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HISTORY OF CALHOUN COUNTY

In the study of the history of a commonwealth, be it an empire or a village, it is necessary that we understand something of the causes which led to its foundation and that have since acted in creating and advancing, or retarding and destroying, the various institutions, civil and otherwise. Then, that we may know the history of Calhoun County, we must first notice its settlement and occupation by the white men.

It was in the year 1607 that the first permanent English colony was planted on the shores of the new world. In that year a little colony of one hundred and five souls landed at Jamestown, and the foundation of the Old Dominion was firmly laid. But for a hundred years, the settlements were confined to the coast and river basins of the Atlantic coast. At length, however, the red man retreated beyond the Ohio and bold adventurers crossed the Alleghenies and carried the standard of civilization with them; they first planted it along the south branches of the Potomac and Mononghela and soon were founded many pioneer homes. But no white man had ever seen the Little Kanawha valley. No daring and intrepid adventurer had ever gone forth to explore its lofty ranges, severed by valleys through which flowed these crystal streams, the waters of which were after to give to Virginia a world-wide celebrity. But the time had come when this region was to be opened to settlement, though the trail made through it by savage men was yet plainly visible.

It was in the autumn of the year 1772—the same in which Washington located his lands in the Great Kanawha valley—that William Lowther, Jesse Hughes and Ellis Hughs all famous in the early pioneer annals of Virginia, and the latter the last survivor of the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774, set out from their homes, which they had established near where Clarksburg now stands, with the determination of reaching the Ohio River. They journeyed up the west fork of the Monongahela and crossed the dividing ridge, or watershed, separating the eastern from the western waters, whence they came down Leading Creek and reached the Little Kanawha near the present site of Glenville, in Gilmer County. From here they journeyed down the river and halted at the mouth of Steer Creek, where they stood, the first white men on the banks of the Little Kanawha, or within the present limits of Calhoun County. They continued to travel down the river, bestowing the names upon its tributaries which they now bear, among them Hughes River, named in memory of Jesse Hughes, one of the explorers. At length the Ohio was reached and the adventurers, after having been the first Englishmen that reached the site upon which Parkersburg now stands, turned their course homeward, where they soon arrived but were not long to remain. Col. Lowther left to take his seat in the Virginia House of Burgesses, to which he had been chosen a member and both the Hughes to join with Lewis' army and march to Point Pleasant, where they took an active part in the most fiercely contested battle ever fought with the Indians in Virginia, if not on the continent.

FIRST SETTLERS

The work was done, the county was explored, the story of its hunting grounds, of its primeval forests, of its lofty mountains, of its purling streams flowing from icy fountains, was already told, and it was enough to induce many of those who had already crossed the mountains to again become pioneers, to remove farther into the wilderness. The resolution was carried into effect, and the first and
second decades of this century (19th) saw many of them settled on the Little Kanawha and its tributaries, within the limits of what is now Calhoun County.

Of the many we name of these the first settlers of the county. Among them are James Mayes, James Niles, Audrey Sharp, Stephen Burson, Peter McCune, Sr., Anthony Parsons, Thomas Cottrell, Dr. George Conley, Thomas P. Brannon, Philip Starcher, Peter Cogar, Isaac Mace, William Brannan, Peter McCune, Jr., Adam O'Brian, John Haberty, John B. Goff, John Ball, Job Westfall, Samuel Barr, Alexander Huffman, Joshua Smith, James Arnold, Barnabas Cook, Archibald Burris, George W. Hardman, Salathiel Riddle, Henry Bell, Phillip Stallman, Isaac Cox, Benjamin Jackson, Michael H. Haverty, Thomas Holbert and Valentine Ferrell. These were the men who became the pioneers of Calhoun County.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

Twenty-six years more passed away, and in that time hundreds of others had come to join those already here, and when the year 1856 had come it was resolved to form a new county. Accordingly a new petition was circulated and numerous signed, then forwarded to Richmond, where it was laid before the general assembly, then in session in that city. That body heard it with favor and on the 5th day of March a bill entitled "An Act to Establish the County of Calhoun out of Part of the County of Gilmer," was passed by that body and became a law from the date of its passage.

It was as follows: 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that so much of the lower part of the county of Gilmer as lies within the following boundaries, towit; Beginning at the West Fork of the Little Kanawha, where the Gilmer and Wirt County line crosses the same; thence up the West Fork to the mouth of Henry's Fork; thence up said Henry's Fork to the mouth of Beech Fork; thence with the dividing ridge between said Beech Fork and Henry’s Fork to the Gilmer County line; thence to include all the waters of said West Fork within the county of Gilmer to Gilmer, Ripley and Ohio turnpike, to the head of Cromley’s Creek; then with said turnpike to the mouth of Bear Fork of Steer Creek; thence a straight line to the head of Muscle Shoals of the Little Kanawha River; thence by the shortest line to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of Tanners Fork and Laurel Creek to the Ritchie and Gilmer county line and the Wirt and Gilmer county line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby established as a new county, to be called Calhoun.

2. That the permanent seat of justice for said county shall be at Pine Bottom, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, or at the neck of the Big Bend, all on the Little Kanawha River, to be determined by a vote of the county at the first general election, at which time a poll shall be opened at all the places of voting in said county for each of the said places, where all the persons authorized to vote for members of the general assembly shall cast their votes for one of the said places, and the place having the majority of all the votes cast, shall be the permanent seat of justice for the county.

But if neither place shall receive a majority of the votes, then the county court at the term next succeeding, shall order a new election between the two places having the highest number of votes, and fix the time thereof; and the place having the highest number of votes shall be the seat of justice. The polls in each case shall be scrutinized by one of the justices appointed by the court and the temporary clerk and sheriff aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to strike from the poll of each place all persons not qualified to vote as aforesaid; they, the said justices, clerk and sheriff, being first sworn fairly and justly to perform their duty, and the polls so scrutinized in either case shall be taken and held as the true vote of the county.

3. That so soon as the permanent seat of justice is determined as
aforesaid, the county court shall proceed to erect their public buildings; and until they are so erected and fit for use, the circuit and county courts shall be held at the house of Joseph W. Burson, or such other place as the county court may designate, by an order entered on the record of their court; but no such order shall be made, unless all the justices of the county are summoned to attend on the day such order shall be entered for that purpose, and a majority of the justices of the county are actually present.

10. The county of Calhoun shall form a part of the nineteenth judicial circuit, and shall constitute a part of the election district of Gilmer and Wirt, and constitute a part of the eleventh congressional district and forty-eighth senatorial district.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT

The first County Court for Calhoun County convened at the house of Joseph W. Burson on the 14th day of April, 1856. The following justices of the peace, each holding a commission as such signed by his excellency, the governor of the commonwealth; Hiram Ferrell, Daniel Duskey, H. R. Ferrell, Joshua L. Knight, Absalom Knotts, George Lynch and William A. Brannon. In compliance with a provision of the bill providing for the formation of the county, the court proceeded to the election of the necessary county officers. An election was gone into for sheriff, which resulted in the choice of James N. Norman to that position. Then, upon a voto voce vote, George W. Silcott was elected to the office of clerk. Both came into court, gave the proper bonds, took the several oaths, and qualified as the law directs, the high sheriff then appointed Alpheus Norman and Phillip Norman as his deputies, and the court approved of the appointment. Then after the transaction of some miscellaneous business, among which was to grant to William A. Brannon a license to celebrate the marriage rite, adjourned to meet in September (same year) at the house of Peregrine Hays, where Arnoldsburg now stands.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT

The first circuit court ever held in Calhoun County convened on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1856, with Mathew Edmiston, judge of the nineteenth circuit in the ninth judicial district of Virginia, presiding. At this court the first grand jury, a jury of inquest for the body of the county, was empaneled and sworn. The following named gentlemen composed it: Alexander Huffman, foreman, and Jasper Ball, John H. Johnson, James P. Hunt, Daniel Nichols, Francis Robinson, Nicholas Poling, Daniel Stallman, Silas Pettit, Joseph Hayhurst, Lemuel Haverty, Isaac Starcher, Andrew Mace, Arnold Snider, Peter M. McCune and Anthony Conrad.

The jury, after receiving its instructions from the judge, retired to consider of its presentments. After an absence of some time it returned into court and reported three true bills of indictments, all for misdemeanors. Some other unimportant business was dispatched and the first circuit court adjourned.

THE MAN FOR WHOM THE COUNTY WAS NAMED

The man for whom the county was named was John Caldwell Calhoun, one of the most distinguished men in the political history of the United States. He was born in the district of Abbeville, South Carolina, on the 18th day of March 1782, just when the storm of the Revolution had spent its force and was dying away. His paternal grandfather, James Calhoun, was an Irishman by birth, but emigrated to Pennsylvania in the year 1733, bringing with him his son, Patrick, afterwards the father to John C. After several years' residence the family removed farther south and settled in what is now Wythe County, Virginia, where it remained until 1756, when another move was made, this time to the Calhoun settlement in the upper part of South Carolina, in what is now Abbeville County, and here, near the banks of the Savannah River, John C. Calhoun was born; his father, Patrick, having in 1770 married a
Virginia lady of the name of Martha Caldwell, her father being an Irish Presbyterian emigrant who had settled in that commonwealth several years before the Revolution.

John C. was a student by instinct, and so great was his application to the study of history and metaphysics, that at the age of sixteen he had seriously impaired his health. His father died about that time and left his family in comfortable circumstances. Young Calhoun now showed a decided preference for the law, but remarked to his mother that he preferred "the life of a plain planter to that of a half educated professional man." His mother now set about to secure an education for what she believed (and was not mistaken) her gifted son.

It was in June, 1800, that he entered the private academy of Dr. Waddel, a Presbyterian clergyman. After spending one term he joined the junior class of Yale College, and in 1804 he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He then devoted three years to the study of the law, spending one half of that time in the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, the only one of its kind then in the United States. In 1807 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in his own native town. Shortly after he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1811 was elected to congress. Just after this last election he married his second cousin, Florida Calhoun, by which he came into possession of a considerable property.

The troubles between this country and Great Britain were rapidly verging to a crisis; already had the latter offered the greatest indignities to our vessels both upon the high seas and in our own harbors. War was inevitable. The exigencies of the times induced President Madison to convene Congress in extra session, and in this body Mr. Calhoun, together with Cheves and Lowndes, took his seat November 4, 1811.

In the organization of the House he was placed upon the committee of foreign relations, of which, after the retirement of the chairman, he became the head. As such he drafted with his own pen the declaration of war against England, and then advocated its passage through both houses and only rested after it had received the president's signature.

Six years he spent in the lower house of Congress, during which time he made a record as a statesman never surpassed and rarely equalled by any member of that body. In March, 1817, Madison's second term drew to a close, and in formation of the new cabinet, President Monroe gave the war portfolio to Mr. Calhoun, who now removed from his home in the Palmetto State and made his home at the national capital for seven years. It was during his term of office that the difficulty between this country and Spain occurred, growing as it did out of the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, who had been sent against the Seminole Indians. He drove them into Florida, where he not only pursued them but took possession of the Spanish towns of St. Marks and Pensacola. The Spanish minister protested and for a time war seemed inevitable. But at length a peaceable adjustment was made.

He was twice elected Vice-President of the United States, and in 1831 was elected United States Senator by the legislature of South Carolina, and here continued for a number of years. He died in Washington on the 31st day of March, 1860, aged sixty eight years and thirteen days. No less than nine other counties have been named in honor of him, viz: one in each of the following states: Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.

THE COUNTY SEAT

In no county in the state has there been so much difficulty concerning the permanent location of the county seat as in Calhoun. For thirteen long years it was a vexed question, and one, ere it was settled, cost the county many thousands of dollars.

The bill providing for the formation of the county, also provided for the location of the county seat, either at Pine Bottom at the mouth of Yellow Creek, or at
Big Bend on the Little Kanawha, a vote of the people to decide between the two places. And further it provided, that until the vote be taken the circuit and county courts should be held at the house of Joseph W. Burson. This last requirement on the part of the general assembly appears to be about the only one complied with, as we shall now see. The first court ever held in the county convened, as prescribed by law, at the house of Joseph W. Burson, on the 4th day of April 1856, and adjourned to meet, not at Pine Bottom or Big Bend, but near the residence of Peregrine Hays on the West Fork, where Arnoldsburg now stands. Accordingly, the second court convened at that place on the 9th day of September, 1856, and here it continued to be held until 1857. But in August of that year two courts were in session at the same time, one at Arnoldsburg, and the other at the house of Collins Betz, on the Little Kanawha, three miles below where Grantsville now stands.

For the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the opposing factions, it was decided that the courts should be held at the mouth of Yellow Creek, now the site of Brookeville. A contract for the erection of a court house was let to a man of the name of E. McCloskey, who in compliance with his contract, erected a neat frame building for which he received the sum of $675. But legal proceedings were instituted, and on the 15th day of June 1858, the court again convened at Arnoldsburg, and here it continued to be held until 1869.

It now seemed that the matter was settled and the question would nevermore be agitated. The erection of a substantial brick building was begun at Arnoldsburg, but after the basement story had been completed—all of cut stone at a cost of $1,500—the question was once more revived and another move made, this time to Grantsville, where a frame court house was erected, but burned to the ground before it was occupied.

Another arose upon its ruins which continued to be occupied until 1880, when a brick building was completed at a cost of $8,400.

Such is the history of the seat of justice in Calhoun county. An attorney who located in the county soon after its formation, but afterward removed to the adjoining county, for he "had been broken up trying to keep up with the county seat."

THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL

For one hundred and eighty five years the red man disputed with the white man the possession of this continent, and during all that time carried on the most relentless warfare an account of which is recorded in the history of western civilization. Every foot of the soil of Virginia, from the shore of the Chesapeake to the banks of the Ohio, they defended with the tenacity of veterans. It had been the hunting grounds of their forefathers from time immemorial, and here their bones interred according to all the rites and ceremonies of a savage people, now reposed. No wonder then that it required five generations for the combined armies of Great Britain and her American colonies to drive them from it.

They at length were driven beyond the Ohio, but would not yet give up the struggle. They looked away toward the east and saw the land, bequeathed them both by nature and their ancestors, in possession of the armed invader and, to them, armed oppressors. A spirit of revenge arose within them and, prompted by it, they determined to again possess the land or perish in the attempt, and thirty-five years after crossing the Ohio they equipped war parties and sent them against the frontiers of Virginia, and every student of pioneer history knows the result. The rifle, the war-club, the scalping knife and the torch all played their part in the tragedy then being enacted upon the theatre of Virginia.

Three trails, or war-paths, were chosen by the parties when on their mission of blood, viz: Up the Great Sandy, up the Great Kanawha, and up the Little Kanawha. The route taken to the eastern settlements
depended upon the point which they wished to reach. If it was the Greenbrier or southwestern settlements, one of the southern routes were taken, but if it were those of the northwest, then the Little Kanawha trail was chosen. This led through what is now Calhoun County.

The war party would cross the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, journey up that river to the mouth of Leading Creek, then up that stream to its source, when they would cross over to the west branch of the Mononghelia, and there perform their horrid acts, the only traces left behind being blood and ashes, after which, laden with spoils and captives, they would return by the same trail by which they had come; but they did not always escape. Sometimes the alarm would be given, a body of whites would collect and go in hot pursuit, and many times were the savages overtaken before reaching the Ohio and made to pay dearly for their invasion.

Doubtless then many times has the hills and valleys of Calhoun echoed and re-echoed the tread of these pursuers, bent upon revenge, or the rescue of some loved one from a fate perhaps even worse than death.

THE DISTRICT OF CALHOUN

It was on the 31st day of July, 1863, that a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the division of the various counties composing this State into townships," passed both houses of the legislature, and a few days later became a law. One of the sections of the bill made provisions for the appointment of several prominent and competent men in each of the counties who should make the said division in their respective counties.

Those whose duty it was to perform the work in Calhoun were as follows: James Barr, Thomas Jarvis, Morgan Marks and G. W. Blackshire. These gentlemen convened at an early day, and with the aid of the county surveyor, divided the county into five townships (name changed to districts under the constitution of 1872) as follows: Sheridan, Center, Sherman, Lee and Washington. The history of each we will now proceed to notice in the order named.

SHERIDAN DISTRICT

Sheridan district was named in honor of General Philip Sheridan, a distinguished federal officer during the Civil War. It was bounded on the northwest and northeast by the counties of Wirt and Ritchie; southeast and southwest by the districts of Center and Lee. The surface is broken and hilly, but intervening between the long ranges of hills are valleys of great fertility, and in which lie considerable areas of level land. The hills, though rising to a considerable height, are fertile and especially adapted to grazing.

Several veins of coal have been discovered, but owing to their shallowness nothing has been done towards their development. Vast quantities of sandstone are found in all parts of the district. It is an excellent building stone. The timber of which there is an abundant supply, consists of the various oaks, poplar, pine, ash, beech, sycamore, sugar, elm, etc.

The streams constituting the water draining are as follows: The Little Kanawha River, which has a general northwest course through the district, but it is here that the winding stream wends its way through the most tortuous course, and at what is known as Big Bend it is said that in a distance of five miles it flows toward every point of the compass. At high stages of water steamboats ascend it to Grantsville, the county seat, and occasionally reach Glenville, the county seat of Gilmer County.

Anna Mariah Creek, which rises near the southern boundary of the district, flows nearly due north, and empties into the Little Kanawha River. Lemuel's Run has its source near the former, and, after pursuing a tortuous course, also falls into the Little Kanawha.

Leading Creek rises in the high range of hills in the northern part of the district, and flows southwest into the Little Kanawha. It is so called for the reason that the old "Indian
trace" led along its banks. The savages when starting on their missions of bloodshed and plunder from their towns northwest of the Ohio, would journey to that river, cross it near where Parkersburg now stands, ascend the Little Kanawha to the mouth of what is now called Leading Creek, where they left the river, and after going up this creek would cross over to the waters of the West Fork of the Mononghelia, where many of their horrid crimes were enacted.

Doubtless many were the hapless captives carried along the banks of Leading Creek, then on their way to suffer death by some of the refined modes of cruelty, or, what was worse, to spend a hopeless captivity in the western wilderness. This "trail" was plainly visible for many years after the coming of the white men.

Yellow Creek, the pioneer name of which was Camp Creek, has its source in the extreme portion of the district, and flows southwest to the junction with the Little Kanawha.

**FIRST SETTLER IN SHERIDAN DISTRICT**

The first white settler within the present limits of the district was James Mayse, who arrived on the banks of the Little Kanawha and erected his cabin in the year 1814. At that time his nearest neighbor down the river was thirteen miles distant, while there were none up the river nearer than the place where Glenville, in Gilmer County now stands. He was an actual settler, and did what he came to do—found a home for himself and family. He was soon after followed to his wild retreat by Belnire Mayes, James Niles, Audrey Sharpe and Stephen P. Burson.

The first grist mill was erected by George W. Rogers, in the year 1841. It was a water mill, and was located on Yellow Creek, about two miles from its mouth. Before the erection of this mill, the people ground their grain on a hand mill or pounded it in a mortar, which means a depression made trough-fashion in a log or stump. Mr. Rogers, the next year (1842), added sawing machinery to his mill, and thus became not only the builder of the first grist mill in the district, but of the first saw mill also.

**FIRST SCHOOL HELD IN A CAVE**

The first school was taught by Robert Clifford, in the year 1818, in a cave near Big Bend, on the Little Kanawha. About a dozen pupils were present. "There is no doubt," said our informant, "but what this was the first school taught, not only in the district, but within the present limits of Calhoun County." The first building erected for school purposes was in the year 1842; it was a log cabin, the roof of which was held in place by "Weight poles." One end was taken up by a huge fireplace. The seats were made by splitting small logs in halves, and then inserting pins or legs trellis style in the oval sides. There are now seven public school buildings in the district (this was written in the 1880's), of which four are hewed logs and three are frame buildings.

**BROOKSVILLE**

Brooksville, so called in honor of a man of that name who has several times represented the county in the House of Delegates, is the only village in the district; it was laid out in 1856 by Joseph Cain. It is pleasantly located on the north bank of the Little Kanawha, at the mouth of Yellow Creek.

**THE OLD TIMERS**

The oldest lady in the county is now residing in this district. Her name is Rachel Collins, and she is now in the ninety-seventh year of her age. Her mother and a brother then but three years of age, were carried from the frontier of Virginia into captivity by the Indians, the former remained with them three years, and the latter grew to manhood among them; he never returned to Virginia.

The Venerable John Richards, now in the eighty-seventh age, is the oldest man in the district. He served six months in the army during the war of 1812, and now
draws a pension for said service. He is in excellent health, and often goes with his rifle into the woods, where he shoots squirrels and other small game. He walks to the Big Springs post office, distant one and one-half miles, to receive his mail and draw his pension. The population of the district, according to the census of 1880, was 1,110.

CENTER DISTRICT
Center District was not formed until 1869, six years after the formation of the others. It was cut off from Sherman and Sheridan, and called Center from its geographical position. Its shape is that of a rectangle, its greatest length being in a northeast and southwest direction. It is bounded on the northeast by Ritchie and Gilmer Counties, southeast by Sherman district, southwest by Lee, and northwest by Sheridan. The surface is broken, and in some places rough, but throughout the soil consists of a black loam and is very fertile. Yellow Creek rises in this district, and flows in a westerly direction until it passes into Sheridan. Big Root Creek has its source in this district, from which it wends its way southwest and falls into the Little Kanawha, this river passing through it in a northwest direction. The timber here is pretty well exhausted, though upon the hills remote from the river considerable quantities yet remain; it is white oak, black oak, red oak, chestnut oak, poplar, pine, hickory, beech, sugar maple, sycamore, elm, etc.

FIRST SETTLERS
The first settlers were Michael H. Haverty, Archibald Burris, George W. Hardman, Salathiel Riddle, Henry Bell, Phillip Stallman, Thomas Holbert and Valentine Ferrell. Of these, Thomas Holbert built the first cabin. It stood on the bank of the Little Kanawha River. Six miles below the present site of Grantsville, on what is now known as the Hiram Riddle farm. Benjamin Jackson and Isaac Cox were the first to settle upon the waters of Yellow Creek. All of the above named were actual settlers, and purchased land upon which they located.

The first grist mill was built by John Richards, on Yellow Creek, in the year 1854; it was a frame building, with sawing apparatus attached; water was the propelling power.

FIRST SCHOOL
A man of the name of James Springton has the honor of having taught the first school. It was in the autumn of 1835 that he engaged to teach one term; the building occupied was a small log cabin which stood upon the river bank five miles below Grantsville. The floor was "mother earth," one end was entirely taken up by a fireplace, while a log chopped from the other served the place of a window. The next year the first building erected for school purposes was completed. It was similar to the above, with the exception of one very marked improvement - it had a punchen floor. "This temple of learning," stood upon the site which the first school was taught. There are now four public school buildings in the district; two are hewed log and two are frame. There are seven sub-districts, but in three of them houses are rented. The present school enrollment is 409, of which 10 are colored. (Remember this was written in 1880.)

CHURCHES OF THE DISTRICT
It is said that the Rev. William S. Morgan preached the first sermon about the year 1831. The first church organized was what is known as the Riddle Bend Baptist Church, in 1841; at the time of institution there were but five members. The second was the M. E. Church. The third was the M. E. South Church, which gathered its first congregation and formed its first church at the place where Salathiel Riddle now resides. There are now several church societies in the district which we proceed to notice; 1st the Big Root Protestant Methodist Church, located on Big Root Creek. The present membership is nine, Rev. T. W. Ireland is the pastor. The same denomination has an organization on Yellow Creek, where they have a
membership of 30; Rev. Ireland is also in charge of this church. 2nd. The M. E. Church has a large congregation at Pleasant Hill where they own the only church edifice—a hewed log building—in the district. Rev. John Hess of the West Virginia conference, is the pastor in charge. 3rd. The M. E. South have an organization of several members which worship in the Robinson Run school house; Rev. E. R. Powers is the officiating clergyman. 5th. The Presbyterian Church, at Grantsville, organized in 1871; they have no church building but worship in the court house. The membership now numbers six. The Rev. Andrew Virtue, who resides at Spencer, in Roane County, is the present pastor. Several Sabbath Schools have been organized, but their existence has been ephemeral. The only one now in progress is the Protestant Methodist school at Big Root, where they have an average attendance of thirty-five. James F. Hodges is the present superintendent, and Rachel Vandevender, W. S. Ferrell, E. C. Hodges, Amy Cain and Francis Cain, are teachers.

SHERMAN DISTRICT

Sherman district was named in honor of General W. T. Sherman, a distinguished Federal officer during the late war, and commander on the celebrated “march to the sea.” Its form is that of an irregular triangle, bounded on the east by Gilmer County, southwest by Lee and northwest by Sheridan districts. The surface is hilly but the soil is generally fertile. No gravel or limestone is found; sandstone abounds but is not well adapted for building purposes for the reason that it is too soft.

The Little Kanawha River flows nearly due west, dividing the district into two unequal parts. Laurel Creek rises in the extreme northern point and flows south into the Little Kanawha. Steer Creek has its source in Braxton County, whence it flows northwest through Gilmer County and unites with the Little Kanawha near the center of this district. Sycamore Creek takes its rise upon the southern boundary, flows northeast and empties into Steer Creek. Rush Creek flows in the same direction and falls into Steer Creek.

EARLY SETTLERS

The first cabin in the district was erected in the year 1830 by John Haverty. The same year John B. Goff came and settled beside him. They both located on the Little Kanawha River, distant thirty-one miles from Wirt Court House and sixty-two miles from the mouth of the river at Parkersburg. It was named in honor of ex-President Grant. The finest improvement where the town now stands, was made by Eli Riddle many years ago. It was made the permanent county seat in 1869, after a dispute lasting thirteen years as to its location, and a splendid courthouse (brick) was completed in 1880 at a cost of $8,400. The town was laid out by Simon P. Stump. It now contains six general mercantile stores, a lodge of Lee Masons with a membership of twenty-five, organized in 1882, three hotels, one post office, one grist and saw mill, built in 1882, and 125 inhabitants.
constructed by driving piles in the ground and then erecting a log cabin upon them. The first saw mill was built in 1855 by William Robinson and Nicholas Poling, on Sycamore fork of Steer Creek. It was a "sash saw," and water was the propelling power.

SCHOOL DAYS

The first school teacher was a man named Joseph Robinson, who taught a school as early as 1823, in a small log cabin with a huge mud and stick (cat and clay) chimney, a puncheon floor, but our informant says "It had no loft," meaning by this that it had no ceiling overhead.

The first building erected exclusively for school purposes was in the year 1835; it stood upon a "flat" or plateau on the east side of Phillips Run. An old pioneer thus describes it: "It was a log cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet square, a dirt floor, and without a loft or chimney. A fire place was constructed of flat rocks set on edge, and the smoke was permitted to seek the upper regions through the roof; for windows a log was cut out, and greased paper was used as a substitute for glass." Such was a sample of the pioneer school houses of half a century ago. Mark the change! West Virginia is dotted over today with 4,000 neat and comfortable buildings, built upon the latest and most improved plan. Nine of these are in this district, five being hewed log and four frame buildings.

The total school enrollment for the year 1882 was 424, of which eight are colored.

CHURCH HISTORY

The first sermon is said to have been preached at the house of Alexander Huffman, and one and one-half miles above where Grantsville, now stands, in the year 1830. The first church organized was the Bethlehem Baptist Church, in the year 1833. It was instituted by the Rev. James Tuesdale, but Rev. James Fry became the first pastor. Among the first members were Alexander Huffman and wife, Joseph Bennett and wife, and Robert Bennett and wife. This is said to have been the first church organized within the present limits of Calhoun County.

The second organization was that of the Pleasant Valley M. E. Church, on Sycamore Creek in 1856. It was formed by the Rev. John Dudley, and Rev. Kinsey Ward became its first pastor.

The third was the M. E. Church South, at Muscle Shoals, about the year 1860. There are now three church buildings in the district; two hewed log and one frame. The Bethlehem Baptist is a small frame, twenty by thirty feet square, with a seating capacity of about 100. It was built in 1860, upon a lot donated by Joseph Bennett. The membership numbers 126. Rev. J. M. Wood is the present pastor. The South M. E. Church at Muscle Shoals is a hewed log building, with a seating capacity of 150. The first Sabbath School was organized in 1849, by Alexander Huffman. About thirty pupils were present at the time of organization.

LEE DISTRICT

Lee district, so called in memory of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, is bounded on the northeast by Sheridan, Center and Sherman districts, south by Washington district, southwest by Roane and northwest by Wirt Counties. The soil is very broken, the mountains rising in many places, from five to six hundred feet above the surrounding valleys. Limestone is found in vast quantities, the deposit lying about half way up the hills and in some localities the strata is from six to eight feet in thickness. Excellent building stone exists in sufficient quantities to put a foundation under half the buildings in the state.

The soil is a dark red clay intermixed with a black loam, this extends perhaps two thirds of the way up the mountain, where the loam disappears and the clay, now changed to a brighter red, is found almost alone. This soil is remarkable for its great fertility, and the traveler is surprised to see, far in the distance about him, extensive wheat fields and grassy meadows, their emerald green sparkling in the clear sunlight, only witnessed in mountainous regions. The timber is noticed in the general history of the county, which see.
The West Fork of the Little Kanawha is the principal stream. It flows through the district in a northwestern course, and passes into Wirt County, where it soon after unites with the main river. Henry's Fork of the West Fork rises in the eastern part of Roane County, and flowing northwest, forms the boundary line between this district and that county. Rowel's Run, so called because a man of that name was once killed by the Indians at its mouth, Barnes Lick, Daniels Run, and Millstone Run all flow from the northern part of the district to the southwest and discharge their waters into the West Fork.

FIRST SETTLERS

The first cabin was erected by a man of the name of West, who came from Ohio to this vicinity about the year 1807. He was a squatter and did not remain long. The first actual settler was Phillip Starcher, who built his cabin where Arnoldsburg now stands in the year 1810. Soon after his settlement he was joined by Peter Cogar, Isaac Mace, William Brannon, Peter McCune and Adam O'Brien, all of whom found homes along the West Fork.

The first grist mill was built at Duskey's Falls, near the mouth of the West Fork, by Daniel Duskey in 1843. Our correspondent says "It was but a temporary affair." George Lynch and James Mayes erected and put in operation the first sawmill in 1855.

SCHOOL

It was in the year 1835 that these old pioneers came to the conclusion that a little schooling would be beneficial to the rising generation, and accordingly they "joined together" and erected a log cabin for a school house and when it was completed they employed a gentleman of the name of Michael Haverty to teach for them. He served them during the winter of 1836-37 and thus became the first disciple of Socrates who wielded the rod in this part of Calhoun County. There are now good school buildings in the district, of which five are hewed log, and seven are frame buildings. The total enumeration of school youth for the year 1882 was 560.

EARLY CHURCHES

The credit of having preached the first sermon has been awarded to two gentlemen, both noted divines, and to which it properly belongs is a matter of dispute. All, however, are agreed as to the place, it being conceded that it was the house of Phillip Starcher, where Arnoldsburg now stands.

The men for whom the honor of having first proclaimed the glad tidings on the banks of the West Fork were the Revs. Barnabas Cook and Lorenzo Dow. The writer when he visited Arnoldsburg was unable to harmonize these conflicting claims, but since then he has had recourse to the early church records of the respective denominations represented by these distinguished ministers, and from them he is led to believe that Lorenzo Dow preached the first sermon in the year 1820, but that the first church was gathered and organized two years later (1822) by Barnabas to whom honor is due, and let the memories of those noble men continue to be cherished in these mountain homes to which they first carried the good news, and in which they would have wished these memories kept green the longest.

The first Sabbath School was organized by George Lynch in the year 1856, at which time about thirty persons were present. There are three at present in the district, viz: One at Arnoldsburg, of which R. W. Hall is superintendent; another at Lynch Mills, D. W. Knight, superintendent; and a third at the Richardson post office.

HISTORY OF ARNOLDSBURG

The only town in the district in Arnoldsburg, named in honor of James Arnold, who patented the land upon which the town stands. He was the father of Charles and William, and uncle to Benjamin Arnold, all well and favorably known throughout the county. A post office
was established here as early as 1832, and in the same year the first school was taught by Charles Arnold. Dr. David Chapman was the first to practice in this vicinity (1848), but Dr. John P. Lynch was the first resident physician. John Campbell was the first "son of Vulcan" who wielded the sledge at Arnoldsburg. Peregriene Hays was the first merchant; he began business in 1833. His son, Hon. G. W. Hays, present state senator from the third district, now resided within the old homestead erected by his father. The Arnoldsburg Baptist Church was organized in 1840; the Arnolds and Joseph Knotts were among the first members. In 1848 the M. E. Church South established a church at this place, Rev. Samuel Black, now in the ministry in Greenbrier County, officiated at the time. The Rev. John A. Thomas was the first Presbyterian minister that ever visited Arnoldsburg; he made a visit in 1856, but no church was organized until 1878, when the Rev. Samuel Hench began preaching there, and organized a church composed of the following members: Dr. J. Y. Waite, Andrew Meadows, Aaron Meadows, A. J. L. Meadows, Sarah Meadows, Enoch L. Meadows, Mary Hays, G. W. Hays, Elizabeth A. Silcott, L. J. Pepperworth, Maria Swagger, Sarah Metz, Ida Hutchins, Angeline Schreckengost, Emma Schreckengost, Anthony Wilcoxon, Emma Wilcoxon, William Rinestien, Sarah Rinestine, Anna Haymaker, Alexander Perkins, May Perkins, Catherine McKeever and Jabez H. Kingsbury. Arnoldsburg was once the county seat, see the general history of county. The place contains two general mercantile stores, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, one post office, one school building, one hotel, and seven dwellings. Lee district in 1880 had a population of 1,364.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT

Washington District was named in honor of Washington, the founder of the American republic, the defender of justice, and the advocate of the rights of men. Already the capital city of the greatest republic the world has seen, had been named in honor of him, already had a vast territory on the Pacific coast been christened in memory of him, already had his honored name been bestowed upon eighteen counties in various states of the Union; but what of that? Was it any reason why a little spot up in the pure and transparent atmosphere of the Allegheny Mountains, should not bear the honored name? The committee who partitioned the county thought not, and so Washington district was checkered on the map of Calhoun County as the most southern one of its sub-divisions. The district is bounded on the north by Lee, east by Gilmer and Braxton Counties, south by Clay, and southwest and west by Roane County. The surface is mountainous, the lofty summits of which are the culminating points of the western spurs thrown off from the Alleghenies. These hills and mountains are filled with excellent building stone, and scattered over the surface is a limestone which, when collected and burned, makes an excellent fertilizer. Iron ore appears in several localities, doubtless a continuation of the celebrated Elk River black band ore, which contains the highest percentage of any of the West Virginia deposits. Bituminous coal has been discovered at several points, but has not been developed. Despite the broken and rugged condition of the surface, the soil is very fertile and good crops of cereals and grasses are produced even on the mountain tops. Here is to be found some of the finest timber in the state: the towering oak and the lofty poplar have grown to an enormous size. But the woodman's ax is being applied, and rapidly these monarchs, monuments of ages gone by, are being swept away.

FIRST SETTLER

The first settler was Peter McCune, who, with his family, found a home in the valley of the West Fork, in the lower part of this district, in the year 1815. Here, the same year, he erected the first cabin in what is now Washington district. It was constructed of small logs or poles, such as he could handle himself, for he had no one to assist
him. As one stands and gazes upon the spot he wonders what the motive could have been that prompted a man to remove his family into such a wilderness as this was seventy years ago. But he was not the only one influenced by such a motive. The solitude of his mountain retreat was soon after disturbed for Anthony Parsons, Barnabas Cook, Dr. George Conley, Thomas Cottrell, three families of the name of Truman, and Thomas P. Brannon, all sought and found homes on the West Fork.

The first birth that occurred was that of a child of Peter and Margaret McCune, born a short time after their arrival. The first wedding was a double one, two taking place at the same time and place, the high contracting parties being Thomas Barnhouse and Mary Bush, and Thomas Cottrell and Mary Parsons. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. William Hacker.

The first grist mill was erected by Job Truman about the year 1828. It was a small frame building. At first they only ground corn, but later added machinery for grinding wheat. They bolt their flour by hand to this day—1883. The Poling brothers now have a steam grist mill and saw mill, and do a driving business. Thomas Jarvis erected the first sawmill in 1845. It was an old-fashioned "sash" saw.

**FIRST SCHOOL**

The first school was taught by Dr. George Conley in the year 1835. The house was a small cabin, erected according to the style of architecture employed in building, all the early pioneer school houses. It was located on the right fork of the West Fork. Old waste houses continued to be used for school purposes until 1859, when the Hon. Absalom Knotts, once a distinguished member of the general assembly of Virginia, caused a hewed log house, 18 x 20 feet square, to be erected at his own expense. There are now ten public school buildings, of which seven are hewed log, and three are frame. In 1882 there were 557 pupils enrolled in the schools taught in these houses.

**CHURCH HISTORY**

The first sermon was preached in 1830 by Barnabas Cook, a minister of the Christian church from Ohio. Eight years, however, passed away before a society was organized, but in 1836 the Rev. George Martin of the M. E. Church formed a class at the house of Thomas Jarvis.

Among the names there enrolled upon the classbook were those of Joseph Knotts, Mary Knotts, Thomas Jarvis, Alsa Jarvis, Caleb Jarvis, Dianna Jarvis, Hannah, Hardway, Patrick Conley, and Tarleton Vaughn. Vaughn and wife.

There is not today a church building in the district, but notwithstanding there are eight organizations, all of which worship in school houses. Of these there are M. E. South, with a aggregate membership of 132; Revs. John A. Black and William Bays are the present ministers. The Baptists have two congregations, and a membership of 100; Daniel Huffman is the pastor. The M. E. Church, also have two societies, and forty members; the present minister is the Rev. David R. Poling. There is one Old School Baptist congregation, numbering thirty, with Rev. Hugh Bums as pastor.

The first Sabbath School was organized in 1847 by the Rev. Abijah Wedge. There are two at present in the district, viz: the Beech Fork and Town Hall schools. Of the former William Boggis is superintendent, and of the latter Oscar Harshman is superintendent, and Simon A. Knotts, Mary Molholm and Minorca Knotts are teachers.

Perryville, laid out by Perry Molholm in 1882, is the only village in the district.

**CALHOUN COUNTY DIRECTORY**

-1883

Calhoun County lies in the 4th Congressional district, of which the Hon. Eustace Gibson, of Cabell County, is the present representative, and in the 3rd Senatorial district, which Hon. G. W. Hays now has the honor to represent. Hon. Taylor R. Stump now represents the county in the House of Delegates.

Circuit Court: Presiding Judge, R. F. Fleming; Clerk, George W. Silcott.
High Sheriff: John W. Bell, 
Deputies, James W. Conrad and 
Samuel T. Isenhart. 
States Attorney, George R. Linn, 
County Court: President, W. W. 
Fogle. 
Commissioners: Oscar Kelly and 
Harrison Ferrell. 
Commissioner of the Revenue: 
George W. Blankenship. 
Superintendent of Schools: David 
C. Sturms.

POSTOFFICES IN CALHOUN
Big Springs, White Pine, 
Grantsville, Big Bend, Sycamore, 
Steer Creek, Arnoldsburg, Minnora 
and Eden.

GEOGRAPHICAL
AND PHYSICAL VIEW

Calhoun is one of the west 
central counties of the state. It is 
bounded on the north by Ritchie 
County, east by Gilmer and Braxton, 
south by Clay, west by Roane, and 
northwest by Wirt. Grantsville, the 
county seat, situated near the center 
of the northern half of the county 
on the right bank of the Little 
Kanawha River, is in north latitude 
38 degrees, 54 minutes, in west 
longitude 4 degrees, 3 minutes from 
Washington. Its mean elevation above 
sea level is about 820 feet. The 
surface is broken and mountainous; 
the ridges or ranges in many parts 
attaining a height of from five to 
seven hundred feet above the 
intervening valleys. Despite the 
broken condition of the surface the 
soil is very fertile and well adapted 
to the production of the cereals and 
grasses.

PERSONAL HISTORY

ARCHIBALD DWIGHT
ADAMS, M. D.

Archibald Dwight Adams, M. D. is 
a son of Thomas Jefferson Adams 
and Eleanor (Johnson) Adams. He 
was born in Monroe County, Ohio, 
and in the same county was born 
Mary Barbara Holiday, who became 
his wife in the state and county of 
their nativity. His birth was in 1850 
and she was born in 1849, and their 
mariage was consummated on the 
24th of February, 1869.

Their children were born: William 
H., October 15, 1869; James A., 
October 9, 1871; Josephine, 
September 3, 1873; Mary E., August 
1, 1875; Newton, October 2, 1877; 
Doctor Lensy, January 26, 1880. 
Newton died April 4, 1879, and the 
other children are living at home. 
Peter and Susan (Brown) Holiday 
are the parents of the wife of Dr. 
Adams.

Dr. Adams took up residence in this 
county in 1879, engaging in practice as 
a physician and surgeon among the 
people of Grantsville, and vicinity, 
with his address at Grantsville, Calhoun 
County, West Virginia.

JOHN ARNOLD

John Arnold was born September 
28, 1843, in that part of Kanawha 
County, Virginia, which is now 
included in Calhoun County, West 
Virginia. His home has, therefore, 
always been in the locality in which 
he now resides, and his parents, 
Charles D. and Lucretia (Nichols) 
Arnold, were residents here long 
before Calhoun was organized, and 
may be reckoned among the pioneers 
of this section of county.

The wife of John Arnold was a 
dughter of George W., and Barbara 
(Jarvis) Hardway, named Diana, and 
her birth was on the 10th of 
February, 1849, also in Kanawha 
County. Her father died November 
27, 1882.

John Arnold and Diana Hardway 
were wedded in Calhoun County, 
July 25, 1866, and their children are 
six living and one deceased: Charles 
C., born March 3, 1868, Francis 
Marion, November 14, 1871; a son 
not named born February 20, 1873, 
died March 3, 1873; Rhoda J., 
September 3, 1875; John P., 
September 26, 1877; Louisa, 
December 28, 1880; Arizona, 
September 27, 1882.

John Arnold served three years in 
Company E., 14th Virginia Cavalry, 
Confederate army, and was in a 
number of engagements. He was held 
a prisoner one year. His occupation 
was farming, and his address is Eden, 
Calhoun County, West Virginia.
WILLIAM W. BAILEY

William W. Bailey was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, June 10, 1816. He was a son of Doddridge Bailey, who died in August 1872. His mother, whose maiden name was Phebe Belcher, died March 18, 1866.

In 1856 William W. Bailey took up his residence in what is now Calhoun County, West Virginia, and when hostilities between the two sections of country developed into war, he entered the service of the Confederacy, enlisting in Company E, 14th Virginia Cavalry, where he served two years, first as second sergeant, then as orderly, of Company E, afterwards as forage master for the regiment. He was in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburg, twice at Brandy Station, Cloyd Mountain, Bulltown, and numerous skirmishes.

In Logan County, Virginia, December 5, 1846, William W. Bailey and Lucinda, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Elkins) Godbey, were united in marriage, and their union is blessed with six children.

The wife of Mr. Bailey was born in Pulaski County, Virginia, April 3, 1831, and their children were born: Winfield S., January 23, 1848; Christopher C., September 2, 1850; Nancy A., September 1, 1854; Martha J., April 29, 1856; Phebe V., October 7, 1859; William A., December 9, 1862.

William W. Bailey was constable for twelve years during his residence in Logan County, Virginia; deputy sheriff six years in same county; in Calhoun County was elected justice in 1849 and served until 1861; was re-elected in 1872 and served until 1881. For four years he had and exercised the power of performing the marriage ceremony. He is a farmer, stock raiser and dealer in lumber; address, Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

MCCELLAN BARR

McClellan Barr along with James Albert Harris works one of the best farms in Sherman district, Calhoun County, West Virginia. Henry and Mary (Smith) Barr, the parents of McClellan, settled in Calhoun County in 1835, and McClellan’s birth was on the 28th of September 1861. His father died in this county in 1872.

JOHN W. BELL

John W. Bell, grandson of Henry Bell, one of the pioneers of this vicinity and son of Henderson and Leah (Collins) Bell, was born March 12, 1847, in what is now Calhoun County, West Virginia.

He married in this state and county, Ellen Vandall becoming his wife on the 3rd of May, 1874, and they have one daughter, Fannie, born August 15, 1875. Ellen Vandall was born in the adjoining county, Wirt, Nov. 28, 1852, a daughter of N. B. Vandall, who died in 1862, and Virginia (DePugh) Vandall.

The father of John W. Bell was a soldier of the Federal army, a member of Company C, 11th West Virginia troops, in the war of 1861. Hiram Campbell, his wife’s half-brother was in the same regiment, Company B. Henderson Bell died in 1875, and his widow still lives in this county, aged 60 years.

John W. Bell is a Republican in politics, but is one of the most popular men in the county as is evidenced by his election to his present office, that of sheriff, in a county largely Democratic. He was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent. He owns a fine farm of 290 acres on the Little Kanawha, six miles below Grantsville, and is also engaged in buying and selling stock, and is in the real estate business.

LAWSON S. BELT

Lawson S. Belt, born April 15, 1855, in what is now Wirt County, West Virginia, was the son of Silas and Angeline (Morgan) Belt. On his mother’s side he is descended from the Morgan family celebrated as Indian fighters, and one of his mother’s brothers possesses a piece of tanned Indian skin, from the body of an Indian killed in Monongalia County, Virginia, by Daniel Morgan.

John R. Belt, a brother of Lawson S., was an Indian fighter of our day, and was wounded while engaged with the Indians under the redoubtable “Capt. Jack” in the lava beds.
In 1880 Lawson S. Belt took up his residence in Calhoun County, and in this same county, on Christmas Day of 1880, he was united in marriage with Florence H. Ferrell. Her parents, well known residents here, are Harrison and Julia (Cox) Ferrell, who came to Calhoun County May 2, 1853. Here their daughter, Florence H., was born on the 23rd of February 1861. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Belt has been blessed with one daughter, Amanda Lee, born November 22, 1881.

Farming is the occupation of Lawson S. Belt, his land lying in Sheridan district, his postoffice is Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

OLIVER BRANNAN

Oliver Brannan, son of Thomas P. and Lydia (Wilson) Brannan, was born October 8, 1848, when this part of Calhoun County, West Virginia, was included in Gilmer County, Virginia. He was united in marriage with Dorothy Laughlin in Calhoun County, October 26, 1871, Elder John Bennett officiating clergyman.

Their children are five: Ulysses G., born August 15, 1872; Daniel W., August 15, 1875; Sylvester R., November 4, 1877; Lewis, December 15, 1879; Effie L. July 2, 1882—all are living at home.

The wife of Mr. Brannan was born in this county, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Parsons) Laughlin. Her parents are residents in this county, and were living here at the date of its organization. Oliver Brannan has passed the years of his life in the pursuits of agriculture, his farm lying in Washington district, and his post office address is Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

WILLIAM L. BRANNAN

William L. Brannan was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, was a son of William A. and Catherine (King) Brannan, and was resident here when Calhoun County was organized. His mother is no longer living, and his father, who was born in 1805, still resides in this county.

In Calhoun County, William L. Brannau married Mary E. Figgins, who was born in Lewis County, Virginia, February 29, 1848. James E. and Mary A. (Harvey) Figgins were her parents. Her mother died July 11, 1873, and her father died May 9, 1880, at the age of 87 years. He served three years in the Confederate army during the civil war.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brannan are five living and two deceased: born, Flora, July 11, 1868; Lucinda C., May 2, 1870; Calvin A., March 2, 1872; Mary A., January 1, 1874, died November 9, 1874; Martha, September 3, 1875, died March 16, 1876; Simon P., December 22, 1878; Thomas A., April 4, 1881.

The subject of this sketch is a farmer and lumberman in Washington district, Calhoun County, has served two years as district trustee, and is
still the incumbent of the office. His address is William L. Brannan, Newton, Roane County, West Virginia.

FRANCIS MARION CAIN
Francis Marion Cain has been a teacher in Calhoun County, West Virginia for five years, having received his scholastic training at Brooksville, in this county. He taught his first school at the head of Laurel Creek, winter of 1878-9, and taught five months in Wirt County, in the years 1880 and 1881. He was born in Calhoun County, January 2, 1863, a son of Enoch Washington and Minerva Cain, well known and honored residents of this county. During the war between the States, he lost one uncle, Rufus King, who was killed in action at Lynchburg, in 1865, while serving in the Confederate army. Francis Marion Cain's post office address is Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

PERRY COMMODORE CAMPBELL
Perry Commodore Campbell, born in Rockbridge County, Virginia in 1830, was a defender of the principles of the Southern Confederacy during the conflict between the States, serving three years in the ranks of the Confederate army, and suffering five weeks imprisonment at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The first marriage of Perry C. Campbell resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: Alva, born December 25, 1859, deceased Opheoly (Petty) April 11, 1856, and Missouri (Petty) March 14, 1858, who live in Wirt County, Melvina, May 11, 1860; San Francisco, August 11, 1861; John A. W., February 4, 1863; Norval, March 23, 1865—these three living at home.

In 1871, with his little family, Mr. Campbell settled in Calhoun County, and in 1882 he was joined by his father, John A. Campbell, and Sarah (Messenger) Campbell, his step-mother.

At Grantsville, in this county, December 22, 1877, Perry C. Campbell was joined in wedlock with Melissa, daughter of James N. and Catherine (Summers) Norman. Her birth was in Lewis County, Virginia, September 6, 1833, and she has lost by death both her parents. She was first married to Lafayette Webb, by whom she had seven children, namely: Mary C. (Wilson) born November 3, 1855, and Emily (Smith), September 10, 1868, live in Calhoun County; Sarah E., August 7, 1861, died May 7, 1863; Phoebe A. (Norman), February 9, 1864, lives in this county; James W., June 16, 1871, lives with their mother, Mr. Webb served two years in the Federal army, and was then discharged on account of sickness.

Perry C. Campbell is actively and prosperously engaged in business as ferryman and hotel keeper at Grantsville.

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL
William H. Campbell and Nancy C. McCoy were united in marriage in Hillsboro Pocahontas County, West Virginia, April 2, 1867, by Rev. Mr. Dunlap. She was born in that county while it was part of Virginia, the date of her birth November 4, 1843, and her parents, now deceased, were William and Elizabeth (Oldham) McCoy.

William H. was born at Glenville, Gilmer County, Virginia, January 27, 1844, a son of John A. and Clarinda (Ayers) Campbell. His mother died September 28, 1858, his father came to Calhoun County in 1882.

In the war between the States, William H. Campbell and his brothers, Benjamin, Sida H., and John A. Campbell, all served the cause of the Confederacy in the field. John A. Campbell was four years in Company A., 31st Virginia Infantry, and his brothers were in Company K, 19th Virginia Cavalry. Sida H. was commissioned captain. They were in about twenty engagements, and the three brothers were all wounded, but all recovered. Sida H. was shot under the right eye, the ball passing out back of the right ear. Benjamin was thirteen months a prisoner at Fort Delaware, and eleven at Fort Chase.

William H. Campbell and wife having no children kindly took three to raise, each when about five years old. William is now 17, Melinda J. is 15, and Samuel is 7.
William H. Campbell is an energetic man of business, combining the labors of farming with the trade of a blacksmith and the dealing in lumber. He may be addressed at Eden, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

R. J. CHENOWETH

R. J. Chenoweth was born in Randolph County, Virginia, October 29, 1829, and settled in the county in which he now makes his home in 1849. He is a farmer, stock raiser, and engaged in the mercantile business, and he has served in the following public capacities: two years constable, secretary and member of the board of education of the first organization of free schools in the county; assessor 1871-3.

His parents were Robert and Edith (Skidmore) Chenoweth, his father now deceased, and his wife is Elizabeth J., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Arnold) Knotts. She was born in Jackson County, Virginia, November 11, 1838, and her father died March 12, 1855.

The marriage of R. J. Chenoweth and Elizabeth J. Knotts was solemnized in Gilmer County, Virginia, by Elder Daniel Huffman, January 4, 1853. The children of the union are sixteen: William W., born March 30, 1854; Roxalena, January 3, 1856, deceased; Jemima B., May 7, 1857; Mary, twin of Jemima B., deceased; Matilda, March 24, 1859; Prudence E., January 6, 1861; Elizabeth J., November 6, 1862, deceased; Lovernia, March 7, 1865; James G., February 25, 1867; Florence, December 18, 1868; Alice, February 25, 1871; Eva, November 3, 1872; Masolona, July 17, 1874; Wood, May 23, 1876; Emma D., December 5, 1878; and Knotts, October 10, 1880.

William W. lives in Stumptown, Gilmer County, West Virginia; Jemima B., in Laurel, Roane County, this state; Lovernia, married to William Stalnaker, in Almira, Braxton County, this state; Prudence E., married to L. D. Stalnaker, in Minnora, this county, and the other children at home. The family receive their mail at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

ISAAC N. COLLINS

Isaac N. Collins, son of Isaac C. and Rachel (Cunningham) Collins, was born in this district, August 22, 1833, his parents having been among pioneer settlers here. February 10, 1853, in what is now Wirt County, West Virginia, was recorded the marriage vows of Isaac N. Collins and Sarah Ann McGee, and their children were twelve, born: James A., February 3, 1854; John Williams, October 20, 1856, died in 1859; Joseph, August 9, 1858; Leah Jane, January 8, 1860; Rosanna, September 1862; and Sophia, August, 1863 — these three died in January 1865; Cynthia Ellen, January 12, 1865; Phelis W., Mary 20, 1867; Robert H., September 29, 1869; George W. McClellan, March 12, 1872; David E., June 20, 1874, died May 20, 1875; William S., January 11, 1879.

The wife of Mr. Collins was born in Preston County, now in West Virginia, where her parents, Ephraim and Nancy Ann (McGinness) McGee, continue to reside.

The maternal grandmother of Mr. Collins died February 1, 1883, at the age of 96 years, at her death probably the oldest person in the county. Her mother, whose name was Phoebe Cunningham, was captured by the Indians and lived among them for three years. With her was captured a little son, at that time about three years old, who lived with Indians until he was seventeen.

Isaac N. Collins is prosperously engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, with his address at Big Springs, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

SAMUEL B. COOPER

Samuel B. Cooper is one of the farming residents of Washington district, Calhoun County, West Virginia, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Basnett) Cooper, deceased. He was born in Marion County, Virginia, March 4, 1845, was married in the same county, in December, 1877, and he took up his residence in Calhoun County, West Virginia, in 1877.

He has buried his wife and three of the six children of their union. Mary A., daughter of John and
Henrietta (Lang) Darley, who became his wife, was born in Marion County, in April 17, 18??. The children were: Louisa E., born April 8, 1847; George E., January 21, 1849; William K., January 6, 1852, died September 4, 1854; Henrietta, March 22, 1854, died August 3, 1878; Ulysses E., April 2, 1860, died February 21, 1872; Ida V., September 3, 1857.

The post office address of Samuel B. Cooper is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

STEPHEN S. DIX

Stephen S. Dix, whose occupation is farming, and whose residence is in Washington district, Calhoun County, West Virginia, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, June 10, 1837. John and Catherine (Synnott) Dix were his parents and are now deceased, his father dying on the 14th of February, 1873.

In 1858, Stephen S. Dix came to Calhoun County, and he was married here in the following year. Elizabeth J., daughter of Peter and Janet (Connoley) Parsons, was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, July 26, 1843, and was united in marriage with the subject of this sketch on the 20th of August, 1859.

Their children are seven: John J., born August 30, 1862; Peter P., January 4, 1867; Henry J., November 22, 1869; Benjamin E., March 7, 1872; Mary A., March 9, 1875; William M., July 24, 1878; James E., October 5, 1882.

Stephen S. Dix served four years in the Union army, a member of Company G, 9th Virginia Infantry (Federal), and was a participant in thirty engagements. He was taken prisoner in October, 1862, and held till March 1863, when he made his escape and rejoined his regiment. In 1864 he was wounded. His address is Stephen S. Dix, Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JAMES K. DOUGLAS

James K. Douglas, son of Martin V. and Rowena (Hays) Douglas, was born in Clay County, Virginia, January 27, 1861. At the age of six years he came with his parents to Calhoun County, West Virginia, and in this county he has grown to manhood, and embarked upon a prosperous career, following the most independent and honorable, as well as most ancient of occupations, the tilling of the soil.

Martin V., the father of James K., was born in Roane County, Virginia, in 1840, and Rowena Hays was born in what is now Calhoun County, in 1847. Of the brothers and sisters of James K., who is the oldest child now living, the record is: Dawson, born in 1859, deceased; Joshua L., born July 7, 1863; Martin S., October 28, 1865; George L., May 1, 1868; Louisa, October 25, 1870; William, June 5, 1872; Alice, February 28, 1875; Cornelius P., August 16, 1877, deceased Perry G., May 9, 1881.

James K. Douglas: agricultural labors are in Washington district, his post office address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JAMES H. AND WILLIAM M. ELLISON

James H. and William M. Ellison are sons of M. T. and Nancy (Greathouse) Ellison. James H. was born while this section was part of Gilmer County, Virginia, his birth on the 22nd of August, 1857, and William B. was born after the organization of Calhoun County, the date of his birth, February 5, 1860.

The wife of James H. Ellison is Margaret M., daughter of H. L. and Elisa (Collins) Burns, and they were joined in wedlock by Elder A. W. Lane in Roane County, West Virginia, September 28, 1879. They have one son, Lafayette, born August 27, 1882. The birth of Margaret M. Burns was in Kanawha (now Roane) County, West Virginia, the date August 30, 1863.

William M. Ellison married Mary Dawson in Calhoun County, June 17, 1882, Elder A. W. Lane recording their marriage vows. They are parents of two daughters Laurinda and Minnie. The wife of William M. Ellison was born in Kanawha County, on the 28th of February, 1862.

James H. Ellison has been an extensive traveler, having visited every State in the Union, and a number of foreign countries. He was
four years United States marshal during a residence in Illinois. His profession is that of attorney-at-law, and his success is marked in the field he has chosen.

William M. is a teacher by profession, and in this highest of callings is achieving success. Both brothers receive their mail at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

DANIEL M. HARDWAY
Daniel M. Hardway was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, January 18, 1851, before the organization of the county of Calhoun. He was married in Gilmer County, West Virginia, October 22, 1872, by Elder John Stump, and Caroline Stump became his wife. She was born in the county in which her marriage was consummated, the date of her birth April 21, 1843. His father, Absalom and Kesiah (Rucker) Stump are still well known residents in Gilmer County. The mother of Daniel M. Hardway, whose maiden name was Barbara Jarvis, lives in Calhoun County.

His father, George W. Hardway, was killed by an accident, November 27, 1882. His team ran away, and the wagon struck a fence, scattering the rails, one of which gave him a blow from which he died.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Hardway are the parents of James W., born April 11, 1874; Carry A., February 16, 1876; Serena J., July 24, 1878; Absalom S., April 6, 1881. Daniel M. Hardway is a farmer in Washington district, his address Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JAMES A. HARRIS
James A. Harris was born in Braxton County, Virginia, September 26, 1866, a son of William and Rebecca (Williams) Harris. His father came to Calhoun County with him in 1877, and his mother died in Lewis County West Virginia, in 1872. Mr. Harris receives his mail at Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

OSCAR S. HARSHMAN
Oscar S. Harshman was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1848, a son of George Harshman, who was born in 1812, and Elizabeth (Buttermore) Harshman, who is now deceased.

During the 1861 war he served thirteen months in Company A, 57th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was in battle at Hatches Run, Yellowhouse, Petersburg, Weldon R. R. and others.

In 1876 he came to Calhoun County, West Virginia, and here he was united in marriage, March 27, 1880, with Mary Z., daughter of Absalom and Prudence (Arnold) Knotts. She was born in Harrison County, Virginia, October 28, 1851, and the one son of their marriage, Norval, was born March 22, 1882.

The business pursuits of Oscar S. Harshman are house carpenter and joiner and farming, and his address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

B. F. AND ALBERT P. HENDERSHOT
Benjamin F. and Albert P. Hendershot are sons of Rev. Jonathan and Martha J. (Powell) Hendershot, who live in Wirt County this state, and whose personal sketch will be found in the Wirt Department of the Encyclopedia.

Benjamin F., was born September 7, 1856, and Albert P. on the 3rd of October, 1854, both in Wood County, this state.

Benjamin F. Hendershot wedded Mary S. Tucker in Wirt County January 26, 1879 and they have two children: Hattie M., born June 14, 1880, and Albert A., born September 21, 1882. The wife of Albert P. Hendershot was Harriet R. Tucker, whom he married October 23, 1879, and who was killed by lightning, May 20, 1880, while they were living in Jackson County, West Virginia.

Mary S., wife of Benjamin F., was born in what is now Calhoun County, the date of her birth October 12, 1861. The brothers settled in Calhoun County in 1881, and are honest and industrious and have built up a lucrative business. The last year he lived in Shirtzville, Wirt County, Benjamin F. Hendershot was postmaster at that place, 1879-80. B. F. Hendershot &
Bro., blacksmith and wagon makers, Brooksville, Calhoun county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM J. HOBART
William J. Hobart was born in the State of Illinois, October 27, 1848, a son of Isaac and Maria (Shields) Hobart, who in February, 1849, left Illinois and made their home in Ohio. At a later date his father died in Champaign, Illinois.

William J. Hobart engaged in the mercantile business at Hemlock Grove, in Meigs County, Ohio and then in Athens County, at Coolville, and then in Wilkesville, in Vinton County, before coming to Calhoun County. He married in Wilkesville, Vinton County, December 28, 1876, Julia E. Wells, who was born in that county, September 12, 1852.

Three children have been born of the wedlock, only two are now living, Marion Carl, born January 2, 1878; Isa Dora, September 15, 1879, died of cholera infantum June 23, 1880; Homer Bruce, April 10, 1881.

Lyman and Susan (Douglas) Wells, parents of Julia E. Hobart, are still residents of Vinton County, Ohio, the former at the age of 55 years, and the latter at the age of 52 years. In April, 1879, William J. Hobart moved to his present place of business in Calhoun County, becoming one of the firm of McConaughy, Hobart and Company, Richardson, Calhoun County.

SAMUEL T. ISENHART
Samuel T. Isenhart was born in Alleghany County, Maryland, October 22, 1822, a son of Jacob and Susanny (Rhodes) Isenhart. Early in life he took up his residence in Virginia, and was living here at the time of the organization of the county. His present marriage was consummated in this county, when Rev. Benjamin Rodgers, on the 30th of September, 1867, united his life with Sara Helmick, became his wife. Samuel T. Isenhart is the father of A. R., born October 20, 1846; J. R., March 4, 1848; B. E., December 24, 1851; B. E., August 13, 1853; H. G., October 29, 1858.

The first husband of the present Mrs. Isenhart was killed January 4, 1862, while serving in the Southern Army. The children of this marriage were: Caroline, born September 26, 1856; James P., November 11, 1858; Perry D., November 16, 1861.

Samuel T. Isenhart was also for three years a member of the Confederate Army, serving through thirty-six engagements, and receiving nine shots in his clothes. He was first lieutenant of Company E., 14th Virginia Cavalry. His parents and the parents of his wife are now deceased.

