shall no longer disturb you with my presence.' Upon which he retired from the room, apparently unnerved by the volley of abuse that broke forth from the young Lord and his drunken comrades as soon as he had turned his back. After they had recovered from the magical effect the calm resolution and stern constancy of Lewis produced, they demanded upon what they called the insolence of his manner and the scurrility of his speech with all the basest views aristocratic pride, excited by the fumes of wine, in a monopolistic government were so well calculated to inspire. During the evening the rash purpose was formed of dispossessing Lewis by force.

After the Rev. John Craig's pastorate of Tinkling Spring Church, Rev. John A. Van Lear was pastor for many years. John Lewis emigrated to Virginia with Isaac and John Van Meter, who had obtained a grant of 40,000 acres of land from Governor Gooch, under King George 2d, and were on their way to that country to locate it. (See p. 238, History of Augusta County.) Samuel Lewis, was the steward, who shared the fate of his master; rushing then to save the life of his expiring brother weltering in his blood, became enraged, furious, and, seizing his shillalah, he rushed from the cottage, determined to avenge the wrong and seek his enemy out with his own hands, and be the avenger of his brother's death in all who was in it. On the way he met a retinue of the young Lord, and approached the door of the cottage to knock, and demand that they should come and see what they had taken and to sustain them in their position. They were so much enraged by the mock defiance of his speech with all the false views aristocratic pride, excited by the fumes of wine, in a monarchal government was so well calculated to inspire. During the evening the rash purpose was formed of dispossessing Lewis by force.

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The second son of Colonel John Lewis, Honorable Thomas Lewis, was born in Donegal County, Ireland, April 27, 1718, and removed with his parents to Philadelphia about the year 1729, and thence with them to Augusta County, Virginia, in 1744. He received a liberal education, first in this county from the teaching of Mr. William Barbour, and subsequently spent four years at the college of St. Andrews in Scotland. He entered the public service at an early age, having been appointed, with his father and others, by Governor Gooch, as a member of the first bench of magistrates for Augusta County, when that county comprised all of the British claims west of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Mississippi River. He was appointed to this then responsible and honorable, office at the age of twenty-seven years, and it should be borne in mind that this bench of magistrates constituted the entire civil government over that country at that time. This appointment was made October 30, 1745, and he held the office of a magistrate until his death—about thirty years. Meantime he filled other very honorable positions. He was appointed County Surveyor, and held that office for many years. The town of Staunton, the county seat, was laid out by him, and the survey and lot were very neatly executed by his hand in 1748. He had the reputation of being the best mathematician in the State of Virginia in his day. He surveyed many tracts of land in that wilderness country, and he and General George Washington held large tracts of land in partnership until after the close of the Revolutionary War. General Washington spent many days at his home settlement, and closed up their partnership. He was, for several terms, one of the members of the House of Burgesses from his country. He held this honorable position from 1761 to 1765, and was a member again during the trying times which immediately preceded the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted in 1776. He and Captain Samuel McDowell, being at the time the representatives of their district in the House of Burgesses, were requested by a public meeting of their constituents to write a letter to Virginia's representatives in the Continental Congress, and to demand that they should take the stand which they had taken and to sustain them in their position. These Congressional representatives were: Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Randolph. The letter which they wrote to their constituents was so plain and so clear that very precious occasion could have been dictated only by intelligence, cultivated, and patriotic minds, and was fully worthy of the occasion. (It can be found on page 239, Annals of Augusta County, Virginia.) Thomas Lewis was also one of the commissioners of the thirteen colonies to treat with the Indian tribes of the West in 1777. This treaty settled for the time all of the Indian wars, and enabled Washington to concentrate all of the colonial army against the British and compel them to acknowledge the Independence of the Colonies. In 1775, while he was a representative in the House of Burgesses, he was unanimously elected a delegate to the Colonial Congress, and was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After the surrender of Cornwallis, Lewis was elected to the United States Congress and served as a delegate from the State of Virginia until his death.}

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one of his grandsons, General Samuel H. Lewis, to Honorable
Samuel Price, of Lewisburg, West Virginia, and dated April 15,
1785, he is described as a handsome man, fully six feet tall, with
dark hair and eyes, but fair complexion, and though not inclined
to corpulency, was robust and finely formed.

On the 26th of January, 1749, being then thirty-one years of age,
he married Jane, daughter of William Strout, Esq.; she was
seven years of age. She was born and reared on an adjoining
farm to that of the father of General George Washington; was about
the same age as General Washington, and went to school with him
in boyhood days, and doing his lull share to bring the frontier wilder­
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itary service of his country while a mere boy, and displayed great
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ANDREW LEWIS.

General Andrew Lewis, the third son of Colonel John Lewis,
was born in Donegal County, Ireland, in 1720, and removed with
his parents and brothers first to Pennsylvania and thence to Augusta
County, Virginia, in 1734, where he grew up to manhood, taking an
active part along with his father and elder brothers even in his
boyhood days, and doing his full share to bring the frontier wilder­
ness of Virginia to civilization. He secured a liberal education
along with his brothers, first taught in the wilderness by Rev. John
Craig, and afterward at the best school at that time in Eastern
Virginia, taught by the Rev. James Waddell. He entered the military
service of his country while a mere boy, and displayed great

Margaret, as well as my other children, wear a mourning ring, to
be purchased at the expense of my estate before a division.

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

By the devise made to his eldest son, John—among others—of
1,500 acres on Sinking Creek in Kentucky County, being a part of a
5,000 acre tract, and to his grandsons, Andrew, Samuel, and Charles
(sons of his John above mentioned), he gives all of his part of the
Pocomo tract of land, which part he thinks is 2,100 acres, and the
whole patented in the name of John Fry, Adam Stephen, Andrew
Lewis, and others, and from these paragraphs in this will, in con­
nection with the records of the Fayette County (Kentucky) Court,
we find that Samuel Lewis and his wife (a daughter of Colonel
Philip) were parents of Jesse Lewis, and he with his wife, Jane
Logan, were the parents of Margaret, Samuel Higgins, Lea Logan,
Catherine, Mary Ann, and Rebecca, who have quite a numerous
connection now living in Fayette County, Kentucky, and other sec­
tions of the country. Other grandsons of General Andrew Lewis
settled on 9,000 acres of land which he owned at the mouth of the
Kanawha, between it and the Ohio River, being the very ground
over which he fought that memorable and bloody battle of Point
Pleasant, which virtually drove the Indians to the west side of the Mis­
sissippi River, and gave to the white settlers the immense territory
of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and his descendants are
scattered throughout that country, as well as the South and
Southwest. Mrs. W. Scott Van Meter (née Misa Aina Farra),
through her connection with the Lewis family of Fayette County,
is a lineal descendant from this branch of the Lewis family.

COLONEL WILLIAM LEWIS.

The fourth son of the famous pioneer was born in Donegal
County, Ireland, in 1724, and, like his brothers, came in success with
his parents, and was brought up in Augusta County, Virginia.
Being of a retiring and studious disposition, he obtained an excel­

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he resumed the practice of medicine, and soon became conspicuous for his medical skill and success, and his influence in the community. He urged the erection of schools and churches, and was remarkable for his high regard for all things relating to education and religion. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In the practice of his profession, and in his high moral and religious influence as a private citizen, he would have gladly spent his life but for the Revolutionary War; but he being imbued with a sense of our wrongs and a determination to resist the tyranny of Great Britain, abandoned a second time his peaceful employments in 1776 and accepted a commission as colonel in the Continental line. He served in the army until 1781, when, after the death of his brother Charles, he resigned his commission and returned to his private life. He was known and spoken of as the "Civilizer of the Border." Governor Gilmer, in his sketches, thus speaks of him: "William Lewis, though powerful in person and brave in spirit as either of his brothers, was less disposed to seek fame by sacrifice of human life. He never held the office of sheriff, nor was he a member of a military claim or survey of 6,000 acres in Clark County, Kentucky, on Prettyrun and Stoner Creek, the purchase made of Mr. Gist not many years after he came to Kentucky. A considerable part of this land is still in the possession of his descend­ants and heirs-at-law.

He died in September, 1806, at the age of sixty years. At the Champague Springs, in what is now Bath County, Kentucky, he gave that for his intended journey to Virginia on horseback, attended only by his body-servant, he was taken sick, and after a short illness died there. His body was returned to his home and buried in the family graveyard on his farm, and the grave is still marked by a monument with an appropriate inscription. For his military career see "Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army" (page 26), viz: Second Lieutenant of Fifteenth Virginia, November 21, 1776, and First Lieutenant March 20, 1777. Regiment designated Eleventh Virginia, September 14, 1778. Retired February, 1781, a Colonel.

Though he was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, there is very little left of record as to his military career. He was a consistent member of the Old Baptist Church (the "Ironside"), and was one of the pillars of a church and congregation, the "meeting-house" (Old Sacra) having been located on the line between his farm and that of his brother, Mr. Payne. It was upon the road, where it remained for years after the death of both of the original families and the dispersion of their children from these farms. All of the children of Thomas Lewis adhered to this denomination, although from the most reliable information the ancestry, before the Revolutionary War, was Presbyterian. In the Established Church of England. No doubt but the antipathy and hatred for the British Government drove them from that Episcopal form of worship, and as the Old Baptist was the pioneer religion in Kentucky in their day, they readily adhered to it. The widow of Thomas Lewis survived him some eighteen years, and lived to see all of their children well educated and raised to years of discretion, and most of them married and in possession of the ample estates which their father had left them. She was a devout, pious Christian woman, who was in the highest esteem by all of her acquaintances, and had the unbounded and tenderest love of all her children. When her sons came to the latter State. Among the most judicious investments in land which he made in Kentucky was a purchase of 3,500 acres, one half of a military claim and survey of 6,000 acres in Clark County, Kentucky, on Prettyrun and Stoner Creek, the purchase made of Mr. Gist not many years after he came to Kentucky. A considerable part of this land is still in the possession of his descend­ants and heirs-at-law.

He died in September, 1806, at the age of sixty years. At the Champague Springs, in what is now Bath County, Kentucky, he gave that for his intended journey to Virginia on horseback, attended only by his body-servant, he was taken sick, and after a short illness died there. His body was returned to his home and buried in the family graveyard on his farm, and the grave is still marked by a monument with an appropriate inscription. For his military career see "Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army" (page 26), viz: Second Lieutenant of Fifteenth Virginia, November 21, 1776, and First Lieutenant March 20, 1777. Regiment designated Eleventh Virginia, September 14, 1778. Retired February, 1781, a Colonel.

Thomas Lewis was a very intelligent, enterprising, old­fashioned Kentucky gentleman, who kept his well-trained body­servant close at hand, and wherever he went, he was one of the influential and wealthy men of this region of the country. His brother-in-law, Henry Payne, and his family removed from Virginia with him and settled on an adjoining farm, and were life-long neighbors. Thomas Lewis was a very intelligent, enterprising, old­fashioned Kentucky gentleman, who kept his well-trained body­servant close at hand, and wherever he went, he was noted, like most of the gentlemen of this region and of Virginia in that day, for hospitality and high living. While he possessed none overweening thirst for political honors, but rather preferred the ease and comfort of a private citizen and the independent self-reliance of a Kentucky gentleman, he served his district in the conventions which met in Danville and framed the first Constitution of Kentucky, in 1792, and was a member of the first State Senate of Kentucky, which met the same year. He filled other positions of honor and trust. He was fond of fine stock, especially of blooded horses, bringing some good ones from Virginia with him when he came to Kentucky, and bred to the very first imported horses that
were very old men they delighted to rehearse over and over again the superior excellencies of their mother. She died March 24, 1827, and was buried by the side of her late husband in the family graveyard. 

Nancy, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born in January, December 13, 1791. She was a daughter of Governor Lewis of Kentucky, a man of more than local fame and distinction. They raised a family of six children (three sons and three daughters), when taken as a family it has always been very evenly divided in character and reputation by any of the old families of Kentucky.

Elizabeth Clay, the eldest daughter, married Colonel John Speed Smith, of Madison County, Kentucky, a man of very estimable character, a lawyer of ability and learning, and of extensive influence in his day. He was a founder of the Agricultural Fair of Madison County for many years; the Representative of his native county and district in both branches of the legislature. He presided over the last Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, and has held other positions of honor and trust. Colonel Clay spent quite a large part of his military service under General Humphrey Marshall in defending the salt works and an important gap or gateway to the interior Kentucky. Very few men at so early an age attain to such standing for piety and render such earnest, influential labor in behalf of religion. He was the successor of his father's will, and settled up his large estate. He was in no wise inferior to his illustrious brothers who survived him, and for his very early death he would have reached far beyond the confines of his native State. In his character, to high order of education and cultivated intellect was added the adornment of a regenerated Christian spirit.

James, of Todd County, Kentucky; Stephen L, of Garrard County; died September 8, 1838. They raised thirteen children, and his name figures extensively in the early history of Kentucky. 

Ezekiel F. Clay, a son of the first wife, is a very prominent man, although less inclined than his younger brother to participate in political affairs. He took quite an active part in military affairs during the late great unpleasantness between the two sections of this Union, and had an eye shut out in one of the many battles in which he participated while with the Southern army, and received other serious wounds at different times. He is largely engaged in breeding thoroughbred horses, and is universally recognized as one of the most prominent turfmen of America; not only on account of the many valuable horses which by his skill, judgment, and business enterprise he has produced, but also because of his reputation for honor and integrity in all things pertaining to this exciting and alluring avocation, as well as to all of his affairs of life. Colonel Clay spent quite a large part of his military service under General Humphrey Marshall in defending the salt works and an important gap or gateway to the interior Kentucky. Virginia—was a rugged mountain pass—a long way from a railroad and he has established a reputation in that respect which would have reached far beyond the confines of his native State. In his character, to high order of education and cultivated intellect was added the adornment of a regenerated Christian spirit.
down to date and shall be recorded. To get at the full force of the joke throughout the command. General Marshall was so corpulent a highly kept man as ever was seen. As soon as he passed beyond and their toes smiling put at the ends of their shoes, when General drawn up in line with guns and bayonets bright and glistening, but pounds and was as high around as he was high up and down, and they reared a family of m-contains raggamuffins, a long, lean, raggedy fellow from the head of the company drooled out.

"Now, boys, you see what goes with our rations." The entire company broke into an uproar of laughter, which soon went with the joke throughout the command. General Marshall was so corpulent that he was incapacitated for campaign work, although he possessed a high order of talent. He descended from the same family as did Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia, and gained a military reputation in the Mexican War. The soldiers said during the war that he was so completely on his flanks and his rear that he was compelled to join the more Southern forces.

One daughter, Miss Martha, married Colonel Davenport, of Virginia, where they now reside. He is a gentleman of excellent character and reputation, and descends from distinguished lineage.

Green Clay, the second son, is an influential planter of Mississippi, with a residence and farm in Missouri, and has taken quite a prominent part in public affairs in both States; has represented a constituency of his State in Congress; was Secretary of Legislation at St. Peterburg during President Lincoln's administration, and has held high and responsible positions, both State and Federal.

C. F. Clay, the eldest son, is a prominent and intelligent farmer of Bourbon County.

**PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.**

**HENRY CLAY.**

The fifth of that name in direct descent was born June 4, 1798, and in 1812 he married Ulitha, daughter of Major George M. Bedinger, and after her death he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Scott and his wife, Elizabeth Cunningham. Issue: Five children, three of whom lived to be grown.

The three branches of the Clay family who were represented in the early days of Kentucky in the statesman and his sister, Elizabeth Bedinger, and by her raised one child named Edward Ambrose Dudley, and from the second marriage of the above named was there no issue. Elizabeth Lewis, the first wife and the mother of Edward A. Dudley, was born December 16, 1782, and died February 11, 1837, when in the ninety-first year of her age. She was an extraordinary woman, possessed of great force of character and practical sense. Mr. Jeptha Dudley, above mentioned, was an influential, intelligent gentleman who had descended from a distinguished old family of Virginia and Kentucky. He was for many years connected with the State Government at Frankfort.

Edward A. Dudley, was born December 16, 1782, and died February 1, 1840. He was Mr. Jeptha Dudley's younger brother, and was married to Mary Lewis, probably a sister of Hopkins Lewis, who married Paty Clay, the daughter of Charles and Martha Green Clay, of Powhatan County, Virginia, and sister of General Green Clay. On returning to Virginia on business, he was murdered, leaving a wife and several children. Of these, Charles Clay married Eliza Stuart; Temperance Clay married Charles Black of Maryland. Elizabeth Lewis Clay married John Speed Smith, for forty years one of the leading lawyers and prominent men of Kentucky. He was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, July 3, 1792, settled in Richmond where his bar was one of the best in the State, and was frequently a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress during President Monroe's administration in 1817 to 1819; was appointed by President John Q. Adams, Secretary of Legislation in the United States to the South American Peace Convention which assembled at Washington, by President Jackson, United States Attorney for District of Kentucky; was appointed by Kentucky Legislature, January 3, 1839, Joint Commissioner with ex-Governor Morehead to visit Ohio and solicit passage of a law to prevent evicted persons in that State from entering away or assisting slaves to escape from Kentucky, and to provide more efficient means for recapturing fugitive slaves, which mission was eminently successful. In the campaign of 1812 and 1813 Colonel Smith served as aides-de-camp to General Harrison.

**PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.**

**CLAYS.**

Charles Clay emigrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, at an early day. He married Miss Lewis, probably a sister of Hopkins Lewis, who married Paty Clay, the daughter of Charles and Martha Green Clay, of Powhatan County, Virginia, and sister of General Green Clay. On returning to Virginia on business, he was murdered, leaving a wife and several children. Of these, Charles Clay married Eliza Stuart; Temperance Clay married Charles Black of Maryland. Elizabeth Lewis Clay married John Speed Smith, for forty years one of the leading lawyers and prominent men of Kentucky. He was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, July 3, 1792, settled in Richmond where his bar was one of the best in the State, and was frequently a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress during President Monroe's administration in 1817 to 1819; was appointed by President John Q. Adams, Secretary of Legislation in the United States to the South American Peace Convention which assembled at Washington, by President Jackson, United States Attorney for District of Kentucky; was appointed by Kentucky Legislature, January 3, 1839, Joint Commissioner with ex-Governor Morehead to visit Ohio and solicit passage of a law to prevent evicted persons in that State from entering away or assisting slaves to escape from Kentucky, and to provide more efficient means for recapturing fugitive slaves, which mission was eminently successful. In the campaign of 1812 and 1813 Colonel Smith served as aides-de-camp to General Harrison.

**GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES.**

A list of the children of Absalom Clay, taken from a book of "The Clay Family," by Mrs. Mary Rogers Clay:

Martha Clay, born February 1, 1832, married Henry B. Davenport, of Virginia. [He died January 5, 1845.] Born in Clay, born November 20, 1835, married, June, 1867, Mary F. Brooks, daughter of Samuel Brooks, of Bourbon County; Green Clay, born February 11, 1839, married, in 1854, Jane Roden of New Orleans, after graduating from Cambridge Law School; Ezekiel F. Clay, born December 1, 1838, married, Mrs. B. 1865, Mary L. Woodford; Cassius M. Clay, Jr., born March 26, 1856, has been three times married: first, January 27, 1869, to Susan L. Clay, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Wormall) Clay; after her death, second, November 29, 1869, to Patsy T. Lyman; after her death, third, December 6, 1888, to Mary Hyliee Harris.

Charles Clay emigrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, at an early day. He married Miss Lewis, probably a sister of Hopkins Lewis, who married Paty Clay, the daughter of Charles and Martha Green Clay, of Powhatan County, Virginia, and sister of General Green Clay. On returning to Virginia on business, he was murdered, leaving a wife and several children. Of these, Charles Clay married Eliza Stuart; Temperance Clay married Charles Black of Maryland. Elizabeth Lewis Clay married John Speed Smith, for forty years one of the leading lawyers and prominent men of Kentucky. He was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, July 3, 1792, settled in Richmond where his bar was one of the best in the State, and was frequently a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress during President Monroe's administration in 1817 to 1819; was appointed by President John Q. Adams, Secretary of Legislation in the United States to the South American Peace Convention which assembled at Washington, by President Jackson, United States Attorney for District of Kentucky; was appointed by Kentucky Legislature, January 3, 1839, Joint Commissioner with ex-Governor Morehead to visit Ohio and solicit passage of a law to prevent evicted persons in that State from entering away or assisting slaves to escape from Kentucky, and to provide more efficient means for recapturing fugitive slaves, which mission was eminently successful. In the campaign of 1812 and 1813 Colonel Smith served as aides-de-camp to General Harrison.
He died September 29, 1857, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery. He was a man of striking appearance; he dressed with scrupulous neatness in the old-style broadcloth, with ruffled shirt, and all of his surroundings comport therewith; he was an aristocrat "to the manner born." He owned a large number of the best trained servants that could be found in this country. No matter how much company he was entertaining, it was very seldom that he was ever known to speak to one of them, but they almost invariably anticipated his wishes, and when perchance one failed, a glance or a look from "old master" was always sufficient to remind him of just what was needed. He never employed an overseer or slave manager of any kind, but required the father of each family to direct and control all of his children, and held each father responsible for the behavior and labor of each child. No slaves were better clothed and cared for than his.

He possessed great force of character, intelligence, and high sense of honor; was a very influential member of the Old Baptist Church. He had ample capacity and opportunity to occupy a position in the very front rank of politics if he had been so inclined; he was an intimate friend and associate of Henry Clay and other statesmen, but never held a political office. Honorable James Beck was a confidential friend of his and his attorney at law from Beck's earliest law practice to the time of Hector Lewis' death.

Hector P. Lewis, as well as several of his brothers, was from his early boyhood very fond of hunting and fishing, and up to the time that he was quite an old man he had his annual hunting and fishing trip to the mountains of Kentucky in October and November of each year.

The letter "P." in his name was generally supposed to stand for his mother's name of Payne, but this is not the fact. It was placed there under rather peculiar circumstances. When he was quite a young man and unmarried he loaded a large flatboat with tobacco, flour, bacon, etc, on the Kentucky River, near the mouth of Tate's Creek, about nine miles from Lexington, and went with his boat to New Orleans to sell his cargo and boat. On his journey, after he had passed the mouth of the Ohio and was going down the Mississippi River along the Kentucky shore, he concluded to tie up his boat and take a day's hunt until night came on. When he concluded to make his way back to the boat he found that he was completely bewildered and lost. After rambling for some time he dis-

covered a dim light in the distance, and, on making his way to it, found there the comfortable home of a very hospitable family, who cheerfully took him in and made his night's stay quite pleasant. In this family he found what he concluded was the most beautiful and lovely girl that he had ever seen. He enjoyed her company during his brief stay next morning, but found his boat next day and made his way to New Orleans. That beautiful girl haunted his waking hours until he determined to see her again. It was several months before he returned to Lexington and shaped his business to go to search of his heart's idol. He finally mounted his horse and rode across the country nearly two hundred miles to find the home in the woods, but the girl had married only a short time before he arrived and he did not see her, and never saw her but the one time. Her family name commenced with P, and he put that letter in his name. He did not marry for several years after this occurrence.

He was on the staff of his brother-in-law, General Green Clay, with the rank of Colonel, in the War of 1812, and participated very efficiently in helping to raise the siege of Fort Meigs. Immediately after the British were driven from that post he was entrusted with the chief command of a strong detachment from this army to go to the rescue of General Dudley, whose army had just been defeated and was in great danger of capture or destruction. In this army his younger brother, Asa K., was at that time participating with the rank of Major. Colonel Hector gave timely and successful assistance to Dudley's defeated army, and rescued them from their perilous situation. He told the writer only a few years before his death that no one had ever held his name to a note; he never signed his name to a note in his life, but he held many notes against other people, and was a money-lender for many years. He lived in affluence; he attended only to his own private business, and in a very systematic way, and to the affairs of his church. He was held in high esteem as a man of integrity and intelligence, with unyielding will and determination.
ASA K. LEWIS.

Asa K. Lewis, the second son and fourth child, was educated at Transylvania University, and afterward graduated at Princeton, also graduating in law there. He was a man of more than ordinary talent and ability, with very refined and polished manners, and was very popular. He practiced law for a few years in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and was afterward Judge of the County Court of Clark County for several years, but finally retired to his farm in that county, and could not be induced to hold any political office, contending that he was disgusted with political affairs and professional business. He owned and resided on a large and excellent farm about six miles north of Winchester, in Clark County, being a one-fifth interest in the three thousand acres purchased by his father, Thomas Lewis, from Gest. He was a Major in the War of 1812, and displayed great bravery in the military service, especially at Daley's defeat, where he took a very active part and gained distinction for courage and skill.

He was very fond of hunting and fishing in the mountains, and spent several months of each year in this enjoyment. He found and made the acquaintance of his wife, Miss Peggy Ellerzley, a beautiful mountain girl, while on one of his mountain excursions. They were married March 2, 1825. She was born June 8, 1789.

He was eighteen years her senior. They raised only six children to be grown; although twelve were born to them. Only one of them is now living. They raised to be grown: Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Hector, who married Miss Jane Moore, daughter of Peter Moore, of Bourbon County; raised two daughters, viz.: Mary M., born September 4, 1815, married C. F. Grimes, Esq., in September, 1838, and has five sons. This family is now residing in Rogers, Arkansas. Anna Belle, born August 28, 1830, married H. Hutchinson, Esq., November 15, 1856, and died March 6, 1859, leaving one daughter named Mary C. Hutchinson, who is now dead and left no issue. A third daughter, about sixteen years of age, is now living with her father in Phillips County, Arkansas. After the death of Hector Lewis' first wife he married Miss Anna Talbott, with whom he is now living in Phillips County, Arkansas. By this marriage he has only one child now living, named Mattie. She is about twelve years of age. Mary, third daughter of Asa K. Lewis, married Captain Moll, Clay, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and lived for many years at the old Clay mansion in that county—a highly respectable and honorable couple—but they are both now dead and lie in peace. The fourth child, Sarah, married, first, Shelton Oldham, of Fayette County, Kentucky, by whom she raised three daughters, viz.: Mary E., married Stephen Lewis, formerly of Bourbon County, Kentucky, but now of Arkansas, a son of Douglas P. Lewis. The other two daughters, Margaret and Sally, have not married. After the death of Mr. Oldham, Sarah, his widow, married J. G. Lippe, Esq., of Arkansas, where she resided until her recent death. The fifth child, Henry, never married; was a gallant soldier of the Southern army in the late great war, and was killed in a battle near Gallatin, Tennessee, in 1862. He was a generous, noble, fearless man, and very dextrous with firearms of any kind. No nobler or better soldier ever bled for his country. He was killed in a charge, many rods in advance of his command. After the war his remains were reinterred at the family mansion near his parents.