He is a prosperous farmer of Washington district, and since his residence in this county he has served fourteen years as constable, eight before the war, and six since then, has been two years a member of the board of education, four years deputy sheriff. His address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.
Calhoun County was organized. His parents are Weeden H. and Elizabeth (Hensley) Jarvis, whose married life has been passed in this county.

In Calhoun County, West Virginia, April 27, 1879, Samuel K. Jarvis and Ida V. Cooper were united in marriage, and in the home they have established are two children: Emery Otis, born April 22, 1880, and Erre Jessie, born August 25, 1882. Ida V. Cooper was born in Marion County, Virginia, on the 3rd of September 1857, and is the daughter of Samuel B. and Mary A. Cooper.

Samuel K. Jarvis owns and successfully conducts a productive farm in Washington district, with his post office address at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER ROBERT JOHNSON

Alexander Robert Johnson is one of the most popular residents of Sherman district, Calhoun County, West Virginia. His whole life has been passed in this county, where he was born in September, 1858, his time given to the acquisition of knowledge and the maintenance of an honorable independence. He is the son of John H. and Mary (Huffman) Johnson, who settled in what is now Calhoun County in 1834. His post office address is Grantsville.

PETER JOHNSON

Peter Johnson is the fortunate owner of 130 acres of rich land in Center district, Calhoun County, in the cultivation of which his time is employed. His home has been in this county since 1833, and his birth was in Gilmer County, Virginia, October 6, 1826.

Robert and Elizabeth (Huffman) Johnson, both now deceased, were his parents, and his father died when Peter was but two years of age. July 19, 1856, in Calhoun County were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Peter Johnson son of Matilda Ball, and the years that have followed have witnessed the births of their nine children and the death of two, as given here: Laura V., born May 26, 1857, died July 29, 1866; her death was caused by a stroke of lightening; Issora M., January 18, 1859; D. Franklin, July 18, 1860; Cordelia B., May 6, 1862; Floyd V., April 2, 1864; Evalena B., May 18, 1866; died December 9, 1866; Henrietta F., August 31, 1869; Willie K., February 24, 1872; Jefferson C., May 23, 1875.

John and Rachel (Barr) Ball were the parents of Matilda, wife of Mr. Johnson. They are no longer living. Her brother, Franklin Ball, was killed during the war of 1861, while acting as a scout on Bear Fork of Steer Creek.

Peter Johnson served two years as justice of the peace, some years ago; in 1880 he was again elected to the office and is now serving. In 1875 he acted as assessor, re-assessing the land in Calhoun County. He may be addressed at Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JOHN H. KEATON

John H. H. Keaton is a native of the "Old Dominion" State, born in Augusta County, Virginia, August 14, 1843, a son of James M. and Martha A. (Leckie) Keaton. His father died on the 11th of May 1852.

When the war between the States had been inaugurated, John H. H. Keaton entered the Confederate Army as a member of Company E., 26th Virginia Infantry, and he served three years, participating in the fortunes of that regiment, among which were the battles at Fayette C. H., Cotton Hill, Charleston, Dry Creek, New Market, and others.

In Kanawha County, West Virginia, May 26, 1866, Rev. Elias Kendal joined in marriage the hands of John H. H. Keaton and Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Ailsy B. (Conley) Jarvis, and widow of Lewis W. Ellison. Their children are eight: Alfred H., born February 19, 1867; Ailsy B., September 19, 1868; James F., February 23, 1871; John W., July 1, 1873; Martha E., October 28, 1875; Josephine E., November 16, 1877; Alpheus N., July 23, 1880; Mary J., October 10, 1882.

The father of Mrs. Keaton died in February 1879, and her mother died July 20, 1875. Her birth was in Calhoun County, Virginia June 5, 1814, and the children of her first marriage were born: William W., Ellison, October 10 1861; Mahala C., February 1, 1863; William W. died August 2, 1866.
John H. H. Kenton has served one term as school trustee in Washington district, where his farm and home is. His post office address is Newton, Roane County, West Virginia.

JABEZ H. KINGSBURY, JR.
Jabez H. Kingsbury, Jr., is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Wayne County, June 16, 1845. He was a son of Jabez and Sarah (Travis) Kingsbury, both of whom died in Wayne County, and in one night, in the year 1872.

In Calhoun County, West Virginia, December 20, 1868, Jabez H. Kingsbury, Jr. was joined in wedlock with Maria Downs, and their children were born and live in this county, except the second son, who is deceased. Their birth record is: George J., born September 17, 1869; Robert Lee, February 19, 1872; Laura Gay, November 16, 1875; Charles Elmore, May 5, 1878; Robert Lee died October 2, 1873.

The wife of Mr. Kingsbury was born in Marion County, Virginia (now W. Va.), April 7, 1844, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Parish) Downs, both born in Marion County, and coming thence to make their home in Calhoun County in 1855.

Elias Kingsbury, brother of Jabez H., served two years in the Federal Army during the 1861 war as a member of Company A, 56th Pennsylvania infantry.

Mr. Kingsbury's paternal grandparents resided in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and died there, leaving two sons, Jabez and Charles. Jabez Kingsbury's children were named Asceneth, Benjamin, Elias, Rachel, Elisha, Charles E., Bathia, Lena, Martha, Mary (twin of Martha), and Jabez, jr. The last named left home in 1856, and for one year resided in Cattaraugus County, New York; he then moved to Parkersburg, West Virginia, thence to Burning Springs, Wirt County, this state, where he lived one year before coming to Calhoun County. He is now in the mercantile business, name and style of firm, Kingsbury and Company, Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

ABSAŁOM KNOTTS
Absalom Knotts, attorney-at-law and farmer, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, December 11, 1830, and was a resident here when Calhoun County was organized. Joseph and Mary (Arnold) Knotts, the former now deceased, were his parents, and in the county of his birth, November 26, 1850, he wedded Prudence Arnold, who was born in Harrison County April 7, 1827. She was a daughter of Simon and Prudence (Webb) Arnold, and her father is no longer living, his death occurring in September 1854.

During the war between the States, Absalom Knotts served two and one-half years in the Confederate Army as captain of Company E, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and was in battle at Winchester, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, and in numerous skirmishes. He was taken prisoner in August 1864, and held until the close of the war.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Knotts are six, all living in Calhoun County. They were born: Mary, October 28, 1851; Simon A., March 18, 1853; Minnora E., April 5, 1855; Joseph, September 21, 1856, Louise, April 6, 1858; Edward C., May 14, 1860.

Absalom Knotts has served one year as constable, as justice of the peace about one year, and as presiding justice of the court four years. He has been representative to the State Legislature one year while Calhoun was represented in the Virginia Assembly, and one year at the West Virginia Legislature. For eight years he has been, and still is, the postmaster at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

RUFUS KNOTTS
Rufus Knotts, son of Joseph and Mary (Arnold) Knotts, was born April 11, 1830, in Jackson County, Virginia, and was living here at the time the county was organized, as were his parents. His father is now deceased, his death occurring on the 12th of March 1855.

In Weston, Lewis County, Virginia, February 2, 1859, Rufus Knotts and Matilda H. Flesher were joined in wedlock, and their children are seven living, one deceased, born:
James, March 13, 1860, lives in Augusta, Illinois; Elizabeth j., November 24, 1861, died December 29, 1865; William R., July 18, 1863; Mary, December 7, 1865; Alice, May 8, 1867; Absalom, August 19, 1868; Annalee, March 28, 1870; Charles C., August 13, 1874. Matilda H. Flesher was born in Weston, Lewis County, April 24, 1832, a daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Lewis) Flesher. Her father died in October, 1862. Rufus Knotts served three years in the Confederate Army, in Company E, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and was in battle at Gettysburg, Williamsport, Sheppardstown, Martinsburg, and many others; and was taken prisoner and held one year, about ten months of the time at Camp Chase, Ohio.

He has been two years justice of the peace, deputy sheriff three years, overseer of the poor three years, and for two years has represented Calhoun County in the State Legislature. His business is farming, and his address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

SIMON A. KNOTTS

Simon A. Knotts, born March 18, 1853, in Gilmer County, Virginia, was resident here when this part of that county was set apart as Calhoun County, as were his parents, Absalom and Prudence (Arnold) Knotts.

In Roane County, West Virginia, June 24, 1880, Rev. R. C. Flummer recorded the marriage vows of Simon A. Knotts and Jennie B. Riffle, and on the 6th of August 1882, their son, Homer, was born.

In Monroe County, West Virginia, William D. and Harriet C. (Boggess) Riffle were resident at the time of the birth of their daughter, Jennie B., which was on the 16th of April 1864.

Simon A. Knotts combines the occupations of an agricultural life with the professional duties of a teacher, and in both is achieving the success which accompanies ability and industry. He receives his mail at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

Linn and Hamilton, attorneys-at-law, are practicing in the counties of Calhoun, Wirt, and Gilmer, with their office and residence at Grantsville, Calhoun County.

Robert George Linn was born in Glenville, Gilmer County, Virginia, April 6, 1849, a son of Robert and Sophronia S. (Newcomb) Linn.

John M. Hamilton was born at Weston, Lewis County, Virginia, March 16, 1835, a son of Dr. John M. and Mary M. (Lorentz) Hamilton. His father died in August 1860. Mary Hamilton, a sister of John M., was born at Weston, July 1, 1852, and in the place of her nativity, June 12, 1876, the words were spoken joining her life with that of Robert G. Linn. Their children are three, two daughters and one son, born: Edna, June 25, 1878; Mary, April 25, 1880; Robert, July 25, 1882. George W. Newcomb, uncle of Mr. Linn, served in the Confederate ranks during the entire time of the war between the states.

Robert G. Linn was prosecuting attorney for Gilmer County 1871-2 and since 1872 has held the same office and discharged the same duties for Calhoun County. He is one of the regents of the West Virginia University.

John M. Hamilton was recorder of the town of Weston for one year, from May 1876, to May, 1877. He has been for the past two years committee clerk in the West Virginia Senate, and is said to be one of the best who ever filled the office. He was census enumerator of Center district in 1880. He is a very popular young man, and a rising politician from whom the future will hear. The second best speech made at the Democratic convention at Point Pleasant in August 1882, his friends claim was his. The firm of Linn and Hamilton are to be addressed at Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

HENRY C. LOCKNEY

Henry C. Lockney is a Virginian by birth, born in Barbour County, April 26, 1855. His family were for four generations residents of Virginia, his grandfather, who was born in Shenandoah valley, settling in Fluvanna County, Virginia, where his three children were born: Dollie, who married James Jones, and
moved to Jefferson City, where she died in 1863; Calvin, who died in Fluvanna County at the age of 5 years; Samuel S., father of Henry C., was taken by his parents from Fluvanna County to Bath County, Virginia at the age of 2 years. At the age of nine he went to Barbour County, where he grew to manhood, married Lucinda Payne, and their children were born namely: Julia A., Mary E., Amanda J., Maggie F., Charles S., Abraham L., Lizzie, and Henry C. In 1872 Samuel S. Lockney moved to Jackson County, West Virginia, where he lived until 1875, when he took up his residence in Calhoun County.

Henry C. Lockney commenced teaching in 1872, in Gilmer County, West Virginia, then taught one term in Calhoun County, and three terms in Jackson County. Since then he has taught fifteen consecutive terms in Calhoun County, where he is still engaged in the profession.

He owns over 1,000 acres of land, of which he has cleared 150 acres. He also read law, and was admitted to practice and has been a successful member of the bar in Calhoun, Gilmer and Roane Counties for three years. He was appointed notary public of Calhoun County in 1880, and became a member of the board of examiners of the same county in 1882, and at present holds both offices.

He has also been a surveyor for several years, and in November 1882, surveyed the line between the counties of Calhoun and Gilmer, where a change of the county lines was made at his instance, thereby giving a part of Gilmer territory to Calhoun County. His post office address is Arnoldsburg.

GEORGE LYNCH, JR.

George Lynch, Jr., son of George and Mary (Gregory) Lynch, was born on Williams River in Nicholas County, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 14, 1813. His parents both died in Gilmer County, this state, his father in 1860, and his mother in 1875, but he has made his home in what is now Calhoun County since 1843. In that year he left Gilmer County, and settled on West Fork, building a mill near where he now lives. In Arnoldsburg, this county February 15, 1843, the words were spoken joining in one the lives of George Lynch, Jr. and Jemima Knotts, and the years that have ensued have given them fourteen children, born: Mary, January 22, 1844; Joseph K., and Julia Ann, December 18, 1845; Pembroke, May 28, 1848; died October 1, 1872; Louisa, November 17, 1851; Rufus, August 14, 1853, died November 7, 1858; Amy, March 28, 1856, Sarah E., May 1, 1858; Almira E., October 16, 1860; Leuverna S., January 28, 1862, died December 25, 1866; Kosciuske and Pulaski, April 16, 1866, died January 18 and 19, 1867, respectively; George L., January 14, 1868; Matilda J., September 28, 1870.

The wife of Mr. Lynch was born September 18, 1827, in Harrison County, then in Virginia, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Arnold) Knotts. Her father is now deceased, her mother living in Washington district, Calhoun County.

George Lynch, Jr., has served Calhoun County in many official positions. From 1854-56 he was justice of the peace; 1856, for a number of years was surveyor for the county, serving until ill health forced him to resign; in 1870 he represented Calhoun and Gilmer Counties in the legislature, and in 1871-72, he was representative from Calhoun and Ritchie Counties.

Farming and surveying now occupy his time, and Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, West Virginia is his address.

ANDREW C. MAZE

Andrew C. Maze, son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Callow) Maze, was born May 16, 1839, in the district in which he now makes his home. His wife is Rebecca R., daughter of Jacob C. and Sarah Smith, and she was born September 1, 1835, in Kanawha County, this state, on Elk River. Her marriage with Mr. Maze was solemnized in Roane County May 1, 1861, and they have eight children, namely: Orpha A., born February 17, 1866; Sarah E., September 12, 1867; Robert E. L., May 21, 1869; Joseph A. J. and Hannah A., May 21, 1867; Mary A.,
April 22, 1872; Tracy E., April 25, 1874; Clara, February 28, 1879.

During the war between the States, Andrew C. Maze was a member of Company 11., 17th Virginia Cavalry, Jenkins brigade, for three years, and for nearly eighteen months was a Federal prisoner, held at Rock Island, Illinois. He was in battle at Winchester, Jones Cross Roads, Gettysburg, and others. His brother, G. W. Maze, was a soldier of the Confederacy.

The grandparents of Andrew C. Maze, on his father's side, James and Charity S. (Stout) Maze, built the first cabin on 17-Bend, when their son, Joseph, was a small boy, about 1814. James Maze was in the Indian wars. Joseph Maze, father of Andrew C. Maze's home farm consists of 250 acres on the river, and 70 acres of the Anahia flats, and he is largely dealing in lumber. He may be addressed at Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

HAMLIN MCCOY
Hamlin McCoy was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 7, 1852, and was wedded in the state and county of his birth, September 9, 1875. On that date Rev. J. H. Stewart solemnized his marriage with Phebe Boyd, who was born in Guernsey County, March 23, 1855, a daughter of Andrew and Drusilla (Forest) Boyd. The father of Hamlin McCoy was Benjamin McCoy, born August 21, 1808, died May 28, 1875. Mary A. (Ballard) McCoy, mother of Hamlin, died February 25, 1873. He had five brothers in the Union army in the war of 1861. Henry W., served three years in Company B, 15th Ohio Infantry, re-enlisted, served three months, and then was wounded and discharged. J. H. and Stephen were in Company A, 97th Ohio Infantry, for three years. C. C. served about one year. John T. served in Company H, 116th Ohio, about nine months, was taken sick and died, August 7, 1863, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Hamlin McCoy has given his services in Washington district as school trustee for three years and has been three times appointed judge of election. He is extensively engaged in farming and the raising of stock in Washington district, and in his home are three daughters of his marriage: Mintie B., born August 10, 1876; Emma F., December 14, 1878; Venia L., December 11, 1881. Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia is the post office address of Hamlin McCoy.

TIMOTHY MCCUNE
Timothy McCune, son of Peter J. and Margaret (Bush) McCune, was born, November 11, 1838, in what is now Calhoun County, West Virginia, and has here passed his life, with the exception of the time he spent in the Southern army. He enlisted in December 1861, in the 19th Virginia Cavalry, and was in battle at Spencer, (Roane County), Webster Glades, Huntersville, Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs, Jackson Bridge, the Wilderness, Cedarville, Lynchburg, Milford, Waynesburg, Mt. Piedmont, Salem, Harpers Ferry, Frederick City, Rockville, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Woodstock, Fishers Hill, Curranstown, Bunker Hill, Shannons Mill, and was at Appomattox at the surrender of Lee. His brother, John H., was killed in October 1862, while a member of the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

Mr. McCune's paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, came to America and settled in Virginia on South Branch, Potomac River, where Peter, father of Timothy was born on July 1, 1796.

Peter McCune's children were six boys and seven girls. His wife's father was George Bush, born in Germany, who on coming to America settled near Norfolk, then moved to Harrison County, Virginia, where Margaret, mother of Timothy, was born December 24, 1799.

In 1831 Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCune came to what is now Calhoun County, and here Peter McCune died August 18, 1877, leaving more than 200 descendants. His widow is still living.

Timothy McCune married Sarah Jane Smith, in Roane County, this state, May 24, 1857, and their children were born: Noah W., May 10, 1859, died October 15, 1860; Jennings Wise, May 21, 1861; Malvern H., October 14, 1866; Charles H., October 1868; Minnie L., January 6, 1872; Eva D., March 21, 1877, died February 12, 1878. Sarah
Jane Smith was born in this county June 2, 1840, a daughter of George P. and Margaret (Life) Smith, who now live in Roane County. Timothy McCune is a miller of Lee district; his address, Richardson, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

DANIEL MASON MINNEY
Daniel Mason Minney owns and carries on a line farm of fifty acres, lying along Steer Creek, in Sherman district, Calhoun County, West Virginia. He was born in Doddridge County, Virginia, March 21, 1840, and was married in Calhoun County, July 7, 1861, when Mary Shock, born in Calhoun County, July 7, 1845, became his wife. He was a son of Jonathan S. and Rebecca A. (Walls) Minney, and her parents are Robert and Margaret (Stump) Shock.

Nine children were born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Minney, eight still brighten the home circle, and death has taken one away. Their record is: Albert H., born February 14, 1864; Matilda Jane, January 12, 1866; Margaret Rebecca, January 28, 1868; Jeremiah Robert, October 20, 1869; Elizabeth Ann, October 13, 1871; died February 1, 1877; Martha Ellen, July 5, 1874; Hannah Louisa, September 14, 1876; Jonathan Lemuel, July 13, 1879, Archibald Dwight, January 10, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Minney have been for twenty-two years consistent members in good standing of the Baptist Church. Their son, Albert, joined that church at the age of seventeen years, and their two daughters, Matilda Jane and Margaret Rebecca, are in the same fellowship. Daniel M. Minney's postoffice address is Stumptown, Gilmer County, West Virginia.

PERRY MOLLOHAN
Perry Mollohan was born in Braxton County, Virginia, August 13, 1845, and in that County was married, November 14, 1865, after the county had become part of West Virginia. His parents were Nathan and Mary (Boggs) Mollohan, and his wife is Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Mary (Carr) Boone. Her birth was in Braxton County, February 24, 1849. In 1866, Mr. Mollohan settled in Calhoun district, and in the home here established are his four children, born: Arminta, May 25, 1867; Mary, December 14, 1868; Okey, July 1, 1871; Robert P., March 10, 1878. The father of Perry Mollohan was born February 9, 1812.

Mr. Mollohan has five brothers and one sister living, and a brother and a sister deceased; Benton lives in Braxton County; Carry lives in Gilmer County; Curtis lives in Braxton County; Anise lives in Clay County; Jerusa lives in Calhoun County.

Mr. Mollohan has four brothers living, two sisters and three brothers deceased. The names of the living are: James C. Boone, John A., William and Isaac; all live in Braxton County. The names of those deceased are: Sarah J., Franklin P., Mary, and a brother and sister who died unnamed.

For six years Perry Mollohan has been a member of the board of education, and his other pursuits are farming and carrying on a mercantile establishment at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

ALPHEUS NORMAN
Alpheus Norman is a son of James N. and Catharin (Summers) Norman. He was born in Randolph County, Virginia, now a part of West Virginia, December 11, 1823. June 5, 1845, Alpheus Norman became the husband of Elizabeth Bunner. She died August 5, 1859; on February 29, 1860, he was married to Catharine Goldsmith, late Catharine Jarvis. She had one son, John W. Goldsmith.

The subject of this sketch was elected high sheriff of Calhoun County in 1860 for the term of two years, and again in 1866 for the term of four years. He enlisted in the late war, November, 1861, for the term of three years, which he faithfully served; he enlisted in Company C, 11th Virginia regiment, under Capt. J. L. Simpson; he was discharged January 2, 1865.

He owns 1,800 acres of land in Webster County, and 750 in Calhoun. He has no children of his own, but has two adopted children living with him. Mrs. Catharine Norman, his present wife, was born in Lewis County, Virginia, March 7, 1828. Alpheus Norman is a farmer, stock raiser, and ferryman, and his postoffice address is Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia.
CHARLES POLING

Charles Poling was born June 25, 1857, when this part of the present county of Calhoun was included in Gilmer County, Virginia. In Calhoun County, Elder Adam Westfall joined him in wedlock with Virginia S. Stevens, who was born in Marion County, Virginia, July 14, 1857. The date of their marriage was August 4, 1878, and their children were born: Laura, February 5, 1879; Homer, June 1, 1881, Laura died June 27, 1880. Nicholas and Rachel (Robinson) Poling, the latter now deceased, were the parents of Charles Poling, and his wife is a daughter of Samuel G. and Margaret (Bell) Stevens.

Weley Poling, brother of Charles, served three years in the Union army, Company C, 11th Virginia Infantry, and was nine times in heavy engagements. Charles Poling follows the trade of a carpenter for a livelihood, and is a skilled workman. He may be addressed at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

WILLIAM PRICE

William Price, born in Barbour County, Virginia, January 27, 1824, and Bethany Payne, born in that State and county, February 20, 1827, were there united in marriage on the 14th of November 1844.

Their children were eleven, with the following record: John G., born October 2, 1845, lives in Barbour County, West Virginia; James N., February 18, 1847; George W., December 12, 1850; William P., October 27, 1852; Mary E., May 25, 1856; these four living in Calhoun County; Louisa I., April 27, 1857, lives in Barbour County, Lewis W., December 22, 1858, lives in Calhoun County; Jacob C., September 2, 1860, died May 3, 1872; Marshall M., March 15, 1863, died March 12, 1864; Elza E., January 24, 1866, lives at home. R. Virginia, July 8, 1870, died March 25, 1871.

John and Margaret (Bennett) Payne, still residents in Barbour County, are the parents of Bethany, wife of William Price. His father and mother were James A. and Jemima (England) Price. His father died in Preston County, West Virginia, his mother lives with him in Calhoun County.

William Price's grandfather, also named William, was one of the first settlers of Preston County, locating at Kingwood, where James A., father of the subject of this sketch, was born.

The brothers and sisters of William Price are: Sarah, John G., Gradison T., Mary E., Elisha, George W., and Baldwin.

William Price was made prisoner by the Confederate at Beverly, West Virginia, July 2, 1863, and was held in Libby prison, Richmond, until March, 1864. He served eight years in Barbour County as justice of the peace, 1864-72; was eight years constable in Philippi district; was town sergeant three years, and lieutenant colonel of State militia. In 1880 he came to this county, and he owns 500 acres of good land in Lee district. His address is Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

B. S. RAYBUCK

B. S. Raybuck is a native of the "Keystone State" born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, a son of Balser and Susannah (Reitz) Raybuck, who still make their home in the state and county of his birth.

In that county, November 1, 1873, Rebecca J. Fike became his life's companion, and their children were six: Albert W., born August 7, 1874; Edward F., June 19, 1876; Reuben R., April 12, 1878; Ellen S., September 1, 1879; Parentha Estella, May 22, 1881; Florence R., February 2, 1883, died May 25, 1883. With Mr. and Mrs. Raybuck also lives her son by a former marriage, Smauel T. Nolf, born October 24, 1872. Mrs. Raybuck was born August 14, 1854, a daughter of Peter and Ellen (Glonts) Fike, residents in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

B. S. Raybuck was born August 23, 1849, and became a resident in Calhoun County in 1879. He is a mechanic, a painter, a builder of public and private buildings and bridges, and he is dealing in iron bridges; he is also a farmer, owning 200 acres of land in Sheridan district. He receives his mail at Big Springs.
CHARLES H. RICHARDSON
Charles H. Richardson was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, on March 27, 1841, a son of Thomas and Lydia (Teal) Richardson. In 1866 he came to Calhoun County, West Virginia from Pennsylvania, and settled at Wilsons Mill, commencing a general mercantile and milling business, with a capital of $7,000. He cleared 400 acres of land, and introduced the celebrated Holstein breed of cattle, for the improvement of the stock in this county, and is still keeping the stock full blooded.

He established the village of Richardson, and was its first postmaster. In 1873, he removed to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1879, engaged in oil producing. He then returned to Lee district, and has ever since been identified with the best interests of the district and county, making special efforts for the development of educational facilities.

He has never sought political favor, and though often solicited to represent the people in the legislature has always declined. In political affiliation, Mr. Richardson is a Democrat.

In Spencer, Roane County, March 10, 1867, was consummated the marriage of Charles H. Richardson and Margaret S., daughter of Joseph L., and Nancy (Hacker) McCubbin, and their children are six: Thomas J., born June 10, 1868, lives at home; Lydia A., August 18, 1869, is at school in Boston, Massachusetts; M. Frances, July 21, 1871; Charles H., Jr., August 20, 1873, and Mary H., July 14, 1877, who were born in Oil City, Pennsylvania; George M., April 1, 1880, born in Lee district.

Mrs. Richardson was born in Gilmer County, now West Virginia, November 20, 1851; her father is now resident in Central City, Colorado. Charles H. Richardson receives his mail at Richardson, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JOHN F. SHAFER
John F. Shafer was born in Marion County, Virginia, December 3, 1848, a son of Michael and Sarah (Bartlett) Shafer. His father died October 28, 1861, and his mother is also deceased, her death occurring September 2, 1875.

During the war between the States, John F. Shafer served twenty months in Company 1, 15th Virginia Infantry, and was in the active service all of the time. He was a participant in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, the fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, the two battles at Winchester, two at Cedar Creek, the engagements at Kernstown and Snickers Gap, the three days fight at Hatcher's Run, and was present at the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox.

At Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia, April 30, 1880, John F. Shafer and Josephine Minor were joined in marriage, and in 1882 with two little ones, Lena B., and Sarah
I. E., they took up their residence in Washington district, Calhoun County, where the subject of this sketch combines the avocation of farmer and blacksmith. Joseph and Elizabeth (Rich) Minor, the former died June 3, 1863, were the parents of the wife of Mr. Shafer, and her birth was in Monongalia County, Virginia, April 23, 1858. John F. Shafer's address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

MARTIN LUTHER SHARPESS
Martin Luther Sharpes was born July 25, 1856, in what is now Taylor County, West Virginia, a son of George and Priscilla (Zinn) Sharpes. In 1872 he accompanied his parents, who in that year made their home in Calhoun County, and this county has since been his place of residence.

Henrietta Barr was born in Calhoun County, November 3, 1860, a daughter of Alfred and Cynthia A. (Smith) Barr, her parents well known and highly esteemed residents in this county, which has always been their home.

In Ritchie County, West Virginia, December 30, 1880, Martin L. Sharpes and Henrietta Barr were united in marriage, and one little one brightens their home established by their union; Amos Beatty, born November 17, 1881.

William Sharpes, brother of M. L., was four years a soldier in the service of the Confederacy, 1861-5. Farming is the occupation of Martin L. Sharpes, and his address is Sycamore, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

HENRY STALLMAN
Henry Stallman, son of Philip and Nancy (Haverty) Stallman, was born June 17, 1828, in what was then Lewis County, Virginia, and he was between two and three years of age when his parents settled in what is now Calhoun County.

At DeKalb, Gilmer County, December 30, 1854, Henry Stallman was united in marriage with Zilpha E. Riddle, who was born in Gilmer County, March 17, 1838, a daughter of James H. and Agnes (Smith) Riddle.

David Stallman, a brother of Henry, was four years a soldier during the 1861 war, a member of Company C, 11th Virginia Infantry. He now lives in Center district.

Henry Stallman lives in Center district, where he owns and cultivates an excellent farm, his family consisting of his wife and their eight children, namely: Martha J., born February 12, 1858; Mary E., September 5, 1860; Samiramus E., December 2, 1863; William E., June 21, 1866; Thomas Lee, December 29, 1868; Arzannah A., December 9, 1870; Roanna S., November 19, 1875; John J., July 9, 1878. Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia, is their post office address.

WILLIAM LEWIS STEVENSON
William Lewis Stevenson, deceased, belonged to one of the first families of Virginia, and was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, a son of Richard L. and Amanda (Hemdon) Stevenson, now deceased. The date of his birth was November 22, 1822, and in 1856 he became a resident in what is now Calhoun County, West Virginia.

His wedded life began in the same year, Elizabeth H. Sleeth, born January 15, 1831, in what is now Lewis County, West Virginia becoming his wife. The parents of Elizabeth H. Sleeth were Alexander K. and Catherine (Woh) Sleeth, both now deceased, her father dying in 1844.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson was solemnized February 8, 1856, in Gilmer County, Virginia, and the children born of it were two: Fannie L., born May 20, 1860, died May 24, 1862; William L., born February 9, 1865, is living at home.

When the war was inaugurated between the States, William Lewis Stevenson entered the Confederate Army as a member of Company E, 14th Virginia Cavalry, Jenkins brigade, and served until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded. James W. Stevenson, his brother fell in the Mexican War.

Andrew Stevenson, uncle of William L., was Speaker of the House of Representatives under President Andrew Jackson, and was
by him appointed minister in the court of St. James. This honorable position he continued to fill through the remainder of Jackson's administration and through that of his successor, Van Buren. William L. Stevenson was also first cousin to ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky.

When Calhoun was organized as an independent county in 1856, William L. Stevenson was appointed prosecuting attorney, a position whose duties he discharged until 1861. He also held it two years after the war. He was commissioner in chancery for the circuit and county courts, and also for school lands in Calhoun County. His death was on the 22nd of March, 1883. His family are still making their home in Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JOHN STUMP, JR.

John Stump, Jr., was born in Gilmer County, Virginia, in 1824, a son of Absalom and Margaret (Bush) Stump. In 1842 he settled in what is now Calhoun County, West Virginia, and was married May 5, 1842 to Elizabeth Huffman. She was born in Randolph County, Virginia in 1824, a daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Vannoy) Huffman.

Eleven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stump, and their record is: Benjamin H., born March 22, 1843, served three years in the Confederate Army, and now resides in Jefferson County, Iowa; Daniel H., born May 11, 1845, deceased; Margaret B. (Wright) born June 19, 1847, and Alexander A., born May 9, 1850 live in their own homes in Calhoun County; J. C., July 13, 1852, lives in Kanawha County; William J., January 31, 1855, deceased; John G., February 14, 1859; Hannah A. (Linger), December 24, 1860; Arema J., September 25, 1863; John Nelson, March 12, 1866, deceased; Levi Homer, July 12, 1873—three are yet living at home. J. C., the fourth son, graduated from the Normal School of Gilmer County, and entered upon the work of the ministry as a clergyman of the Baptist faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Stump have been in the fellowship of the Baptist church for forty years, and for the most of the time Mr. Stump has been a deacon of the church. He is a farmer, stock raiser, blacksmith and wagon maker of Sherman district, Calhoun County with his post office at Stumptown, Gilmer County, West Virginia.

SALATHIEL STUMP

Salathiel Stump owns and successfully conducts a saw and grist mill near Broksville, a generous and hospitable man, a kind neighbor and a useful citizen. He was born January 23, 1832, in that part of Lewis County, Virginia, now included in Calhoun County, West Virginia. In the same section of country, on the Little Kanawha, October 23, 1852, was born Permelia Ann Stalnaker, who became the wife of Salathiel Stump in DeKalb, a town of the county of their birth, the date of their marriage, November 7, 1850.

Their ten children were born: Waynesfield L., October 18, 1850; Mason W., January 31, 1854; Austin S., February 26, 1856; Bailey W., August 26, 1858; Aurelia Blanche, November 3, 1862; Scipio L., June 29, 1865; Laura E. J., February 26, 1868; Levi K. May 4, 1870; Okey J., January 17, 1873; Jacob E., July 28, 1876; Okey J. and Bailey W. are deceased; Waynesfield L. lives in Gilmer County, and the other children in Calhoun County. Jacob and Jane Stump were the parents of Salathiel Stump, and his wife was a daughter of Salathiel and Frances Stalnaker. Salathiel Stump's post office address is Big Bend.

TAYLOR R. STUMP

Hon. Taylor R. Stump is descended from two of the oldest and best known of the families of this part of the Virginians. His parents are Lemuel and Melinda (Huffman) Stump, residents in Gilmer County, West Virginia, and in that county he was born May 25, 1847. There his wedded life began, January 14, 1866, when Samilda, daughter of Jacob J. and Mary (Vannoy) Stump, became his life companion. She was born in Gilmer County, March 4, 1845, and her parents still make their home in that county.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Stump took up their residence with the people of
Calhoun County in 1868, and in their home at Grantsville are their nine children, born: Loransan T., December 11, 1872; Pratt, March 2, 1869; Okey J., December 18, 1870; Roy, September 11, 1872; Franklin, April 13, 1874; Hester, March 2, 1876; Wade H., September 6, 1878; Robert G., April 27, 1880; Eustice Gibson, October 11, 1882.

The paternal great grandfather of Mr. Stump was a colonel of the Revolutionary army and fought under Washington. Jacob Stump, grandfather of Taylor R., was one of the first settlers in what is now Gilmer County, and was the first man to take out a grub in the county about eighty-five years ago. He, with his father and a brother, killed a buffalo a day or two after the above named event, on Steer Creek in Gilmer County.

The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Alexander Huffman, one of the early settlers of what is now Calhoun County. He was sheriff of Gilmer County when this county belonged to Gilmer, was many years justice of the peace, and was a member of the legislature from Calhoun County, 1867-8. He died in 1879, and Jacob Stump died in 1859.

Lemuel Stump was a member of the constitutional convention which convened in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia, in 1870.

Taylor R. Stump is a Democrat in politics, and in 1882, at the October election received on that ticket a handsome majority for member of the legislature over the combined Republican and Greenback votes. He is still serving. He has a fine farm lying in Center district, and his post office address is Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

ALPHEUS W. STURM

Alpheus W. Sturm, born in Marion County, Virginia, March 3, 1823, and Martha C. Bowman, born in the same county July 1, 1829, were united in marriage in the County of their nativity. The date of the marriage was June 2, 1842, and their children were born: Malvena L., February 28, 1843, lives at Metz, Marion County, West Virginia; Alva H., February 28, 1845; lives at Arnoldsburg, this county. Mary E., March 2, 1847, died September 26, 1879; Benjamin F., March 19, 1849 lives at Arnoldsburg; William A., December 10, 1851, lives at Caldwell, Summer County, Kansas; Daniel C., March 29, 1854, was elected county superintendent of free schools of Calhoun County in 1881, which office he fills at present; Sarah E., May 5, 1856; Aletha S., November 18, 1858; Jefferson D., December 4, 1861; these four living in Minnora, Calhoun County.

Mr. Sturm was four years magistrate while living in Marion County, entering upon the duties of the office in 1871. His parents are both deceased, as is his wife's father. His father, Daniel Sturm, died April 17, 1880. Elizabeth (Martin) Sturm, mother of Alpheus W., died May 1, 1869.

Nathaniel Cochran, father of Mary, was captured by Indians when about 17 years old, and was three years a prisoner. He was one of the pioneers of Harrison County of this state. Alpheus W. Sturm came to Calhoun County in 1876, settling on a farm in Washington district and his address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

ALVA H. STURM

Alva H. Sturm is a great grandson of Jacob and Catherine Sturm, who were pioneer settlers of Maryland, near the present site of Cumberland. Jacob Sturm was a soldier under Washington, and was present at Yorktown when the sword of Cornwallis was surrendered, October 19, 1781.

The farm he put under cultivation in Virginia (afterward included in Marion County, West Virginia), remained in the possession of some one of his family for more than eighty years. In 1797, with his wife he settled near Morgantown, on the Monongahelia River, and there his son, Daniel, grandfather of Alva H., was born. At the age of 22 years, Daniel Sturm married Elizabeth Martin, in Marion County, and their second child, and the oldest living was Alpheus W., father of Alva H. Sturm. Daniel Sturm was born August 11, 1798, and died April 17, 1880. His wife, Elizabeth, died May 1, 1869.
Alpheus W. Sturm married Martha C. Bowman, and they settled in Calhoun County in 1876. Their children, brothers of Alva H., were Benjamin F., William A., Daniel C. and Jefferson D.; his sisters, Malvena L., Mary E., Sarah E., and Aletha S. Mary E. died in October, 1879. William A. lives in Summer County, Kansas; Malvena L., in Marion County, this state, and the other children in Calhoun County.

Alva H. Sturm was born in Marion County, February 28, 1845, and in that county was wedded, February 27, 1868, Sarena E. Morgan, born in Marion County, July 25, 1848, becoming his wife. Silas P. and Mary (Downs) Morgan, her parents, were born and still live in Marion County.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sturm settled on his farm in Lee district, Calhoun County, in 1876, and in their home are their four children, born: Freddie L., December 31, 1868; Carl E., October 6, 1870; Addie M., June 18, 1873; Lillian, July 3, 1875.

James B. Tallman is a son of Samuel M. Tallman, born in 1820, and Lucinda (Cox) Tallman, born in 1825. James B. Tallman and Ruhama E. Stevens, daughter of A. W. and Louisa J. (Wells) Stevens were united in the bonds of matrimony in Washington district, Calhoun County, West Virginia, February 15, 1876. They have one son and one daughter, namely: Woodford, born April 20, 1877, and Laura B., born October 11, 1878.

The birth of James B. Tallman was in Kanawha County, Virginia, May 3, 1852. His father and mother were both born in Virginia, and are now living in Roane County, West Virginia.

The brother and sisters of James B. present the following record: Jackson, born in 1850, lives in Kansas; Julia A., born in 1854; Peter A., in 1856; John in 1858, lives in California; Daniel, born in 1860, died in 1862; Samuel, born in 1862; William C., born in 1865; Julia A., Peter A., John W., and William C. live in Roane County.

Mr. Taylor’s district has had his services three years as constable. His address is Eden, Calhoun County, West Virginia.
PHILIP TRIPPETT
Philip Trippett, born in Monongalia County, Virginia, December 28, 1838, was a son of Franklin and Lucinda V. (Lowe) Trippett, and came with them to Calhoun County, where the family settled in December 1853. His marriage was consummated in this county, and he chose for his wife Mary E. Ferrell, who was born in Barbour County, Virginia, March 7, 1844. U. M. and Hannah (Pride) Ferrell were here parents.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Trippett were born: Byron M., March 15, 1869; Caleb W., April 1, 1870; Laura F., February 21, 1872; Lucinda A., May 15, 1874; Myrtle E., July 9, 1875; John B. F., November 21, 1877; Lemuel H., September 5, 1880.

The father of Philip Trippett, one brother, and himself volunteered June 15, 1861, Company A, 19th Virginia Cavalry, and in 1863 Philip was commissioned second lieutenant, after which he served until the surrender of Lee.

He is now engaged in farming in Sheridan district, with his post office address at Big Bend.

JAMES Y. WAITE, M. D.
James Y. Waite, M. D. was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, December 6, 1816, a son of Joseph L. and Anna (Jones) Waite. In Frankfort, Greenbrier County, Virginia, May 6, 1836, James Y. Waite became the husband of Elizabeth Correll, who was born in that county, September 19, 1813. They have one daughter and have buried two sons. Samuel C., born in 1838, died in September 1864; James W., born in 1842, died in August, 1864; Elizabeth Agnes was born in 1844.

The first born was in command of Horton's battalion, Jubal Early's brigade, when he was killed at Leetown, below Winchester. James W. was shot by bushwhackers in Johnson County, Missouri, by mistake, being taken for another man.

James Y. Waite's grandfather and grandmother came from England about 1760, settled in Culpepper County, Virginia, and their children were: Obed, who settled in Winchester, and was president of a bank until his death; Jesse, settled at Fredericksburg and was mayor of city; Edward, went to Georgia; Joseph L., father of James Y., settled in Culpepper County, married Anna Jones, and both died in Ohio, leaving eleven children: Kesiah, Lydia, Sarah, Catherine, Hannah, Oliver L., Lemuel, Anderson M., Robert J., George, and James Y., the subject of this sketch.

The parents of Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Waite, were John C. and Nancy (Hannah) Correll, who lived and died in Greenbrier County.

James Y. Waite settled in Kanawha County in 1836, moved to Monroe County in 1840, and practiced medicine until 1879, when he moved to his present location. He is now engaged in practice and in the conduct of mercantile business at Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

FRANCIS M. WATKINS
Francis M. Watkins and Louise E. Cooper were joined in matrimonial bans in Marion County, West Virginia on the 23rd of August, 1863. Both were born in Marion County, while it was part of Virginia, and his birth was on the 11th of December 1838, while her natal day was April 8, 1847.

Their children are: Samuel L., born November 16, 1864; Marshall C., July 13, 1867; Harriet V., March 26, 1869; Lloyd S., June 13, 1871; Leonard C., August 19, 1876; Mary E., June 10, 1879—all are living at home.

James and Nancy (Rutherford) Watkins were the parents of Francis M., and his wife was a daughter of Samuel B. and Mary A. (Darley) Cooper. Her mother died in April 1882, and Mr. Watkins lost his mother by death in December 1877. Francis M. Watkins was a soldier in the Federal Army during the war between the States. He became a resident in Calhoun County in 1877, engaging in the pursuits of agriculture in Washington district. He receives his mail through the office at Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.
CAPT. S. WILLIAMS

Capt. S. Williams was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, August 11, 1827, and married in Kanawha County, Virginia, March 26, 1850. During the war of 1861 he served three years in the Federal Army, as captain in the 13th West Virginia Infantry, and was wounded in action, July 24, 1864. In 1869 he cast his fortunes in with the people of Calhoun County, West Virginia, making his home in Sheridan district, and engaging in farming and the dealing in lumber. His wife was Minerva Lander, born in Kanawha County, February 25, 1831, and their children are two living and five deceased, born: H. L., September 7, 1852, deceased; Mollie E., March 1854; H. F. March 18, 1858; S. C., July 17, 1860, deceased; S., November 3, 1862, deceased. Capt. S. Williams receives his mail at Big Bend.

THEODORE R. WITTE

Theodore R. Witte is a native of Germany, born July 27, 1850, who came to Calhoun County, West Virginia in 1866, with Charles and Mary (Cuwatz) Witte, his parents. The father and mother of Theodore R., were born in Germany, the former in 1808, and the latter in 1814. They are both living in Calhoun County at present.

In Calhoun County, West Virginia, October 24, 1875, Theodore R. Witte was united in marriage with Sarah E. Lynch, and their children are three: Learoy, born September 3, 1878; Jemima, August 28, 1880; Rufus, October 11, 1882. The wife of Mr. Witte was born in Calhoun County, a daughter of George and Jemima (Knotts) Lynch, who were residents here when the county was organized. The date of her birth was May 1, 1858.

Theodore R. Witte is a carpenter by trade, and works at the business, which he supplements with farm labor, his land lying in Washington district. His address is Minnora, Calhoun County, West Virginia.

JOHN FRANKLIN WRIGHT

John Franklin Wright and Mary Elizabeth Cade were united in marriage in Calhoun County, West Virginia, in 1880, and Howard, son of their union, was born March 21, 1882. The birth of John F. Wright was in Calhoun County, and he is a son of William and Martha Ellen (Hays) Wright, who became residents in this county in 1856.

William and Sarah A. (Hays) Cade were the parents of Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wright, and she was born in Barbour County, West Virginia.

Mr. Wright has been a church member for the past three years. He owns thirty acres of rich land on the Kanawha River, in Sherman district, in the cultivation of which his time is employed. He receives his mail at Grantsville, Calhoun County, West Virginia.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

GEOGRAPHY OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Pocahontas county lies in the extreme eastern portion of the State, and is the southernmost of what is known as the mountain tier of counties. It is bounded on the north by Randolph county; northeast, by Pendleton; east and southeast, by Highland and Bath counties, in Old Virginia; south, by Greenbrier, and west by Greenbrier and Webster. The thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude bisects the second meridian west from Washington at a point near the center of the county, while Huntersville, the county-seat, is north 38deg. 24sec., and west 2deg. and 4min.

The surface is for the most part rough and mountainous. It is here that the traveler beholds lofty longitudinal and transverse ranges, trending to every point of the compass, and as he stands and gazes upon the scene spread out before him, he experiences that feeling of sublimity which ever impresses the traveler when the picture of scenic grandeur spread out before him, and the mind soars away and dwells upon Him whose power reared those mighty masses around him, and realizes that He who did it “caused a thousand worlds to be.”

Here is the culminating point of the Alleghany range; Mount Bayard, four miles west of Hillsboro, and formerly called Briery Knob, is the highest point in the range, and its summit is the highest land in West Virginia. Along the eastern boundary stretch the Alleghanies proper, in the north are the Rich mountains, Cheat mountains, Middle mountains; in the west are the Yew mountains and Black Range, while in the south are the Beaver mountains, Cranberry Range, and Knob mountains, the highest point of the latter being Droop mountain, now historical because of the fierce battle fought upon it and around its northern base during the late war. In the center lie the Brown mountains and Buckley peaks.

Immense masses of iron ore abound in all parts of the county, those near Huntersville being of such an extent as to far outstrip the far-famed Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob of Missouri.
When this region shall have railroad connection with the commercial centers, then it will become a great iron producing region, and deposits of excellent ore will be developed, which ages of the most active industry cannot exhaust.

The Greenbrier river has its source in the extreme northern part, and flows southwest, dividing the county into two nearly equal parts. It is one of the most beautiful rivers which flow out from the Alleghanies. On the eastern side its principal tributaries are: Deer creek, Thorny creek, Knapps creek, Beaver creek and Laurel creek. Cochran's creek and Douthard's creek, both named from early settlers upon their banks, are tributaries of Knapps creek. But few small streams flow in from the west. Leatherwood creek, Stoney creek, and Stamping creek—the latter so called from the fact that vast herds of buffaloes formerly resorted thither—are the principal ones. In the west are several small streams forming the headwaters of Gauley and Elk rivers. Among those falling into the former are Cranberry river, North fork of Williams river, Mountain run, Beaver Dam creek, Days run (so called from an old pioneer), Laurel creek and Tea creek, the latter taking its name from the peculiar color of its waters. Of those flowing into the Elk, Burgoo and Spring creeks are the most prominent.

**FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.**

It was in the month of March, in the year 1821, that the general assembly of Virginia passed a bill entitled "An act to provide for the formation of a new county out of parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph." Section first of this bill defined the boundaries of the new county, the area of which was 760 square miles, in 1824 the southern boundary line was changed, and 60 square miles was taken from Greenbrier, thus increasing the area to 820 miles, its present area. The same section also declared that the new county should be styled and known as Pocahontas, in memory of, and in honor of the Indian princess of that name. Another section named the place and fixed the time at which the first court should be held.

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**THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.**

In conformity with the before-mentioned act, the first county court ever held for Pocahontas county, convened at the house of John Bradshaw on the 5th day of March, 1822, the day appointed for that purpose. The following justices of the peace, each holding commissions signed by his excellency, Thomas Mann Randolph, governor of the commonwealth, namely: John Jordan, William Poag, jr., James Tollman, Robert Gray, George Poag, Benjamin Tollman, John Baxter and George Burner. John Baxter qualified the court, each member of which took the oath of office, the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth, the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the oath against dueling. William Poag then in turn administered the several oaths to John Baxter, and the court was declared open for the transaction of such business as might properly come before it.

John Jordan then presented a commission from the governor appointing him high sheriff of the county, after which he gave bond in the penalty of $30,000, with Abraham McNeel and Isaac McNeel as his bondsmen, and took the several oaths prescribed by law. Joseph Beard was then appointed clerk of the court, and with Thomas Beard, George Poag and James Tollman entered into a bond of $3,000, took the oaths, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and how well he performed the work let any one answer who has examined the early records of Pocahontas county. John Reynolds was then appointed attorney for the commonwealth. He at once took the oath, and began to look after the interests of the Old Dominion. Then Sampson L. Matthews was recommended "as a fit and proper person to execute the office of surveyor of lands." William Hughes was then appointed constable for the lower district on the Little Levels, it being the same bailiwick in which he had served when it was a portion of Bath county. He gave bond in the penalty of $500, with William McNeel and Robert McClintock as his securities. Then James Cooper was appointed constable.
of Pocahontas county, in the district called the "Head of Greenbrier," whereupon he and his bondsmen, William Slavans and Samuel Hogset, entered into a bond of $500, conditioned as the law directs. Cyrus Curry and Johnston Reynolds having obtained license to practice law in the inferior and superior courts of the commonwealth, were, upon their motion permitted to practice law as counsel or attorneys in the courts of this county. On motion the court then adjourned until 10 A.M. the next day.

March 6th the court convened as per adjournment, all the justices present except Robert Gray. John Jordan who the day before had qualified as high sheriff, came into court and asked that his son Jonathan be appointed as his deputy, and the record says: _"The court being of the opinion that the said Jonathan Jordan is a man of honesty, probity and good demeanor, and he is therefore permitted to qualify; whereupon he took the several oaths."_

The court then proceeded to appoint overseers or surveyors of the various roads, completed and prospective, within the county; and the names of those who thus assumed charge of the highways and thoroughfares through the mountains of what but a few years before had been the wilds of West Augusta, were as follows: James Collison, William Edmiston, John Hill, John Cochran, Alexander Wadell, John McNeel (little John), Robert Moore, Martin Dilley, Benjamin Arbogast, William Sharp, William Hartman, and Joseph Wolfenbarger. Robert Gay was then appointed commissioner of the revenue; whereupon he came into court, and with William Cackly and John Baxter entered into a bond in the penalty of $1,000, after which he took the several oaths required by law.

The court then proceeded to organize the county militia, as a part of the military establishment of the State. The following named persons were named as "fit and proper" to fill the respective offices, and the governor and council requested to appoint the same: John Baxter for colonel commandant of the county of Pocahontas; Benjamin Tollman for the office of lieutenant colonel; William Blair for major; Boone Tollman, William Arbogast, Henry Harold, Isaac Moore, and Milburn Hughes, captains; Andrew G. Mathews, Robert Warwick, William Morgan, William Young, and James Rhea, for lieutenants; Jacob Slavens, James Wanlass, Samuel Young, and James Callison, for ensigns.

Then Abraham McNeel was recommended to the governor as a suitable person to discharge the office of coroner for the county. A license was then granted to Travis W. Perkins to keep a house of entertainment, who thus became the first hotel proprietor in Pocahontas county. Then Jacob W. Mathews, Thomas Hill, John Slavens, James Callison, William Edmiston, John Gilliland, William Cackley, Samuel Cummings, John Bradshaw, Joseph Moore, Patrick Burfee, James Waugh and James Sharp were each recommended as suitable persons to be appointed justices of peace, and the court having put both the civil and military machinery in complete running order, adjourned, and Pocahontas county entered upon her career as one of the integral factors of the "Old Dominion."

**MAY TERM OF 1822**

This term convened at the house of John Bradshaw on the 7th day of the month, and the first grand jury that ever sat for the body of Pocahontas county was empaneled and sworn. It was composed of the following named persons: Samuel Dougherty, foreman; John Mooney, George Key, John Johnston, Joseph Freed, James Grimes, James Bridger, Samuel Waugh, Henry Herold, James Lewis, John Grimes, Morris Hughes, William Blair, Andrew Edmiston, Samuel Hogset, James McNeel, William McNeel, John Moore, Lany Lockridge, Jonathan Griffin, and Abraham Seabord. After receiving their instructions they retired "to consider of their presentments;" soon after they returned into court, having found two indictments, one against David H. Smith for assault and battery, and another against Joseph Bean for obstructing the public highway.

**SHE FOR WHOM THE COUNTY WAS NAMED**

Powhatan, king of the confederated tribes of Atlantic Virginia. Her real name was Matoka, but this was
carefully concealed from the English because of a superstition prevailing among the Indians to the effect that no harm could befall one whose true name was unknown. She was born about the year 1595, and early in life gave the strongest evidence of her friendship for the English. Every one is familiar with the story of the rescue of Captain John Smith, and also of the frustration of the plot to cut off the colonists in 1609, information of which was conveyed to Jamestown by Pocahontas.

About the year 1612 she was paying a visit to Japazous, chief of the Potomac Indians. At the same time Captain Argall, a man of much shrewdness and executive force, but infamous for his dishonest practices, was cruising up the Potomac; he quickly saw the advantage the English would gain in their negotiations with Powhatan for the return of a Mr. Scrivener, then a prisoner held by him, if he could secure so valuable a hostage as the chief's daughter. With a copper kettle he bribed Japazaus, the chief with whom he was trading, and with whom she was staying, to entice her on board the vessel, when he detained her, much to the sorrow of the daughter of the wilderness, whose life had been hitherto as free as that of the wild animals of her native forest. To Jamestown, where she had often played as a child, and whither she had so often come as a friend, she was now carried a prisoner, to entice her on board the vessel, when he detained her, her. To Jamestown, where she had often played as a child, and whither she had so often come as a friend, she was now carried a prisoner, when the old chief learned of the duplicity of the English, he, instead of entering into negotiations, at once prepared for war, but hostilities were averted by a remarkable event. This was nothing less than her marriage to John Rolfe.

An Englishman, who appears to have been a widower, and who having become enamoured with her beauty, wrote a formal letter to the governor, Sir Thomas Dale, proposing to convert her to Christianity and then marry her. This pleased the old governor, and was likewise acceptable to Powhatan. The marriage took place at Jamestown, in April, 1613, and was celebrated according to the rites of the English Church. The old chief sent an uncle of Pocahontas and two brothers to witness the ceremony, and soon after sent a bundle of deer skins as a present to his daughter and her husband.

Early in 1616 Rolfe and Pocahontas accompanied Sir Thomas Dale to England. Powhatan sent several Indians over with them, one of whom was commissioned to court the English. The arrival of the Lady Rebecca, as Pocahontas was called after her marriage, produced a great sensation in England. Captain Smith introduced her to the nobility, and Lady Delaware presented her at court. In the meantime Rolfe was appointed secretary and recorder general of Virginia, and must therefore return to the banks of the James. They accordingly visited Brentford and other places of note, and then repaired to Gravesend for the purpose of sailing to America; but while awaiting a ship, Pocahontas sickened and died of smallpox (March, 1617), at the age of twenty-two. She left one son, who was educated by an uncle in London, and afterwards became a wealthy and distinguished character in Virginia, and from him some of the most prominent families of the Old Commonwealth trace their descent.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white men within the present limits of the county were Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, who, in the year 1749, reached the mouth of Knapps creek, and erected a cabin on the banks of Greenbrier river, on what has ever since been known as Marlin's bottom, lying at the northern base of Marlin's mountain. (For an extended account of their settlement, see History of Greenbrier county, elsewhere found in this work.)

The second white men who were on Greenbrier river were John Lewis and his son Andrew (afterwards General Lewis), who in 1751 came over as the agents and surveyors for the Greenbrier land company, to which the British crown had granted 100,000 acres of land to be located in the valley of Greenbrier river. It was at this time that the elder Lewis became entangled in the dense growth of greenbriers which grew in the valley, and he declared that he would ever after call the stream upon the banks of which he was then surveying Greenbrier river—a
name by which it has ever since been known to English and American geographers.

THE MAN WHO FIRST CARRIED THE COMPASS IN THE GREENBRIER VALLEY,

As before stated, was John Lewis, a brief notice of whom is here given. He was a native of Ireland, descended from a family of Huguenots, who took refuge in that kingdom from the bloody persecutions that followed in the wake of the assassination of Henry IV. of France. He inherited a considerable estate, which he increased by industry and frugality, until he became the lessee of a contiguous property of considerable value. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, who was a descendant of the chieftains of a once powerful clan in the Scottish Highlands. By this marriage he had five sons, Thomas, Andrew, Samuel and William, born in Ireland, and Charles, the child of his old age, born a few months after his settlement amid the mountains of West Augusta. John Lewis arrived in Virginia in 1730, and in 1733 located and built Fort Lewis a few miles below the present city of Staunton, on a stream which still bears his name.

Like many others, his object was to obtain land, and patents are still extant by which his majesty granted to him a large portion of the fair domain of Western Virginia. For many years after the settlement at Fort Lewis, amity and good will existed between the neighboring Indians and the white settlers, whose numbers increased apace until they became quite a formidable colony. Then it was that the jealousy of their red neighbors became aroused, and a war broke out which, for cool though desperate courage and activity on the part of the whites, and ferocity, cunning and barbarity on the part of the Indinas, was never equalled in any age or country. John Lewis was by this time well stricken in years, but his four sons, all of whom were now grown up, were well qualified to fill his place and to act the part of leaders to the gallant bands who so nobly battled for the protection of their homes and families.

Thomas, the oldest son, labored under a defect of vision, which disabled him as a marksman, and he was, therefore, less efficient during the Indian war than his brethren. He was, however, a man of learning and sound judgment, and represented the county of Augusta for many years in the house of burgesses; was a member of the Virginia convention which ratified the constitution of the United States, and framed the constitution of Virginia, and afterwards represented the county of Rockingham in the general assembly of Virginia. He had four sons actively participating in the war of the Revolution, the youngest of whom bore an ensign's commission when but fourteen years of age.

Andrew, the second son, who was with his father at the mouth of Knapps creek in 1751, was a soldier in Colonel George Washington's regiment during the French and Indian war, was at Braddock's defeat, and the siege and capitulation of Fort Necessity July 4, 1754. He was twice wounded during the war; returned home and led the Big Sandy expedition to the Ohio river in 1756: commanded the southern division of the Virginia army at Point Pleasant in 1774 (see History of the Virginias), and upon the breaking out of the Revolution received and held a brigadier general's commission until 1780, when he resigned it and started home, but sickened and died of a fever in Bedford County, Virginia, when within forty miles of his home on the Roanoke.

Samuel, the third son, too, was a soldier in the old French war; he commanded a company in Washington's regiment, every one of his brothers serving under him. William, the fourth son, took an active part in the border wars, and was an officer in the Revolutionary army, in which one of his sons was killed and another maimed for life. When the British force under Tarleton drove the legislature from Charlottesville to Staunton, the stillness of the Sabbath eve was broken in the latter town by the beat of the drum, and volunteers were called for to prevent the passage of the British through the mountains at Rockfish. The elder sons mountains at Rockfish. The elder sons of William Lewis were then absent with the northern army; three, however,
were at home, whose ages were 17, 15, and 13 years. The father was confined to his bed by sickness, but his wife, with the firmness of a Roman matron, called them to her and bade them fly to the defense of their native land. "Go, my children" said she, "I spare not my youngest, my fair-haired boy, the comfort of my declining years. I devote you all to my country. Keep back the invader from the soil of Augusta, or see my face no more."

When this incident was related to Washington he exclaimed, "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

Charles, the fifth youngest son, fell at the head of his regiment when leading on an attack at Point Pleasant. He was esteemed the most skillful of all leaders of border warfare. Such were the sons and such was the father—the first surveyor in the Greenbrier Valley.

COLONEL JOHN M'NEEL

Was one of the Earliest pioneers in the wilds of West Augusta and the first actual settler on the Little Levels, now in Pocahontas county. He was born near Winchester, Virginia, but early in life went to the Cumberland valley, in Maryland. Here, soon after his settlement, he had an altercation with a young man which resulted in a hand-to-hand fight, and Mr. McNeel, believing that he had killed his antagonist, fled to the wilderness, and after some time spent in wandering amid the wild solitudes of the Alleghanies, he came upon what has ever since been known as the Little Levels. It was a beautiful little valley, hemmed on all sides by lofty mountain ranges, and here the wanderer and, as he supposed, fugitive from justice, decided to make his future home. Here he reared his lonely cabin. This was about the year 1765, two years after the destruction of the Muddy Creek settlement in Greenbrier, and four years before Col. John Stuart came to the site of old Fort Union.

A short time after Mr. McNeel had occupied his cabin he was out hunting; greatly to his surprise, he met Charles and James Kennison, two white men, who were searching for a suitable site to found a home. From them he learned that the man whom he supposed he had killed, had not died and in fact had not been seriously injured. To him, this was joyful news, for the thought of having caused the death of a fellow-man was the most dreadful to contemplate. The Kennisons accompanied him to his lonely retreat, and with him as a guide soon found lands upon which they resolved to settle, then all three returned east of the mountains to make preparations for their removal into the wilderness.

During their stay in the valley Mr. McNeel wooed and won the heart and hand of a lady named Martha Davis. She was born in Wales in 1743, and at an early date had accompanied her parents to Virginia. Now she prepared to go to the wilderness and share the toils and hardships of a pioneer home. The man to whom she had given the best affections of her heart was worthy of the trust. All things were gotten ready, the journey made and the final home was reached. A few acres of land were cleared, and then, Mr. McNeel remembered his duty to his God, and with his own hands reared a small log cabin in which his neighbors and himself might worship Him who heareth the ravens when they cry, and who watcheth over the wanderer in the wilderness or the mariner upon the ocean. This temple dedicated by its builder to the worship of the Builder of the Universe was called the White Pole Church, and was, in all probability, the first ever erected west of the Alleghany mountains.

At length Dunmore's war broke out, and Mr. McNeel, together with his neighbors, the Kennisons, repaired to Camp Union, enlisted and accompanied General Lewis to Point Pleasant, where they participated in the bloody battle of October 10, 1774. During their absence a child of Mr. McNeel died, and the mother, heroine as she was, constructed a rude coffin, dug a narrow grave, and with her own hands laid the infant away to rest.

The soldiers returned but not to remain. The struggle between the Mother Country and her American Colonies was rapidly verging to a crisis, and they at once crossed the
mountains and joined the patriot army, in which they served they saw the thirteen feeble colonies of 1776 the recognized nation of 1783.

If the traveler who visits the beautiful little mountain town of Hillsboro, will stroll a mile and half to the north of that village he will reach a beautiful cemetery in which repose many of the pioneers of Pocahontas county. There sleep John McNeel and his wife, Charles and Edward Kennison and their wives, and several other heroes of Point Pleasant and patriots of the Revolution. No historian has inscribed their names high upon the pillar of fame, but their memory lives where they would have wished it to live—in the hearts of those who dwell among the mountains, where they themselves first planted the banner of civilization.

**PETER LIGHTNER, THE BUILDER OF THE FIRST GRIST MILL.**

Peter Lightner was among the first settlers in what is now Pocahontas county. He was a German-Dutchman and came from the eastern part of the State. He located on Knapps creek, and our informant says “he was a great blessing to the country which he came to help settle.” Prior to his coming there were no mills nearer than Staunton, distant nearly a hundred miles through a trackless wilderness. This was too far to think of “going to mill,” so the people prepared their own corn for bread. The mode was simple: a large tree was felled, from which a block or “cut” was taken, which when placed on end was probably as high as a man’s waist. It was placed on end in front of the cabin, then a fire was kindled upon it, and so managed that an enverted cone was formed. From this the charred coals were taken and the “hominy block” was ready for use. A peck or more of shelled corn was put in and pounded until it was reduced to a coarse meal, from which bread was then baked. Another plan was to boil the corn until it was quite soft, then pound into a jelly, which was then dried and used as needed. This preparation was called hominy meal.

Another early pioneer was John Bradshaw, who reared his cabin home on the site where Huntersville, the county-seat, now stands. Soon after he located, the people of Bath county constructed a wagon road from the Warm Springs, through the mountains, to his house. This was the first public road ever opened within the present limits of Pocahontas county.

Soon after the opening of this thorough fare, a man named John Harness began hauling goods from Staunton into these mountains for the purpose of trading with the settlers. He made his headquarters at the house of Mr. Bradshaw, and here he opened out his stock in trade, which was largely made up of salt, coffee, powder, lead, a few pieces of calico, etc. Here he would be met by the hunters, who brought in their pelts, venison, ginseng, etc., and exchanged for that which they most needed. From this fact the place became known as Huntersville, a name which it has ever since retained.

**THE ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE CLOVER LICK FARM.**

Was Jacob Warwick. He was one of the earliest settlers in that portion of Bath county now included in Pocahontas. He came from the southeastern part of Virginia, and his first settlement was on Jackson’s river. He owned a great many slaves, and after he patented the lands now known as the Clover Lick Farm, he came out and built a house, then
removed several of his slaves to the land for the purpose of having them improve it. Among the number was one familiarly known as "Old Ben," who in the absence of Mr. Warwick acted as foreman and general manager.

A quantity of stock was brought out, and soon vast numbers of horses and cattle were running at large in the forest. On one occasion the proprietor came out to the farm to see how the work was progressing, and one morning during his stay, he and Ben rode some three miles up the stream to salt the cattle, which when done they started to return, but had not proceeded far when they were fired upon by a band of Indians in ambush. But one ball took effect, and that pierced the body of the horse upon which Mr. Warwick rode. The horse fell to the ground, but at once recovered himself and the two dashed away at full speed, and reached the house in safety, but just as they reined up the wounded horse fell dead. Mr. Warwick mounted another which happened to be standing in the yard, and rode post haste to Jacksons river, while Old Ben gathered the slaves and took refuge in the mountains, and there remained until all danger was past.

OTHER PIONEERS

Of those who first occupied the cabin homes amid the mountains of this once wild and romantic region, the following are given in the census of the county, or rather what is now the county, at the beginning of the present century: Isaac Moore, his wife and 6 children; Moses Moore, his wife and 4 children; Peter Lightner, his wife and 4 children; Henry Harper, his wife and 6 children; John Moore, his wife and 9 children; Felix Grines, his wife and 7 Samuel Waugh, his wife and 13 children; James Waugh, his wife and 12 children; Aaron Moore, his wife and 9 children; Robert Moore, his wife and 6 children; Timothy McCarty, his wife and 6 children; Andrew Gwin, his wife and 2 children; Sampson Mathews, his wife and 3 sons; Josiah Brown, his wife and 6 children; John Sharp, his wife and 5 children; William Sharp, his wife and 9 children; William Pogue, his wife and 4 children; John Baxter, his wife and 5 children; Levi Moore, his wife and 6 children; and John Bradshaw, his wife and 5 children.

It is not to be understood that the above embraces all, but it is believed that it includes very nearly the entire population at the time mentioned. The aggregate is 153. The parents have long since joined the silent majority on the other shore, and their posterity are scattered far and wide. Many have joined father and mother beyond the river. Many others have sought homes in distant States, while others yet reside in this and adjacent counties.

James, a son of William Moore, lives near Edra and is now eighty years of age. Three sons of Samuel Waugh still reside within the county, John, a blacksmith, 68 years of age, and Jacob, a miller, both reside near Edra, and Beverly H., is a farmer, near Hillsboro. James Waugh, one of the pioneers, died in March, 1831, but five of his sons yet survive. Lorenzo lives in California; Jacob resided in Buckhannon, in Upshur county; Morgan in Jackson county, this State; James lives on Greenbrier river on a part of the old James Waugh farm and is now nearly seventy years of age, and M. G. Waugh, the youngest son, now 52 years old, resides in this county.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

In 1861 the clouds of war hung over America, and their deepest density rested over Virginia. Civil commotion shook the grand old Commonwealth, and the countenances of her sons but told the impending struggle, fierce and wild. Everywhere they enlisted in defense of their native State, and from the tide-washed shores, from the midland counties, and from the rock-ribbed Alleghanies, long lines of brave soldiers marched forth to battle and die upon a hundred crimsoned fields. Among them were many of the descendants of the first pioneers of Pocahontas—they who, a century before, had struggled with the fierce and relentless barbarian, and had at last driven him from the country in which they had founded their homes where the soldiers of a later day were born and reared.

No sooner had the tocsin of war sounded throughout their native mountains than volunteering began, Captain Andrew G. McNeel repaired to the Little Levels and organized the first
company. This was early in the spring of 1861. A requisition was made for arms, and they were shipped from Richmond, were never received, and the company disbanded in the fall of the same year. Captain D. A. Stofer mustered a company at Huntersville, went south, and with it was attached to the 31st Virginia Infantry. John M. Lightner was first lieutenant in this company. The third company formed was that of Captain Arbogast, at Greenbank. It, too, was attached to the 31st Infantry. The captain was afterward promoted to major of the regiment. Lieutenant H. M. Poague, of this county, but serving in a Bath county company, was killed in action at Warrenton, Virginia, October 12, 1863. Lieutenant James McGlothlin, of Captain Stofer's company, from Huntersville, was wounded at Shepherdstown, and died at Winchester Virginia.

ENGAGEMENTS IN POCAHONTAS

The first engagement which occurred in Pocahontas county, was at Camp Barteau, on what is known as the Peter Yeager farm, or the Traveler's Repose. Late in the summer of 1861, a Confederate force was collected at this point. It consisted of the 1st Georgia Infantry, Colonel Ramsey, commanding; the 12th Georgia, Colonel Edward Johnson in command, the 31st Virginia Infantry, Colonel William L. Jackson; Colonel Hansbro's Battalion; the Churchville Cavalry, from Churchville, Augusta county, Captain James Sterrett in command, and the Rockbridge Cavalry, commanded by the captain, J. C. McNutt; the entire force under command of General Henry L. Jackson.

On the 14th of September, 1861, this force was attacked by the Federals under command of Generals Reynolds and Rosecrans. The firing began early in the morning and continued until nightfall, when the Federals withdrew and fell back to Cheat Mountain summit, in Randolph county. The Confederate loss was thirty-six killed; that of the Federals was unknown.

A few days later the Confederates fell back to Camp Alleghany, and after being re-enforced by two regiments, one of which was the 52nd Virginia Infantry, under Colonel John Baldwin, they fortified a strong natural position. Here, in December, they were again attacked by the Federals, and the engagement continued throughout the day, but terminated as had the first, in the repulse of the Federals. The loss was considerable on both sides. Among that of the Confederates was that of Captain Anderson, of the Lynchburg Artillery, and Captain J. C. Whitmer, of the Pocahontas Rifles.

THE BATTLE OF DROOP MOUNTAIN

Was fought on the 6th day of November, 1863. The Confederate force consisted of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, Colonel George Patton (of Kanawha county, afterward killed at Winchester), commanding; the 19th Virginia, Colonel W. P. Thompson; the 20th Virginia, Colonel W. W. Arnott; the 14th Virginia Cavalry, Colonel James Cochran; Jackson's and Chapman's Batteries, and Edgar's and Derrick's Battalions; the entire force under command of General John Echols. This force, on the first of the month, was lying at Meadow Bluffs, in Greenbrier county.

The Federal force was composed of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 23d and 28th Ohio Infantry, the 5th 6th and 10th West Virginia Infantry, and one battery of Artillery. This force had been stationed at Beverly in Randolph county.

Both forces advanced and met on the northern extremity of Droop mountain, and the battle began at 10 A.M., and waged until 4 P.M., when the Confederates, finding their positions flanked, right and left, were forced to retreat; they fell back beyond Lewisburg, and were pursued several miles. The loss on both sides was heavy.

THE COUNTY RECORDS DURING THE WAR

At the time of the breaking out of the war, the Hon. William Curry was serving as both circuit and county clerk, and when it became evident that the Federals would invade the county, the court ordered Mr. Curry to remove the records to a place of safety. In compliance with this order he caused them to be taken to the private
residence of Joel Hill, Esq., on the Little Levels. Here they remained until January, 1862, when Mr. Curry became alarmed as to the safety of so valuable a charge thus placed in his custody, and he therefore caused them to be removed to Covington, Virginia, where for a short time they lay in the clerk's office of Alleghany county. From here they were taken to the storehouse of Captain William Scott. In September, 1863, General Averill's command reached Covington, and Mr. Curry again removed the records, first to the residence of William Clark, and then to a stack of buckwheat straw, in which they lay concealed for three weeks, and were then conveyed into the mountains and stored away at the house of a Baptist minister, and here they remained until after the surrender at Appomattox. The storm of war had now passed away, and Mr. Curry, in June, 1865, returned with the records, and once more deposited them at the house of Joel Hill. Here they remained one month, and were then taken to a vacant house belonging to the Rev. Mitchell Dunlap, where they remained until September, 1865, when the first court after the close of the war convened (November, 1865), in the Methodist Church at Hillsboro. From that time they were kept in the old academy building until June, 1866, when they were taken back to the county seat and deposited at the house of John B. Garey. More than five years have passed away since their first removal, and strange to say, that notwithstanding all the vicissitudes of war through which they passed, but one thing was lost, and that was an old process book of no value. Was not Mr. Curry true to his trust? Let those interested in the records of Pocahontas answer.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND NEWSPAPERS

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first Presbyterian Church ever organized within the present limits of the county was that known as the Oak Grove Church on the Little Levels, in the year 1793. For a period of thirty-seven years after its organization it had neither pastor or stated supply, the only preaching being by ministers from distant fields who occasionally visited this mountainous section. From all that can now be learned, it is believed that the first minister who here proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation was the Rev. John McCue. After him came the Rev. Mr. Loomis. His successor was the celebrated John McElheny, D. D., who preached for many years at the Oak Grove Church, and did much toward securing its permanency.

In the year 1830 this church was reorganized by the Rev. S. L. Graham and at the time numbered but nine members, including four deacons, who were Josiah Beard, George Poage, John Jordan and S. D. Poage. Mr. Graham continued to be the pastor of this church for thirty-nine years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. S. Blaine, then, in the order named, by the Revs. D. S. Cunningham, William Brown, Joseph Brown, M. D. Dunlap, James Kerr, G. L. Brown, and D. S. Sydenstricker, the present incumbent. The present membership is 76.

LITTLE LEVELS ACADEMY.

This institution was established in 1842, under a charter granted by the State of Virginia. The incorporators were Josiah Beard, S. D. Poage, Samuel L. Mathews, Moses H. Poage, John Hill, Thomas Hill, James Miller, and Richard McNeel. The first principal was the Rev. Joseph Brown, who served as such for a period of seven years. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. D. Dunlap, who remained at the head of the institution for eleven years, or until the year 1860, when the war came on and the school closed. In 1865 the county purchased the building, since which time it has been used for public school purposes. This was the first school of a high order in the county, and notwithstanding the short period of its existence, it left its impress upon the educational interests of this mountain region.

NEWSPAPERS.

The only newspaper that has ever been published in the county is the Pocahontas Times, the first number of which made its appearance on the 10th
day of May, 1883, with James B.
Canfield and Hezekiah B. Marshall,
publishers and editors. It is an 8-page
quarto, 5-column paper, and is devoted
to the interests of Pocahontas county
in particular, and to those of the State
in general. The press upon which it is
printed was first used in the office of
the Volcano Lubricator, of Wood
county. Afterward it was taken to
Beverly and used in printing the
Randolph Review — now the Randolph
Enterprise — and The Mystic Tie,
Masonic organ published at that place.
Later it was purchased by Canfield &
Marshall and brought to Pocahontas,
where it is now used in printing the
Times.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

On the 31st day of July, 1863, the
legislature of West Virginia passed a bill
entitled "An act to provide for the
division into townships of the various
counties composing this State." Appended to that bill was a schedule,
in which several gentlemen were named
in each county whose duty it was to
perform the work in their respective
counties. Those named for Pocahontas
were: William R. Moore, J. N. Pray,
Morgan Anderson, David M. Burgis,
and John Sharp, sr. In most of the
counties the work was performed, but
Pocahontas was too much torn by war
for any business of civil character to be
transacted. Her records were hid away
in the mountains of Alleghany county,
and no courts were being held;
consequently nothing was done until
1866, when it was resolved that the old
magisterial districts, as they existed
under the old State, should remain the
same, and be known as townships
under the new. This is the only county
in the State, so far as the writer knows,
which has preserved its old
subdivisions, which were and are now:
Greenbank, No. 1; Huntersville, No. 3;
Edra, No. 2, and Levelton, No. 4. A
brief notice of each is here given.

GREENBANK DISTRICT, NO. 1.

This is the most northern district of
the county. It is bounded on the north
and northwest by Randolph county,
east by Pendleton and Highland
counties, and south by Huntersville
and Edra districts. The surface is
broken and mountainous, in the north
are lofty ranges of the Rich and
Alleghany mountains; while in the east
are the western spurs of the
Alleghanies proper. In the west are the
Pine and Elk mountains, a southern
continuation of the Cheat range of
Randolph. Elk Knob, in the
southwestern part of this district,
attains a height of more than 3,000
feet, and is among the highest peaks in
the State. The fountain streams of the
Greenbrier river constitute the drainage
system. Among them are the east and
west prongs of Greenbrier, Little run,
Deer creek, North fork of Deer creek,
and Leather Bark creek.

HUNTERSVILLE DISTRICT, NO. 3.

Embraces the greater part of the
eastern half of the county. To the
north lies Green Bank district, while on
the east it is separated from Highland
and Bath counties in Old Virginia, by
the summit of the Alleghany range. On
the south lies Levelton district, and on
the west is Edra. West of the center,
and extending north-east from near
Huntersville, almost to the northeast
boundary, are the Brown mountains.
In the southern part is a series of
mountains called the Beaver Lick
range. It is crowned by several lofty
peaks. Just south of the latter is a level
plateau, or table-land of considerable
extent; it is covered with a lofty forest
of white pine, and is locally known as
the White Pine Plateau. Knapps creek
and its tributaries drain the entire
surface. The latter are: Little Buckle
creek, Douthards creek, Cochrans
creek, and Browns creek.

The first settlers in this district
were: Moses Moore, John Bradshaw
and Peter Lightner, both of the latter
have already been mentioned. But they
were not long permitted to enjoy the
solitude of their lonely home alone, for
other pioneers came and settled beside
them.

The schools of a century ago were
what were called "subscription," or
"select," and were usually taught for a
few months in the year by one of the
pioneers, who in his youth had enjoyed
superior education advantages. The
text books used were Dilworth's
speller, and some work — frequently the
Bible—as a reader. The first of these schools in this district was "kept" in a deserted log cabin, which stood on the banks of Knapps creek, not far from where Huntersville, the county seat, now stands. It was a "five-sided" structure, one side of which was taken up with a huge fire place. The seats were made by splitting small logs in halves and inserting pins for legs in the oval sides. Who the first teacher was is not now known, and never will be, for there is no record, and the oldest person now living cannot remember.

Neither can it be known who preached the first sermon, but the names of many pioneer ministers are remembered. Everywhere in the settlement of the West the frontier preacher was an important factor, and scarcely was the roof of the cabin made fast before the Methodist circuit rider or the Baptist missionary made his appearance, collected the neighbors, preached a sermon, left an appointment for some time, perhaps a year in the future, then after a friendly farewell he continued his journey to another settlement. Among those who first visited what is now Pocahontas county were: the Revs. James Avis, John Miller, Amos Smith, J. W. Kenney, James Watts, Samuel Ellis, William P. McDowell, Elisha Knox, James Kerr, William Houston, Harvey Sawyers, N. Pendleton and John Howe. The first Presbyterian church of Huntersville was organized in 1854, by the Rev. Mitchell Dunlap. Among the first members were: Hugh McGlothlin, John A. Price, and George E. Craig. A house of worship was erected the same year. On the 12th day of August, 1854, William Gammon, Benjamin Herold, and James T. Lockridge, on behalf of the church, contracted with Davis W. Kerr for the erection of the church at the cost of $1,846.

The Methodist Episcopal (South) Church of Huntersville, was organized in 1866, by the Rev. Sixes. Before the division of the church in 1844 into northern and southern branches, the Methodists had an organization at this place, but the Huntersville Church then belonged to what was known as the Levelton circuit.

Mount Vernon Church, built in 1850, was the first ever erected on Knapps creek. For its erection $400 was raised by subscription, and the remainder was paid by Andrew W. Moore, Moses Moore and Preston Moore. It was dedicated in June, 1852, and the Rev. — McClure became the first pastor. It is a good substantial building, and is heated by stoves. During the late war the soldiers made a barracks of it, and at one time threatened to burn it, but were prevailed upon to desist from such an act of vandalism, and to-day it stands a monument of the religious zeal and Christian enthusiasm of a generation now passed away. Among the first members were Leonard Heron, Jennie Heron, George Rider, Harvey Curry, Mary A. Curry, Moses Moore, Isabella Moore, Preston Moore, Andrew Moore Anna Moore, and Elizabeth Lightner. George Rider was the first class-leader, and the Rev. L. Fox is the present pastor.

Huntersville, the county seat, is the only town in the district. It was laid out in 1821, and is situated on the left bank of Knapps creek, six miles from its mouth. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and has, perhaps, more the appearance of an Alpine village than any town in the State. Its elevation is 1900 feet above the Atlantic. It contains the county buildings, two general mercantile stores, one hotel, one postoffice, one newspaper—the Pocahontas Times—and about a dozen dwellings.

Moses Moore, already mentioned as one of the first settlers, located on Knapps creek more than one hundred years ago, as is attested by records yet extant. There was an old Indian trail, or "Valley Draft," as it was once called, by which the savages traveled when on their missions of blood to the settlements on Jacksons river and in the Shenandoah valley. This trail led near by where Moses Moore settled—viz., on the land now owned by his grandson, Andrew W. Moore, and, as might have been expected, it was not long before he was carried into captivity, but at last made his escape and returned to his mountain home. But twice more ere the savages were stayed beyond the Ohio, was he carried a prisoner to their towns on the Scioto. After his return the last time he purchased all the lands lying on Knapps creek, from where Esquire Dever now lives up to the church now
standing on the farm of Andrew Herold. This tract included several thousand acres, and, as the records show, Mr. Moore gave in exchange for it two steel traps and two pounds sterling money.

EDRA DISTRICT, NO. 2,

Lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded north by Randolph county; northeast by Greenbank district; east by Huntersville district; south by Levelton, and west by Webster county. Here, as elsewhere in the county, the surface is rough and mountainous. In the north are the Middle mountains and southern continuations of the Elk and Cheat ranges; in the centre are the Black mountains, while in the east and southeast rise the lofty peaks of Buckleys, Marlins and Brushy ranges.

The principal drainage is to the west; with the exception of Sago creek, Stony creek, and one or two other small streams which flow east and fall into Greenbrier, all the streams flow west and form the headwaters of Gauley and Elk rivers. They have been named in the general view of the county.

The first cabin built within the limits of this district was that erected by Marlin and Sewell near the present site of Greenbrier Bridge, in the year 1749. (For a full account of their improvement see History of Greenbrier county, found elsewhere in this work.) The first actual settlers, those who found what they were in search of—homes—were Thomas Drennin, Jacob Warwick, William Sharp, Robert Moore, John Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Robert Gay, William Poage, Patrick Slaterly, Robert Duffle, Thomas Brock, Lawrence Drennin and John Smith.

The first grist mill was built by Jonathan McNeel, in the early part of the present century. It was located on Sago creek a short distance from its mouth. It was a round pole structure, with one run of small buhrs, adapted to grinding corn only. Water was the propelling power, and motion was communicated to the stones by an old-fashioned "over shot" wheel. The first saw mill was erected on the waters of Stony creek. It was a frame building, with the old-fashioned sash saw, and was a primitive affair.

The first school ever taught in the district was in a log cabin which stood on the lands now the property of Robert Gay. The teacher was Mary Warwick, who taught her first term in the winter of 1809. It is said that several of the parents accompanied their children to this school and learned to read with them. There are now nineteen good public school buildings in the district, in which competent teachers are employed to teach 507 boys and girls the rudiments of an English education.

The first postoffice was Edra, and since its establishment four others have been added, viz., Marlins Bottom, Clover Lick, Split Rock and Buckeye Cove.

Who preached the first sermon, or when the first church was organized, cannot now be known, for, like much of the frontier church history elsewhere, it is lost in the oblivion of bygone years. All that is now known of it is that it was a Methodist congregation on Stony creek, and that William McCollum, John Smith, John Barlow and John Sharp were among the first members, and that the last-named was the first class leader.

Of those mentioned as the pioneers of the district, several were soldiers with General Lewis in the battle at Point Pleasant, and among them was Thomas Drennin. He was the first settler on the land where Edra post office is now located, and soon after he erected his cabin it was attacked (in his absence) by the Indians, who killed his wife and a woman named Smith, and carried his son Charles into captivity. When Mr. Drennin returned home and beheld his home in ruins, his beloved wife still in death, and thought of his son perhaps reserved for a worse fate, his heart failed within him, but a few days later he repaired to Fort Union and became a volunteer in the army then concentrating. He accompanied it to Point Pleasant, participated in the battle and in the march beyond the Ohio.

At the close of the war he returned to his mountain home, but there all ties for him were severed, and he resolved to journey to the west, and
there among savage tribes search for his beloved son. On the eve of his departure on his hazardous mission a few of his neighbors gathered to bid him God speed. Then, with his rifle, he pushed out into the wilderness. A long year passed away and there were no tidings of him, for there were none to bring them, and his friends yielded reluctantly to the belief that he had fallen a victim to savage cruelty. But not so; he had journeyed far to the northwest, had crossed the strait, and found his long-lost son in the possession of a trader near Detroit. The homeward journey was begun, and at last both reached home and lived long in what is now Pocahontas county.

LEVELTON DISTRICT, NO. 4,

Is the most southern sub-division of the county. It derives its name from the plateau or flat lying north of Droop mountain. This flat embraces an area of several square miles, and is one of the most fertile spots in the Alleghany mountains. North of it, stretching away to the west, are the Yew mountains, while in the east is the Cranberry range, a southern offshoot of the Cheat mountain system. About four miles west of Hillsboro, stands Mount Bayard, towering to the height of 4,000 feet; it is the highest point of land in West Virginia. Viewed from Hillsboro, in the morning sunlight, it is an object of sublime grandeur. It is named in honor of Delaware's distinguished senator. To the south, Old Droop mountain, named from its peculiar shape, stands out prominently against the horizon. It is the historic mountain of the State, for here once struggled many thousand men in mortal combat.

The first settlement was made here in 1765, by John McNeel and the Kennisons; they have been noticed in the general history of the county. The first white child ever born within the limits of the district, was the infant of John and Martha McNeel, and is the same which was buried by the mother. Other early settlers were James Lewis, Alexander Wadell, James Brinnell, John Switzer, Richard Hill, William Clendenin, Abraham McNeal, Nathaniel Kennison, William Kennison, David Kennison, Josiah Beard, Thomas Beard and John Beard.

The first grist mill was built by Valentine Cackley, in the year 1800. It was located at what has ever since been called Mill Point, a short distance north of Hillsboro. It was a round pole structure, with one run of small stones; water was the propelling power. Prior to the erection of this mill, the people depended upon the hand mill and hominy block. In the year 1808, Mr. Cackley added a sawing apparatus; and he thus became not only the builder of the first grist mill, but of the first saw mill as well.

The first school was taught by Thomas Green, in the year 1798, in a rude cabin which stood one and a half miles north of Hillsboro, on lands now owned by W. L. McNeel. This pioneer temple of learning was a round pole structure with a clapboard roof, held in place by weight-poles; the floor was mother earth. Instead of windows, a log was chopped from one side, and over the aperture was pasted greased paper as a substitute for glass. There are at present twelve white and two colored schools in the district; 476 pupils attend the former, and 56 the latter.

It is said that Bishop Asbury, the great apostle of Methodism, was the first minister who visited the Little Levels, and that as early as 1789 he preached in the little "White Pole Church," erected by John McNeel, as elsewhere mentioned. The tradition is doubtless true, for it is substantiated by general records of the church. It appears that the first organization was perfected here in the last named year, and at the time the members composing the church were John McNeel, Martha McNeel, James Lewis and wife, Alexander Wadell and wife, Charles Kennison, Jacob Kennison, Mrs. James Brinnell, John Switzer and wife, Richard Hill, Nancy Hill, and Abraham McNeel and wife.

Hillsboro, the only village in the district, is situated on the Little Levels, 34 miles northeast of Lewisburg, and 17 miles southwest of Huntersville, the county seat. It was laid out in 1843, by Joseph Brown, a Presbyterian minister and school teacher. The original proprietors were John Hills, Davis Poage, Nathaniel Kennison and James Lewis.
PERSONAL HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

NO. 1 DISTRICT

BENJAMIN F. JACKSON—is a native of North Carolina, born in Pasquotank county, October 15, 1819, a son of Benjamin M. and Prirna (West) Jackson, now both deceased. At the age of eleven years he left his native State and accompanied an uncle to Indiana, where he lived until he attained his majority. He then made the journey from Indiana to North Carolina, in 1840, on horseback, and after a short stay at his old home he settled in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, where he married and engaged in farming, tanning and a general mercantile trade. His first wife was Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Armstrong) Wilson, both now deceased, and she was born in Pendleton county, August 27, 1825. She married Mr. Jackson on the 22d of July, 1841, and died May 16, 1869, in Pocahontas county, where they had been at that date living thirteen years. Their children were ten: John S., born March 12, 1843; Virginia J., October 19, 1844; Hannah E., July 8, 1847; Indiana M., July 18, 1850; William K., June 27, 1856; Samuel L., May 21, 1862; Andrew H., March 3, 1865; Edgar H., May 10, 1867—the oldest and youngest sons live with their father; Samuel lives in Staunton, Virginia; Virginia and Andrew in Huttonsville, Randolph county, West Virginia, and the other children at Dunmore, this county. After fifteen years of successful business in Pendleton county, Mr. Jackson came to where he now resides in Pocahontas county, and went to farming and raising stock. His present wife was Jemima Armstrong, and the children born to them are: Mary Nettie, born March 9, 1873; Clarence, October 30, 1874; Benjamin F., jr., December 4, 1876; George A., July 23, 1879; Ira H., August 16, 1882. Benjamin F. Jackson's postoffice address is Dunmore, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

ISAAC MOORE—son of Isaac Moore, now deceased, was born in Pocahontas county, April 21, 1820. In Greenbank, this county, October 29, 1846, he married Alcinda H. Arbogast, who was a daughter of William and Jane G. (Tallman) Arbogast, and was born in this county, September 6, 1827. Her father died in February, 1847. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore were seven: W. Crawford, born January 12, 1849, died October 27, 1861; Marietta, born February 14, 1851, lives in Buckhannon, Upshur county, this State; C. Rice, born May 21, 1853, lives at Clover Lick, this county; Ernest N., born January 5, 1856, lives at Glade Hill, this county; M. Florence, October 4, 1859, lives in Dunmore, this county; C. Forrest, January 28, 1863, lives at Nashville, Tennessee; Harry M., April 8, 1869, lives at home. Isaac Moore is a farmer and grazier, one of the best informed and most successful agriculturists in the county. That the resources of the county, its adaptability to grazing purposes may be fully known, he has recorded in this ENCYCLOPEDIA the following from his labor statistics. On his farm in the year 1882 there was raised and sold stock to the amount of $15,000, without mention of the stock fed and held unsold. Robert Moore, the pioneer elsewhere spoken of, was the grandfather of Isaac Moore. Isaac Moore's post office address is Dunmore, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

C. B. SWECKER—born in Virginia, has been a resident among the people of Pocahontas county since 1877. David W. and Celia F. (Eagle) Swecker were his parents, and he married Nebraska D., daughter of Benjamin F. and Ruth (Wilson) Jackson. She was born in Pocahontas county, and her family record is given with her father's sketch on this page. October 11, 1876, was the marriage day of C. B. Swecker and Nebraska D. Jackson, and Kemp D., their only child, was born July 19, 1878. C. B. Swecker is a skilled mechanic in the trade of cabinet-making, in architecture and in painting. He also follows the calling of
auctioneer, and is the postmaster at Dunmore, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

**NO. 2 DISTRICT**

J. R. APPERSON—was born in Hanover, Virginia, June 24, 1836, son of William and Elizabeth J. (Harris) Apperson. His parents left his native county in 1854, and came to Randolph county, (then) Virginia. In 1861, J. R. Apperson enlisted in the Confederate army, Company F, 31st Virginia Infantry, and in 1863 he was commissioned captain; October 2, 1864, he was made prisoner, near Port Republic, and taken to Fort Delaware, and held until the close of the war. During his active service he was three time wounded; once struck with a sabre. In Pocahontas county, February 27, 1868, he married Sarah M. Kee, and the children of their union are: Minnie M., born May 21, 1870; Charles R., November 28, 1875; Quintilla M., February 26, 1877. Sarah M., wife of Mr. Apperson, was born in Pocahontas county, December 5, 1843, daughter of William and Ruth D. (McCollam) Kee, natives of this county. J. R. Apperson has been a resident in Pocahontas county since 1870, is merchant and artist, and is at this time postmaster at Marlins Bottom, at which place he is erecting one of the finest residences in the county.

GEORGE BAXTER—was a son of William and Elizabeth (Barlow) Baxter, his father born in Bath county, Virginia, in 1808, and his mother in Pocahontas county in 1814. William Baxter came to Pocahontas county when young and made the home of his wedded life here, and George Baxter was born in Edra district, February 26, 1843. William Baxter died in September, 1881, and his widow followed him to the land of rest in the succeeding month. January 6, 1866, George Baxter wedded Sarah Ann, daughter of James R. and Elizabeth L. Poage. She died on the 6th of April, 1881, leaving him with six children, born: John Willis, April 4, 1867; Mary Elizabeth Birdie, July 11, 1869; Adam Oscar, August 16, 1873; Alie Belle Frances, February 19, 1876; Georgia Ann May, May 17, 1878; James William Ellis, April 1, 1881. At Edra, February 16, 1882, Margaret Jane Cassel became the wife of George Baxter, and they have one daughter, Eliza Myrtle, born December 24, 1882. Samuel and Mary Eliza Valentine (Tumbleson) Cassel were the parents of Margaret J., and she was born in Green Bank district, Pocahontas county, March 29, 1853. Her parents were Virginians, her father born in Bath county in 1815, and her mother in Augusta county in 1822. They settled in Pocahontas county before their marriage, about 1834, and Samuel Cassel died June 1, 1882, at his home in Green Bank district. George Baxter is a practical surveyor, and held the office of county surveyor in 1870-1, was again elected in 1880, his official term, which he is still serving, extending over the years 1881-4. His post office address is Edra, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

REV. ABNER M. CHAPPELL—born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 14, 1848, is a son of James M. and Susan P. (Slack) Chappell. In Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, July 29, 1870, he was joined in wedlock with Catharine S. Lloyd, and they made their home in Pocahontas county in the present year. They have four children: Susan C., born August 1, 1872; James E., April 26, 1874; Prudence K., September 2, 1878; Ada Grace, January 11, 1882. Catharine S., wife of Mr. Chappell, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 5th of April, 1852, and she is a daughter of Harrison and Elvira (Maurice) Lloyd. Abner M. Chappell has been a local minister for eleven years, and is a member of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal Conference. His post office address is Edra, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

JOHN GAY—resides on the place where he was born, in Edra district, No. 2, Pocahontas county. The date of his birth was May 26, 1804, and
Robert and Hannah (Moore) Gay, Pioneers of the county, were his parents. His father came to this county from Rockbridge county, Virginia, before the Indians had abandoned the soil, and while the white settlers still lived in fear of the tomahawk and torch of the savage. Robert Gay settled first on Thorny creek, then moved to land now owned by Jacob Sharp, then to the farm now owned by his grandson Levi. Here he built first a cabin, and then a part of the house now occupied by his son. In Huntersville, Pocahontas county, June 24, 1834, John Gay was united in marriage with Margaret B. Clark, who was born in Cecil county, Maryland, June 19, 1810. John and Elizabeth V. (Miller) Clark were her parents, and both died in Augusta county, Virginia. Her father died September 30, 1836, and her mother died January 30, 1839. The father of John Gay died March 22, 1834, and his mother died August 15, 1849. The children of John Gay and wife are recorded: Samuel M., born May 29, 1835, lives in Pocahontas county; Hannah E., February 23, 1837, died January 1, 1862; Susan Jane, born January 25, 1839, married Adam C. Young, and they live in Pocahontas county; Levi, born December 22, 1840, is sheriff of Pocahontas county; Harriet, born January 3, 1843, died December 26, 1861; Ann Maria, born July 8, 1845, married Jacob S. Moore, November 24, 1870, and they live in this county; Edward, born October 10, 1847, lives at home; James R. B., April 29, 1850, died January 2, 1851; Sallie Hamilton, born April 30, 1853, died December 21, 1857. Samuel and Levi served in the Confederate army, 31st Virginia Infantry, and both were wounded. Levi was wounded at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, and Samuel at the battle of Strasburg. John Gay is farming and raising stock. He was twenty-eight years justice of the peace, was deputy sheriff, 1828-9, and represented Pocahontas county in the Virginia legislature from 1839 to 1841, and from 1843 to 1845. His address is Marlins Bottom, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

REV. GEORGE PRESTON MOORE—grandson of Robert Moore, sr., who came to Pocahontas county in the year 1800, and son of Robert Eliza (Bruffey) Moore, was born in Edra district, this county, January 7, 1839. His parents were both natives of Pocahontas county, and died in Iowa, his father's death occurring in Cedar county, in 1875, and his mother departing this life in Davis county, in 1872. The first wife of George P. Moore was Elizabeth M. Poage, and he married his second wife, Ruth J. Gay, at Edra. She was born at Doe Hill, Highland county, Virginia, on the 30th of June, 1844, and her marriage day was on the anniversary of her birth in 1865. Robert T. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Gay were her parents, and her father died in 1875. At the time of the elder Robert Moore's settlement in Pocahontas county the country was in the pioneer stage of its existence, the nearest store being thirty miles distant. George P. Moore has lived all his life in this district, within a quarter of a mile of the place of his birth, and has held nearly all the offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He did not take part in the civil war, except to act as depot quartermaster's agent at Edra. In 1856 he received the appointment of postmaster at Edra, and with the exception of the years of the war has held the office ever since, and is still the incumbent. He has also served acceptably as justice of the peace.

JAMES WAUGH—one of the farming residents of Edra district, Pocahontas county, was here born December 11, 1814. James and Rebecca (McGuire) Waugh were his parents. His father died in March, 1831, and his mother in July, 1867. The first marriage of James Waugh was with Sarah Cochran, who died October 13, 1868. Near McDowell, Highland county, Virginia, was born Hannah A. Lamb, April 22, 1848, and in the place of her birth she became the wife of James Waugh, January 4, 1872. They have one son, Rudolph T., born January 22, 1879. John Lamb, father of Mrs. Waugh, died in 1882, and her mother, whose maiden name was Frances Bright, is still living. James Waugh took no part in the war between the States, but was commissioned by the governor to look
after suffering families in his neighborhood. He had charge of some thirty families, Union and Confederate alike, who would have suffered unspeakable hardships but for his protection. He receives his mail at Edra, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

NO. 3 DISTRICT

AMOS BARLOW—born in Pocahontas county, January 11, 1831, was a son of natives of this county, John and Martha (Waddell) Barlow. His father was born November 26, 1781, and died January 23, 1866; his mother was born January 12, 1790, and died October 7, 1872. The first wife of Amos Barlow was Mary Ann Moore, and their children were two: July F., born February 12, 1852, died September 5, 1861; M. Agnes, born June 20, 1855, died August 3, 1875. In Edra, this county, February 22, 1859, Amos Barlow was united in marriage with Mary S. Poague, who was born in Pocahontas county, May 8, 1843. James R. and Elizabeth L. (Harper) Poague, natives of and residents in Pocahontas county, are her parents. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are five, born: Letcher D., June 20, 1860; Lucy B., May 6, 1868; Willie H., March 17, 1875; Samuel L., April 7, 1877; Frank Pryne, March 6, 1880—the oldest lives in Greenbank, this county, and the others at home. Amos Barlow is a merchant of Huntersville, and in business is achieving that success that awaits on an honest and upright business man. He was almost ruined in finances by the ravages of the civil war, but by perseverance and integrity has re-established himself in business.

ELISHA C. CANFIELD—was born in Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1833. Both were natives of Huntsville, the former born February 20, 1852, and the latter on the 26th of May, 1858. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dilley were born: Lillie G., December 28, 1874; Mary Allie, January 3, 1876; Clarence S., July 27, 1877; William C., May 29, 1879;
Emma S., February 23, 1882. All are at home with their parents in Huntersville district, where Mr. Dilley is successfully conducting a blacksmithing business. Post office address, Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

ANDREW HEROLD—born in Pocahontas county, August 7, 1881, and Maria Seebert, born in this county May 15, 1831, were here joined in wedlock, on the 22d of August, 1849. Their children were ten, born: Lanty W., July 18, 1850; Millard F., October 11, 1851; Joseph S., June 2, 1854; Isaac N., July 18, 1856; John Letcher, December 11, 1858; Horace F., August 27, 1862; Edwin Lee, December 7, 1864; Ida R., August 27, 1867; Andrew F., January 2, 1870; Pruyn P., November 12, 1873. Edwin and Joseph are deceased, Isaac is in Missouri, Lanty W. is farming and grazing on Knapps creek, and the others are at home. Christopher and Elizabeth (Cook) Herold, now both deceased, were parents of Andrew Herold, and his wife was a daughter of Joseph Seebert, now deceased, and Rebecca (Lockridge) Seebert. Lanty W. Herold, for whom this sketch is compiled, has a number of sheep ranges in Pocahontas county, and is successfully grazing, and trading in cattle. There is no man in West Virginia of his years better posted in sheep raising. The Herold family reside on Knapps creek, and have their post office address at Frost, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

JAMES T. LOCKRIDGE—son of Lanty and Elizabeth (Benson) Lockridge, was born in Pocahontas county in 1821. His parents are both deceased, his father's death occurring in 1859. In 1854, in the State of Iowa, James T. Lockridge married Eliza B. Moser, and their children are four: Florence, born April 9, 1856; Horace M., April 10, 1858; Laura L., May 29, 1859; James Bedford, May 3, 1862. Florence lives in Iowa, the others at home. Philip Moser, jr., in 1827 married Charlotte Wilcox, and their daughter Eliza B. was born in Philadelphia, in 1835. Her mother was of distinguished English family, and Mrs. Lockridge has a copy of her grandfather's coat-of-arms, the armorial device: "He beareth (argent, a lion rampant between three crescent sables) a chief very." "This is the coat-of-arms of Samuel Wilcox of Tarantineham High Cross, in the county of Middlesex." Philip and Sophia Moser, born about 1735, were the parents of Philip, jr., father of Mrs. Lockridge, and he was born December 16, 1770. He had ten sisters and two brothers, all of whom died previous to March, 1830. James T. Lockridge has always been identified with the best interests of his native county since reaching manhood's estate, and is now a magistrate of Huntersville district, where he is farming and raising stock. He was colonel in the State militia for a number of years, and a member of the Virginia legislature from 1858 to 1862. Horace M., the oldest son, one of the enterprising men of the younger generation in this county, is the present superintendent of public schools in Pocahontas county. His post office address is Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

HUGH P. McGLAUGHLIN—son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth (Wright) McLaughlin, was born in Highland county, Virginia, August 1, 1843, and his home has been in Pocahontas county since he was nine years of age. His father died March 20, 1844. His grandparents were among the first and most prominent settlers in this part of Pocahontas county, and amassed considerable property here. Hugh P. McLaughlin enlisted in Company I, 25th Virginia Infantry, and served through the war between the States in the Confederate army. For eleven months of the time he was a prisoner, taken first to Point Lookout, and thence to Elmira, New York. He had one brother in the service who died in the Elmira prison, of scurvy, on the 11th of November, 1864. Returning to Pocahontas county after the close of the war, Hugh P. McLaughlin engaged in farming, which is still his occupation, and in which he is achieving a success rarely attained in a hilly country. In 1869, in Pocahontas county, he married Alcinda Bird, who was born in Highland county, Virginia, in 1848. She was a daughter of George
H. and Mary (Wiley) Bird, and her mother died in 1851. Emma A., born October 7, 1874, and Charles A., born March 15, 1880, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. McGlaughin. For a number of years, Mr. McGlaughin has been constable and clerk of the board of overseers of the poor. His post office address is Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

ANDREW WASHINGTON MOORE is descended from the pioneer Moses Moore, elsewhere mentioned in this work, one of the most hardy pioneers of the county and sustaining an enviable reputation as a woodsman. The Moore family are Virginians, and have been since its organization prominent in the affairs of Pocahontas county. Andrew W. has been overseer of the poor, president of the school board, and has held a number of county and district offices. He was a son of Isaac and Margaret (Wilson) Moore, now both deceased, and was born on the farm where he now resides. He is now engaged in its cultivation and in cattle raising. August 18, 1817, was the date of his birth, and he was first married February 17, 1842, to Anna, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Lightner) Harper, now deceased. She was born in Pocahontas county, April 29, 1821, and the children of her marriage were born: Sarah F., June 2, 1844, lives at Little Levels, this county; Mary E., March 31, 1846, lives on Elk river; Henry H., July 2, 1848, lives at Dunmore, this county; Martha E., October 23, 1851, lives on Elk river; Zane W., February 19, 1858, lives in Missouri; Anna J., September 17, 1862, lives at home. Margaret J. Dever, who was born July 22, 1833, became the wife of Andrew W. Moore, May 19, 1864, and their children are Samuel P. P., born August 1, 1865; Eliza S., November 15, 1868; John A., February 24, 1872; Isaac P., July 25, 1876. Mr Moore may be addressed at Sunset, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

S. PRUYN PATTERSON, M. D.—is a Virginian, born in Staunton, county seat of Augusta, a son of James F. and Maria H. Patterson, who are no
longer living. In Highland county, Virginia, in 1866, Dr. Pruyn Patterson was united in marriage with Lizzie R. Campbell, born in Highland county in 1842. Benjamin B. and Margaret (Slaven) Campbell, the latter now deceased, were her parents. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Patterson are one son and two daughters: Harry Pruyn, born May 25, 1867; Margie Campbell, February 25, 1869; Annie M., July 25, 1874—all still at home. Dr. Patterson has his residence in Huntersville, and his practice in that and adjoining districts.

NO. 4 DISTRICT

CHARLES WOODS BEARD—was born on Locust creek, Pocahontas county, September 6, 1827, a son of Josiah and Rachel C (Poage) Beard, and he married, at Mill Point, this county, August 5, 1858, Elizabeth Jeannette Perkins, born on Anthonys creek, Greenbrier county, July 14, 1834. Salathiel and Mary M. (Coulter) Perkins were her parents. Her father is now deceased, as are the parents of Mr. Beard. His mother died in 1873, and his father in 1878. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Beard, all at home, were born: Fannie Cameron, October 15, 1859; Mary Margaret, December 7, 1861; Lucy Early, May 31, 1864; Rachel Rebecca, March 6, 1867; Nannie Woods, March 5, 1869. Charles W. Beard served in the Confederate army in the war between the States. He volunteered in 1861, joining the 19th Virginia Cavalry, and was wounded in the shoulder at Bunker Hill, near Winchester. He continued in the service until the Confederate army disbanded. Josiah Beard, his father, was elected first clerk of Pocahontas county in 1821, and discharged the duties of that office with integrity and judgment. He was also one of the first elders in the church at Falling Springs, was never known to taste an intoxicant, and all who knew him said, “He is a true Christian gentleman.” Charles W. Beard owns a fine farm of 200 acres, one mile south of Hillboro, that known as the “Poage Homestead.” It has no superior in the county in natural facilities and fertility. His post office address is Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

CYRUS P. BRYAN, M. D.—born in Alleghany county, Virginia, June 28, 1829, was a son of Dr. Hugh P. and Nancy M. (Sawyers) Bryan, both now deceased. In Campbell county, Virginia, July 15, 1856, he wedded Mary W. Scott, and Robert E., their only child, was born November 21, 1860. He is now a physician and a resident of Goshen, Rockbridge county, Virginia. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1882. The wife of Dr. Bryan was born in Campbell county, a daughter of Thomas P. and Margaret P. (Burke) Scott. Cyrus P. Bryan graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1855, and has been a successful practitioner ever since. During the war he served as a soldier of the Bath county (Virginia) Cavalry, Confederate service, and he acted as surgeon of the military post at Warm Springs in the fall and winter of 1862. He served in the Virginia legislature from July 1, 1863, to April 5, 1865, and in 1873 established himself in Hillsboro, where he is one of the leading physicians, and is president of the local board of health. His post office address is Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

SHERMAN HARPER CLARK—farmer and stock-raiser of No. 4 (Levelton) district, owns some very valuable land, with coal deposits, on the headwaters of Spring creek, and in different tracts owns 3,138 acres, all very valuable property. On these lands he is grazing stock, in raising and handling which he is very successful. His father, Sheldon Clark, came to Pocahontas county in 1821, and settled on land where the subject of this sketch is now living, in the year 1827. Sheldon Clark married Mary Lightner, born in this county, and their son, Sherman Harper, was born August 23, 1829. His parents are now both deceased. Joel and Rebecca (Livesay) Hill are the parents of Mary Frances, wife of Mr. Clark. She was born in Pocahontas county, near Hillsboro, May 31, 1835, and became the wife of Sherman H. Clark on the 6th of December, 1853. Emma Caroline, their daughter, was born June 10, 1865. Sherman H. Clark was county surveyor from 1851 to 1870, and is now ably
filling the office of commissioner of the county court. His post office address is Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

RICHARD WASHINGTON HILL—son of Joel and Rebecca (Livesay) Hill, natives of Pocahontas county, is a grandson of one of the earliest settlers in this county. His grandfather came from North Carolina, and settled on the creek named in his honor, "Hills creek," during the troubled days when the white men and the Indians were disputing for the soil, and he himself had several narrow escapes from the tomahawk. Richard W. Hill was born on Little Levels, this county, June 5, 1847, and he is now a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, residing one mile northwest of Hillsboro, having 460 acres of productive land. G. A. Hill, his brother, was in the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and was killed in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1863, by bushwhackers. In Richlands, Greenbrier county, December 18, 1872, Richard W. Hill and Sarah Margaret Watts were united in marriage, and their children were five: Frank Raymond, born October 20, 1873; Joel F. C., January 28, 1876; Glena R. L., December 28, 1878; Harry, January 3, 1882, died in infancy; Anthony B. F., July 30, 1883. The parents of Mrs. Hill were James Franklin Watts, born on Big Levels, Greenbrier county, (now) West Virginia in 1824, and died in same county, December 17, 1881, and Rachel (Bunger) Watts, born in Greenbrier county in January, 1830, and died in the same county in March, 1862. Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, is Richard W. Hill's post office address.

JAMES A. LaRUE, M. D.—is a son of Cyrus Scott LaRue, who was born in Rockbridge county, West Virginia, in 1816, and Julia S. (Alexander) LaRue, born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1818. His parents are residents in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and he was born in that county, August 27, 1850. He had one brother, I. H. LaRue, who was captain in Company E, 60th Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, now a lawyer of Pulaski county, Virginia. The LaRues are descended from French Huguenots, who came to America in the 17th century, and whose descendants are scattered over several States, many of them now reckoned Virginians. The Alexanders came from Ireland to America, although, as their name shows, they were of Scottish race. They settled in Pennsylvania in 1740, and part of the family afterward moved to Virginia. Several of the name and blood are well known in the history of the Presbyterian Church, among them Rev. Archibald Alexander of Princeton Seminary, New Jersey; Rev. H. C. Alexander, now professor in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. James A. LaRue and Lillian E. Livesay were married near Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, June 20, 1883. Mrs. LaRue is a daughter of John and Margaret (Bright) Livesay, residents of Greenbrier county. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1876, and in 1878 established himself in the practice of his profession at Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

HON. WILLIAM LAMM McNEEL—born near Hillsboro, Pocahontas county, July 13, 1825, is a son of Abraham and Magdaline (Kelly) McNeel, now deceased, and a grandson of John McNeel, who came to this county from Capon, (now) West Virginia, about 1770, and reared his primitive log cabin on land now owned among his descendants. He also built the first hewed log house in the county, and it is now owned by J. M. McNeel. In Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, October 25, 1853, William L. McNeel married Margaret Jane Beard, daughter of Joseph and Martha Beard. She was born October 25, 1833, and died September 12, 1871; Martha Magdaline, born April 7, 1856, married George Callison, and they live in Little Levels, this county; Nannie Eliza, born October 13, 1857, lives at home; William Lloyd, March 9, 1859, lives in Whittman county, Wyoming Territory; John Abraham, November 11, 1860; Joseph Samuel, November 26, 1862; Mary Irene, January 9, 1865—these three at home; Robert Lee, December
11, 1866, died May 8, 1867; Margaret Pauline, March 31, 1868; Henry Washington, December 18, 1870—these two at home; Maggie Wallace, September 26, 1873, lives with her grandparents. At Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, November 4, 1880. William L. McNeel married Mary E., daughter of Samuel M. and Mary C. Woodward. During the last three years of the war between the States William L. McNeel served in the confederate army as captain of Company F, 19th Virginia Cavalry. From 1872-6 he was sheriff of Pocahontas county, was elected to the legislature, and is now a member of the West Virginia Senate, elected for the term of four years in 1880. He owns large tracts of fine land in Pocahontas county, and is one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county. His post office address is Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

FRANKLIN ANDREW RENICK—is a son of William and Rebecca (Renick) Renick, of Greenbrier county, and was born on his father's homestead in that county, near Falling Springs, October 6, 1828. Joseph and Mary (Hanna) Handley, of Falling Springs, Greenbrier county, were the parents of his wife, and she was born on her father's farm February 25, 1839. There their marriage was consummated on the 20th of May, 1857, and the record of their children is: Robert Strother, born Christmas Day, 1858; Thomas Jackson, July 6, 1862; Mary Alice, November 30, 1864; Joseph William, May 25, 1867; Lucy Ellen, October 4, 1869; Jessie Margaret, July 10, 1872; and Eddie, Freddie and baby boy—these three deceased. Robert is making his home at Beaver Canon, Idaho, and the other living children are at Little Levels, this county. On the first of July, 1862, Franklin A. Renick was obliged to enter the Confederate service or send a substitute, and took the last alternative. About the first of April, 1864, the substitute law having been repealed, he was compelled to enter the service, and so he found himself two soldiers in one service, Company E, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and so served till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner September 9, 1864, and confined in Camp Chase, Ohio, until March 17, 1865, when he took the oath of allegiance and was released, nearly dead with starvation and disease incident upon his confinement without the proper comforts of life. He saw a great deal of the inside corruption which was then disgracing the Federal government, of medicines and food for prisoners that was never allowed to reach its destination, of prisoners escaping or having their exchange hurried through bribing Federal officers, and his opinion, with that of all the helpless among the prisoners, was that the government thought that the cheapest way of disposing of them was by killing them off. When he took the oath of allegiance, a Federal officer congratulated him upon his return to the rights and privileges of the United States citizen; but it was some years before the so-called "loyal" citizens of his native State permitted him to exercise the right of franchise. He was in constant marching and skirmishing during his participation in the war, and one heavy stampede, that at Moorefield, when with the poor fellows who formed the rank and file of the line, he fought and took his chance on death, while the general of the brigade and his staff were roystering two miles away. He is now a farmer and stock-raiser of Levelton district. Mr. Renick owns a fine farm of 1,000 acres, lying at the foot of Droop Mountain. His farm was a part of the battleground on which the famous Droop Mountain fight occurred, and his house was used for a hospital by the Federal soldiers. His post office address is Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

REV. SYLVANUS TOWNSEND—was born and wedded in Maryland, his birth occurring in Talbot county, March 5, 1837, and his marriage solemnized in Cecil county, May 8, 1862. Anna L. Bryan, born in Cecil county, Maryland, May 20, 1835, became his wife, and their children are four living at home, four who died in infancy: Lillian, born April 9, 1863; William Guy, September 27, 1864; Fannie, September 16, 2867; Anna Virginia, September 22, 1871—these four at home; and Paul, Sylvana, Bryan Marvin, and Edith Maria
deceased. William Townsend, died in 1864, and Ann Maria (Benson) Townsend, died in 1866, were the parents of the subject of this sketch, and his wife's parents, Joel and Frances H. (Andrews) Bryan, died, the former in 1868 and the latter in 1875. Sylvanus Townsend has been a minister of the Gospel since 1859, joining first the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference. In 1867 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) Baltimore Conference, and he has traveled circuits in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and in 1883 he was appointed to Levelton circuit, Pocahontas county, and is living at Hillsboro. His address is Academy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.
BRAXTON COUNTY.

Braxton county, named in honor of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a life sketch of whom the reader will find elsewhere in this work, is the central county of the State. Its county seat, Sutton, is the geographical center of West Virginia. A line drawn from the boundary of Hancock county, the most northern in the State, to the southern extremity of Monroe, would pass through it, while another, extended from Harpers Ferry, southwest to the mouth of the Big Sandy river, would also pass through it. The town is in 38 degrees 37 minutes north latitude; longitude west from Washington, 3 degrees 38 minutes; and west from Greenwich, 80 degrees 38 minutes.

The county is bounded on the northeast by Lewis county; southeast by Webster; south by Nicholas; southwest by Clay; west by Calhoun and northwest by Gilmer. The surface in the western part is broken and hilly, rising in some instances into mountain peaks. A high ridge or plateau extends from west to east entirely through the county and forms the watershed which divides the waters of the Little Kanawha on the north, from those of Elk river on the south. Notwithstanding the rough character of the surface, the soil is among the best in the State, being especially adapted to the production of wheat, and the various grasses. Sturdy farmers and graziers have been and are now leveling the gigantic forests and converting the hills and valleys into wide fields and smiling homes, and here may be seen the true signification of the State's motto, "Montani Semper Liberi"—"Mountainers are always free."

As before stated the northern portion is drained by the tributaries of the Little Kanawha river, the main fork of which has its source near Moores mills in the western part of Upshur county. From there, after winding through a tortuous course of several miles, it enters Braxton county at the extreme eastern angle; then turning abruptly to the northwest, it wends its way along the northeastern boundary and enters Gilmer county, the point being known as Long Shoals. In its course through Braxton it receives several small streams, among which are Salt Lick creek, Right fork, Gauley creek, Three Lick creek and Oil creek. Cedar creek is formed by Salt fork and several other small streams which rise at the base of the dividing ridge north of Sutton; it flows in a northwest direction and falls into the Little Kanawha river a short distance below Glenville, in Gilmer county. Duck fork rises northwest of the county seat, has its course nearly parallel with the last named, flows through the southwestern part of Gilmer, where it bears the name of Left Fork, and discharges its waters into the Little Kanawha, a short distance above Grantsville. After passing into Calhoun county it bears the name of Steer creek. Its tributaries, in Braxton, are Crooked fork and Shocks Mill run. The name Kanawha is of Indian origin, and while it is the same in both the Delaware and Wyandotte languages, its meaning is quite different. In the former it signifies the "River of the Woods," suggested doubtless by the primeval forests that once covered its course from fountain to mouth, while in the latter it means the "River of Evil Spirits." Many of their canoes were lost upon its rapids, and they supposed that an evil spirit resided beneath the waters which pulled them to the bottom; hence the name.

The southern part is drained by the Elk river and its tributaries; this stream rises in the Elk and Cheat mountains, in the western part of Pocahontas county, wends its way to the west through Webster, then enters Braxton, to the center of which it has a northwest course, then, after a sharp deflection to the southwest, pursues its onward course through Clay and Kanawha until it mingles its
transparent waters with those of the Great Kanawha. This is one of the most beautiful rivers which flow out from the Alleghany mountains. As the traveler approaches it he feels the charm produced by its placid and silvery waters as they sparkle in the clear sunlight, and are here and there broken into ripples by the boughs of the evergreen cedars and hemlocks, which hang down from the fern-covered banks to kiss, as it were, the face of the pearly stream. Here he stands entranced, while his mind wanders away, and is fixed upon nature and nature’s God, or he is reminded of the fabled syren which approached the rock bound shores, and in strains of the most beautiful music sang of the sylvan rivers, until she charmed the passing sailors, who, unable to resist, anchored their ships and wandered away in pursuit of the enchanted land, never more to be free from the spell which bound and kept them in search of the Elysian Home, where dwelt this syren queen. The Indians called it Tiskilwaugh, signifying “plenty of fat elk.”

The streams which enter it in its course through Braxton, are Duck creek, Big Birch river, Burkys creek, Wolf creek, Stony creek and Bakers creek. Into Big Birch river flow Leatherwood run, Dead Doe run, Middle run, Long run and Little Birch river. Into Little Birch river flow Bear run, Windy run and Laurel run.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The period of one hundred and eighty-five years, during which the Virginian frontier had been crimsoned with the blood of her pioneers, was now forever passed away. The struggle for territorial supremacy between the white man and the red was ended, and the former pressed on toward the Mississippi, and before him the latter retreated toward the setting sun. No more, amid the hills and valleys of the “Old Dominion” was to be heard the frightful war whoop of the savage barbarian. His foe who had fought him through the forests from the flats of the James to the alluvial bottoms of the Ohio valley was at last triumphant. Already the standard of civilization had been planted at Wheeling, along the banks of the Monongahela and West Fork rivers, at Marietta, at Charleston, and at Point Pleasant.

Far up among the hills which form the western tiers of the Alleghany mountains, lay a vast area, over which roamed all the wild game peculiar to the formation to which the region belonged. Many of the early settlers were hunters by occupation, and chose, instead of the rich river bottoms, a home far up among the mountains, where the labors of the chase would be the better rewarded. The first of these who found a home within the present limits of Braxton county, were two brothers—Jeremiah and Benjamin Carpenter and their wives. They settled on the Elk, about one mile above the mouth of Holly river, in the year 1784. Here they were soon after attacked by the savages, and after Benjamin and his wife had fallen victims to their barbarity, Jeremiah and his wife escaped and fled three miles, where they took refuge in a cave beneath a shelving rock; here they remained three months, and during the time, Mrs. Carpenter gave birth to a son (Solomon), the first white child ever born within the limits of Braxton county.

But the way was now open and soon other adventurers settled in the county. In the year 1795 Daniel O’Brien came to the spot where Sutton now stands and took up his residence in a large sycamore tree which stood near where the suspension bridge now spans the river. A year later he was joined by Robert Givens. In 1798, Nicholas Gibson came, and in 1800, Benjamin Conrad, John Conrad and Daniel Conrad. James Frame settled in the year 1800. Thomas Murphy came in 1805; Colonel John Hayman, Asa Squires, Elijah Squires and Andres Friend, in 1807; Thomas Frame, Patrick Murphy, John Boges, John Cart, William Givens and Thomas P. Friend, in 1808; Thomas Bellknap, in 1810; Christian Moyer, in 1814. During these years there also came James F. Givens, James Carr, Samuel Dobbins, William Rose, Daniel Engle, George F. Gerwig, Godfrey Moyer, Mathia Gerwig, J. H. Wyatt, M. Eckerman, Mathew Hines, P. B. Burns, Isaac Riffle, Christian Heater, William H. McCoy, J. M. Shields, John F. Singleton, Edward Posey, Andrew
Boggs, David Alkire and many others. More minute mention will be made in the district history. Colonel John Hayman, one of the above, settled at what was then, and has ever since been known as

BULLTOWN,

So called from the fact that it was for many years occupied by a small body of friendly Indians, whose chief was known as Captain Bull. Its history, like that of many other localities on the then frontier, is a tragic one. In the year 1772, there resided on Gauley river a German family of the name of Stroud, and in the summer of that year, while Mr. Stroud was absent from home, his family were all murdered, his house laid in ashes, and his cattle driven off. The trail made by the perpetrators, led in the direction of Bulltown, and this fact, notwithstanding its occupants were in social and friendly intercourse with the whites on Buckhannon river and Hackers creek, frequently visiting and hunting with them, led to the belief that they were the authors of the outrage, and caused several to resolve on avenging it upon them.

A party of five men, two of whom were William Hacker and William White, expressed a determination to proceed at once to Bulltown. The remonstrance of the other settlers could not change that determination. They went and on their return circumstances justified the belief that the pre-apperhension of those who knew the temper and feelings of White and Hacker, had been well founded, and that there had been some fighting between them and the Indians. And, notwithstanding that they denied ever having seen an Indian in their absence, yet it was the prevailing opinion that they had murdered every man, woman and child at Bulltown and thrown their bodies into the river. A party of hunters soon after visited the spot and found the town desolated, and nothing ever after being heard of its former inhabitants, there can not a doubt remain but that the murder of the Stroud's family was requited on them. Thus ceased to exist the last Indian village on the soil of Virginia.

The recital is a blot on the pages of pioneer history, but is in keeping with those which the infantile state of all countries exhibit. The founding of colonies, or formation of settlements in new countries, is ever attended with circumstances which retard social advancement and refinement. The force with which these circumstances act will be increased or diminished in proportion to the remoteness or proximity of these new establishments to older societies in which the arts and sciences are cultivated. Man is at all times the creature of circumstances. Severed from the intercourse with his fellow men, and divested of the conveniences of life, he will readily relapse into a state of nature. Placed in contiguity with the barbarous and vicious, his manners will become rude and his morals vicious.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

Until the year 1836 the territory now embraced within the county formed parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas counties. But the old pioneers now wearied with long journeys to Charleston, Somerville or Weston to attend court, numerously signed a petition praying for the formation of a new county, and forwarded it to Richmond, where it was laid before the general assembly then in session in that city. It was heard with favor by that body, and in the winter of 1836 Braxton county, with a population of 2,371 souls of whom 400 were voters, was checkered on the map of Virginia.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT

Ever held in the county convened at the house of John D. Sutton, on the 11th day of April, 1836, with Judge Edwin S. Duncan presiding. The house thus occupied was rented and used as a court-house for several years. The first business of the court was the choice of a clerk; an election resulted in the appointment of William Newlon pro tem. Samuel Price was then appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney. Then came Gideon D. Camden, Samuel Price, Solomon Wyatt and Cabell Tavener, and upon producing a certificate showing that they were entitled to practice law in the courts of this commonwealth, were upon their own motion, granted license to
practice in the circuit court of Braxton county.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT

Nicholas Gibson, Asa Squires, John Clifton, John B. Byrne, Lorenzo D. Camden, Andrew Sterrett, Peyton B. Byrne, Marshall Triplet, Henry Duffield and William Givens, each holding a commission as justice of the peace, from his excellency, the governor of Virginia, for the county of Braxton, convened at the court house on the 26th day of April, 1836, and proceeded to open the first county court ever held in the county.