Sidney, the sixth child, never married; served through the war, a brave and gallant soldier of the Southern army. He died some years after the Southern war, in Arkansas.

Asa K. Lewis was one of the highest Masons of Kentucky at the time of his death, and held high offices in that fraternity. He died August 13, 1839, and was buried with imposing Masonic ceremonies. His widow survived him nearly twenty-five years, and died May 21, 1857. They are both buried in the family graveyard, near the old family mansion, on the farm where they lived and died.

Edward Lewis, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born October 27, 1835, and died August 31, 1853, in the eighteen years of his age.

Kittie Lewis, seventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born December 2, 1837, and married her cousin, Colonel Henry C. Payne, of Fayette County, Kentucky.

Colonel Henry C. Payne was one of the most prominent farmers and gentlemen of Fayette County, Kentucky, and was a part of the original Payne homestead adjoining the Lewis homestead, and raised a family of ten children, viz.: Romulus Payne, born July 30, 1809, died unmarried; Remus, born July 3, 1811, married Mary Talbott; Lewis D., born May 11, 1813, married Elizabeth Keene; Eliza, born May 3, 1815, married Col. Rodes Estill; Anna Maria, born April 24, 1817, married Dr. John Jackson; Thomas H., born November 7, 1819, married Maria Wiley; Lydia, born February 29, 1822, married B. H. Taylor; Sally, born March 1, 1824, Benjamin, born February 22, 1826; Kittie, born March 23, 1828. Kittie L. Payne died August 1829. Colonel Henry Conger Payne died June 5, 1836. This husband and wife were faithful and consistent members of the Old Baptist Church, and highly respected and esteemed by all of their acquaintances. Many of their descendants are now living in Kentucky and other sections of this Union.

Stephen D. Lewis, fourth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, at the homestead of his parents, December 27, 1839. He received a good education at Transylvania University, in Lexington, and moved soon after he had attained the age of twenty-one years to his farm in Clark County, Kentucky, being a one-fifth interest in the three thousand acre tract purchased by his father of Gest. On this farm he resided to the day of his death, adding several parcels of land to his original purchase, so that he owned of that Gest land one thousand acres at the time of his death. He did not marry until he was nearly sixty years of age, when he married Miss Tincher. They raised no children, but he adopted his wife's niece, Miss Anna Stith, whose name was changed to Lewis, and by the terms of his will he inherited his entire estate. She married Charles Swift, Esq., of Lexington, Kentucky, and they now reside upon that farm.

Stephen D. Lewis was a man of more than ordinary capacity, with a good education; had a fine library of books, and read a great deal of history and scientific literature. He possessed great ingenuity; was very dexterous with the use of tools, and could do nearly any thing of wood, iron, brass, or silver that he wished. His disposition was modest and retiring. He was excessively fond of playing the game of chess, and it was told of him, with more than the shadow of truth, that when there came a rainy day or a bad spell of weather so that he could not get out on his farm with comfort, he would send around to the negro cabins to see if he could not find some one sick enough to furnish an excuse to send for his family physician, who was about an even match for him in a game of chess, and then he would hold him as long as the bad weather lasted. They would play almost continually, day and night, until the weather changed or until some one who needed the
THORNTON LEWIS.

Thornton Lewis, fifth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born June 7, 1794, at the residence of his parents in Fayette County, Kentucky, and was educated at Transylvania University, in Lexington, and removed when he was quite a young man to his farm in Clark County, it being a one-fifteenth interest in the Gest tract of land purchased by his father, and on this farm he resided for more than thirty-five years. When his health began to fail he rented his farm and purchased a residence in Winchester, and lived there for the balance of his life. He was a cautious, prudent, and of a retiring and unobtrusive disposition.

When about forty years of age he married Miss Emma Wright, a daughter of Captain Thomas Wright, of Clark County, and they raised five children to be grown, viz: Thomas Wright Lewis, bom January 11, 1833; Amelia Clay, born May 26, 1836; Frances (Fanny), born March 26, 1841; Mary S., born May 16, 1848; Sidney Allen, born April 17, 1851.

Captain Thomas Wright, above mentioned, removed from Virginia to Clark County about the year 1780, and settled on Pretty Run Creek, on a part of the remaining half of the Gest land—a part of the military survey of which Thomas Lewis purchased one half from Gest.

And on this farm, about one mile from the residence and farm of Thornton Lewis, he lived and died. He was descended from a very worthy old English ancestry, who were among the very earliest emigrants to America.

He was a native of Virginia, a Captain in the Revolutionary War, a very prominent and highly respected man, and a very influential member of the Old Baptist Church for a number of years. He was a very erect, and presented a commanding appearance. He was a generous, honorable man, and very popular with all his acquaintances. He left no living issue. After his death his widow married Mr. Steigall and raised a son and daughter, but the son died recently about the time he was grown, and since the mother has died, leaving the daughter and her father still living in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Amelia C., second child and eldest daughter of Thornton and Emma Lewis, was educated at Walnut Hill Seminary, in Fayette County, Kentucky, when that institution was in its zenith of usefulness under the management of Rev. Dr. J. J. Bullock. When in the nineteenth year of her age she married B. F. Van Meter (the author of this book), and for further particulars see Van Meter family.

Frances, or Fanny, second daughter, married James Van Meter, and for further particulars see Van Meter family. She died June 27, 1880. Mary S., third daughter, married Theodore F. Phillips, of Jessamine County, Kentucky; and they now have a residence in Winchester, Kentucky, and one in Clear Water Harbor, Florida. They have raised three sons, viz: Henry, Thornton L., and James.
Henry married Jane Milam, Thornton L. married Annette Kidd, daughter of Bird Kidd, of Clark County, Kentucky. (For Phillips family see page 44.)

Sidney Allen Lewis, youngest son of Thornton Lewis, was educated at Millersburg College, Kentucky, and before he was twenty years old married Emma J., daughter of Frank Fisher, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. They were married November 30, 1870. She was a beautiful and accomplished young woman; died very young after only four years of married life, leaving two daughters, named Emma and Minnie. Emma married William H. James, of Colorado, and he now owns a large ranch at Axtill in that State, but he resides in Chicago, where he deals largely in coal. The younger daughter, Minnie, makes her home with her sister in Chicago, although they both own a fine landed estate in Kentucky, left to them by their father.

S. A. Lewis survived his wife only a few years, and died August 23, 1883, leaving his two daughters above named to the care and nurture of their grandmother. Sidney Allen Lewis very early in life received the nickname of "Dock" when a lad, and carried it with him to his grave; he was a tall, slender man of rather delicate frame and constitution, but he possessed the prominent characteristics of the Lewis family in quite a marked degree; and it can be well illustrated by relating an occurrence which took place about the first time that he ever exercised the right of suffrage, directly after the war, when the negroes had just received the right to vote and a few unscrupulous Radical white men were trying to stir up as much prejudice and ill-feeling as possible in the negroes against their recent masters. One influential fellow had succeeded in getting up quite a disturbance at the voting-place in the Court-house, and, having been very roughly handled before he made his escape, had gone off to get his reinforcement of negroes. He had succeeded in collecting seventy-five to one hundred negroes, armed with guns, pistols, axes, clubs, and such like weapons as could be hurriedly collected—all the while haranguing them and making their threats of violence quite apparent. The white men had entire possession of the Court-house; some armed, and others unarmed, had taken refuge there as the safest place. S. A. Lewis had taken his position alone out on the pavement in front of the Court-house, calmly watching the movements of the mob, which was coming up with great noise and excitement on the other side of the street. Just then an old soldier hurried from the Court-house, and, rushing past, tapped Lewis on the shoulder and exclaimed: ‘‘Dock, what are you doing here by yourself?” With a significant smile he replied: ‘‘I am just waiting for that scavenger to leave that pavement to come this way, and then I am going to kill him.” Then turning again to face the leader of the mob, he called him loudly by name, saying; “Whenever you leave that pavement and start this way I'll kill you.” The leader heeded the warning and did not come. The old soldier that related this circumstance a short time after it occurred, wound up thus: “Dock” Lewis is as game a man as ever I saw.

S. A. Lewis died at the early age of thirty-two years, leaving his two orphan children quite a handsome estate in Clark County, Kentucky.

Sophia Lewis, fifth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born October 13, 1796. She married Honorable John T. Johnson, of Scott County, Kentucky. He was descended from one of the most distinguished old families of Kentucky, being a near relative of Richard M. Johnson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the United States; also of General Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the most famous men of America. Their other distinguished son was Honorable John T. Johnson represented his district in the United States Congress, and afterward became quite a noted minister of the Reformed or Church of the Disciples. They reared six children, viz: Elizabeth Lewis, who married Victor M. Flournoy; Sallie Lewis, who married Bradudes W. Twyman; Alpheus Lewis, married Miss Virginia Herring; Harry, married Miss Maude T. Vile; Laura, married D. W. Stansford; Victor Flournoy Johnson never married. From the above quite numerous descendants are now living in this and other States, and among them are distinguished men.

Alpheus, the sixth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky. He married Miss Theodosia Ann Turner, of Fayette County, and with her he spent his entire life quietly on his farm, and was held in high esteem by all his acquaintances as an honest, conscientious man. He died April 6, 1865. His wife survived him more than twenty years, and died March 6, 1888.

Thirteen children were born to them, four of whom died in infancy and nine lived to be grown, viz: Sallie Ellis, born August 24, 1835; Thomas, born in 1836, and died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years; Alpheus, Jr., born January 2, 1826; William, born December 20, 1834; Elizabeth Payne (Bettie), born February 13, 1836; Theodosia Ann, born December 4, 1837; Nancy Turner, born May 11, 1840; Sophia Johnson, born July 1, 1842; Lucian Tupper, born April 15, 1843.

The eldest child, Sallie E., married Mr. Isaac Miller, of Clark County, Kentucky, September 21, 1845, and they removed to Missouri. To them were born five children, viz: Sallie, James, Alpheus, Isaac, and Willie. Mrs. Sallie E. L. Miller died September 19, 1854. Alpheus, Jr., married Elizabeth Scott, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, September 13, 1850, and to them were born four children, viz: Henrietta, Maude, Alpheus, and May. They removed to the far West, and are now living in California or Oregon.

William P. married Mr. A. E. McGrath, of Philadelphia, October 14, 1858, and to them were born two children, viz: Katie and Elizabeth. Mrs. Elizabeth P. McGrath died November 14, 1862.

William L. married Eca Tracey, of Clark County, Kentucky, September 22, 1858, and to them were born thirteen children, viz: Edward, Ruford, Mattle, Theodosia, Willie, Thomas, Tracey, John, Tupper, Alpheus, James, Ass R., and Minnie May.

Theodosia, third daughter of Alpheus Lewis, married Dr. Frank M. Greene, of Clark County, Kentucky, September 27, 1858. Dr. Greene has heretofore been mentioned as a son of Dr. Greene, who married a daughter of Capt. Thomas Wright, of Clark County, Ky. To them were born eight children (the youngest died in infancy), namely: A. Lewis, Frank S. Cora L. Sophie Maud, Henri Lewis, Willie Y., and Elizabeth P. Mrs. Theodosia Ann L. Greene died May 15, 1881. Dr. Frank M. Greene is a prominent physician.
and with his interesting family of children resides in the city of Lex­
ington, Kentucky. His third daughter, Miss Nancy Lewis, even at
her present early age has developed quite a literary talent. Some of
the best papers and periodicals of our country have published pro­
ductions from her pen with high commendations. She graduated
with honor at Sayre Institute, Lexington, Kentucky.

Nannie Turner, fourth daughter of Alpheus and Thedoria Ann
Lewis, married Charles U. Duke, of Nashville, Tennessee, May 1,
1866. To them were born three children, viz: May, Charles B.,
Jr., and Sophia Lewis. They reside in Nashville, Tennessee.

Sophia Johnson, fifth daughter of Alpheus Lewis, married Elder
J. Taylor Moore, of Scott County, July 21, 1876, and to them was
born one child, named Alpheus Lewis. Mr. Moore is a minister of
the gospel according to the faith of the Old Baptist Church, and
resides in Georgetown, Kentucky.

Lucian Tupper, youngest child of Alpheus Lewis, married Sophia
Maude Grant, July 25, 1875. After her death he married, October
13, 1887, Mollie McDonald, of Clark County, Kentucky. By the
first marriage he had no children; by the second marriage three
children, viz: Mollie Miles, John Stuart, and Lucian Tupper, Jr.

Dr. L. T. Lewis is a veterinary surgeon, and resides in Winchester,
Clark County, Kentucky.

Douglas Payne Lewis, youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth
P. Lewis, was born August 4, 1824. His father died when he was only
five years of age, and he was nurtured and reared by his wid­
wed mother, his oldest brother, Hector, acting as his guardian.

He inherited his portion of land in Clark County, being a part of
the Gist tract, but he sold this land—a part of it to his brother
Stephen, and the remainder to Mr. Bean. He then purchased a
tract of land on Cave Ridge, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and
adjoining the lands which his wife had inherited from her father,
and they removed to Cave Ridge estate, where he spent the
remainder of his life. He married Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of
Colonel Henry Clay, of Bourbon County. Colonel Clay was also
the father of Captain Matt Clay, who married Mary, the daughter
of Major Asa K. Lewis, hereafter to give. Douglas P. Lewis was a
well educated, cultivated gentleman, fond of congenial society,
and very highly esteemed by all of his acquaintances. Although he
preferred the quiet life of a private citizen on his large and excellent
farm, he served one term as Representative of Bourbon County in

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

the Kentucky Legislature in 1837. He owned a large and valuable
oak plantation in Arkansas. He was a strong Clay Whig until the
year 1860, when he espoused the Southern cause, and was an ultra
and uncompromising Southern man during the conflict. All of
his sons who were of sufficient age and able to bear arms were in
the Southern army. They had ten children born to them. One of
them died in infancy, and eight of them are now living, viz: Eliza­
P. L. (Bettie), the eldest child, was born December 16, 1817.
She married Henry C. Howard, of St. Paul's Church in Henderson,
Clark County, Kentucky.

Douglas L. Howard, eldest son, was a well educated young man,
and graduated at the Louisville Medical College at nineteen years
of age, winning the highest honors in his class and thereby the first
place at the City Hospital, where he practiced for one year. He
then located in Paris, where he was long a leading physician, and
an increasing practitioner. He died April 30, 1889, at twenty-seven
years of age. George Howard is in business in Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry C. Howard is an
attorney at law in Paris. He graduated with honor at the head of
his class at the Columbian University of Washington City with
degree of B. L., and afterward took the degree of M. L. at
the same college.

Stephen D., eldest son of Douglas P. Lewis, was born July 13,
1833. He married, first, Helen, daughter of General William John­
son, of Scott County, Kentucky, and lived on his father's Arkansas
plantation for some years, and afterward in Helena, Arkansas, where
his first wife died. From this marriage he had two children, a son
named William J., who lives in New York, and a daughter named
Helen, who married to Henry Y. King, of Rogers, Arkansas.

After the death of this wife, Stephen D. married, next, Emily Bur­
tner, and they are now living in Rogers, Arkansas. During the
war he was a quartermaster in the Southern army, and was stationed
at Little Rock.

Thomas H., second son of Douglas P. Lewis, was born January
8, 1835. He married Lucy B., daughter of Jacob Spears, a promi­
inent merchant of Paris, Kentucky. By this marriage he raised one
child, named Thomas Spears, who is now living in Lexington, and is
a clerk in the Second National Bank of that city. The wife of
Thomas H. died several years before, and he died September 19,
1881. Thomas H. was a gallant soldier in the Southern Army,
and First Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Mounted Rifles when he
entered the service, and was in Colonel E. P. Clay's regiment in
General Humphrey Marshall's command. While cutting his way
through the enemy's line in an engagement at Jim's Creek in East­
ern Kentucky he was severely wounded and taken a prisoner,
and after a long and severe imprisonment at Fort Delaware he was
exchanged. Not a great while after this, in a severe engagement, he
was again captured and held for a long time at Camp Morton
prison, where he suffered great hardships, from which he never fully
recovered. He was one of nature's noblemen and a Christian gen­
tleman.

Margaret Helen, second daughter of Douglas P. Lewis, was
born October 15, 1836. She married Moses C. Chaplin, of
Wheeling, West Virginia, who died October 30, 1859, and from
this marriage there were three children, named Lewis Loring,
Lucia Lewis, and Mary Loring. After the death of Mr. Chaplin
her widow removed to Cincinnati, where she now resides with her
children.

Douglas P., Jr., third son of Douglas Lewis, was born January
24, 1839. He married Miss Lucy B. John, daughter of S. P. John,
of Greentown, Ohio, and from this marriage he had one son, named
Douglas, now about fourteen years of age. The wife died Decem­
ber 18, 1883. She was a descendant from an old Welsh family of
nobility.

Douglas P., Jr., with his two younger brothers, is extensively
engaged in the grate and mantel business at 532 and 534 West
Seventh Street, Cincinnati. He is the inventor of a patent grate or
base-burner which is likely to supersede all of the older styles of
grates.

Anna K., fourth daughter of Douglas P. Lewis, was born June 7,
1842. She married Ann Elizabeth Lindsey, of Bourbon County,
Kentucky, and they have two living children. He is a partner with
Douglas P., Jr., and lives in Cincinnati.
Howard, another son of Douglas P. Lewis, was born August 15, 1851. He is unmarried, and is also in business and in partnership with his two above named brothers.

The youngest daughter of Douglas P. Lewis, Mary Latetitia, was born October 29, 1844. She married Frank R. Armstrong, Esq., of Wheeling, West Virginia, and they reside in Paris. They have six children, viz: Joseph DeBois, their eldest son, married Lillian Metcalfe, of Lexington, Douglas, Frank, and Cassius are younger sons: Bessie and Isabella the two daughters.

Frank C. Lewis, youngest son of Douglas P. Lewis, married Virginia Judge, of St. Louis, and he lives and is in business in St. Louis.

Samuel Lewis, John Lewis, and William Lewis, three brothers, fled from France to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, to escape persecution. (See Smiley's History of the Huguenots.) William removed to the north of Ireland and married a Miss McClelland. They raised one son named Andrew, who married Miss Calhoun, and from these parents came the great Pioneer John and his numerous descendants, as we have already given. Samuel settled in Wales, and two of his sons, John and General Robert, came to America about the year 1700. John located in Hanover County, Virginia, where he spent the balance of his life.

General Robert's son Stephen* married a Miss Olliff, of Fairfax County, Virginia. He died quite young, having only one child, named Thomas Lewis, who came to Kentucky, as we have already given. General Robert Lewis' son, Colonel Robert, lived and died on his father's estate in Gloucester County; raised three sons, named Fielding, John, and Charles.

Colonel Fielding Lewis, the eldest son, was twice married; first, to Miss Washington, a cousin of General George Washington, and his second wife was Miss Better, a sister of General George Washington. By the first marriage there was one son, named John Lewis, who came to Kentucky with his sons Joseph and William, and who lived in Mercer County, Kentucky. Joseph married, first, Miss Williamson, and by this marriage there was one son, named Richard. After the death of this wife he married Mrs. Sampson, a widow, who was a Miss Porter, and was descended from French Huguenot ancestry, who were among the early settlers on James River above Richmond, Virginia. From this second marriage Joseph Lewis raised five sons, named Robert, Charles, Joseph, Andrew, and John. Many descendants of these sons are now living in Kentucky and other States of this Union. John, the last named, who resided in Barren County, Kentucky, was the father of our present distinguished Judge Joseph H. Lewis, of the Court of Appeals.

John, the immigrant brother of General Robert, and who settled in Hanover County, Virginia, raised a son named David. David Lewis married a Miss Terrell, and their daughter, Hannah Lewis, married James Hickman, of Culpeper County, Virginia, and removed to Clark County, Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives. From them quite numerous descendants are now living in Kentucky and other States. The Kincaids, Hansons, Taliaferros, Stewes and many other families are blood relatives of this branch of the Lewis family. James Hickman was of distinguished lineage.

From an old French history of the Huguenots it is learned that these three French Protestant brothers, Samuel, John, and William, who were banished from France, were sons of Lord John Louis, a French nobleman, and no doubt a French scholar could trace this lineage back many generations further.

PHILLIPS FAMILY.

William Phillips came from England and first settled in Maryland, but afterward moved to Kentucky. He raised six children, viz: William, Ezekiel, Thomas, James, Rachel and Nancy. William (his son) was born August 18, 1775, and died in Kentucky, February 11, 1815. He was married to Elizabeth Moss, and raised five children, viz: Buford, William M., Lorenzo Dow, Lucinda M.,

and Henry Farris. The last born was named in 1812 and died in 1826. He was married to Matilda Pickrell, of Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1813, and raised six children, viz: Sarah, who married Dr. S. D. Welsh. Martha, who married Dr. George S. Brothet. Delila, who married H. Clay Megee. Judge William H., who married first, Polina V. Spears; sec- ond, Alice Shook.

Theodore Frelinghisen, who married Mary S. Lewis. Thomas, who has not married. Theodore Frelinghisen, who married Mary S. Lewis, raised three childless sons—viz: Henry H., who married Jeanne Milam. Thornton L., who married Annette Kidd. James S., who has not married. Matilda Pickrell was a daughter of Henry Pickrell, who was born in Loundon County, Virginia, on March 17, 1783, and emigrated to Kentucky and married Sally Gibbon, of Kentucky, who was of Irish descent. Henry Pickrell's parents came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Loundon County, Virginia. Henry Pickrell settled in Montgomery County, Kentucky, near Aaron's Run, and very near where the post-office of Side View is now located, but the family removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, and finally settled in what is now Sangamon County, Illinois, with several of his grown sons and most of his family, and died there. His grandson, Hon. Henry Pickrell, now lives in Springfield, Illinois, a very prominent man, and one among the most prominent shorthand breeders of that State. (Now dead since this was written.)

THE MOSS FAMILY OF JESSAMINE COUNTY.

It appears from the records of Goochland County, Virginia, that Hugh Moss, the ancestor of the Moss family in Jessamine County, was commissioned Captain of the Goochland County Militia in 1760, and was commissioned in 1770. He served in the Revolution­ary War, and died from wounds received in battle in 1780. The father of Hugh Moss was James Moss, who was born in England in 1739, where he married Elizabeth Henderson, whose forefathers came from Scotland. Hugh Moss married Jane Ford, daughter of Thomas and Ketubah Wynne Ford. Hugh Moss left six sons and
The Van Meter family.

The Van Meters of the United States have, so far as I have been able to learn, all sprung from two men, a father and son, who came over to New Amsterdam in 1663, when that village belonged to the Dutch. The father was a widower, and the son was then about ten years of age. It is well known in Holland the prefix "van" to a name signifies, and was originally spelled without a capital letter V. Thus the emigrant father's name was Jans Giebherd van Meteren, and his son's name was Jan Jansen van Meteren. Now these two names brought to our language would be the father's name, John Gieberson of Meteren, and the son's name was Kryn Johnson of Meteren. This father and son located in Ulricht, in King's County, and afterwards removed from there to Monmouth County, New Jersey. This father and son located in Ultricht, in King's County, and afterwards removed from there to Monmouth County, New Jersey.

The above facts are all on record in Bergen's Kings County, pages 345, 346, and also the following facts, viz: The son married Neltje Van Cleef, of New Ulricht, September 9, 1683.

Jacob Van Meter's fort at the lower end of the valley, near the mouth of the south branch of the Potomac (known then by the Indian name of the Watonacos), this man soon became sufficiently Americanized to spell his name John instead of Jan, and finally dropped the "n", thus leaving the name Van Metre. My father frequently received letters with his name spelled in that way. When I was a boy, and said that was the old style way to spell it.

When John Van Metre returned to his home in New York from the beautiful valley of the Watonacos he urged his sons to lose no time in possessing that land, declaring that it was the most beautiful and fertile country he ever saw. Four of his sons emigrated to Virginia about the year 1746, viz: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and John.

Abraham and John settled in Berkeley County, on the east side of the Alleghany Mountains. Isaac settled in the lower end of the South Branch Valley, and Jacob on the beautiful valley of the South Branch, known as the Indian Old Fields, in what is now Hardy County, and there he constructed his fort, as this was then a frontier and much exposed to Indian depredations. John and Isaac had procured a grant of forty thousand acres of land through Governor Gooch, of the British Crown. They sold one half of this grant to John Hite, which left them about ten thousand acres each, which they located and settled upon, as above stated.

Before we confine ourselves exclusively to one branch of this family, we will go back to state that the emigrant father, Jans Giebersin Van Meteren, also named himself John, in what is known as the old style way to spell it.

Some of the sons of John and Abraham, and perhaps Jacob, were among the very early emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky, as long as 1760 to 1790. Some of them settled in the southwestern part of the State, and quite a number of their descendants are living in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other Western States.

Isaac's daughter, Mary, married a gentleman whose name I cannot with certainty give, and she raised only one child, a daughter, who married Vincent Williams, of Williamsport, on Patterson's Creek.

Henry married four times, his last wife being Mary La Felton, daughter of a French Huguenot, Erasmus La Felton. His children were John, Ephraim, John, David, Elizabeth, and Abram. Some of the descendants of these brothers went further west and settled in Illinois and other Western States.

Joseph, Samuel, and Abraham. Five of these sons lived to raise families. Solomon and David moved to the Shenandoah Valley. Abraham lived on Patterson's Creek, near Williamsport. Joseph and Jacob are buried in the Old Fields Cemetery, not far from Old Fort Pleasant.