The first business transacted by this court was the election of a clerk, which resulted on the fourth ballot in the election of William Newlon, who had been elected previously as clerk of the circuit court. It was ordered at the same time that his office should be kept at his residence in the Flat Woods. John Clifton then came into court and presented a commission from the governor appointing him to the office of high sheriff of the county; he qualified as the law directs, gave the required bond and then appointed W. H. Byrne, Andrew Sterrett and John P. Byrne as his deputies. Solomon Wyatt was then elected prosecuting attorney; Asa Squires was chosen commissioner of the revenue and Felix Sutton surveyor of lands.

The court then proceeded to divide the county into magisterial districts. The territory embracing the waters of Elk river to the Nicholas and Lewis county lines was denominated Elk district; the remainder of the county was designated Kanawha district. The constables appointed for the former were John Morrison, James Sutton, William Hukin and William Rose; for the latter Samuel Byrne and James Gibson.

THE FIRST GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury that ever sat as a jury of inquest for the body of the county was empanelled at the second term of the circuit court, which convened on the 12th day of September, 1836. The following named gentlemen composed it: John C. Haymond, foreman, and William D. Baxter, Peter Conrad, Andrew Skidmore, Robert Chenowith, Samuel Skidmore, Andrew Sterrett, John Givens, Nathaniel Davis, George Keener, Peter Hambrick, Lamoses M. Boggs, Nathan Mollohan, James Duffield, Sinnett Trippet, John I. Murphy, Robert G. Duffield, John B. Byrne and Marshall Trippet. They found but one indictment and that was "A true bill against Alexander R. Ireland, for a nuisance."

THE FIRST SUICIDE IN THE COUNTY

Among the first settlers in the vicinity of Bulltown, then in Harrison county, later in Lewis and now in Braxton, were three men named John, Daniel and Benjamin Conrad. They were of German extraction. Benjamin’s family consisted of himself, two sons, and a colored woman and several children. One night, sometime in the month of June, 1832 or 1833, the oldest son (familiarly known as Jockey) arose from his bed and with nothing but his night clothes on, left the house. Early the next morning the settlers were summoned from far and wide, and turned out in the search. The country was then an almost unbroken wilderness, and the search was continued for several weeks in vain, but just as it was about to be abandoned the wanderer was found. He was apparently in good health but entirely nude, with the exception of a shirt. The men who found him induced him to start home with them—they had to pass the residence of his cousin J. P. Conrad, and here he desired to stop. His wish was gratified, and here he was clothed properly, after which he proposed to remain all night; a guard was left with him. At a late hour he claimed to be sick, and insisted that some one should go to his father’s house, only a mile distant, and get a pair of lances that he might be bled. A messenger started, but before his return he became restless and arose, and with a nervous step walked to and fro through the room. Near the door he sprang out into the darkness and once more escaped to the woods. Morning came and search was once more instituted, but every effort to find the crazed man—for such he was—proved abortive and it was finally given up; but late in September he
came in and was found in his father's barn. He was taken to the house and everything done for him which a noble and generous people could do. He seemed to improve, and a few days later insisted upon going to a camp meeting some seven miles distant. To this his father objected and hired a man to stay with him. After awhile, the guard, believing him to be safe, gave him a gun, and taking one himself, they went to the woods in quest of squirrels and having discovered one upon a tree, the guard requested him to go around the tree and shoot it. He stepped behind the tree, but instead of shooting the squirrel he put the muzzle of the gun to his temple and blew out his brains. For many years after, the sad fate of Jockey Conrad was narrated around the cabin fires in the mountain homes of the headwaters of the Little Kanawha.

BRAXTON COUNTY IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

In 1861, when the storm of civil war burst forth upon the land, in Braxton, as in every other county of the “Old Dominion,” the wildest excitement prevailed, and no sooner were recruiting offices opened than hundreds of her sons hastened to enroll their names and shoulder arms in defense of the cause which seemed to them just. Many entered the Federal army in defense of the Union and many others went south and fought in defense of the Lost Cause. There as elsewhere were to be seen father arrayed against son, and son against father, brother against brother and neighbor. But all chose to be soldiers in the fullest sense of the term and therefore enrolled themselves in the battling ranks of one or the other of the contending armies, and there did service where the shot fell thick and fast.

But of the number that went away, many never returned. Some died of disease, but the greater number perished upon the bloody field. Those who returned live out the character of the true American soldier. War did not corrupt them, and when the struggle ended they at once returned and engaged in the peaceful avocations of life. That the reader may know something of the men who were thus suddenly transformed from the citizen to the soldier and as suddenly re-transformed to the citizen, we here insert the names of as many as we have been able to obtain:

COMPANY F, 10TH REGIMENT (FEDERAL) WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

This company was composed of Braxton county men as follows: Captain, Nimrod M. Huer, taken prisoner June 7, 1863; first lieutenant, Samuel A Rollison; second lieutenant, Henry Bender; Joseph B Westfall, wounded at Opequon September 19, 1864; Samuel E. Knicy; Nimrod W. Lloyd; William T. Husing; Isaac Carr; Azariah H. Bright, wounded at Winchester, July 23, 1864; William C. Riffle; Francis Carr; Thomas B McLaughlin, wounded at Fishers Hill, September 22, 1864; Robert L. Blagg; Newton Squires, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; Thomas C. Meadows; Solomon Brady; William M. Barnett, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; James K. Barnett; Austin M. Brown; Abraham Brooks; Wesley A. Brooks, wounded at Winchester, July 24, 1864; William C. Berry; John Blagg, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; Michael Carroll; James M. Corley; Andrew H. Clutter; Harvey H. Clutter; Silas Carr, wounded at Fishers Hill, September 24, 1864; John Clark; James Duffey; Thomas Dobbins; Lewis A. Dawson, accidentally wounded at Leetown, Va., July 3, 1864; Israel Engle; Andrew Groff, wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Frederick Gerber, wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; George C. Gillaspie, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; James M. Gillaspie; Jonathan Green; Robert P. Givens, wounded at Winchester, July 24, 1864; Leonard W. Hyer; John Knicyl; Joseph H. Knicyl; William N. Knicyl; Charles Krafst; William Krafst; Lewis Kyer; John Morrison; George H. Morrison; Silas M. Morrison, wounded at Droop Mountain November 6, 1863; W. F. Morrison; John S. McPherson; Marshall McMorrow, wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Harrison Mollohan;
Isaac C. Ocheltree, wounded at Winchester, July 24, 1864; Weadon J. Perkins; William H. Perkins; William H. Petry; William W. Rider, wounded at Opequon, September 19, 1864; Benjamin E. Rider; Charles M. Rollyson; John Rollyson, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; James Rollyson, wounded at Opequon, September 19, 1864; Milton Rollyson, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; Mortimer Rose; Ellis W. Squires; John C. Sutton; Anthony Simon; Salathiel Skidmore; James M. Stilly; Andrew J. Short; William G. Sands, taken prisoner July 23, 1864; Willis Shaver; Harvey F. Shaver, wounded at Opequon, September 19, 1864; Morgan D. Shaver; James Stewart, missing in action at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Bernhard Veith; John D. Weihert, taken prisoner December 10, 1863; Eldridge C. Warner; Edward B. Wheeler, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; William Wyatt; Addison Wilson, wounded at Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; Samuel J. Brown; Harrison Beasley; Benjamin F. Cottrell; Nathaniel C. Davis; Henry T. Davis; Asa B. Gregory; Elijah Skidmore; Norman B. Squires, discharged at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 28, 1864, on account of wound received in right leg December 6, 1863; Thomas Meadows, discharged for disability April 1, 1863, at General Hospital, Cumberland, Maryland; William C. Mitchell, discharged for disability from General Hospital, at Cumberland, April 1, 1863; Jacob Riffle, discharged from hospital at York, Pennsylvania, on account of loss of left arm from wounds received in action November 6, 1863; John D. Baxter, died November 7, 1863, from wounds received the day previous, in action at Droop Mountain; Sheldon C. Morrison, killed in action at Winchester, September 19, 1864; John H. Rollyson, died of scrofula in hospital at Winchester, February 19, 1863; Jesse Berry, died November 14, 1864, from wounds received in action at Winchester; John P. Corley, supposed to have been killed near Winchester, July 24, 1864; Abraham Blagg, died September 22, 1864, from wound received in action at Winchester; James F. Dobbins, died of consumption, at Winchester, March 20, 1863; Samuel P. Dobbins, died at Beverly, West Virginia, from accidental wound; Joel Dobbins, died of consumption at Grafton, West Virginia, January 25, 1864; Thomas S. Greenleaf, died of fever, at Winchester, May 8, 1863; Levi J. Griffin, died of fever, at Martinsburg, West Virginia, October 13, 1864; John A. Meadows, died of pneumonia, at Cumberland, Maryland, December 14, 1862; Robinson Meadows died November 15, 1864, of wounds received at Snickers Ford, July 17, 1864; John J. Moore, died of fever, at Harpers Ferry, August 22, 1863; Mathias C. Smith, died of measles, at Sutton, West Virginia, March 14, 1864. Aggregate, 108 men.

THOSE WHO FOUGHT FOR THE LOST CAUSE.

Fully three hundred men from Braxton went South and cast their fortunes with the Confederacy. Aside from those mustered in the county, many went into companies raised in other parts of the State. Of these the names or the record has not been fully preserved, but herewith are given all that can be obtained:

BRAXTON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY B, 19TH (CONFEDERATE) VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

John S. Sprigg, captain; Reynolds Davis, first lieutenant, killed; James D. Sprigg, second lieutenant; John J. Williams, third lieutenant; James W. Squires, killed; Richard Williams, Hugh Williams, J. E. Williams, Hanson Williams, Granville Wilson, Hiram Westfall, Jacob Westfall, George Westfall, James Westfall, William H. Mathews, F. F. Squires, Jeth Carpenter, Stanley Conrad, Benjamin Riffle, Edmund Barker, Johnson Barker, Isaac Barker, Sheldon Knight, Wesley Knight, Francis Knight; Charles Nutter, killed; H. H. McElwain, Mortimer Thayey, Thomas Belknap, Joseph McCoy, Perry Heater, Calvin Heater, Elijah Heeter, Robert Givens, Isaac Thrasher, Thomas Goff, John Goff, William L. Perine, Henry Perine, Robert Perine, Samuel Perine, Joseph McMillin, James K. McMillin, James

COMPANY G, 62ND REGIMENT VIRGINIA MOUNTED INFANTRY (CONFEDERATE).


THOSE IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to the foregoing, other companies and parts of companies were made up of Braxton county men. Captains James M. Berry and William Mollohan both raised companies, and the company of Captain Bland was composed largely of men from this county. Captain Mollohan was killed near Shenandoah Mountain; Isaac Willoughby was killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; William Berry, Babe Coger and James Shields, died in a northern prison; Charles W. Berry died in prison at Elmira, New York, and Granville McNemar was the last man killed at Appomattox Court House.

Such were the men from Braxton, who went to battle for the cause which seemed to them right, and in defence of which, many yielded up their lives. We doubt if any county in the State, in proportion to the number of men enlisted, can show such a death roll. From tidewater, Virginia to the Ohio river, from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, her sons repose, and will answer roll call no more; but amid the scenes in the land which gave them birth their memories will be cherished, and for long years to come the names of Braxton’s honored dead will be remembered and revered.

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF SUTTON.

On the night of Sunday, between Christmas and New Years, 1861, Sutton, the county seat, was entered by a detachment of Confederate soldiers belonging to Floyd’s army. The detachment was under the command of Captain A. J. Tuning; the town was fired, and with the exception of four houses was laid in ruins, the county buildings sharing the same fate. No sooner had the news of the occupation and destruction of Sutton reached Clarksburg than Colonel H. Anisusen, at the head of two companies of the 1st West Virginia
Cavalry and three companies of infantry marched against them. But when the expedition reached Sutton, the place was found to be deserted. Here the Federals remained for two days, during which time the country around was scoured for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the Confederates. At last the route taken by them was found, and Colonel Aniansel, taking his entire force, followed on and came up with them at the “Glades,” thirty miles east of Sutton. Here an engagement ensued, in which the Confederates lost twenty-two killed. The Federals captured fifteen horses and fifty-six head of cattle, and a considerable quantity of stores which had been taken from Sutton. The expedition returned to Clarksburg without the loss of a single man.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

But two men have ever been hanged in Braxton county and these not by the civil authorities. Two men, Cole and Windon, were hanged in the spring of 1863, under a sentence of court martial, by the Federal soldiers under command of Captain McAlster, of Company E., of the 36th Ohio Infantry, for the murder of a boy only seventeen years old.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

As before stated, the population in 1836 at the time of the formation of the county numbered but 2,371, and of this number but 400 were voters. According to the census of 1880 the total population was 11,774, distributed as follows: Birch district, 2,139; Holly, 2,140; town of Sutton, 279; Kanawha, 1,814; Otter, 2,138; Salt Lick, 1,556. Of the total population 8,281 were born in West Virginia, 3,252 in Virginia, 50 in Ohio, 78 in Pennsylvania, 70 in Maryland, 3 in Kentucky, 2 in British America, 6 in England and Wales, 54 in Ireland, 1 in Scotland, and 22 in the German Empire.

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND DISTRICTS OF BRAXTON.

SUTTON.

The county seat, originally called Newville, is beautifully situated on the north bank of Elk river, forty-three miles southwest of Weston. It was laid out in the year 1836, at which time it became the county-seat, by Solomon Wyatt. It was first incorporated in 1873. The first officers were F. J. Baxter, mayor; J. W. Humphrey, recorder; J. C. Humphrey, town sergeant; and W. L. J. Corley, street commissioner. The present officers are W. F. Morrison, mayor; A. W. Corley, recorder, C. K. Newlon, sergeant, C. T. Byrne, street commissioner; and J. S. Hyer, J. C. Humphreys, P. B. Adams, John Byrne and W. E. Haymond, councilmen. The population of the county seat is in the neighborhood of 300, and the postoffice address is Braxton C. H.

BURNSVILLE, OR LUMBERPORT.

A town of 125 inhabitants, is situated on the Little Kanawha river, at the mouth of Salt Lick creek, 107 miles from Parkersburg, and 28 miles from Weston. The location is a beautiful one, surrounded as it is by a grand mountain scenery, and in front of it winds the silvery current of the “little river.”

It was laid out in 1830 by P. B. Burns, whose name is commemorated in that of the town. It contains one general mercantile establishment, one furniture factory, one hotel, one postoffice, one blacksmith shop, one wagon factory, and one saw mill. The history of the latter is almost the history of the town, and is briefly as follows:

In 1856 J. M. Burns brought an old fashioned portable circular saw mill to this place and continued to run it for ten years, when he interested his brother in the business, which was then continued under the firm name of Burns & Co. In 1871 they associated with them J. R. Huffman, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, the inventor of the celebrated band saw, and they erected a mill 42x90 feet, two stories high, and put in one of Huffman’s saws, which at once increased the capacity to 15,000 feet per day. They employ thirty laborers.

The next enterprise in importance is the wagon factory of Bodkin, Fiddler & Cobert. It is the most extensive establishment of the kind in
this section of the State. They have all of the latest and most improved machinery, and do a business which extends over twelve counties.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

On the 31st day of July, 1863, the legislature passed a bill entitled an "Act to provide for the division into townships of the various counties composing this State." The act also provided for the appointment of several gentlemen in each county, who should perform the work in their respective counties. Those named for Braxton were Charles S. Hall, James W. Morrison, James J. McCoy, Jacob Shearer and Elmore Frame. These gentlemen, with the assistance of the county surveyor, proceeded to perform the work assigned them, and divided the county into four townships (name changed to districts under the constitution of 1872) and named them as follows: Clay, Lincoln, Franklin and Washington.

By these names they were known until the July term of court, 1873, when, in accordance with a petition of the citizens of the county, their names were all changed on the 24th day of the above month. Clay was changed to Kanawha, Lincoln to Otter, Franklin to Holly, and Washington to Birch.

Thus they continued until the year 1875, when the citizens of Kanawha district petitioned the court asking that the said district be divided. The court at its July term granted the request, and adopted the division line as presented in the petition, viz: Beginning at the three corners of Braxton, Gilmer and Lewis counties and terminating at the Webster county line. The new district thus formed was named Salt Lick. The present districts are Kanawha, Salt Lick, Otter, Holly and Birch, the history of each of which we now proceed to notice.

KANAWHA DISTRICT.

This district lies in the northeastern part of the county. The Little Kanawha river, from which it derives its name, flows in a northwest direction through it. This stream averages probably twenty yards in width, and at high tide is of sufficient depth to float large rafts of logs and rafts. The tributaries which it receives in its passage through this district are, from the east side, Fall run and Knawles creek; from the west, Bit run.

Fall run rises in the northeast part of the county, and flowing in a southwest direction, empties into the Kanawha at the falls. This is a very rapid stream from its source to its mouth. The lands near the mouth on both sides are very precipitous, but very fertile. The farmers along the course of this stream are thrifty and industrious, and by close attention to their farming interests are doing much to develop the county.

Knawles creek, the principal northern tributary in the district, is formed by the intersection of the Right and Left forks. From the confluence of these streams the distance is fully ten miles to the mouth. The lands here are good, the upper portion near the "forks" being a limestone soil.

Big run, a stream rising in the west part of the district, flows nearly north for a distance of three miles, and empties into the Kanawha two miles below Bulltown. The lands on both sides lie tolerably well. The falls of Kanawha river, in Kanawha district, is one of the best water powers in the State. The fall is thirteen feet, almost perpendicular, and during high water presents a most picturesque scene. There is a grist mill here - the oldest in the district, and the only one in the vicinity. There is also a general mercantile store kept by Lorentz & McCoy. Thus it is one of the business points of the county.

The earliest settlers here were Colonel John Hayman, who settled at what is now called Bulltown, on the Kanawha river; John Conrad, who erected his cabin one mile below; Daniel Conrad, his on the opposite side of the river; Benjamin Conrad, at the mouth of Knawles creek; Edward Posey, on Oil creek; Andrew Boggs, at the forks of the Little Kanawha river, and David Atkin on the river below him. All were actual settlers, and all improved farms and established homes. Many squatters came originally to this section for the purpose of hunting, but laid no claim to the land, surrendering and vacating it to the rightful owners when they came to claim their own. Who built the first cabin can not be
definitely ascertained, but Jacob Conrad, the father of the three settlers of that name, held a patent for the land on which they located, and it is claimed that a man whom he sent into this then wilderness to look after his lands, erected a cabin and remained for some time.

As elsewhere stated, Kanawha district was formed from part of Clay, in 1875. At that time the court appointed the first district officers, as follows: Elias Cunningham, justice of the peace; James M. Camp, constable; L. Kelly and Isaac Norman, members of the board of education, and Robert H. Mealey, overseer of the poor. The first election was held in the fall of 1875, at the two new precincts—falls of Kanawha and mouth of Kanawha creek—but only county and State officers were to be elected.

The first grist mill was built in the year 1810, by Colonel John Hayman, the founder of the “Bulltown Salt Works.” It was a small round log structure, a tub wheel being the propelling power. The buhrs were gotten out on Millstone run in this district. The bolting was done by hand. This primitive mill continued to do the grinding until 1833, when the present structure was erected in its stead.

The first school ever taught in the district was in the year 1823, by a man of the name of Joseph Houze, in a small round log cabin, which stood on the lands now owned by W. H. Berry. One end was entirely taken up by a fireplace, from which the smoke escaped through a hugh chimney constructed of clay and sticks. A log was chopped from one side and over the aperture thus formed was pasted greased paper as a substitute for glass. It was covered with clapboards, which were held in place by weight poles. The seats were made by splitting small logs in halves and then inserting pins for legs in the oval sides.

The first postoffice ever established on the headwaters of the Little Kanawha river was at Bulltown in this district. It was on the old Clarksburg and Charleston route, and owing to the impossibility of traveling it on horseback, there being no roads, it was carried by a footman, who made the trip once a month. The first carrier on the route was a man of the name of John Thompson. He died in Charleston while at that place with the mail. The first postmaster at this office was Colonel John Hayman. The present official is Mrs. E. H. Cunningham. But one has since been established—Knowles Creek.

CHURCHES.

Here, as almost everywhere else in the settlement of the West, the coming of the Baptist missionary and the Methodist itinerant was contemporary. Scarcely was the roof upon the cabin, and the blanket suspended in place of a door, before one or the other, or both, found his way through the wilderness, and in the lonely cabin home, or beneath the dark shades of the primeval forest, proclaimed the glad tidings.

It was about the year 1808, that the first ministers found their way into what is now Braxton county. These were, a Baptist minister of the name of Mathew Mattox and one of the name of Jammison, representing Methodism. They preached once a month at private houses, that of Colonel John Hayman being a regular appointment for both.

The Methodists formed the first society but the exact time of its institution cannot be ascertained for the reason that the records have long since been lost. They worshipped, however, for a number of years in a house erected by Henry Cunningham for church and school purposes. This, no doubt, was the first church building in this section of the country. It was built by and at the expense of Henry Cunningham and son, with the exception of the “raising,” in which the neighbors assisted. This organization still exists and is now known as the Knowles Creek Methodist Episcopal Church. They worship in a low frame structure which stands near the site of their first building. The present one was erected in 1853 and dedicated the same year, the services being conducted by the Rev. G. Battell, the presiding elder. The membership at the time of the organization probably numbered a dozen, among whom were Henry Cunningham and wife, John Heffner and wife, John Mealey and wife, and Mrs. Harrow. Henry Cunningham was the first class leader—a position which
he well and faithfully filled until his death, which occurred in 1863. Robert H. Mealey became his successor and as such continues at present. The first minister after the organization was the Rev. Benjamin Isem. The present membership is 60.

The "Mount Calvary" Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1882 by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, who still continues as the pastor. The original members were seven in number, as follows: J. W. Jones and wife, P. Drummond, William Lockhart and wife, Elias Lockhart, and the Rev. W. B. Fisher. The present membership is nine—W. H. Smith, Mrs. Frances V. Gifford, and Stephen Allen and wife having been admitted by letter, and William Lockhart and wife having been dismissed by letter, to become members of a church in Gilmer county. They worship in the Bultown school house near the turnpike on Millstone run.

The "Green Hill" Methodist Protestant Church building is located in the northeast part of the district. It is a hewed log structure, erected in 1881 by the joint efforts of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant denominations, and is occupied by both. Indeed, we doubt if the State affords a better example of brotherly love existing between different denominations than is here presented. The two societies meet at their church weekly, on the same day and hold their class meetings at the same hour, the members of the Methodist Episcopal occupying one side and those of the Methodist Protestant the other. The membership of the former is twenty-three and that of the latter twenty-two. N. J. Loudon and W. L. Kelly are the class leaders, the first of the Methodist Episcopal, and the second of the Methodist Protestant. Of the two classes, the Methodist Protestant is the older, having been organized in 1868, at which time the first class leader was Addison Harper, who served one year, when he was succeeded by W. L. Kelly, who, with the exception of the year 1881, when William Cummings filled the place, has served ever since.

There are four church buildings in the district, of which three are hewed log and one frame, but the number of edifices is not an index to the number of societies, several of which, having no building, worship in the school houses, which the laws of the State open to all denominations.

There are at present three Sabbath schools in the district, viz: Millstone, Kanawha Creek and Green Hill. The last was organized in the year 1870, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas; it has been in active operation ever since. J. P. Cunningham was the first superintendent and William Cummings is the present one. W. L. Kelly is recording secretary. Several teachers are employed, among whom are W. L. Kelly and Matilda Malcolm.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

A history of Kanawha district would be imperfect without a notice of this, one of the earliest settlers and the man who built at his own expense the first church and school building erected on the waters of the Little Kanawha. He was born in Pendleton county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in the year 1791. Here he grew to manhood, then removed to Randolph county, where he married a lady of the name of Nancy Hayes. There he resided for five years, then settled on Adams run in Lewis county. After an eight years residence here, he made another move, this time to what is now Braxton county, and erected his cabin on the ridge between the forks of Knowles creek, where he had purchased 1,500 acres of land. Here with the assistance of his boys, he improved more than 100 acres of Braxton's best land.

He ever manifested an interest in church and schools and also in the general improvement and development of his chosen county, and on his own lands, with the assistance of his son Elias, erected a church edifice and donated it to the neighborhood, and for nearly forty years he was an official member of his chosen church. Many of his descendants now reside in this and adjoining counties, he having had a family of ten children, nine of whom were living at the time of his death, in 1863, at which time he left a landed estate of 1700 acres to be divided among his children.

Two of his sons, Moses and Elias, have served their county as justices of
the peace, the latter serving in that capacity at the present time. Jesse, his brother, was a soldier in the last war with Great Britain, and two of his sons served in the army of the United States during the civil war.

SALT LICK DISTRICT.

The Little Kanawha river flows north and west through this district, in which its principal tributary is Salt Lick creek, which it receives from the south at Burnsville. It is formed by the Right and Left Hand forks. Copens creek flows northwest and empties into the Little Kanawha two miles below the Gilmer county line. It derives its name from a man of that name who settled near its mouth in 1848.

The surface is broken and hilly; the hills, stretching away in long ridges, are separated by valleys of great fertility. The soil consists of a black loam and a red clay. It is well adapted for both grazing and tilling. The timber is white oak, red oak, black oak, chestnut oak, poplar, ash, hickory, sugar sycamore, lynn, white and black walnut, etc.

The first settlement in this district was made in what is known as the "Flat Woods" by Peter Shields and Asa Squires, in the year 1807. They were soon after joined by P. B. Burns, John Hayman, W. B. Hayman, Isaac Rife, Christian Heater, William H. McCoy and John F. Singleton.

As elsewhere stated the territory comprising this district was Clay from 1863 to 1873, then a part of Kanawha until 1875 when the district of Salt Lick was created. The first officers at the close of the war were: supervisor, S. S. Squires; justice of the peace, John Heater; overseer of the poor, S. S. Skinner; township clerk, C. H. Hall; township treasurer, T. H. Squires; inspectors of elections, D. H. Bright and W. P. Hayman.

The first school was taught by a man of the name of William Berry in the Flat Woods, in the year 1861 or '67. The building was rude structure, in keeping with the pioneer houses of these early times. It was 18x18 feet in size; one end entirely taken up with the ever present hugh fireplace, and the logs chopped from one side for a window, the roof of clapboards. In such houses as these were schooled the men who leveled the forests of West Virginia, and when the civil war came on, made her a new commonwealth. There are at present fourteen public school buildings, of which six are hewed log and eight are frame buildings.

The first sermon ever preached in Salt Lick district, or in Braxton county, was by an Old School Baptist minister of the name of Robert Tissel, but the first society formed was that of the Methodist, where the town of Burnsville now stands, in the year 1823. But of that primitive church we know nothing save the date of its institution, for with the lapse of time and civil commotion of its records, like those of many similar organizations, have been lost.

"High Knob" Church — Missionary Baptist — located on Stone run, was organized in the year 1881, by the Rev. Mathew Perine, with a membership of fifteen, among whom were W. B. Cartwright and wife, John Eubank, sr., and wife, and William McCartney. The congregation worships in the Stone Run Church, the property of the Methodist Protestant denomination. The first deacon was W. B. Cartwright. The membership has been increased by four new members and three by letter.

The Methodist Episcopal Church on Copens run was instituted on the 20th day of June, 1880, with a membership of seven. They worship in what is known as the Middle school house, and at present they have a membership of forty-two.

Salt Lick chapel (United Brethren) was built in 1883 and dedicated by the Rev. Z. Warner of Parkersburg, who at the time preached from the text found in the 26th and 28th verses of the 14th chapter of St. John.

The first Sabbath school was organized in the year 1867 on Mill creek by the Rev. Frame and Henry G. Hall.

OTTER DISTRICT.

This district is drained by the following streams: Westfalls fork of Cedar creek has its source near the Flat Woods postoffice; it flows in a westerly direction and empties at the Three forks. It took its name from Jacob Westfall, an early settler. Scotts Camp fork rises near the head waters of
Cruthers creek and flows in a northerly direction for four and one-half miles, when it falls into Westfalls creek. Its name is from an old hunter of that name who once had a camp upon its bank. Middle fork flows northerly for six miles and discharges its waters into Cedar creek at the Three forks. Perkins fork has its source in the Otter mountains, whence it flows in a westerly direction and empties into the Middle fork. It is so called from Elijah Perkins, the first settler on its banks.

The land is fertile throughout the district; some of it is rough and precipitous, but in the valleys along the streams it is comparatively level, and is well adapted to culture. The soil for the most part is composed of black loam intermixed with the various clays.

The Carpenters, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this work, were the first settlers in this district. A Mr. Cottrell, who settled on Elk river at the mouth of Otter creek in 1796, appears to have been the second, while Andrew P. Friend, who came in the year 1800 was probably the third. The land upon which he first settled is now owned by A. M. Lowe. The place seems to have been a favorite resort for the Indians, as Mr. Lowe in plowing has found many relics which were doubtless the property of a barbarous people. There was at one time a celebrated salt spring at the mouth of Little Otter creek and the Indians doubtless resorted here for the purpose of making salt, as they are known to have done at the Saline springs along the Great Kanawha. Israel Friend, John Dobbins, John D. Sutton, Jacob Westfall, a Mr. Neff, Edward Robinson, Josiah Gordon, Archibald Taylor, Charles Rogers, Franklin Boggs and his sons, Jonas, Jonathan and Isaac, were also early settlers.

In the year 1841 Daniel Engle, Jacob Rumach, George F. Gerwig, Godfrey Moyer, Mathia Gerwig, J. H. Wyatt, Mathew Hines, M. Eckerman, and a son and a Mr. Leopard, came from the city of Baltimore, settled on Steer creek and founded what is known as the “German settlement.” They were of the United Brethren faith, and soon after their arrival built a church, which was dedicated to the worship of God according to the teachings of that denomination.

The first election after the formation of the district was held at the Little Otter salt works on the 24th day of May, 1866, at which time Henry Bender was elected justice of the peace; Jacob Riffle, constable; L. W. Hyer, overseer of the poor; M. Gerwig, township clerk. George Dobbins was the supervisor of the election, and F. Gerwig and William Dobbins were the inspectors.

The first mill was built by Andrew P. Friend. It was fifty feet long and twenty wide, and was saw and grist mill combined, water being the propelling power. The buhrs were quarried on the waters of Little Birch river and hauled a distance of twelve miles. This pioneer mill has long since rotted away, but near the site on which it stood James A. Boggs erected another. He sold it to H. H. Bell, and in 1860 a high tide in the river swept it away. Mr. Bell then rebuilt it himself. Cutlip’s mill on Cedar creek was built in 1840, and afterward rebuilt in 1856.

The first school was taught by David Frame at Sugar Bottom, on Elk river, a short distance below the residence of the Rev. A. Taylor. It was a rude log cabin, constructed on the plan of the architectural designs followed in the erection of school buildings in those days, and was similar to those already described. The old English Reader and Dilworth’s Speller—the latter finally displaced by Webster—were the text books then in use.

The first postoffice established within the district was that of Little Otter. It has been followed by that of “Lloydsville,” situated on Middle fork of Cedar creek, on the Sutton and Stouts Mills route; the first postmaster was E. B. Lloyd and the present one is J. L. Lloyd. Cutlips postoffice is situated one mile below the three Forks of Cedar creek, on the same route as the above; Wilson Cutlip was the first postmaster and W. N. Cutlip is the present one; there is a weekly mail on this route; up on Friday and down on Saturday. German postoffice is situated on Steer creek, three and one-half miles from the Gilmer county line on the Stouts Mills and Little Otter route; established in 1872; F. J. Engle was first postmaster. Chapel postoffice is situated on Steer creek, eight miles from the county seat; R. S. Blagg was the first and is also the present postmaster. Little Otter
postoffice was established in 1858; it is on the Braxton and Newton route, and is also the terminus of route 12,216; A. M. Laugh was the first and is the present postmaster.

CHURCHES.

By whom the first sermon was preached within the limits of this district cannot now be known, for the records are lost and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember.

Pleasant Dale Methodist Episcopal Church, on Perkins fork of Cedar creek, was organized in 1872, and their building dedicated the same year. It is a hewed log structure, 24x36, with a seating capacity of 150. The present membership is 32. The Rev. C. Warman is the present pastor.

Richmond Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, is situated on Steer creek near the Chapel postoffice. It is a frame building, 26x36, with a seating capacity of 175, and was built in 1867 by F. Dobbins. The money to defray the expenses was contributed by the people of the neighborhood. The official directory is as follows: John Steward, Henry Bender; class leader, Samuel Rider; trustees, John Riffle, R. S. Blagg, H. F. Shaver and Henry Bender; pastor, Rev. C. Warman. The chapel was named in memory of the lamented Elder Richmond, one of the most eminent men whose name has ever appeared upon the roll of the West Virginia Conference.

Otterbein Church (United Brethren) was organized in 1841, by a German colony from Baltimore. For nine years after the organization services were held at the private residences of George Gerwig, Daniel Engle, Mathias Gerwig, Michael Smith, Christian Long, Jacob Cramer, John Wyatt, Jacob Rumach, John Miller, Conrad Leopard and others. But in 1850 all joined together and erected a neat hewed log church, 28x36, with a seating capacity of 200. Rev. Daniel Engle was the pastor at the time of organization, and in that capacity continued for twelve years. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Hess; steward, Daniel S. Engle; class leader, Christian Engle; trustees, Christian Gerwig, Levi Weitzel, Jacob Rumach and Israel Engle.

Methodist Protestant organization, at Raccoon creek school house, was first instituted in 1866, at which time there were twelve members. The present membership is forty, Rev. G. L. Carder is the pastor. In connection with this church is a flourishing Sabbath school, of which J. C. Friend is superintendent; G. W. Dean, assistant; J. W. Hanna, secretary, and J. M. Rose, treasurer. The teachers are J. W. Hanna, Mary H. Duckworth and M. A. Heffner.

The Lloyds ville Sabbath school was organized April 22, 1883. H. Hyer is superintendent; Wesley Lloyd, assistant; Mrs. Mattie Warman, secretary. Among the teachers are John Lloyd and Miss Nannie Lloyd.

Richmond Chapel Sabbath school continues during the summer but is suspended in winter. The superintendents are R. S. Blagg and Andrew Bender; secretary, W. K. Bender. The teachers are Andrew Bender and Mrs. Elizabeth Blagg.

Of the German school at Otterbein, Frederick Gerwig is superintendent; Aaron Gerwig, treasurer. The teachers are Daniel Engle, Christian L. Engle and Miss Mary Gerwig. Number of scholars, 40.

LITTLE OTTER SALT WORKS

Are located on Little Otter creek, one and one-half miles from Elk river. Brine had been known for many years to exist at this place, and in 1865, a company of which E. S. Blackworth, of New York, was president, was formed for the purpose of developing it. The oil excitement ran high at the time and they bored their first well with the expectation of finding the "greasy fluid," but found a good quality of brine instead. They now changed their plans, erected a furnace and made their first salt in 1868. They continued operations until 1873, when work was suspended. The property now belongs to A. N. Lowe and J. W. Blagg, who are making preparations to resume the business.

HOLLY DISTRICT.

This district lies in the southeastern part of the county and takes its name from Holly river. Elk river has a general western direction through the district. Holly, its principal tributary, rises in
the northern part of Webster county, flows a distance of twenty-five miles and falls into Elk. Laurel creek has its source in what is known as the Glades, in the southwest part of Webster. It flows north for a distance of fifteen miles and discharges its waters into Elk river. Wolf creek, another southern tributary, empties about two miles above Sutton; it is eight miles in length. Stony creek, also on the south side, is five miles in length and falls into Elk five miles above Sutton. Two miles further up is the mouth of Flat Woods run, and at Sutton a small stream puts in; it is known as Old Womans run.

A good quality of bituminous coal abounds throughout the district, as is evidenced by the outcroppings along the banks of Elk, Birch and their affluents. The soil is an intermixture of the various clays and a reddish loam. There is an abundance of excellent timber, consisting of white oak, red oak, black oak, hickory, poplar, sugar, ash, maple, white and black walnut, etc.

It was here, near the mouth of Holly river, that the Carpenters first settled in the year 1784, and it was here that Benjamin Carpenter and his wife fell victims to savage ferocity. It was near here too, that Solomon Carpenter, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Carpenter was born—the first white child within the limits of Braxton county. His birthplace was a cave beneath a shelving rock. The second settler appears to have been George Bickle who came in 1790. Then came Adam O'Brien in 1795; Benjamin Conrad, in 1800; John Hayman, Asa Squires, Elijah Squires and Andrew Friend in 1807; J. D. Sutton in 1809; John Conrad, Nicholas Gibson in 1812, and Christian Hyer in 1814.

The first election held in the district (then called Franklin) was in the year 1866, at which time the following township officers were elected: Supervisor, Charles W. Kelly; constable, W. H. Hoover, overseer of the poor, J. D. Hosey; township clerk, M. L. Barritt; school commissioners, Thomas W. Skidmore, J. W. Morrison, etc., and L. E. Knicely and Thomas W. Skidmore were inspectors of election.

The first public school was taught by J. W. Humphrey, in a log house 18x20 feet. There were thirty-two pupils in attendance.

The first sermon was preached at the house of Christian Hyer about the year 1818, and here soon after was formed the first society. This was a Methodist Episcopal organization and was the only one within the limits of the district for many years. The first members were Christian Hyer and wife, Elijah Squires and wife, Asa Squires and wife, Nathan Prince and wife, and Isaac Shaver and wife. In 1820 they erected a round log church, the first built in the district. The Baptists, Methodist Protestant and United Brethren have each several organizations at present in the district.

BIRCH DISTRICT.

Birch district lies in the western part of the county and is bounded northeast and east by Otter district, south and west by Clay county, and northwest by Calhoun and Gilmer counties. It is divided into two unequal portions by Elk river which has a general southwest course through it. Its tributaries received in its course through this district are Birch river, Strange creek, Duck creek, Tate creek, Canoe run, Mill creek, Bens creek, Big run and Rock Camp creek.

The first settlement was made by Patrick Murphy at the mouth of Strange creek about the year 1808. About the same time Hedgeman Trippet located and erected on the north bank of Strange creek. He came from Blennerhassetts island and appears to have resided upon it for a short time after its occupation by the ill-fated victim of Aaron Burr had been abandoned. Before the close of the year 1808 Thomas Frame, John Boggs, John Cart, William Given and Andrew P. Friend had also found homes in this section. Thomas Bellknop came in 1810, William Rose in 1820, and James Carr and Samuel Dobbins in 1825.

The first grist mill was erected in the year 1808 by James Frame. It was a rude affair in comparison with the mills of a later day, but answered the purpose for which it was built—that of cracking corn. The second one, grist and saw combined, was erected by S. D. Camden in 1836, and was known as
Jacksons mills. It burned the same year but was at once rebuilt. In 1848 it was carried away by a flood and again rebuilt in 1849.

The first school was taught by a man named John Brown in a round log cabin on Birch river in the year 1826.

**PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF BRAXTON COUNTY**

**KANAWHA DISTRICT.**

S. J. ALLEN—has been one of the farming residents of Kanawha district, Braxton county, West Virginia, for about three years, coming to this county in 1880 from Harrison county. He was born January 24, 1836, in that part of Harrison county afterward set apart as Doddridge county, a son of Joshua and Rebecca (Whiteman) Allen. His mother died March 11, 1846, and his father died May 12, 1867. In Harrison county, December 29, 1859, S. J. Allen and Mary Frum were united in marriage, and their children are five living, two deceased: Rebecca Almira, born July 10, 1861; Ida Belle, May 2, 1864, died October 10, 1866; Samantha Flarinda, October 28, 1866; Theodocia Ardemia, August 9, 1868; Sylvester Purinton, April 20, 1872; Claudius Edwin, February 23, 1875, died December 30, 1876; Sarah Macedonia Pleszura, November 29, 1877. The oldest was born in Harrison county, the next four in Doddridge county, and the two youngest in Harrison. Rebecca resides in Harrison county, the other living children in Braxton county. Mary, wife of Mr. Allen, was born in Harrison county, March 16, 1838, a daughter of Solomon and Tabitha (Goodwin) Frum. Her parents died in Harrison county, West Virginia, her father's death November 9, 1869, and her mother's December 10, 1872. Mr. Allen was one of the first school commissioners in Doddridge county, after the State was separated from Virginia, and held the office of township treasurer at the same time. John G., Porter and Hamilton G. Frum, brothers of Mrs. Allen were Federal soldiers, war of 1861. In the first Bull Run battle Porter lost a leg. Joshua Allen, father of S. J., went from Harrison county to what is now Doddridge in 1818, and settled lands below Center Point on McElroy creek. He reared a family of ten children was an energetic farmer, and one of the first citizens of the county. Solomon Frum, father of Mrs. Allen, came from Monongalia county to Harrison county in 1820, while yet a young man, and settled on Simpsons creek. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom fourteen lived to marry and have families. S. J. Allen and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he has had a home since 1858, and she since 1867. He has served as deacon since 1868, and as clerk for eight consecutive years. His address is Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

J. D. ARMSTRONG—has 100 acres of improved land on Knavles creek, Kanawha district, Braxton county, mostly devoted to grazing purposes. He was born in Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, August 23, 1828, a son of T. B. and Sarah (Pullens) Armstrong, now of Lewis county. John Armstrong and Samuel Pullens, his paternal and maternal grandfathers, were of Irish descent, and lived in Highland county, Virginia. T. B. Armstrong was a seventh child and fourth son, and he came from Pendleton to Lewis county in 1836. He was the father of three sons and two daughters, and the subject of this sketch was the third son and fourth child, J. D. Armstrong was united in marriage with Rebecca Pickens in Lewis county, December 28, 1853, and in the following year settled on Fall run. He came to Knavles creek in 1863. J. D. Armstrong and wife have three sons: William, born February 7, 1856; Samuel, November 23, 1858; Charles, March 2, 1870. The two first have farms of their own in Braxton county, and the youngest is at home. The wife of Mr. Armstrong was born in Lewis county, August 19, 1830, daughter of James and Rachel (Talburt) Pickens. Her father was born in Pendleton county, and her mother in Harrison county, both then part of Virginia, and they settled on the Kanawha river in Lewis county in 1835, and reared five girls and three boys, Mrs. Armstrong being the fifth daughter and sixth child. All of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong's brothers and
sisters are living but one on each side, and all have families—all live in West Virginia. J. D. Armstrong was a Federal soldier through the entire civil war, serving in Company A, 10th West Virginia Infantry. He was in the battles of Droop Mountain, Opequon, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, and others. He was only home once, for fifteen days, during the entire war. George Armstrong, his brother, was captured by the Confederates in Upshur county, while taking part in a militia drill, was sent to Andersonville, where he died after six months' imprisonment, in 1864. J. D. Armstrong's postoffice address is Knawles Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

W. M. BENNETT—son of Aaron and Frances M. (Racer) Bennett, and Elizabeth Meeks, daughter of John and Margaret (Butler) Meeks, were united in marriage in Lewis county, West Virginia, November 25, 1875. He was born in Lewis county, on New Year's Day, 1854, and her birth was September 15, 1857, in Clay county, (now) West Virginia. Their children are four: George L., born August 19, 1876; Roanna L., June 19, 1879; Minter Edmond, November 17, 1880; Bertha E., May 21, 1883. Laban and George G. Bennett, brothers of W. M., were soldiers in the 1861 war, Laban in the Federal army, and George G. in the Confederate service. Laban was made prisoner, sent to Richmond, Virginia, and after his release died at Camp Chase, Ohio. Aaron Bennett came to Braxton county from Lewis in 1859, and this has been his home since that date. He had a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, and three boys and three girls are still living. The Bennett family is of Dutch-Irish descent. The Meeks are from Old Virginia. John Meeks was a soldier in the Confederate army during the civil war. He has passed his life in Lewis county, and Margaret, his wife, was born in Clay county, (now) West Virginia. They have been the parents of six children, of whom five are still living. W. M. Bennett is carrying on a good farm in Kanawha district, with postoffice address at Knawles Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

EMERY A. BERRY—eldest son and fourth child of Lewis and Elizabeth (Daymude) Berry, was born March 6, 1825, in that part of Lewis county, Virginia, now included in Braxton county, West Virginia. His parents came from Loudoun county, Virginia, to Lewis (now Braxton) county in its pioneer days, and reared a family of three sons and seven daughters. In 1849 Emery A. Berry settled on the farm now owned by him, then all a forest, and since that time he has felled sixty acres of forest timber, and the land is now in a good state of cultivation. He is a miller by trade, but that business not agreeing with him, he gives his attention exclusively to agriculture. Lewis Berry died February 17, 1867, and his wife, one of his sons and two daughters are also deceased. James L. and William D. Berry, brothers of Emery A., were Confederate soldiers, and the former was killed in the Shenandoah valley. At the bride's residence in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, September 6, 1849, Emery A. Berry married Caroline V. Anderson, and the record of the children born to them is: Eliza E., born October 20, 1850, married F. M. Jones, and lives near the Falls Mills; John L., October 22, 1852, died November 14, 1855; Laura Virginia, December 8, 1854, died January 29, 1856; James W., October 24, 1856, died February 25, 1862; Clarissa E., December 15, 1858, married H. Heaton, and lives in this county; Sarah M., March 1, 1861, died March 10, 1862; Charles E., January 7, 1863, lives in Braxton county; Cora Adaline, April 28, 1870, lives at home. John and Hannah (Bennett) Anderson, parents of Mrs. Berry, had two sons and seven daughters. Caroline V. was born in Lewis county, October 31, 1829, and her father is still living in that county. Her mother died January 16, 1866. W. J. and Jonathan J. Anderson, brothers of Mrs. Berry, were Federal soldiers, and the former died in the service, at Grafton, this State, of typhoid-pneumonia, in 1863. Lewis Berry was a soldier of the 1812 war. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal and Mr. Berry and the two eldest daughters of the Methodist Protestant Church. He has been active in church affairs for many years, and has been class leader and steward. His postoffice address is...
Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

W. H. BERRY — was born June 17, 1824, in that part of Lewis county, Virginia, now included in Braxton county, West Virginia. The place of his birth was near where Flat Woods Church now stands, and he was a son of William and Cynthia (Triplett) Berry. His paternal grandfather came from England at the time of the first permanent colonization on the James river, and William Berry, who was General Washington's quarter-master during the Revolution, was uncle to William, father of W. H. Berry. The father of W. H. came to what is now Braxton county in 1816, and settled on Salt Lick, when seven families, in a radius of twelve miles, constituted the whole "neighborhood." He cleared and improved 100 acres on the old "Berry farm," on O'Briens fork, and was the pioneer school-teacher. His first wife was Agnes Kitchen, and their children were ten, six of whom lived to maturity, and raised families. By his second marriage, with Cynthia Triplett, nine children were born. Five sons and three daughters lived to rear families of their own. Fielding and Lewis Berry, brothers of W. H., were soldiers of the 1812 war, as was his brother-in-law, James Smith. William Berry died November 18, 1847, and Cynthia, his widow, died March 2, 1866. At the bride's residence in Lewis county, W. H. Berry married Agnes Cunningham, and their children are recorded: Agnes Cunningham, born August 13, 1851, married George W. Cunningham, and lives in this county; Jesse Lee, born October 29, 1853, lives in Braxton county; Ella S., born December 17, 1855, married George H. Armstrong, and lives in Lewis county, this State; Enoch Dexter, June 23, 1858, died April 13, 1876; John D., July 18, 1861, lives at home; Willie F., May 24, 1866, died October 16, 1877. The wife of Mr. Berry was born in Lewis county, January 15, 1820, and she died December 27, 1852. Jesse and Mary (Jordan) Cunningham were her parents, and they came to Lewis county in 1816, from Randolph county, then part of Virginia. Her father died November 9, 1871, and her mother died January 3, 1883. W. H. Berry has been all his life a farmer, and is one of the substantial residents of Kanawha district. He was two years a member of the board of education of Lewis county, and in 1870 was elected president of the board in Kanawha district, and served five years. His postoffice address is Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ZEBEDEE BROWN — son of William and Hester (Meredith) Brown, was born in Tyler county, (now) West Virginia, May 23, 1838. He married in Lewis county, West Virginia, August 18, 1863, Margaret Schaeffer, who was born in Lewis county, June 30, 1842. In 1865 they came from Lewis county to Braxton county, and he now owns and carries on an excellent farm in Kanawha district. Their children, all living in this county, were born: Benjamin F., May 8, 1864; Mary L., November 2, 1865; William L., May 23, 1868; Charles W., May 25, 1870; Dora B., February 15, 1872; Walter M., March 5, 1875; George F., August 31, 1877; Waitman T., August 16, 1879. Willie, now deceased, was a twin of Waitman T. Lewis and Susannah (Fisher) Schaeffer were the parents of Mrs. Brown. Her father lives in Kansas, and her mother died in that State. Zebedee Brown's mother died in 1858, and his father died in February, 1875. His father was born in Frederick county, Virginia, came to Monongalia county in its pioneer days, and after his marriage moved to Tyler county, where he lived a number of years. He then moved to Doddridge county, where his days were ended. Lewis Schaeffer, father of Mrs. Brown, was born in Hesse-Cassle, Germany, came to America when a young man, followed the trade of shoemaker in Baltimore two years, came then to Lewis county, where he married and resided until 1873, when he went to Wabansie county, Kansas. Zebedee Brown enlisted September 2, 1861, in Company E, 6th West Virginia Infantry, Federal army, and served through the war, ranking as corporal and then sergeant. His brother Benjamin S. was shot in Hardy county, West Virginia, while serving in Company A, 14th West Virginia Infantry, and he died of the wound there received, in
December, 1867 Thomas W., another brother, served in Company E, 11th West Virginia Infantry. The subject of this sketch was elected treasurer of Clay township, Braxton county, in 1866, and the following year was elected supervisor. In 1877 he was elected member of the board of education in Kanawha district, and served two years. Himself, wife, and two oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Knawles Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM — is a son of Moses and Phoebe W. (Hayman) Cunningham, and a grandson of John Hayman, one of the first and most prominent of the settlers of Bulltown. His mother was born in this county, and his father in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia. His own birth was in Braxton county, on Kanawha creek, August 3, 1845 the date, and this county has always been his home. He has been honored with several public offices, all of which he has filled with ability. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880, succeeding his father in the office; was appointed notary public in 1879 by Governor Mathews, and by the county court in July, 1881; is still filling both offices and also those of overseer of the poor, and president of the board of education in Kanawha district, where he owns and carries on an excellent farm. Thomas B. Cunningham, brother of E. H., was a Confederate soldier, a member of the 62d Virginia Infantry. He left home August 14, 1862, and returned in May, 1865. He was captured at Rapon bridge, Virginia, and carried to Camp Chase, Ohio, whence he was removed to South Mobile, Alabama. He was again made prisoner, and sent to Point Lookout, where he was held eight months, until the close of the war. In Lewis county, West Virginia, May 16, 1877, at the bride's residence, E. H. Cunningham married Sarah M. Armstrong, Rev. E. Hayman officiating clergyman. She was born in Lewis county, near Ireland, February 19, 1858, a daughter of George and Sarah F. (Pullen) Armstrong, who came from Highland county, Virginia, to Lewis county many years ago. George H., born October 13, 1878, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham. An infant was born to them that did not live to bear a name. Mrs. Cunningham was appointed postmistress in 1879, and is still efficiently filling the position at Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. CUNNINGHAM — deceased — was born January 9, 1814, in Randolph county, (then) Virginia, a son of Henry and Nancy (Hayes) Cunningham. At an early age he accompanied his parents to this county, and the lives of both were here ended. In Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, January 19, 1843, John C. Cunningham was united in marriage with Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, December 19, 1836. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Pullins) Armstrong. Her parents came from Pendleton county to Braxton in 1835, and her father died in 1876, her mother in April, 1881. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were thirteen: Hanson, born November 25, 1843; H. Thomas, March 10, 1848; Thad. P., August 6, 1850; Margaret Ann, December 22, 1851; Sarah, June 22, 1853; George L., December 27, 1854; Nancy, May 27, 1857; Samuel L., October 29, 1858; Elizabeth, June 19, 1860; Emily, December 19, 1862; Amanda, August 29, 1864; Mary Jane, July 16, 1865, died April 15, 1879; Melissa, May 2, 1868. H. Thomas is in Colorado; Margaret Ann married James Shay, and lives in Nebraska; Sarah married William Rexroad, and lives in Lewis county, this State; Elizabeth is in Nebraska, and the others in Braxton county. Mrs. Cunningham had two brothers, John D. and George, in the Federal army. The first served through the war unharmed, the second was made prisoner and died at Richmond. John C. Cunningham settled on a tract of 9,000 acres, by his own toil felled the forest, made a home, and left his family provided for. He died July 15, 1877, and is buried in the family cemetery on the farm, his daughter Mary lying beside him. The family postoffice address is Ireland, Lewis county, West Virginia.

T. B. CUNNINGHAM — is a grandson of Henry Cunningham, one of the pioneers of what is now Braxton
count), and a son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Cunningham, whose record has just been given. He was born in Braxton county, August 6, 1850, and in this county his wedded life began, Ann Moss becoming his wife on the 24th of December, 1882. John D. Armstrong, his uncle, was for three years a Federal soldier, and George Armstrong, his uncle, was in the same service, was made a prisoner at Centreville, Upshur county, in 1863, carried to Richmond, and there died. Anna, wife of T. B. Cunningham, was born in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, in 1860, and was a daughter of Pleasant and Elizabeth (Bragg) Moss. In 1872 her parents took up their residence in Braxton county, and they are still living here. T. B. Cunningham is farming in Kanawha district, Braxton county, and his postoffice address is Ireland, Lewis county, West Virginia.

DEMETRIUS DOUGHERTY — was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1841, a son of Cornelius and Martha (Nagle) Dougherty, who died in the State of his birth. When war between the States was inaugurated Demetrius Dougherty entered the service of the Government. He enlisted May 15, 1861, in the 2d West Virginia Infantry, but was soon transferred to Company G, 1st West Virginia Light Horse Artillery, where he served until near the close of the war, receiving honorable discharge June 22, 1864. He was made prisoner at the battle of Rocky Gap in 1863, and carried to Libby prison, and after four months sojourn there was sent to Belle Isle, where he remained a few weeks. He was then two months in Confederate hospital, and was then paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland. He was awhile in the United States navy yard there, Ward No. 2, and from there went to Camp Parole, then to Camp Distribution, at Alexandria, whence he returned to his company, then stationed at Martinsburg, this State. He went from Martinsburg to Wheeling, where he was discharged. He suffered from a cold that seriously affected his health and settled in his eyes, which have never recovered their proper sight. While in the service he was in battle at Greenland Gap, Elkwater, Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier River, Allegheny McDowell, Antietam Cross Keys, second Bull Run, Hedgesville, Beverly Winchester and Rocky Gap. He was married in Randolph county, West Virginia, to Leona J. Bull, in 1863, and they have nine children, born: Sarah E., May 18, 1865; John A., November 2, 1866; William P., July 7, 1868; Cornelius T., February, 1870; Charles E., December, 1872; George W., November, 1874; Robert Hayes, June, 1876; Arthur Lee, July 12, 1878, and Thomas A., September 20, 1882. Leona, wife of Mr. Dougherty, was a daughter of Isaac and Evaline (Coehran) Bull, of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, now deceased, and was born in that county, December 29, 1842. Demetrius Dougherty is farming in Kanawha district, and has lived in this county since 1870. He receives his mail at Ireland, Lewis county, West Virginia.

REV. W. B. FISHER — son of George and Elizabeth (Bankhead) Fisher, of Lewis county, West Virginia, was born in that county, August 8, 1851. George Fisher, grandfather of W. B., came to Lewis county among its earliest settlers, from Hardy county, (then) Virginia, and was always identified with the best interests of the county. His son George was born in Lewis county, and has always resided there. W. B. Fisher is the oldest of twelve children, four daughters and eight sons; two of the sons are no longer living. In Braxton county, September 16, 1880, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of W. B. Fisher and Araminta E. Cunningham, and the home their marriage consecrated is brightened with two little sons: Alpheus Edwin, born July 11, 1881; Elias G., March 25, 1883. The wife of Mr. Fisher was born in Braxton county, February 23, 1858, a daughter of Elias and Rachel (Picksen) Cunningham. Her father was a son of Henry Cunningham, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of this vicinity. Elias Cunningham has served as justice of the peace, notary public, registrar, and has represented the county in the State legislature. W. B. Fisher was ordained a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church on Christmas Day, 1880, at Murphys Creek Church, in Lewis county, by the Revs. Henry Langford, George A. Woolfer, and Marshall Woolfer. He delivered his first sermon.
in the same church, in 1873, his text 148th Psalm, first verse. He has lived in Braxton county since 1881, and his present pastorate consists of Mount Calvary, Newport, Providence and Holly River churches, one in Braxton, two in Webster and one in Upshur county. His postoffice address is Knowles Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ISAAC FORINASH — was born April 14, 1817, in Buckhannon, Upshur county, then part of Virginia. He was a son of Jacob and Katy (Kritz) Forinash, and his father died in Lewis county, his mother in Upshur county. In 1838, near West Milford, Harrison county, Isaac Forinash was joined in wedlock with Millie Ann Plant, who was born in Harrison county in 1821. William and Rebecca (Washburn) Plant were her parents. Her father died in Harrison county, and her mother is passing the last years of her life in Lewis county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Forinash were nine, namely: Sarah E. (Pliman), born April 21, 1843; Melissa E., January 9, 1846, deceased; William D., November 25, 1848; David W., October 30, 1849; Mary C. (Cunningham), September 5, 1851; Viola, January 12, 1854; Cynthia J. (Westfall), May 9, 1856; Jacob L., June 24, 1858; John L., July 23, 1860; George V., September 24, 1862. Jacob L. lives in Lewis county and the others in Braxton county. Mr. Forinash's grandparents were pioneer settlers of this part of the Virginias, his grandfather first settling in Harrison county when the Indians and the wild beasts of the forest made frontier life full of danger. His grandmother was an inmate of the fort at Clarksburg, built for the protection of the frontiersettlers. Isaac Forinash came to Braxton county from Lewis county in 1865, settling on 118 acres of woodland. With the assistance of his sons, and by his own hard labor, he now has 70 acres under cultivation. He contributed a lot for the building of a school-house, and one now stands on his farm. His postoffice address is Ireland, Lewis county, West Virginia.

JOHN L. FOX — is one of the thirteen children of David and Mary (Ballenger) Fox, who are residents of Summers county, West Virginia. He was born October 26, 1851, in Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, and his brothers and sisters were: William, Elizabeth Ann, Samuel H., Benjamin F., Eldridge G., Charles R., Susan, David M., Mary F., James A., and two who are now deceased, Melville and Washington. David Fox, with three of his sons, William, Eldridge G., and Charles R., were made prisoners in their homes by Federal soldiers during the 1861 war, and carried to Camp Chase, Ohio. Here they were released after eight months imprisonment, and all returned home except Eldridge G., who has not since been heard from, and is believed to have been killed. At the bride's residence in this county, February 14, 1877, John L. Fox wedded Ursley Wyatt, who was born March 13, 1857, a daughter of Addison H., and Sarah (Singleton) Wyatt, who live in Salt Lick district, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have three children: David Addison, born May 17, 1879; Sarah Elizabeth, February 25, 1881; Ivy May, May 21, 1883. He is farming in Kanawha district, with postoffice address at Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

W. H. H. GALFORD — was born in Huntersville, Pocahontas county, (now) West Virginia, May 26, 1842, a son of John T. and Fredericka (Hilla) Galford. His parents died in Pocahontas county, his father in 1880 and his mother in 1851. John T. Galford was many years captain in the State militia. The subject of this sketch entered the Confederate army in 1862, serving in Company F, 19th Virginia Infantry, until wounded in battle of Droop Mountain, in 1863. He had a substitute, Willis Pugh, who was made prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio. Jesse Saddler, father of Virginia F., wife of Mr. Galford, was three years in the Confederate army. He died in Pocahontas county. His wife was Mahala Brindle, and their daughter, Virginia F., was born in Pocahontas county, October 6, 1844. In that county, July 13, 1865, she was joined in wedlock with W. H. H. Galford, and their children were born: Matura Anna Lee, August 17, 1867; Cora Belle, February 14, 1870; Arminta M., October 27, 1872, died October 22, 1878; Mary L. H., May 4, 1875; Bertha V., January 13, 1877; Jessie A., August
Mr. Galford settled in Braxton county, on Bear Garden run, in 1868. He had 200 acres, more than five or six cleared, but since that time, by energy and good management he has put 100 acres in cultivation, and purchased 33 1/3 more. He has lost all he possessed but the land itself by fire once, but is now prospering, as he deserves. He takes great interest in church and school affairs, and was a member of the committee on building Salt Lick chapel, and a liberal contributor. He has also been school trustee. Address, Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

PERRY WORTHINGTON HARDMAN — was born in Lewis county, (then) Virginia, June 27, 1850, and came to Braxton county with his parents in 1860. In Kanawha district he married Mary Melissa Berry, March 16, 1870, and six children were born of their union, of whom three are deceased. Anna M., born February 28, 1871, died November 5, 1877; Laverna A., April 25, 1872, died October 25, 1877; Georgia E., July 8, 1874, died October 29, 1877; John W., January 5, 1876; Donias E., September 23, 1878; Stella B., March 13, 1882. The wife of Mr. Hardman was born in Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, November 16, 1855, a daughter of William D. and Hannah Laverna (McCray) Berry. Her parents are now residents in Webster county, West Virginia. William H. Hardman, brother of Perry W., served in the Confederate army, first as a member of Imboden's command, afterwards in the 31st Virginia Infantry, under "Stonewall" Jackson. He was made prisoner and died in Federal prison at Point Lookout. John G. and Melinda (Forinash) Hardman, the parents of Perry W., are still living in this county. They were born in Lewis county, his father in 1817, and his mother in 1820. The parents of Mrs. Hardman were born in the same county, her father in 1830 and her mother three years previous. They first settled in Upshur, then moved to Braxton county, afterward to Webster county. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Hardman were Germans. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Wagner) Hardman, when a girl, living on Hackers creek, Lewis county, was captured by the Indians and taken to Ohio, whence she made her escape after six months' captivity. She afterward married John Hardman, who became a minister, first in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after that church divided in 1830, he preached in the Methodist Protestant Church, of which church he continued a consistent member till his death. Perry W. Hardman is a farmer of Kanawha district, with address at Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

J. W. JANES — is a descendant of the Janes family who settled in Harrison county among the first families west of the Blue Ridge. His great-grandfather settled on Coons run in that county, and had a family of six sons. Bartlet Janes, his son, was the father of five daughters and three sons, and George W., father of J. W., was his eldest. George W. Janes married twice, and was the father of four sons and four daughters by his first marriage, and one son and four daughters by his second marriage. Rebecca Swiger, who was his first wife, and died in 1863, was the mother of the subject of this sketch, and he was born on his father's farm in Harrison county, near Shinnston, January 12, 1847. He married Sophronia E. Sapp, who was born near Shinnston, January 19, 1855, the date of their marriage November 10, 1872. They have one son, Charlie L., born April 5, 1875, and twin daughters, Grecia H. and Stella R., born February 25, 1883. E. N. and Henrietta G. (Gothrope) Sapp, of Harrison county, are the parents of Mrs. Janes. Her father is a minister of the Baptist Church, and she is descended from the pioneer Sapp family of Harrison county. She has an only sister yet unmarried, and no brothers. J. W. Janes came to Braxton county, October 20, 1879, and settled on the Lewis Berry farm in Kanawha county, which he now has under good improvement. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His postoffice address is Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM L. KELLEY — was born September 30, 1837, in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia. At a later date
he accompanied his parents to Bath county, Virginia, whence they came to Braxton county in 1859. He made his home in this county in 1858, and was here married June 2, 1859. His wife is Louisa, daughter of John and Alcinda (Alkire) Cunningham, and she was born in Lewis county, June 30, 1837. Her parents lived some years in Braxton county, and in 1882 returned to Lewis county. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are the parents of: Laura L., born March 9, 1860, married A. L. Helmick, and lives near her parents' home; James A. H., November 5, 1861; Permelia C., November 25, 1863; Mary Ann, October 22, 1865; John David, July 27, 1867; Willie, September 24, 1869, died April 7, 1870; Nora Olive, April 21, 1871; George L., July 11, 1872, died March 23, 1873; infant, born and died January 28, 1874; Alkinda J., July 21, 1875, died October 29, 1876; Emma Ellen, March 6, 1877; Della May, December 13, 1878, died June 7, 1880. The living children are all at home except Laura L. William L. Kelley served one year, appointed in 1875, as justice of the peace, and he was commissioned notary public in April, 1878. James T., his brother, was a Confederate soldier in Imboden's command. Mr. Kelley has 60 acres of improved land, and 36 of wood land. In 1863 he commenced cabinet making in a shop on his premises. In 1871 he was burned out, rebuilt in 1881, and was washed out in 1882. In 1883 he again rebuilt, and is now prepared, with a commodious shop, and all conveniences, to furnish his patrons with good substantial and stylish furniture. His address is Little Wild Cat, Lewis county, West Virginia.