And now as to this son Garret (who I think was the oldest child), from whom I directly descend, by the aid of authentic family records I can, more specific and give ages and dates. Garret Van Meter was born in the State of New York, February, 1732, and came with his parents and the balance of their family to Fort Pleasant in 1744. He married Mrs. Ann Sibley, whose maiden name was Ann Markes, in 1756, about one year before his father was killed by the Indians. He inherited from his father's estate Fort Pleasant and a large tract of the surrounding lands. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and commanded a regiment of militia in General Washington's army. He was not old when his uncle Abraham tell several anecdotes of this ancestor's army experience under Washington. He always referred to Washington as General George. I will relate one of them, which made a lasting impression on my boyhood mind. In one of the most severe battles in which he ever participated, General Washington galloped up to him, and, pointing with his sword, said, "Come away, said, "Colonel, take possession of the top of that hill and hold it," and then he started to ride away, but went only a short distance, then turned half around and said, "Colonel, hold the top of that hill at all hazards; I will support you." He galloped away and said, "We went in the top of that hill, the Redcoats got there at the same time, but the boys went at them and drove them back. They were not gone long before they came back with double their number, but the boys gave them hot lead and drove them back again, and then they came again in greater force in front, and I looked to our left and the Redcoats were coming that side, and I looked to our right, and they were coming.
The children of Colonel Garret and Ann, his wife, were: Isaac, born December 10, 1757; Jacob, born May 18, 1764; Ann born December 10, 1757; Tabitha Inskeep, both daughters of Joseph Inskeep and his wife, Hannah McColluck, who was a daughter of the most famous Indian fighter and scout of his day, whom the Indians finally killed and cut his heart out to eat it while it was warm, saying they ate it so that they could be brave like “Collock.” Ann married Abel Scott, a member of the Quakers, and his wife, and both were very ardent supporters of religion among the pioneers of that day in country.

They lived and died at old Fort Pleasant as full of honor as of years.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Documentary evidence that Garret Van Meter commanded the militia of Hampshire during the Revolutionary War: “Wherever a county in Virginia bears the name of Shire, it was originally a division of land—generally comprising a large district of country, which had been allotted under colonial government—and soon after the successful close of the Revolution the State government commenced to cut counties from the old Shires, until now there is left only a small portion of the original Shires to bear the name, with several counties surrounding which have been detached. Thus Hampshire comprised all of the valley of the South Branch; it was originally a branch of the Valley of Virginia, was abandoned by the Indians. They were directed to this spot by some friendly Indians who had the address to draw over to his party a considerable majority of the people on Lost River, and a number on the South Fork of the Watauga (Potomac). They first manifested symptoms of rebellion by refusing to pay their taxes and refusing to furnish their quota of men to serve in the militia. This Isaac Van Meter, the accredited delegate from Hampshire to this convention and participated in its proceedings. This old book, now preserved in Virginia, is a succinct narrative of and eulogy upon his character and life such as any just and good man can but covet, as follows: “Isaac Van Meter, Esquire, when about twenty-four years of age, was one of the pose and related these facts to the author.” This Isaac was the oldest son of Colonel Garret and the oldest brother of Colonel Jacob, the grandfather of the author of this book. The above shows that this Isaac was a private soldier in the militia of Virginia under his father.

From an old book, entitled “Debates and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond on Monday, the 2d day of June, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the grand Federal Convention, to which is prefixed the Federal Constitution,” we learn that this Isaac Van Meter was the accredited delegate from Hampshire to this convention and participated in its proceedings. This old book, now preserved in Virginia, is a succinct narrative of and eulogy upon his character and life such as any just and good man can but covet, as follows: “Isaac Van Meter, Esquire, when about twenty-four years of age, was one of the pose and related these facts to the author.” This Isaac was the oldest son of Colonel Garret and the oldest brother of Colonel Jacob, the grandfather of the author of this book. The above shows that this Isaac was a private soldier in the militia of Virginia under his father.

In consequence of the jealousies attending the encroachments of the whites, the inhabitants of the branch were subjected to all the vexations and pressures of Indian warfare until Virginia ceased to be a frontier. Mr. Van Meter has repeatedly shown the writer the very address of the family. The grandfather of Mr. Van Meter took his abode on the beautiful tract of land now in possession of his descendants. Fort Pleasant, the birthplace of Mr. Van Meter, now the residence of Abraham Van Meter, was the rendezvous of the families in the neighborhood, and during Red- box’s War was, for a time, the place of encampment of Washington.

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Mrs. Van Meter, Isaac, and Jacob, inherited the large landed estate around Fort Pleasant. Colonel Jacobs inherited and lived at the old fort and homestead, and Isaac lived about a mile away. Isaac, the eldest child of Colonel Garret, was about seven years older than his brother Jacob. He lived all his life on the estate which his father had descended to him from his father and grandfather. He was a very exemplary, unassuming man, of the very highest standing in the community as a just, upright, practical man, whose opinion as to what should be done in regard to every breed of controversy or dispute in his day would invariably settle it at once as he advised in the community in which he spent his life. He lived to be more than eighty years of age, and we have a copy of the obituary notice published in his county papers, written by the Presbyterian pastor of the church of which he was one of the chief pillars, which gives a succinct narrative of and eulogy upon his character and life such as any just and good man can but covet, as follows: “Mr. Van Meter died in the exercise of a good hope and a cheerful confidence in Jesus Christ. He had not been in connection with the Church many years. Even since the writer’s acquaintance with him, now about fifteen years, he occupied the subject for the ordination of the Church, yet his distrust in himself deterred him from a profession of religion. Some sixteen (16) years ago he, with an old friend, neighbor, and connection about his age, William Cunningham, now at rest with his Lord, united with some now living in efforts to secure the presence of a Presbyterian minister. There was at that time but two or three members of the Presbyterian Church in the county. There had been a church which engaged the early labors of Moses Hoge, D. D., afterward President of Hampden Sydney College and Professor of Theology for the Synod of Virginia, but it now lived only in the recollection of the few. They induced the present minister, Rev. William M. Scott, to take his abode with them, and during the fifteen years of his labors have had cause to bless God for His direction to a pastor. Mr. Cunningham lived to see many of his descendants gathered into a Church of which he was an elder. Mr. Van Meter, always a friend of the cause, always ready for the work, and in love of his substance, saw with tears and unutterable emotion his children and grandchildren enter the Church of Christ. But while ready to discover traits of Christian character in others, though faintly drawn, and to palliate their errors and cover with the mantle of charity their failings, he was exceedingly slow to believe that he himself was a fitting subject for the ordination of the Church.”

The writer well remembers the solemnity, the interest, the effect of that occasion, when the old man, with streaming eyes and trembling form, sat down for the first time with his children and friends at the table of the Lord.

Inheriting a handsome fortune and prospered in his labors upon his farm, he was a man of abundant possessions; and in the midst of wealth maintained the simplicity of manner, of dress, of living, and of purpose which characterized former days. It may be said of him, as it was once said of the inhabitants of ‘Old Virginia’—"the doors of his hall were nailed wide open from dawn of day to shades of night, and the stranger might find 'rest and food and fire, and a hearty welcome."
affection, attachment, deference of opinion and judgment, obedience rendered the mild old man more venerable. Arid ii veneration, generosity to the various charitable institution of the Church; if the children, and numerous connections — if attention to religion and affairs. I say final, because ol bis abundance he had always given accord it to Isaac Van Meier.

"Some time before his death, admonished by his infirmities of uprightness and age, he made a final settlement of his worldly affairs. I say final, because of his abundance he had always given liberally to his children on their marriage and settlement in worldly affairs, and though still wealthy, he had not reserved a hoarded treasure to make needy children cease to sorrow for a parent's death. He appropriated to them liberal sums of money, putting which into their hands, he said: 'I wish this divided among the charitable institutions,' and proceeded to make the proportions. 'I wish to give it before I die; perhaps it may be last; I give it as a thanksgiving.'

He had not reserved his various acts of charity till he should die; neither would he leave the disbursement of this to be made after his departure; he would enjoy giving himself. His last days were full of infirmities but full of peace. The writer had full opportunity of conversing with him a short time before his death, and would say (Psalm xxxvii, 37). 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.'

"Mr. Van Meter for many years filled the office of magistrate, frequently represented his county in the State Legislature, and was a member of the State Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. The scenes of thrilling interest that passed in that body were retained by him till his life was likely to be terminated. He has often been heard to relate the circumstances of Patrick Henry's famous repudiation, 'bowing to the majesty of the people.' And an aged friend, who had been intimate with him for forty years, said to me to-day: 'He was a man who filled his station in society well; my respect and attachment for him increased as our intimacy was ripened by increasing years.'

F. H. W.

PROMINT OLD FAMILIES.

David, first son of Isaac here above mentioned, lived on a part of the old Fort Pleasant estate to the age of eighty-seven years, and raised to be grown this above named family of children, and saw many of his great-grandchildren. He died May 12, 1871, at full of honor as of years. He was for many years magistrate, and filled other places of honor and trust, and was for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Moorefield. He retained his mental and physical capacity, to a remarkable degree, up to a few months before his death. When he was past eighty-five years of age he could mount his saddle-horse from the ground with apparent ease, and rode around over his large landed estate on horse-back, just as he had done when a much younger man.

Hannah C., the wife of David Van Meter, survived her husband, and died August 21, 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. "a mother in Israel," noted for practical good sense and Christian character.

Elizabeth Ann, the oldest child here above mentioned, who married Abram Van Meter, has further mention elsewhere in this book. William C., who married Martha Ann Pierce, lived and raised a family on a part of the old Fort Pleasant tract of land, and died, at the age of about seventy-eight years, December 7, 1895. He was an honored Christian gentleman and a practical, energetic business man. His worthy and devoted wife survived him, and died in the same life, April 13, 1895.

Fifth child, Sarah, who married William Miller, lived for many years with her husband in Virginia, and afterwards they removed to Coles County, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their lives and raised a family of children. She died July 31, 1931.

Sixth child, George, who married Elizabeth Gamble, lived in Hardy County, West Virginia, where he had two children born to him, and he died at the age of thirty-seven years. It is said his children were quite young; but his son, David C., was, in the Southern army from start to close.

Eighth child, Solomon, who married Hulia H. Cox, lived for many years in Hardy County, 'West Virginia; raised a family of children, and after they were grown he removed with his family to Baltimore, Maryland, where he and his wife still reside. During the war he took an active part in the Confederate service, although he was too old to bear the hardships of a regular soldier; but he had two sons in the army, viz: Rezin Bell and Edwin P.

Isaac's children were: Garret, who married Salley Cunningham; David, who married Hannah Cunningham; Jacob, who married Louise Frazier; John T., who married Polly Harness; Betsey, who married Joseph Intzkeep; Salley, who married William Cunningham; and Ann, who married David Gibson.

David, second child and eldest son of Isaac Van Meter, Esq., was born September 4, 1824; married Hannah Cunningham, daughter of William Cunningham 3d.

Their children were:

First child, Elizabeth Ann (Betsey Ann), who was born February 10, 1850, married Abram Van Meter, son of Colonel Jacob, of Fort Pleasant.

Second child, William C., born March 13, 1851, married Martha Ann Pierce, of Hampshire County, West Virginia, April 21, 1871.

Third child, Isaac Intzkeep, born July 14, 1853, and died June 31, 1854.

Fourth child, Jemima Hansen, born January 31, 1844, and married John Intzkeep, of Hardy County, West Virginia, December 4, 1872.

Fifth child, Sarah, was born July 15, 1856; married William Miller, December 26, 1871.

Sixth child, George, was born March 26, 1858; married Elizabeth Gamble, October 15, 1890.

Seventh child, Garret S., born October 28, 1859, and died June 5, 1863.

Eighth child, Solomon, was born March 11, 1862; married Mary E. Cox.

Ninth child, Hannah C., was born August 18, 1854; married John T. Peice, June 3, 1814.

Tenth child, Isaac, was born April 9, 1817; married Sally Intzkeep, May 4, 1834.

Eleventh child, Joseph, was born October 21, 1817; married Teresa Cox.

Twelfth child, David C., was born September 10, 1818; married Belle M. Henderson, of Pennsylvania, January 22, 1845. David was killed in battle in the Southern army at Sangster Station, December 17, 1863.

Thirteenth child, Jesse, was born August 10, 1826, and died July 20, 1885.

Hannah C., who married John T. Peice, raised no children; lived with her husband in Virginia all of her life, and died September 10, 1882, and John T. Peice died after a very eventful life, August, 1886. He acted the part of a Scout in the Confederate service, and made some very narrow escapes.

Tenth child, Isaac Van Meter, who married Sally Intzkeep, resided on a farm in Hardy County, West Virginia, and raised a family there. He lived the retiring and quiet life of a farmer, and died February, 1890, and his widow is still living at the homestead. Eleventh child, Joseph, who married Teresa Cox, inherited and lived for many years on the homestead of his father, David, and raised a family of children there, but afterwards removed to Utah, where they now reside. This Joseph was a graduate of college at Carthage, Pennsylvania, and in law at the University of Virginia, was a captain in command of a battery of artillery in the Confederate army, but was compelled to quit the military service on account of failure of his eyesight. After the war closed he came within two votes of receiving the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor of West Virginia, which was at that time equivalent to an election. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of his State when he left West Virginia.

Twelfth child, David C. After his death his widow married Mr. Tucker, and is now living in Pennsylvania.

Garret, second son of Isaac Van Meter, Esq., was born November 12, 1793; married Salley Cunningham, daughter of William Cunningham, and resided all his life in Hardy County, West Virginia, on a fine farm a few miles up the valley from Moorefield, where he reared his family, highly esteemed and respected by all of his acquaintance.

Some of his children and descendants are now living in Texas, but so far as we know are still living in West Virginia.

To distinguish him from others of his name he was known as "One-eyed" Garret, as he lost an eye when quite young. Some of his sons were soldiers in the Southern army, but we have not been able to obtain particulars concerning them.

Jacob Van Meter, third son of Isaac Van Meter, Esq., of the Old Fields, and his wife, Betsey Intzkeep, married Louise Frazier, of Hardy County (now), West Virginia, and owned and lived all of his
In our company were seven Van Meters and one Cunningham, all as closely related as first cousins, viz: David Pierce Van Meter, R. Beall Van Meter, Edward Van Meter, David Van Meter (son of George), Milton Van Meter (a brother of David P. V. above named), and myself ("Big Ike"), making seven Van Meters and James Cunningham, whose name is not given.

"All of the above named were severely wounded during the war except myself. Milton Van Meter was the only one of the name who was killed from our company. He was a son of William C. Van Meter, of the Old Fields. He was killed in the fall of 1864, when General Wade Hampton, in command of three regiments of cavalry, made his famous raid in the rear of the Federal army and captured and brought out 2,484 fine beef cattle, which were estimated to average 800 pounds net, and which proved a great treat for Lee's army at that time.

"In that expedition the loss from our company was Milton Van Meter killed, and two other men had each a leg shot off. Our company was with Lee's army until its surrender, but we did not surrender at Appomattox, but came home, giving Grant's army leg bail to save our horses and private effects, and then surrendered in squads at New Creek or elsewhere, when more convenient.

"I suppose Joe V. Williams and myself did on our trip home what was never done before or since. Joe had a good horse, but he had been shot in the stifle joint and could not climb the steep mountain road. He could not be reconciled to abandon his horse, so I proposed that we ride through the railroad tunnel under the Blue Ridge Mountains, and thus get his horse home, which we did safely. The road was torn up on both sides of the tunnel so that no cars could run.

"I have never been ashamed of the part I took in that war. I have always been thankful that I was neither wounded nor confined in prison. I have always felt sure that confinement in prison would have killed me.

"There never was but one Robert E. Lee. His equal never lived.

At the home of this Isaac Van Meter, which is the nearest residence in where the old Fort Pleasant was located, there is a large iron kettle which was brought there in 1745 by the Isaac Van Meter who built the fort. It will weigh several hundred pounds, or an odd extent of about 14,000 acres. His children were: Catherine and Bettie, who are still living, and Annie and Virginia, who died young and unmarried; two sons, John T. and Isaac. The last named owns the homestead, comprising the location of the old Fort Pleasant and a fine farm surrounding it. Isaac, the owner of this estate, married Martha E. Peer, of Hampshire County, West Virginia, and they have raised to be born three children, viz: Sadie, who married George McNeill; Jacob and James, who live with their parents.

John T., the oldest son here above named, is a bachelor, and makes his home with his brother Isaac, at the old homestead of their father.

This Isaac Van Meter here above mentioned, son of the late Jacob Van Meter, who owned this land, is known as "Big Ike." He is well named, for there is nothing little about him—a generous, noble, large-hearted, gallant fellow that weighs about 250 pounds, and is one of nature's noblemen.

He gives the following war experience: "I joined Company F of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry in August or September, 1862. The company was made up nearly all from Hampshire and Hardy County now), West Virginia, and was commanded by Captains George Shaste and Isaac Van Meter. He was killed in battle at Buckton Station (he was a gallant, brave man), and after his death the company was commanded by Captains Isaac Caykendall, and our First Lieutenant was Charles Vardiner. Our Colonels were Turner Ashby until he was killed at Cedar Creek, and we were commanded by Captain Dan Hatcher until the surrender of General Lee.

"All of these officers under whom our regiment served were gallant, brave men, and we were in nearly all of the battles in which Lee and Jackson were engaged, wherever cavalry was used by them.

"General R. L. Ross commanded our brigade, which was composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth regiments, and Elicha White's battalion.

The Honorable John I. Van Meter, youngest son of Isaac Van Meter, Esq., herein named, and who married Polly Harness, represented his native county of Hardy in the Virginia General Assembly while yet so young as to be barely eligible to the office according to the laws of Virginia, and then removed to a fine farm on the Scioto River in Ohio, where he lived until quite an old man, and then removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He reared a family of children, only two of whom are now living, viz., Judge John Marshall Van Meter, who is a very prominent lawyer as well as a large and successful farmer, and has served a term as Circuit Judge in the Chillicothe Judicial District, and resides in that city, although he still retains his large and excellent farm on the Scioto River. His sister Mary, who has never married, resides in the excellent homestead of her parents and immediately adjoining the residence of her brother. Judge John M. Van Meter married, first, Miss Sisson, of Ohio, by which marriage he has two children now living, viz., John I. and Eliza. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Susan Cunningham, oldest daughter of William Streit Cunningham, of Moorefield, West Virginia, and of whom more is written in this book. From this marriage they have raised two daughters, who are now living, viz., Mary and Sallie.

The Honorable John I. Van Meter represented his district in the United States Congress from Ohio for two or more terms. He lived to be more than seventy years of age, and was a very influential and prominent man. His wife died many years before he did, and more can be learned of her under the head of the Harness Family in this book.

Note.—The above sketch having been mislaid and not discovered until after the book was printed, we are compelled to insert it thus. The defect will be remedied in the next edition.
Colonel Jacob Van Meter, the younger son of Colonel Garret, inherited the old Fort Pleasant homestead, where he and his wife, Tabitha, spent their lives and reared quite a large family of children. He was a colonel and commanded a regiment, and took an active part in the war against Great Britain in 1812-13. He built a residence about two hundred yards outside of the old fort, where he and his wife spent the balance of their lives. He also built the finest mill in the valley and had it set up at that time in the South Branch Valley, which was constructed to run by water power, and it is still standing, although now in a very dilapidated condition. He was an enterprising business man, and for many years a partner with Chief Justice Marshall in the breeding of thoroughbred horses.

Colonel Van Meter lived over in what is now old Virginia, and owned quite a thin and ill-adapted farm for grass and grain, but was a very enthusiastic admirer of the thoroughbred or race horse. Colonel Jacob owned then one of the finest grass and grain farms in the United States. Judge Marshall proposed to furnish Colonel Jacob a field of fine horses and fine corn for which he would undertake charge of them, he at all expense and care of them, and deliver to Judge Marshall one half of the crops each spring, at two years old. Colonel Jacob accepted the proposition, and delivered to the Judge principally corn for a good many years, and retained thefillies until finally he sent them to the Chief Justice and got more colts than the entire number of mares which he had originally received, when Colonel Jacob received a letter from the Chief Justice saying that he was now more overstocked with horses than he was before he made the deal with him, and he would please never send him another horse. This dissolved the partnership and left Colonel Jacob with a stock of horses which finally improved and held up the horse stock of the entire South Branch Valley so that it became noted for its excellent horse stock, and held this reputation until the war between the North and the South swept the entire stock away. At the commencement of the war the horses from this valley were eagerly sought after for cavalry purposes, but before the war closed there were none to be found. Colonel Jacob was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a member of the chief-pillar of that church in the valley. His house was headquarters for ministers of the gospel who passed through this valley, whether Presbyterian or Methodist (no other denominations were represented in the valley then).

Colonel Jacob Van Meter, and his wife, Tabitha, had been born to them the following named children: Hannah, born Fort Pleasant, November 8, 1791; married Mr. John Hopewell, of Hardy County; lived there to be quite old, and died without children. The second child, Ann, was born April 1, 1793; was never married, but lived with two of her younger sisters, neither of whom ever married, viz.: Rebecca, born May 2, 1799, and Susan, born December 11, 1807. These three maiden sisters lived with their parents at the old homestead near Fort Pleasant until the death of both parents, when they built a neat and comfortable brick mansion about a mile distant from the homestead and on a part of the same estate.

There these three maiden sisters spent the remainder of their lives, holding their property as a joint estate, and for many years with a mutual agreement that the survivor should hold the entire estate and dispose of it as she might choose. The youngest sister, Susan, died first; after the two elder had lived together for several years longer, the next youngest, Rebecca, died, leaving the eldest sister, Ann, to survive for many years. Ann died in October, 1892, lacking less than six months of being ninety-nine years of age.

Of the above named Hannah Van Meter, who married Mr. John Hopewell, an incident has been related which gives a clear insight of her character. She was a tall, rather lean person, very erect, with dignified and graceful bearing, and was the most prominent feature of her character was her devout piety. She therefore commanded respect at any and all times.

After the death of her husband, who, by the way, was a very intelligent, honorable Christian gentleman, of excellent family, and she was his wife, during her widowhood, which was for the balance of her life, she resided in the town of Moorefield, Hardy County, West Virginia.

When the Federal arm took possession of that town she was very soon singled out as a prominent rebel, and a Federal Captain came very early one morning and ordered breakfast for five. When he knocked she met him at the door and received his order, and in her dignified manner invited the five officers in and to have seats, and as they walked in she added, "The Bible teaches us to feed our enemies," and then asked to be excused that she might give the Yankee officer a breakfast. After a short absence she returned, and, picking up her well-worn Bible, she remarked: "It is our custom to engage in family worship before we breakfast; I hope you gentlemen will join us," at the same time opening the book; her eye fell at once on the twenty-seventh Psalm:

"The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: when terror should assemble against me, in this will I be confident. One thing have I desired of the Lord, that I might make mention of that on high; that I might dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple. For in the time of trouble he will hide me in his pavilion; in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me up upon a rock. And now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me; therefore will I offer sacrifices unto the Lord, and will make vows unto the God of my salvation. When I call upon them, shall they of mine enemies come unto me? will the Lord answer me, and lead me in a plain path, because of mine enemies." Deliver me not over into the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and as such breathe out cruelty. I had

Prominent Old Families.
ISAAC VAN METER, of Clark County, Kentucky.

My father was very early initiated into the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets with fat cattle and hogs of such stock as commanded the top of the market.

But when about twenty-three years of age he came to Kentucky, married Rebecca, the only daughter of Captain Isaac Cunningham, of Clark County, took up his abode with him on his farm about four miles northwest of Winchester, and in this county he spent the remainder of his life.

Rebecca, daughter of Captain Isaac Cunningham and his wife, Sarah, was born in Hardy County, Virginia, October 14, 1800, and removed with her parents to Clark County, Kentucky, in 1802, where she was reared to the age of seventeen years, when she was married to Isaac Van Meter, of Hardy County, Virginia, by the Rev. William W. Martin, on June 17, 1817. It will be observed by the readers of this article that three of the children of Colonel Jacob Van Meter married Cunninghams.

Isaac Van Meter brought with him to Kentucky about seven thousand dollars' worth of property, consisting chiefly of negro slaves, horse stock, and money. He and Captain Isaac Cunningham were for many years equal partners in their business affairs. They were very successful in business, and accumulated a very large and valuable estate, consisting principally of land and slaves. When they finally dissolved partnership and divided their lands, each owned more than one thousand acres of as valuable lands as were in Clark County. They resided on adjoining farms, with their residences less than one mile apart. Captain Cunningham having only one child (my mother), the grandparents bestowed full as much parental care on the grandchildren as did the father and mother, and it was seldom that all of the children were at one time at either one of the residences.

Isaac Van Meter and his wife, Rebecca, had fifteen children born to them, and raised ten to be grown, six of whom are now living. Solomon, eldest child of Isaac and Rebecca Van Meter, was born July 10, 1818, in Clark County, Kentucky; married, first, Eliza­beth, daughter of the Hon. James Stonestreet, of Clark County, and from this marriage a son and daughter, named John S. and Eliza­beth. This first wife died March, 1847. After her death he married Lucy Hockaday, of Missouri, and from this marriage one child, named Lucy H. This second wife died in 1840, and in March, 1854, he married Martha C., daughter of Nelson Prewitt, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and from this marriage three sons, named Isaac C., Nelson Prewitt, and Solomon Lee. He lived most of his life in Fayette County, Kentucky, three miles north of Lexington, on a farm called Duncastle. He was a prominent and successful farmer, and for many years was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died September, 1859. He was chosen as the agent from Clark County (where he was residing at the time and where he was born and reared) to go to England, along with Nelson Dudley, of Fayette County, and Charles T. Carrard, of Bourbon County, to select and import short-horn cattle and other blooded stock for the Northern Kentucky Importing Company, and they made an importation which paid more than 100 per cent net profit. He was a fine judge of cattle; a very enterprising and intelligent man; highly esteemed by all of his acquaintances.

His oldest son, John Stonestreet, who was left an orphan while yet a youth (fell to the charge of the writer as his guardian), is now a prominent and very zealous and successful minister of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri. He married, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Stephen Verkes, D. D., of Danville, Kentucky (of whom we have more elsewhere), and raised one son, named Yerkes. John S., being a stout, active, and precocious youth, was accepted in General John H. Morgan's command at the age of scarcely seventeen years, without the knowledge or consent of his guardian, and also without consent rode my most excellent saddle-horse away (named Scott), and I never saw the horse afterward. I was told that it was soon ascertained that no horse in Colonel Cluke's regiment — to which John S. belonged — could run so fast for one fourth of a mile as Scott. After John S. had been in the army for some time I asked Colonel Cluke, with whom I was very intimately acquainted, what kind of a soldier my ward was making, and in a jocular reply he said forty brigadiers could not command that boy, and then he added, "he is one of the best scouts in my command, and a very reliable soldier." He was made a prisoner on the Ohio raid, when Morgan and Cluke surrendered their forces, and was in prison for about eighteen months. He was known throughout the entire brigade as "Street" (an abbreviation of Stonestreet), and quite a large majority of the command knew no other name for him. After the war closed he graduated at Washington and Lee College, then studied law under Judge John M. Van Meter, of Chillicothe, Ohio; practiced law in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, for a few years; meantime...
became a candidate and was elected County Attorney of Fayette County, Kentucky, and soon after this determined to answer a call to the gospel ministry in the Presbyterian Church; went to Princeton and graduated in theology, and is a very successful minister.

Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon Van Meter and his first wife, Elizabeth Stonestreet, married Captain William D. Nicholas, of Winchester, Kentucky, who after their marriage lived for the balance of his life on a part of the old Duncastle farm, inherited by Elizabeth from her father's estate, and it was that part inherited by her father, Solomon Van Meter, from his father and grandfather of the same name. They purchased of Henry Clay, of Ashland, and adjoining lands which Solomon Van Meter purchased of Dun and known as Duncastle. A correct estimate of the excellent character and reputation of Captain Nicholas can be had by copying from the public prints, which were written at the time of his death, as follows:

**Respect to the Dead**

In the passage of these resolutions by the Faculty of State College and the Clearing House in regard to Captain W. D. Nicholas, who died Friday morning—Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral of Captain W. D. Nicholas will be held at 3 p.m. at the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, as already announced. Following is a list of the pall-bearers who will go to the late residence of the deceased, near the city, and accompany the remains to the church: Ed. Frazer, J. D. Hunt, J. B. Simrall, J. Waller Rodes, John Boyd, G. W. Headley, J. H. Graves, and D. H. James.

At a meeting of the Clearing House, held Friday, resolutions of respect were passed in regard to the memory of the dead.

At a called meeting of the Faculty of the State College, held on Friday, March 11, 1893, Professors Neville, Snowville, and Logan were appointed to submit and unanimously adopted the resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Faculty upon the death of Captain William D. Nicholas, for many years a trustee of the College and a member of its executive committee. Accordingly the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Faculty, on learning with undiminished sorrow of the loss sustained by the College and community in the death of Captain Nicholas, desire to testify to his long, nibbly, and efficient service as a trustee; to his extraordinary worth as a man, a citizen, and an official, and particularly to the integrity, the rare modesty, purity, and gentleness that distinguished his character and made it at once so strong and yet so beautiful and attractive. As educators profoundly interested in all that can improve the young, we shall remain able to do our common cause to so fine a model for their regard and imitation as was Captain Nicholas. Green be his memory.

Resolved, That this Faculty in a body attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a record of these proceedings be preserved in our book of minutes, and that a copy thereof be sent to his family, and others to the newspapers of Lexington for publication.

### The Second National Bank Takes Appropriate Action on the Death of Captain W. D. Nicholas.

At a full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank of Lexington, held Saturday, March 12, 1893, the following action was taken:

Resolved, The Second National Bank was founded by Captain W. D. Nicholas, and he has been its only cashier since its organization in 1853, and the bank owes whatever of success it has attained and whatever of public confidence it has secured, chiefly to his fidelity and devotion to its interests, to his intelligent management of its affairs, to the great purity and integrity of his character, to the invariable sweetness of his temper and ability of manner, which was the same to all persons and at all times. So gentle and courteous was he in his bearing, and so considerate of all, that the transaction of any affairs with him was ever a pleasure. To the bank, as in every relation of life, whether private or public (and he held many offices of trust), he performed his whole duty faithfully and well, and his death has created a vacancy in the bank which will be difficult indeed to fill, and to his associates is a loss indeed irreparable.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of the bank, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family, to whom we, as his late associates, tender our heartfelt sympathy.

#### Prominent Old Families.

**Captain William Douglas Nicholas.**

Captain William Douglas Nicholas married Elizabeth Stonestreet Van Meter, daughter of Solomon Van Meter and his first wife, Elizabeth Stonestreet, daughter of Hon. James Stonestreet, of Clark County, Kentucky. Captain Nicholas was born February 2, 1836. Graduated in law.

He served in the Confederate army; was a Captain in Colonel Roy S. Clarke's regiment, General John H. Morgan's brigade. Soon after the close of the war he married, as above stated, and removed to a farm near Lexington, where he lived for the balance of his life. When the Second National Bank of Lexington was organized he was made cashier, and held that position for the balance of his life, and made a most popular, efficient, and successful officer. Captain W. D. Nicholas was a son of Robert Carter Nicholas and his wife, Fannie Jane Massie; grandparents were Colonel John Fry Nicholas and his wife, Patsy McGhee; and of the third generation was Colonel John Nicholas, of Albemarle, born 1766; Elizabeth Fry, daughter of General Joshua Fry, who had command of the Revolutionary Army before General Washington took command. The following, taken from a reliable old Virginia newspaper, gives the genealogy of the family for many generations back. It is headed "Genealogy of the Nicholas Family."

The first of the family in Virginia was Dr. George Nicholas, of Lancaster, England, a surgeon in the British Navy, who settled in the Colony in the eighteenth century, and married, in about 1732, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Burwell and daughter of Colonel Robert Carver, of Orange; raised issue, first, Robert Carter Nicholas, of Mecklenburg; born, 1733; died in 1790; was vestryman of Bruton Parish, member of the House of Burgesses from 1756 to 1768; member of the House of Burgesses from 1770 to 1777; member of the James City Committee of Safety in 1774 to 1776, and of all committees from James City of the House of Delegates from 1776 to 1777; was Judge of the High Court of Chancery and of the Court of Appeals; was one of the leading men of the Revolutionary period in Virginia. He married, in 1754, Ann, daughter of Colonel William Cary, of Centreville. Second was John Nicholas, of "Swim Islands," who was Clerk of Albemarle in 1749 to 1815; Burgesses in 1752, 1757, and 1758, and of Conventions of 1774-75 from Buckingham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Fry.
PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

Filth. Philip Noshine Nicholas, born 1775; died August 18, 1820; was Attorney General of Virginia; was a member of the Convention of 18— from Richmond, and Judge of the General Court. Married, first, Mary Spear; second, Maria C., daughter of Thomas Taylor Byrd; this second wife died June 12, 1877, aged 83 years.

Sixth. Elizabeth Nicholas; married Governor Edmond Randolph.

Seventh. Sarah Nicholas; married John Hatley Norton.

Children of George Nicholas and his wife, Mary Smith:

First, Robert Nicholas, a Colonel in United States Army.

Second, Cary Nicholas, Lieutenant Seventh (7th) Infantry of United States Army in 1809, Captain in 1811, Major in 1813, re­mained in 1821.

Third, Samuel S. Nicholas, born in 1796, died November 27, 1859; member of the Kentucky Legislature, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and author of Essays on Constitutional Law. In 1857, married Matilda Prather; second, Mary Smith.

Fourth, Virginia Nicholas; married Hon. R. Barrett of Missouri.

Ninth, Georgianna Nicholas; married Joseph L. Hawkins.

Tenth, Margaret Nicholas; married, first, General J. C. Bartlett, of U. S. A.; and after his death married General Thomas Fletcher, of Kentucky.

Eleventh, Elizabeth R. Nicholas; married James G. Trotter, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Twelfth, Henrietta Nicholas; married Judge Richard Hawes, of Paris, Kentucky, and was mother of General Moses Hawes, C. S. A., and Cary Hawes, C. S. A., who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

Thirteenth, Clara Nicholas.

The children of Samuel S. Nicholas by first marriage with Matilda Prather:

First, Mary Jane Nicholas; married Mr. Gravis.

Second, Matilda Nicholas; married Hon. R. Barrett, of Missouri.

Third, Margaret.

Fourth, Thomas.

Fifth, Louisa Nicholas; married Major Johnson, C. S. A.

Sixth, George Nicholas; married Miss Huskes.

Seventh, John Nicholas, Colonel in U. S. A.

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

of them in Dr. Davidson's history of the Church in Kentucky. Mrs. Lucy Stonestreet was noted for her piety and zeal, earnest, and dull, character.

James Stonestreet was born in Louden County, Virginia, October 1, 1787, and brought to Jessamine County, Kentucky, by his parents at the age of eight years. He was educated and trained for the bar in the District Clerk's office. He began the practice of law at Glasgow, Kentucky, but soon removed and settled in Clark County on a farm near old Salem Church, of which he became an elder, and at the time of his death he was the oldest ruling elder in Kentucky—sixty years, and for many of these years he was clerk of the Synod of Kentucky. For thirty-three years he was Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, and enjoyed the society and commanded the entire confidence and greatest respect of the statesmen of the Commonwealth. "He was able, faithful, and wise; versed in the doctrines, government, laws, and literature of the Presbyterian Church, and distinguished in all her Church courts and associated with her ablest and greatest men;" he was considered among the Church's best servants; "thus serving both Church and State with great distinction. He was a son of a sturdy old Scotch Presbyterian emigrant, John Stonestreet, and his wife, Nancy Finley, who came from Scotland and settled in Louden County, Virginia, but afterward removed to Jessamine County, Kentucky. The maiden name of the mother of Nancy Finley was Ellen Timberlake. In Scotland the Stonestreet family belonged to the Campbell Clan.

HOCKADAY.

After the death of Elizabeth Stonestreet, Solomon Van Meter married, secondly, Lucy Hockaday, a daughter of Isaac Hockaday and his wife, Emily Mills.

Isaac Hockaday was married to Elizabeth Stonestreet and his marriage was solemnized in the church which the family attended. He was a prominent citizen and early settler in Clark County, Clark County, Kentucky.

The children of John Nicholas and his wife, Anne Rose:

First, Robert C. Nicholas; married Susan Rose.

Second, Anna Nicholas; married John Dick of New York.

Third, John Nicholas; married Virginia Galbraith, of New York.

Fourth, Margaret Nicholas; married Dr. Leonard, of Lancingburg, New York State.

SOLOMON VAN METER, Sr.

Solomon Van Meter married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of James Stonestreet and his wife, Lucy Fishback. Both of these families were prominent in Virginia, and afterwards more so in Kentucky. The Fishback family were originally spelled Fishbrock. Lucy Fishback, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, November 8, 1780, and died in the forty-ninth year of her age, was a daughter of Jacob Fishback, a very prominent citizen, in Clark County, Kentucky, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, April 14, 1740, and married Miss Phoebe Morgan, of Fanquiter County, Virginia, February 19, 1771. She was born in Fanquiter County, Virginia, September 15, 1751. The names of their children are as follows, viz: John, born June 6, 1774.

James, born February 4, 1776.

Ann (who married Price), born August 16, 1777.

Betsy (who married Mason), born February 11, 1779.

Jessie, born January 18, 1781.

Charles, born February 11, 1783.

Hannah (who married Taylor), born March 26, 1785.

Sallie (who married Taylor), born February 27, 1787.

Lucy (who married Stonestreet), born November 8, 1789.

Samuel, born January 27, 1792.

Isaac Hockaday was a son of Isaac Hockaday and his wife, Lucy Fishback, a very attractive and lovely young woman called suddenly away from a life of usefulness and great promise. Dr. Kerr was a very prominent physician, but died young.

Irvine Hockaday was the son of Isaac Hockaday and his wife, Amelia Irvine, who were born March 31, 1796, in Virginia, and removed to Kentucky.

Emily Mills, the mother of Lucy Hockaday, was the daughter of John Hockaday, and a sister of Dr. Augustus Mills, who was the most prominent and successful physician in Clark County, Kentucky, in his day.

Amelia Irvine, the wife of Isaac Hockaday, was the daughter of David Irvine and his wife, Jane Kyle.

Amelia Hockaday's mother was one of eleven daughters and two sons.

Irvine Hockaday and his wife, Emily Mills, raised three sons and five daughters, viz: Isaac, John, Irvine; Amelia, who married James Stevens; Margaret, who married Isaac McGurk; Elizabeth, who did not marry; Evaline, who married Beverly Price, and Martha Ann, who married Dr. Wikelson.

Isaac Hockaday and his wife, Amelia Irvine, raised three daughters and one son, viz: Evaline, who married Thomas K. Moore; Martha Ann, who married John H. Field; Jane, who died unmarried; son, Irvine, married Emily Mills.

Solomon Van Meter, Sr., married, third, Martha C., daughter of Nelson Prewitt.

Nelson Prewitt, who married Mary Ann Coleman, was the youngest son of Robert Prewitt and his wife, Patsy Chandler, who came from Campbell County, Virginia, in Kentucky, and this Robert Prewitt was a son of Michael Prewitt, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland to the Virginia Colony many years before the Revolutionary War.

Nelson Prewitt was born April 15, 1787. His wife, Mary Ann Coleman, was born December 24, 1807. They were married April 16, 1829. They lived nearly all their lives on their farm in Montgomery County, Kentucky, about five miles from Mt. Sterling. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of that county,
and took a prominent part in all matters of public interest. He represented his county in the legislature, and had quite a potent influence in political affairs for many years of his life — was a "fine mixer," excellent conversationalist, could relate an incident or tell an anecdote with very rare effect, and was very popular with all his acquaintances.

Nelson Prewitt died at his home in Montgomery County, Kentucky, December 9, 1858. His wife preceded him; she died May 4, 1857. Their children were: 1. John Prewitt, born July 29, 1796; married, first, Martha Coleman, born July 6, 1830; married, second, Elizabeth S. Smith. 2. Sarah Prewitt, born March 8, 1806; married, first, David Irvine, born March 2, 1800; married, second, James D. Gay. 3. John Willis Prewitt, born January 17, 1833; married, first, Margaret Selby, born July 21, 1838. (Elizabeth, one of the twins, died at less than one year old. John Willis married Catherine). Anna married Benjamin P. Goff. William Henry was born July 8, 1841; married Bettie Gano Rogers. Henrietta Clay (Nettie) was born February 28, 1854; married Josiah Davis Reed. Chiles Coleman, born September 11, 1856, died by drowning, June 8, 1856.

Ezekiel Field was born September 1, 1797, and married Martha Ann Hockaday, born April 6, 1826. Her father was Harvey Addison Rogers, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Her mother, Elizabeth Jane Moran, daughter of Edward B. Moran and his wife, Letitia Clay, the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Viny) Clay. Nancy Winn was a daughter of George and Letitia Winn, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Their son, Samuel, was a son of Doctor Henry Clay, and an older brother of Colonel Henry Clay, of Bourbon County.

On a front fly leaf of the old Bible from which most of this Prewitt genealogy was taken is the following, viz: This Bible is given to William C. Prewitt as testimony of the esteem of his family, Robert Prewitt, dated March 8, 1815. In the back part of this book, on a fly leaf, is the following, viz: My grandfather was Michael Prewitt, who married Elizabeth Simpkins, born in the lower part of Virginia, afterwards settled on Staunton River, in Campbell County, Virginia, where he lived for a considerable time and raised a large family, viz: Rachael, who married Robert Shipley, James, Eliza, Judith, Michael, Byrd, Joseph, Joshua, Elizabeth. Michael Prewitt and his wife, Elizabeth Simpkins, were the ancestors of all the Prewitt families which came from Campbell County.

Field and his wife, Amanda Y. Ellis, raised five children, viz: Kate, William, Pattie Hockaday (who married I. C. Van Meter), John Ellis, and Elizabeth Hardin Field. Her grandparents, John Hardin Field and his wife, Martha Ann Hockaday, raised eight children, viz: Amelia, Irvine, Thomas M., who married Martha Ann Hockaday, Rachel Moore (who married Colonel Geno Coleman), Isaac Newton, and Pattie Hockaday Field. Her parents of the third generation, Curtis Field and his wife, Rosanna Hardin, raised nine children, viz: John Hardin Field (who married Martha Ann Hockaday), Diana, Jane, Mary Ellis, Martin D. Curtis, Rosanna Hardin, Betsy Bryan, Thompson Harmon, and Lucinda Burroughs. Her parents of the fourth generation were John Field and his wife, Diana Field, who raised nine children, viz: Curtis (who was born in 1787 and died in 1863), who married Rosanna Hardin; Henry, Lucinda, John, Ezekiel George, Hazzie, Sally, John, and Polly. Her parents of the fifth generation were John Field and his wife, Lucinda Stanton, who raised three children, viz: John (who married Diana Field), Lurline, and Elizabeth. Her parents of the sixth generation were Henry Field and his wife, Mary James.

The mother of Pattie H. Field, wife of I. C. Van Meter, was the daughter of David Irvine and his wife, Jane Kyle. Amelia Irvine had one brother, named William. Amanda Young Ellis, wife of Thomas Moore Field, was a daughter of John Ellis and his wife, Lydia Waters. Isaac Hockaday, above named, was a son of Edmund Hockaday and his wife, Martha Otey. Amelia Irvine, wife of Isaac Hockaday, was the daughter of John Hardin and his wife, Jane Davis, who raised four children, viz: Martin D., Mark, Mary, and Rosanna Hardin. John Hardin was a son of Martin Hardin and his wife, Lydia Waters.

Isaac Hockaday, above named, was a son of Edmund Hockaday and his wife, Martha Otey. Amelia Irvine, wife of Isaac Hockaday, was the daughter of John Hardin and his wife, Jane Davis, who raised four children, viz: Martin D., Mark, Mary, and Rosanna Hardin.

John Hardin was a son of Martin Hardin and his wife, Lydia Waters.

Nelson Prewitt, son of Solomon Van Meter, Sr., and his wife, Martha C. Prewitt, was educated at Bethany College, Virginia; married Elizabeth C., eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel W. Willis, of Clark County, Kentucky, a very prominent physician, landowner, and farmer of that county, and his wife, Anna Coleman, a daughter of Samuel Coleman, of Fayette County, Kentucky, and his wife, Elizabeth Graves. They had six children, viz: Catherine, Dolly, John Willis, and James. Nelson Prewitt was a son of John Willis and his wife, an infant son named Field, one of a pair of twins, to survive her, the other dying at birth.

The mother of Pattie H. Field, wife of I. C. Van Meter, was the daughter of David Irvine and his wife, Jane Kyle. Amelia Irvine had one brother, named William. Amanda Young Ellis, wife of Thomas Moore Field, was a daughter of John Ellis and his wife,
PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

SOLOMON L. VAN METER.

Solomon L. Van Meter, youngest child of Solomon Van Meter, Sr., and his wife, Martha C. Prewitt, was born at Duncastle, Fayette County, Kentucky, May 11, 1859; was educated at Bethany College, Virginia; married Evaline Trent Swoope, daughter of Captain George W. Swoope, Jr., and his wife, Margaret Janis Baylor; was one of nine children of George Washington Swoope, Sr., and his wife, Eliza M. Trent; both of Augusta County, Virginia. George W. Swoope, Sr., was a son of Hon. Jacob Swoope, member of Congress from 1809 to 1812, and his wife, Mary McDowell, daughter of Ephraim McDowell.

EVALINE S. VAN METER.

Evaline S. Van Meter, wife of S. L. Van Meter, of Lexington, Kentucky.

ISAAC C. VAN METER.

of Fayette County, Kentucky.

Hon. Jacob Swoope was a son of E. Swoope, who was born in 1744 and died in 1832, spending his life in Virginia.

Margaret J. Baylor was a daughter of Jacob Baylor and his wife, Evaline Hanger. She was born in 1829. Jacob Baylor was a son of George Baylor and his wife, Catherine Argersbright.

Eliza M. Trent was a daughter of Colonel John Trent, of Revolutionary fame, and his wife, Elizabeth Montgomery Lewis, daughter of Colonel Dr. William Lewis and his wife, Ann Montgomery. (For further of these see sons of Emigrant John Lewis, in this book.)

The Swoopes, Tenises, Baylors, and Hangers descend from Revolutionary ancestry who had won stars in that famous old struggle for liberty, and these worthy descendants won fresh stars on many bloody fields in the Southern army during the great unpleasantness.

This beautiful, lovely, and devoted young wife died October, 1869, leaving four young children to survive her, viz: Solomon, Jr., Baylor, Margaret, and Evaline. She possessed many charms of person and character, which drew a large circle of acquaintances very near to her with fond admiration; and best of all was her devoted and faithful Christian character, having lived a devoted and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church from her early girlhood.

She was enabled by the power of grace divine to answer even the inscrutable summons to sever the maternal care of these four young children over which her young mother's heart brooded with overwhelming love, but she could give even them back to the care of her Redeemer with unswerving confidence in His promises, while she fell asleep in the faith and "peace which passeth understanding."

Solomon L. Van Meter is a prominent farmer of Fayette County, Kentucky, and resides less than three miles from the city of Lexington, at "Shenandoah Hall," where he owns a fine landed estate, comprising a part of the "Duncastle" lands, which he inherited from his father's estate, together with other lands which he has purchased.

He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, elected in the stirring and eventful times of 1869, and has been nominated for re-election from the County of Fayette.
Isaac C., second child of Isaac and Rebecca Van Meter, was born in Richmond, Kentucky, October 8, 1820. He married Fannie, third daughter of Henry Hull and his wife, Hannah, a daughter of John Harness (of whom more is said on another page). Isaac C. and his wife removed to a farm in Fayette County, five miles west of Lexington, Kentucky, immediately after their marriage, where he lived for the balance of his life. He died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy April 24, 1888. They had ten children born to them, seven of whom are now living. His widow is still living on a part of the farm where he spent his life from his early manhood.

He represented Fayette County in the Kentucky Legislature and held other responsible positions, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington for more than thirty years. His children are as follows:

Charles L., married, first, Millie Hurst, and by this marriage had one child, a son, named Allie, who died in his youth. After the death of this wife he married Amanda Barrow, who lived less than two years; and after her death he married Bettie Redmond, and died of this wife he married Amanda Barrow, who lived less than thirty years. His children are as follows:

Sallie C., who married John Steenburgen, of West Virginia, and they raised six children, who survive their mother, viz: William, Peter, Fannie, Isaac, Charles, and John. Their mother, Sallie C. Steenburgen, died October, 1858.

Edwin, who married Ellen Beall, of West Virginia, and died September, 1865, leaving his widow with four children, namely, Rebecca, Charles, Francis, and Lillian.

William Scott, who married Anna Farris, of Fayette County, Kentucky, and they have eight children, namely, Jesse, Margaret, Sarah, Anna F., Virginia, Gladys, Mary, and James F. They reside in Lexington, Kentucky.

J. Brown, Louis M., Benjamin W., and Jessie have not married, and live on the farm with their mother.

Rebecca died in infancy, and the youngest daughter, Fannie Ann, married Alfred Savage, of Ashland, Kentucky.

Henry Hull, who married Hannah Harness (twin sister of Sarah, my grandmother), was born February 6, 1780, in Crab Bottom, Pendleton County, Virginia. His father and mother both emigrated from Germany, first to New York, and years afterward settled in Pendleton County, Virginia (now West Virginia). See family of John Harness.

PROVIDENT OLD FAMILIES.

Jacob, third child of Isaac and Rebecca, was born February 20, 1821; married Florida E. Miles, October 20, 1846, and died October 19, 1849, leaving no issue. Although he died at the early age of twenty-seven years, he occupied quite a prominent position in the community in which he lived, and was an influential member of the Presbyterian Church.

Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Isaac and Rebecca, was born October 26, 1825; married Dr. John Hall, son of Rev. Nathan Hall, of Fayette County, Kentucky, July 25, 1843. They removed to Illinois immediately after their marriage, and returned to Kentucky on a visit about one year after their removal, when she was taken sick and died at the residence of the Rev. Nathan Hall, in Fayette County, leaving no issue.

Susan Tabitha, second daughter of Isaac and Rebecca, was born August 1, 1827; married Dr. A. S. Allen, a son of Hon. Chilton Allen, of Winchester, Kentucky, April 31, 1846. They lived in Clark County until about 1865, when they removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where they resided until the death of Dr. Allen, and where his widow still resides. Dr. Allen was for many years quite prominent and was held in regard as a skillful physician, and was quite eminent in his profession. They had no children. The following will give a correct estimate of him and his family, and was written at the time of his death by the author of the: 

IN MEMORIAL.

Dr. Algernon Sidney Allan was born in Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky, March 13, 1811, and graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1834, and at Transylvania University's Medical College in 1838, and a few weeks after he finished his medical course he married Susan T. Van Meter, second daughter of Isaac Van Meter and his wife, Rebecca Cunningham, of Clark County, Kentucky, April 15, 1846.

Dr. A. S. Allan was a son of Hon. Chilton Allan and his wife, Ann Symons, of Winchester, Kentucky. Chilton Allan was a very noted lawyer, and for near fifty years a member of the legislature, and held other responsible positions, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington for more than thirty years. His children are as follows:

Henry Hull purchased and lived and died on the farm which Mathew Patton sold, which was known as the Bull Pastures, on the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac, when Patton removed from these to Clark County, Kentucky, and then Captain Isaac Cunningham (Hall's brother-in-law) purchased and lived and died on Mathew Patton's farm in Kentucky, which he purchased of Patton's executors after his death in 1862.

The children of Henry Hull and his wife, Hannah H., were:

William, born January 4, 1822; John H., born September 23, 1834; Joseph, born August 8, 1836; Sarah C., born March 31, 1838; Laban, born February 16, 1810; Eliza H., born October 8, 1841; Jemima C., born March 11, 1812; Rebecca Ann, born May 8, 1816; Edwin H., born November 26, 1817; Jesse C., born September 16, 1819; Francis H. (Fannie), born December 1, 1821.

William Hull married Irena Scott, of Virginia; Peter Hull married Eliza Long, of Woodford County, Kentucky; John H. Hull married Sally Lackey; Joseph died unmarried; Sarah C. Hull married Jacob Paisley; Laban Hull married Martha Tucker; Eliza H. died unmarried; Jemima C. died unmarried, May 5, 1822; Rebecca A. died unmarried, December 20, 1822; Edwin died unmarried; and Fannie died unmarried; and died unmarried; and died unmarried, at the age of about seventy-five years, in Fayette County, Kentucky, where she spent nearly all her life. Richard H. Hull removed to the far Northwest, and at last accounts was a thrifty farmer in that country. These two children were left orphans by the death of their mother on the 26th day of January, 1853, when she was little more than one month old, and the father did not long after, thus leaving these two children to the care of Isaac Van Meter and his wife, their youngest aunt, who reared them up to the years of discretion and usefulness.

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

State Legislature, and represented Henry Clay's old district for six years in the United States Congress when Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State by John Q. Adams, and he held other positions of honor and trust.