MIFFLIN LORENTZ — is a son of Jacob Lorentz, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1776. At the age of 21 years Jacob Lorentz emigrated to Virginia, and in Randolph county he married Rebecca, daughter of Valentine Stalnaker. In 1807 they moved to what was then Harrison county, where he was four years a farmer, then went into a mercantile business. He was commissioned and sworn in justice of the peace, in Harrison county, continued in the office when that section of Harrison was set apart as Lewis county, and still held the office when Upshur county was formed, in 1852, after which he declined to serve longer, having served in three counties without moving. He was sheriff of Lewis county two years, and was commissioner in chancery. Sixteen children were born of his marriage with Rebecca Stalnaker; twelve lived to maturity and married, and before his death 175 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren had been born to him and 142 were living when he died. That event occurred April 11, 1866, and his wife Rebecca died in 1859. He commenced life a poor man, and he accumulated $95,939.87, which he justly decided during his life and at his death, among his children. Mifflin Lorentz, subject of this sketch, was born in Lewis county, December 29, 1823, and his first wife was Fanny Warren White, born February 1, 1829, in Henrico county, Virginia. They were married in Buckhannon, county-seat of Upshur county, December 28, 1848, and she died at Allegheny Springs February 16, 1834. Their children were: Mary Christian, born June 11, 1850, married Dr. G. V. Simpson, and lives in Weston, Lewis county; Joseph Henry, November 9, 1852, lives at home; Isaetta, July 26, 1856, married J. J. Peterson; and lives at Huntington, West Virginia; Bettie Kent, July 19, 1859, died October 24, 1866; Mifflin, June 8, 1862, died July 29, 1863. In Buckhannon, Upshur county, November 8, 1871, Mifflin Lorentz and Mary Boggess were wedded, and they have three children: Egbert, born June 2, 1877; Bessie Lee, August 31, 1878; Pare Hanson, October 14, 1880. Hanson H. and Mercia (Leonard) Boggess, the parents of Mary, wife of Mr. Lorentz, were living in Marion county, (now) West Virginia, at the time of her birth, February 26, 1848. They moved to Monmouth, Illinois, where her father died. Mifflin Lorentz was elected clerk of the county court of Upshur county in 1851, and served in that capacity until 1861, acting at the same time as deputy clerk of the circuit court. In 1872 he made his home in Braxton county, and he is practicing law in Bulltown, which is his postoffice address.

REV. W. T. NAPIER — has been settled among the people of Braxton county, West Virginia, since 1881. He
was born in Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, November 21, 1857, a son of D. C. and Eleanor (Rittenhouse) Napier. He came with his father and family to this county, and they settled on Big run, on the Weston and Sutton pike, twenty-nine miles from Weston and fourteen from Sutton. W. T. Napier commenced teaching at the age of eighteen, and is still engaged in that profession. He began to preach the Gospel of glad tidings at the age of sixteen, and at the age of twenty-one was ordained as a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. His first text was: “He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved.” This first sermon was delivered in the Providence Church, Upshur county. In Braxton county, October 26, 1882, W. T. Napier was joined in wedlock with Sarah B. Wyatt. She was born in Braxton county, August 19, 1863, a daughter of Addison and Sarah J. (Singleton) Wyatt, who were born and reared in Braxton county. Rev. W. T. Napier should be addressed at Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

J. B. NORMAN—was born in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, May 12, 1842, a son of Richard N. and Isabella (Lytle) Norman. In Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, December 27, 1859, J. B. Norman and Minerva Cookman were married, and their living children are eight: Sarah A., Mary I. (Lockhart), Aaron C., Harriet, Laban, Granville, Isa, Florence. The two youngest, Bertha and an unnamed babe, are deceased. Mrs. Norman was born in Lewis county, June 11, 1841, a daughter of William M. and Sarah A. (Cheuvront) Cookman. Shumate D. Norman came from Eastern Virginia to Harrison county among its first and most enterprising settlers. He had a family of four sons, of whom one was Richard N., father of J. B. Richard N. had four sons, Columbus and J. B., and two who are deceased, Loman and Beckwith. James Lytle, grandfather of J. B., was a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and J. B. Norman and his family are members of that church. J. B. Norman came to Braxton county in 1872, locating on Big run, on the pike from Weston to Suttonsville. He has 147 acres of land, 60 acres under cultivation. His postoffice address is Bulltown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

F. M. POTTER—is a native of Ohio, born in Hocking county, that State, September 9, 1860. W. H. and Sarah J. (Botts) Potter, his parents, died in Wood county, West Virginia, his mother in 1873, and his father in 1883. Eli Potter, great-grandfather of F. M., was born in Connecticut, and went to Ohio in 1760, where he reared thirteen children, Edward, his eldest son, being the grandfather of F. M. Edward Potter had seven children, and W. H., father of F. M., was his first-born, W. H. Potter raised a family of ten children, and the subject of this sketch was the eldest of his children. All his children are living except one, five brothers and three sisters. In 1878 F. M. Potter made his home in Braxton county, and in this county, December 27, 1882, Elizabeth P. Napier became his wife. David C. and Eleanor (Rittenhouse) Napier, her parents, came to Braxton county in 1881, from Upshur county, this State. She was born in Upshur county, September 22, 1868. Fortunatus Napier, her grandfather, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and raised a family of nine children. David C., his youngest, came to what is now West Virginia in 1855, and settled in Upshur county, where he lived twenty-six years. Mrs. Potter is the youngest of his five children. F. M. Potter is farming in Kanawha district, and has his postoffice address at Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

SIMON P. RADABAUGH—one of the thrifty and enterprising residents of Braxton county, West Virginia, came to this county from Upshur county, this State, in 1878, settling on the Vendevener farm, originally settled by Henry Vendevener. This farm, which has a red clay soil adapted to any crop, Mr. Radabaugh has brought to a high degree of cultivation, and he now has 185 acres well improved. He was born in Barbour county, (now) West Virginia, April 8, 1833, a son of George and Sarah (Hefner) Radabaugh. His parents died in Barbour county, his father on the 31st day of July, 1857, and his mother in August, 1879. In Lewis county, West Virginia, January 8, 1878, Simon P. Radabaugh and Sarah M. Vandevener, nee Vance, were married. They have an adopted daughter, born September 7, 1868.
Mary P., daughter of Melvin and Mary Mitchell. The wife of Mr. Radabaugh was born in Bath county, Virginia, March 13, 1838, a daughter of William and Nancy (Hickman) Vance. Her father still lived in Bath county, her mother is dead. James and Charles Vance, her brothers, were Confederate soldiers, the former a number of months a prisoner at Point Lookout. Her ancestors of both lines were pioneers of Bath county. Her maternal great-grandfather, Bird, and his mother, brothers and sisters, were captured by Indians, and his father killed at the time of the capture. He was eight years with the Indians. Samuel Vance, grandfather of Mr. Radabaugh, was a recruiting officer of the 1812 war. John Vance, his father, and another Samuel Vance, brother of John, were soldiers of the war of the Revolution, and in the service John Vance received a wound from which he subsequently died. Simon P. Radabaugh was a member of the State Guards during the 1861 war. His postoffice address is Ireland, Lewis county, West Virginia.

T. H. SQUIRES — was born November 4, 1820, in what is now Braxton county, a son of Col. Asa and Sarah C. (Eastep) Squires. His parents came from Fauquier county, Virginia, to this vicinity, then part of Harrison county, May 20, 1817, among the frontier settlers here. Wild game then abounded, and the forests around these settlers were still the abode of that treacherous neighbor, the Indian. Col. Squires built the first mill in the county, on a branch of Salt Lick. It was a log mill with one run of buhrs, for grinding corn. He also built the first saw-mill, on Big Elk river, two miles above the mouth of Holly river. It was called the Union mill because it ran two saws. T. H. Squires, when a little fellow, acted as a pack boy, carrying provisions fourteen miles to the workmen. In that portion of Lewis county, Virginia, which is now included in Gilmer county, West Virginia, October 6, 1842, T. H. Squires and Sallyie Bush were married. She was born in Lewis county, November 28, 1822, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Snider) Bush. Her parents were both Virginians. From 1839 until 1841, T. H. Squires was captain in the State militia. He is one of the substantial farming residents of Kanawha district, and one of its leading citizens, holding commission as notary public. His postoffice address is Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

GEORGE D. WALTON — is second son and third child of James McC. and Eveline (Brown) Walton, and was born December 24, 1841, in Pocahontas county, (now) West Virginia. When he was ten years old he accompanied his parents to Braxton county, his father settling on a farm on Knavles creek. The subject of this sketch has two brothers and four sisters. In August, 1862, George D. Walton enlisted in Company A, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and served two years and nine months. He was wounded in the right knee, at the battle of Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863, and lay in hospital till the close of the war, when he received honorable discharge at Grafton, this State. His two brothers, Andrew S. and John T., were also Federal soldiers. George D. Walton has been twice married, and his first wife, who was E. V. Ellen Dyer, dying in April, 1878, left him three children: Cora Belle, born August 26, 1868; William F., December 12, 1872; Susan Jane, June 3, 1874. In Braxton county, February 12, 1879, were recorded the marriage vows of George D. Walton and Caroline Mealey, and their daughter, Etta Bird, was born March 4, 1880. Caroline, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Cochran) Mealey, was born in Braxton county, March 23, 1853. Farming is the occupation of George D. Walton, Kanawha district his location, and his postoffice address is Knavles Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM WARNER — was born in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia, May 29, 1844. When he was about three years old his parents, John and Rebecca (Shrieves) Warner, made their home in Braxton county, and here he grew to manhood. His father settled on a farm on Knavles creek, where he has since resided; his mother died in 1861. In August, 1862, William Warner joined the Federal army, enlisting in Company A, 10th West Virginia Infantry. He was shot through the right
lung on the 24th of July, 1863, at battle of Kernstown, and left for dead on the field. He was made prisoner by the Confederates the same day, and carried to Staunton, where he was held five weeks, and then sent to “Libby” prison, Richmond, for one day and night, and then confined in the warehouse. He remained there until the 12th of September following, when he was paroled, taken to Camp Parole, and there he stayed until Lee’s surrender. He was in the battles of Droop Mountain, Harpers Ferry, Kernstown, and many lighter skirmishes. In Lewis county, February 7, 1866, William Warner and Virginia Bland were united in wedlock, and they have two sons: Perry B., born November 24, 1866; James W., May 29, 1877. Job and Margaret (Cunningham) Bland were the parents of Mrs. Warner, and she was born in Braxton county, September 9, 1844. Her father was born in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, and came to Braxton county when a young man. Some years after his marriage he moved to Lewis county, where he died; his widow still lives in Lewis county. William Warner is farming in Braxton county, with postoffice address at Ireland, Lewis county, West Virginia.  

BIRCH DISTRICT.  

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN — son of Samuel and Nancy A. (Bail) Baughman, was born in Nicholas county, (now) West Virginia, October 22, 1849. His father died July 3, 1879, and his mother is still making her home in Nicholas county. John W. Baughman was brought up to the labors of farm life, and lived in Nicholas county until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to Braxton county, where he now has a farm of 119 acres, 50 cleared and the rest in all kinds of timber. The farm lies on the headwaters of Spice Lick run, in Birch district, and has a red clay soil. In Braxton county, June 14, 1870, John W. Baughman was united in bands of matrimony with Margaret S. Gibson, and they have one daughter, Sarah F., born March 4, 1872. James W. and Matilda (Cox) Gibson, residents of Braxton county, are the parents of Margaret S., wife of Mr. Baughman, and she was born in this county, January 7, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), which she joined in 1867, and he in 1871. He receives his mail at Bifid, Nicholas county, West Virginia.  

ALLEN LEWIS CORLEY — son of William F. and Catharine (Whiteman) Corley, was born in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia, July 3, 1826, and cast his fortunes in with the people of Braxton county in 1850. In this county, April 12, 1853, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Boggs. She is a daughter of Benjamin L. and Jane (Cutlip) Boggs, and was born in this county April 2, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Corley have two children: Millard Fillmore, born April 1, 1854; Jane C., December 30, 1855. Another daughter was born September 17, 1859, and died unnamed, five days after birth. Allen L. Corley enlisted in Company F, 19th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army, in the spring of 1863, in Pocahontas county. He served in the commissary department, buying and driving cattle for the army, until in March, 1865, he was made prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio. He remained there until the fall of Richmond ended the war, and returned to his home in June, 1865. He at once entered upon the improvement of his present farm. The forest has given way before his sturdy blows until now his residence stands in the midst of 200 acres of improved land. He also possesses 300 acres of wood land. In connection with his farming he successfully engages in grazing and lumbering. Postoffice address, Frametown, Braxton county, West Virginia.  

ABEL R. CUNNINGHAM — son of Thomas and Catharine (Runnyan) Cunningham was born in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, July 16, 1819. He came to Braxton county in 1840, and commenced working by the month, making brick for the first courthouse. He then engaged in farming and lumbering, in which he still continues. With his own means he has cleared over 300 acres, and reduced it to as fine as farm as there is in the county. He is grazing herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. His land lies on Duffield Mill creek, north of Elk river,
of which the creek is a branch, and in Birch district. In Braxton county, September 11, 1845, Abel R. Cunningham married Mary C., daughter of Benjamin L. and Jane (Cutlip) Boggs. She was born in this county on the 28th of March, 1830. Their children are six living, two deceased: Catharine Jane, born April 15, 1848, died March 24, 1883; Benjamin F., June 26, 1850; Susan L., November 9, 1852; Mary M., January 16, 1855; Rebecca L., October 10, 1856; Enos, May 6, 1860, died same day; Caroline, June 24, 1861; Thomas H., December 17, 1865—all are living in Braxton county. Mr. Cunningham united with the Baptist Church in 1863, and is an earnest member. He is ready and willing, however, to donate liberally to different churches, and is now trying to secure for the Baptist Church a place of worship on Elk river. Three daughters are members of the church with him. Susan joined in 1868, Mary M. in 1870, and Rebecca in 1877. Mr. Cunningham was elected justice of the peace in 1854, re-elected in 1858, and served until the outbreak of the civil war. He was appointed to the office in 1874, but declined to serve. Frametown, Braxton county, West Virginia, is his address.

SIMEON T. DEEN—born in Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, July 9, 1833, has lived in Braxton county since he was three years of age. John J. and Elizabeth (Teeter) Deen were his parents. He has two brothers, George W., and Silas C., Deen, who were Confederate soldiers of the 1861 war, the last named serving through the entire conflict. In Braxton county, April 28, 1858, Simeon T. Deen was joined in wedlock with Maria Tinney, who was born in this county, November 25, 1835. Her parents, Thurman and Catharine (Davis) Tinney, are both deceased. Nine children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Deen: Alfred J., born May 18, 1859; James C., June 14, 1861; John M., October 17, 1863; Thurman F., October 23, 1865; George S., May 12, 1868, died November 12, 1868; Dennis H., October 15, 1869; William H., June 5, 1872; Jonathan E., September 1874, died in December the same year; Warder S., April 28, 1876. Simeon T. Deen has a farm of 130 acres, 30 cleared, 100 in timber, and his time is given to farming and lumbering. His land lies in Birch district, Braxton county, but his postoffice address is Bifid, Nicholas county, West Virginia.

C. B. DUFFIELD—is a native of Braxton county, born August 25, 1844. He enlisted for the Confederate service, October 4, 1862, entering Company I, 17th Virginia Cavalry, and he was a participant in the battles of: Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, Gettysburg, Culpeper C. H., Cloyd Mountain, Winchester, Fishers Hill, the Lynchburg raid, and many severe skirmishes. In Braxton county, November 21, 1867, C. B. Duffield was united in marriage with Louisa A. Pierson, who was born in Braxton county, March 25, 1845. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Duffield are residents in this county. He is a son of Uriah and Melvina (Given) Duffield, and her parents are W. G. and Julia A. (Friend) Pierson. Mr. Duffield has filled the office of member of the board of education in Birch district for one year. He is a member of the Methodist Church (South), and his wife is in the same membership. She joined the church in 1867 and he in 1868. He owns a well-timbered farm in Birch district, and is also a shoemaker, which trade he has followed for ten years. His postoffice address is Strange Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FOX—son of David and Mary (Balinger) Fox, was born May 4, 1839, in Summers county, (now) West Virginia. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, Company C, 60th Virginia Infantry, and served until the war closed. He was in the principal engagements of his regiment, until he was taken prisoner in the last year of the war. At the close of the war he made his home in Braxton county, and began farming, which has been his occupation ever since, the land he owns and tills lying in Birch district. December 9, 1866, in this county, were recorded the marriage vows of Benjamin F. Fox and Virginia Boggs, and the children of their union are six: Henry Camden, born July 2, 1868; William French, January 1, 1871; Mary Jane, June 20, 1873; Lucy Caroline, July 24, 1875; Rebecca Susan,
September 20, 1878; baby, December 17, 1882. The wife of Mr. Fox is a daughter of Benjamin L. and Jane (Cutlip) Boggs, and was born in Braxton county, December 28, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were received into the membership of the Baptist Church in 1869, and are still active and consistent members therein. His postoffice address is Frametown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

MILTON FRAME— was born in Nicholas county, (then) Virginia, January 26, 1816, and was about three years old when his parents, David and Sarah (Harris) Frame, made their home in what is now Braxton county, West Virginia. In this county, February 27, 1839, he married Amanda, daughter of Ezekiel and Susannah (Harman) Rose. Her birth was in Alleghany county, Virginia, the date March 11, 1822. The birth and death record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Frame is:

- Erastus, born January 2, 1840, lives in Braxton county;
- Ruina, born January 10, 1843, died May 15, 1870;
- Marcellus, born November 18, 1844, lives in this county, as does Newton, born March 19, 1846; Harvey, born April 7, 1848, died April 26, 1871; Melville, born October 19, 1849, died October 1, 1854; Vernon, born September 30, 1851, died July 19, 1873; Winfield, born July 28, 1853, died October 5, 1854; Susan, born March 30, 1856, died June 10, 1859; William, born July 30, 1857, lives in Braxton county. Milton Frame was elected county surveyor in 1861, but on account of the war did not serve. He was again elected in 1869, and served two years. He was rendered the nomination for the legislature when his party was in ascendency and his election sure, but he declined to run. By appointment from Gov. Pierpont, Mr. Frame held the first election in Birch district after the Virginias were separated, an election for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the people on the formation of the State of West Virginia. In the first year of the civil war his house was attacked by bushwhackers seeking to capture him, but himself, his wife and son defended their home. The bushwhackers fired 25 or 30 shots, and Mr. Frame and his family answered with 8 or 10 shots, after which their assailants withdrew. Mrs. Frame was shot through the wrist, an disabled-for life, losing the use of one hand. Mr. Frame joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1850, his wife in 1848, and both are faithful members. He studied surveying in 1840, and soon after commenced practical surveying, which has been his business ever since. He has assisted in all the difficult tasks of running lines in the county. His postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

MORGAN GIBSON— is a son of Jacob and Eva (Lough) Gibson, and was born in Braxton county, December 18, 1827. He lived at home and worked with his father until he was eighteen, when his parents moved west, but he stayed in Braxton county. He began lumbering and about the time of his marriage added farming to his duties, and followed both until the war ruined both, leaving him with nothing but his family. After the war closed he again went to farming, grazing and ranging, and he now has 1,209 acres of land along the waters of Strange creek, 160 acres improved. He has one brother, Nicholas G. Gibson, who was
a surgeon in the Confederate army during the entire war. He also had five brothers in the Federal army, William C., Jacob S., Irving, James M., and George W. All went from Illinois, enlisted early in the conflict, and served till its close. In Braxton county, February 1, 1849, Elizabeth Jane Given became the wife of Morgan Gibson, and their children were born: Arthur, November 7, 1849, died December 2d following; Phebe E., January 27, 1851; Rebecca Jane, January 16, 1853; Millard Fillmore, May 15, 1856; Ruina, December 2, 1858, died April 24, 1874; Viola Victoria, June 14, 1861; Luther H., February 7, 1864; Eva M., December 2, 1872. Millard F. lives in Nicholas county, this State, and the other living children are in Braxton county. John Jacob Gibson, born November 27, 1872, is an orphan living with Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson was born in Braxton county, June 21, 1828, Robert and Jane (Given) Given her parents. Both Mr. Gibson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). His address is Strange creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM GIVEN - was born and wedded in Braxton county, and his life has been passed in this county, with the exception of two weeks in Missouri. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Given) Given, and was born January 18, 1838. His father was born September 28, 1800, and died February 18, 1877, and his mother, born February 14, 1807, still lives in Braxton county. His wife is Elizabeth A., daughter of Adam and Granville (Rose) Given. She was born in Braxton county, April 22, 1842, and her father died July 28, 1858, her mother March 1, 1862. The marriage of William and Elizabeth A. Given was solemnized October 6, 1864, and their children were born: Robert A., July 2, 1866; Granville J., June 10, 1868; Ruina A., July 2, 1870; Benton H., November 1, 1872; Oscar L., March 12, 1875; Adam A., October 21, 1877; Jennie C., April 23, 1879; Belmie L., October 7, 1882 — all the living children are in Braxton county. William Given has a farm in Birch district, of 80 acres cleared, 93 in first-class timber, soil red clay and productive. He receives his mail at Strange creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

GEORGE GOAD - is a Virginian born in Carroll county, April 15, 1850, a son of Andrew and Ellen J. (Ayers) Goad. His father entered the Confederate army in 1862, and served till the war closed, when he returned to his farming in Carroll county, which is still his place of residence and occupation. George Goad worked with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, and then began for himself. He commenced dealing in horses, locating in Braxton county in
and lumbering drifted and rafted timber and logs to Charleston. He added to his other business the conduct of a store of general merchandise which he established at the mouth of Strange creek, in Birch district. He has bought 170 acres of land in Clay county, West Virginia, and 30 acres has been cleared under his direct supervision. In Braxton county, June 20, 1879, the words were spoken joining in one the lives of George Goad and Sarah A. Frame, and they have two little ones: Nimmie, born February 11, 1880; Nellie, February 13, 1883. Mrs. Goad is a daughter of James C. and Mara L. (Gibson) Frame, and was born in this county, May 19, 1851. This county has been her parents' home since 1825. George Goad's postoffice address is Strange Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

BURTON FRANKLIN HAMRIC—born in Braxton county, October 31, 1852, in this county, March 16, 1876, was united in wedlock with Mary M. Cunningham, born here January 16, 1855. They have one son named Lanta R., born June 22, 1883. B. F. Hamric stayed on the farm with his father until he was eighteen, going to school. He then began teaching, which he alternated with going to school until he was twenty-five. He then returned to farming, and chose that for his life calling, and in its labors he is achieving more than a competency being the possessor of 359 acres of land, of which there is improved nearly 150 acres. He has also been giving attention to grazing and cattle dealing. His parents were recorded with the sketch of his brother, L. D. Hamric, given on this page. His wife is a daughter of Abel and Mary C. (Boggs) Cunningham, and her family record is also given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hamric united with the Baptist Church, the former in 1868, and the latter in 1870. They are wisely using their influence in the faith they have adopted. His postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN P. HAMRIC—was born in Braxton county, April 4, 1841, has always lived in this county and followed the labors of farm life, and been identified with the best interests of the county. In 1868 himself and wife united with the Baptist Church, and they are earnestly engaged in the work of the church. He served in the Confederate army, Company I, 17th Virginia Cavalry, from September, 1862, until hostilities ceased. Among the battles in which he took part were Winchester, Gettysburg, Moorefield, Lynchburg, Cross Keys, Culpeper C. H., Dry Creek Station, Strasburg, Sinking Creek, and the many other battles of his regiment, except for the time he was a prisoner. He was captured in 1863, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, thence to Cairo, Vicksburg, Alton, (Illinois), to Wheeling, this State, to Baltimore, Maryland, and then to the mouth of the James river, where he was exchanged in 1864. In Braxton county, January 16, 1868, John P. Hamric and Agnes Frame recorded their marriage vows, and to them have been born two daughters and a son: Ada Arena was born April 4, 1870; Samantha Jane, November 21, 1872; Hiram Tiburtes, August 25, 1875. Agnes, wife of Mr. Hamric, was born in Braxton county, February 6, 1838, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Green) Frame, natives of this county, and esteemed residents here. Farming is the occupation of John P. Hamric, his land lies in Birch district, and his postoffice address is Frametown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

LORENZO DOW HAMRIC — was a son of Nathan Mc. and Elizabeth A. (Pierson) Hamric, who settled in this county in 1848. Nathan Mc. Hamric entered land, built a log cabin, and cleared a small patch of ground for corn in the first year of his residence here. He now has 300 acres in Birch district, on Birch river, one-half improved. He has raised a family of eleven children, and the subject of this sketch was born July 22, 1850, and lived at home until he was seventeen. At the age of eleven, with the assistance of his mother and brothers he raised the crop on which the family lived. They also raised the material from which their clothing was made. In his seventeenth year he went to Western Illinois, where he remained one year. Returning then to Braxton county, he commenced work for
himself, farming and clearing land, and he now has 351 acres, on the waters of Tate creek, near Elk river, nearly all improved. He has engaged extensively in grazing and stock dealing, handling all kinds of stock, sheep, horses and cattle. In Braxton county, October 30, 1870, Lorenzo D. Hamric and Susan L. Cunningham were wedded, and they have three children: Abel C., born November 1, 1871; Mary Ann, November 30, 1875; Myrtle L., November 13, 1881. The wife of Mr. Hamric is a daughter of Abel R. and Mary C. (Boggs) Cunningham whose record is given in these pages. She was born in this county, November 9, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hamric are in the fellowship of the Baptist Church, which he joined in 1866, and his wife in 1868. Both are earnest and useful members. His postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES MADISON HANNA — son of John S. and Rebecca (Gillespie) Hanna, and Mary S. Mollohon, daughter of Elliot and Mary B. (Boggs) Mollohon, were united in the bands of wedlock in Braxton county, on the 15th of April, 1875. He was born in Braxton county, May 5, 1850, and her birth was in this county, the date January 11, 1859. They have three children: Frederick J., born May 1, 1877; Edwin L., August 26, 1879; Carry Ellsworth, April 4, 1882. John S. Hanna served three months in the State guards during the civil war. The company disbanded at Bulltown, and he went to Clarksburg, Harrison county, returning home after the assassination of Lincoln. James M. Hanna worked with his father until his majority when he began life for himself, following for a time the profession of teaching. He then began farming on the Mollohon farm, situated on Duck creek, which he is still operating. His postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES KEENER — owns and carries on a good farm in Birch district, Braxton county, 40 acres under cultivation, and 60 acres in fine timber. He was born in Braxton county, in 1813, a son of John and Phebe (Demoss) Keener. He married Susan (Butcher), daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Murphy) Dilly, in Nicholas county, West Virginia, April 18, 1866. She was born in Nicholas county, in the year 1831. James Keener was the father of seven children, born of a former marriage. These children were: Anthony, Nancy, George, Nathaniel, Andrew, Henry and Julia A. Anthony, George, Nathaniel, and Andrew were Confederate soldiers of the 1861 war. They mustered in at Sutton, this county, and three served till the close of the war. Nathaniel died in the service. James Keener’s postoffice address is Bifid, Nicholas county, West Virginia.

MRS. SUSAN (YOUNG) KEENER — was born August 2, 1829, in Monroe county, (now) West Virginia. When she was about eight years old she accompanied her parents, John and Susannah Young, to what is now Braxton county, they becoming residents of this county in 1837. Here, November 26, 1846, she married Benijah Keener, who was born in this county, September 16, 1825, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Keener. The children of this marriage were ten, five are living in Braxton county, and five have passed to the better land beyond. Thomas J. was born February 20, 1848, died May 8, 1875; Susannah J., born October 13, 1850; Sarah E., February 21, 1853; John P., April 20, 1854, died July 13, 1858; Rebecca C., October 25, 1856, died June 7, 1873; Benijah F., July 5, 1858, died April 3, 1875; Mahala F., July 16, 1861, died April 7, 1875; William S., November 11, 1863; Ruama E., January 28, 1866; Worthy H., July 22, 1870. Mr. Keener engaged in farming and had 150 acres cleared in Birch district, at the time of his death, and his widow is living on the farm still. He united with the Baptist Church in 1858, his wife joining at the same time, and he died, as he had lived, in the hope of the Christian. He departed this life July 18, 1875. Mrs. Keener receives her mail at Frametown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ALPHEUS McCoy — was born in Braxton county, June 16, 1839, a son of James G. and Elizabeth (Cutlip) McCoy, who made their home in this county in 1836. In this county, February 10, 1860, Alpheus McCoy
and Mary J. Ramsey were united in marriage, and their children are eight: Abel C., born December 14, 1860; Mary A., July 21, 1862; Sarah C., May 23, 1864; Effie, March 21, 1866; George B., December 19, 1867; Ada May, July 6, 1869; Matilda B., June 1, 1871; Okey D., April 22, 1876. Abel C. lives in Indiana, and the other children in Braxton county. The wife of Mr. McCoy was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1840, and accompanied her parents, Robert and Sarah (Reip) Ramsey, to this county on their settlement here in 1844. Alpheus McCoy enlisted in the Federal army, Company I, 11th West Virginia Infantry, March 5, 1862, and received discharge at the close of the war, June 26, 1865, having been in active service with his regiment for the entire term of his enlistment. Besides the skirmishes in which they were engaged he was a participant in thirteen pitched battles, namely: Cloyd Mountain, Eagle Bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, Martinsburg, Berryville, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Appomattox. In the last eighteen years Mr. McCoy has cleared over 100 acres of land, and been constantly engaged in raising, buying and selling all kinds of stock. He has a fine farm of 200 acres on the waters of Tate creek, in Birch district. In 1869, he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, on the Republican ticket, receiving a majority of 100 votes, and overcoming a previous Democratic majority of 700. During his term of service, the vote on the removal of the capital from Wheeling to Charleston was taken, and he voted for Charleston, every time. He also voted for the repeal of the registration law, commonly known as the "iron-clad oath," one of the most important acts since reconstruction. His postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOB McMORROW, M. D. — was born in Hardy county, (now) West Virginia, March 19, 1819, a son of William and Margaret (Maloy) McMorrow. In 1846 he took up his residence in Braxton county, and his parents came here in 1851. November 12, 1846, in this county, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Job McMorrow and Jane McCoy, and to them ten children were born. Death has taken three, and the others all live in this county. Elizabeth M. was born December 17, 1847; Margaret A., July 1, 1849; Edna, October 16, 1851; Susan, January 27, 1854, died April 13, 1877; Caroline, March 1, 1856; Harriet, April 12, 1858; Millard Fillmore, August 22, 1860; daughter not named, January 11, 1865, died January 29th following; Philip H. Sheridan, August 28, 1866, died September 23, 1870; Waitman T. Willie, October 25, 1872. Jane, wife of Dr. McMorrow, was born in Nicholas county, (now) West Virginia, April 13, 1829, a daughter of James G. and Elizabeth (Cutlip) McCoy. Job McMorrow began life for himself as a school teacher, but not liking the profession he abandoned it. He then tried farming, but had no taste for the plow, and left that for the study of medicine. He entered the Winchester Medical College in 1855, and began
practice in the following year. Having found his vocation he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, in which he continues. His postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

MARSHALL McMORROW—son of William and Margaret (Maloy) McMorrow, was born in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, December 1, 1840. He came to Braxton county when he was about nine years old, and has always worked and lived in this county, except for the time he was serving his country during the civil war. September 29, 1859, Marshall McMorrow and Sintillia Fox were joined in matrimony and in the years that have since elapsed their home has been made glad by the following births: Emma Ellen, July 1, 1860; Sarah Ann, June 2, 1862; Marshall Grant, October 12, 1864; Alice Elizabeth, December 14, 1866; William Franklin, September 13, 1864; Eliza Jane, October 30, 1870; Frederick Maloy, August 13, 1872; Laramie, November 13, 1874; Lydia, October 9, 1879. Emma Ellen died July 3, 1864; Sarah Ann died September 6, 1862, and the other children are at home.

WILLIAM and Sarah A. (Gibson) Fox were the parents of Mrs. McMorrow, and she was born in Braxton county, July 17, 1844. Marshall McMorrow enlisted in Company F, 10th Virginia Infantry, April 1, 1862, and participated in all the engagements of the Virginia Valley campaign up to Cedar Creek, in 1864, among them Droop Mountain, Strasburg, Fishers Hill, Bunker Hill, Berryville, Opequon. At Cedar Creek he was wounded, receiving a shot through the left leg below the knee, which has crippled him for life. He went into the hospital for six months, then to Parkersburg, and at the close of the war to Wheeling, where he was discharged June 10, 1865. He has a farm in Birch district, on the headwaters of Little Kanawha, and his postoffice address is Frametown, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES MATHENY—son of Daniel and Mary (Fewel) Matheny was born in Pocahontas county, (then) Virginia, June 16, 1827, and came to Braxton county in 1845. Here he married, February 23, 1851, Arabella Given. She was born in Braxton county, February 16, 1830, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Given) Given. To Mr. and Mrs. Matheny were born: Mary Jane, December 12, 1851; William P., November 12, 1852; Joseph A., February 16, 1855; Robert D., June 1, 1856; John W., September 14, 1858, died September 5, 1861; Nancy E., November 25, 1860; Sarah L., June 29, 1863; Oscar F., October 14, 1865, died August 30, 1866; Lulie R., November 10, 1871, died the same day; James C., September 29, 1867—all the living children are in Braxton county. James Matheny enlisted in 1861 in the 10th Virginia Cavalry, and was in the engagements of Birch River, Hawks Nest, Coal River, Guyandott, the seven days fight before Richmond, and was discharged from service at Richmond, August 17, 1862. He came to Braxton county at the age of eighteen, and has since that time been farmer and mechanic here, with the exception of eighteen months in 1856-7, when the family lived in Cass county, Missouri. When the salt works at Otter were begun he added stone mason work to his farming, working on the jail house at Sutton, the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., the iron furnace at Strange Creek, railroad bridge at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, etc., carrying on his farming all the time. He has 307 acres in Birch district, between the waters of Birch and Strange creeks, 197 acres in one tract, and 110 in the other. He was made the victim of a sharper’s game, perpetrated by one Jefferson Goff, alias Shields, who bought of him a pair of colts, and paid him in a check on the Clarksburg bank. The check was worthless, Mr. Matheny replevined the horses, which had been disposed of, and a law-suit ensued, in which Mr. Matheny was beaten, making his loss $400. He receives his mail at Bifld, Nicholas county, West Virginia.

PETER REIP—was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1827, a son of Peter and Barbara (Olinger) Reip, both now deceased. He came to Braxton county when he was ten years old, and has ever since been engaged in farming. In Birch district he has a farm of 100 acres of cleared land, and 400 acres in timber, poplar, walnut, oak and ash. His farm is mostly red clay
soil. In October, 1854, in this county, Peter Reip married Melinda Strange, who was born in this county. Her parents, Aaron and Mary (Dilley) Strange, are now residents of Braxton county. The father of Mrs. Reip was born in New Jersey and came to this vicinity when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Reip are the parents of: Martin, born September 27, 1855; Mary J., February 16, 1857; A. Thadius, January 25, 1859; William A., October 17, 1860; Julia A., February 4, 1863; Levi D., February 3, 1866; Silas, October 10, 1867; Susan M., April 10, 1869; Barbara Rebecca, December 22, 1871; Thomas P., October 14, 1873. All are residents in this district. Mr. and Mrs. Reip are earnest, consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church, which he joined in 1853 and she in 1869. His postoffice address is Twistville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

FELIX SKIDMORE—son of Andrew and Margaret (Hudkins) Skidmore, and Cynthia Frame, daughter of David and Sarah (Harris) Frame, were united in marriage in Braxton county, September 28, 1843. Both were born in this county, his birth occurring April 18, 1823, and June 29, 1824, her natal day. Their children were eight: Sarah, born January 1, 1845; Margaret, May 11, 1846, died in March, 1879; David, May 26, 1848; Andrew, May 6, 1850, died November 25, 1855; Homer, August 5, 1856; Franklin, August 11, 1860; Harriet, August 24, 1863; Henry F., June 28, 1866—all are living in this county. Felix Skidmore lived with his father until he was seventeen years old, when he began to ride as deputy sheriff, which he followed for two and one-half years. The other offices he has filled in the county are deputy sheriff again, 1858-61; commissioner in chancery; justice of the peace, 1865-74. He was captain in the State militia, 1844-50. After his first experience as deputy sheriff he worked at farming until 1859, when he went into the mercantile business at Sutton, this county. He was doing well when the war came and his business was ruined, the soldiers destroying his entire stock. In 1863 he engaged in a mercantile business in Harrison county, this State, at Sycamore Dale, where he continued until July 4, 1865. He then returned to the same business in Sutton, and in 1872 he came to Birch district, and built a saw and grist mill, which he is now, at the age of sixty, himself operating with success. His postoffice address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JEHU C. STALNAKER—was born in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia, April 29, 1825, a son of Eli and Mary (Westfall) Stalnaker. He made his home in Braxton county in 1848, and here his wedded life began, Rebecca McMorrow becoming his wife, September 27, 1855. Six children were born to them only four are living: Samuel, born October 15, 1856, lived only two days; Lemuel D., born November 18, 1858, lives in Calhoun county, this State; Sullivan I., November 18, 1862, live in this county; Amy Jane, July 15, 1864, died October 15, 1865; Marshall J., February 28, 1865, lives in Braxton county. William and Margaret (Lloyd) McMorrow, parents of Mrs. Stalnaker, came from Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, to Braxton county in 1853. She was born in Pendleton county May 15, 1826. The subject of this sketch qualified as justice of the peace Tuesday, March 2, 1883, and is ably discharging the duties of the office. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1849, and his wife has been in that membership since 1858. Lemuel, Sullivan and William, their sons, are members of the church also; Lemuel joined in 1875, and the other two in 1877. Mr. Stalnaker began the improvement of his present farm soon after coming to this county. It lies on Sleath fork of Steer creek, Little Kanawha waters, Birch district. His postoffice address is Frametown, Braxton county West Virginia.

F. J. SUTTON—son of James and Mary (Skidmore) Sutton, of this county, was born in Braxton county, October 19, 1841. He has made his home in Birch district, where he has fifty acres of land under cultivation, and 130 to 140 acres in excellent timber—oak, poplar and walnut. At the age of twenty he entered the Southern army, enlisting in June, 1861, at Braxton C. H. He was in the
engagements of Carricks Ford and McDowell, and then a participant in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, at Winchester and Cross Keys. He was in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and in the battles of Gordonsville, Harpers Ferry, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, second Bull Run, Cedar Creek, along the Potomac capes in the battle of the Wilderness, where he was captured, May 5, 1864, and sent to Fort Delaware, remaining a prisoner until the war closed. He was constable, 1858-61, and in 1878 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he acceptably filled four years. The wife of F. J. Sutton is Mary A., daughter of James and Savina (Pack) McLaughlin, of Greenbrier county, West Virginia. She was born in Nicholas county, (now) West Virginia, October 11, 1844. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are eight, all at home: Okey S., born March 23, 1869; Rush, July 7, 1870; Susan, July 5, 1872; Mack, September 5, 1874; Frank, August 3, 1876; Mary S., December 12, 1878; Julia, November 16, 1881, and the baby, November 29, 1882. F. J. Sutton's postoffice address is Twistville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

EDWARD B. WHEELER—son of Jonathan and Susanna (Sprigg) Wheeler, was born September 6, 1836, in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia. His mother died when he was four years old, and his father died March 7, 1883. He entered the Federal army June 1, 1862, as a member of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and was in the battles of Droop Mountain, Cedar Creek, and the siege of Richmond. He was wounded at Droop Mountain, shot through the breast, the ball coming out at the lower point of the shoulder blade. He was taken to the hospital at Grafton, West Virginia, and was twelve months recovering. He then returned to duty, finding his regiment at Cedar creek, after the fall of Richmond he went to Lynchburg, and then back to Richmond, where he was discharged the last of July, 1865. He has never recovered fully from his wound, and for the last eight years has been unfit for any severe manual labor, and drawing a pension. In Braxton county, September 10, 1868, Edward B. Wheeler and Sarah J. Hamric were united in marriage, and for a time they lived in Clay county, this State. In that county, in 1875, he was elected justice of the peace, and entered upon his official duties January 1, 1877, for the term of four years, serving until he came to Braxton county, in 1881. He is now living on a farm in Birch district. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of: Lincoln B., born March 31, 1870; Carrie, February 26, 1872; Everett B., February 12, 1874, died August 14, 1875; Benjamin B., July 24, 1876; Wadsworth B., November 3, 1878; Jonathan B., February 7, 1881; Lee B., March 7, 1883. All the living children are with their parents. Mrs. Wheeler was born in Braxton county, January 26, 1851, a daughter of George and Caroline (McCoy) Hamric. Her father died in December, 1862, and her mother lives in this county. Edward B. Wheeler's postoffice address is Tate Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. YOUNG— was born and raised in Braxton county, and in Birch district owns and carries on a farm of nearly 200 acres, on which he has cleared about 100, and has the rest in fine timber. He was born March 27, 1829, a son of Bazel and Nancy (Pierson) Young, and his first marriage was with Sarah A. Ramsey, who became his wife October 2, 1853, and departed this life March 15, 1869. Their children were five: Lewis S., born December 6, 1855, died September 14, 1856, and Nancy J., January 2, 1858, died February 14, 1859; Robert H., born February 8, 1860; Emma E., August 21, 1866; Melissa L., December 14, 1868. In Braxton county, March 15, 1871, A. J. Young married Glorvina F., daughter of John and Melinda (Mollohon) Given. She was born in Braxton county, April 25, 1837, and the children of her marriage with Mr. Young were born: Hampton L., February 3, 1872; Lillie A., March 15, 1874; John M., March 21, 1876; Newton B., December 22, 1878, died January 12, 1880; Sarah L., March 7, 1882. By a former marriage with Martin Frame, who died April 24, 1863, three children were born to Mrs. Young: Willis May, November 13,
1856; B. V. B. February 5, 1859; Rowena M., August 5, 1861, died August 22, 1863. During the war of the States, A. J. Young enlisted in the 10th Virginia Cavalry, Company G, serving from July 1861, until the dismemberment of the regiment, and taking part in the battles of Gettysburg, seven days before Richmond, Malvern Hill, Fraziers Farm, Brandy Station, and Petersburg, where he was engaged in several skirmishes. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). He was a justice of the peace before the war, was again elected in 1876, re-elected in 1880, and is still serving. His postoffice address is Strange Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia.

HOLLY DISTRICT.

THE MORRISON FAMILY.—William Morrison was born near Winchester, county-seat of Frederick county, Virginia, in 1779. In Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, in 1798, he was united in marriage with Maria Perkins, born in Greenbrier county in 1782. In 1829 William Morrison with his family sought a home in that part of Nicholas county, Virginia, now included in Braxton county, West Virginia. His children were thirteen: James, who died very young; John and James W., whose record is given further on; and Cynthia, Margaret, Nancy, Andrew, Francis, Rebecca, Elizabeth, William Eleven (so named because the eleventh born), and Leroy. After lives of usefulness, honored and mourned of all who knew them, William Morrison and Maria, his wife, departed this life.

James W. Morrison, third child of William and Maria (Perkins) Morrison, was born in Greenbrier county, January 10, 1806. In Greenbrier county, May 14, 1829, he married Nancy L. Grimes, who was born October 24, 1813. In the same year they accompanied his parents to this vicinity, then included in Nicholas county, Virginia, and this has been the home in which they have spent more than fifty years of their wedded life, and in which all their children were born. They settled on the headwaters of Flat Woods run in 1830, and are still residents there, although the face of nature has changed so greatly that the spot seems hardly the same. At their settlement, the wilderness lay all about them, broken upon only at rare intervals by some solitary cabin. Wild game abounded, and no other meat was procurable. All the hardships and privations incident to frontier life had to be met and borne or overcome, and the Morrison family were ever at the front in all movements having the best interests of the county in view, and were ever honorably prominent in public affairs. James W. Morrison held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen consecutive years, nine by appointment, and nine by election. In 1868 he was elected sheriff, and served one term for four years. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster, and with the exception of one year he has been the incumbent of the office to this date (1883). Mr. and Mrs. James W. Morrison were the parents of eight sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood except two sons. These twelve living children married and raised children; all live in Braxton county, except Mary H. (Beamer), who lives in Monroe county, this State; Martha C. (Hickman), who lives in Clay county, this State; one son who died in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1862; and Sheldon C., another son, who was killed in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. These sons had one child each at the time of their death. These fourteen children were born: Elizabeth J., October 3, 1830; John G., June 20, 1832; Mary H., November 15, 1834; William W., December 14, 1836; Sheldon C., April 15, 1839; Martha C., February 24, 1841; James W., January 10, 1843 Wellington F., June 30, 1845; Maria V., September 4, 1847; Leah T., September 15, 1849; Francis L., November 13, 1851; Nancy R., May 10, 1854; one child died unnamed, born June 4, 1855; and Harvey M., March 28, 1857. James W. Morrison united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, his wife in 1829, and they are now, surrounded by children and children's children, enjoying a serene old age upon the scene of their early labors.

John G. Morrison, whose birth was
recorded above, commenced farming for himself in 1854, clearing his land with no capital or assistance but such as his willing hands and strong will furnished him. In 1879, he added lumbering to his farming, and he has made a business success of both, enjoying now a competency his own industry has procured. His first wife was Julia A. Rodgers, and they had one daughter, born March 28, 1856, whom they named Julia A. The second wife of Mr. Morrison was Alice Hutchinson, and the fruit of their union was one daughter, whom they named Cleora A.

In Lewis county, West Virginia, February 5, 1863, John G. Morrison married Mary E., daughter of James E. and Elizabeth E. (Hamilton) Hickman, and widow of James H. Shawver. To them were born: Viola A., December 10, 1849; Harriet E., August 15, 1851; Mary J., January 24, 1853; James E., July 21, 1854; George G., March 23, 1856; William S., November 12, 1857; Andrew B., November 26, 1859; Hulda A., July 10, 1861. John G. Morrison's postoffice address is Holly River, Braxton county, West Virginia.

James W. Morrison, Jr., fourth son of James W., is a farmer, merchant and lumberman. He is a member of the firm of Morrison & Bro., in Sutton, this county, and is extensively engaged in the lumber business. His farms contain 500 acres, mostly grazing land. In 1866-7, he rode as deputy sheriff under George H. Morrison, and he rode the four years his father served as sheriff, as deputy under him June 15, 1871, in Nicholas county, West Virginia, he was joined in wedlock with Martha T. McClung, who was born in Nicholas county, and their children are seven, all still gathered under the parental roof: Charles Homer, born May 27, 1872; Alpheus, September 5, 1873; Edwin, May 9, 1875; Mary Ella, April 27, 1877; Ernest, April 19, 1879; Lucy, February 28, 1881; Anna, January 7, 1883. James W. Morrison, Jr., receives his mail at Braxton C. H.

Wellington F. Morrison, whose birth has been recorded, married Sarah E. Berry, who was born in Braxton county, December 13, 1847. Their children were born: Flora Virginia, July 16, 1867, died March 29, 1876; Minerva L., March 13, 1869, died February 3, 1872; Laura Belle, November 7, 1871; Spurgeon, November 27, 1873; Sarah May, May 12, 1876, died October 20, 1877; James T., December 1, 1878; Lizzie Gertrude, February 10, 1881 — the living children all at home. Sarah E., wife of W. F. Morrison, was a daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Cummings) Berry, who came from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1818, to this county, then Nicholas. At the age of sixteen, in April, 1862, Wellington F. Morrison entered the Federal army, serving as a private in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry. This regiment was engaged in various skirmishes in West Virginia, until October, 1862, when they went to Winchester, in the Virginia valley, where they were in active service until May, 1863, and then returned to West Virginia. They remained here until the Spring of 1864, taking part in the battles of Beverly and Droop Mountain, and then returned to the Virginia Valley campaign. They were under General Crook, in the "Mulligan Brigade," and Mr. Morrison was within 30 feet of that General when he fell at Kernstown, July 4, 1864. They were under Sheridan in all his battles of 1864, among them Maryland Heights, Snickers Gap, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek. From the valley, in December, 1864, they were transferred to the army of the James, in front of Richmond, and engaged in all the marches, countermarches, and engagements of the campaign that ended with the surrender of Lee. Mr. Morrison passed through all this service unharmed (at Kernstown he had thirty-three bullet holes through his clothes when the engagement ended), and received honorable discharge near the close of the war, May 3, 1865. He was elected township clerk in 1869; was deputy sheriff, 1868-70; was superintendent of schools, 1871-2; deputy clerk of the circuit court, 1873-8. On the 1st of January, 1879,
he entered upon the duties of clerk of circuit court, elected for the term of six years. He is in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother at Sutton, Morrison & Bro., and is a farmer and grazier. Postoffice address Braxton C. H.

Francis Luther Morrison, whose birth has been given, is devoting his life to the pursuits of agriculture, owning and cultivating a fine grazing farm on which he has been settled since 1874, and giving much time to the buying, selling and raising of stock. Mary L. Squires, born in Braxton county, December 17, 1853, in this county became his wife, June 11, 1874. They have three living children: William Oren, born November 25, 1876; Stella May, July 11, 1879; Marvin Ernest, April 5, 1881. Their first child, Wilber S., born April 9, 1875, died January 30, 1877. Francis L. Morrison receives his mail at Perkins Mills, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN MORRISON— is a son of William and Maria (Perkins) Morrison, the record of whose children has just been given. He was born in Greenbrier county, March 4, 1804, and came to Braxton county in 1824 (the county then included in Nicholas), and commenced farming and clearing land. May 4, 1826, in Nicholas county, John Morrison married Mary Lough, who was born in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, January 7, 1807. They had six living children: Maria J., born April 17, 1827, who lives in Braxton county; William B., born and died in 1829; James M. C., deceased, was born September 13, 1830; Morgan H., December 2, 1832, lives in Kansas; Margaret E., May 12, 1836, lives in Lewis county, this State; George H., October 10, 1838, lives in Kansas. The record of these children is incomplete, because the family record was burned as follows: When the civil war was inaugurated, Mr. Morrison had a fine farm of 300 acres, 150 under cultivation. The "Moccasin Rangers" came to his farm burned his house and all its contents to the ground, leaving not even one bed to sleep on, and drove off his cattle and horses. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 10th Virginia Infantry, and served till the close of the war. June 27, 1865, he was a second time married. Diana Bainbridge becoming his wife. She was born January 19, 1829, in Rockingham county, Virginia. For more than fifty years, John Morrison has been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always ready to promote the interests of the church. He filled the office of constable ten years, was four years deputy sheriff, and then was elected sheriff for two terms of two years each. He has been one term justice of the peace. Newville, Braxton county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

JESSE P. ALBERT— was a son of Henry and Matilda (Hawkins) Albert, and was born in Braxton county, February 26, 1851. His father was German born, and came to America in 1838. He settled in Braxton county, and cleared and improved considerable land, continuing a farmer until his death, which occurred May 15, 1871. In Braxton county, March 4, 1880, Jesse P. Albert was united in marriage with Martha A. Lawson, who was born in Wirt county, (now) West Virginia, March 17, 1858. Joseph and Susanna (Williams) Lawson were her parents. Her father entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served through the war. He was once wounded, being shot through the ankle. He was a farmer, and died in 1876. Sabina Ellen, born May 22, 1881, and Carrie Jane, born October 30, 1882, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert. He had one brother who was a member of the State guards, in the Federal service, during the 1861 war, and was stationed at Weston, Lewis county, or Clarksburg, Harrison county, during the entire war. Jesse P. Albert is a farmer of Holly district, with postoffice address at Braxton C. H., Braxton county West Virginia.

HENRY ALLEN BAXTER— one of the substantial farming residents of Holly district, was born in Braxton county, began his wedded life in this county, has ably filled several public offices and been always identified with the best interests of the county. His birth was on the 15th of June, 1832, and his parents are William D. and Ann C. (Sutton) Baxter. May 25, 1858, Rev. A. Dixon joined in marriage Henry A. Baxter and Caroline Hudkins,
and of their union two sons were born: John O., April 11, 1867; Wilber C., October 29, 1870. Caroline, wife of Mr. Baxter, was a daughter of William and Mary (Bogg) Hudkins. She was born in Braxton county, May 6, 1836, and died at her husband's home September 27, 1876. She had been for twenty years in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the faith in which she had lived. Mr. Baxter has been a member of the same church since 1844. He had two brothers, F. J. and John D., who were Federal soldiers in the 1861 war. The latter was killed in the battle of Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863. Henry A. Baxter was appointed to fill the unexpired term of county treasurer, caused by the resignation of Nathan Mollohan, in 1865, and was elected to the office in 1866. In 1863 he was elected to the office of county assessor. He receives his mail at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

EDWIN S. BLAND - was born at Weston, Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, in 1835, seventh of the nine children of Thomas and Mary (Newlon) Bland. In Morgantown, Monongalia county, (now) West Virginia, in 1859, Rev. Dr. Drummond, assisted by Rev. A. G. Marlatt, joined in wedlock Edwin S. Bland and Lavinia E. Evans. Their union was blessed with nine children: George T., born in 1860; Mary N., 1862; Edwin L., 1864; Harry E., 1866; Franc G., 1869; Charles H., 1871; Julia, 1873; Thomas E., 1877; Earl Dorsey, 1879. Thomas E. is deceased, the others living in Braxton county. Lavinia E., wife of Mr. Bland, was born in Morgantown, in 1838, a daughter of George D. and Julia A. (Dorsey) Evans. Their union was blessed with nine children: George T., born in 1860; Mary N., 1862; Edwin L., 1864; Harry E., 1866; Franc G., 1869; Charles H., 1871; Julia, 1873; Thomas E., 1877; Earl Dorsey, 1879. Thomas E. is deceased, the others living in Braxton county. Lavinia E., wife of Mr. Bland, was born in Morgantown, in 1838, a daughter of George D. and Julia A. (Dorsey) Evans. Her father, born in 1805, now resides in Baltimore, Maryland; her mother, whose birth was in 1820, died in 1856. Thomas Bland, father of Edwin S., was born in 1796 in Fairfax county, Virginia, a descendant of Theoderic and Richard Bland, who were among the pioneer settlers of Fairfax county. Thomas Bland served in the 1812 war, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs. He married Mary Newlon, who was born in 1796 and they settled in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia. They settled first at a place called Westfield, where the county seat of Lewis was originally designed to be located, and then at Weston, the present county seat, where Thomas Bland built the first hotel. He represented his district in the State senate a number of terms, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, was a number of years deputy sheriff for Lewis county, and a man of note in the county. Mrs. Judge Edmiston, of Weston; Mrs. Judge Brannon, and Mrs. Jacob Lorentz, are the three daughters of Thomas Bland and wife. Their sons were: D. W. J. Bland, superintendent of insane asylum at Weston; Thedric G., died in 1845; Thomas, died in 1834; Newton B., a physician of Weston; Dr. John T., who was murdered on the Mississippi in 1876; and Edwin S. Dr. W. J. was a surgeon in the Confederate army, principally with the Stonewall brigade; and John T. was a captain in the 17th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army, and wounded in the service. Thomas Bland died in 1867, and his widow died in 1882. Edwin S. Bland began to read law at the age of 21, with Judge John Brannon, and was admitted to practice in 1859, under examination by G. D. Camden, Judge McComas, and Matthew Edmiston. He practices in Braxton, and adjoining counties, with postoffice address at Braxton C. H.

NATHAN C. D. BOND, M. D. - was born in Wood county, (now) West Virginia, January 4, 1840, a son of Dr. Ethelbert David and Mary (Davis) Bond. At Parkersburg, Wood county, September 15, 1860, he was united in marriage with Marcilla Williams, and four daughters have been born to them: Mary Flora, November 20, 1862; Belle Zora, June 2, 1865; Teresa Medora, September 22, 1868; Myrtle May, April 23, 1883. Calvin and Matilda Williams are the parents of Mrs. Bond, and she was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 31, 1845. Dr. Bond was a soldier of the civil war, enlisting September 15, 1862, in Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry, and sharing the fortunes of that regiment until the war was ended. Among his engagements were: Philippi, Rich Mountain, second Bull Run, Five Forks, Cedar Creek, Droop Mountain, Winchester - first and second battles - Fishers Hill, Rocky Gap,
White Sulphur, Ninevah, Cross Keys, Lambert Run, Bunker Hill, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Appomattox. He is thoroughly grounded in the practice of medicine and surgery, and has been a successful practitioner in Wood, Harrison, Jackson and Braxton counties, West Virginia. He cast his fortunes with the people of this county in 1882, and is established with postoffice address at Newville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

CHARLES Y. BYRNE — born in Braxton county, August 16, 1857, was a son of John P. and Jane Byrne. His father was born in this county, then part of Nicholas, in 1817, and was the first deputy sheriff receiving appointment after the county of Braxton was organized. He afterwards held the office of sheriff, was eighteen years clerk of the county court, entering upon the duties of that office in 1842, and ably discharging the same until his death which occurred February 2, 1860. November 27, 1881, Charles Y. Byrne and Mary M. Squires were united in marriage and they have one little daughter, Leonora, born December 17, 1882. Norman B. and Ruhama Squires are the parents of Mrs. Byrne. Her father died April 28, 1831, and her mother is still a resident of Braxton county. Mrs. C. Y. Byrne was born in this county, July 27, 1857. Mr. Byrne served as deputy sheriff two years. He is now editing and publishing the Braxton Democrat, with his postoffice address at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN BYRNE — is a son of John P. Byrne, whose record has just been given. His mother, whose maiden name was Sabina C. Sterrett, died August 30, 1853. He was born in Braxton county, February 9, 1848, and his wedded life began in this county September 16, 1873. On that date Frances C., daughter of Norman B. and Ruhama (Mollohan) Squires, became his wife. Her parents were natives of, and long residents in, this county, and she was here born, October 17, 1858. Her father enlisted in the Federal army, Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, May 3, 1862. He was wounded in the right leg, December 6, 1863, and received discharge on account of his wound. He died from its effects, after many years suffering, April 28, 1881. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne were born: Sabina C., June 20, 1874; Norman, August 5, 1875; Ella, February 12, 1877; John P., October 17, 1878; Guy, February 16, 1880, died October 24th following; Charles M., June 28, 1881; Andrew, February 27, 1883 — all the living children are at home. John Byrne commenced his business career in 1871, engaging in a general mercantile business for six years, and then adding to it lumbering, both of which he is still carrying on. He owns five hundred acres of land on Elk river, which he is causing to be improved. In 1876 he was elected sheriff for the term of four years, entering upon his official duties January 1, 1877. In 1882 he became a member of the Masonic order. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H.