Chilton Allan was a native of Virginia, his parents having emigrated from Ireland to that State some years before the Revolutionary War; but he removed to Winchester, Kentucky, when he was yet a minor, and by the favor and assistance of Rev. John Lyle and Rev. William Kavannah, both eminent ministers of the gospel in Clark County, Kentucky, he was enabled to obtain a good academical education. He then read law under Governor James Clark, who was at the time the Circuit Judge and a resident of Winchester, Kentucky.

Chilton Allan's wife, Ann Symons, was a daughter of Captain James Symons, who was also a native of Virginia and removed with his family to Winchester, Kentucky, and was a gallant officer in the War of 1812 under General Harrison at the battle of Thames, and under General McArthur in his memorable Canadian campaign, and received very complimentary notice and honorable mention for his distinguished services and bravery.

Captain James Symons and his wife were both of Irish parentage, therefore Dr. A. S. Allan was from his paternal and maternal ancestry of Irish descent.

Immediately after his marriage he commenced the practice of medicine in Clark County, residing in Winchester and forming a partnership with Drs. John and Augustus Mills, who were at that time the most prominent and extensive practitioners in the county, and perhaps none more prominent in Central Kentucky.

He was a constant, uniform student with a strong analytical turn of mind, and with refined, gentle, attractive manners, he very soon obtained prominence in his profession and a very extensive practice, which continued to increase until it became more burdensome than he could longer endure, so that he removed, in the year 1849, from the City of Lexington, where he could dispense, in some measure, with the more severe drudgery of country practice, which up to that time had been a great deal on horseback, through gateways and over unpleasant country roads; but notwithstanding his removal to such a distance from his sphere of practice, whenever a desperate case of sickness occurred in Clark County, where he had been the family physician, as a last resort Dr. Allan must be brought at all hazards, and some
of his most severe trials were when he was brought to the bedside of some dying sufferer hourly in time to be recognized before the expiring breath; but then again, nor unfrequently, by his tender care and great skill the patient who had been most tried might be still given up to despair has been restored to health and hundreds of these are now living whose lives have been preserved by him. He was throughout his entire life a constant reader, and not only read all of the standard books as well as papers and pamphlets of interest on medical science, but many of the best books of fiction and scientific works. A great and constant interest in the development of electricity, and just a short time before he was taken sick he made a long visit to New York City on electricity and its application to medical science.

The anxious watchers at the bedside of very ill patients have frequently been much perplexed, if not annoyed, when after much delay and persevering effort they finally succeeded in securing his presence, only to have him administer a few words to the patient as well as to the attendants, then after merely arranging as best he could for the temporary comfort of the sufferer, quietly inform the lady of the house or some appropriate person present that he wished to lie down and rest a while, and thus leave the patient and the anxious household to tax their patience and exercise their faith in his consummate skill and judgment for more than an hour before he would return to the room, and then perhaps only to put more very explicit directions, as well as prescription, while the patient and perhaps no one present could account for the delay; but that time was well spent in making a careful diagnosis of the case, and most frequently resulted in success, which fully compensated. And he preferred, when at all convenient, to remain with the patient in critical cases for hours, or perhaps for days, until he saw the result of his treatment.

His reputation for extraordinary skill as an obstetrician extended far beyond the circle of his regular practice, and his great success in this especial branch of medical science would compare favorably with that of any man that ever practiced this profession in Kentucky.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a communicant for more than thirty years, and his liberality kept him comparatively poor; his generous nature brought sunshine, and his well-modulated, sympathetic voice had the power of calming the most disturbed and agitated minds. His bright cheerful face and genial, magnetic touch always left the sufferer better for having been under his care.

No one realized more fully than he did that the days of his life were numbered; he was impressed with the thought of the shortness of life, and his thoughts were certainly not closed.

When the war between the North and the South came on he was strong Union man, and his loyalty to the Northern side was never doubted, although he was ever ready to bestow his medical and surgical skill upon the sick in wounded of either army alike when in reach of him, as was strikingly manifested immediately after the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, when General Kirby Smith made his memorable raid into Kentucky. But his wife had two brothers and a large number of other relations in the Southern army, and all her sympathies and sentiment were for the South and its people, and she could but turn his "blind side and deaf ear" to what she was doing for Southern soldiers in prison or anywhere in distress.

Although he had very little political aspiration, he was very readily elected to the legislature to represent Clark County without opposition during the war while Federal bayonets were quite a potent factor in politics, and the most intense Southern sympathizer was glad to accept him as the best that could be had for the county, placing a high and well-merited estimate upon the name of justice and equity and conservative moderation by which he could be controlled in those exciting and very trying times.

From his boyhood until quite late in life he was passionately fond of shooting birds on the wing, and was quite an expert shot. On one occasion the writer and he were sitting on the bank of the creek while several of the servants were setting for fish in the early spring, he leaving his gun lying on the grass within reach of him, when a snipe came flying by, and, just as it was in the act of lightening some forty-five or fifty yards distant, he fired and killed it, when he was immediately accused of taking unfair advantage of the bird; but he contended that he did not, and after quite a heated controversy no agreement was reached, although he keenly admitted that the bird's toes may have been on the ground, but, if so, its wings were certainly not closed.

He was also very fond of the game of chess, and would play for many hours at a time, or derive the greatest pleasure from looking on at a game between two expert players, and during the latter years of his life most of his recreation was obtained in the Chess House, the staple of the Club rooms of the city of Lexington, and many times, in these later years, after he had spent the day from early morning until very late in the evening in attending to the complaints and duties of his patients, he would slip away from his office and go to the Chess Club room to escape from this arduous labor, but perhaps to be very soon brought back by urgent request to his office or taken to the bedside of some very sick person.

The greatest source of comfort and consolation to Dr. Allan's many friends and to those who loved him most was the inestimable evidence that he gave of his preparation for death, and the bright and confident hope which he cherished as he approached the other shore—"the golden shores of the New Jerusalem." "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection;" because he knew in whom he trusted, and with the eye of faith could plainly see that on the other shore—"the lower lights were burning," and when the last hour came he lay down upon his couch as if to rest in quiet slumber, with his soul entranced in that peace which passeth understanding," because it was fixed on Him who has promised "when thou passest through the deep waters they shall not overflow thee," and thus he quietly slept to awake with Jesus upon the other shore—"the golden shores of the New Jerusalem."
William Pettit, of Fayette County, Kentucky; Frank B., of Bath County, Kentucky; Everette L., who married Jessie Florence Wetherell, of Rhode Island. Our youngest, Amelia Ellen, died March 9, 1893. And it was indeed a dark, dark cloud which overspread this household when by the Almighty's inscrutable will our darling child was taken to dwell with God.

But the lines of a beautiful poem which she repeated while she held the hand of her grief-stricken mother, while she and others surrounded the sick-bed, are appropriate here:

The still, and heart, and cease regretting,
Behind the clouds is the new still existing,
The fate to the coming fate of all,
Each life some rest must hail.

Some days must be dark and dreary.*

Ah, yes, and has not the King a perfect right to His own jewel? Is not the Lord of the vineyard and the garden a right to appropriate the loveliest flower to His own bosom? What dare the pen of human weakness to question the divine decree? This darling child was taken to dwell with God. Our youngest, Amelia Ellen, died October 19, 1889. He was the oldest child of George Hamilton, Sr.

* Prominent Old Families.

Emma, oldest child of B. F. Van Meter and his wife, Amelia C. Lewis, was born January 15, 1857, educated at Sayre Institute, Lexington, and afterward graduated at St. John's, Richmond, Kentucky, and at Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, and at the University of Kentucky. Her death occurred on May 2, 1877; she raised three children, namely: Amelia May and Archie Logan, Jr.

Archie L. Hamilton, Sr., was born in Bath County, Kentucky, March 22, 1849; was educated at the University of Virginia; died October 18, 1911. He was the oldest child of George Hamilton, Sr., and his wife, Ellen Ashby, who was a member of the church of Bath County, Kentucky. George Hamilton, Sr., was a son of Archie W. Hamilton and his wife, Rebecca Berry. Archibald W. Hamilton was a son of John Hamilton and his wife, Mary Stuart, both of whom were reared in Virginia and married there, and removed afterwards to Flat Creek, Bath County, Kentucky, and resided there until his death in 1862, and is buried at Old Springfield Church with his wife. He served in the French and Indian wars, as well as in the War of the Revolution, and quit that war a Major.

He was appointed a commissioner with others to conclude a treaty with the Indians, which commission met and held councils with the Indians not far from where Pittsburgh is now situated, where they concluded a treaty of peace with the savages. He was in the bloody battle of Braddock's defeat, and served in other sanguinary struggles of the two wars. His oldest son, Abner, enlisted as a soldier in the Revolution at the age of sixteen years, and quit that war a Major.

The family, from which the wife of George Hamilton, Sr., sprung, was an early history of this country from this century, and gained fresh stars on sanguinary fields during the late war between the States. Notably among these was the gallant and daring General Turner Ashby, who shed his life's blood on the sanguinary field at Port Republic, and of this name might well be mentioned.

Archibald William Hamilton, Sr., who married Rebecca Berry, raised three sons, named James Carroll, Archibald William, Jr., and George, Sr., the last named having already been mentioned above. James C. married, first, Margaret White, and after her death he married Sarah Galtwood.

But she was as fond of her childish pleasures and received as much joy and gladness from them as any one. It was surprising to see her glide over the brick streets on her bicycle with grace and the speed of the wind. When the snow was deep and cold, she would climb on her bicycle and turn and turn and play in the snow.

On one occasion when she came in from a very exhilarating ride on her sled with her face lit up with glow and smiles and beauty, she said: "I never want to get so grown up that I can not ride on my sled and bicycle."

When was little more than five years old she was sitting between her parents in church on a sacramental occasion; when the emblems were passed around she asked permission to partake, which request was not granted, and she was permitted to remain in the carriage after the services she appealed to her father to know why she could not partake of the sacrament, contending that she was a member of the church, taken in by baptism when she was a little babe. When it was explained to her that she could not have the privilege when she was old enough to understand all about the sacrament, if she would make a public acknowledgment of her love for Christ, she replied: "Well, papa, I know I live Him now."

When she was ten years old she made a public confession of her faith, and truly it can be said of her that the evil day never came, nor did the year ever draw nigh when she could say, "I have no more to say for myself." For she remained her father's daughter until the year of her earliest youth and delighted in her Redeemer, and when this dreadful scarlet fever took deep hold upon her body and she was racked with pain, she readily endured all ties to earth and longed for Heaven, saying, "I want to go and be with Jesus."

Physically did she verify the words of Christ when he said, "Verily, Verily, I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Without one doubt or wavering fear she longed to go and dwell with Christ, and with words of tenderest love to all around her bedside and messages for absent ones—"Mother, dear mother, don't you say: I am not afraid to go; Jesus is with me now."

On one occasion when she came in from a very exhilarating ride on her sled she exclaimed: "I never want to get so grown up that I can not ride on my sled and bicycle."

In her classes at Sayre Institute she was on the roll of honor, and when a medal was offered to one who would repeat Christ's sermon on the mount without missing a word, she brought the medal to its place among her treasures to be given from her bed of death to her nephew; and when a prize was offered to one of her class who placed among her treasures to be given from her bed of death to her

Archibald William married Henrietta Lindsay and died young, leaving two young children, and after his death his widow married General John S. Williams, as is elsewhere stated in this book.

These three Hamilton brothers were full partners in business as long as the three lived, and after the death of Archibald William, the two survivors were partners until the latest years of their lives, when they undertook to dissolve their partnership, but had not fully accomplished the dissolution before the death of James C. They were men of wealth, and had extensive business dealings in live stock and lands in several States.

Emma V. Hamilton resides on her homestead, Kirklevington, Kentucky.

* Prominent Old Families.

** Archibald William married Henrietta Lindsay and died young, leaving two young children, and after his death his widow married General John S. Williams, as is elsewhere stated in this book. These three Hamilton brothers were full partners in business as long as the three lived, and after the death of Archibald William, the two survivors were partners until the latest years of their lives, when they undertook to dissolve their partnership, but had not fully accomplished the dissolution before the death of James C. They were men of wealth, and had extensive business dealings in live stock and lands in several States.

Emma V. Hamilton resides on her homestead, Kirklevington, Kentucky.

EVERTET L. VAN METER.

Everett L. Van Meter, eldest son of B. F. Van Meter and his wife, Amelia C. L., was born February 4, 1860; was educated at Centre University, Richmond, Kentucky, and at the University of Virginia; married Jessie Florence Bigelow, of Ogden, Utah, February 28, 1889.

Jessie Florence was born August 21, 1871, in Buda, Illinois; is a daughter of Henry Clay Bigelow, who was born August 5, 1841, in Fulton County, New York, and his wife, Lydia Frances Pierce.

H. C. Bigelow, son of Alfred Bigelow, of New York, and his wife, Eliza Ann Benedict.

Alfred Bigelow, a son of Asael Bigelow, born February 1796, and his wife, Phile Bereit, born February 24, 1822, of Norwich, Connecticut.

H. C. Bigelow's mother, Eliza Ann Benedict, daughter of Levi Benedict, was born April 8, 1806, in New York, and his wife, Desire Minser, who was born in 1810 in Saratoga, New York. Levi Benedict, a son of James Benedict and his wife, Sallie Jolly, born February 1806, in New York.

Lydia Frances Pierce, wife of H. C. Bigelow, also of New York, and his wife, Lydia Cummings.

Clarissa Slocum was born May 11, 1868, in Northville, New York. She was the daughter of Caleb Wright Slocum and his wife, Elizabeth Bentley Dase.

* Prominent Old Families.

** Prominent Old Families.
C. W. Slocum was born October 22, 1797, in Northville, New York. He was a son of Joseph Slocum, born January 30, 1769, in Bristol County, Massachusetts; his wife, Elizabeth Wright, born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, March 13, 1772. Joseph Slocum was the son of Eliazer Slocum, born in Bristol County, Massachusetts, May 15, 1744, and his wife, Annacie Vail.

Elizet Slocum was the son of John Slocum, born August 14, 1717, in Bristol County, Massachusetts, and of his wife, Debra Alma, daughter of John and Deborah Alma, of the same place.

John Slocum was the son of Elizet Slocum, born in Bristol County, Massachusetts, January 20, 1794, and of his wife, Debra Smith.

Elizet Slocum was the son of Elizet Slocum, born December 24, 1864, in Newport, Rhode Island, and of his wife, Elphine Phtale.

Elizet Slocum, Sr., was the son of Giles Slocum and his wife, Joan, who was born in Somersetshire, England, and came to Newport County, Rhode Island, in 1638. He was a son of Anthony Slocum, who was one of the forty-six first ancient purchasers (A. D. 1635) of the territory of Conanicut, which was incorporated March 3, 1659, in New Plymouth, now Massachusetts.

Everett L. Van Meter resides in Chicago, Illinois; is a member of the firm of Drum Flato Live Stock Commission Company, and is the head cattle salesman of this company at the Union Stock Yard, Chicago.

ANNETTE VAN METER.

Annette Van Meter, second daughter and third child of B. F. Van Meter and his wife, Amanda C. Lewis, was born January 31, 1867; educated at Sayre Institute, Lexington, Kentucky; married William Pettit, of Fayette County, Kentucky, October 2, 1891; resides with Mr. Pettit in the suburbs of the city of Lexington.

William Pettit was a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, a son of Harry Pettit and his wife, Juliet Greene Atchison. Second generation was Nathaniel Pettit, and his wife, Rebecca Owen. Third generation was Obadiah Pettit, from near Lynchburg, Virginia, who came to Fayette County, Kentucky, about the beginning of the last century with his wife and family—his wife's name not known. Obadiah Pettit's brother, named Zebedee, also came from Virginia and settled in Kentucky about the same time.

GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES.

The children of Harry Pettit and his wife, Julia G. Atchison, were: Sarah, who married Daniel Boone Bryan; Mary, who married George Heath, of St. Mary's, Kentucky; William, who married, first, Miss Jean Carr, and after her death married Annette Van Meter; Nathaniel, who died in the Southern Army, a soldier, in the hospital; Florence Rebecca, who married J. F. Scott.

THOMAS WRIGHT LEWIS VAN METER.

Thomas Wright Lewis Van Meter, second son of B. F. Van Meter and his wife, Amanda C. Lewis, was born July 26, 1838, educated at Central University, Richmond, Kentucky; married Mary Hollaway, a daughter of Colonel James Hillyer Holloway and his wife, Mary Elliott Williams.

Colonel J. H. Holloway enlisted a company in the Union Army, of which he was Captain, and was mustered into the Federal service at Henderson, Kentucky, where he served three years. He was a son of Colonel J. H. Holloway, who removed to Henderson, Kentucky, about 1797.

In 1845 James H. Holloway, on the death of his son, took charge of the Presbyterian Church of Henderson, Kentucky, under the pastorate of Rev. John D. Matthews, D. D. In 1847, after he married Miss Williams, he moved to Winchester, Kentucky, and in 1867, he was elected elder of the church there, which office he still retains.

He was elected State Senator from that senatorial district, comprising the counties of Clark, Bourbon, and Montgomery, which term has not yet expired.

Colonel J. H. Holloway was a son of William Starling Holloway and his wife, Mary Hilttley; grandparents were John Holloway and Ann Lyne Starling, both of whom were born in Virginia, and who were married there and removed to Henderson County, Kentucky, in 1777. John Holloway was a Major in the War of the Revolution; was a large land-owner in Henderson County, Kentucky, and was identified with nearly all of the large business enterprises of that county during his early history, and held a very influential position in the state affairs of the present day.
likened with him. And this brings us to the consideration of another phase of his life, from which we may derive the most important lesson that he has left behind. While living in the habitual practice of all the virtues that define a noble man, he was not at peace with himself. There was an undefined and restless want that he long tried in vain to satisfy. He tried every form of life's honorable experience. He grew gray in the vain attempt to satisfy an immortal spirit with the pleasures and honors and service of a life that is earthly and brief, and having tasted every worldly cup, he turned at last to that fountain of which 'if a man drink he shall never thirst again.'

Dear old man! We thank thee for all thy sterling virtues; but we thank thee most and we gratefully bless thee this day that thou hast taught us by thine own experience and thy last best example that true honor and peace can be found only in the acknowledgment and living service of the 'Lamb that taketh away the sin of the world.'

General Sam Williams was a son of Raleigh Williams and his wife, Rebecca Luttrell, who were both born in Virginia and died in Kentucky.

Raleigh Williams was born March 20, 1751, and died June 21, 1827. Rebecca-Luttrell was born October 23, 1769, and died August 10, 1843. Ann Harrison, wife of General John S. Williams, was the daughter of Patton D. Harrison and his wife, Ann Elgin. The grandparents were Daniel Harrison and his wife, Ann Elgin. Ann Patton was the daughter of Matthew Patton, who removed from a place on the south fork of the south branch of the Potomac in Virginia, known as the ' Bull Pastures,' about 1785, to Clark County, Kentucky, where he resided until his death in 1822, and then Captain Isaac Cunningham purchased the farm in the autumn of that year at his administrator's sale.

Daniel Harrison here mentioned was a grandson of Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon on the James, who married a niece of Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and he was a son of Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley. Therefore Patton Douglas Harrison, of Clark County, Kentucky, was connected more closely in the two ex-Presidents (Benjamin and his grand-father, William Henry) by his maternal ancestry—the wife of Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon—than he was by his paternal ancestry, though no doubt but Benjamin, of Brandon, married his second or third cousin, and this family sprang from a common ancestry within two or three generations from 'Benjamin, of Berkeley;' and 'Benjamin, of Brandy.'</n>
SIXTH INFANTRY. While stationed there he met Miss May H. Wetherill, who, in September, 1890, became his wife. May 17, 1899, he started for San Francisco, on route for Manila, with the Sixth Infantry, General Kellogg commanding, and the regiment sailed from San Francisco, May 22, 1899, on the transport Sherman, and with four days' stop at Honolulu, he arrived in Manila Bay on the night of the 15th of June. Ten days after his arrival there Dr. Van Meter was stationed with the First Battalion of the Sixth Infantry at Jaro, a suburb of Iloilo, on the island of Panay, and for the next eight months he served as surgeon of this battalion, with Captain Z. W. Toney in command, he campaigned over the islands of Negros, Gintoy, and Paany. About the 20th of November he was ordered to report to Captain J. S. Colp, Hospital No. 3, Manila, for duty, and there he was assigned to the surgical work, and for duty also as instructor to the first class of the Hospital Corps School of Instruction in minor surgery and first aid to the injured. The 19th of June, 1900, he sailed for the States on the transport Hancock. Soon after his arrival at San Francisco he requested an annulment of contract with the Government, which was granted, and on the 29th of September, 1900, he was married to Miss Wetherill, at Jamestown, N. Y., and came at once to Lexington, Ky., where he located to practice his profession, and where he now resides.

May Hubbard Wetherill Van Meter (wife of Dr. B. F. Van Meter), born January 11, 1871, is a daughter of Captain Alexander Macomb Wetherill and his wife, May Hubbard, granddaughter of William Wetherill and his wife, Isabella Macomb. Third generation were Samuel Wetherill second and his wife, Rachel Price. The fourth generation were Samuel Wetherill (founder of Society of Free Quakers) and his wife, Sarah Tarnall. The fifth generation were Christopher Wetherill and his wife, Mary Stockton (the last named was a sister of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence). Her ancestors of the sixth generation were Thomas Wetherill, who was born inSherburn, county of York, England, September 3, 1674, and removed with his father to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1683, and married Ann Fawcon, April 22, 1705.

Ancestors of the seventh generation were Christopher Wetherill and his wife, Mary Hursey. She died in York, England, in 1681, and in 1683 Christopher Wetherill emigrated to Burlington, New Jersey.

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

Ancestry of the eighth generations were Thomas Wetherill, of Parish of All Saints', New Castle on Tyne, England, and his second wife, Jane Houghton, of same parish, whom he married September 12, 1638. (His first wife not known.)

Ancestry of the ninth generation were Christopher Wetherill, of Stokton on Tees, England, and his wife, Mary Watson, sister of John Watson, mayor of Stokton in 1663.

Ancestry of the tenth generation were Caleb Wetherill, of Stockton on Tees, County of Durham, England, and his wife, mentioned but not named in his will dated July 12, 1694.

Maternal ancestry of May Hubbard Wetherill Van Meter's father, Captain A. M. Wetherill: His mother (the wife of William Wetherill), Isabella Macomb, a daughter of John W. Macomb and his wife, Isabella Ramsey. Second was William Macomb and his wife, Sarah, who was Miss Mary Jameson of New Castle on Tyne, England, and his second wife, Jane Gordon. The above taken from Macomb Tree, by Henry Macomb, in 1878.

The Wetherill genealogy, taken from Charles Wetherill's Work on the Descendants of Christopher Wetherill.

Captain Alexander Macomb Wetherill went into the United States Service in the Coast Survey at the age of sixteen years, and was in that service two years. He was in a Philadelphia volunteer regiment in the United States Army for about the last six months of the war between the States. Some time after the close of the war the States he received the appointment of Second Lieu­tenant in the United States Army in the Sixth Infantry, where he served for the balance of his life—in all of the Indian wars, and in that capacity participated, and was promoted for gallantry, and was finally made Captain in 1890. He was killed at the Battle of San Juan Hill, in the bloody charge which was made against the Spanish and their horse-ridden forts, leading the charge in command of Company A.

May Hubbard Wetherill Van Meter was born in Fort Borefield, North Dakota, which was then an out-post in command of General Miles, what is known as the "Bad Lands." Some thrilling adventures took place when she was an infant, and her mother, the wife of an army officer, entirely beyond civilization, among wild Indians and buffalo. While May was in her mother's arms—an infant—they were on board of a boat which was suddenly pressed into the military service to transport troops up the Missouri River.
Elizabeth Payne descended from a very aristocratic family of Welsh and Scotch nobility, who wielded quite an influence in Scotland as far back as the year 1500. The name of the Payne family when they fought against the Duke of Normandy at the battle of Hastings was "Ready! ah, ready!"

Sir Stephen Payne, of St. Christopher's Island, was of an ancient Devonshire family, and was a member of the Council and a supporter of King Charles 1st during the civil war; fled from England and settled on the island of St. Christopher.

In 1620 Sir Robert Payne's two sons, William and John, emigrated to America. Sir William settled a plantation near Leelandtown; Sir John in Fairfax County, Virginia, on a grant of land made to them by King James 1st. This grant of land was called "Payne's Manor," and comprised many thousands acres. It is said that the king gave this magnificent grant to placate these young and ambitious nobility and get them out of the new world, because he feared their power and influence in their native land.

William Payne, son of Sir John Payne, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, August 10, 1671. He married for his second wife Anna Jennings, and their children were Edward, William, and Sarah. When he came to Kentucky he possessed considerable means, consisting of money, slaves, and livestock. He made extensive investments in land, and very soon became one of the most influential and wealthy men in this State. He served his county in the convention which met at Dansville and joined the first Constitution of Kentucky in 1792, and was a member of the first State Senate of Kentucky, which met in the same year. He filled other positions of honor and trust, and he and his wife were for many years honored members of the Old Baptist Church. Thomas Lewis died at the age of sixty years, in September of this year, at the Olympian Springs, in what is now Bath County, Kentucky, having gone that far on his intended journey to Virginia on horseback, attended only by his body-servant. His body was returned and buried in the family graveyard on his farm. His grave with that of his devoted wife is still to be seen, marked with a monument with suitable inscription.

Hector P. Lewis, the eldest son, was left executor of his father's large estate, and guardian of the minor children. He was a man of commanding and striking appearance, dressed with scrupulous neatness in the finest of broadcloth and ruffled shirts. He was an aristocrat to the "manner born." He owned one of the finest landed estates in Fayette County. He possessed great force of character, intelligence, and high sense of honor; was fitted to occupy a position in the best ranks of politics if he had been so inclined. He was an intimate friend and associate of Henry Clay and other statesmen, but never held a political office. He never gave his note or any other written obligation for money, but adhered strictly to the cash system throughout his life. He was on the staff of his brother-in-law, General Green Clay, with the rank of Colonel in the War of 1812-15 and participated very efficiently in helping to raise the siege of Fort Mays. Immediately after the British were driven from that post he was mustered in with a large detachment from this army to go to the rescue of General Dudley's army, which had just been defeated and was in great danger of capture or destruction. In this defense against his younger brother and grandson, Colonel Fielding Payne, and Families of Virginia." General Robert Lewis was a son of Colonel Thomas Lewis and Sarah Harness, of Leelandtown, Virginia.