REV. THOMAS S. COLTER — was born June 10, 1835, in Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, a son of James and Elizabeth (Perkins) Colter. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company G, 26th Virginia Battalion, Confederate service, and was elected second sergeant of the company, which was stationed in West Virginia about eighteen months, and then sent to the Virginia valley. Here he took part in the battles of Hanley Hill, Droop Mountain, New Market, Rocky Gap, Cold Harbor, and all the engagements of his regiment up to the Wilderness, where he was made prisoner. He was sent to Maryland, where he remained from May to July, then to Elmira, New York, where he was held till near the close of the war, receiving his discharge May 17, 1865. He settled in Braxton county in 1867, and has here been twice married. His first wife, Melinda M., daughter of John and Rebecca Gillespie, was the mother of: Rebecca A., born January 30, 1870; Cora Jane, April 6, 1872; George N., November 6, 1875 — and she died May 23, 1878. In Braxton county, October 21, 1878, Thomas S. Colter and Marinda E. Petrey were united in marriage. She was born in Mercer county, (now) West Virginia, a daughter of Mason C. and Melinda Petrey. The children of her union with Mr. Colter are: Edward T., born September 13, 1880; Commodore V., April 27, 1882. Thomas S. Colter united with the Methodist Protestant
Church in 1858, his first wife in 1867, and his present wife in 1871. He made preparations for the work of the ministry after coming from the army, and entered upon the work in 1867, and is devoting his entire time and talents to his Master's service. For the past ten years he has been missionary colporteur in Braxton, Webster, Jackson, Calhoun, Gilmer, and Lewis counties, and has the missionary Sabbath Schools of these counties, and of Clay and Wirt counties, also, under his charge. His postoffice address is Newville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

W. L. J. CORLEY — was born July 27, 1827, in that part of Randolph county, Virginia, now included in Barbour county, West Virginia. He was a son of Noah E. and Louisa (Wilson) Corley, and his father died in the army, in 1864. The subject of this sketch enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and after one year's service was commissioned lieutenant of Company C, 25th Virginia Infantry, and served through the entire war. He was captured at Williamsport, Maryland, July 14, 1863, just after the Gettysburg fight, in which he was wounded, and was carried to Hagerstown, Maryland. He was held there until the following September, then taken to Chester, Pennsylvania, thence to Point Lookout, Maryland, and on the first of the following December was again moved, this time to Johnsons Island, mouth of the Sandusky river, Ohio. April 17th following, he was taken back to Point Lookout, where he remained until August, and was then taken to Washington City. He was there confined in the Old Capitol Prison one week, then sent to Philadelphia, thence to Fort Delaware, where he arrived in September, and where he was exchanged the first of October. He was unfit for duty, and remained in hospital at Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, until the close of the war. He spent the summer of 1865 in Botetourt county, Virginia, returning to Braxton county in November, 1865, where he has since resided. He was elected clerk of the county court in October, 1872; entering upon his duties in 1873, and was re-elected in 1878, and is now serving under that election. He was deputy sheriff, 1850-8. September 12, 1878, Rev. L. J. Hoffman officiating clergyman, W. L. J. Corley and Sarah C. Newlon were united in marriage. They have two little daughters, Louisa, born in 1880, and May, born in 1881. The wife of Mr. Corley was born in Braxton county, a daughter of William and Eliza (Camden) Newlon, who came from Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, to Braxton in 1836. Being clerk of the county court at the time of his marriage, Mr. Corley issued his own marriage license, the only incident of the kind recorded in Braxton county. His postoffice address is Newville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. DARLINGTON, M. D. — has been settled among the people of Braxton county since 1868, and is now in the practice of his profession at Sutton, and its vicinity. He was born in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, January 18, 1854, a son of Joseph and Maria S. (Byrne) Darlington. His parents took up their residence in Sutton in 1882. John W. Darlington attended school at Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1869-70, and then took a term at the New Market College, Harrison county, Ohio, whence he was graduated in 1870. He located for a time at Salt Lick Bridge, and then came to his present residence. He has been in the membership of the Episcopal Church since 1874, and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1877. His wife is Lizzie A., daughter of T. S. and Susan (Bouse) Morris, now both deceased. She was born in Lewis county, June 26, 1854, and her mother died in 1857. Her father departed this life in 1879. Dr. and Mrs. Darlington have two sons: Morris, born July 23, 1878; John W., September 1, 1880. Their marriage was solemnized at Weston, county-seat of Lewis county, on the 31st of August, 1879. Dr. Darlington's postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES D. DILLON, M. D. — is a Virginian by birth, born in Rockbridge county, October 20, 1849, a son of Joseph and Cynthia A. (Moss) Dillon. He commenced his course of study unassisted by any one, and with such books as he could borrow, and then
engaged in teaching in the public schools, to further enable him to prosecute his studies, which he vigorously pursued from love of knowledge as well as a desire for proficiency in his chosen profession. He read medicine with Dr. Gibson, of Sutton, in 1873, and for about two years, and then took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1876, and another term in 1879. He commenced practice in the same year, and graduated before the State Board of Health of West Virginia in 1881. His practice is in and around Sutton, and his home is there. In Braxton county, April 7, 1881, he was joined in wedlock with M. D. Ray Hall, born in Marion county, daughter of R. M. and Sarah (Duval) Hall. Her parents have been residents in Braxton county since 1875. Dr. Dillon's postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

ALEX. DULIN — son of Alexander H. and Rebecca (Burns) Dulin, was born February 22, 1854, in Wirt county, (now) West Virginia. His father's ancestors were of French origin, and his mother's of German. Two brothers, Huguenots, in the latter part of the 16th century left France, went to Holland, thence to England, and being encouraged by the treaties of the famous John Lock, of England, for the government of the Carolinas on the north State came to and settled at Newbern, North Carolina, (now) one of the United States. Edward Dulin (one of the brothers), being enticed by a young lady, went to the northern portion of Virginia and married her, settled in Westmoreland county, and raised a family of six children, three sons, William Edward, and John, and three daughters, names unknown. William went up on the Potomac river in Jefferson or Berkeley counties, married and raised a large family, names unknown, except a son George, who, early in life, married and moved into Fauquier county, Virginia, became very wealthy and was blessed with a large family. His son Francis married, moved west and settled on the Little Kanawha river at Burning Springs, (now) Wirt county, West Virginia, and raised a family of seven sons and five daughters. His oldest son, Alexander H., married Rebecca Burns of Pocahontas county, (now) West Virginia, and their children are: Francis, lost in the war; Lucinda (Stump), William T., Eliza (Wiseman), John, Noah, Alex., Retta D. (Bennett), and James A., whose mother died in February, 1878, and in 1879, Ella Reed, of Harrison county, became the second wife of Alexander H. Dulin, and they have one daughter, named Nora, who lives with them at Grantsville, Calhoun county, West Virginia. All the other children reside in Calhoun and Wirt counties except Alex., the subject of this sketch, who is located at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

ADDISON C. DYER — is a son of Morgan and Sarah (Rader) Dyer, who settled in Braxton county in 1835. His father was for many years identified with the business interests of Braxton county, conducting a mercantile business and dealing extensively in lumber, and serving as county surveyor. He died in January, 1855, and his wife died in 1851. The subject of this sketch was born in this county, July 27, 1847, and in this county, at Salt Lake Bridge, October 14, 1875, he was united in marriage with Mary B. Singleton, who was born in Braxton county, August 14, 1852. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are three: Sarah May, born July 30, 1876; Flora Maggie, May 10, 1878; Mintie Lee, April 23, 1882. The wife of Mr. Dyer is a daughter of Charles E. and Margaret (Gibson) Singleton, of Braxton county. Mr. Dyer served in the last year of the civil war as a member of the “Pendleton Reserve,” subject to General Imboden's order. He served until the war closed. In 1880, Addison C. Dyer was elected sheriff of Braxton county for the four years term beginning in 1881. He engaged in a general merchandise business and in farming, after the war, and within the last year has added lumbering to his other occupations, and is still operating all his varied business interests successfully. Postoffice address, Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

CHARLES S. EVANS — was born in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia, April 11, 1830. In the year of his birth his father, David Evans, came
to Braxton (then Nicholas) county, and worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner. He built the first grist and saw mill, and the first frame house in the county, the latter in 1831. In 1833 he moved his family here, and this has always been the home of the subject of this sketch. His mother’s maiden name was Christena Petro. In Braxton county, February 6, 1853, Charles S. Evans wedded Maria Heater, who was born in this county, November 11, 1834. Her parents, Jacob and Delilah (Riffle) Heater, came to this part of the Virginias in 1827. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Evans were eleven: Virginia, born October 27, 1854; James Clark, November 5, 1856; Mary F., December 10, 1858; Pierson B., May 15, 1861, killed by a falling tree, December 23, 1879; Madora R., March 23, 1863; Charles Homer, May 23, 1865; Lorenzo D., November 22, 1867; Margaret L., February 21, 1869; Fanny M., March 22, 1871; died July 5, 1876; Ida May, May 13, 1875; William W., May 19, 1877, died July 5th, following birth. The living children are all in Braxton county. Mr. Evans was elected justice of the peace in 1854, and was twice re-elected, serving until he moved from the district, and was disqualified. He is now a constable appointed by the court, and then elected for four years, two years of which he has still to serve. He owns a farm in Holly district, and carries the United States mail. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

AMOS GORRELL — was born near Wick P. O., in Tyler county, (now) West Virginia, November 8, 1833. His parents, Elias and Berthia (Galloway) Gorrell, died in Tyler county, his mother’s death occurring June 20, 1864, and his father departing this life January 6, 1880. The wife of Amos Gorrell was born in Ritchie county, (now) West Virginia, near Ellenboro, in 1836, Sacarissa, daughter of Samuel C. and Rachel (Hudkins) Hall. She was joined in wedlock with Amos Gorrell in the county of her birth, on the 18th of November, 1856, and their children were born: Kester, September 30, 1858; E. J., June 6, 1861; Grace, March 16, 1863; Leonidas, March 27, 1868; Bertha, November 22, 1869; Ethel, November 23, 1874. All are living at Braxton C. H. The parents of Mrs. Gorrell are deceased. Her father died in Michigan, October 8, 1846; her mother’s death occurred in Pleasants county March 24, 1883. L. S. and Allen Hall, brothers of Mrs. Gorrell were soldiers of the Confederate army, and two other brothers, William W. and John S., were in the Federal army. Allen was made prisoner at Staunton, sent to Columbus, Ohio, and held till close of the war. John was taken with typhoid fever at Nashville, Tennessee, and became blind from its effects. Amos Gorrell lived for a number of years in Pleasants county, where he served as justice of the peace, 1872-5. In 1878 he came from Pleasants county to Braxton, bought a tract of timber land, after cutting the timber off. The fertility of the soil, the delightful climate, and the pleasant neighborhood induced him to take up his abode here. He now owns 400 acres, 140 cleared and in good order. His address is Braxton C. H.

ANDREW J. HOPKINS — born in Goochland county, Virginia, January 17, 1825, came to Braxton county in 1842, with his parents, Caleb and Mary A. (Cocke) Hopkins. For about eight years he worked with his father, helping him to clear a farm. He then entered 278 acres of land, of which he cleared about 90 acres, since which he has been kept from active labors by ill health. In Braxton county, December 16, 1851, Andrew J. Hopkins and Sarah Dennison were united in marriage, and the ten children of their union were born: Lucian M., January 24, 1853; Minerva C., May 29, 1855; Martha A., April 17, 1857; Matilda E., August 1, 1858; Lucy J., December 16, 1861; Narcissus W., September 12, 1863; Sabina C., November 11, 1865; Walter L., March 7, 1868; Alice V., November 23, 1870; William J., February 11, 1874. Martha A. lives in Missouri, the other children at home. The wife of Mr. Hopkins was born in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, December 8, 1836, a daughter of G. G. and Martha (Stout) Dennison, who made their home in Braxton county in 1848. Mrs. Hopkins had three brothers, James C., Daniel J., and John Dennison, who served through the civil war in the Confederate army.
George W. Hopkins, brother of Andrew J., served two years in that army, enlisting in 1862, and died from fever at Harrisonburg, Virginia. Andrew J. Hopkins’ postoffice address is Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

G. HUFFMAN — was born in Braxton county, July 22, 1848, a son of Benjamin Huffman, who was born in Calhoun county, (now) West Virginia, in 1828. Benjamin Huffman came from his native county to Gilmer county, (now) West Virginia, in 1847, where he met and married Drusilla Stump. She was a daughter of Jacob and Jane Stump, of Gilmer county, her father now deceased. In the year of their marriage Benjamin Huffman and wife made their home in Braxton county, at Flat Woods. In 1867-8 he erected the Huffman mills, at Braxton C. H., which he still owns, and which are superintended by his son, the subject of this sketch. G. Huffman was a farmer until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he taught school for a number of terms, since which he has been in the milling business. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

REV. LEVI J. HUFFMAN — son of Alexander and Hannah (Vannoy) Huffman, was born in Calhoun county, (now) West Virginia, June 9, 1839. In Gilmer county, (now) West Virginia, November 17, 1860 he was united in marriage with Ruhala, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Boggs) Stump. Her birth was in Gilmer county, the date October 3, 1842. Mr. Huffman was converted in 1860, at the age of twenty-one, and was ordained to the work of the ministry on the 23d of July, 1866, by Revs. John Woofter, president of the Presbytery, John Bennett, John Stump, Daniel Huffman and Joseph Smith. Since that time he has been constantly and actively engaged in the work of his calling in the Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the same church, having been received into its fellowship at the time he was. Since 1870 he has been settled with the people of Sutton. Postoffice address, Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM R. HUFFMAN — son of Solomon and Sarah (Henry) Huffman, was born in Monongalia county, (now) West Virginia, April 2, 1839. Susanna Houston was born in Monongalia county, August 29, 1842, a daughter of Robert and Rosanna (Bear) Houston. In Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1862, the words were spoken joining in one the lives of William R. Huffman and Susanna Houston, and to them have been born five children: David S., November 6, 1863; Havanna, August 29, 1867; James A., October 4, 1872; William R., May 23, 1879; Campbell J., January 14, 1881. William R. Huffman was a soldier in the Federal army from January 11, 1862, until honorably discharged, January 14, 1865. He was a participant in the battles of Moorefield, Strasburg, Winchester, Port Republic, Franklin, Beverly, Staunton, Harpers Ferry, Greenland Gap, Cross Keys. In the last named engagement he had two of his fingers shot off. Mr. Huffman and his wife became members of the Christian Church in 1871. In 1882 Mr. Huffman settled upon his present farm in Holly district. It was an old place, and overgrown and run to waste from want of care, but he has already redeemed fifty acres and put it under perfect cultivation. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

ADAM J. HYER — was born in Braxton county, August 24, 1818. He first married Hannah Rogers, who was born in Clay county, (now) West Virginia, March 30, 1826. Their marriage was solemnized in Clay county, May 22, 1845, and their children were eight: Naomi J., born August 10, 1846; Jacob S., January 10, 1849; Christian B., August 1, 1851; Julia A., June 6, 1854; Mary E., December 25, 1857; M. Alice, July 25, 1861; William G., October 15, 1864; George T., November 5, 1867. The second wife of Mr. Hyer was Hannah (Hutchison) Morrison, and the children of their union were: Hannah F., born March 24, 1871; A. J., April 1, 1873; Joseph R., October 8, 1875. Jacob S., oldest son of Adam J. Hyer, has had a remarkable business career and phenomenal success for one so young. He went into the office of the clerk of the circuit court in 1862, and worked for his board and clothes eighteen months; he then clerked four years in
one store and eighteen months in another, and then, in August, 1869, went into business for himself. From the earnings of his clerkship he had saved something less than $1000. His first place of business was at Gillespie Mills, but his business so increased that it became necessary for him to move to a more suitable location, which he found at Sutton, continuing there until 1881, and in the meantime establishing a store at Webster C. H., Webster county, and another at Birch River, Nicholas county. He disposed of all three and settled his business, and built his present large storehouse at Sutton. He then returned to Nicholas and reestablished a business there. During his entire business career he has speculated and done a broker's business in real estate, and dealt in furs, ginseng, etc. Adam J. Hyer's postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JACOB STEPHEN HYER — is a son of Adam J. and Hannah (Rogers) Hyer, and his birth record, the record of his brothers and sisters and his business record have just been given in his father's sketch. Christian Hyer, his grandfather, was born in Hardy county, (then) Virginia, emigrated to Rockingham county, where he resided till he reached manhood. He married Julia A. (Sirk) Lloyd, and after marriage settled in Braxton county. He reared seven sons: Leonard W., Nimrod M., — whose sketch follows; Ellis S., deceased; Jacob M., deceased, — each of whom had families; William and Harvey T., who died without families. The mother of Jacob S. Hyer was born in Roane county (now) West Virginia, and died in 1868. James Rogers, her uncle, was captured by guerillas in 1864, in Roane county, and shot. Jacob S. Hyer married Laura M., daughter of Charles E. and Margaret (Gibson) Singleton. Her father was born in this county, her mother in Lewis county, and their residence is at Salt Lick Bridge, this county. At their residence, November 27, 1878, Dr. J. L. Ray officiating clergyman. Jacob S. Hyer and Laura M. Singleton were united in marriage, and their three children were: Robert Melvin, born March 4, 1883. The wife and mother, who was born June 19, 1859, died March 7, 1883. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Warman. Mr. Hyer is a warm friend of that church, and has served on the building committee and donated largely for building church and parsonage. He founded the Masonic Lodge at Sutton, and built their hall and furnished it at his own expense. He is the president of the Sutton Independent district board of education and has held other minor offices, and been ten years councilman of Sutton. His address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

NIMROD M. HYER — has a productive farm in Holly district, in what is known as the "Flat Woods country of Braxton county," which has been his home since his birth. His parents, Christian and Julia A. (Sirk) Hyer settled in this county in 1812, and he was born July 12, 1826. He has served as deputy sheriff in this county in all about twelve years. He married, in Braxton county Elizabeth Jane, daughter of James W., and Nancy (Grimes) Morrison, of this county. Their children are: James M., Mary E., Nancy V., Emma T., John W. Mr. Hyer enlisted as a private in the Federal army, February 1, 1862, in the 10th West Virginia Infantry, and the same day was elected first lieutenant. May 3, 1862, he was commissioned captain, which rank he held until mustered out. He was made prisoner, in Braxton county, in June, 1863, and held prisoner seventeen months and eleven days, and then paroled because he was near death. He was first held in Libby prison, then put under fire at Charleston, South Carolina, then sent to Savannah, Georgia. After reaching Annapolia, Maryland, he lay under the doctor's care for a month. He was exchanged March 28, 1865, and was mustered out at Richmond, May 15, 1865. His postoffice address is Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN McH. KELLY — deceased — was born February 14, 1824, in Nicholas county, (then) Virginia, a son of Robert and Margaret (Hamilton) Kelly. He made his home in Braxton.
county in 1850, and his marriage was solemnized at Nicholas C. H., Nicholas county, October 23, 1860, when Allie V. Hamman became his wife. She was born February 26, 1837, at New Castle, Botetourt county, Virginia, and her parents were Jacob and Amma (Ferrier) Hamman. Her father, who was a soldier in 1812, is no longer living, her mother, born January 18, 1809, is making a home now with her. Her mother’s father, John Ferrier, was a captain in the war of 1812. Van Buren Hamman, brother of Mrs. Kelly, was a Confederate soldier, and died in the service, at Richmond, Virginia, of typhoid fever, in July, 1862. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Keust were three daughters and one son, namely: Fanny F., born May 9, 1862; Maggie P., May 18, 1864; Sallie C., January 20, 1868 and Leonidas H., January 28, 1872 - all are living at Braxton C. H. John McH. Kelly was a merchant doing a good business at the outbreak of the civil war. March 9, 1863, he was shot by bushwhackers, while on his road, as a private citizen, from Braxton to Nicholas, the dastardly deed occurring on Powells Mountain. He died of consumption, November 27, 1873, and is interred in the Sutton cemetery at Braxton C. H. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and his widow and her two eldest daughters are in the same membership. Mrs. Kelly owns and conducts the “Kelly House,” at Braxton C. H.

JOHN KNICELEY - son of Jacob and Ann Kniceley, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 20, 1807. In Pendleton, then a county of Virginia, in 1827, he was united in marriage with Nancy Armstrong, who was a daughter of John and Ann (Irvin) Armstrong, and was born in Pendleton county, October 22, 1802. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Kniceley were born: Samuel E., August 26, 1828; James A., June 22, 1830; Ann E., May 23, 1832; George H., April 1, 1834; John T., December 3, 1835; Jacob D., September 16, 1838, died July 23, 1839; Mary Jane, June 12, 1840, died January 26, 1858; Joseph H., February 19, 1843; William N., August 24, 1846; Daniel B., May 23, 1848 - all the living children are in Braxton county. In 1862, John Kniceley and three of his sons, Samuel, Joseph and William, enlisted in the Federal army, Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry and all served until honorably discharged, May 5, 1865. John Kniceley is a second time married, Nancy Haymond the maiden name of his second wife, and their children: Archibald M., born May 18, 1867; Melinda A., June 6, 1869; Ruhama R., November 4, 1871, died August 24, 1877; Ola U., April 18, 1875. Mr. Kniceley united with the Presbyterian Church in 1853, and his wife has been a member of the Methodist Protestant Church since 1855. He settled in Braxton county in the fall of 1846, and has devoted his entire time, except what he gave to his country’s service, to farming and improving land in Holly district. His postoffice address is Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM R. MEALY - was born in Virginia, at Madison county-seat of Madison county, June 25, 1857, James and S. J. (Clark) Mealy, his parents. His father died in 1862, at Madison C. H., after giving his services to the Confederate cause, as a soldier of its army from the commencement of the war. His mother has resided at Baltimore, Maryland, since the death of her husband. In 1878, William R. Mealy made his home in Braxton county, embarking upon the mercantile career, which he is still successfully conducting, and he is now one of the substantial business men of the county. In Clay county, West Virginia, January 24, 1883, the words were spoken that joined in one the lives of William R. Mealy and Sabina C. Boggs. She was born in Braxton county, August 17, 1863, a daughter of James M. and M. A. Boggs. William R. Mealy united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1876, and has been actively engaged in the promotion of the interests of the church since that date. He is now assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school in Braxton C. H., or Sutton. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

COL. WILLIAM NEWLON - was born on Simpsons creek, Harrison county, (then) Virginia, September 5, 1808. He was a son of William and
Sarah (Furr) Newlon, who resided at Pruntytown, Harrison county. His father served in the State legislature, 1811-12, and died in 1814. His mother died in July, 1835. In Weston, Lewis county, November 19, 1835, the subject of this sketch married Eliza P. Camden, and in the following year they made their home in Braxton county. The record of their children is:

Sarah C., born January 18, 1837, married C. W. Kelley, was widowed, and is now the wife of W. L. J. Corley, whom she wedded in September, 1878, and lives in Sutton; Mary L., born September 27, 1838, died January 23, 1862; Eliza, born October 23, 1840, married F. A. Kawolski, in August, 1869, and lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Jane, born December 18, 1842, died July 25, 1865; W. P., born March 7, 1848, whose record follows; Camden, born July 7, 1850, married Dora Sumpter, December 5, 1872, lives in Flat Woods, this county; N. B., born January 29, 1853, married Edith Dunnington, November 5, 1881, lives in Weston, Lewis county, this State; C. K., August 8, 1855, married Leonora Johnson, June 15, 1881, and lives in Sutton; Anna D., born December 14, 1858, married A. W. Corley, November 13, 1877, and lives in Sutton. C. K., youngest son, was appointed deputy sheriff in 1880, and is still serving. Col. Newlon was the first clerk of both the circuit and county courts of Braxton, appointed in April, 1836. He served seven years in the county court, and nineteen consecutive years as circuit clerk. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served four years. In 1865 he was again elected to the office, and served two consecutive terms. He was appointed notary public in 1870, by Gov. Jacobs, which office he yet holds. For a number of years he was a commissioner in chancery. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM PITT NEWLON, M. D. — is a son of Col. William and Eliza P. (Camden) Newlon, whose record has just been given. He was born in Sutton, March 7, 1848, and September 27, 1882, he was joined in wedlock with Melissa Green, whose birth place was in Pennsylvania. He adopted the profession of medicine at the early age of twenty-two years, and after pursuing his studies for about a year, entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and graduated in the year 1871. In 1875 he took a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, and in the year 1878 entered actively into the practice of his profession at Braxton C. H., and enjoys a large and increasing practice. In addition to his reputation as a successful physician, he has acquired considerable fame as a surgeon, and bids fair, in the near future, to occupy an enviable position in this branch of the profession.

JAMES A. ROSS — is a native of Bath county, Virginia, born March 26, 1822, a son of William and Elizabeth Ross. He first married Melvina Hinsman, and their children were: Benjamin F., born October 26, 1852; William M., October 31, 1854; infant born and died July 10, 1856; Robert C., born September 25, 1858, died May 8, 1866. In Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, September 1, 1859, James A. Ross and Mary S. Hicks were wedded, and they have nine living children and one deceased; Harvey O., born May 17, 1860; Charles S., December 27, 1861; John B., October 15, 1863; Sarah R., January 7, 1866; Harrison E., April 5, 1868; Jesse S., September 5, 1870; Allen B., December 25, 1872; Mary E., February 3, 1878; Susan M., February 6, 1881. Ira Luther, June 1, 1874, died September 11, 1877. David and Mary S. (Southers) Hicks, the parents of Mrs. Ross, came to Braxton county in 1860. She was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 5, 1835. In 1854 James A. Ross made his home in Braxton county, but after two years returned to Lewis county, where he stayed two and one-half years. He then returned to this county occupied his time with farming, threshing, clearing land and making it productive. He now has six hundred acres, mainly improved. He was elected constable in 1860, and was serving when the war put an end to law and order in Braxton county. Mr. Ross joined the United Brethren Church in 1853, and has served in various stations, class-leader seven or eight years. His wife and all his children are in the same church, the oldest son of his second marriage a local minister of some note. Mr. Ross’
JOHNSON C. SALISBURY — born at Sutton, Braxton county, April 25, 1847, is a son of James M. and Judith (Carpenter) Salisbury. James M. Salisbury was a soldier of the Confederate army during the first year of the civil war, serving in Company C, 25th Virginia Infantry, under "Stonewall" Jackson, and taking part in all the battles of that gallant general, during his term of service. Returning home at the expiration of his term of service, he engaged in farming, which is still his occupation, his land lying in Holly district. Johnson C. Salisbury has been farming and teaching for the past fifteen years, and is one of the successful men of the day. His postoffice address is Newville, Braxton county West Virginia.

ASA LEE SHAVER — is a son of Jesse Shaver, who came to Braxton county in 1819, and settled in Flat Woods. He commenced clearing a farm, and married Matilda C. Squires. They raised a family of nine children, four boys and five girls, viz: Stephen S., Isaac R., John R., Asa L., Sarah E., Lucy C., Maria, Elizabeth S., and Mary J. Mr. Shaver has always been one of the substantial farming residents of the county, and has been in the membership of the Methodist Church (South) about forty-five years, as is Matilda, his wife, and their son, the subject of this sketch, who united with the church in 1881. Asa L. Shaver was born in this county, Amanda Waybright becoming his wife on the 14th of February 1878. They have one son, Burr, born August 26, 1880. Amanda, daughter of Levi and Mary Jane Waybright, of Braxton county, was born in this county May 22, 1860. Asa L. Shaver learned the blacksmith's trade, 1870-2, and then started in business for himself. He has built up a good trade, which he holds and increases by the quality of his workmanship. His address is Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JENNINGS SKIDMORE — is descended from one of the earliest and most enterprising of the families of pioneer settlers of what is now Braxton county, West Virginia, and was born on the farm where he now lives, near Sutton, March 9, 1848. In Braxton county, May 15, 1870, he was joined in wedlock with Margaret Skidmore, and the children of their union were born: Johnson, March 12, 1871; Rena, May 12, 1873; Edward, May 2, 1875; Charles, September 11, 1877; Mary, November 30, 1879, died October 20, 1881; Amos, October 21, 1881. The wife of Mr. Skidmore was a daughter of Allen and Sarah (Shaver) Skidmore, and was born in this county, March 11, 1850. Her father is still an honored resident in this, the county of his nativity; her mother died in 1851. Benjamin and Mary (Gordon) Skidmore were the parents of Jennings Skidmore. His father, born October 2, 1802, was a son of Andrew Skidmore, born November 8, 1750, who settled on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, in Holly district, in 1812. He served seven years in the war for Independence, and had his righthand forefinger shot off in the battle of Point Pleasant. In the pioneer days of Braxton county he served as an Indian scout, and at one time, when a party, of which he was one, went to Webster county to get lead, he discovered Indian signs, warned his companions, and they saved their lives by returning — all but one, who would not listen, remained, and was supposed to have been killed. Benjamin Skidmore cleared the land now owned by his son, and much more. John M. Skidmore, brother of Jennings, was three years a Confederate soldier, Company I, 17th Virginia Cavalry. He was made prisoner in Braxton county by Union soldiers in 1863, and was sent to Camp Chase Ohio, from there to Johnsons Island, where he was held till the close of the war. Andrew Skidmore, uncle of Jennings, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Jennings Skidmore receives his mail at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

ELLIS W. SQUIRES — son of Asa and Catharine (Gibson) Squires, was born in Braxton county, June 20, 1843. He enlisted in the Federal army, May 3, 1862, and was a participant in the battles of Droop Mountain, Leetown, Kernstown, Manassas Junction, and Cedar Creek. He was thrown from a horse, December 19.
1864, at Winchester, and was disabled by the fall and sent to hospital in Maryland. He received an honorable discharge at Wheeling, May 3, 1865.

June 20, 1865, in Braxton county, Ellis W. Squires married Maria C. Shaver, who was born in this county, December 4, 1844, a daughter of Jesse and Matilda C. (Squires) Shaver. Her father was born July 18, 1816, and her mother was born May 28, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Squires have four children: Loureno L., born May 5, 1866; Malvin B., January 16, 1868; Jesse L., November 3, 1871; Moody H., July 19, 1877. Asa Squires was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 22, 1812, and with his father, Elijah Squires, came to the Flat Woods of Braxton county (then Lewis county), in 1824 or 1825. About 1854 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he remained a consistent member until his death, which occurred of organic disease of the heart. He left a wife, eight children, twenty-eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, with many other relatives and friends to mourn and their loss in his death. His wife was born in what is now Braxton county, May 12, 1815, and still resides in this county. Ellis W. Squires has a farm in Holly district, with more than a hundred acres cleared, in pasture, and under cultivation. From 1867 to 1875 he was clerk of the court of supervisors. His postoffice address is Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN L. QUEEN, M.D. —physician, surgeon and farmer, of Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia, has been settled in this county for nine years. He was born in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, July 8, 1833, a son of John B. and Isabella (Little) Queen. In Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, January 24, 1856, John L. Queen and Mary J. Casto were joined in wedlock, and their children are recorded: Virginia C., born November 10, 1856, died February 27, 1863; Deloras A., December 25, 1857, died November 18, 1871; Florid W., May 23, 1859; William H. L., May 26, 1861; Prascovia, February 27, 1863, died March 21st following; Manly C., January 25, 1864, died same day; Jacob L. D., November 24, 1865; Judia B., April 12, 1867; Cora M., October 3, 1869; Harry G., February 21, 1874, died December 21, 1878; Hubert K., December 27, 1877. The parents of Mrs. Queen are Isaac and Dorcas (Cutright) Casto, and their home has been in Braxton county since 1872. Her birth was in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, the date September 16, 1833. Dr. Queen practiced in Upshur county with great success before coming to this county. He was elected justice of the peace in Lewis county, against his will, and served one term of two years. He united with the Methodist Protestant Church in 1872, and his wife joined the same church in 1873; their daughter Florid joining in the same year. Judia B. has professed religion since 1880, but has not united with any church. Dr. Queen receives his mail at Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

LEDREW MORRIS WADE —was born in Monongalia county, (now) West Virginia, February 14, 1854, a son of Josephus and Elizabeth (Morris) Wade. He assisted his father in the pursuit of farming until he was twenty-one years of age, and then commenced a course of study in the West Virginia State Normal School at Fairmont, West Virginia, from which he received a diploma in June, 1878. During the winter of 1878-9, he taught school in Brandonville, Preston county, West Virginia. In April after the expiration of his school he commenced to read law in the office of Hon. John Marshall Hagans, of Morgantown, the county seat of his native county; and in January following was admitted to the bar. In November, 1880, he was, upon recommendation of Gen. George W. Brown, appointed by Hon. John Sherman (secretary of the treasury), United States storekeeper for the 2nd District of West Virginia, which position he held until April, 1882, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In November, 1882, Mr. Wade removed to Sutton, county seat of Braxton county, where he is now engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In Brandonville, Preston county West Virginia, June 23, 1880, he was united in marriage with Sarah J., daughter of Alpheus D. Hagans. Hugh Roscoe, born in
George W., was born April 3, 1863, died April 14, 1864; Willis E.,
December 25, 1864, died April 25, 1865; Mary B., April 24, 1866. Mr.
Bodkin together with J. V. Fidler invented a machine for cutting tenons
on spokes to receive felloes for wagons and buggies. They next invented
a machine for the purpose of mortising hubs capacity to mortise one hundred
per day. Their next invention was a tenoning machine, capacity two
thousand per day, one of the greatest
patents that has ever increased the
facilities of this trade. The next
invention was equally important, one
for laying off and boring hubs, both
at one time, which has capacity for
boring five hundred hubs a day, and
can be used for any other boring
purpose. Mr. Bodkin is established in
business at Burnsville, and has a trade
extending over twelve counties. His
postoffice address is Burnsville,
Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN M. BURNS — deceased —
was born in Hampshire county, (then)
Virginia, June 10, 1834, was married in
Highland county, Virginia, June 29,
1865, made his home in Braxton
county in 1866, engaging in lumbering
in Salt lick district, and died July 20,
1877. He was a son of Benjamin and
Margaret (Stewart) Burns; his father is
no longer living, and his mother a
resident in Braxton county since 1869.
John M. Burns married Mary K.
Campbell, who was born in Highland
county, Virginia, November 9, 1839, a
daughter of Edgar and Susan H.
(Boone) Campbell. Her father now
lives in Summers county, West
Virginia, and her mother is deceased.
The children of Mr. and Mrs. John M.
Burns were six: Gertrude L., born June
20, 1866, died February 10, 1877;
Maggie H., born February 13, 1868; B.
Bruce, December 1, 1870; Daisy C.,
April 13, 1873; Lucretia M., August
24, 1875; John M., January 6,
1877 — all at home. John M. Burns
enlisted in Company A, 31st Virginia
Infantry Confederate army, in 1861,
and served through the entire war. He
served first as lieutenant, and in 1862
was promoted captain, which rank he
held until the battle of Port Republic,
at which he was severely wounded.
Upon his recovery, about six months
later, he was appointed quarter-master

W. H. BODKIN — a blacksmith and
wagon maker by trade, is one of the
most talented workers at his trade in
the State, and possesséd of an inventive
genius that will place his name high in
the ranks of inventors of this century.
He was born in Bath county, Virginia,
May 22, 1840, a son of George and B.
(Miller) Bodkin, his father one of
the best workmen in steel of his day.
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the best workmen in steel of his day.
of the 20th Virginia Cavalry, serving till the close of the war. His two brothers, D. B. and G. M., were also soldiers of the Confederate army; D. B. was severely wounded at the battle of Fishers Hill. The postoffice address of Mrs. Mary K. Burns is Burnsville, Braxton county West Virginia.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL — son of Samuel B. and Jane (Woods) Campbell, was born in Highland county, Virginia, February 26, 1830. His father is still a resident in Highland county, his mother deceased. The first wife of Alexander Campbell was Susan Matheny, and they were wedded June 19, 1856. One son and one daughter were born of their union: William H., December 3, 1857, and Margaret I., May 1867 — both are living in Burnsville, this county. In 1862, leaving his family in the wilderness where he had settled in coming to Braxton county in 1860, Alexander Campbell joined the State Guards, for the assistance of the National government in Virginia. His second marriage was solemnized in Braxton county, June 27, 1870, when Margaret Hoover became his wife. She was born in Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, April 7, 1847, a daughter of John and Mary A. (McLaughlin) Hoover. Her parents are no longer living. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell: Minnie Lee, August 22, 1871; Mary S., July 22, 1882. Alexander Campbell is a carpenter and farmer, living in Salt Lick district. He filled the office of postmaster two or three years, and has been trustee under the free school system. His postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

MELVILLE P. CHILDRESS — is a son of William N. and Martha J. (Ferrell) Childress, who are residents in Upshur county West Virginia. He was born June 2, 1848, in what is now Lewis county, West Virginia. In Gilmer county, West Virginia, at Glenville, October 30, 1877, the words were spoken joining the lives of Melville P. Childress and Elizabeth Conrad, and in the home they have established are three little ones: Grace, born February 6, 1879; Amie, October 11, 1880; Sabina, October 14, 1882. Currence B. and Ann (Haymond) Conrad were the parents of Mrs. Childress, and she was born in Gilmer county, April 23, 1850. Her father is still living in the county of her birth, and her mother died there April 23, 1878. In 1883 Melville P. Childress settled on his present farm in Salt Lick district, coming to the county in this year. His postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

J. M. CORBITT — is one of the partners in a wagon manufactory, doing all kinds of business in that line, and also commands a large custom at his trade of blacksmithing. He has been a resident in Braxton county since 1872, and was born in Wirt county, (now) West Virginia, April 24, 1846, a son of Henry and Mary (Doolin) Corbitt. His mother is still living in Wirt county; his father died in 1846. George and Barbara (Miller) Bodkin are the parents of Mary E., wife of J. M. Corbitt, and she was born in Bath county, Virginia. They were joined in wedlock in Wirt county, October 18, 1866, and their children are six: Emma M., born October 2, 1868; Ella B., July 16, 1871; George P., February 8, 1873; Willie H., December 29, 1874; Dessie
D., October 1, 1876; Boy, July 8, 1878. The wife of Mr. Corbitt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which she joined in 1868. J. M. Corbitt enlisted in the Federal army when eighteen years of age, and served with Company F, 11th West Virginia Infantry till the close of the war. He was in the battles of New Creek, Petersburgh, and a number of minor engagements. His postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

GABRIEL G. DENISON— was born in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, August 6, 1811, a son of James and Sarah (Greathouse) Denison. In 1836 he married Martha T. Stout, and their children were born: Sarah, December 8, 1836; Irene, January 3, 1839; James C., April 5, 1840; Daniel G., October 12, 1842; John Mc., November 5, 1844; Mary V., February 28, 1850, died December 5, 1861. James C. was a Confederate soldier during the war between the States, as were Daniel G. and John Mc. The latter died in the service. In Braxton county, December 12, 1857, Gabriel G. Denison was united in marriage with Margarey A. Berry, who was born December 12, 1818, in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia. Her parents were Fielding and Elizabeth (McPherson) Berry, who came to Lewis county from Fauquier county, Virginia. The children of Mr. Denison’s marriage were two sons: Fielding B., born June 30, 1858; Gabriel, born March 26, 1860, who died March 27, 1865. Since 1850, Gabriel G. Denison has been a resident in Braxton county, and he owns and carries on a farm in Salt Lick district. For the last thirty years he has been preaching the gospel of glad tidings according to the tenets of the Baptist Church, through the country round about. He receives his mail at Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

J. F. FEENEY—proprietor of the Burnsville Furniture Factory, keeps constantly on hand a full stock of his own manufactures of Walnut, Ash, and Cherry Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, and other household furnishing goods. Purchasing his material at first cost he is enabled to sell at lowest living prices, and invites the public to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He also makes a specialty of coffins made to order. The parents of Mr. Feeney, who were Michael and Margaret (Tully) Feeney, were born in Ireland. They settled in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, where they were married in 1853. Their son J. F. was born in that county January 6, 1857. The brothers and sisters of J. F. Feeney are, Thomas, Patrick, Mary A. (Carney), Sarah, and Biddy. They are all living with their father in Lewis county, except Mary A., who resides in Braxton county. Margaret Feeney died June 14, 1883. The postoffice address of J. F. Feeney is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH E. DAVIS— son of William and Abigail (Roy) Davis, was born in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia, October 4, 1823. In Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, July 3, 1847, he married Nancy J. Cutlip. She was born in Braxton county, September 15, 1828. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis were nine: Charles L., born February 11, 1849, lives in Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas; John W., July 20, 1851, lives in Braxton county Abigail, April 16, 1854, lives in Lewis county, this State; George W., December 9, 1856, lives at home; Mary A., December 28, 1858, lives in Lewis county; Sarah E., January 28, 1862, lives in this county; Elizabeth L., June 12, 1866, lives at home; Pruda J., March 9, 1870, died May 28, 1872; Emily A., June 18, 1872, lives at home. Joseph E. Davis was a Federal soldier, enlisting in 1862, and serving until the close of the war. He was wounded in 1864, his horse falling on him, and he also contracted the measles, from the result of which he has been an invalid ever since. He has always been a farmer, first in Lewis county, then in Upshur, then again in Lewis, after which he came to his present excellent location in Salt Lick district. He receives his mail at Flat Woods postoffice, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ROBERT M. FARRAR—son of J. P. and Rebecca B. (Tombs) Farrar, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, March 27, 1820. In 1852 he took up his residence in Braxton county, and in
the same year, on the 1st of April, he was united in marriage with Jemima M. Conrad. She was born in Braxton county, at Bulltown, July 27, 1818, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Currence) Conrad, and her marriage was solemnized in the place of her birth. The children born of it were four: Alferna B., born January 2, 1853, deceased; Colistus P., born May 28, 1854, deceased; Mahulda C., May 10, 1856, deceased; H. D., April 13, 1858, lives in Braxton county. Robert M. Farrar is farming in Salt Lick district, and he receives his mail at Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES V. FIDLER — born October 14, 1851, in Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, was a son of William M. and Mary J. (Hudson) Fidler. He worked with his father until he was twenty-eight years old, and then came to Braxton county. He here entered into business as a wagon maker and general machinist, and he has invented a machine for tenoning spokes that has a capacity of thirty wheels a day. In Upshur county, May 22, 1877, James V. Fidler was united in marriage with Martha A. Teter, and to them three children have been born: Burnis V., April 1, 1878; Henry F., August 12, 1880; George D., November 4, 1882. The birth of Mrs. Fidler was in Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, the date April 1, 1860, and Enoch and Mahala (Calhoun) Teter her parents. Her mother died in 1874, and her father in 1878. James V. Fidler has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1868, and his wife joined the same church in 1880. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when she was but fourteen years of age. James V. Fidler's postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN W. HAYMOND — was born June 23, 1828, in that part of Lewis county now included in Braxton county, West Virginia, a son of Wilson Haymond, who died July 1, 1846, and Nancy (Byrne) Haymond. His parents were among the first settlers on Salt Lick creek, while the whole country about was in its primeval condition. Wilson Haymond built the first grist mill in the vicinity, and the people for ten and twelve miles around availed themselves of it. The first postoffice established here was named Haymond Mills, in his honor. In Braxton county, October 26, 1848, Benjamin W. Haymond married Lucy W., daughter of Joel and Elizabeth B. (Brown) Yancey. Her birth was in Albemarle county, Virginia, the date January 5, 1828. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Haymond is: Louisia J., born August 16, 1849, died February 13, 1857; William P., born July 30, 1851, lives in Burnsville; John M., born July 13, 1853, was drowned September 3, 1855, by falling off a bank in a run where the water was only a foot deep; Mary E., born March 3, 1855, married C. H. Christman, March 27, 1879; and lives in Letter Gap, Gilmer county, this State; Sarah E., born February 12, 1857, married Lewis W. Campbell, March 9, 1877, and lives at Auburn, Illinois; Melissa A., born April 11, 1860, and Benjamin F., born February 19, 1866, live at Burnsville. Benjamin W. Haymond is a carpenter and skilled mechanic. In the year 1860 he filled the office of postmaster. His address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

CALVIN HEATER — born in Braxton county, January 4, 1831, in this county, May 13, 1866, became the husband of Mary M. Quickle, who was born in Alleghany county, Virginia, November 23, 1845. He is a son of Christian and Nancy (Donahue) Heater, and his wife is a daughter of Harrison and Margaret (Sivley) Quickle. During the years of the civil war he served in the Confederate army, enlisting in the Virginia Infantry, in Greenbrier county, in 1861. He was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, in 1862. At the end of three months he was exchanged, and in 1864 was again captured and sent to Camp Chase, where he remained until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Heater have no children of their own, but have an adopted son, Charley, who was born in Gilmer county, West Virginia, October 14, 1876. Calvin Heater is now following agricultural pursuits in Salt Lick district, and his postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ELIJAH HEATER — is a son of
pioneer settlers of what is now Braxton county, Solomon and Betsey (Wilson) Heater, and was born in this county in 1834. He can remember when wild game so abounded that his father would go out on his place and kill as many as six deer in a day, and some times two bears in the same day. Neighbors were then six and ten miles apart. Elijah Heater enlisted in the Confederate army, in 1861, in Gilmer county, and served through the war. Among the battles in which he was engaged were: Laurel Hill, Droop Mountain, Bulltown, Beverly and Buckhannon. At Droop Mountain he was taken prisoner, and sent to Fort Delaware, where he remained eighteen months, when he was released and sent to Clarksburg, Harrison county. He had his clothes shot full of holes, but was never wounded. In Gilmer county, West Virginia, March 1, 1874, Elijah Heater married Victoria Wyatt, who was born in Randolph county, (now) West Virginia, a daughter of Jacob and Kittie A. (Johnson) Wyatt. Elijah Heater’s home is in Salt Lick district, his occupation farming, and his children are five: Al. B., born February 18, 1876; Hayes P., October 21, 1876; Early S., September 3, 1878; Sarah L., April 24, 1881; baby boy, July 1, 1883. The postoffice address of Elijah Heater is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN E. HEATER — has a farm of 40 acres under cultivation, and 100 in timber, situated in Salt Lick district, on Salt Lick creek. He was born in Braxton county September 15, 1848, and in this county was married, February 14, 1875, Agnes M. Berry on that date becoming his wife. In the home their union established are three children: Ollie L., born August 22, 1876; Rodlan A., March 4, 1878; Charley, June 28, 1882. Agnes M., wife of Mr. Heater, was born in Braxton county, October 20, 1855, a daughter of A. S. and Rebecca (Alkire) Berry. Christian Heater, father of John E., died November 16, 1870, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Donahue, died August 19, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Heater are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). He is filling the office of surveyor of roads, to which he was appointed in February, 1882. His address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia, and to his farm labors he adds the occupation of head sawyer in the planing mill in Salt Lick district.

WILLIAM S. HEFNER — is one of the farming residents of Salt Lick district, Braxton county, and made his home in this county in 1849. He is a native of Virginia, born in that part of Pendleton county now included in Highland county, November 20, 1817, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Propst) Hefner. He has been twice married, Rachel McWallace his first wife and Elizabeth (Morgan) Talbert his second wife. The death of his first wife occurred April 17, 1870. His second marriage was consummated in Braxton county, January 28, 1877, and Elizabeth, his wife, was born in Madison county, Indiana. William S. Hefner is the father of eleven children, born: Hannah M. E., October 3, 1848; Rachel Evaline, November 13, 1850; Lyda C., January 2, 1854; Benjamin L., December 23, 1855; Samuel, July 11, 1857; Mott, August 9, 1860; Matthew W., December 27, 1861; William C., May 28, 1864; Edna, May 13, 1866; John B., May 17, 1868; Rachel Mc., April 10, 1870. Of these, four are deceased. Lyda C. died May 6, 1854; Rachel Evaline died February 19, 1857; Hannah M. E., died February 20, 1857; Mott died October 13, 1860. The parents of William S. Hefner, who were residents of Greenbrier county, are now deceased. William S. Hefner served in this district two years as a member of the board of school commissioners, and he has been three years president of the board. His postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM W. HENDERSON — son of Robert C. and Lucinda (Lobban) Henderson, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, September 30, 1825. In Staunton, Virginia, July 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 62d Virginia Infantry, and with that company he took part in the battles of New Market, and those fought about Richmond, where for three days he was constantly in skirmishes, and the battle of Whitehouse. After this engagement he was stricken with fever and taken home, and before his recovery the war was ended. In Nelson county, Virginia,
September 23, 1853, William W. Henderson was joined in marriage with Elizabeth A. Wingfield. Her birth was in Albemarle county, Virginia, May 11, 1832 the date, and Robert C. and Eliza C. (Elson) Wingfield her parents. Her mother is now living in Upshur county, West Virginia, and her father died in February, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are the parents of: Eliza L., born August 17, 1854; Robert A., December 8, 1856; Mary F., March 14, 1858; John H., September 25, 1859; Amanda J., July 1, 1861; Margaret S., July 16, 1864; Mildred M., July 7, 1866; William H., November 2, 1867; Martha E., November 13, 1869; Edward M., June 18, 1871; Cordelia L., February 22, 1873. Robert, John and Mildred live in Cass county, Illinois, the others in Braxton county. In 1867 William W. Henderson made his home in Braxton county, and he is farming in Salt Lick district. His parents died in this county, his mother on the 28th of December, 1879, and his father on the 2d of September, 1880. William W. Henderson's postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. JENKINS—was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1830. James and Elizabeth (Level) Jenkins, his parents, died in Marion county, West Virginia. The subject of this sketch has been twice married, and the father of fifteen children. His first wife was Louisa Meredith, born August 31, 1831, died August 11, 1859. They were married in Marion county, (then) Virginia, April 1, 1852, and their children were: William C., born April 12, 1853, resides in Braxton county; James L., born September 6, 1854, lives in Harrison county; Melissa E., November 2, 1856, died November 19, 1876; Lovern J., June 28, 1858, lives in Braxton county George A. and Villy (Middleton) Davis, who died in Harrison county, West Virginia, were the parents of Prudence Davis, born in Harrison county in September, 1840. She became the wife of John C. Jenkins in the county of her birth, their marriage solemnized on the 8th of December, 1859, and their children are recorded: Sarah E., born December 24, 1860, died January 5, 1861; Mary V., December 23, 1861; George D., April 25, 1863, died October 15, 1880; Melvina F., March 26, 1865; Albert L., September 15, 1866, died September 9, 1867; Asberry N., December 30, 1867, died January 4, 1868; John M., March 4, 1869, died July 8, 1877; David O., October 26, 1872; Lilly B., September 11, 1874; Ola, January 21, 1878, died February 8th, following; Frank B., November 14, 1876. In 1874 John C. Jenkins made his home in Braxton county, and is now prosperously following the pursuits of agriculture in Salt Lick district, with postoffice address at Flat Woods, Braxton county, West Virginia.

W. McCLAIN —is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1830. He was a son of Robert and Mary (King) McClain, who died in Pennsylvania in 1834 and 1840, respectively. In Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, November 4, 1850, W. McClain was united in marriage with Lydia A. Rine, who was born in Jefferson county September 14, 1829. Osburn Rine, her father, died in 1867, and her mother, Mary (Potts) Rine, died in 1868, both departing this life at Springfield, Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McClain were born: Rachel E., May 6, 1851, died January 23, 1852; Thomas H., August 28, 1852, died May 23, 1863; Robert O., February 24, 1854, lives at home; Mary M., December 6, 1855, lives at Burnsville; Sarah O., 1857, died January 5, 1859; Lyda A., September 24, 1859, lives at Burnsville; William A. A., born July 16, 1862, died August 17, 1862; Abimlech J. C., born November 17, 1864, and died October 23, same year; John J., born November 19, 1866 and Darwin T., December 26, 1869, live at home. Richard and Thomas McClain, brothers of the subject of this sketch, were Federal soldiers during the civil war, the former enlisting in 1862, and the latter in 1861, in Jefferson county, Ohio. Thomas served six months, was discharged for disability, and died soon after. Richard served until 1864, and was discharged for ill health. W. McClain came from Ohio to Braxton county in 1876, and started a tan yard at Burnsville. He was thirty-six years in that business. After six years in business at Burnsville, he bought his
present farm in Salt Lick district and in the last year he has cleared twenty-one acres, and cut rails and fenced sixty-five acres more. He receives his mail at Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

HENDERSON D. MITCHEL - was born January 25, 1848, in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, one of the ten children of John E. and Prudence (McCally) Mitchel. His father was for many years a traveling minister through Western Virginia, when the country was first opened to settlement, and the primitive cabins were ten and twelve miles apart. When the civil war was inaugurated, John E. Mitchel raised a company of soldiers in Gilmer county, for the Confederate service, and went out as their captain. He was obliged to resign on account of ill health, but stayed with the Confederate army in Virginia and Maryland until his death, May 25, 1862. His widow survived him twenty years, dying May 21, 1882. Wesley P., Melville V., and Ira B. Mitchel were also in the Confederate army, brothers of Henderson D. Wesley P. died in the hospital at Petersburg. In Lewis county, December 15, 1868, Henderson D. Mitchel married Nancy, daughter of William and Sarah (Bonnet) Smith. One son was born of their union, March 1, 1869, whom they named William E. He died when little more than a month old, April 11, 1869. Nancy, wife of Mr. Mitchel, was born in Lewis county in 1832. Her father died in 1842, and her mother departed this life January 21, 1882. Henderson D. Mitchel combines farm life with the occupation of engineer, tending the stationary engine of a saw-mill. He may be addressed at Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JACOB RIFFLE - owns and carries on a line farm in Salt Lick district, Braxton county, West Virginia. He was born in this county, in 1806, a son of Frank and Eve (Mace) Riffle, and in this county he married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Greenbrier county, (now) West Virginia, in 1810. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Byrne) Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Riffle are the parents of four daughters: Phebe, Mary, Jennie and Mandie. His postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

REV. S. P. WILSON - was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 22, 1833, a son of James and Nancy (Smith) Wilson, now deceased. His mother died in 1841, and his father in 1865. In Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, August 25, 1858, S. P. Wilson was united in marriage with Mary R., daughter of John C. and Ann (Broches) Morris. Her father died in July, 1861, and her mother's home is with her. Sunshine and shadow have visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, four children have been born to them, and only one remains. They were: John J., born July 4, 1859, lives at home; Mary A., born August 20, 1861, died November 7, 1862; Florence J., July 16, 1863, died April 20, 1869; Margaret S., January 8, 1865, died several heavy engagements but no regular battles; was made prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1861 he made his home in Braxton county, and after the war, in this county, he was united in marriage with Margaret Conrad, who was born in this county, October 4, 1846. She was a daughter of Chrisman Conrad, who died in 1879, and Elizabeth R. (Wine) Conrad. Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff are the parents of: Newton L., born December 7, 1866; Thomas E., August 2, 1868; John R., April 24, 1870; Theodorick G., November 10, 1872; William W., December 18, 1875; Virginia L., February 26, 1877; Elizabeth R., June 12, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) since November, 1881. His postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JONATHAN RATLIFF - is the owner of 200 acres of land on Long run, in Salt Lick district, and has been a resident in Braxton county since 1861. He was born in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, August 31, 1839, a son of Frank and Eve (Burkhammer) Ratliff. His father died in 1842, and his mother in 1866. In 1862, at Mill Point, Greenbrier county, Jonathan Ratliff enlisted in the Confederate army, and he was in
April 12, 1869. During the civil war, Mr. Wilson was captain of a company of the State Guards stationed in Lewis county. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1852, under the ministrations of Stewart Taylor, who was father of the world's missionary, William Taylor. In 1862, Mr. Wilson commenced his labors in the ministry of the Methodist Church, in Harrison county, and he there labored for fifteen years. He then came to Copens Run, Braxton county, and founded the first church of that denomination in the neighborhood. It was organized June 20, 1880, with seven members. His work has been greatly blessed, he has been the means of twenty-seven families settling in the neighborhood, and has made Copens Run what it is. There are now forty-two in the membership of the church. He is also farming in Salt Lick district, and his postoffice address is Cushing, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM A. WILSON — is a native of the “Buckeye State,” born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 21, 1844. Avery Wilson, his father, was born April 19, 1818, and is now living with him in Braxton county. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hayes, was born December 13, 1818, and died September 22, 1873. Esther J., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Hansher) Hamilton, born in Noble county, Ohio, September 22, 1849, in the county of her birth became the wife of William A. Wilson, November 29, 1872. To them have been born five children: James C., February 3, 1874; Thomas A., May 20, 1876; Alfonzine, July 30, 1877; Charles, November 9, 1879; Guy, January 10, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Wilson are now residents in Guernsey county, Ohio. William A. Wilson was a member of the West Virginia State Guards from November 9, 1863, until mustered out at the close of the war. He served at Erie, Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and at Wheeling, West Virginia, and was among those called out to repel the Morgan raid. August 10, 1870, at Sarahsville, Noble county, Ohio, he became a member of the Masonic order, and he is now meeting with the lodge at Braxton C. H. He became a resident of this county in 1883, entering into business in Salt Lick district. He is lumbering and running a saw-mill, and his address is Salt Lick, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. WOODS — was born February 11, 1823, in what is now Nicholas county, West Virginia. He was a son of John and Rebecca (Hannah) Woods, and lost his mother by death in 1857, and his father died in 1862. In 1861, John C. Woods came to Braxton county, and has been prosperously following a farm life here ever since. He has in Salt Lick district about fifty acres under cultivation, all of which he has cleared himself, and has about ninety acres more well timbered. He also owns 229 acres of land in Webster county, which lies in a valley and on the sides of a mountain, and has a coal vein, and is very finely timbered with walnut and poplar. October 19, 1865, in Braxton county, John C. Woods and Cornelia F. A. (Gardner) Ervin were joined in wedlock, and to them have been born four children: Rebecca J., January 19, 1866; Dora A., January 7, 1869; Peter E., October 20, 1872; Walter F., January 21, 1876. Leonard and Rebecca (Moore) Ervin, the parents of Mrs. Woods, are at present residents of Bath county, Virginia, and she was born in Highland county, Virginia, the date of her birth April 10, 1837. John C. Woods’ postoffice address is Burnsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

OTTER DISTRICT.

ANDREW BENDER — born in Otter district, Braxton county, August 23, 1845, and Elizabeth Eliza Lloyd, born in this district, October 17, 1849, were here united in marriage, September 5, 1867. In the home their union established are their six children: Tabitha Susan, born February 4, 1869; John Isaac, December 11, 1870; Sabina Catharine, October 25, 1872; Christina Jane, October 15, 1875; Iva Belle, August 4, 1878; Luther Lloyd, June 20, 1881. John and Ann Catharine (Dabus) Bender are the parents of Andrew Bender, and his wife is a daughter of Isaac Hyer Lloyd and Catharine Mary (McPherson) Lloyd, whose record is given elsewhere in these pages. Henry Bender, brother of Andrew, held a lieutenant’s commission in the Federal army,
Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, during the war between the States. The parents of Mr. Bender were married in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Steer creek from that city, among the earliest settlers here. Both were German-born. John Bender went West, and was taken sick and died in Keokuk, Iowa. His widow is still living on Steer creek, this district. Andrew Bender was born on Steer creek, and passed his life here. He followed farming until 1882, when he put up a store on his farm, near his house, and added a general mercantile business to his labors. He at once acquired a good custom and is doing well. His store is well-stocked, and his farm contains 350 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, raising grain and fruit, and the remainder finely timbered. He has some fine cattle and sheep, and is doing a good business in stock-raising. His address is Chapel P. O., Braxton county, West Virginia.

HENRY BENDER— is the first-born of the children of John and Ann C. (Dabus) Bender, and his birth occurred August 25, 1840, while his parents were living in Baltimore, Maryland. They came to this county in the following year, and their other five children were born in this county. Their family record is given on this page. Elizabeth Engle was born on Steer creek, Braxton county, June 13, 1847, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Weltz) Engle, who came to Braxton county with the other German settlers in 1841, and whose record is further given with that of her brother, I. G. Engle. June 21, 1865, at the residence of the bride’s parents on Steer creek, Henry Bender and Elizabeth Engle were united in wedlock, and to them nine children have been born, eight of whom still gladden their home, and death has taken one away. These children are: Rosa Ann, born May 27, 1866; Leona Hester, November 16, 1867; Mary Bernice, October 13, 1869; Lora Ellen, April 15, 1871, died May 16, 1874; Lillian Dale, March 21, 1873; Lucy Lee, July 31, 1875; Christena Caroline, June 7, 1877; Julia Alwilda, July 29, 1879; Victor Golf, September 10, 1882. Henry Bender enlisted January 7, 1862, in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and on the 3d of May, 1862, was commissioned second lieutenant. He was in the engagements of Wardensville, Beverly, Droop Mountain, Cheat River, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snickers Ferry, Winchester, Berryville, Opequon, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek (two battles), and then transferred to the army of the James, and engaged in the fight at Petersburg, and present at the surrender of Lee. He was slightly wounded at Droop Mountain and again at Opequon, and received brevet-rank of captain April 20, 1865. He was the first supervisor of Lincoln township, now Otter district, and was elected magistrate in 1866, serving one year. He was elected to the State legislature in 1868, sheriff of Braxton county in the fall of 1870, and served two years, member of the board of education in 1881, and is still serving. He is a farmer, and settled where he now lives (on Straight fork of Steer creek), September 13, 1865, having 500 acres of land, of which 100 acres are now cleared and under cultivation. He gives his entire attention to farming and lumbering, except when his official duties call him away; has a handsome and comfortable home, and fine lot of stock, and is prospering in all things. His postoffice address is Chapel P. O., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN BENDER— is twin brother of Andrew Bender, born August 23, 1845, whose sketch has just been given. Their parents, John and Ann C. (Dabus) Bender, were born in Wurttemberg, and came from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, to Baltimore in 1838, were there married and came to Braxton county in 1841. They had four sons and two daughters, and although Mr. Bender was crippled, they gave all their children a good start in life, bringing them up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the parents were members. Mary M., the oldest daughter, was born April 7, 1843, married N. W. Lloyd, June 22, 1865, and lives in this county, as does the other daughter, Christena, born April 25, 1850, who married A. H. Bright. The remaining family history is in the preceding sketch. At the bride’s residence on Elk river, this county, February 10, 1869, John Bender wedded Melissa Friend, who was born in this county, on Steer creek,
September 2, 1850. Their children are: Amanda Ann, born February 8, 1870; Harriet Mary, October 13, 1879; Henry Franklin, November 28, 1881. Another daughter, Ursula, was born February 14, 1872, and died October 26, 1877, of diphtheria. She was a constant Sunday school scholar, and just before her death opened her eyes and said she was going home. She was buried on her father's farm. Israel J. and Amanda (Frame) Friend, living on Elk river, aged respectively 73 and 58 years, are the parents of Mrs. Bender. Her father was born in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, in 1813, was brought by his parents to this county when three years old, and her mother was born and raised here. Her father was many years justice of the peace, and one term deputy sheriff. John Bender has been two terms constable of Braxton county, and two terms surveyor of roads. He was at one time three years a cripple, and during that time taught school. The rest of his life he has been farming, first on Steer creek, whence he moved, some years after marriage, to his present farm on Trace run. He has 550 acres of land, the greater part finely timbered. He receives his mail at Chapel P. O., Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM K. BENDER— is a son of John and Ann C. (Dabus) Bender, and the record of his family will be found in the sketches preceding this one. He was born on the farm where he is now living, on the waters of Steer creek, Otto district, Braxton county, and the date of his birth was March 28, 1854. On Salt Lick creek, Braxton county, June 8, 1876, William K. Bender was united in marriage with Amanda L. Squires, and their home is still in Otter district, where he is farming, raising stock and lumbering. He followed the profession of teaching for seven years, during which time he was also county examiner. He is handling black walnut lumber principally, taking his lumber down Elk river to the Charleston market. His farm contains 180 acres, 100 improved and under cultivation. His wife was born on Salt Lick creek, this county, October 18, 1857, a daughter of William G. and Maria Jane (Morrison) Squires. Her parents were born and raised in this county, and are still residents on Salt Lick. To Mr. and Mrs. Bender a daughter was born, March 30, 1877, who died on the following day. In their home are three little ones: Anna Maria, born August 8, 1878; Maggie Susan, October 11, 1880; Ora Maud, January 26, 1883. William K. Bender has been for fifteen years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is in the same fellowship. They attend service at the Richmond chapel, which is near Chapel P. O., their postoffice address.