Colonel Thomas Lewis removed to Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1780 with his lovely young wife and children, and settled on a large farm three miles northwest of Lexington, where he spent the remainder of his life, and reared to be grown a family of eleven children. When he came to Kentucky he possessed considerable means, consisting of money, slaves, and live stock. He made extensive investments in land, and very soon became one of the prominent old families.

Colonel Thomas Lewis, our great-grandfather, was a noted officer in the British Army. After he retired from the army he emigrated early in 1782 and settled in Gloucester County, Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his life. General Robert, as well as his son, Colonel Robert, and grandson, Colonel Fielding Lewis—who married, first, General Washington's cousin, Mary, and after her death married the General's sister, Betty Washington—were very active in helping in the establishment of the Church of England. (See Bishop Mead's "Church and Families of Virginia.")

General Robert Lewis was a son of Sir Samuel Lewis, who was one of the three brothers who fled from France immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

Sir Samuel settled in Wales, William settled in the north of Ireland, and their brother John remained for a while in France, but finally settled in Portugal. (See Smiles' History of the Huguenots.) These three brothers were sons of Lord John Lewis, of France. Our father, Ben Franklin Van Meter, is the son of Isaac Van Meter and his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Isaac Cunningham and his wife, Sarah Harness, both natives of Hardy County, Virginia (now West Virginia), but removed to Clark County, Kentucky, in 1792, soon after birth of their daughter Rebecca, and settled on a farm in that county, where they spent their lives.

Sarah Harness was the daughter of John Harness, who emigrated to the valley of the Potomac from Pennsylvania with his wife, Enaice Petrice, who was a native of the island of Jersey. They came to Virginia early in 1744.

Captain Isaac Cunningham was of Scotch-Irish origin. The Cunningham family, as far back as we can trace them, were of the nobility of Scotland, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries intermarried with the most noted families of that country. John Campbell, the seventh Duke of Argyll Inverness Castle. County of Argyll, married Anna Cunningham, of Craig's End. Thomas Wallace, of Carr Hill, a noted merchant of Glasgow, married, in 1710, Lilias, a daughter of William Cunningham, the second son of Alexander, the first Earl of Cessan. This act of marriage was a great event in the history of the family, and became a bone of contention over the next hundred years. As a result of this marriage, one branch of the family was named for the Duke of Argyll and Families of Virginia."

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Captains Isaac Cunningham, our great-grandfather, commanded a company in the War of 1812-15; participated in some very severe campaigning on the shores of the lakes during the winter, "making his bed on the brush piles and covering with the snow." At the head of his gallant company of Clark and Bourbon County volunteers he did some desperate fighting against the British and Indians at the Battle of the River Raisin and other conflicts. He took a very lively and active interest in political affairs, and wielded as much influence as any man of his day in his section of the State; while he had no aspirations for political preferment of any kind, he was ever ready to let his voice and influence be as potent as possible in the selection of the representatives of his district and of his State in the councils of the nation. Therefore he had many intimate acquaintances among the most prominent statesmen of his day; notably among them were Governor Clark, who resided in Clark County; Horace Richard H. Monell, and the "Sage of Ashland." These and other politicians made him frequent visits, especially in times of great political excitement. He represented his county and district frequently in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature. For many years it was considered necessary to obtain the majority vote of Clark County against the expressed wishes of Captain Cunningham.

His wife, Mrs. Sarah Harness Cunningham, possessed great force of character, energy, and determination, with practical
**PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.**

**Isaac Van Meter** with his wife and four children removed to Fort Pleasant in 1744. The tale had been told for four years before this and laid what is called a "tomahawk claim" on these lands. These facts as to the removal of the Van Meter brothers to Virginia, their location, their settlement, their adventures with the Indians, and the protection their forts furnished to the surrounding settlers, can be found in "Kirkbeve's History of the Valley," "Foote's Sketches of Virginia," and other histories of the early settlement of that country.

**Colonel Isaac Cunningham**, of Clark County, Kentucky, as previously stated, and our father, B. F. Van Meter, is the fifth son of these parents. This last named Isaac Van Meter, is the founder of the Van Meter family, of which we of the present generation are members. As he was a greater influence over the entire South Branch Valley than he was of years. No man has ever commanded more respect or extended greater kindness to others than he did to his neighbors and to the Indian tribes with whom he was always friendly.

**Mrs. Ann Sibley**, whose maiden name was Markee, who married Lieutenant John Cunningham, of the Seventh Virginia on the 5th of May, 1776, and became the wife of the first Captain of the Seventh Virginia. As an old and widowed lady she exerted a great influence over her husband, and he seldom was influenced by any other person's counsel, for he was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church, and perhaps the most liberal contributor to its support in the country. It was during her life that the struggle came up between the old and new school factions of the church, and she was the most influential presiding elder in the Presbyterian Church, and during his life gave very much the same support to the old school as of years. No man has ever commanded more respect or extended greater kindness to others than he did to his neighbors and to the Indian tribes with whom he was always friendly.

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**Mrs. A. L. Thompson**, while traveling in Europe, spent some time in Holland, and while there tried to learn what she could of the ancestry of the emigrant, Janus Gysbertsin Van Meteren. She procured a copy of an old book written and published by Emanuel Van Meteren in 1658, which threw some light upon the early history and genealogy of this family.

**Emanuel Van Meteren**, born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1535. He was the son of Jacob Van Meteren, who was born in Brecht, not far from Antwerp, who married Ortillia Ortell, a daughter of William Ortell, of Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany. Emanuel was twice married, his second wife being Esther Yanden Corbet, and they reared three sons and three daughters.

**Genealogies and Sketches,**
taking ship for that country the vessel went down from a shot from a belligerent for, and they found a watery grave, where they sleep in the ocean, in the sure hope that "in that day the sea shall also give up its dead."

The son, Emanuel, finally took up his abode in London. In 1815 he published this book, and in 1818 he was made Consul for the Dutch in London, and died there in 1871 at the age of seventy-seven years.

In conclusion, then, we find that our ancestry, whether Huguenot, Scotch-Irish, or of the sturdy old Knickebocker, each vied with his neighbor in the cause of all that is just and right; that they were a people of unbroken chains of ancestry who have been for so many generations enlisted under the banner of the "King of Kings," which we women, as well as men, are permitted to bear aloft and march onward conquering and to conquer.

THOMAS C. VAN METER.

Thomas C., sixth son of Isaac and Rebecca Van Meter, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, October 29, 1830. Married Orpha Campbell, of Mercer County, Kentucky, daughter of Whistaker Hill Campbell, of that county, and his wife, Parmelia Perkins. W. H. Campbell was a son of James Campbell, and his mother was a Miss Lewis, who descended from the same branch of the Lewis family as ex-Judge Lewis, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, as given in this book. Parmelia Perkins' mother was a Miss Bowman.

Thomas C. Van Meter lived for many years on a fine farm in Clark County, Kentucky, and then removed with his wife to Eminence, Kentucky, where they now reside. They raised one daughter named Kate, who married Mr. Crabb, a prominent man of Eminence, Kentucky, who is cashier of a bank there and has other business affairs in that city.

Eliza Caroline, sixth daughter of Isaac and Rebecca, was born September 15, 1837, and died of scarlet fever when about four years of age.

ABRAM VAN METER.

Abram Van Meter, seventh son of Isaac and his wife, Rebecca C. Van Meter, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 20, 1839. Married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Marks Kleiser and his wife, Malita Stapp, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, September 13, 1839. They were married October 26, 1859. They resided in Clark County, Kentucky, for several years after their marriage, and then removed to Cooke County, Texas, where they now reside. Jonas M. Kleiser, sixth son of Joseph Kleiser and his wife, Elizabeth Lyter, was born in Kentucky, July 28, 1805. Jonas M. Kleiser's wife, Malita Stapp, was born September 21, 1809, and was the second daughter of Achilles Stapp and his wife, Ann Millbanks. Joseph Kleiser was born in Switzerland, Europe, December 25, 1753, and as his oldest brother inherited the landed estate by the laws of that country, he left his native land at the age of sixteen years and went to London, England, about 1780, and served an apprenticeship under his uncle, John Kleiser, a clock-maker, after which he emigrated to Virginia, and in 1788 he married Elizabeth Lyter, who was born August 6, 1755, and was a daughter of Henry and Katherine Lyter, who were married and lived near Romney, now West Virginia.

Both the Lyter and Kleiser families removed with their families to Bourbon County, Kentucky, about 1793, and years afterward assisted in building old Hopewell Church, where for more than one generation their children were baptized.

Ten children were born to Joseph and Elizabeth Kleiser, and all lived to be grown.

Achilles Stapp was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, December 22, 1755, of English parents who had emigrated to that country at a very early period. He enlisted as a private in Captain Joseph Spencer's Company of Seventh Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Alexander McCluerachan, on March 2, 1776, and served through the War of the Revolution, as a member of the support of General Washington, Germantown, and many others. He married Margaret Vanter in Virginia and removed to Scott County, Kentucky, where his wife died, leaving him with eight children, and after this wife's death he married, in 1812, Mrs. Ann Millbanks Delph, widow of John Delph, who died in Virginia and left this widow with four sons, viz: William, Jerry, Millbanks, and John.

L. M. VAN NETER'S WAR EXPERIENCE.

As he recalls it after more than thirty-five years have passed:

I went out with General John H. Morgan in company with four other boys when he made his first great raid into Kentucky. We joined him about the first of July, and the day after we fought the battle at Cynthiana. W. C. B. Breckinridge joined him at the same time and place, and each of us had four men which formed a nucleus for a company, which grew to be a large company before we left the State. General Morgan appointed Breckinridge captain of this company and me first lieutenant. We met Morgan's command just after it left Paris, on the road to Winchester, near the Sam Clay farm, about sunrise. We marched through Winchester that day, crossed the Kentucky River at Boonsehott, marched through Richmond late in the evening, and camped my first night several miles beyond Richmond on the road to Crab Orchard. Early the next day we captured a large quantity of supplies and military equipments, wagons, and stores of all kinds, and what we could not appropriate or carry out we burned or destroyed. We camped at Crab Orchard that night, and the next day we marched to Somerset, where we captured another large quantity of military stores and supplies, and from there we went out of the State over some ridge and through a gap west of Cumberland Gap; there I was ordered to get the column, which had been captured at Cynthiana over that ridge, which was very steep and made desperate heavy work, but we succeeded. We went through this gap into Tennessee and to Sparta, where General Morgan made his headquarters and recruited his horses, drilled and organized his brigade, which he had so largely increased on this raid.

A fine lot of men and horses that he had there and the number of them—we have been hard put to get them during the campaign. There was no serious fighting on this raid after the battle at Cynthiana; a few volleys from the advance guard drove the enemy in confusion wherever we found them, as they were few and readily demoralized.
After encouraging his men and drilling them for two weeks, General Morgan began operating in the rear of the Federal Army from Nashville, north toward Louisville on the L. & N. Railroad, which was the main source of supplies and communication of the Federal Army of the West.

From this time this command left Sparta, in the latter part of July, until the end of that year there was lively and frequently thrilling campaigning, and not less than 15,000 prisoners were captured, and frequent engagements and their destructions with formidable results. During that engagement I saw the light of the heavens change that I witnessed during the war. It was a two companies of Texans commanded by Major Cano. The Federals were formed in a double line in a thick woodland on a ridge between the Scottsville and Louisville pikes, near their intersection, and as General Morgan's column came up from Gallatin to the intersection of those roads, he would place each company under Cano's light. As our battalion came up, consisting of about 420 men, he ordered us to dismount and deploy to the right, thus forming his right wing in a cornfield of standing corn (in the month of August), and we moved to the front at a double-quick. My company being on the left of the line and I on the left of my company, commanding the second platoon, gave me the opportunity of advancing on the side of turnpike road, instead of in the cornfield, so that I and one other man (Hugh Rogers) advanced along the side of the pike with all of our command advancing through the standing corn. I had three or four times the number of men were going to the left, and Hugh Rogers and I did all the shooting that was done by our battalion during the advance through the cornfield.

When we had gotten some 250 yards or more from our horses and near half way of the cornfield and about 500 yards from the enemy, a scene of confusion and as fast as their horses could carry them.

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Ned was a stable right in among the Yankees on the side of the road. He said he would do his best, and vanished toward the stable. When I got out I went out at a back door and peered around the corner of the house, and could see them twenty yards away hitching their horses and preparing to cook breakfast and feed their horses, for they had been riding all night, and were tired and hungry and sleepy. What I first heard was when they came to the house for fire to cook with, and it was the advance guard.

After I got out of the house I saw at a glance that if I could get to the top of a steep ridge which terminated near the back yard of this dwelling and get on my horse up there I would be comparatively safe; so, keeping the house between me and the enemy, I made for the hill, and by keeping on the side of the ridge best concealed, by hard scrambling I made the top and fell down behind a saddle. The road lay close along the river bank. I kept the ridge between me and the enemy until I struck the main road some distance in front of the enemy's column, and then rode down the side of a ridge, following the boy's guidance, until I struck the river at the ford, when I slid off, and I tried to express my thanks to him afterwards. He told me the negroes had told the enemy of me, and they had been trying hard to find me, but I had gotten a sufficient start to elude them.

One of the most amusing incidents that I remember occurred the latter day before we were closed, while we were in South Carolina, near Savannah, and on very short rations. We were marching along one evening, and we had a man in our company by the name of Louis Green, who would have something good to eat by hook or by crook.

As we were passing a farm house, all of the family at home, consisting of mother and daughters, were sitting on the porch, and we stopped at Mr. Roland's and got my breakfast. He had a son at the latter I figured a little, and there has never been a report made.

On that day I was ordered by Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge for Provost Marshal and to take my company (Company E of his regiment) and patrol in the rear of our line, which was on the north-west brow of the ridge, to see that every thing was in order and to take any stragglers to the front. I received the order early in the morning of the day of the battle of Missionary Ridge. I took my company from Chickamauga Station, where the regiment was camped and proceeded from the center to the right of the line and found every thing in perfect order. Wagons were all packed in the rear of each division with teamsters and cooks. I started back to go to the left of our line, and had not proceeded far when it sounded over the ridge as if a skirmish had sprung up, and, as I proceeded toward the center, it increased in volume of sound until I got in the rear of the center, when it amounted to a roar. I halted my company half way up the mountain side, opposite the bridge that supplied our line across Chickamauga from the station, and ordered them to hold horses. I had not proceeded more than twenty steps, when all at once the roar of battle ceased, and immediately after I saw our men coming over the ridge to the right as far as the eye could see, and I could see the woods and brush. My orders were to stop straggling, but I think this was not part of the programme. However, I had to think and act quickly. At the foot of the ridge was the bridge, and I thought they would make for that point, and there I could stop them and lost them, so I ordered my men to mount, and galloped for the bridge, dismounted them, on the opposite side and formed a double line, with loaded rifles across the bridge before the first arrived; and soon had the two brigades that gave way halted. I was kept busy from that time until sundown passing wounded and dead bodies and bodies of the dead bodies, until about midnight. I opened my lines to let a squad of cavalry through, I saw Green gallop off in front of his place until he came to the geese, when he rode very slowly through them, while he dropped a grain of corn to a goose of his selecting with bored hook with a strong cord attached. Very soon he struck out in a gallop with a goose hard after him with overreached neck and wings, and the entire flock in the porch wondering why the old goose was running a soldier. He soon passed around a bend of the road not far, when he drew the goose closer, and teasing that he would allow no goose to run out of the thicket.

I saw a very amusing fight between two soldiers of our company, which occurred while we were camped at Dixon Spring and preparing to make a raid into Kentucky. These two fellows, whom I will call C and D, were good fighters in battle and at any time, but they were so filthy and rough that the other men would not mess with them or sleep with them, and when the weather was cold they were compelled to slip off blankets and mess together and mess together. But they very frequently quarreled, and there was little love lost at the latter. While we were all cooking rations and preparing to march, these two "wharf rats," as we called them, were cooking and having their accustomed quarrel. C was stopping over a fire made of small limbs and brush, and was lying some meat, while D was standing behind him and smoking his pipe. The lie had passed once or twice between them, when C in a loud tone gave D the damn lie without looking up, still looking over his meat and fire, and I saw D throw all of his dough into his left hand, and with his right fist gave C a hard jolt at the back of the head, which sent him forward on to his hands and knees and on to the fire; but C sprung immediately to his feet with a firebrand in each hand, bent over in front of some low coals and ashes on the end of each stick, and with these he instantly made at his assailant, dealing him rapid blows with first one and then the other over the head and neck, as he ducked his head to dodge the blows, which left abundant room for the live coals and hot ashes to go down between his shirt and his body, and soon brought forth the most unearthly yells of agony.

This instantly threw C into the most uncontrollable convulsions of laughter as he rolled over and over on the ground, laughing as loud as the other fellow was yelling with agony as he rapidly bulled out of his clothes. The uproar was so great that it soon over the ridge to the right and left as far as I could see in the distance.

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ordered immediately with my company to picket the roads and
forks on Chickamauga and prepare to fell trees to blockade the
yard there in about five minutes with little or no loss to us.

In the first written report ever made, for three or
four years after events were transpiring to rapidly to that one event
crowded another out of mind, or I did not take time to make much
of a report, except a short verbal one. You have never seen in
any history who stopped the stampede from Missionary Ridge.

This is a true account.

LIEUTENANT L. M. VAN METER.

MORATIO V. BRUCE.
of Louisville, Kentucky, attorney, admitted to the bar in 1851, was
elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the Tenth Judicial District of
Kentucky, which office he held until 1854. In 1854 he was elected a
United States Congressman, and served in that body until it was dissolved by the fortunes of war.

At the close of the war he returned to Kentucky and resumed the
practice of law in Louisville. In 1868 he was elected Circuit
Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and in 1873 became Chancellor of
the University of Kentucky, which he occupied until 1879. Afterward he was elected to that office to fill out an unexpired term, and
in 1872 was re-elected for a full term of six years. He was married
in 1857 to Elizabeth Hardin Helm, a daughter of John L. and
Lucinda Barber Helm, of "Helm Place," Hardin County, Kentucky.

This Bruce family are from a noted and worthy old Scotch ancestry, and the Welsh families are among the most noted of the
early settlers of Kentucky. Children: Helen Bruce, Elizabeth Barber Bruce, Maria Preston Pope Bruce; Mary Bruce, married Thomas
Floyd Smith; Y. Alexander Bruce, married Sallie Moore Van Meter, daughter of Lewis Marshall Van Meter, of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

BRIGHT, of Tannergrove, who was for many years a Commissioner from that State, descended from an aristocratic English ancestry. Their
children were: Nancy, who married Lewis Marshall Van Meter; Mathew; Amelia, who married Andrew H. Humphrey; Kate, who married Charles F. Evans; Pateen, and Thomas H., Jr., who married Mrs. Hulbert.

After earnest solicitation, I am favored with a short sketch of
Thomas R. Moore, written by his son-in-law, Judge C. Stephen
French, who married Margaret H. Moore, sixth child and third
dughter of Major Thomas R. Moore, still younger than himself, and many other brave
Kentuckians whom are still living. Sallie C. died October 27, 1880, and J. L.
Wheeler died in 1885;—Charles C., the youngest child of this family,
was born September 18, 1841, and died unmarried. August 14, 1805.

Thomas H. Moore, eldest son of the above-named parents, and,
as above stated, married Sarah Bright (a sister of Hon. John

HOM. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, the great ancestor of the Breckinridges, for assistance, who generously superintended his course of study
gave him the advantages of his library. Soon, however, his
dreams of forensic honors were disturbed by war's rude alarums.

England's practical crusade upon American commerce, impressing
sailors on board of American vessels, regardless of national citi-
zenship, and confiscating American men as lawful prizes for pretended violation of mere paper block-
sales, to say nothing of insult to national honor, impelled Congres,
and gave him the advantages of his library. Soon, however, his
dreams of forensic honors were disturbed by war's rude alarums.

and gave him the advantages of his library. Soon, however, his
dreams of forensic honors were disturbed by war's rude alarums.

His skill in the craft of advocacy was recognized by the people of
Kentucky, and he was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and re-
elected in 1856 to the Legislature in 1856.

In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature in 1856, and re-
elected in 1858. He was a member of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Senate, and in 1862 he was elected to
the United States Senate, from which he was removed by the action of the Democratic Party.

The land was rich, in the central part of the famous bluegrass sec-
average country school. After many hardships and privations in camp, and on the march,
which led through a densely wooded country covered for the most
part by swamps and marshes, they finally reached the scene of conflict.

When in which those engaged was the Battle of the River Raisin. It was disastrous in the extreme to American
arms, nearly the entire army having been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Among the prisoners were the two young
Moore, Thomas and his brother Chilton.

Captured as prisoners of war, they expected and had right to
expect that they would be treated upon terms customary among
civilized nations, and that they would be protected from violence and
insult. Had these terms been observed, it would have been
creditable to the victorious army. But it has been recorded in
history, shamefully as it may be to British arms and British
honors, these terms were recklessly disregarded.

After the defeated army surrendered themselves and their arms
into the hands of the British officer in command, only a short time
elapsed before a large force of Indians rushed in upon them and
began the work of indiscriminate and fiendish slaughter. Crowded
to a small enclosure from which it was impossible to escape, the
tomatohawk and scalping-knife were used upon them in most shock-
ing and wanton cruelty. The strongest and most gallant in appear-
The Sun extends to her and all the friends and relatives the con-

Death of Colonel John H. Moore.

The following was taken from the Winchester Sun:

With Christ, in the light of a glorified life, the beautiful and gra-

December 26th, 1862, and lived among the scenes he

The boast of heraldry, the blazonry of monumental pile seek in

With gallant spirit it was bravely said.

It is a significant fact that shortly after this thrillingly dramatic

It was a word most fitly spoken,

view of his favorite authors, of which he had a choice

In disposition he was eminently social, and was at home in every

As it was a word most fitly spoken,

solicitation of his party, he at one time became a candidate to

Meanwhile he was united in marriage to Miss Evaline W. Hock-

But he was a Whig, an ardent friend and supporter of Mr. Clay. At the

DEATH OF COLONEL JOHN H. MOORE.

He left a widow surviv-

prominent old families.

prominent old families.

flattering majority, but declined a re-election. He preferred the

the property realized the most extravagant prices, that had ever been known in

At the expiration of their terms of service as soldiers the two

and the apple-bloom shed its sweet perfume, may be seen a

He loved the country, its freshness, its freedom, its groves, its

prominent old families.

prominent old families.

solicitation of his party, he at one time became a candidate to

The boast of heraldry, the blazonry of monumental pile seek in

Each one delighted to do him honor.

His death occurred Tuesday night, April 9, 1901, at the resi-

faithful, gentle, and large-hearted, he wrought a blessed work

At the expiration of their terms of service as soldiers the two

prominent old families.

prominent old families.

prominent old families.
RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL JOHN H. MOORE.

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His mysterious providence, to remove from our number Colonel John H. Moore, who, on the 5th day of April, 1901, ceased from his earthly labors and entered into rest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Presbyterian Church has, in the death of this good man, lost one of her most honored and useful members. His Christian life was a worthy example to all those who seek to follow in the footsteps of the “meek and lowly Jesus.”

He devoted many of the latter years of his life almost exclusively to the Master’s work, and as he was strongly averse to any thing that had the appearance of ostentation of his Christian labors, his ministrations were largely among the poor of our own community and throughout the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. He served his God faithfully and conscientiously.

Resolved, That as the Session of our Church, we hereby express our appreciation of the labor and co-operation we have enjoyed with him during the time he has been Elder of our church, and we hereby tender to his bereaved relatives the assurance of our sympathy in their sorrow, and we commend them all to the Word of God and to the comfort of the Holy Spirit.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the family and another copy be furnished to the city newspapers for publication.

J. D. SIMPSON, Moderator.

THOMAS MATHEW VAN METER.

Thomas Mathew, son of L. M. Van Meter, Sr., married Clifford Louise, daughter of James N. West and his wife, Isabella Atchison. She was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, March 30, 1874, and married September 19, 1899, in Lexington, Kentucky. Her grandparents were Dr. Charles William West and his wife, Hannah Sharp, who resided in St. John’s Parish (now Mcintosh County), Georgia. Her next ancestor was Charles West, who married and moved from Charlestown, South Carolina, to St. John’s Parish in Georgia, and raised four children; was born May 20, 1701; was an officer in the Colonial Army. He possessed large grants of land, and was a wealthy efficient elder of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MILTON VAN METER.

John Milton, ninth son and youngest child of Isaac Van Meter and his wife, Rebecca, was born June 21, 1824; graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; enlisted in the Southern Army in 1862, and served to the close of the war in Captain Nicholas’ company of Colonel Cluke’s regiment of General Morgan’s command; surrendered with Morgan and Cluke, and taken prisoner on the famous Ohio raid, and remained in prison eighteen months.

After the war, he was graduated in law, and practiced a few years in Lexington, Kentucky, but soon returned to his farm and followed that occupation since. For more than ten years he lived on a fine farm in Woodford County, Kentucky, but has since and to the present time resided on a farm three miles from Danville, in Boyle County, Kentucky. It is a prominent farmer and a useful and efficient elder of the Presbyterian Church.

John M. Van Meter enlisted in the Confederate Congress when General Bragg and Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky in 1862, in Company E, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry. His first service was in Eastern Kentucky with General J. H. Morgan, trying to prevent the escape of Federal General George Morgan from Cumberland Gap to Ohio, hoping to co-operate with General John S. Williams’ command in its advance from West Virginia for the same purpose, but General George Morgan eluded both armies through the mountains of Kentucky. The escape of General Morgan’s command then returned to Central Kentucky, and was detached from Morgan’s command after the Perryville battle it skirmished with the advance guard of General Buell on the Clark farm, near Danville, Kentucky, but finally after maneuvering on the flank and rear of the Federal Army, Morgan’s command fell back through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee, then through the mountains to Huntsboro into Middle Tennessee, and made a brilliant fight at Hartsville, where Morgan with 1,100 men surprised and captured 2,400 Federals.

The next important move was the Christmas raid of General Morgan on the Louisville & Nashville Railway into Kentucky, where we were turned up as far as Nicholasville. Then after falling back into Tennessee, John M. Van Meter went with his regiment, detached and under command of Colonel R. S. Clute, and made a raid into Central and Eastern Kentucky, this returning at a very early day to his home and native county and giving a great surprise to friend and foe. Colonel Clute made a very successful raid, taking many more Federal prisoners than he commanded of Confederates, and immense quantity of arms, stores, weapons, mules, etc. He could only parole the soldiers, burn the stores and wagons, and take the drove of mules and horses out with him. This was in the months of January and February, 1863, and he finally fell back to Monteagle with very few casualties, but with very hard, laborious marching, and plenty of excitement to prevent any despondency or lack of courage.

The next movement of importance was the Ohio raid in July, 1865, and that was almost a continuous daily skirmish from the time he crossed the Tennessee line into Kentucky until General Morgan surrendered in Ohio, up near the Pennsylvania line. John M. Van Meter surrendered on the last day of that raid with Colonel Cluke and General Morgan; was kept in prisons Camp Clute and Camp Douglas until 1865; more than eighteen months, when finally he was paroled, sent around for exchange to Richmond, Virginia; was never exchanged, but was near Appomattox when General Lee surrendered. They were to have been declared exchanged at a certain time, and had promised not to take up arms until they were exchanged, but before the time arrived General Lee surrendered.

J. M. Van Meter relates thus: During this interval our command, just from prison, was sent up on the railroad between Lynchburg and Abingdon to be fed wherever we could get persons to keep us. We remained for a few weeks at Salem, Virginia, but after the surrender at Appomattox I left with five or six others to go toward the Mississippi River, and on this trip we spent the night near Mabton Station, in Pottskirk, Virginia, at the house of Mr. Alexander Mathews, who was away from home with his children. During the conversation with the family, Mrs. Mathews learned that I was a son of Rebecca Cunningham, who had been a special friend and perhaps a schoolmate in former years. So, when we left next morning the called me back, after the others had gotten beyond reach, and gave me $25 in silver and gold.

Eliza Campbell, Jane Spencer, John “Street” Van Meter, a young Smith, and a young Vest, and perhaps a few others, whom names I do not recall, were in our party. We came to Roaneville,
check for $i, coo. oo, and he paid me $975.00 in greenbacks. I was much persecution of Southern sympathizers then at Knoxville check on a Lexington bank for $1,000.0a and then the family sent paid back to me, and a large interest was paid in gratitude. When we got to Knoxville we had much trouble in getting entertainment, and divided the balance among the boys, giving each one only what was really needed to my credit in the bank of D. A. Sayre Sc Co., in Lexington, Kentucky, by wire. I. C. Van Meter put the money there with Saxony and received deeds for lands from William Penn. Alice, the wife of John Milton Van Meter, was the daughter of Isaac Van Meter and his wife, Rebecca, the above named parents, were for many years consistent and influential members of the Presbyterian Church; the former being an elder and one of the churl pillars of the Winchester Church, besides being a regular contributor to the support of two other churches in the country for many years, and up to the time of his death, which occurred October 25, 1854, at the age of sixty years and fourteen days. Her widower, a beloved mother, survived him some ten years, and died in 1864, while two of her sons and one of her grandsons were in the Southern army. She passed through many hardships and severe trials during the last years of her life, but endured all with great Christian fortitude.

Dr. Yerkes' family, from the education and the Shakopee Indian agency, were removed, in 1837 or 1838, to the farm in Fayette County, Kentucky, and later was elected to the chair of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the Danville, Kentucky, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and was identified with this institution for the balance of his life.

Dr. Yerkes was twice married; first, as above stated, to Amanda Lovell, daughter of William Lovell, of Baltimore, and from this union were born six children, four of whom survived their father, namely, Professor William L. Yerkes, of Paris, Kentucky; Honorable John W. Yerkes, until very recently of Danville, Kentucky, but now, by appointment of President McKinley to Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he resides in Washington City, after having made a very active and exciting race as candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Kentucky; Alice, wife of John M. Van Meter, as before stated, and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Stonestreet Van Meter, of Missouri.

After the death of Dr. Yerkes' first wife, in 1872, he married, in 1873, Mrs. Amelia Rodes Anderson. Dr. Stephen Yerkes died March 28, 1896, and his last wife survived him only a few years. Dr. Yerkes was a classical and thorough scholar with extraordinary brightness of mind and her amiability, but also on account of her goodness of heart and depth of character. Mr. Woodford is indeed to be congratulated.

It was a white and green wedding, and one of the prettiest of the year. The pulpit, tanked with paint and fans and stuffed with a huge cluster of immense white chrysanthemums, made a beautiful background for the wedding tableau.

At one o'clock the bridal party entered the crossed church, while Mr. Ziegler played Mendelssohn's march. The ushers came first, two by two, through the front doors, crossed and took opposite positions on either side of the pulpit. The four bridesmaids followed, in like order, and stood just in front of the ushers. The bride and groom came in together from the right door, and were met at the pulpit by the minister. The ceremony was pronounced by Rev. J. S. Van Meter, an uncle of the bride. From Clinton, Missouri, assisted by Dr. E. M. Green. During the ceremony, which was impressively weird, the organ rendered the beautiful "Call Me Thine Own." No prettier bride was ever wedded in this old church. She was handsomely gowned in white mosselines do note over white taffetas, trimmed in orange blossoms. Her veil was caught up with orange blossoms and held in place by a great pin which was worn at her mother's wedding. She carried a larger shower bouquet of white mimosas and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaid—Misses Martha Clay and Elizabeth Woodford, of Paris. Alice Van Meter and Amelia Yerkes—were attired in white organdie and carried white chrysanthemums. The ushers were Messrs. Samuel Woodford, Brooks Clay, Ford Brent, and Duncan Bell, all of Paris.

After the ceremony the bridal party went to the home of Hon. John W. Yerkes, an uncle of the bride, where an elegant luncheon was spread, and at four o'clock this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Woodford left for a bridal trip East. On their return they will be at home on the groom's farm, near Paris. Mr. Woodford is the son of Mr. John Woodford, cashier of the Bourbon Bank, at Paris, and is one of the most popular and successful young men of his county. His bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Meter, of this county. She has been a general favorite in Danville society, not only because of her loveliness of mind and her amiability, but also on account of her goodness of heart and depth of character. Mr. Woodford is indeed to be congratulated.

Mr. John Woodford, of Bourbon County, and Miss Elizabeth Van Meter were married this afternoon at one o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church (October 24, 1905).

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years after their marriage on a part of the old Fort Pleasant land-estate of their ancestry, and then removed in 1837 or 1838 to the
as before stated, February 19, 1833; was reared to manhood on a
Lexington, where Colonel Thomas Lewis had lived and died.
Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth McDaniel,
two children, who lived to be grown, but died unmarried; and a daughter named
James, their fourth son, was born June 14, 1822; married Fannie Lewis, October 28, 1858. They had eight children born to
then, four of whom are still living. Fannie, his wife, died June 27, 1880. Their living children are named Clara, Amelia, James,
and Abraham. They resided in Lexington, Kentucky, until recently, when they removed to Frankfort, Kentucky.
Samuel, their fifth son, was born April 10, 1824; married Mary Whitney, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and they are living in
Milton, Illinois. They have no children.
Elizabeth (the 7th child) was born February 29, 1836; married Mary, the only daughter of Thomas G. Sudduth, Esq., of
Clark County, Kentucky, and they raised three daughters named Alice, Ella, and Mary. The wife died in 1875— Alice married Mr.
Bed Rush, and they reside in Shelby County, Kentucky. Ella married Mr. Charley Van Meter, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and
now reside, Mary, the youngest child, married Mr. Willie Miller, and he is now dead and left no children; Mary resides in
Winchester, Kentucky. William G. Van Meter resides in Shelby County, Kentucky.
Hannah T. was the eldest daughter of Abram Van Meter, was born February 1, 1831; married Charles C. McDaniel, of Canonsburg,
Pennsylvania, December 5, 1850. They reside in Terra Haute, Indiana.

**PROGRESS OLD FAMILIES.**

Solomon, eldest child of Garrett Van Meter and his wife, Elizabeth F. (Cumingham), was born in Hays County, West Virginia, as
before stated, February 29, 1836; was reared to manhood on a part of the lands which his father inherited of the Fort Pleasant
tract which had come down in an unbroken line since the grant purchased through Governor Gooch from King George 3d by Isaac
Van Meter, who purchased through Governor Lee from King George 3d the tract which had come down in an unbroken line since
the grant from King George 3d by Governor Gooch, 1762. Then Solomon inherited a part of the old Fort Pleasant tract of land
handed down to him from his father's estate. He married Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, of Hardy County, Virginia (now West Virginia),
and reared a worthy family of nine children. He died August 10, 1865, having lived to the age of fifty-nine years, and left a widow
and nine children to survive him. He spent his life on a part of the estate where he was born. He was a quiet, unassuming farmer;
for many years a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived and died a Christian gentleman. After his death the
Virginia homestead was sold, and the widow with most of her family removed to a large and very valuable tract of several
thousand acres of land in Pike County, Illinois, which her husband had purchased through a deed of March 7, 1840, from Robert
Marshall, of which his estate was possessed at the time of his death. There the widow died in 1892, leaving nine children to survive her.
The children of Garrett and his wife, Elizabeth, were: Solomon, who married Miss Jennina J. Parsons, of West Virginia; Jacob, who
married Miss Anna Hamer, of West Virginia; William, who married Miss Margaret Chamber, of West Virginia; Charles, who
married Rev. Mr. Grewe, a Methodist minister; Isaac Newton; Tabitha; Charles W. Salie, who married Mr. Cunningham, of
West Virginia; and Garrett. Nearly all of the above-named sons who were old enough for military service at the time of the last
war were soldiers in the Southern army; nearly all bear honorable scars received in that unpleasantness, but all yet survive, and are
all farmers in West Virginia or in the West.

**GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES.**

Elizabeth (the 4th child), youngest child of Abram Van Meter, was born November 10, 1849, married J. C. Gobbrad, and
they are now living in Parsons, Kansas. Have no children.

Abram Van Meter and his wife, Elizabeth Ann, were influential members of the Presbyterian Church. He was chosen an elder of
the first church in Lexington soon after he came to Fayette County, and he took a very active part in religious affairs up to his
death, which occurred in 1864. His widow survived him only a short time, dying in the same year.

**GARRETT VAN METER.**

Garrett Van Meter, sixth son of Colonel Jacob and his wife, Tabitha, was born near old Fort Pleasant, April 20, 1806, and
inherited a part of the old Fort Pleasant tract of land handed down to him from his father's estate. He married Miss Elizabeth
Cunningham, of Hardy County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and reared a worthy family of nine children. He died August 10, 1865,
having lived to the age of fifty-nine years, and left a widow and nine children to survive him. He spent his life on a part of the
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war were soldiers in the Southern army; nearly all bear honorable scars received in that unpleasantness, but all yet survive, and are
all farmers in West Virginia or in the West.

**BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.**

The battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, was fought by General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The battle was fought on June 13 until dusk. On June 14, 1864, we drove them back and forced them to the timber with great
slaughter, and on the 5th of the same month, at the same place,
was fought by General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The battle was fought on June 13 until dusk. On June 14, 1864, we drove them back and forced them to the timber with great
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slaughter, and on the 5th of the same month, at the same place,
his face. He reported me to Luman, who came to me and said: "Allow me to compliment you for doing your duty; shoot again if it is needful, and I will stand between you and danger."

I was in the seven days' fight below Richmond, and we saw warm service there. April 4, 1865, while at home on a furlough to get a fresh horse, I heard that General Lee had surrendered, which was untrue, as he did not surrender until the 9th. I bought a horse, and with my captain (Chiplcy) and two others of our company started for Staunton to join our command, but had only passed Mt. Solar when we met Colonel White, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who informed us that the Federals had possession of Staunton, and my captain, after complimenting me upon having always done my duty as a soldier, told me to go home and take the first opportunity to secure a furlough, which I did, at New Creek, a few days after this.

Solomon Van Meter moved to Illinois in 1857, but returned to West Virginia and was married, December 31, 1867, to Jemima J. Parsons, daughter of David Parsons and his wife, Mildred Mullady. The Parsons and the Mullady families were both of respectable old Virginia stock. Solomon and his bride returned immediately to their new home in Illinois, where they resided since. They are now living in M ansfield, Pratt County, Illinois, with two living children, viz: William Thompson, born October 31, 1872, and Lelia Vernon, born October 13, 1873, all consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

He was engaged in an occurrence which took place when this Solomon was making a hard forced march and fighting hard in the mean time, perhaps under General John C. Breckinridge. There was another Solomon Van Meter, much older than this one and from the same valley and neighborhood, a son of David Van Meter, and whose business it was to furnish the army with beef cattle and other meat, as it could be had. The two Solomons, who had not seen each other for some time, met on a hot, dusty road, and this one saluted and well worn from forced marching and hard service. Each one saluted the other with, "How are you, Cousin Sol?" and this one replied he was dying of thirst and had not tasted any refreshment for some time, and the other Solomon asked this one how he was doing the service, and received the reply: "Well, I can tell you, Cousin Sol, this is a mighty hard way to serve the Lord," and they bade each other good-bye.

CHARLES WASHINGTON VAN METER.

Charles Washington, fourth son of Garrett and Elizabeth C. Van Meter, was born at his father's homestead in Hardy County, West Virginia, December 3, 1837, and was educated in the best schools of that vicinity until 1857, when he and his older brother, Jacob, removed to Missouri and commenced farming on quite a large scale until the war between the States began in 1861.

He joined a volunteer company to that State and served one day under Colonel Marmaduke, to assist in capturing some boats loaded with arms for the Union forces in Kansas. This company disbanded, and about this time he was appointed and stationed a Corporal in the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, and Dr. J. K. Chambers and his wife were from a prominent family who operated them in a fast trot and lope to Leesburg, distant about twenty miles, and with my captain (Chiplcy) and two others of our company a number of Federal Cavalry armed with sixteen-shooters, and they captured quite a number of Federal Cavalry, armed with sixteen-shooters, and brought out about 2,500 good fat beeves. Here his cousin, Milton Van Meter, was kill ed, but Charles and the others were not required to fire a shot. Meeting no enemy, they made no dashes across the country, but continued their journey and arrived at Petersburg, Virginia, at the upper end of the South Branch Valley, where he was a prominent physician for many years.

WILLIAM C. VAN METER.

William C. Van Meter, third son of Garrett Van Meter, was born at his father's homestead in the Old Fields of Hardy County, and educated along with his brothers at the best schools of that vicinity.

He says: "When the war came on I enlisted early under Capt. J. C. H. Mullen, who was very soon taken prisoner, and was then had for our Captain, William McCeoy, of Pendleton County, who died with typhoid fever the first autumn after the war commenced, and after his death we elected for our Captain, Ed Boggs, of Pendleton County, who finally resigned, and Lieutenant John Johnson was made Captain. I belonged to Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, General Johnson's Brigade, Ewell's division of Jackson's corps."

The greater part of my army life was spent in a corps of 30,000 to 35,000 infantry, and unlike the cavalry we made many daring raids or performed any great feat single handed. I was in twenty-seven engagements, the most important of which were: Battle of Rich Mountain, Allegheny Mountain, McDowell, Winchester, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, three days in the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court-house.

"I was wounded through the right shoulder at the battle of Rich Mountain, and struck in the side in the second day's battle in the Wilderness, was taken a prisoner at the battle of Sharpsburg, having been left by order of our Brigade Commander to take charge of the wounded who could not be moved."

William C. appears to have not thought a wound in his hand of sufficient consequence to even mention it in his letter to me, but as I have it authentic, I will give it anyway. While he was leaning against a tree with his hands in his pockets, conversing with an officer and waiting for orders, a part of a ball hit one piece of shell struck his hand in his pocket, and gave a bruise, which left him only one hand fit for service for some time.

There are very few men hale and hearty to-day as William C. Van Meter, who experienced as much severe and dangerous military service as he did. He followed Stonewall Jackson as long as he lived through the war, and then followed his successor to the close of the struggle.
After Mr. Cunningham's health became impaired, they removed to Moorefield, West Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his days. This husband and wife were for many years influential members of the Methodist Church and left the following named children: John, who married Emma Grave, of Maryland; Jacob, who married Emma Grave, of Maryland; Susan, who married Judge John H. Van Meter, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Rebecca Lanck, who married Edward A. Alexander, of Moorefield, West Virginia; Anna, who married Colonel Henry M. Trueheart, of Texas, William Streit, Jr., youngest child of William Streit and his wife, who reside in Palatine, Illinois, and are the parents of Mary Johnston, the now noted author. She is the daughter of John Cunningham, died June 13, 1894. Jacob Cunningham, here above named, married Emma Grave, of Maryland, and they reside in or near Washington City.

Susan T., and her husband, Judge John Marshall Van Meter, reside in Chillicothe, Ohio, and have two living children by this marriage. She is his second wife, and more is given of him under the head of Van Meters.

Rebecca L., who married Edgar Alexander, lived and died in Moorefield, West Virginia, and raised two children, named Bernard C. and Mary; the latter married Major John Johnston, and they are the parents of Mary Johnston, the now noted author. She is their oldest child.

Annie V., who married Colonel H. M. Trueheart, has five children, viz: Sallie C., who married Albert Sidney Williams; Henry M., Jr., Annie V., Rebecca, and Elvira. Colonel Trueheart resides in Galveston, Texas; was a gallant and daring soldier in McNeill's Rangers during the late unpleasantness; is a banker and extensive capitalist, and influential member of the church and worker in the Sabbath-school.

GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES.
that she was young and beautiful they lamented the act, saying that
"she would have made a pretty squaw."

The story of this massacre was told by the notorious Simon Girty, who took part in it, and is taken from a book of notes on the settlement of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. The tragedy
occurred in the vicinity of Fort Van Meter, so that the family was accustomed to see the same dangers long after the

Joseph Van Meter, son of Abraham, was born about the year 1795. He married his first cousin, Margaret Morgan. Their children
were: Morgan, Joseph, William, Abram, Ibns, and Isaac.

Margaret Morgan is reported to have been nearly related to General Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame; the proofs of this,
however, are not at present available.

Joseph was lost from a hunting party in the year 1778. He was
last seen with a Mr. Hite attempting to cross the Ohio River in a
canoe during a high wind. Whether they were drowned or captured
by lurking Indians was never known. No trace of the boat was
found; but forty years after, one summer when the water was
usually low, some boys playing about a sandbar discovered a
gun-barrel that was easily identified as having belonged to Joseph's
gun.

It is narrated in a local history that a blacksmith undertook
to heat the iron for some purpose, when the charge put into it by
Joseph's hand forty years before exploded. Joseph held a commis-
sion in Washington's army, and it was on his part of the old grant
that Fort Van Meter stood, the scene of many stirring events, wit­ness
of many tragedies. It was here that Major Sam McCollough,
one of the greatest Indian fighters of history, spent his last heroic
days, as Commandant, and here his mutilated body was buried.

It is told in the local chronicles of the place that the Indians,
who were anxious to take him alive, because they believed that if
they should eat his heart while it was yet warm with his life-blood
they would become "brave like Collaca," once had him surrounded
on three sides, while on the fourth was a cliff descending almost
nearly the size of a bushel measure. Experts of Smithsonian
Institute pronounced it to be part of the tooth of a mammoth.

In a curious way, a few miles away at Middleton,
were found so near together and in the domains of the same family is
That two pre-historic relics of so much significance should be
found so near together and in the domains of the same family is

Margaret married James W. Brown in 1821, and died in 1845.
Joseph married Nancy Dillie in 1823.
William married Elizabeth McNeill; died 1835.
Agnes married Dr. William Burr.
Morgan married Mary Pierce. She died October 31, 18—.
Sarah married Samuel Brown.
Elizabeth married George Brown.
Isaac married Judith Creps.
Mary married Greenbury Nolan. She died 1820.
Isaac crossed the Ohio into Indiana, and his children, with
the exception of Margaret, were born there, on his farm near Anderson.
The whole place is one of exceptional beauty, with woodlands and
river and open, rolling fields. Aside from the beauty of the landscape, the farm is interesting from the fact that in one of its
woodlots are still to be seen several tunnels left to us by the ancient
Mound Builders. Curiously enough, a few miles away at Middletown,
Mr. Cyrus Van Meter in draining a marsh came upon a queer object near the bottom of the ditch. Experts of Smithsonian

James W. Brown, husband of Margaret Van Meter, was a son of
Thomas Brown, of County Limerick, Ireland. It is said in the
family tradition that he left Ireland in accordance with the
troubles between the Catholic party and the Orangemen, of whom
he was not; abandoning a fine property for the sake of peace of
mind. He married an English woman named Blake. Their son
was: James, born 1827; Anna Louise, born January 1, 1830.

Morgan married Mary McCune. He died May 23, 1865; Mrs.
Sarah, June 14, 1850; Elizabeth, February 28, 1817; Isaac,
January 2, 1813; Mary Ann, April 2, 1815.

PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.

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Isaac married Juidah Crype.
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In common with all the Van Metres, this branch inherits the strong religious tendency begun in the stormy days of the Rev-olution and its attendant persecution. It is rarely indeed that one meets one of them who is not an active worker in some church; and in every mission field they have flashes and died for the Cross.

Physically the children of John first of Berkeley a rule are tall and not inclined to flesh until later life. Another persistent feature is known as “the gray-blue eye of the Van Metters.”

**GEOLOGIS AND SKETCHES.**

**PROMINENT OLD FAMILIES.**

Mr. Burrell said that this assembly of Van Metres is one of the foundations of society. In union there is strength, and as this family met together again, it is only just to record the presence of more members of the family from Wisconsin than had ever attended before at any time. Those present from Wisconsin were: Nathan R. Van Metre, Mineral Point;

Mr. Burrell then introduced Mr. D. W. Burrell, of Freeport, gave a recitation, which was greatly enjoyed.

Some of the younger generation indulged in dancing, but at this time the sun was shining brightly, and the dancers found it too warm to prolong their vigorous exercise.

Attorney L. H. Burrell, of Freeport, gave a recitation, which was greatly enjoyed.

Some of the older heads could tell the story of the struggle of those pioneers with much more accuracy and interest than I could. You meet here to extend the hand of friendship, to renew old ties, and to keep in touch with each other as members of the same great and illustrious family.

I want to tell what a stranger thinks of the Van Metre family, whose connection with the history of this community dates with its earliest colonization. Members of this great family have been recognized as leaders in agricultural pursuits, in the production of fine stock, in politics, and in the educational and religious movements which have marked the progress of this section of this great Commonwealth. The Van Metre family has placed its mark upon the history of this community. By your fruits are you known. Not upon parents the duty of teaching temperance to their children. He, too, urged upon parents the duty of teaching temperance to their children.

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that the name of the excellent man may forever be honored; whose virtuous and wise old age we have always respected. Emanuel Van Meteren, who with great diligence and discretion compiled this book, was born in Antwerp, June 9, 1555. His father's name was Jacob Van Meteren, of Herta, son of Cornelius Van Meteren. His mother was named Ortilia Ortelis, daughter of William Ortelis, of Auoebach (Augsburg), who was the grandfather of the world-famous geographer, Abraham Ortelis (or Ortelius). (His Emanuel's) father had learned in his youth the noble art of type-setting; was met with learning of many languages and other useful sciences. He knew how to distinguish light from darkness in his course of time.

Emanuel Van Meteren's history was originally published in Latin at Amsterdam, 1597. He translated the work into Flemish, and published it in 1599; then continued it in the same language up to 1614, in which shape it was republished after his death at Antwerp, 1614. French editions of the work appeared in 1618 and 1670, and a German one at Frankfurt in 1699.—"Narrative and Critical History of America." Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, Vol. IV, page 424, and Notes 1 and 2.

[Translated from the old Dutch book.]

LIFE AND DEATH OF THE VENERABLE, PIOUS, AND RENOWNED
EMANUEL VAN METEREN, BRIEFLY DESCRIBED BY
HIS LOYAL FRIEND, SIMON ROYTNECK.

Among the writings of our venerable friend, E. Van Meteren, we have found his accurate and elaborate notes on the main occurrences of his own and his family's life, interspersed with many fine quotations taken from the Scriptures, from our ancestors, from poets and philosophers. These were written down for the recreation of his soul and as an admonition for his children, to whom he left them as a sure pledge of his pious and love. We have extracted from them the most noteworthy items to adorn this book therewith, in order to remember the Lord's mercy previously shown, and to trust his love and watchfulness in all our ways.

Dei filio, where, to the joy of his parents, he made great progress in Latin. They summoned him home to see this gratifying improvement in 1549. As described by Cornelius Grapheus: Emanuel's mother having gone to England on business, called his son thither in 1550, and made him understand that since he was now fifteen years old, it was becoming that he should consider what he would like best to engage in, commerce or study. If he preferred studying, he would send him to the renowned Emanuel Tremelins, who had arrived in the company of other excellent men from Germany and stood high in the favor of King Edward the 6th. He answered his father that he was inclined to be apprenticed to a merchant to learn commerce, and in this way make a living in the course of time.

Thus he was turned over for a period of ten years to the business house of Sebastian Disselants, of Antwerp, who, in 1552 (in the year of King Edward's death), removed from London to Antwerp. And since persecutions on account of religion increased daily in their country, Jacob Van Meteren and his wife, Ortilia, undertook the voyage to London to enjoy there a peaceful life under Edward the 6th, the poors prince, but it did not please the Lord that they should reach this shore, where persecution was also to come. But it happened since there was a brained war going on between Charles the 1st and Henry the 3d, that a French man-of-war shot fire into (i. e., set fire by a shot) the powder of the ship that they were in. Thus they were called hence by the Lord on the firm belief that 'the sea, too, could give up its dead on that day.' Emanuel, having lost his God-fearing parents, or, much rather, having found them again (in the Lord), settled down faithfully to his tedious service. His patience was rewarded by God's manifold blessing. During his time of service he went on two voyages, viz., in 1556 and 1558, to England, and saw there the great cruelty which, under the reign of Mary, was done to the reform church, as he often told me. When he was in London his master died in Antwerp; there he gave the remaining years of his bond-service to his master's widow, after which he settled in London, received commissions of many excellent merchants, and behaved with great prudence. And, seeing that welllock is the haven of youth, he asked the Lord for a prosperous and suitable wife; also took advice with Mr. J. B. Bartelotti. The latter pointed out to him Miss Van Loobroeck. This lady had been a prisoner in
Antwerp a short while ago because she had attended the sermon of Hoboken. But she had become ministrioness through a hole bored in the wall. He took her for his wife, as sent to him by the Lord, and became wedded to her in 1562; his age being twenty-six and hers twenty-two. When they began to keep house there in Antwerpen a short while; his wife, because she had attended the sermon of Hoboken, was sent to the Backers gate prison between two halberdiers, the jailer said that a Spanish criminal was to die on the next day, and that a mass would be said for him, and that we were to attend it. This was a great disturbance to me. I remained in bed and solemnly entered the Lord to assist me with His Spirit.