JOHN WESLEY BLAGG— son of James and Mary (Smallridge) Blagg, and grandson of Samuel Blagg, was born at Doe Hill, Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, November 6, 1820. He has had a farm in Otter district, Braxton county, since 1865, and his father and grandfather were farmers before him, following that occupation in Pendleton, Upshur and Lewis counties. They have also been three generations of soldiers, Samuel Blagg serving in the Revolutionary war, James Blagg in the 1812 war, and the subject of this sketch in the 1861 war, Confederate army. He carried a gun only one day, however, having been engaged in all kinds of mechanical work, from making buckets and barrels to constructing railroads and bridging streams, he being a civil engineer. Henry and William Blagg, his brothers, were in the Federal service. Willis, Jonas and William Lawrence, his wife’s brothers, were soldiers of that war. Willis was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, William was wounded in Braxton county, and Jonas returned home unharmed in 1865. The wife of John W. Blagg, whom he wedded March 12, 1882, in this county, is Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Thompson) Lawrence. She was born near Franklin, Pendleton county, May 3, 1840. Samuel Lawrence was born in England, and on coming to America located in that part of Augusta county now Pendleton, where he and his wife died. Their son James was born and married in that county, came to Upshur county in 1838, and died there in 1869; his widow died in 1870. John W. Blagg lived in Buckhannon, Upshur county, until 1843, has been all his working life a builder of bridges and general architect, and is now farming, and the
principal proprietor of the "Little Otter Salt Works," which are located on his farm. He has 100 acres of land under cultivation, the rest (400 acres) finely timbered. He is engaged in grain, stock and fruit raising, making a specialty of thoroughbred sheep. He was president of the board of education four years, and some years secretary of the board. His address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES ANDERSON BOGGS — born November 10, 1815, in that part of Lewis county now Braxton, was a son of James F. and Mary (Damascus) Boggs, who were among the pioneer settlers in this vicinity. He married in Nicholas county, (now) West Virginia, March 6, 1834, Susanna Cutlip. She was born in Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, April 28, 1812, d daughter of George and Mary (Murphy) Cutlip, who at a later date made their home in Braxton county. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs are the parents of: George C., Isaac, Agnes J., Mary B., James M., John M., Henry C., Peyton J., Johnson W., Harriet and Charles A. James A. Boggs represented this district in the State legislature, session of 1882-3, and was present at every vote taken during the session. He favored submitting the question of prohibition to a vote of the people. He united with the Baptist Church in 1869, and has been a faithful and consistent member ever since. He is firm in the belief that the Ingersollian doctrine is fatally fallacious, and that eternal damnation is the lot of all who do not seek Christianity before the eleventh hour. He began life for himself a poor boy, and by industry, energy and economy has achieved his present independence, owning now $70,000 worth of real estate in Braxton, Clay, Webster and Roane counties. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. BOGGS — is a son of Silas J. Boggs, now deceased, and Charlotte (Pierson) Boggs, his father one of the pioneer settlers of what is now Braxton county. John W. Boggs was born in this county, June 6, 1845, and at the age of seventeen years entered the Confederate service, joining Company I, 17th Virginia Infantry. He was captured on Guyan river, in 1863, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained for seventeen months, until the close of the war brought his release, when he took the oath of allegiance and returned home. September 15, 1865, in Braxton county, he married Elizabeth A. Gibson, born in this county, November 22, 1844, a daughter of James W. and Matilda (Cox) Gibson. In the year of his marriage he settled on the farm he now owns, then all woods, but now having 75 acres cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. and
Mrs. Boggs are the parents of: J. Francis, born January 10, 1867; Manora J., March 23, 1868; Matilda A., October 4, 1869; Rebecca A., August 16, 1872; S. Benton, May 5, 1878; Lula Belle, July 28, 1880. Mr. Boggs has served his district as school trustee a number of years, and has always promoted the church and school interests, and all other advancements of the county. His wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has been for a number of years connected with that society. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES HANSON BOSLEY — is a son of William H. and Julia Ann (Westlake) Bosley, both of whom were born and raised in Braxton county. He is a grandson of William Bosley, mentioned in the sketch following this one as having come from Washington City to Salt Lick creek in 1816, and of Jacob Westfall, whose interesting pioneer experiences are given elsewhere in this district's sketches. The children of William H. and Julia A. (Westfall) Bosley were born on Cedar creek, Otter district, four sons: William T., in 1855; Andrew P., in 1857; Peter L. and James H., November 23, 1861 — all are farmers in Otter district. Their father entered the Confederate army in 1862 under Captain Currens and General Imboden, and was in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. He was a prisoner at Point Lookout the last year of the war, and when released at its close he walked from Point Lookout to his home in Braxton county. He died in 1866 from sickness contracted in the service, and is buried on Salt Lick creek. His widow is still living with her sons on the homestead. James H. Bosley's postoffice address is Cutlips Mills, Braxton county, West Virginia.

PETER LOSSON BOSLEY — was born on the Little Kanawha, a mile below Bulltown, October 25, 1824, a son of William and Elizabeth (Shields) Bosley. His mother was the daughter of an Englishman, Adam Shields, who came to America in the British army, and after fighting in that army six months was made prisoner. He then joined the Continental army, and served six months. William Bosley, father of Peter L., came from Washington City to the Little Kanawha in 1816, and here married, cleared a good farm and reared a family of children. He died in this county, as did Elizabeth, his wife. At the bride's residence on the Little Kanawha, Peter L. Bosley married Melinda Shields, born in Kanawha district, this county, May 7, 1817. Daniel and Sarah (Donohu) Shields, her parents, are no longer living. Her father came from what is now Pendleton county to Salt Lick creek in 1815, among the pioneers of what is now Braxton, settling in that part that then belonged to Randolph county, with county seat at Beverly. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bosley are: William A., born January 28, 1847, was a Confederate soldier through the civil war, in Company F, 62d Virginia Infantry, married Phebe Smith in 1870; Elzary Elizabeth, born October 6, 1847, married John S. Hacker, in 1870; Cornelius H., born November 26, 1848, married Emma Armontrout, in 1872; Benjamin H., born November 9, 1850, married Elizabeth Singleton, in 1873; Sarah Ann, born July 9, 1853; Lorena, born June 24, 1855, died October 8, 1865; Peter Losson, born April 23, 1857, married Trissie Stout, in 1880; Linzy, born August 13, 1859; Minerva J., born August 20, 1861. The last-named resides at home, Linzy in Fairfield county, Ohio, and the others on Cedar creek, Otter district. Mr. Bosley in his younger days was a contractor and builder, but now follows farming altogether. He has 249 acres of land, 100 under cultivation, and the rest heavily timbered with poplar, oak, pine, hickory, ash, chestnut and walnut. Stock and grain raising are equally profitable on his land. In 1875 he was elected district trustee for Otter district, and served six years, and he was some years a member of the board of education. Cutlips Mills, Braxton county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

JAMES P. CARR — son of Andrew and Sarah (Young) Carr, was born in this county and district, June 7, 1842. In Birch district, this county, he married Mary Jane Rollyson, January 30, 1867. Their children were born:
Ada S., June 3, 1868; Emory S., March 23, 1870; Charles P., July 30, 1872, died July 9, 1874; Annis E., July 23, 1875; Emma D., November 23, 1877; Roscoe F., November 21, 1880; Sarah O., February 16, 1883. The wife of Mr. Carr, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Boone) Rollyson, was born in Monroe county (now) West Virginia, July 30, 1844, and was six years old when her parents made their home in Braxton county. James P. Carr enlisted in the State Guards in 1862, and served as orderly sergeant of his company two years. Andrew Carr, his father, and John C. Carr, a brother, were in the same service. Mrs. Carr's father served in the State Guards, also, and she had two brothers in the 10th West Virginia Infantry, Company F. Samuel A., who was first lieutenant of the company, and Charles M., who died in the service at Winchester. Isaac Carr, great-grandfather of J. P., was born in London, England, and when a young man came to America. He served in the Revolutionary army, and afterward settled in Monroe county, (then) Virginia, where he died. His son James, grandfather of J. P., came from Monroe county to what is now Braxton, was a soldier of the 1812 war, married Rebecca Boggs, and they had a family of eleven children. They died in 1882. Their son Andrew had a family of five sons and seven daughters. John Young, maternal grandfather of James P. Carr, was also a soldier of the 1812 war. With his wife he came to what is now Braxton county among its earliest settlers. James P. Carr taught one term of school, and has been farming for many years. He located on his present place May 1, 1870, and has 230 acres of land, 50 acres cleared and under cultivation for grain and stock raising, and the rest well timbered. He receives his mail at Shock, Braxton county, West Virginia.

EDWARD JACKSON CHAPLIN - is a grandson of John Chaplin, who came from France to America early in the present century. He settled for a time in Baltimore, and then removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where his days were ended. William Chaplin, father of Edward J., was born in Greene county, and in that county married Elizabeth Lantz, and their son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Davistown, Greene county, July 22, 1837. In 1860, William Chaplin came to Virginia, settling in Harrison county where he lived until his death in 1873. His widow makes her home with Edward J. in this county. September 22, 1862, E. J. Chaplin enlisted at Clarksburg, Harrison county, in Company E, 3rd West Virginia Cavalry, and his brother Markus enlisted in the same company. He was in the battles of Martinsburg, Winchester, Fishers Hill, and Cedar Creek, and after the last-named battle was taken sick and sent to hospital at Frederick City, Maryland. He was not in active service again, and received honorable discharge June 6, 1865. His brother was slightly wounded near Winchester. In Harrison county, February 8, 1868, Edward J. Chaplin was united in marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Davison. She was born near Cherry Camp, Harrison county, in 1838, a daughter of Julius E. and Nancy (Williams) Davison. Her father is still a resident of Harrison county; her mother died in that county. Three sons and one daughter are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin: Markus Ellsworth, born November 22, 1869; William Davison, November 22, 1874; Albert Chase, December —, 1879; Edna Virginia, April 26, 1883. Edward J. Chaplin has been a carpenter and builder many years. He lived in Harrison county until 1870, when he went to Cloud county, Kansas. He farmed there six years about, the grasshoppers destroying his crops for five successive seasons, when he moved back to Buffalo, Harrison county, and resided there until he came to his present location in 1880. He is pleasantly located and doing a good business at Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

PERRY SAMUEL CUTFILP - son of Perry Samuel and Roanna (Townsend) Cutfilp, was born on Cedar creek, Otter district, Braxton county, April 17, 1863. At the bride's residence, in this district, June 21, 1882, he was joined in wedlock with Laura Estella Black, who was born in Leakeville, Page county, Virginia, November 14, 1866. She was a daughter of John Wesley and Lydia Margaret (Edwards) Black. Her mother came from Page county to Braxton in 1870. Samuel Cutfilp, grandfather of
Perry S., came to Braxton from Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia. He located on the Little Kanawha, where he had 3,000 acres of land in one tract, and in 1838 he removed to Cedar creek, settling near the Three Forks, where he resided till his death. His son Perry Samuel was born May 20, 1836, on the Little Kanawha, and Roanna, wife of Perry Samuel, was born in the same neighborhood. After his marriage Perry Samuel Cutlip, the elder, carried on his farm on Cedar creek, where his family were all born and raised, and his widow is still living on the farm. He died August 27, 1863. Thaddeus Cutlip, his son, brother of the Perry S. for whom this sketch is written, was for some years county superintendent of the free schools, and an attorney-at-law. He then went west, and in Barbour county, Kansas, is now an extensive cattle dealer. In 1881 the subject of this sketch engaged in a mercantile business with a brother, and followed that business for six months. Since that time he has been engaged principally in lumbering, and is farming to some extent. He has delivered upwards of a thousand logs, that have been taken down the Cedar creek, then the Little Kanawha, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio. His address is Cutlips Mills, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM NEWTON CUTLIP — is descended from the Cutlip-Berry families, who were among the earliest and most prominent of the pioneer settlers of Braxton county. He was born in Otter district, May 14, 1848, a son of Wilson and Lucinda (Berry) Cutlip. January 6, 1870, at the bride's residence on Salt Lick creek, he married Mahala Burns Singleton, who was born on Christmas Day, 1847, one mile from the village of Salt Lick Bridge, this county. Seven children were born to them: Ella Lee, January 11, 1871, died June 18, 1877; Serena E., January 3, 1873, died June 17, 1877; Samuel L., December 23, 1874, died June 14, 1877; Uriah M., August 1, 1877; Iva Mertle, July 10, 1879; still-born child, June 12, 1881; Lucy T., May 13, 1882. Uriah Washington and Elizabeth (Hetter) Singleton, parents of Mrs. Cutlip, were born in Braxton county, then Lewis. John Singleton, her grandfather, was a soldier of 1812 war, and settled on Salt Lick in 1815. Her father is still living on his farm on Salt Lick, at the age of 67 years, and her mother is 60 years old. Wilson Cutlip was born on Little Kanawha, September 1, 1824, and moved to Cedar creek in 1838. He was farmer and miller, and died at his mill December 13, 1880. William Berry, grandfather of William N. Cutlip, married Cynthia Triplett, June 20, 1790, and they moved from Stafford, Virginia, to Salt Lake creek in 1813. John W. Singleton, Mrs. Cutlip's brother, was a Confederate soldier through the civil war. Mr. Cutlip had two cousins die in that service, James Berry, who was killed in action, and Charles Berry, who died in Wheeling, while on his way home from a Federal prison. Jesse Berry, another cousin, was killed in the Federal service. William N. Cutlip has a fine farm in Otter district, which includes the natural curiosities known to local fame as "The Devil's Backbone," a hill standing alone, and rising like the Egyptian pyramids. He is also teaming, having a four-horse team, and running a threshing machine in its season. He has 220 acres of land, 75 improved, the balance well-timbered. He was constable in 1872, for Otter district, and is now acting as constable for Squire Perrine. He is also postmaster at Cutlips, Braxton county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. DEEN — son of John J. and Elizabeth (Teeter) Deen, was born in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, February 23, 1831. His father came from Pendleton county to what is now Braxton county among its pioneer settlers. He settled on Elk river, and cleared a farm and died in this county. June 8, 1854, in Braxton county, George W. Deen wedded Mary J. Davis, and their children were twelve: Fleming S., Tunis Marshall, Felix Dexter, Ursley, Susan E., Thomas J., Catharine E., Etta Ann, Ransom F., Okey B., Levi J., and Sankey B. Fleming S., Ursley, Ransom F., and Okey B. are no longer living; the others make their home in Braxton county. The wife of Mr. Deen was born in Braxton county, September 15, 1838, a daughter of Nathaniel and Barbara A. (McElwane) Davis. George W. Deen served eighteen months in the Confederate cavalry, Company I, 17th Virginia regiment. Silas C., his brother.
was in the 60th Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, and was in the seven days fight before Richmond, and many others. He was made prisoner near Winchester, and sent to Point Lookout. George W. Deen, his wife, and all their children except the two youngest, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has been a deacon in the church nearly fourteen years, and has served as clerk of the society. He has also served in his district as school trustee under the free school system. In 1867, he settled on his present farm on Raccoon creek, then all woods, but now with 35 acres under cultivation. He receives his mail at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

Ephraim B. Duckworth — was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, May 18, 1843, and when quite young came to Virginia with his parents, George and Rachel (Kite) Duckworth. He lived for a number of years in Barbour county, and in 1878 removed to Calhoun county, whence he came, in 1880, to Braxton county. He was first engaged in farming in Barbour county, and there run a saw-mill for a year. He is now located in Otter district with a farm of 208 acres, 25 acres improved and devoted to grain and stock raising, one orchard containing 300 apple, peach and pear trees, and the rest heavily timbered, and being cleared and marketed. Coal and iron ore are found on the land. Henry Duckworth, grandfather of Ephraim B., and George, his father, were both born in Alleghany county, Maryland, and came together to Barbour county, where both died. The mother of Ephraim B. died in that county, also. May 18, 1861, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, Ephraim B. Duckworth joined Company F, 3d Virginia Infantry, Federal service, and he was in the battles of McDowell, Port Republic, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, New Creek, Droop Mountain, Rocky Gap, Salem, Williamsport, Cedar Creek the Wilderness, Greenspring Station, and Harpers Ferry. His brother T. J. served in the 15th Virginia Infantry. Near Philippi, Barbour county, June 11, 1866, Ephraim B. Duckworth and Mary Melissa Hathaway were united in wedlock, and their children are five: Sophronia, born June 16, 1869; Ira, January 3, 1870; Hansford, March 15, 1871; Luella, May 27, 1874; Warner, July 20, 1876. Meredith and Susan (Glasscock) Hathaway, of Barbour county, are the parents of Mrs. Duckworth, and she was born near Philippi, April 13, 1849. Ephraim B. Duckworth’s postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

Estle Dyer Duffield — was a son of Charles W. Duffield, who was born in what is now Braxton county, in 1816. Charles W. Duffield entered into business at the age of eighteen, and at the age of twenty-four he married Jane H. Murphy, who was born in 1823, and their son, the subject of this sketch, was born June 25, 1845. After his marriage Charles W. Duffield began farming and lumbering, which was his business for thirty years. He died in 1878. E. D. Duffield enlisted in January, 1864, in Company I, 17th Virginia Cavalry, and served till the close of the war, taking part in the battles of New Creek Station, Monocacy, Winchester (September 19, 1864), Martinsburg, Rockford, Bunker Hill, and all of the engagements of his regiment while in service. His first wife was Adaline Givens, whom he married September 12, 1866, and who died July 10, 1867. In Braxton county he married Arminta Keener, and to them six children were born: Sarah Jane, Charles Andrew, Betsey Ann, Molley Irving, Emma Adaline, and John Byrne. Andrew B. and Julia Ann M. (Rose) Keener, of Braxton county, are the parents of Arminta, wife of Mr. Duffield. In 1867, E. D. Duffield commenced farming for himself, and he settled on his present farm in Otter district in 1871. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

George Dufield — was born May 23, 1811, in that part of Kanawha county, Virginia, now included in Braxton county, West Virginia. He was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Shock) Dufield, both of whom died in Illinois. In Nicholas county, (then) Virginia, April 20, 1837, George Dufield married Virginia Pierson, and in the year following their union he made his home in Braxton county, on
Long Run of Birch river. In 1842 he had there a tract of 275 acres, only a few acres cleared, and since that time he has put 100 acres under cultivation. He has given to five of his children a good farm each, and his children are all living in this county except the one the war took. All are married but one. They were born: Clinton, August 24, 1838; Caroline (Skidmore), June 6, 1840; Elizabeth A. (Frame), June 4, 1844; Jonathan P., August 19, 1848; Henry, February 19, 1850; Sarah J. (Hamric), January 25, 1853; Maria C. (Cawger), November 22, 1856; W. F., May 15, 1861; Alexander Lee, April 15, 1863. Clinton enlisted in the Confederate service, and was commissioned captain of Company I, Jenkins cavalry. He was shot at Winchester, Virginia, and died near that place, in 1864, and his remains are interred in the National cemetery. The wife of Mr. Dufield was born in Nicholas county, October 24, 1819, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Givens) Pierson. Her father was a veteran of the 1812 war, and Benjamin Dufield, father of George, fought in the Indian wars under General Wayne. W. F. Dufield commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, and has taught five terms in Braxton county. He also conducts a fertile farm on Diatee run, grazing his principal business. His postoffice address is either Braxton C. H., or Twistville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ISRAEL GOTTLOB ENGEL — is a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Weltz) Engel, who were born in Germany, the father born April 10, 1811, and the mother in August, 1814. They located in Baltimore in 1828, and the subject of this sketch were born in that city, on Conway street, March 26, 1835. In 1841 the family came to Braxton county, where the father died March 16, 1883, and the mother is still living, on Steer creek, aged 69 years. Mr. Engel’s grandfather died July 10, 1864, and his grandmother died July 29, 1861, aged respectively 77 and 79 years. Daniel Engel was for some years a magistrate in this county and also served as registrar and court commissioner. Israel G. Engel enlisted January 8, 1862, in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and received an honorable discharge May 3, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia. He was in the battles of D rogue Mountain, Kernstown, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and at the surrender at Appomattox, where he secured a chip from the tree under which Lee stood. In Braxton county, October 14, 1858, Israel G. Engel and Catharine Elizabeth Smith were married. She was born in Baltimore, July 25, 1840, a daughter of Michael and Rosena Smith, who came to Braxton in 1844. She died July 26, 1882, having been the mother of: Daniel Michael, born March 22, 1860, died August 25, 1881; Jacob Israel, August 15, 1862; Mary Rosena, April 15, 1866; Sherman Grant, November 16, 1867; Mahala Clementine, February 5, 1870; Dora Elizabeth, November 18, 1871; Susan Grace, August 5, 1875; Henry Christian, October 21, 1877; Lucy Ellen, January 10, 1880. The living children are all with their father. Mrs. Engel and Daniel M. lie buried on the home place. Both were members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Engel owns and carries on a farm on the waters of Steer creek, having 336 acres well timbered and watered, 60 acres improved. His address is German, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ELMORE FRAME — born March 13, 1819, on Big Birch, in that part of Nicholas county now included in Braxton county, was a son of David and Sarah (Harris) Frame. His father was born in Bath county, Virginia, and became a pioneer settler of this vicinity in the year of Elmore’s birth. He had a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third born. David Frame was one of the substantial residents of this county, was for fifty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died, as he had lived, in the faith of the Christian. In Braxton county, December 10, 1845, Elmore Frame was joined in wedlock with Marcella F. A. Ray, and they have seven children, all living in Braxton county: Wellington L., born January 20, 1848; Jasper, October 17, 1849; Willis, January 10, 1852; Martha T., July 25, 1855; William R., February 23, 1863; David, July 12, 1865; Elmore W., June 8, 1870. The wife of Mr. Frame was born in Alleghany county, Virginia, May 4, 1829, a daughter of William
and Martha Y. (Tinsley) Ray. Elmore Frame united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849, and his wife in a little while afterward, and their older children are in the same membership. He has been many years a class-leader, and is still discharging the duties of that position. He is interested in all that advances the cause of religion and education. For many years he has been a magistrate, and is still discharging the duties of that position. He is interested in all that advances the cause of religion and education. For many years he has been a magistrate, and is still discharging the duties of that position.

W E L L I N G T O N L. FRAME—oldest son of Elmore and Marcella F. A. (Ray) Frame, whose record has just been given, was born in Braxton county, January 20, 1848. His first wife was Susanna Boggs, born September 12, 1849, whom he married August 8, 1867, and who died February 2, 1880. They have four children: Anice C., born November 25, 1868; Frances A., April 5, 1871; Charlotte E., March 9, 1874; Meredith P., May 10, 1877. Mary S., born January 14, 1880, is deceased. In Braxton county, August 19, 1880, Wellington L. Frame married Martha 1., daughter of James and Zilla (Morris) Spence, and widow of Martin Birch. The children of their marriage are two: Luther W., born May 25, 1881, and Willis M., born October 23, 1882. The children of the first marriage of Mrs. Frame are two: Elias Elmore, born December 18, 1873; Clarence, May 14, 1876. Her mother is no longer living, her father a resident of Meigs county, Ohio, near Racine. Wellington L. Frame has served Otter district as school trustee and overseer of roads. He is one of the energetic business men of the county, combining the conduct of a grocery business, in which he commands a large trade, with milling and boot and shoe making. Postoffice address, Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

H A R D I N G R U G L E S S FRIEND—was a son of Jonathan Caldwell and Eliza Jane (Rugless) Friend, and their record is partly given in the sketch following this one. His mother is still living with him hale and hearty and with good memory, at the age of four score and five years. She married Jonathan C. Friend, December 15, 1822, and they came to what is now Braxton county, May 24, 1823. Their children were: Mary June, born October 4, 1823, died March 16, 1849; Priscilla Sophia, July 8, 1825; Matilda Ann, March 5, 1827; Harding Rugless, subject of this sketch, June 17, 1829; Catharine Adelaide, March 11, 1831; Margaret Minerva, May 12, 1832—the living daughters all now residents in Braxton county, this State, except Priscilla, who lives in Greenbrier county, and Jonathan Caldwell, whose record is given below. Her grandfather, James Rugless, came from England to Baltimore county, Maryland, and married Mary Winfield, whose parents came from Ireland. He moved to Cheat river when it was all wilderness, and was drowned in that river, while returning from Baltimore with a load of goods. James Rugless, his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Saville and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Harding, who was born in Maryland. They were married in that State, and accompanied her parents, in 1796, to Maysville, Kentucky, where Eliza Jane, mother of Harding R. Friend, was born December 4, 1798. Harding Rugless Friend married Mary Skidmore, February 6, 1868, at her father's residence on Little Birch, Braxton county. She was a daughter of Allen and Sarah (Shaver) Skidmore, her father is still a resident in this county. She was born January 20, 1848, and died March 25, 1870. She left one daughter, Lilly Jane, born November 5, 1868, now living with her father. Mr. Friend was clerk and bookkeeper in a store at Sutton for over three years, beginning March 1, 1858. After the breaking out of the civil war he engaged in lumbering until he was married, and then for five years he resided in Sutton, keeping books, farming, lumbering, and carpentering. October 27, 1873, he removed to his present location on Raccoon creek, where he cultivates a farm of 60 acres. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

REV. JONATHAN CALDWELL FRIEND—was born on Sugar creek, Otter district, Braxton county, June 5, 1833, a son of Jonathan Caldwell Friend and Eliza Jane (Rugless) Friend. Elizabeth Sutton Davis was born near
Sutton, Elk river, Holly district, Braxton county, March 20, 1832, a daughter of Nathaniel Callender Davis and Barbara Ann (Wayne) Davis. In this county, November 19, 1857, were spoken the words joining the lives of Jonathan C. Friend and Elizabeth S. Davis, and to them were born six children: Miles Mounterville, June 15, 1859, lives in Birch district, this county; George Washington, July 6, 1860, died August 12, 1861; Jonathan McDonald, May 27, 1862; Margaret Ann, March 31, 1865; Mary Leanna, August 18, 1868; Roxy Norris, April 20, 1870—these four at home. Miles M. married Eliza J. Carr, in February, 1881. Jacob Friend, grandfather of Rev. Jonathan C. Friend was born near Franklin, Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, and his wife was of the same county. His son Jonathan C. went from Pendleton county to Greenup county, where he married, and he came from there to Braxton county, where he died February 28, 1856; his widow still lives in Otter district. He, with the father of his son's wife, and some other gentlemen, started for Norfolk to serve in the 1812 war, but peace was declared before they reached there. Michael Rugless, uncle of the subject of this sketch, served with honor through that war. Mrs. Friend's father was born in Arkansas, and was brought to Randolph county in childhood and there raised. He married in Braxton county, and died here May 9, 1857. His wife died in this county. Rev. Jonathan C. Friend has a farm of 175 acres, 40 improved, in Otter district, where he raises grain and stock, and has two fine orchards. The rest of his farm is covered with oak, poplar and walnut, and he sends it down the Elk to Charleston, engaging considerably in lumbering. He was licensed as a local preacher about 1870, and served as such for about three years, when he was ordained by the Annual Conference at Pruntytown, Taylor county, a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. His first circuit was in Nicholas county, his next in Braxton, where he is now located, with postoffice address at Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN S. GAREE, Jr.—was born July 21, 1853, in Marion county, (now) West Virginia, and was about eight years old when his parents, John S. and Nancy (Hayhurst) Garee, made their home in Braxton county. His great-great-grandfather (paternal) was a sea captain, and the owner of two vessels, one of which he had means to load himself, and the other he hired out. He had only one child, John, who at his death was bound out at an early age. He was so cruelly treated, punished, starved and insufficiently clothed that he was taken from his master and placed in other hands. He settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in its pioneer days, and there died. He left a finely finished powder horn, made in 1765, to be given to each succeeding John Garee. He had a family of twelve children, and his third son, Job, was grandfather of this John S. Job resided most of his life in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1875. He had a family of three daughters and three sons, and John S., sr., was his eldest son. John S., sr., born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, after a time came to Virginia, first to Marion county, then to Braxton. He had six children, and John S., jr., is his second son and fourth child. John S. Garee, jr., began teaching at the age of sixteen, and has taught twelve terms, helping his father to improve sixty acres of land. He married, in Braxton county, June 22, 1876, Elizabeth J. Jackson, who was born April 11, 1856, in this county. They have three sons: Clarence Guy, born March 21, 1877; Luther Lloyd, November 4, 1879; Earle, April 3, 1883. The parents of Mrs. Garee are David J. Jackson, now deceased, and Lucinda (Long) Jackson, both natives of Braxton county. Robert Jackson, grandfather of Mrs. Garee, came to Braxton county from Bath county, Virginia, and his family consisted of ten children, her father the second child, David J. Jackson, now deceased, and Elizabeth was the second born. Benjamin Curtiss Garee, brother of John S., jr., was a Confederate soldier of Bland's company. He was made prisoner, at Sinking creek, Greenbrier county, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, thence to Alton, Illinois, where he contracted a cold from the effects of which he died at White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery.
county, Virginia. John S. Garec, jr., receives his mail at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

MATTHIAS GERWIG — born near Dovel, Wurttemburg, Germany, July 25, 1832, was a son of George Friedrich and Elizabeth Julia Ann (King) Gerwig. His parents were born and married in Wurttemberg, where five of their children were born. In 1836 they came to New York city, by way of Paris and Amsterdam, making the voyage in fifty-two days. They went to Baltimore and resided there until 1840, when they came to Braxton county. When the civil war was inaugurated, Matthias Gerwig served one year with the State Guards, and entered the volunteer service September 27, 1862, at Weston, Lewis county, and served in Company I, 3d West Virginia Cavalry until the close of the war. He was in battles of Hedgesville, Wytheville, Lexington, Salem, Lynchburg, Kernstown, Smithville, Darkeville, Winchester, Front Royal, Mt. Jackson, Fishers Hill, Bucksford, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Franklin, Warm Springs, Moorefield, Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry, Williamsport, Hightown. He was the identical and only man who arrived at Cedar creek with "Little Phil." He had been one of eighteen men selected at Martinsburg to act as body-guard to General Sheridan, but the general dashed off on his little black horse without once looking back for his escort, and only Gerwig was able to keep up with him till he reached the lines. July 31, 1857, Matthias Gerwig married Sarah Ellen Lloyd, who was born in Braxton county, February 27, 1839. She died of scrofula, January 14, 1878. Their children were: Amanda Catharine, born July 22, 1858, died of brain fever, June 10, 1871; George Wesley, born November 1, 1861, lives on Steer creek; Isaac Matthias, September 4, 1863; Hester Isabel, April 6, 1866; Mary Ruhama, May 21, 1868 — these three living with their father; William Frederick, February 21, 1871, died of diphtheria, January 29, 1879, and is buried with his brother and sister in the home burial-ground; Ankrom O., November 4, 1872, lives at home. At the residence of the bride's parents in Braxton county, November 24, 1878, Matthias Gerwig and Susan E. Whitesel were married and they have two little daughters: Minnie Margaret, born June 27, 1880, and Lottie Dare, born February 1, 1883. The wife of Mr. Gerwig was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, January 30, 1842, and accompanied her parents on their settlement in Braxton county in 1868. She is a daughter of Levi and Margaret (Spies) Whitesel. Matthias Gerwig is farmer and blacksmith, and has served in Otter district several terms as clerk of the school board. His postoffice address is German, Braxton county, West Virginia.

SETH FRANKLIN HAMRIC — was born February 15, 1826, in that part of Nicholas county, Virginia, now included in Braxton county, West Virginia. He was a son of William and Sarah (Hamric) Montgomery; his father is living in Henry county, Illinois, his mother died in 1863. Mr. Hamric took his mother's name after his father went to Illinois, in 1837. His mother's father, Benjamin Hamric, served through the entire Revolutionary war, in the cavalry. He married Nancy McMillan, in Eastern Virginia, and they came to Greenbrier county and then to Elk river, settling in what is now Braxton county. He was the first settler on Elk river, and located near the present site of Frames Mills, where he lived until 1838, when he moved to Webster county, where he died in 1842. He raised a family of eight sons and three daughters. In Braxton county, January 29, 1846, Seth F. Hamric wedded Jane Young, and their children were born: Sarah Caroline, November 15, 1846; Susanna Walker, May 11, 1848; William Morgan, March 23, 1850; James Martin, January 1, 1852; John Franklin, December 21, 1853; Nancy Jane, December 12, 1855; Rebecca Ann, March 12, 1858; Seth Mark, September 23, 1860; Mary Susan, December 9, 1862; Henry McClellan, July 18, 1865; Ruama Sabine, June 12, 1868. Susanna died in October, 1850, Sarah, James, John and Nancy have homes in this district, and the other children live with their parents. John and Susanna (Walker) Young were the parents of Mrs. Hamric, and she was born near Union, Monroe county, (now) West Virginia, January 6, 1824. They came to Braxton county in 1840. John Young served through the war of 1812, a first
term of enlistment in the southern and eastern States, and a second term in Canada, where he marched on ice, a good deal of the time, the season being so cold that troops were transported by that means. He is now deceased, and his widow, living in Birch district, this county, is drawing a pension for his services in that war. Seth F. Hamric, and Robert J. and John C. Young, his wife's brothers, were soldiers of the State Guards during the civil war. Seth F. Hamric first worked on a farm on Elk river, and in 1846 came to his present place on Steer creek. He has been a noted hunter, killing as many as five deer in a day. His farm is well wooded, and he is lumbering a good deal, and it is also adapted to stock-raising and he has some fine stock. To all these labors he has added the running of a threshing machine in Braxton and Gilmer counties for two years past. His address is Shock, Braxton county, West Virginia.

HENRY STEPHEN HEFNER— born in Sutton, Braxton county, June 24, 1859, was a son of Samuel C. and Sarah E. (Shaver) Hefner. His father came from Greenbrier county, (now) West Virginia, to Braxton county in 1853. When Henry Stephen was about four years old his father moved from Sutton to a farm about three miles from Burnsville, and then to Glenville, Gilmer county, where he resided some six or seven years, then back to the home farm in this county, and he is still living there. He was a soldier through all the years of the civil war, and was wounded in the right hip by a minie-ball. Henry Stephen, subject of this sketch, worked on his father's farm and attended school until he began life for himself. He attended the Normal school two terms at Glenville, and finished his education at the Burnsville schools. In 1883 with a brother he purchased his present place of business, situated on the bank of Cedar creek, one-half mile from Cutlips, and five miles from the Gilmer line. He has a large and well-selected assortment of all that constitutes a well-stocked store of general merchandise, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, notions, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc. Also is dealing in all kinds of produce. Value of stock, $1,800. Postoffice address, Cutlips, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM RILEY HOSEY— is a son of James Hosey, who came to Braxton county in 1819, and in 1844 married Naomi Belknap, whose people settled in this county in 1818. The children of James and Naomi (Belknap) Hosey were born: Melvina, October 28, 1845, died in 1874; Mary, November 2, 1874; William R., August 10, 1849; Clark C., April 25, 1851; Maria Jane, March 13, 1853; Rachel, February 18, 1855, died in January, 1856; Savina A., November 5, 1857; Columbia, February 15, 1861; Amanda C., August 29, 1864; Lucinda, May 17, 1866. Clark C., Maria J., and Savina A., have homes of their own in this district, the other children live with their parents. Claiborne Hosey and Norman Belknap, uncles of William R. Hosey, were Confederate soldiers during the entire time of the 1861 war. The first-named was wounded in the leg and was six months in hospital at Richmond. Thomas Belknap, father of Mrs. Hosey, was a soldier of the 1812 war, and served some time in the Confederate army, but was too old to undergo the hardships of the marches, and had to leave the service. He settled in Braxton county in 1818, and is still living at the remarkable age of 106 years. His wife died in 1852. The paternal grandparents of William R. Hosey came from Hampshire county to Braxton among its pioneer settlers. The family on both sides are remarkable for longevity, and the men generally farmers. The subject of this sketch is farming on Cedar creek, in Otter district, and was some time engaged in lumbering, but now gives all his attention to farming. His address is Cutlips Mills, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ELLIS SUMMERS HYER— a native of Braxton county, was born on the head waters of Salt Lick creek, November 12, 1851, a son of Jacob M. and Mary (Squires) Hyer. His father was born in Braxton county in 1828, and his mother in 1831, and they were married in 1849, and had a family of six children. His father is now deceased, his mother still a resident of
this county. His father's father came to Braxton county from Rockingham county, Virginia, where he was born in 1785. He married, in Rockingham county, a Mrs. Lloyd, of Frederick county, Virginia, and they came to this county in 1816. Elijah Squires, maternal grandfather of Ellis S. Hyer, was a soldier of 1812, came from Fauquier county, Virginia, and located in the Flat Woods, this county, in 1816. He was twice married, first in Fauquier county, and Elizabeth Gibson, of Braxton county, his second wife. N. M. and L. W. Hyer, uncles of Ellis S., were soldiers of the Federal army, 10th West Virginia Infantry, all through the civil war. James M. and Franklin F. Squires, his mother's brothers, were Confederate soldiers. James M. was made prisoner by the Federals in Braxton county, and was shot while attempting to escape. Ellis S. Hyer first engaged in farming, then taught a term of school, then went to Illinois and worked at farming for a time. Returning to Braxton county, he clerked in his cousin's store at Braxton C. H., and came to Bealls Mills in May, 1879, and opened and carried on a well-stocked store of general merchandise, at the same time engaging in lumbering, marketing his lumber at Charleston, and also engaged in stock dealing. He buys staves, logs and lumber, and builds boats. He also started the first paper published in Braxton county, the Braxton Mountaineer, which he founded in December, 1876, and sold in 1878. He was town sergeant of Sutton in 1875, president of the board of education in Otter district several years, and still serving, surveyor of roads in precinct No. 1, member of the convention that nominated Gen. Goff for governor in 1876, at Parkersburg, and elected to the house of delegates in 1878, and ably filling the position two years. In this county, February 10, 1874, he married Edna Louisa, daughter of Henry Petro and Elizabeth (Rader) Evans, and their children were born: Ella May, September 17, 1875; Lee Evans, August 12, 1877; Charles, July 10, 1879, died August 24, 1880; Mary, May 24, 1881. His wife was born on Little Birch river, Braxton county, November 11, 1855, and her parents who were born in Randolph county, (then) Virginia, are still living in Braxton county. Ellis S. Hyer's postoffice address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

HENRY McCoy JACK—son of Jacob and Hester (Siron) Jack, is a Virginian, born November 9, 1826, at McDowell, now included in Highland county, Virginia. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland, and his mother's ancestors were from Germany. Both families settled at an early date in Pendleton county, and his parents were born, raised and married in that part now included in Highland county, Virginia. They moved to Upshur county in the fall of 1830, and there died, the father in 1851, and the mother some years later, in Gilmer county, (now) West Virginia, May 2, 1852. Henry McC. Jack married Nancy Penelope Townsend, and their children were four: Hester Elizabeth, born April 23, 1854, died February 25, 1857, and is buried at French creek, Upshur county; William Henry, born August 9, 1858, married Maggie E. Blagg, of this county, November 20, 1880, and they have two children, and live at Townsends Mills, Gilmer county; Adam Lee, born August 27, 1863, and Leona Ardela, born October 18, 1868. The wife of Capt. Jack was born February 11, 1828, in that part of Lewis county, Virginia, now included in Gilmer county, West Virginia. Ezekiel T. and Elizabeth (Stout) Townsend were her parents. Daniel Stout, her grandfather, was the first settler on the Little Kanawha, in what is now Gilmer county, having struck the first axe into tree in that country. The father and mother of Mrs. Jack were both born on the Little Kanawha, were raised and married on its banks, there lived their wedded lives together, and there lie buried. Henry McCoy Jack at the age of eighteen was elected captain of the militia in Lewis county, and held the commission for eight years, deputy sheriff, in the same time as constable and four years captain of the militia in Lewis county, and held the commission for eight years, deputy sheriff, in the same time as constable and four years deputy sheriff. He enlisted July 20, 1861, in Company D, 31st Virginia Infantry, and served under gallant "Stonewall" Jackson. He was serving as orderly sergeant when he received discharge, in August, 1863. He was in the battles of Cheat Mountain, McDowell, the seven days fight at Richmond, and constant heavy
skirmishes, at one time in a fight every day for a month. He started in life as a farmer, and run a mercantile business in Lewis and (later) in Gilmer counties, for about four years. He came from Upshur county to his present location on Cedar creek, Otter district, November 29, 1859, and was then in extremely poor circumstances. He now has one among the finest farms in the county, 1,000 acres, 600 in sod for pasturage, and the most of the remainder well timbered. He has from 100 to 250 head of cattle, 100 to 300 head of sheep, fine horses and other stock. Address, Townsends Mills, Gilmer county, West Virginia.

DAVID J. JACKSON—deceased—was born in Braxton county, January 6, 1832, was married on Long run, in this county, April 5, 1853, was a farmer of Otter district, a member of and class-leader in the Methodist Protestant Church for a number of years, and departed this life May 2, 1881. He was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Skidmore) Jackson, and the second child in a family of twelve. His father was one of the earliest settlers on Elk river. The wife of David J. Jackson was Lucinda, daughter of James and Nancy (Cutlip) Long, and she was born in Braxton county, September 30, 1829. Her father's family are further sketched in the records of Asa Long, of Otter district, her brother. H. L. and James Jackson, brothers of David J., were soldiers of the war between the States. James died of fever while in the service. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born: Asa, January 22, 1854; Elizabeth Garee, April 11, 1856; William A., March 8, 1859; Luther L., May 3, 1862; Homer H., July 2, 1863; Granville P., August 6, 1872. William A. died October 22, 1872, and the other children live in Braxton county. Mrs. Jackson and her two oldest children are in the membership of the Methodist Protestant Church. She is living on the home farm, with postoffice address at Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

LEWIS KYER— is a grandson of German settlers in Loudoun county, Virginia, who came from there to Braxton county, and from this county went to Ohio. Lewis Kyer, father of Lewis, was born in Loudoun county, and came with his parents to Braxton county. Here he married Elizabeth Boggs, who came from Randolph county, where she was born, to Greenbrier county, both in Virginia then, and from the last-named county to Braxton. Their son Lewis, subject of this sketch, was born on Sugar Creek, this county, April 18, 1821. His parents were both consistent and exemplary members of the Baptist Church, and now lie buried in the Boggs graveyard, his father dying March 20, 1852, and his mother in September, 1873. They were among the earliest settlers in this vicinity, and subjected to all the dangers and deprivations of frontier life. On Cedar creek, November 28, 1850, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Martha Riffie, who was born at the mouth of Elk waters, in Randolph county, April 13, 1826. John M. and Elizabeth (Corrick) Riffie, her parents, died in Braxton county. Mr. and Mrs. Kyer are the parents of: William C., born January 10, 1852, died in December, 1878. Philip, born July 30, 1854, lives with them; Perry A., born March 12, 1856, married Susan Wyatt, August 9, 1874, and lives on Steer creek, this county; Sarah Ann, born October 30, 1857, died August 9, 1874. Martha (Riffie) Kyer departed this life July 21, 1882, and is buried on Steer creek at Peru school house. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lewis Kyer enlisted January 8, 1863, in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, at Beverly, and his first engagement was at Martinsburg. He was in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, and at the surrender of Lee. His occupation is farming, his location Otter district, and his postoffice address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

CORNELIUS JACKSON LLOYD—is a son of Isaac H. and Catharine M. (McPherson) Lloyd, whose family record follows this one. He was born in this district, December 30, 1848, and married March 17, 1875, Julia Ann Gillespie, who was born in this county, at Flat Woods, January 12, 1851. In the home their marriage established are four children: Nancy Lavina, born February 10, 1876; Emery Asbury, December 28, 1877;
Jacob Oscar, September 28, 1879; George Minter, February 1, 1882. Adam and Nancy (Morrison) Gillespie were the parents of Julia A., wife of Mr. Lloyd. Her father was born in Pocahontas county, her mother in Greenbrier county, both then part of Virginia, and they came to Braxton county about 1830, and were married about 1835. Her mother still lives at Flat Woods, where her father died. James M. Gillespie, her brother, enlisted in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and served with honor and without serious injury from 1862 until the close of the war. Cornelius J. Lloyd stared in life for himself in 1872, and now has a farm of 150 acres, one third cleared, and three-fourths good, tillable land. He is raising sheep and cattle, and making a business success. He receives his mail at Lloydsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ISAAC HYER LLOYD—son of Isaac and Julia Ann (Sirk) Lloyd, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, March 19, 1812. His father died while he was very small, and his mother married again, Christian Hyer her second husband. In 1816 they came to what is now Braxton county, then part of Harrison, bringing their little family with them. They experienced all the deprivations of frontier life, and cleared away the forest, making room for the improvements and prosperity of to-day. In this county, May 25, 1835, Isaac H. Lloyd was united in marriage with Catharine Mary McPherson, who was born in Stafford county, Virginia, October 7, 1819. Her parents, Joseph and Anna (Damude) McPherson, came to this county May 1, 1822, and were sixteen days making the journey. Her mother died in Braxton county, her father in Illinois. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd is: William Irwin, born April 11, 1838, died December 18, same year; Sarah E., born February 27, 1840, married Matthias Gerwig, and died in the spring of 1878; Nimrod W., born February 2, 1842, was a Federal soldier, Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, through the war, married Mary M. Bender; James G., born January 24, 1844, served in the State Guards through the war, married Mary E. Rider; Ellis McPherson, born October 1, 1845, died April 25, 1850; Cornelius J., born December 30, 1848, married Julia Gillespie; Eliza E., born October 17, 1849, married Andrew Bender; Melissa J., born November 30, 1852, married Lucian M. Hopkins; Dolliver B., born February 7, 1854, married Martha A. Hopkins; Emery B., born October 5, 1856, married Caroline Gerwig; John L., born February 14, 1857, and Julia P., born August 7, 1862. The two last live at home; Dolliver in Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, and the other living children all make their home in Otter district. Isaac Hyer Lloyd has a fine farm in Otter district, well adapted to grazing, and is giving much attention to the raising of stock. His postoffice address is Lloydsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ASA LONG—is a grandson of Jacob Long, who was one of the pioneers of what is now Braxton county. He had a family of four sons and three daughters, and his youngest son was James, father of Asa Long. With this youngest son, who was born in Greenbrier county, Jacob Long took up his residence in what is now Braxton county, and here he resided until his death. James Long married Nancy Cutlip, and their children were nine, Asa, their eldest, born on Buffalo creek, May 21, 1827. In Braxton county, July 15, 1855, Asa Long married Matilda, daughter of James and Mary (Skidmore) Sutton, of this county. Their children are ten, born: Nancy Ann, June 22, 1856; James S., October 27, 1857; Henry A., September 27, 1859; Felix L., September 16, 1861; Susan, December 31, 1862; Sarah J., February 22, 1865; John H., February 4, 1867; William N., March 27, 1869; David L., December 18, 1870; George A., August 30, 1872. Felix L. died January 23, 1862, Susan is the wife of Willis F. Hines, and lives on Little Birch creek, this county, and the others are all living in this county. Asa Long has served in his district as school trustee and overseer of roads. His brother William A. was a soldier in the Bland Company, Confederate troops. Asa Long was a member of the building committee on the erection of the Protestant Methodist Church at Long Run, and has always taken a warm interest in church and school...
affairs. Himself and wife are in the membership of that church. He taught himself the trade of blacksmith, which he still follows, in connection with the work on his farm, where he has put over 100 acres under cultivation. His address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOHN LORENTZ — descended from the oldest and most respected families of Virginia, was born near Beverly, Randolph county, (then) Virginia, April 16, 1806. Jacob Lorentz and Rebecca (Stalnaker) Lorentz were his parents; both died many years since in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia. The first wife of John Lorentz was Rachel Rigor, of Lewis county, who died at Weston, that county, in 1870. Their children were ten: Jacob, born January 22, 1826, lives in Glenville, Gilmer county, this State; Diana D., April 6, 1828, lives in Glenville; Philip A., June 20, 1831, lives in Walkerville, Lewis county; Mary M., March 15, 1833, lives in Weston, Lewis county; Alonzo A., March 20, 1835, lives in Richmond, Va; Wilson A., February 15, 1837, lives in Morgantown, Monongalia county, this State; Louisa E., May 29, 1838, deceased; Victoria, July 12, 1840, lives in Huntington, Cabell county, this State; John A., March 18, 1844, deceased; Landonia, June 20, 1850, lives in Iowa. John A. was a Confederate soldier under Gen. Imboden; Jacob was detailed as a tanner with the Confederate army, and is now in business in Glenville; Philip is carrying on a mercantile business; Alonzo is first clerk in the auditor’s office in Richmond; Wilson A. is professor in the University at Morgantown. The subject of this sketch made his home in Braxton county in 1873, and here he wedded Emma C., daughter of Samuel and Peggy (Malcom) Jones. She was born near Monterey, in Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, August 10 1831, and came to Braxton county with her parents. They died in this county. John Lorentz was surveyor of Lewis county for six years, when it embraced what is now Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, and Gilmer counties. At one time he had to appoint fifteen deputies to assist him, a law having passed at Richmond that all entires should be made within a certain time. He was four years sheriff of Lewis county, and sixteen years a magistrate. He was also commissioner in chancery, and filled all offices so well as to secure re-election. His business was tanning for many years, from about 1818 to 1848, when he sold out and entered a mercantile business, which he conducted for six or seven years. Since that time he has been farming, and he has now a fine farm of 200 acres in Otter district. His postoffice address is Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ABEL MILES LOUGH — was born near Franklin, Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, August 14, 1833, a son of Michael and Phebe (Hammer) Lough. In the State and county of his birth, August 23, 1854, he wedded Ursula, daughter of Willis and Ruhama (Lawrence) Thompson. She was born near Circleville, in Pendleton county, January 14, 1835. John Lough, grandfather of Abel M. was born in Pendleton county, and married Sarah Harpold. Their son Michael was born January 27, 1809, in Pendleton county, and in that county he married Phebe, daughter of George and Catharine (Caplinger) Harmer. Her parents were born and died in Pendleton county, and he departed this life in that county, May 6, 1852. William and Lawrence and William Thompson, grandfathers of Mrs. Abel M. Lough, were soldiers in 1812. Her father was born in Pendleton county, December 24, 1813, and her mother was born in that county, February 4, 1804. The mother died in Braxton county, October 18, 1871, and the father is still living here. John W., Jacob H., and Anderson N. Lough, brothers of Abel M., were Confederate soldiers; all served through the war, and returned home in 1865. John was twice wounded, at New Market and at Capon Bridge, Virginia. Able M. Lough made his home in Braxton county in October, 1855. He is a skilled blacksmith and carpenter, but has not followed those trades for some years; was five years in the mercantile business at Bells Mills, but now gives his attention to farming, lumbering and raising fine stock. He is also in partnership with John W. Blagg, in the “Little Otter Salt Works.” He has 460 acres of land, 125 acres under
cultivation, partly river bottom and the remainder well timbered with oak, hickory, poplar, and a variety of other timber. He takes his lumber to the Charleston market. He raises grain and fruit for the market, but is largely interested in stock raising, having 100 head of Southdown sheep. He served as sheriff, 1872-6, is postmaster at Little Otter, which he has held since 1852, with the exception of the time the office was suspended, during the war, and in January, 1882, he entered upon the duties of county commissioner for the term of six years.

ANDERSON NEWMAN LOUGH — is descended from a distinguished German family who settled in Pennsylvania in the early history of this country, and from there moved to the South Branch valley of Virginia. He was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, near Franklin, April 6, 1847, a son of Michael and Phebe (Hammer) Lough, and the remaining record of his ancestry is in the sketch of his brother, preceding this. Anderson N. Lough enlisted in Company A, 47th Virginia Battalion, Confederate army, at Franklin, and was sergeant of the company, taking part in all the engagements of his company. His brother John W. was quartermaster, and Jacob H., another brother, was orderly sergeant until the battle of New Market and then was promoted to second lieutenant. John W. was wounded in the hip at Capon Bridge, and severely wounded at New Market, through the thigh and hand. William M. Siple, a brother-in-law, was killed at Greenland, Hardy county, shot through the neck, the second man killed from Pendleton county. After the war, Anderson N. Lough served an apprenticeship at the carpenter’s trade in Pendleton county, and came to Braxton county March 18, 1866, working at his trade at Little Otter. He is also a cabinet maker, keeps furniture for sale, and builds and deals in boats, having his market at Charleston. He has a farm of 103 acres, 70 improved acres. His wife is Amanda Cornelia, daughter of Col. H. H. and Mary J. (Farnsworth) Beall, who came to Braxton county in 1854. She was born at Weston, Lewis county, (now) West Virginia, March 19, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Lough were wedded September 29, 1868, and have two daughters, and one son: Phebe Jane, born December 26, 1869; Mary Blanche, November 1, 1872; Willis Hank, August 18, 1876. Anderson N. Lough’s postoffice address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

THOMAS B. McLAUGHLIN — son of Jacob Warwick McLaughlin and Agnes (Boggs) McLaughlin, was born in Braxton county, on Elk river, February 7, 1839. In Otter district August 3, 1860, he married Martha J. Perkins, who was born in Kanawha county just above Charleston. They have nine children: Johnson Ellsworth, born May 29, 1863; Ruhama A., October 8, 1865; Ursula S., September 6, 1867; Harriet J., October 6, 1869; Abel M., August 3, 1871; Rebecca A., September 5, 1873; Minora V., October 2, 1876; James W., September 3, 1879; Patrick, April 3, 1882. Ruhama A. married David W. Reep, December 28, 1881, and they live in Birch district, this county; the other children are at home. The wife of Mr. McLaughlin was a daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Perkins. Her father was born in Greenbrier county, was married in Kanawha county, and later in life located in Braxton county where he still lives; her mother is deceased. The paternal grandparents of Mr. McLaughlin came from Ireland to Bath county Virginia, thence moved westward to Randolph county, where both died. Jacob W. McLaughlin located in Braxton county first on Elk river, and then on Steer creek, where he died in 1850. His widow now lives in Birch district. May 3, 1862. Thomas B. McLaughlin enlisted in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and he was in the battles of Droop Mountain, Beverly, Leesburg, Opequon, Fishers Hill, at which place he was wounded in the right thigh, and taken to hospital at York, Pennsylvania. He returned to his command while it was before Richmond, and received honorable discharge July 1, 1865. He was corporal of his company. Richard J., James B., and Hugh Nelson McLaughlin, his brothers, were Confederate soldiers. Richard J. was wounded at Gettysburg, returned to his command and was made prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and died at Point Lookout. The other two were
also captured at the Wilderness, and held until close of the war, Thomas B. McLaughlin has been farming on his present place since 1874, and has 527 acres of land, mostly in timber. He has taught two terms of school, was assessor for Braxton county in 1875, and has ably filled a number of other minor offices. His postoffice address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

MELVILLE B. RIDER — son of Samuel H. and Rachel E. (High) Rider, was born near Clarksburg, Harrison county, (now) West Virginia March 29, 1859. He was their youngest child, and his brothers and sisters were: William Wesley, born September 26, 1841; Benjamin Elbert, March 15, 1844; Martha Jane, January 3, 1847; Mary Elizabeth, March 13, 1849; Sarah Samantha, August 2, 1856. William W. died October 20, 1872, the others all have homes in Otter district. Near German, Braxton county, March 29, 1883, Melville B. Rider was united in wedlock with Bрабara A. McElwain, who was born near Sutton, Braxton county, March 29, 1862. Andrew J. and Martha J. (Hickman) McElwain were her parents, her father born and raised in Braxton county, and her mother born in Webster county, where her marriage was consummated. They now reside on Steer creek, in Braxton county. Samuel H. Rider was born in Bath county, Virginia, and Rachel E., his wife, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania. They were married in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, November 12, 1840, and located in Braxton county in 1865, where they still reside. Samuel H. Rider was a wagoner two years during the civil war, and William W. and Benjamin E., his sons, were soldiers in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, taking part in all the engagements of their command. William W. was wounded in the wrist at Droop Mountain, and in the foot at second Bull Run, from which wound, after some time, amputation became necessary. Melville B. Rider is a farmer of Otter district, with postoffice address at German, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JACOB RIFFLE — was born in Braxton county, at Three Forks of Cedar creek, September 9, 1837. He entered the Federal army, April 13, 1862, and after several skirmishes was engaged in the battle of Droop Mountain, where he received a wound that necessitated the amputation of his left arm. The operation was three times performed, and he is still a sufferer from the wound. He was in hospital at Hillsboro, at Beverly, this State, then at Frederick City and at Annapolis, Maryland, then York, Pennsylvania, where he received an honorable discharge, October 24, 1864. In Braxton county, October 24, 1868, were recorded the marriage vows of Jacob Riffle and Lucretia Shaver, and in their home are four children; Willie E., born January 26, 1870; Dora E., December 16, 1871; Luvenia L., April 6, 1873; Eliza E., May 31, 1874. The wife of Mr. Riffle was born in Braxton county, at Flat Woods, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Lloyd) Shaver, whose family record appears on next page. John N. and Elizabeth (Corrick) Riffle were the parents of the subject of this sketch. His father came from Randolph county to Braxton in October, 1829, and located in Flat Woods. He removed with his family to Three Forks of Cedar in 1836, and there died in 1872. His wife died at the same place in 1857. She was a daughter of John Corrick, who was a soldier of the British army in the Revolutionary war, and at its close settled in Randolph county. He removed to Meigs county, Ohio, at a later date, and died in 1852. George Riffle, father of John N., died in Randolph county, where he settled in 1780. Jacob Riffle has been a farmer all his life, with the exception of three years during the late war and one year when he was carrying on a mercantile business. He is now farming and lumbering, taking timber from his own land, having 100 acres under cultivation, and 300 well timbered. His postoffice address is Braxton C.H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

BALLARD S. ROGERS — was born March 20, 1831, near the mouth of Otter, in Braxton (then Nicholas) county. Charles Rogers, his grandfather, came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Shenandoah county, Virginia, thence to Alleghany county, where he settled on Jackson river, and whence he moved to what is now
Braxton county. His wife was Hannah Skidmore and their children were five sons and one daughter. One son was John, born in Shenandoah county, December 10, 1797, who married Melinda Wilson, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, May 26, 1800. Their children were Alfred M., Council H., Ellen, William F., Ballard S., Elizabeth, John A., Naomi, and Ruth. John Rogers was a magistrate for Braxton county more than twenty years, and deputy county surveyor. Both himself and wife lie buried now beside Otter creek, where they passed the years of their wedded life. Ballard S. Rogers married Louisa McElwain, in this county, October 10, 1854, and their children were: Sarah Virginia, born March 3, 1856, married Francis B. Dobbins, February 27, 1872, and they live on Steer creek, this county; Thomas W., born August 22, 1858, lives at home; Jerusha Susan, March 16, 1861, died July 31, 1863; Florence Lee, April 8, 1867; Ida Iowa, January 16, 1870, lives at home; Elijah David, August 7, 1873, died September 20, 1873. Louisa, wife of Mr. Rogers, was born in Braxton (then Nicholas) county, March 21, 1832, a daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Fisher) McElwain. Her parents were born in that part of Augusta county, Virginia, now included in Pendleton county, West Virginia. Both died in Braxton county. Ballard S. Rogers enlisted November 10, 1862, in Company I, 17th Virginia Cavalry, and served until May, 1863. In his first engagement, at Shiloh creek, Greenbrier county, he was taken prisoner, December 26, 1862, and he was exchanged April 8, 1863, after which he reenlisted in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburg, Opequon, Lynchburg, Gordonsville. He was promoted from private to second lieutenant, and was a bosom friend of Gen. J. A. Early. He first engaged in business as a blacksmith in October, 1845, and followed that exclusively ten years, then began farming in connection with it. He located on his present farm May 1, 1861, and still carries on both occupations. He was overseer of the poor for four years, and has been notary public for the past four years, which position he now holds. His postoffice address is German, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES M. ROSE — son of Ezekiel and Susanna (Harmon) Rose, was born in Braxton county, October 28, 1840. He settled on Raccoon run in October, 1865, where he has cleared and well improved a fertile farm. He has been a number of years school trustee for Otter district, and has been ten years steward of the Methodist Protestant Church, and two years class-leader in the church. His wife is a member of this church, also. His marriage was solemnized August 18, 1859, when Sarah, daughter of Silas I. and Charlotte (Pierson) Boggs, became his wife. She was born in Braxton county, March 4, 1843. The first three children born to them, Carrie, an infant not named, and James P., are deceased. Three daughters make sunshine in their home: Susan Charlotte, born January 27, 1868; Tabitha Jane, December 25, 1871; Corna Alice, July 8, 1874. On March 7, 1862, James M. Rose entered the Federal service, Company I, 11th West Virginia Infantry, and was mustered in, in the June following. He was in battle at Arnoldsburg, and was made prisoner at Spencer, Roane county, and paroled on the field. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and stayed there two days, and then, in company with about ten others, he started on foot for Braxton county, which they reached in about eight days. He reported for duty, and rejoined his regiment near Christmas, 1862, serving from that time until honorable discharged, June 25, 1865, at close of the war. He lost the use of his left arm while in the service, and was knocked down by a ball striking on his pocket knife. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

SHELTON RILEY ROSE — is a farmer of Otter district, having 160 acres of land, raising grain and all kinds of cereals, having a fine young bearing orchard, and devoting a good deal of attention to live stock. That portion of his farm not under cultivation is finely timbered. He was born in this county, on O'Briens fork of Steer creek, January 28, 1843, and he married Sarah Jane Cutlip, who was born on Duck creek, Braxton county, in 1844. Their marriage was solemnized April 14, 1860, and in their home are nine children, born: Luthina N., February
16, 1861; Henry Francis, May 20, 1866; Deliah Jane, October 18, 1868; Richard Allen, July 20, 1870; John William, November 11, 1872; Mary Elizabeth, February 16, 1875; Asbury Mick, June 2, 1878; Susan Melissa, February 19, 1879; Julia Ann, November 17, 1882. William B. and Melinda (Hamrick) Rose were the parents of Shelton R., and his wife was a daughter of Richard A. and Elizabeth (Rose) Cutlip. Her father is no longer living, her mother still a resident in Braxton county. James Rose, grandfather of Shelton R., was among the pioneers of this vicinity, coming from Botetourt county, Virginia, before the 1812 war, in which he served. Isaac Rose, father of James, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The wife of James Rose was German-born, they were married in Botetourt county, and she died, as did her husband, in his 63rd year, in Braxton county. William B. Rose was born in Nicholas (now Braxton) county, and he died in this county in 1876; his widow is still living here. Shelton R. Rose served in the State Guards during the last year of the Civil War. He had a brother, Nathaniel W., who served in the last year of the war in Company L, 17th Virginia Infantry. Shelton R. Rose has been several years school trustee in Otter district. He adds a considerable lumbering business to his farming, and receives his mail at Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

HAVILAH ZIN SHAVER — is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Lloyd) Shaver, and the record of his family is in a sketch following this one. He was born at Flat Woods, Braxton county, January 26, 1839, and he married Elizabeth Prince, who was born at the same place, December 17, 1836. Their marriage was solemnized at the bride’s residence, December 15, 1859, and their children were born: Minerva Jane, November 8, 1860; Margaret Ellen, April 16, 1863; Eliza Ann, March 30, 1865; Sarah Marcelah, August 4, 1869; Minta Bascomb, September 4, 1870; Gustavus Franklin, March 7, 1874; Susan Florence, April 3, 1878; Irene May, May 5, 1881. The first-born died May 16, 1883, the others are living at home. Simon and Margaret (Sirk) Prince, who came to Braxton county in 1816, were the parents of Mrs. Shaver. The Prince and Sirk families came to Braxton county with its earliest settlers. Havilah Zin Shaver began life for himself as a farmer with one gold dollar for his money capital. He has started blacksmithing since the war, and follows that trade in connection with farming. In 1881 he built a water-mill with one run of buhrs, on a small stream running through his land, and he is successfully conducting all his business interests. He receives his mail at Lloyds, Braxton county, West Virginia.