The other prisoners told me at noon that the jailer had told everywhere I did not want to hear mass; so when the occasion to do so recurred, I said to him that I did not care to attend mass because I was an Englishman; that such acts were subject to a fine of one hundred marks (shilling in England), etc. He took this statement and desisted from urging me. Two or three days I sat in perplexity, hearing and seeing nothing, only praying to God, and after considering how I could best make my defense, I was unable to make up my mind whether to defend myself as a citizen of Antwerp or as an Englishman. While these thoughts were troubling me, the daughter of the assistant jailer came to my door stealthily and called through the key-hole, "Englishman! Englishman!" I asked what she wanted. She said I was to defend myself as an Englishman; that I was to be tried that day by Councillor Boone, but it would be all right, etc. This was good doing and gave me courage. I thanked God for this assistance. On the 7th of May in the afternoon Councillor Boone came, took me separately to the chamber where oaths were administered, had me sit down, had all my papers before him, charged me on my oath that I was to tell the truth in answering all questions. I remarked at length, highly commending at the same time his honesty and uprightness. But he asked me to follow his advice and I should do well. Thus perceiving that he favored me and had consulted with my friends, I yielded to him. He began taking down name, date of birth, and names of my parents and letters. I was much dismayed. They took from me my letters and keys, and asked if my home was not at Mr. Andrews in Gallicia. I told them that they had the wrong man before them. Nevertheless they went straightway to my house and took all of my writings, books, and letters. I was much afraid, expecting the worst, viz.: that they would torture me and put me to death. At night they locked us up in a small house, in which there were but three little holes as big as a fist that we got light through. On the next day an old woman came to us doing charity to the prisoners, and, seeing me, asked if I were Emanuel. I said yes, and found out then how she came to know me. She told me to have good courage, since many good friends, such as the Hoefnagels, Holman, etc., were interceding themselves in my behalf (soliciting favor for me). This gave me some courage, and I took so much the more earnestly to praying. At supper the jailer said that a Spanish criminal was to die on the next day, and that a mass would be said for him, and that we were to attend it. This was a great disturbance to me. I remained in bed and solemnly entered the Lord to assist me with His Spirit.

The other prisoners told me at noon that the jailer had told everywhere I did not want to hear mass; so when the occasion to do so recurred, I said to him that I did not care to attend mass because I was an Englishman; that such acts were subject to a fine of one hundred marks (shilling in England), etc. He took this statement and desisted from urging me. Two or three days I sat in perplexity, hearing and seeing nothing, only praying to God, and after considering how I could best make my defense, I was unable to make up my mind whether to defend myself as a citizen of Antwerp or as an Englishman. While these thoughts were troubling me, the daughter of the assistant jailer came to my door stealthily and called through the key-hole, "Englishman! Englishman!" I asked what she wanted. She said I was to defend myself as an Englishman; that I was to be tried that day by Councillor Boone, but it would be all right, etc. This was good doing and gave me courage. I thanked God for this assistance. On the 7th of May in the afternoon Councillor Boone came, took me separately to the chamber where oaths were administered, had me sit down, had all my papers before him, charged me on my oath that I was to tell the truth in answering all questions. I remarked at length, highly commending at the same time his honesty and uprightness. But he asked me to follow his advice and I should do well. Thus perceiving that he favored me and had consulted with my friends, I yielded to him. He began taking down name, date of birth, and names of my parents and letters. I was much dismayed. They took from me my letters and keys, and asked if my home was not at Mr. Andrews in Gallicia. I told
THE CUNNINGHAM FAMILY.

There was a Lord John Cunningham of Ireland, who lived there as late as 1830, and quite probably his descendants are living there now, and who descended from this old Scotch family.

Three sons and their aged father came from Ireland and settled at the upper end of the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac; about 1750 to 1755. The aged father died and was buried in the garden at the homestead not many years after they settled there. William, Senior, and his sons Robert, John, and William, Jr. (nicknamed "Irish Billy"); this last named William married Phoebe Scott and raised a family of children, who will be given later on. It is said this William has been known more than once to give the finest descent of the family from recollection back in an unbroken line to Scotch titled ancestry, but no record of it can now be found.

John and his wife, Elizabeth, were married in Ireland, and her maiden name was unknown. His sons: John, William, Robert, and Jesse. Daughters: Nanny, who married William Grimes and lived in Kentucky; Gemima, who married William Shobe, and Elizabeth, who married Samuel Scott and lived in Kentucky. Robert, who married (Mary) Polly Robinson and lived in Kentucky; John, who married Rebecca Harness and lived and died in Hardy County, Virginia; William, who married Jemima Harness and lived and died on the South Branch Valley, near to where the Cunninghams first settled. Captain Isaac (the writer's grandfather), who married Sarah Harness (a twin sister of Hannah Harness, who married Henry Hall), removed to Clark County, Kentucky, in 1805, and lived the remainder of his life there.

Of the Emigrant Robert, the brothers of John and "Irish Billy," the writer of this can get little information, and has found no descendant from him.

The Emigrant William 2d ("Irish Billy") married Phoebe Scott, of Hardy County, Virginia, and lived and died there; his grave is on the east side of the South Branch River and Valley, at the foot of a hill in the old Cunningham graveyard, marked by a plain stone slab, on the land where they settled when they came from Ireland to Virginia. His children: William 3d, married Jemima Harness; Jesse, married Miss Hotten; Hanna, died unmarried.

GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES.

Scott County, Kentucky; Maria married Mathew D. Home, of Clark County, Kentucky; Helinda married Simon Hutchcroft, of Bourbon County; Mary died without issue; John, the eldest son, married Mary Bean, of Clark County, Kentucky; and raised a large family of children in Bourbon County, where he resided all of his life. He served a campaign in the War of 1812-13, volunteering for that service at the age of nineteen years. He served a hazardous and severe campaign under General Shelby, participating in the battle of the River Raisin and other severe engagements until victory was won and peace was made. He was with the Kentucky troops who crossed over into Canada and made the severe winter campaign, and was on British soil when peace was made. He represented Bourbon County in the legislature, and afterwards served that district in the State Senate. Isaac married Milie Donaldson, and lived and raised a family on a part of his father's landed estate until late in life, when he removed to Missouri with his family and died there.

Isaac Cunningham and his sister Elizabeth also came to Kentucky. Elizabeth married Samuel Scott, of Virginia, and they lived in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Samuel Scott died leaving quite a family of young children, viz: Robert, Benjamin, Samuel, Cunningham, and one daughter named Amanda. These children were all young and uneducated at the time of their father's death, and were transferred to the care of Captain Isaac Cunningham, who was their mother's youngest brother, and who had one child. Under his care and their mother's they all grew up to be very intelligent, influential citizens in the community in which they lived.

JOSEPH HELM CLAY.

Born October 21, 1803; married February 1, 1821, Amanda Fits Allen Scott, daughter of Samuel D. Scott and his wife, Elizabeth Cunningham, who came from Virginia to Kentucky. This wife a sister of Captain Isaac Cunningham and his elder brother, Robert, who removed to Clark County, Kentucky, from Virginia.

This Samuel Delay Scott was a son of Benjamin Scott and his wife, Madam Delay, who was from Paris, France.
CAPTAIN ISAAC CUNNINGHAM.

Captain Isaac Cunningham was born in Hardy County, Virginia, December 7, 1778, and January 5, 1800, he married Sarah Harness, who was born in Virginia, December 7, 1783 (with a twin sister who married John Hull). He commenced his business life as a merchant in partnership with a man who went to Philadelphia to buy a stock of goods, taking all the firm's money along with him (the man was not heard of after for more than ten years), which left Captain Cunningham flat broke and with a debt unpaid. His father squared his accounts for him, and his wife's father gave her about $7,000 worth of property, consisting of negroes, which (the man was not heard of after for more than ten years), was sold and the money paid. He then and there he commenced his business life again, to become one of the most successful and influential men that ever lived in Kentucky. He raised only one child of his own, Rebecca (my mother), who was born in Hardy County, Virginia, October 14, 1800, and married Isaac Van Meter, of Hardy County, Virginia, June 17, 1817.

While this was his only child, he nearly all the while had a house full of other people's children. He raised and educated nearly all of his sister's, Elizabeth Scott's, children. His wife's twin sister died quite young and left three daughters, whom he reared and cared for as long as he lived. He reared and educated George Grimes, a sister's son and orphan, who became quite a worthy and influential citizen of Bourbon County. He adopted and raised a child by the name of Thomas Landrum, and, being a member of the legislature at the time, he had the lad's name changed to Thomas L. Cunningham. He gave him a fine farm in Bourbon County, which he occupied to the time of his death, and some of his children still own it. Notwithstanding the general liberality of Captain Cunningham, by his extraordinary judgment, foresight, and skillful financiering he became one of the wealthiest men of the county. He was for many years a magistrate of Clark County, and, according to the law at the time, by seniority of rank as magistrate he became high Sheriff of the county.

After this he frequently represented the county in the State Legislature. He was a member of that body in 1832-3, and at other times, and was afterwards a member of the State Senate for more than half a term. He commanded a company in the War of 1812-13, and participated in some very severe campaigning on the shores of the lakes during that winter, "making his bed on the brush piles and covering up with the snow." At the head of his company of Clark and Bourbon County Volunteers he did some desperate fighting against the British and Indians at the battle of the River Raisin and in other conflicts. He was one of the most noted breeders of fine stock in the State. He lived the finest of thrifty and honest lives for many years, and became quite a noted breeder, and was, with his partner and son-in-law (my father), one of the few Kentucky stockholders in the Ohio Company, which made the famous importation of Shorthorn cattle in 1834, and they became the owners of three of the best cows and a bull imported by that company. Previous to this importation he owned some of the best cattle which could be had in this country up to that time. They were a breed of cattle known as the Paton stock, and were of English origin, but derived their name from the fact that they had been brought to this State by Mathew Paton, the man from whose estate he had purchased his home farm.

Captain Cunningham took a very lively and active interest in political affairs, and wielded as much influence as any man of his day in his section of this State. While he had no overweening aspiration for political preferment, he was ever ready to let his voice and influence be as potent as possible in the selection of the representatives of his district and his State in the councils of the nation. Therefore he had many intimate associations among the most prominent statesmen of his day. Notably among them were Governor Clark, who resided in Clark County; Hon. Richard B. Menefee, and Henry Clay, the "Sage of Ashland." These and other politicians made him frequent visits, especially in times of great political excitement.

I have been told by old men who have been conversant with these times that for many years it was impossible for any man to obtain the majority vote of Clark County against the expressed wishes of Captain Cunningham.

His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Mike Harness, of whom further notice is given elsewhere. Mrs. Cunningham possessed great force of character, energy, and determination, with great practical common sense, and many persons attributed their great success as much to her capacity as to his. One thing was very obvious to those who were intimate with them—that in a quiet way she exercised quite an influence, and he seldom transacted any important business without consulting her. She invariably had "the casting vote." She was a very active and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, and perhaps the most liberal contributor to its support in the country. It was during her life that the great change took place between the old and new school factions of that denomination, and it was, perhaps, more through her influence than any other person that the denomination in Clark County held fast to the faith and principles of the old school. There was a very strenuous effort made by the new school faction to bring her to their side, and the Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, a very gifted and talented minister of the new school party, and to whom she was very much attached, made frequent visits to see her and brought his best efforts to bear, but in vain.

Captain Isaac Cunningham died at his residence in Clark County, November 7, 1842, aged 64 years. His widow survived him only a few years; she died April 12, 1845, aged about 67 years. They were buried in their garden, near their residence, and the remains of their only child (Rebecca) with her husband (Isaac Van Meter) and several of their children were afterward placed by their side, where their ashes now rest.

Captain Cunningham left his large estate (after providing bountifully for his daughter) to be equally divided between all of his grandchildren after the youngest one became of age. Meantime the lands were to be kept as nearly as practicable in blue grass, and the surplus money as it accrued from rent, etc., was to be invested in land. Consequently the larger part of the land was in grass nearly twenty years, and a very valuable landed estate was divided between eight grandchildren in 1865, immediately after the close of the late war, several of the heirs being in the Southern army at that time.

THE HARNESS FAMILY,

who intermarried with frequently with the Cunninghams and Van Meters, all descendants of Michael Harness and his wife, Elizabeth Jephobe, both natives of Pennsylvania, and both were children of Dutchmen who had emigrated to Pennsylvania among the very early settlers. Michael Harness leased land of Lord Fairfax.
for ninety-nine years, and at the end of lease to buy it at one penny per acre. He and his wife, Elizabeth, removed from Pennsylvania and built his first three and one half miles up the South Branch River from where Moorefield is now situated, in 1744, the same year and just before Isaac Van Meter built Fort Pleasant, about nine miles down the river from him and on the opposite side. When they emigrated to Virginia, Elizabeth, the daughter of Michael Harness, went in advance of the wagon and helped to clear the road and blaze the way with punk-stick and tomahawk in hand, leading the horses from Capon River across the mountains to the South Fork River, and killed a bear for the camp by the time the men and wagons came up. Thus she was the first white woman that ever set foot on the valley of the south branch of the Potomac. This Harness family were not only enterprising, but a fearless, daring, and reckless family. Three of Michael's sons were killed by Indians, the family and the family had many reckless adventures and narrow escapes.

Michael Harness raised thirteen children to be grown, nine sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, the eldest child, married Philip P. Yououm; Rebecca, married Michael See; Kate, married Andrew Tazewell and removed to Kentucky; Dolly, married Samuel Horne and back and removed to Kentucky; John, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Yououm; Adam's wife name not known; he was killed and scalped by the Indians; Leonard, married a Miss Haight and removed to Illinois; Peter, married Susan — and removed to Ohio; Conrad, married — and was killed and scalped by the Indians; Jacob, married Unice Petesc; after her death he married a Miss Rosser; Michael, Jr., was killed and scalped by the Indians, and at the same time Leonard's only child, a daughter, was killed, and the body was found three years later and recognized by a silver chain she wore around her neck when killed; two other sons, names not known.

Michael Harness, oldest son of John and his wife, Elizabeth Yououm, raised ten children, five sons and five daughters, viz: Jemima, married William Cunningham; Elizabeth, married Michael Welton and removed to Missouri; Rebecca, married John Cunningham; Hannah, married Henry Hull; Sarah (or Sally), married Isaac Cunningham (the writer's grandfather) and removed to Kentucky; George, married Rebecca Casey; Joseph, married Rebecca Williams and removed to Ohio; Adam, married Elizabeth Hetier; and the body was found three years later and recognized by a silver chain she wore around her neck when killed; two other sons, names not known.

and organize it into Parke Foldio Rangers, which he did, and secured our exchange.

"You ask me to relate some of the most daring exploits of the Rangers. I think the most daring thing we ever did was attacking Milly's wagon train in the Old Fields, about twelve o'clock in the day, in a road full of the enemy, not less than thirteen, and capturing sixty or seventy prisoners with as many horses, without firing a gun from our force and no shot from them until we were about a mile away with our booty, when they commenced to shell the woods on the mountain side.

"This was our only safe road, and reckless that they could not understand it. They saw us charging them and rushed the horses from their wagons, and did not seem to realize that forty or seventy men would do such a thing until we had the men and horses in the brush and out of harm's way."

"At another time, near the junction of the Monocole and Romney pikes, with twenty-seven men we captured ninety-six prisoners and one hundred horses with good harness on each horse, and burned twenty-five new wagons loaded with hay. This wagon train was heavily guarded with cavalry and infantry. The cavalry ran to Romney and the infantry took to the brush, except those in captured and carried away on their horses, leaving the wagons and hay making a great fire.

"As for the man with the hawseak full of apples, to which you refer in your letter: He had gotten them from Daniel R. McNeill's cellar, and the captain got him about seventy-five yards from the house. The balance of them—about twenty-five—ran with their horses into William C. Van Meter's barnyard, expecting to get through the fence and into the valley below the road and make their way back to Moorefield; but we were on to them and captured every one before they could get out of the barnyard. The three near or quite 1,500 prisoners during the war. Captain McNeill was severely wounded at Meese's Bottom, near Mt. Jackson, Virginia, in a night attack battle, and then died from pneumonia in Harrisonburg after his wound had well healed.

"I have never been definitely known whether he received this wound from friend or foe. He may have been shot accidentally in the dark, and in a hand-to-hand fight it is hard to tell friend from enemy.

Sallomun, married Catherine Tapas; John, married Hannah Wecker and lived in Maryland.

Hannah married Henry Hall. Their children: Rebecca and Jemima, who were never married, and after the death of their parents lived with Captain Isaac Cunningham and his wife, the younger sister of our mother. Isaac's daughter named Bettie; she was never married, and died in 1896. Sarah (or Sallie), who married Captain Isaac Cunningham, raised one child to be grown, named Rebecca, who married Isaac Van Meter (the writer's father and mother), and for further particulars see "Van Meter." For Rebecca, see "William Cunningham." For Jemima, see "William Cunningham.

Elizabeth married Michael Welton; removed first to Kentucky, and then, after a few years, removed to Missouri, and his trace can now be found of the family. No doubt descendants are now living in Missouri and the far West.

In response to an earnest request, the following letter in regard to McNeill's Rangers was received from Lieutnant Isaac S. Wel ton, of Petersburg, Grant County, West Virginia, dated March 9, 1901, as follows.

"When the war commenced in 1861 we had a company of eight men in Petersburg which had been organized at the time of the John Brown insurrection, and John H. Blevy was captain of it. We were ordered to report for duty May 4, 1861, and were all captured soon after this by McClellan, along with the Harly Blues, near Beverley, in Randolph County, and were paroled and exchanged for about ten months.

"In the mean time Captain J. H. Hanson McNeill had enlisted in the Southern army in Missouri, where he then vended, and in the battle had been captured and sent to prison; had dug out and made his way back to this, his native land. Captain Everly died while we were paroled.

"Captain McNeill went to Richmond and obtained from the Secretary of War a commission to take command of our company.

"This was the only fight that he was ever in after he took command of the Rangers that I was not with him. I was this time left in charge of Company Q, composed of broken-down horses and sick and invalid soldiers.

"Yours very truly.

"ISAAC S. WELTON.

"H. S.—Roosevelt was not the first man who commanded the Rough Riders."—Missouri. John Cunningham gave this name to McNeill's Rangers during the war.

The following is an extract taken from a letter written by Col onel H. H. Trueheart, of Galveston, Texas, who belonged to McNeill's Rangers, to the Galveston News, and dated Rockingham County, Virginia, October 16, 1864:

"I belong to McNeill's Farriar Rangers. Most of our time is spent far within the Yankee lines, operating on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, attacking scouting parties and wagon trains, destroying bridges, cutting communication, etc. Our field of operations is principally the Shenandoah and South Branch Valleys. McNeill's reputation may not be yet have reached Texas, but he stands deservedly high in Virginia. He is independent; subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Department.

"The gallant old captain now suffers from a severe wound received in an attack which we made with sixty men on one hundred Yankee cavalry in Sheridan's rear. Although with his horses saddled and bridled and ready at one moment's notice, we surprised and charged them before day, killing and wounding seventeen, and capturing forty-three, including a captain and a lieutenant and fifty Yankee cavalry in Sheridan's rear. Although with their horses saddled and bridled and ready at one moment's notice, we surprised and charged them before day, killing and wounding seventeen, and capturing forty-three, including a captain and a lieutenant and fifty-seven horses and equipments, etc.; no loss to us. This is his story.

"Report says Sheridan has all of McNeill's Rangers fallen into his hands to be shot. If so, it will be a losing game for him. Since McNeill's organization two years ago he has lost in prisoners seventeen men, and captured nearly 1,400 Yankees, etc."
From Lieutenant Welton's letter which precedes this we learn that Captain McNeill died from pneumonia about the time he was recovering from this wound. Captain John Hanson McNeill was born and grew up to manhood in Hardy County (now West Virginia). He was a son of Struther McNeill and his wife, a Miss Pugh, and descended from an old family who were among the very earliest settlers of that county. Lieutenant Kelley, the same family as Daniel R. McNeill, who was one of the most influential men of the valley: lived to be quite old there, and owned a fine landed estate near Moorfield.

This family came, no doubt, from Ireland to Virginia among the early settlers, and Captain McNeill was the son of an Irishman named McNiell, still personating the Ohio Captain, said, "I wish that river r" "Yes, I do I Every time I am put on outpost duty such nervousness whenever he hears there are a few Johnnies across the river r" "Company B, Third Ohio Cavalry, with the countersign, and we are required to send to the stables for their horses. As, for instance, at the farm-house where they dined and left their arms and abstraction, General Kelley told me in Philadelphia that he would consult with Lieutenant I. C. Welton and Isaac Parsons, Sergeant Fay with a squad of men, and the commanding officer inquired as to the necessity for the outpost's being there, and the commanding officer replied, "General, you are a prisoner! Dress quickly and keep quiet if you value your life. Artillery is near by; if you attempt to give an alarm we will compel you to do it. Keep quiet and hold your tongue, and you will not be harmed." 

Whilst this was going on at the hotels, Sergeant Fay with a squad of men were playing havoc with the telegraph instruments and wires. Along with General Kelley, his Adjutant General was captured. In detaining the circumstances of his capture and that of General Kelley, I remained in Philadelphia (that city and General Crook were ordered to send to the stables for their horses by an orderly or sergeant if nothing more serious had happened than that they wished in person to make an early visit to the outposts to see that the officer and men were doing their duty. He said when he and Crook first met on the street they looked at each other with such an expression of bewilderment that finally both almost simultaneously smiled, and would have laughed aloud but for a hint to keep quiet and ride "side by side" together with a Ranger on their flanks and a squad in front and rear, all with drawn pistols in their hands.

They went down the river, passing on the outskirts of a part of their army then sound asleep, and soon to a camp guard; and were challenged with, "Who comes there?" To which McNeill replied, "Company B, Third Ohio Cavalry, with the countersign, and we are in a hurry." Instead of requiring the countersign, the officer on duty inquired, "What's up?" McNeill replied, "Oh, old grumpy Kelley had a nightmare or bad dreams that the Rebs are about to town down on him, and he is sending us out this bitter weather to make his way into the old National road and enter the city from the north, not likely to be closely guarded in that direction; but as they approached the river the night had been so far spent that there would be no time left to accomplish so great a detour before daybreak. Finding this to be the case, McNeill called a halt and hastily made right for each General's room, roused him from his slumbers, and with the utmost courtesy and consideration, but compelled them to ride as breakneck speed to escape apprehended pursuit. The total distance ridden by the Rangers, from starting on the evening of February 20th, till camped in the mountains on the night of the 21st, was ninety miles, in about thirty hours. Great was the consternation in Cumberland that day, and hurriedly rode pursuing cavalry to New Creek, where, they threw off the track by civilian friends of the young confederate families. As, for instance, at the farm-house where they dined and left their arms and abstraction, General Kelley told me in Philadelphia that he would consult with Lieutenant I. C. Welton and Isaac Parsons, Sergeant Fay with a squad of men, and the commanding officer inquired as to the necessity for the outpost's being there, and the commanding officer replied, "General, you are a prisoner! Dress quickly and keep quiet if you value your life. Artillery is near by; if you attempt to give an alarm we will compel you to do it. Keep quiet and hold your tongue, and you will not be harmed." 

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This scheme was successful, and the countersign, "Bull Gap," for the night was obtained, and two or three successive outposts were passed, and the party rode into the city along its principal streets singing Yankee airs and songs and chaffing a few belated stragglers. Separating a squad of ten went to each hotel. It was lacking only an hour and a half until daybreak; no time could be lost. Pashing themselves off as a company of Ohio cavalry with "important information for the General," each squad had no difficulty in impressing on the sleepy guard in front of the hotels; and making right for each General's room, roused him from his slumber, and as he opened his door, he was met by the men with cocked pistols and to receive the information: "General, you are a prisoner! Dress quickly and keep quiet if you value your life. Artillery is near by; if you attempt to give an alarm we will compel you to do it. Keep quiet and hold your tongue, and you will not be harmed."

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General Early reports that Lieutenant McNiel with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland, captured and note away back headquarters of Generals Crook and Kelley, sending a couple of men to each place to overpower the headquarters' guards, when they went directly to the room of General Crook, and without disturbing anybody else in the house, ordered him to dress and took him up on a horse already saddled and waiting. The same was done to General Kelley. Captain McNeil, A. A. G. to General Kelley, was also taken. While this was being done, a few of them without creating any disturbance opened one or two stores, but they left without waiting to take anything. It was so quiet that others of us who were sleeping in adjoining rooms to General Crook were not disturbed.

The alarm was given within ten minutes by a drowsy watchman at the hotel, who escaped from them, and within an hour we had a party of fifty cavalry after them. They tore up the telegraph lines, and it required almost an hour to get an hour to get them working. The New Creek could not be reached, ordered a force to be sent to Romney, and it started without any unnecessary delay. A second force has gone from New Creek to Moorefield, and a regiment of infantry has gone to New Creek to supply the place of the cavalry. As soon as New Creek could be called, I ordered a force to be sent to Romney, and it started without any unnecessary delay. A second force has gone from New Creek to Moorefield, and a regiment of infantry has gone to New Creek to supply the place of the cavalry. They rode good horses and left at a very rapid rate, evidently fear­

**ERRATA**

The fourth paragraph on first page—John Lewle born in France in 1756.

On page 61, last paragraph, in statement concerning old book, 11th should be 114. Make it, a 14.

On page 54 (last publication) we learn that Ann, wife of Amos C. Metter, was born in Hardy County, Virginia, and married William A. Guthrie, of Texas, and Mr. Johnson as the correct one, not the other.

From errors. B. P. VAN METER.

The fourth paragraph on Alar page—John Lewis John B. Fay.

On page 86, paragraph seven—Mrs. L. A. van Meter is correct.

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