ISAAC LLOYD SHAVER — was born at Flat Woods, this county, June 19, 1836, a son of Jacob and Eliza H. (Lloyd) Shaver, whose record follows. He was born at Flat Woods, October 28, 1859, he married Cynthia Elizabeth Gillespie, and their children are six living, one deceased: Salathiel L., born August 20, 1860, lives with his grandparents; Lemuel H., September 10, 1861, lives on Cedar creek, this district; Belmim Ann, February 15, 1864; John M., June 12, 1865; George W., December 22, 1868; James W., September 11, 1870 — these four at home; Jacob A., August 8, 1874, died February 23, 1875. Adam Gillespie, born in Bath county, Virginia, and Nancy (Morrison) Gillespie, born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, were the parents of Mrs. Shaver. They came to Braxton county about 1820, were here wedded and she was born June 5, 1835. Her father departed this life February 28, 1878, at Upper Flat Woods, and her mother still lives there. John Gillespie, brother of Mrs. Shaver, died February 3, 1876, and William, another brother, died in May, 1882. Her brother James W. served through the Civil War in Company F, 10th Virginia Infantry. Isaac L. Shaver stayed with his father until he was twenty-four years old, and then began farming for himself. His farm lies on Scott’s Campfork, and contains 142 acres, 75 under cultivation; well adapted to grain and stock raising, in both of which he is engaged. He is also agent for several kinds of medicine, and does a good business in that line. Address, Flat Woods, or Braxton C. H., West Virginia.

JACOB SHAVER — was born in
Rockingham county, Virginia, February 28, 1810, a son of Isaac and Mary (Hyer) Shaver. In October, 1816, Isaac Shaver and his family, with Christian Hyer, stepfather of Eliza Lloyd, moved in one wagon to what is now Braxton county. The country was then sparsely settled, wild game abounded, the land was part of Harrison county and court was held at Clarksburg. The older gentlemen came out in the spring of 1816, planted their crops and returned for their families. Jacob Shaver grew to manhood and embarked in an agricultural life for himself, marrying Eliza Lloyd, daughter of Isaac and Julia Ann (Sirk) Lloyd. She was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, April 29, 1810, and became the wife of Jacob Shaver, near Shaverville, this county, June 1, 1834. Their sixteen children are recorded: Julia Ann, born March 19, 1835, married James W. Perrine; Isaac L., born June 19, 1836, married Cynthia Gillespie; Lucretia, born October 7, 1837, married Jacob Riffle; Havilah Z., born January 26, 1838, married Mary E. Prince; Willis P., born May 16, 1840, married Sophia J. Moore; Minerva, born November 16, 1841, is dead and is buried on the home farm Harvey F., born February 15, 1843, married Martha J. Rider; Franklin F., born May 26, 1844, married Melinda Ewebank; Morgan D., born September 4, 1845, married Sarah Riffle; Addison M., born February 13, 1847, married Adeline Starbuck; Mary, born June 24, 1849, married John W. Westfall; Allen S., born November 8, 1850, married Lavina Skidmore; Johnson E., born April 26, 1852, married Ellen Westfall; Indiana, born June 26, 1853; Wesley B., born February 17, 1855, married Diana Weese; Dexter B., born March 13, 1859, married Mary F. Brown. The last-named lives in Kanawha district, this county, Indiana lives at home, as does Wesley B., and all the rest are residents in Otter district. Willis P., Harvey F., and Morgan D. enlisted in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and served with honor through the war between the States. Harvey was wounded in the left knee. Jacob Shaver was elected school trustee for Otter district in 1868, and served six years. He is now enjoying well-earned repose in his old age on his farm in Otter district.

MORGAN DYER SHAVER—sixth son of Jacob and Eliza (Lloyd) Shaver, was born in Otter district, on the head waters of Cedar creek, September 4, 1845. He married, November 7, 1867, Sarah Ellen Riffle, who was born in this district, on Perkins fork of Cedar creek, June 20, 1847. In their home are eight children, born to them: Sarena V., December 24, 1868; Melville M., February 9, 1871; Naomi E., December 25, 1873; Jacob I., February 2, 1875; Lucy D., May 29, 1877; Lillie D., August 9, 1879; Rhoda J., June 11, 1881; William E., May 20, 1883. William C. and Polly D. (Perrine) Riffle, who came to Braxton county in 1840 from Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, were the parents of Mrs. Shaver. Her father is still living on Cedar creek, at the age of seventy years. Morgan D. Shaver enlisted in the Federal army, Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, August 25, 1862, at Sutton, this county. He with ten or twelve others had determined to enlist for the support of the government, and the Confederates were trying to force them into the Southern ranks. They stayed in the woods three days and nights, dodging them, before they made their way into Sutton. Mr. Shaver was then in his eighteenth year. He was in the battles of Droop Mountain, Wardensville, Winchester, Snickers Gap, Ashby's Gap, the Lynchburg raid, which was steady fighting and nothing fit to eat for six days and nights, and then to Richmond, and to Appomattox, where he witnessed the surrender and secured a chip from the tree under which Lee stood. He reached home July 15, 1865, leaving Richmond when the whole earth seemed blue with the Federal troops that swarmed about it. After the war he engaged in farming, and still continues that occupation, also keeping a blacksmith shop and a cooper shop, and following shoemaking in the winter time. He was four years road supervisor and three years school trustee. His address is: Morgan D. Shaver, Cutlips, Braxton county, West Virginia.

WILLIS P. SHAVER—born in Braxton county, May 16, 1840, and
Sophia J. Moore, born in this county, April 3, 1843, were here united in marriage March 1, 1866. Their children are four living, one deceased: Lucina Ellen, born February 26, 1867; Clara May, May 25, 1869; Mina Virginia, August 27, 1871; Preston Grant, August 22, 1874, died September 13, 1878; Isaac Ransom, December 6, 1877. The parents of Mr. Shaver were Jacob and Eliza (Lloyd) Shaver, whose record precedes this sketch, and his wife is a daughter of John J. and Sarah Ann (High) Moore. Her father was born in Loudoun county Virginia, and her mother in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father died of fever while in the Federal service during the civil war, at Harpers Ferry, August 22, 1863. Willis P. Shaver enlisted February 10, 1862, Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and was in the battles of Wardensville, Beverly, Droop Mountain, and Cheat River. He then served in the artillery one year, then back in his old company until the close of the war. He was at Maryland Heights, Lynchburg, and then transferred to the Shenandoah valley, where he was in battles at Hatcher’s Run, Petersburg, and was on duty at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. He received an honorable discharge May 3, 1865. He has always followed farming for a living, and located on his present place, then all woodland, in 1871. Before he moved his family here he hewed with his own hands the logs for his house, hauled them to the building spot, raised, floored and roofed his house, all by himself. He has now 197 acres of land, 40 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. He may be addressed at German, Braxton county, West Virginia.

FRANCIS B. STEWART — was born near Skidmore’s Mills, Elk river, (now) Braxton county, May 23, 1818, a son of John and Jane (Boggs) Stewart, both now deceased. He married Rhoda Jane Dove who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 11, 1823. Her mother, Rebecca Dove, is living at an advanced age in Hardy county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of: James Madison, born July 1, 1843; Evaline Dove, May 2, 1845; Emsey Jane, February 13, 1847; Josiah Clendenin, March 4, 1849; Andrew Allen, April, 21, 1851; Willis Lawrence, December 11, 1853; Anderson B., May 11, 1857; Mary, June 7, 1861; John Taylor, December 28, 1864; Amanda Cornelia, January 24, 1867. Amanda C. and Emsey J. live in Gilmer county, this State; Anderson B. in Washington county, Kansas, and the others in Braxton county. James M. was a soldier in the Federal army through the war between the States. John Stewart, grandfather of Francis B., was born in Philadelphia, where he resided until he was nineteen. He then joined the Continental army, for service in the war for Independence, and he was one of Washington’s body guard at the surrender of Conrwallis. He then fought in the war with the Indians, and after that one year in the 1812 war, serving in all nine years lacking a few days, in the United States troops. He settled in Ross county, Ohio, after the Revolution, whence he moved to the Great Kanawha, then up Elk river to what is now Braxton county. He went to the Missouri in 1833, as quartermaster with a party sent out by the government to open that river to navigation, and he died and was buried on the Lamoine river. His widow died in Braxton county in 1861, and is buried on Elk river. He was a man of remarkable learning, speaking and reading the French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. A. T. Stewart, the merchant-prince, late of New York City, was his grandson, and first cousin to the subject of this sketch. Francis Boggs, maternal grandfather of Francis B. Stewart, was one of the pioneers of this county. Francis B. Stewart has followed the river since he was thirteen years old, guiding 300 different rafts and boats of various kinds down the Elk to Charleston, and never meeting with an accident. He has built and now owns some boats, and is engaged in lumbering, and has a farm of 60 acres, 25 acres cleared. Mr. Stewart has been a notable public since 1865. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace and filled the office four years, during which time he never had a case appealed. His postoffice address is Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia.

JAMES M. STEWART — is a son of Francis B. and Rhoda J. (Dove)
Stewart, whose biographical sketch has just been given. He was born on Sugar creek, Braxton county, July 1, 1843, and was married June 14, 1866, on Sugar creek, at the residence of the bird's father. Eliza J., daughter of William A. and Hannah (Steele) Davis, is his wife, and their children (all at home) are five: William Francis, born March 31, 1867; Ulysses Curtiss, June 30, 1868; Marietta, April 1, 1870; Lydia Jane, June 22, 1872; Sarah Edna, January 16, 1874. Mrs. Stewart was born in this county, August 10, 1846, and her parents are still living here. Her mother came to Braxton county from Ohio, her father being a native of this county. James M. Stewart enlisted September 1, 1862, at Sutton, in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry. He was a participant in the battles of Droop Mountain, Winchester, Kernstown, Opequon, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, Harpers Ferry, Snickers Ferry, and Martinsburg. At the last named engagement he was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, where he remained two days, and was then sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, arriving there October 24, 1864. He remained at Salisbury until February 27, 1865, and was then taken back to Richmond, and put in the hospital there. Fourteen days later he was exchanged and sent to West Building Hospital, Maryland, where he remained until honorably discharged, May 15, 1865. He is engaged in farming and lumbering, and earlier in life taught seven terms of school in Braxton county. He has 196 acres of land, 75 cleared, the rest well timbered. His land is in a good state of cultivation, his stock — both sheep and cattle — unusually fine, and he has a young orchard of choice fruit. In 1867 he was elected to serve in Lincoln township two years as township clerk, and he has been school trustee ever since the subdistrict was formed. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace for the term of four years. Little Otter, Braxton county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

R. H. TAYLOR — born in Watauga county, North Carolina, May 1, 1833, was a son of William and Phebe (Solman) Taylor, who died in North Carolina. In the State and county of his birth, March 19, 1872, R. H. Taylor was united in marriage bands with Eliza Powell, daughter of James Powell, born in Ash county, North Carolina, May 6, 1845. They have one daughter, Cordelia, born October 8, 1875. During the civil war R. H. Taylor was a soldier of the Federal army, serving three years and seven months. He was twice wounded, and was made prisoner at Appomattox and held fourteen days and then exchanged, and he received honorable discharge August 28, 1865. He had two brothers who were soldiers in the Confederate army. He was so unfortunate, previous to coming to Braxton county, as to become security for a sheriff in his native State, and lose $3,000. R. H. Taylor came from North Carolina to Braxton county in 1876, and purchased a tract of 200 acres of land, mostly in timber and uncultivated. He has now 30 acres in the best state of productiveness, and his energy and
knowledge of farming will soon make it all profitable land. His postoffice address is Braxton C. H., Braxton county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH B. WESTFALL — is a son of Jacob W. Westfall, who was born and raised in what is now Braxton county, and Margaret (Brown) Westfall, who came here from Webster county, (then) Virginia, in 1835. He was born August 2, 1841, on Westfalls fork of Cedar creek, in Otter district. His grandfather, Jacob Westfall, came to this vicinity in 1810, from Hardy county, Virginia, where he was born, and lived a year on Salt Lick creek. He then moved to the creek which bears his name, where he lived until his death, November 12, 1848. He was all his life a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in pioneer days the church services were held in his house at intervals of four weeks. He was drafted for the 1812 war, but before he could reach the field of action peace was declared. He built the first cabin on Cedar creek, in 1819, and there his family was raised. Joseph B. Westfall enlisted in Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, January 15, 1862, and was at the battle of Droop Mountain, then at Opequon, where he was wounded by a fragment of a shell, and confined two months in hospital at York, Pennsylvania. He rejoined his regiment, and was in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and Appomattox, where he saw the surrender of Lee, and obtained a chip of the tree under which he stood. He was discharged with rank of first sergeant, May 3, 1865. At Middle fork of Cedar creek, Otter district, October 25, 1865, Joseph B. Westfall married Nancy E. Hyer, who was there born, May 10, 1843. Their children are: Lenora Alice, born January 22, 1869; Emma M., August 29, 1871; Columbus Simpson, May 2, 1875. Leonard W. and Margaret (McPherson) Hyer, the former a native of Braxton county, are the parents of Mrs. Westfall. Joseph B. Westfall has been engaged in farming since the war, and has 133 acres of land in Otter district, in a good state of cultivation, well adapted to grain and stock-raising. His postoffice address is Lloydsville, Braxton county, West Virginia.
Berkeley County

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL.

The surface of Berkeley county in the western part is mountainous and broken, but in the eastern section it is smooth and undulating. The soils are loams and clay, which in the western portion is rather thin, but in the east there are highly productive and finely improved calcareous lands, forming a part of the far-famed Great Valley of Virginia. There are about 112,000 acres of improved farm land in the county, which is estimated to be worth $6,000,000. The soil is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, oats and barley, and all the cereals do well. A fair average crop of wheat is estimated at 300,000 bushels, and about the same amount of corn, which places it the second county in the State, in the production of these cereals, Jefferson county, which adjoins it on the east, ranking as first. Large quantities of oats, rye and other grains are also grown each year, and immense quantities of dairy products are marketed. Farming and stock-raising are, in fact, the principal industries of the county; the principal market for stock and grain is Martinsburg and Baltimore.

Some anthracite coal is found in the western part of the county, in Sleepy Creek and Third Hill Mountain and their continuations, which is being mined mostly for local use. Iron ore is also found, in good quantities, and of an excellent quality, which is worked to some extent. Excellent limestone is found in abundance, and furnishes fine material for agricultural and building purposes. Numerous kilns are employed for burning it into lime for the former purpose, and the finest of building stone is being quarried. The durability of the latter is exhibited in the numerous buildings in Martinsburg and vicinity, whose walls of stone have withstood the ravages of time for over one hundred years, and still remain unimpaired. Sandstone, suitable for building, is also found; also potter’s clay, which is manufactured into crocks, etc., at Martinsburg.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enters the north part of the county, and runs southward, through Martinsburg. The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs from Martinsburg to Hagerstown, Maryland, and connects with the main lines of the State of Pennsylvania. An extension of this road southward to Winchester is in contemplation, and will probably soon be completed.

The following is a list of postoffices in the county; Bedington, Bunker Hill, Darkeville, Falling Waters, Ganotown, Gerrardstown, Glengary, Hedgesville, Jones Springs, Little Georgetown, Martinsburg, North Mountain, Shanghai, Tomahawk Springs, Van Clevesville.

The Potomac river extends along the northern boundary of the county, separating it from Maryland. Back Creek enters the southwest part of the county from Frederick, forms the southwest line of Berkeley county, separating it from Jefferson, whence it takes a northerly course, through the eastern part of the county, emptying into the Potomac. The streams are all navigable, during high water, for good sized boats. Sleepy Creek Mountain range separates Berkeley county from Morgan, on the west, east of this comes Third Hill Mountain. North Mountain extends northeast and southwest, through the center of the county. The Shenandoah Valley, of which Berkeley and Jefferson counties form the northern terminus, has
become historic, and it has a record which must live forever. The beauty of its landscapes, the fertility of its farms, the working, wearing qualities of its people, make it worthy of a place in the annals which record the history of the nation. Nature has been profuse in the gifts which it has conferred. Lying between the North Mountain and the Blue Ridge, rolling and undulating between these ranges, which mark its horizon on either side, drained by the united Potomacs and the Shenandoah, it affords a land-locked area of fertile soil, secure from the storms of the Atlantic, on the one hand, and, on the other, protected by the Alleghanies and North Mountain, a double barrier against the fierce northwest winds. “It is embosomed in an atmospheric lake,” which, for superiority of climate, is unsurpassed by that of Nice and Pau (in Northern France), the valley of the Nile, the sheltered valleys of Switzerland, or the mountain slopes and vales of California.

The population of Berkeley county in 1790, was 19,713; 22,006 in 1800; 11,479 in 1810; 11,211 in 1820; 10,518 in 1830; 10,972 in 1840; 11,771 in 1850; 12,525 in 1860; 14,900 in 1870; 17,380 in 1880. The following table exhibits the

POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1870 AND 1880, SHOWING INCREASE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arden</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>284</td>
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<td>Falling Waters</td>
<td>1,218</td>
<td>1,249</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Gerrardstown</td>
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<td>Hedgesville</td>
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<td>Opequon</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,900</td>
<td>17,380</td>
<td>2,539</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance of increase 16 2/3 percent.), 2,480.

LIST OF BERKELEY COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1882.

Members of the Legislature, George was due. This House of Burgesses, by its enactments from time to time laid off the territory into counties, as the interests of its increasing population
demanded.

In 1738, the counties of Frederick and Augusta were formed, by prescribed metes and bounds, embracing a large territory west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1772, the counties of Berkeley and Shenandoah were formed by subdivisions of Frederick county. In 1801 the area of Berkeley county was reduced by the formation of Jefferson county, on the east. In 1820, it was again reduced by the formation of Morgan county, on the west, from a portion of Berkeley and Hampshire counties.

Thus a history of Berkeley county includes, also, that of the territory composing Jefferson, for a period of nearly thirty years— from 1772 until 1801, when the latter county was formed from its territory.

Immediately succeeding the act of the House of Burgesses which constituted Berkeley a separate and distinct county, a commission was received by the first justices who were appointed to transact the business of the county, dated April 17, 1772, from the governor of the colony, of which the following is a copy, taken from the original, which is preserved among the archives of the county, in the office of the clerk of the county court:

"Virginia Sct. John, Earl of Dunmore, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice-admiral of the same. To Ralph Wormley, Jacob Hite, Van Swearingen, Thomas Rutherford, Adam Stephen, John Neville, Thomas Swearingen, Samuel Washington, James Nourse, William Little, Robert Stephen, John Briscoe, Hugh Lyle, James Strode, William Morgan, Robert Stogdon, James Seaton, Robert Willis and Thomas Robinson, gentlemen of the county of Berkeley; greeting: Whereas, in pursuant to an Act of Assembly, made at a General Assembly begun and held at the capital, in the city of Williamsburg, in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled an act for 'amending the act entitled an act directing the trial of slaves committing capital crimes, and for the more effectual punishing conspiracies and insurrections of them, and for the better government of Negroes, Mulattoes and Indians, bond or free,' the governour, or commander-in-chief of this colony, for the time being, is desired and empowered to issue commissions of Oyer and Terminer, directed to the justices of each county, respectively, empowering them, from time to time, to try, condemn and execute, or otherwise punish or acquit all slaves committing capital crimes within their county: Know ye, therefore, that I, the said John, Earl of Dunmore, by virtue of the powers and authorities to me given by the said act, as commander-in-chief of this dominion, do assign and empower you, said [the above named parties] or any four or more of you, whereof any of you, the said [the above named parties] shall be one, justices, in such manner, and by such ways and mehtods, as in the said acts of the General Assembly, are directed, prescribed and set down, to enquire of and to hear and determine, all treasons, petit treasons, or misprisons thereof, felonies, murders or other offences, or capital crimes whatsoever, committed or perpetrated within the said county, by any slave or slaves whatsoever; for the better performance whereof, you, or any four or more of you, as aforesaid, are hereby required and commanded to meet at the Courthouse of the said county, when thereunto required by the sheriff of the said county, for the trial of any slave or slaves, committing any of the offences above mentioned, and any such slave or slaves, being found guilty, in such manner, and upon such evidence, as the said acts of the General Assembly do direct, to pass judgment as the law directs for the like crimes, and on such judgment to award execution, or otherwise to acquit, as of right ought to be done, or to carry into execution any judgment by you given on such trial. Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, the 17th day of April, 1772, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the Third.

DUNMORE."

A second commission was given to the above named gentlemen, bearing the same date, which constituted them, "jointly and severally, our justices, to keep our peace in the county of Berkeley, and do require you to keep, or cause to be kept, all ordinances and statutes of our Kingdom of Great Britain, and laws of this our Colony"
and Dominion of Virginia," etc., "and to chastise and punish all persons offending against the forms of those ordinances and statutes of our Kingdom of Great Britain, and laws of this our said Colony and Dominion, or any of them, in the county aforesaid, and to cause to come before you, or any of you, all those persons who shall threaten any of our liege people, either in their bodies, or burning their houses," etc., cause the Clerk of the Court to keep records, and defining other duties.

A third, under the same date, was also given, in which James Nourse and William Little, "or any two in the commission above named, are hereby empowered and required to give and administer to you, you administer to the above justices, and every of them in the commission above named, the above mentioned oaths and test, together with the oath for duly executing the office of a justice of Oyer and Terminus, of the performance of which you are to make due return to the Secretary's office."

April 14th, 1773, the justices commissioned by Lord Dunmore were as follows: Ralph Wormley, Adam Stephen, John Neville, Samuel Washington, Robert Stephen, Robert Carter Willis, Robert Tabb, Horatio Gates, John Throckmorton, Thomas Lowry, John Cooke, John Ariss, Godwin Swift, William Patterson, Henry Whiting, Robert Worthington, Morgan Morgan and William McGaw.

On December 9th, 1776, a commission was granted, under authority of the "Commonwealth of Virginia," by Patrick Henry, "Governor of Chief Magistrate of said Commonwealth," to the following gentlemen to act as justices for Berkeley county: Adam Stephen, John Neville, Samuel Washington, Robert Stephen, Robert Carter Willis, Horatio Gates, John Cooke, John Ariss, Godwin Swift, William Patterson, Henry Whiting, Robert Worthington, Morgan Morgan, William McGaw, James McAlister, Anthony Nobles, John Morrow, Robert Throckmorton, John Gaunt, Walter Baker, George Grundy and George Cunningham. The duties of the justices, as defined in the commission, were similar to those indicated in the commissions of Lord Dunmore, with the exception that "George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth," was omitted; as was also that part requiring them to "chastise and punish all persons offending against the forms of these ordinances and statutes of our King of Great Britain," and "that you diligently intend the keeping of the peace and statutes of our Kingdom of Great Britain." The laws of the "Commonwealth of Virginia" were to be enforced, and no reference was made to the mother country.

Another commission on record issued by Governor Patrick Henry is dated April 10th, 1777. May 20th, 1780, a commission is issued to the justices of Berkeley county, dated at Richmond, with the State seal attached, and signed by the Governor, Thomas Jefferson. Other commissions are on record, as follows: June 13th, 1782, by Governor Benjamin Harrison (father of William Henry Harrison, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence). Again by Governor Patrick Henry, December 13, 1784; April 26th, 1788, by Beverly Randolph, Governor; August 31st, 1793, James Wood; August 29th, 1795, Robert Brooke; July 10th, 1797, again by Governor James Wood; July 12th, 1800, James Monroe; July 23d, 1803, John Page; June 20th, 1807, William H. Cabell; July 26th, 1809, John Tyler; July 5th, 1811, George William Smith; July 22d, 1812, James Barbour; June 28th, 1815, Sinah Mims; August 19th, 1816, Wilson C. Nicholas; July 7th, 1817, James P. Preston; November 30th, 1818, Peter V. Daniel; September 22d, 1821, Thomas W. Randolph; July 30, 1823, James Pleasants, jr.; January 16th, 1827, John Tyler; December 6th, 1827, William B. Giles; April 27th, 1830, John Floyd; February 9th, 1836, Littleton W. Tazewell; May 19th, 1843, James McDowell; May 20th, 1847, William Smith; December 15th, 1849, John B. Floyd; September 4th, 1854, Joseph Johnson; June 27th, 1858, Henry A. Wise.

**GLEANINGS FROM THE COUNTY COURT RECORDS.**

The following items of curiosity and interest are copied from the clerk's records of the proceedings of the
County Court, for the purpose of giving an idea of the nature and mode of the business that was transacted by this body from 1772 until 1779:

"Berkeley County, ss. Be it remembered that, at the house of Edward Beeson, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1772, a commission of the peace and a commission of Oyer and Terminer, from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, dated the 17th day of April, in the year aforesaid, directed to [the gentlemen named in the foregoing copy of the said commission], and also dedimus for administering oaths, directed to the same persons, or any two of them, were produced and read; whereupon, the said Van Swearingen, having first taken the usual oath to his Majesty's person and government, repeated and subscribed the test, taken the oaths of a justice of the peace, of a justice of the county court in chancery and of a justice of Oyer and Terminer, which were administered to him by the said James Nourse and William Little, he, the said Van Swearingen then administered the same oaths unto Thomas Swearingen then administered the same oaths unto Thomas Swearingen then administered the same oaths unto Thomas Swearingen, Samuel Washington, James Nourse, William Morgan, William Little, James Strode, Robert Stephen, Robert Stogden, Robert Carter Willis and James Seaton, who severally took the same, and repeated and subscribed the test. COURT PROCLAIMED."

"At a court held for Berkeley county, the 19th day of May, 1772: Present the before mentioned justices. William Drew, having produced a commission from Thomas Nelson, Esq., appointing him clerk of this court, the same being read and approved of by the court, and therewith the said William Drew, having first taken the oaths to his Majesty's person and government, took and subscribed the abjuration oath, repeated and subscribed the test, was sworn clerk of this court."

Adam Stephen, having produced the commission from Lord Dunmore, as sheriff of Berkeley county, took the required oaths (including "the oath appointed by the tobacco law"), gave bond and entered upon the duties of the office. Samuel Oldham, having taken the required oaths, etc., was appointed under sheriff.

"James Heith, John Magill, George Brent, George Johnston, Philip Pendleton and Alexander White, having severally produced licenses to practice as an attorney in any court in this colony, the same being read and admitted by the court, and having first taken the oaths to his Majesty's person and government (and the other oaths required), were sworn attorneys for this county.

"Alexander White, having produced a commission from the Attorney General of this Colony, appointing him deputy attorney for this county, the same being read, he having first taken the usual oaths, etc., was sworn Deputy King's Attorney for this county."

"The last will and testament of Dugall Campbell, deceased," was proven, and Frances Campbell, being the executrix therein named, gave bond in the sum of one thousand pounds, for the "due and faithful administration of the said decedent's estate, and performance of his will." Appraisers were appointed "to appraise, in current money, the slaves (if any) and personal estate of Dugall Campbell, deceased, and return the said appraisement to court."

"An indenture of bargain and sale," from John Lemmon to Jacob Vandiveer was acknowledged—the first mortgage on record in the county.

"On the motion of William Dickey, ordered that the church wardens of Norborne Parish do bind James O'Neal, orphan of Arther O'Neal, to the said Dickey, according to law."

"Edward Lucas produced a certificate from David Ozburn, constable, for ten hundred one quarter and five pound of winter-wroth hemp, he having made oath to the same according to law. Ordered that the same be certified accordingly."

"Ordered, that Thomas Swearingen, gentlemen, do take the list of tithables and wheel carriages, included in the following district, viz: From the mouth of Opeckon, up the same to the Warm Spring road; thence down the said road to Robert Lemmon's; thence to Potowmack at Mecklenburg, and return the same to court." William Morgan, William Little, James Nourse,
James Seaton, James Strode, Robert C. Willis, Robert Stephen and Robert Stogdon, were also ordered to take similar lists in different districts.

"Ordered, that Thomas Turner, James Quigley, Thomas Flagg, Matthias Shaw, Stephen Boyles, Henry Peddinger, Morgan Hughes, jr., Thomas Batt, Robert Kennaday, and William Graham, be summoned to appear at the next court to swear in constables.

"Ordered that the sheriff do confine such persons as he may take into custody, at such place as may be most convenient for him, and that he bring in any charge that may accrue for the better securing the said person, at the laying of the 'next county levy.' Robert Worthington and David Shepherd were sworn in as coroners.

"Ordered, that William Jenkins do apply to the public printer of this colony for a sufficient number of law books for the use of the county."

Minutes signed. VAN SWEARINGEN.

At a meeting of the court, held August 18, 1772, Thomas Shepherd obtained leave to erect a mill "on a stream of water running through the town of Mecklenburg."

November 17, 1772, the court proceeded to lay the county levy, as follows:

"Ordered, that the sheriff do collect from each tithable person in this county five shillings and three pence for the county levy, this day laid and assessed."

"Adam Stephen, Esq., having produced a writ from the Secretary's office adjourning the court to Morgans Spring, on the lands of the said Stephen, in this county, which being read, ordered that the court do adjourn until to-morrow morning, nine o'clock, and then to meet at the place of adjournment, according to the said writ."

November 18th, 1772, Conaway Oldham (on motion of Adam Stephen, High Sheriff of the county), upon taking the usual oath, etc., is admitted as under sheriff.

"Ordered, that the sheriff do advertise the letting to the lowest bidder the building of a Publick Goal, thirty-six feet long and thirty feet wide, three rooms on a floor, the walls to be built with stone, and lined with two inch oak plank; a plan of which will be produced on the third Tuesday in December next; and at the same time the letting the building of a courthouse of stone, a plan of which will be also produced at the same time.

"Adam Stephen, Esq., came into court and agreed to provide at his own expense all the plank and scantling for the building of the courthouse, and have the same ready at his mill when he should be called on, and that he would make a compliment of an acre of ground, for the purpose of building a court-house and goal upon.

"Ordered that John Neville do agree with some person for a stove, which is to be placed in the prison for the use of the prisoners, and Thomas Rutherford pay the money which he has in hands, belonging to the county, towards paying for the said stove; it being ten pounds, which he received from one Andrew Holl, convicted for hog-stealing."

January 19th, 1773. "Adam Stephen, gent., having, at November court last, agreed, in open court, to furnish the county, at his own expense, with plank and scantling for the building the court-house, and also an acre of ground to build upon, upon condition that the said building should immediately be put in execution, but the said building not being put in execution agreeable to the said condition, the said Stephen this day appeared in court, and, looking on the former order of court not binding on him, agrees to give only the stone and one acre of land to build the said court-house upon.

"Ordered, that Van Swearingen, Thomas Swearingen, James Nourse, and James Stroude, gents., or and two of them, do on the 19th day of April next, let to the lowest bidder the building the court-house and goal for the county, agreeably to the plans which are now lodged in the clerk's office; and it is ordered that the said gents., if they think it necessary to make any little alteration in the said plans, at the letting the said building, that they are hereby empowered so to do; and it is further ordered that the clerk of the court do advertise the letting the said court-house and goal in the Virginia and Maryland Gazettes, if he can conveniently do it."

March 16th, 1773. "On the motion
of William Harris, it is ordered that Joseph Edwards pay him twenty-five pounds of tobacco for one day's attendance for him, as a witness against Isaac Fallis.

"On the motion of Richard Stephenson, ordered that John Sevanick serve his master, Valentine Crawford, 196 days after his time by indenture is expired, agreeable to the act of Assembly, for absenting himself from his said master's service; and three years and a half and thirty-one days, or pay fifteen pounds thirteen shillings and three pence for expenses and apprehending him.

"Phil, Sambo, Joe, Will, Jack, Sam, Anthony, Ede, Hannah, Peggy, Betty and Pegg, negroes, belonging to Matthew Whiting, being bound to appear at this court for stealing hogs, the property of John Crane, appeared according to their master's recognizance; on hearing the same it is the opinion of the court that the said Jack, Joe, Phil, and Will, are guilty of the said offense, and it is ordered that the sheriff give them thirty-nine lashes on their bare backs, at the publick whipping-post, well laid on, and that the others are not guilty; ordered that they be discharged."

August 17th, 1773. Ordered that the walls of the court-house be built in a circular form, instead of a square, agreeable to the second plan.

August 18th, 1773. "Ordered, that the sheriff do pay William Brown four hundred pounds, levied at the laying of the last levy, for the building of a court-house and goal. Ordered that the remaining four hundred and twelve pounds be levied at the laying of the next county levy, for the use of the said Brown."

December 21st, 1774. "William Brown having undertaken to build a goal for this county, this day came into court and informed the gentlemen on the bench that he had finished the said goal, agreeable to his undertaking, and the court, being satisfied of his performance thereof, received the said goal, and it is ordered that the same be established for the use of this county, according to law."

March 21st, 1775. "James Nourse made oath that he imported fourteen persons from Great Britain into this colony, and that he hath not had the land he is entitled to for so doing."

"The plat and courses of the bounds of the prison of Berkeley county was returned and ordered to be recorded."

"At a court held for Berkeley county, the 20th day of August, 1776. An ordinance of the Honorable Convention of this Commonwealth of Virginia, that the different members named in the former commission of the peace should continue to act in the said office, upon their taking the oath prescribed in the said convention; whereupon the said ordinance being read, Robert Carter Willis and John Cook administered the said oath to Samuel Washington, who administered the same to the said Godwin Swift, Morgan Morgan and William Patterson, who severally took the same, and were sworn justices of the Commonwealth of Virginia, accordingly. "The balance of the justices named in the commission granted by Governor Patrick Henry, were also duly qualified the same day.

"On the motion of William Little, it is ordered that he be recommended to the honorable governor and council, as captain in the eighteenth district of militia, in the room of William Brady."

Samuel Washington was recommended to the same authority "as a proper person to act in the office of sheriff of this county the ensuing year, and it is ordered that it be certified that the present sheriff [Adam Stephen] is an officer in the service of the country, and stationed at Fort Pitt." [Now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.]

John Shelding is appointed deputy clerk during the absence and indisposition of William Drew. David Hunter is appointed goaler of the county.

November 20th, 1776. "Proclamation being made for the trial of a negro man belonging to General Horatio Gates, committed to the goal of this county, and for breaking open the cellar of the said General Gates, and feloniously taking from thence a chest of money and clothes; who, being brought to the bar, and it being demanded of him whether he was guilty of the offence wherewith he stands charged, or not guilty, he says remanded back to the goal, from whence he came, and there to continue till the third Friday in December next,
then from thence to be taken and hanged by the neck till he is dead. It is the opinion of the said court that the said slave is worth seventy pounds."

April 3d, 1777. "On the petition of Samuel Washington, gent., setting forth his low state of health, which renders him unfit for publick business, and therefore prays that he may have leave to resign his commission as county lieutenant, which is granted. Van Swearingen, gent., is appointed county lieutenant, in the room of Samuel Washington, Esq., who hath resigned. Philip Pendleton, gent., is appointed colonel of the militia of this county, in the room of Van Swearingen, gent. Robert Carter Willis, gent., is appointed lieutenant colonel of the militia of this county, in the room of Philip Pendleton, gent."

"Upon the petition of the Rev. Daniel Murges, Thomas Hite, Robert Carter Willis, John Briscoe, sr.; Walter Briscoe, Thomas Hart, sr.; and Francis Hamilton, praying that they may have leave to inoculate their families for the small-pox in their own houses, which petition is granted them."

August 20th, 1777. "Ordered, that eighty bushels of the salt now stored at Richmond, for the use of this county, be delivered to Thomas Hite or order, and that he distribute the same, agreeable to the instructions of the governor."

April 21st, 1778. "Upon the complaint of Captain George Wallis, setting forth that Daniel Cameron, a soldier in the Continental army, who hath been discharged from the service by Altho Noble, one of the magistrates for this county; on hearing the same, it is the opinion of the court that the said discharge is contrary to law."

April 28th, 1778. "Ordered that Mary Kerby, wife of Patrick Kerby (a soldier in the Continental service), be allowed the sum of five pounds for her support the coming year." On May 22d, 1778, Margaret Arters (wife of a soldier in the Continental service), is allowed the sum of ten pounds, for the support of herself and three children, the coming year."

September 16th, 1778. "Ordered, that James McAllister procure window glass for the use of the court-house on the most reasonable terms in his power, as soon as possible; and that the money that he expend in procuring the same, be levied for him with interest, and be paid him by the 10th day of June next."

November 19th, 1778. "Ordered, that the finishing of the courthouse of this county be let to the lowest bidder, on the third Tuesday in March next, and that the sum of five hundred pounds be levied toward defraying the expense thereof. Ordered, that the same be three times previously published in the Virginia Gazette."

March 16th, 1779. "Upon the motion of Robert Irwin, ordered that the church wardens bind Nelly Matthews, four years old, to the said Robert, till she comes of age, and that he cause her to be taught to read and write, and give her, when free, one good cow and calf and a spinning wheel, according to law."

It would be a matter of interest for one to examine the statute books that were in use by the first Berkeley county court, and read the laws which governed the country at that time. A few of them are briefly given, as follows:

"No person shall move out of the county without public notice, three Sundays, put on the church door; nor move any cattle without notice, or a license from the clerk of the county."

"Buying or selling by other weights or measures than English standards, forfeits 1,000 lbs tobacco; one-half to the public and one-half to the informer. 'Divulgers' of false reports fined 2,000 lbs tobacco. Persons refusing to have their children baptized, assessed 200 lbs. tobacco."

"Entertain a stranger without bargain be made, you shall recover no pay for the time you entertain such. Slanderous persons shall be fined 500 lbs. of tobacco. If any person remove a debtor from the county, he is liable to pay such person's debts."

"In suppressing vagabonds; the county court to bind out poor children to trades; such as are sturdy beggars, by the order of a justice, to be whipped until their bodies are bloody, and sent to the place of their abode."

"Any person saying that the laws of Virginia and acts of the Assembly are not of force in the Colony, shall be
fined 2,000 lbs. of tobacco, and imprisoned."

Under the law, a slave that was executed by regular process, for crimes committed, was appraised by the court, and the owner thereof was reimbursed, to this amount, from the state treasury. Thus, in the case noted in the preceding extracts, the value of the slave belonging to General Horatio Gates, that was executed, was valued at seventy pounds. This law served a double purpose — that of influencing the master to due diligence in detecting crime among his slaves and handing the culprit over to the authorities, and also recognizing the protection which the law gave the master in the ownership of slaves, of which it could not deprive him without proper compensation.

Previous to the establishment of the Commonwealth, and while the laws of the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia were dictated by the English government, it will be noticed, by the preceding extracts, that all officers who were appointed, and all attorneys who practiced law before the courts, were required, not only to take an oath to execute properly the duties of their office, but to swear allegiance to the King and "repeat and subscribe the test." This "test" included the acknowledgment of the supremacy of the King over the Pope, in the command of his subjects. The Episcopal Church was recognized as the established church of England and of her Colony of Virginia. The obligations taken were substantially the same as those required of any officer of the government in the mother country. The following is an extract from the form of this oath:

"That our Soveraigne Lord King George III. is lawfull and rightfull King of this Realms, and of all other his Majesty's dominions and counties; and that the Pope, neither of himself, nor by any authority of the church, or Sea of Rome, or by any other means (with any other) hath any power or authority to depose the king, or to dispose of any of his Majesty's Kingdoms or Dominions. * * * * That neither the Pope, nor any other person whatsoever hath power to absolve me of this oath," etc.

The action taken in regard to salt is a matter of interest, exhibiting the great scarcity of the article at that time. This was in 1777, during the war with Great Britain, and as the salt that had been used prior to that time came from that country, it was an article of great value, and care was taken in the distribution of what could be obtained in order that the greatest number might be benefited, and none wasted. When we consider the fact that, a few miles westward, there were salt wells at hand, ready to be opened, which are now producing an article of the finest quality, it seems singular that they had not been discovered and utilized. General Washington at this time had knowledge of salt in large quantities upon lands which he had located upon the Big Kanawha, from which the Indians had supplied themselves for many years. Troubles with the Indians, and the breaking out of the war probably delayed its development, and it was not until 1797 that salt was manufactured in Virginia. At that time, Elisha Brooks erected a salt furnace in Kanawha, the first in that western country. It consisted of two dozen small kettles, set in a double row, with a flue beneath, a chimney at one end and a fire bed at the other, with which he boiled out about 150 pounds of salt per day, which he sold at the kettles for eight to ten cents per pound.

LIST OF BERKELEY COUNTY OFFICERS 1772 TO 1882.

The following is a list of officials, correct, as far as it goes, but necessarily incomplete in some departments. During the late war many of the county records and papers were destroyed, and at that time (around 1777) the business of the county was almost entirely suspended, excepting in partially collecting tax to support the poor: Judges of the Circuit Court, Berkeley County, 1809 to 1882. — Robert White, jr., April 24, 1809; William Brokenbrough, pro tem.; John Scott, pro tem.; Richard E. Parker, Isaac R. Douglas, Richard E. Parker, John W. Kennedy (appointed), L. P. W. Balch (appointed), 1865; Ephraim B. Hall, October, 1868 (failed to qualify); John Blair Hoge, elected August, 1872; Charles J. Faulkner, jr., January, 1881, present judge.
Clerks of the Circuit Court, 1809 to 1882. — Obed Waire, April 24, 1809; John Strother, Israel Robinson, John Dunn, Joseph Burns, John Lanby, E. S. Troxwell, appointed May, 1866; elected November, 1866; continued in office until January 1, 1879, when he was succeeded by S. H. Martin, the present incumbent.

Clerks of the County Court, 1772 to 1882. — William Drew, May 19, 1772; Moses Hunter, December, 1785 to 1797; Henry Bedinger, August 27, 1798, to October 4, 1803; David Hunter, December 26, 1803 to 1829; John Strother, appointed by court, April 13, 1829; Harrison Waite, June 13, 1831; Norman Miller, pro tem.; Jacob Van Doren, 1851; E. G. Alburtis, July 1, 1852; re-elected July 1, 1858; James W. Robinson (recorder), 1858; Seaman Garard, November, 1865, 1868, 1870; Bernard Doll, January, 1871; C. W. Doll (clerk), January 1, 1873; January 1, 1879; present incumbent.

Sheriffs. 1772 to 1882. — Adam Stephen, April 1, 1772; Samuel Washington, October 17, 1776; Cato Moore, August 31, 1793; James Wilson, August 29, 1795; John Kearsley, July, 1797; James Campbell, July 12, 1799; John Davenport, August 29, 1801; William Porterfield, July 23, 1803; Nicholas Orrick, July 27, 1807; John Turner, August 5, 1808; Andrew Waggener, July 26, 1809; re-elected, July 17, 1810; James Stephenson, July 5, 1811; re-elected, July 22, 1812; Charles Orrick, September 22, 1813; re-elected, September 21, 1814; William Riddle, June 28, 1815; re-elected, August 19, 1816; James Anderson, July 7, 1817; re-elected, November 13, 1818; Magnus Tate, July 19, 1819; re-elected, August 1, 1820; George Porterfield, July 20, 1821; re-elected, August 23, 1822; Erasmus Gannt, July 30, 1823; re-elected, September 17, 1824; Jacob Wever, November 29, 1825; re-elected, January 16, 1827; George Harris, December 6, 1827; re-elected, December 15, 1828; Philip Nadenbousch, January 30, 1832; George Wolff, 1834; Michael Rooney, March, 1836; A. S. Chambers (coroner), acting Sheriff, 1838; Levi Henshaw, March, 1840; William Gregory, 1842; Edward Colston, January 9, 1844; Benjamin Corney, January, 1846; Silas Harlan, 1848; Daniel Burkhart, 1850; Tillotson Fryatt, 1852; Jacob Van Doren, July 1, 1852; Barnet Cashwa, 1854; re-elected, 1856; Daniel Laffever, 1859; re-elected, 1861; John W. Pitzer (appointed), 1864; elected, November, 1866; Andrew J. Thomas, 1871; re-elected, from January 1, 1873; Moses C. Nadenbousch, January 1, 1877; George A. Chrisman, January 1, 1881, present incumbent.

Surveyors, 1772 to 1882. — Robert Cockburn; Josiah Swearingen, 1787; David Hunter, 1796; John Turner, 1798; James Maxwell, 1811 and 1812; commissioned by the governor in 1831; John P. Keartoff, until the commencement of the war, in 1861; David Pultz, elected, November, 1866; re-elected, October, 1868; John P. Fearnott, August, 1872; re-elected, October, 1876; re-elected, October, 1880, and present incumbent.


Many of the men whose names are mentioned in these old records became distinguished in the history of the country.
EARLY HISTORY OF BERKELEY COUNTY.

MOUND-BUILDERS AND INDIANS.

"Cohongoroota" is the ancient Indian name of that part of the Potomac river extending from its junction with the Shenandoah, at Harpers Ferry, to the Alleghany Mountains. Lord Fairfax, in his grants for land on this water course, designated it "Potamoc," by which means it gradually lost its ancient name, and now is known only by the latter. This stream and many of its tributaries had been, for many years, a favorite abiding place with Indians, before the advent of the white man. The ancient remains of the earth-works of the "Mound-Builders" (a race of people who preceded the coming of the Indian tribes), are also more numerous in this section than in any other part of the valley.

Colonel Joseph Swearingen's residence, about one-half mile from Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, was erected within a circular wall, surrounded by a moat. This wall was made of earth, eighteen inches high, and the ditch two feet deep; and when originally built, the walls were undoubtedly higher and the ditch deeper. Whether erected for ornament or defence, or for religious or other purposes, it is impossible to determine.

Many evidences are found of the existence of these people, in large numbers, thousands of years ago, along the Ohio river and its tributaries, as far as the interior of Pennsylvania; and it is unreasonable to suppose that they were so near this beautiful valley, for so many years, without occupying it. It is also a notable fact that the Indians were not given to throwing up defences or earth-works of this kind; if they ever performed any severe manual labor at all, they left no certain evidence of it. Numerous traces of the ancient inhabitants of this valley are found in different localities, and many of the mounds, erected by them, have been greatly reduced by plowing and cultivating, at which time pipes, earthenware and other relics, as well as skeletons, have been exhumed, the latter enveloped in the ashes of the sacred fire which was used during the ceremony of their burial. From indisputable evidence which has been adduced, these people were evidently fire and sun worshipers, and at least partial adherents to the Phallic religion, one of the most ancient forms of religion known. On the farm at one time owned by Benjamin Beeson, located on Tuscarora Creek, near Martinsburg, are the remains of several of these ancient mounds, which, during the lapse of time, have been almost entirely plowed down, and many skeletons have been exhumed.

When this valley first became known to the whites, the Delaware and Catawba tribes of Indians were engaged in a desperate war. The former tribe, penetrating from the north, into the territory of the latter, about 1736, committed some acts of outrage upon the Catawbas, and, on their retreat, were overtaken at the mouth of Antietam, a small creek on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where a terrible conflict ensued. It is supposed that every one of the Delaware party was slain. This portion of the valley continued to be the battle ground of the Northern and Southern Indians for years. The cause of this bloody war is unknown, unless it was for the permanent possession of the valley, from which all of their race was, a few short years afterward, banished by their common enemy, the whites. The countries of the Delaware and Catawba tribes were six or seven hundred miles apart—the former at that time residing in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and the latter on the Catawba river, in South Carolina—both powerful and war-like tribes. The Tuscarora Indians resided in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, on the creek which was named for them. Many places in Berkeley and Jefferson counties are pointed out as the scenes of these early struggles between the different Indian tribes, on many a hard fought and bloody battle ground.
between Sleepy Creek Mountain and the Shenandoah.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, LAND TITLES AND FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1732, Joist Hite, with his family and his sons-in-law, viz: George Bowman, Jacob Chrisman and Paul Foreman, with their families, and Robert McKay, Robert Green, William Duff, Peter Stephens, and others (sixteen families in all), removed from Pennsylvania, cutting their road from York, and crossing the Potomac about two miles above Harpers Ferry. Hite settled on Opequon, about five miles south of Winchester. Peter Stephens and several others settled at Stephensburg, and founded the town; Jacob Chrisman, at Chrismans Spring, about two miles south of Stephensburg; Bowman, on Cedar Creek, about six miles farther south; Foreman, on the same creek, 8 miles from Bowman; Robert McKay, on Crooked Run, eight miles southwest of Bowman; Robert McKay, on Crooked Run, eight miles southwest of Stephensburg. The several other families settled in the same neighborhood, whenever they could find wood and water most convenient. These are said to be the first immigrants who permanently settled west of the Blue Ridge. They were, however, soon followed by numerous others. It was probably the same year that a party of twelve men, among whom were Morgan Morgan, Reese Reese, Evans, Evans, and other Welshmen, came from Pennsylvania and settled east or North Mountain, in the southern part of Berkeley county.

In the year 1734, Richard Morgan obtained a grant for a tract of land in the immediate neighborhood of Shepherdstown, on the Potomac. Among the first settlers on this water course and its vicinity were Robert Harper (of Harpers Ferry), William Stroop, Thomas and William Forrester, Israel Friend, Thomas Shepherd, Thomas Swearingen, Van Swearingen, James Forman, Edward Lucas, Jacob Hite (son of Joist Hite), John Lemon, Richard Mercer, Edward Mercer, Jacob VanMeter and brothers, Robert Stockton, Robert Buckles, John Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Richard Morgan, John Wright and others. By reference to the "gleanings from the old records" of Berkeley county, herein published, will be seen the names of many of the above and their descendants, who held prominent positions after the county was formed in 1772.

Among other early settlers in the county were John VanMeter, Dr. Rumsey, the Glenn brothers, William Chesnut, Joshua Hedges, Jacob French, William Patterson, William Boggs, and Samuel and Stephen Thatcher, who settled in what is now Hedgesville, on the place now owned by Dr. Lemon. The old fort near Johnstown on Back Creek, was built about the same time. The original deeds for these lands were made by Lord Fairfax.

John VanMeter, Gilbert McKown, Mr. Watson, David Gerard, John Archelos, Joseph Stanley, and John Evans, were early settlers of Gerrardstown district. John VanMeter was the first white child born in the State west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Dugal Campbell was among the earliest settlers of Arden district. His will was the first one filed with the court of the new county of Berkeley, in 1772. The house now occupied by John Van Meter, in this district, was built in 1745, near what was known as the "Traveler's Rest," that of Henry Campbell, about three miles south of Martinsburg, was built in 1747. A stockade and fort was erected, about 1745, near Spaw Springs, the remains of which are still to be seen.

LORD FAIRFAX AND THE NORTHERN NECK.

The first immigrants to this fine section of country did not generally secure titles to their lands until Lord Fairfax came to Virginia, and opened his office for granting titles in the Northern Neck. The earliest grant that can be found bears the date of 1747, but the most of them are dated 1749. The following, in regard to Lord Fairfax and the boundaries to the Northern Neck, is extracted from the report of Hon. C. T. Faulkner, who was appointed by the Governor of Virginia, as a commissioner to collect and embody the necessary testimony, on behalf of the State, in its controversy with Maryland regarding this tract, in 1832.
In the twenty-first year of Charles II., a grant was made to Lord Hopton and others, of what is called the Northern Neck of Virginia, which was sold by the other patentees to Lord Culpepper, and confirmed to him by letters patent in the fourth year of James II. This grant carried nothing with it but the right of soil and the incidents of ownership; for it was expressly subjected to the jurisdiction of the government of Virginia. The tract of country thereby granted was "all that entire tract, territory and parcel of land, lying and being in America, and bounded by and within the heads of the rivers Tappahannock alias Rappahannock, and Quiriough alias Potomac rivers, the course of the said rivers, as they are commonly called and known by the inhabitants, and description of their parts, and Chesapeake Bay."

As early as 1729, in consequence of the eagerness with which lands were sought on the Potomac and its tributary streams, and from the difficulties growing out of conflicting grants, from Lord Fairfax and the crown, the boundaries of the Northern Neck proprietary became a subject which attracted deep and earnest attention. At this time the Potomac had been but little explored, and the uncertainty of the location of its headwaters caused great ambiguity in the lord proprietor's charter. Lord Fairfax succeeded on the part of the crown, who were directed to ascertain, by actual examination and survey, the true fountains of the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers. This resulted in the establishment of a line, running from the first spring of the south branch of the Rappahannock, northwest "to the place in the Alleghany mountains where that part of the Potomac river, which is now called Cohongorotta, first rises." October 17th, 1746, they planted the Fairfax stone, which has since been regarded the southern point of the western border between Virginia and Maryland.

Leases for ninety-nine years were granted by Lord Fairfax to immigrants, at the rate of two shillings sterling per hundred acres rent. The action of Lord Fairfax, in his dealings with the early settlers upon his lands, was liberal and just. He is described as a man "of an eccentric turn of mind, of great private worth, generous and hospitable." Soon after his arrival in this country, he built a house in what is now Clarke county, naming it "Greenway Court," where he lived in comparative seclusion, often amusing himself with hunting, but chiefly devoted to the care of his estate, to acts of benevolence among his tenants, and to such public duties as devolved upon him in the narrow sphere he had chosen; a friend of liberty, honored for his uprightness, esteemed for the amenity of his manners and his practical virtues. The respect which the new government held for him may be inferred from the fact that, during the Revolutionary War, although remaining loyal to his King, he was not disturbed in his property rights until after his death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-two, in December, 1781, soon after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, an event which he greatly lamented. He was buried at Winchester, Virginia, under the communion table of the old Episcopal church, which was built upon land given to the society by him. About 1830, this church was torn down, and the bones of Lord Fairfax were removed and placed under the new Episcopal church. In this house there is a monumental slab to his memory. He died a bachelor, and left his estate to his nephew, Rev. Denny Martin, who assumed the family name of Fairfax. This gentleman was an intimate friend of General Adam Stephen, who named the city of Martinsburg in his honor, in 1778. None of the vast Fairfax estate now remains in the hands of any of the family.

In the year 1785, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act in which, among other provisions in relation to the Northern Neck, it was "further enacted, that the landholders within the said district of the Northern Neck shall be forever hereafter exonerated and discharged from composition and quit-rents, any law, custom or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding." This act freed the people from a vexation and troublesome kind of taxation.

From the date of 1734, as the great fertility of the soil and beauty of the climate in the valley became known, immigrants continued to arrive, and make settlements in Berkeley county,
along Back Creek and the Opequon, Shenandoah and Potomac rivers. A Quaker named Ross obtained a warrant for surveying forty thousand acres of land, and the survey was made along the Opequon, north of Winchester, and up to Apple-pie Ridge, in Berkeley county. Numerous immigrants of the Quaker profession removed from Philadelphia and settled on this survey. As early as 1738, this people held their regular monthly meetings on the Opequon.

Another survey of thirteen thousand acres of land, a considerable portion of which lies in Jefferson county, was made to a party about the time these other surveys were made, and, he being unable to hold it, this fine tract was offered for sale under the hammer, at the capitol of the colony, at Williamsburg, a few years previous to the Revolutionary war. General Washington being present, and knowing the land, advised his friend, Ralph Wormley, Esq., to purchase it, and, in accordance with this advice, the latter bid it in for five hundred quinnes. He had been indulging in a social glass, and when the effect of this and the excitement attending the sale had worked off, he regretted what he had done, and declared that it was so much money thrown away. Washington, learning of his dissatisfaction, immediately waited upon him and made an offer to take the purchase off his hands, but advised him, by all means, to hold it, assuring him that, in the course of a few years, it would prove to be the foundation of an independent fortune for his children; upon which, Wormley, becoming better reconciled, consented to hold on. As Washington predicted, it would have become a magnificent estate, in the hands of two or three of his children, had they continued to preserve, but it soon passed from their possession. This tract is now covered with some of the most beautiful farms in the valley. Ralph Wormley's name will be found heading the list of justices of the peace mentioned in the first commission issued by Lord Dunmore, for the new county of Berkeley, in 1772.

That part of the county between the Opequon and Shenandoah rivers, at the time this part of the valley was first settled, was a continuous prairie, and known as "The Barrens." Between the Opequon and North Mountain, very little timber grew, but west of the mountain was a finely wooded tract. For this reason, most of the early settlers located near or west of the mountain, along Back Creek, where the necessary timber was convenient. This open country has since been grown over with fine forest trees. Buffalo, elk, deer, bear, panther, wildcat, wolf, fox, beaver, otter, and other wild animals common to the forest countries of this latitude, were abundant.

For a period of about twenty-three years after the first settlements were made, in this section, improvements progressed without interruption from the Indians. They had an exalted opinion of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and believed that all his men partook of his eminently virtuous qualities. It is believed that, for this reason, the immigrants from that State were spared in their devastating expeditions through the country, until it dawned upon their minds that these Pennsylvanians were very much like other men. They had assumed a violent hatred of the Virginians, and opposed their settlement in the valley.

By reason of this friendly feeling of the Indians toward the early settlers of this section, for the space of about twenty-three years, from the date of the first settlements (1732), they were enabled to pursue their peaceful avocations, cultivate their fields and erect comfortable residences. As an excellent quality of building stone was plenty, and easily quarried, many fine stone buildings were erected, whose solid walls of masonry have defied the march of time, and which still stand, enduring monuments to the memory of their builders. When hostilities with the Indians finally commenced, these were found to be almost invincible strongholds, which successfully resisted their attacks with tomahawk and firebrand.

Among the grist mills built at an early day in the county, was one erected by Adam Stephen, on Tuscarora Creek, several years before the county was formed, on the present site of Martinsburg. It has been used as a mill ever since, and its heavy walls of masonry still echo the clash of machinery and the hum of the whirling
mill-stones. A similar mill was erected one-half mile up the creek, by Edward Beeson, about the same time, which building still stands, near the Hannis distillery. In 1768, one was erected by William Patterson, now known as Walker's mill. A two-story frame mill was also erected many years ago, on Tuscarora creek, three miles west of Martinsburg, which is still in use as a feed mill. Prosperity among the settlers, and peace with the Indians, continued in this section until the breaking out of the war on the part of the French and Indians against them, in 1754.

EARLY GERMAN SETTLERS.

A large majority of the first immigrants into Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and other counties south of them, were Germans, mostly from the State of Pennsylvania; many, however, came direct from Germany, and several from the States of Maryland, New Jersey and New York. They brought with them the religion, habits and customs of their ancestors, and were generally composed of three religious sects, namely: Lutherans, Menonists and Calvinists. Those Germans who settled at Martinsburg were mostly of the Lutheran and Reform persuasion, and these two congregations, for a period of nearly fifty years (1786 to 1832) occupied a house of worship in common on alternate Sundays, that was located on the corner of John and Church streets. In the old graveyard, located in a lot north of where the church stood, lie buried the remains of many of these sturdy old pioneers and their immediate descendants. Much of interest connected with the early history of these people will be found in the subjoined history of the German Reform and Lutheran Church societies.

The Germans who settled in the valley were very tenacious in the preservation of their language, religion, customs and habits. Great ceremony was observed in the marriage service, and many curious customs, that were continued among them until after the Revolutionary war. Every article of luxury to be obtained was furnished at the wedding feast. Previous to the performance of the marriage ceremony (the clergyman being in attendance), four young ladies and an equal number of young gentlemen would be selected, as waiters upon the bride and groom, who were decorated with badges to indicate their office. The groomsmen were invariably furnished with fine white aprons, beautifully embroidered. This office was deemed a high honor. The duties of these waiters consisted in not only waiting upon the bride and groom, but, after the marriage ceremony was performed, they were to serve up the wedding dinner, and guard and protect the bride, while partaking of refreshments, from having her shoe stolen from her foot. The custom of stealing the bride's shoe afforded the greatest amusement to the wedding-guest. The greatest dexterity was used by the younger part of the company, in attempting to accomplish this, while equal vigilance was manifested by the waiters to defend her from the theft. If they failed in the attempt to obtain the shoe, they were in honor bound to pay the forfeit of a bottle of wine, or its cost, one dollar, as a penalty to the bride; if the shoe was obtained, she was not allowed to dance until it had been restored. The successful thief would hold the shoe up in triumph to the view of the assemblage.

Another custom among the Germans, on these occasions, was throwing the stocking. When the bride and groom had retired, the young people were admitted into the room, and a stocking, rolled into a ball, was given to the young ladies, who, one after another, would go to the foot of the bed, stand with their backs turned toward it, and throw the stocking over their shoulders at the bride's head and the first who succeeded in hitting her cap or head was the next to get married. The young men then threw the stocking at the groom's head, in like manner, for a like motive. Dancing was common, at this time, among the Lutherans and Calvinists, and also many other amusements, at wedding parties particularly. It was not an uncommon thing for dancing and festivities to continue for a week, upon these occasions. The peaceful and orderly deportment of this honest and industrious people, as well as their keen appreciation and enjoyment of innocent frolic and festivities, is proverbial.
SCOTCH-IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.

Among the early settlers of Berkeley county were a number of Irish Presbyterians, who came from Pennsylvania, and settled along Opequon river, Back creek and North Mountain. A few Scotch and English families were also among them. Some of the descendants of a large portion of them are now living in Berkeley and Jefferson counties. Among them were White, Russell, Hedges, French, Rumsey, Patterson, VanMeter, Boggs and others. On Tuscarora creek, about two miles west from Martinsburg, the remains of the "Tuscarora church" can still be seen, that was erected by a few earnest adherents to the faith, a century and a half ago. Beside it was at that time established a grave-yard, wherein rest their mortal remains. This is the place where the gospel was first publicly preached in the State, west of the Blue Ridge. Shortly after the erection of this church, one was built at Falling Waters. The site of the Tuscarora meeting-house is still occupied by the Presbyterian society. Near the old site, and upon a higher rise of ground, they have built a substantial church of stone, in which they now worship. The eminent Rev. Stuart Robinson, when a young man, commenced his ministry, and first gained distinction at the old Tuscarora church. The Falling Waters church was built in 1734, and removed to Hedgesville District one hundred and six years afterward, in 1840. In 1852, this society erected a new brick building, forty by sixty feet, which is situated near Talehance branch, one mile east of North Mountain, which is still known as "Falling Waters church." The membership now numbers five hundred; Rev. Mr. Gilmer, pastor. The stone church on Back creek, occupied by a Presbyterian society, was built over one hundred years ago. It is situated at Tomahawk Springs, and the membership is large.

The Irish, like the Germans, brought with them the religion, habits and customs of their ancestors. The Irish wedding was an occasion of great hilarity and mirth. Among other scenes attending it, running for the bottle was much practised. It was usual for the wedding party to ride to the residence of the clergyman, to have the ceremony performed, and in their absence the father, or next friend, prepared, at the bride's residence, a bottle of choice spirits, around the neck of which a white ribbon was tied. When the party, returning from the clergyman's, was within two or three miles of the home of the bride, three or four young men prepared to run for the bottle. Taking an even start, their horses were put to full speed, dashing over rocks and stumps, and through the mud, regardless of all impediments, resembling the steeple chase and fox hunt, so common in the old country. The father, or next friend, expecting the racers, stood with bottle in hand, ready to be delivered, to the successful competitor. On receiving it, he immediately returned to meet the bride and groom. When the bottle would be presented to the bride, who was expected to at least take a sip of the liquor, then to the groom, and from him to each member of the company, every one of whom was required to take a swig.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists were not among the earliest of the immigrants, their first appearance here dating about 1743, when about fifteen families of that persuasion migrated from the colony of New Jersey and settled in the vicinity of what is now Gerrardstown, in Berkeley county. In 1754, Rev. Stearns, a Baptist preacher, with several others, came from New England, and halting on Opequon river, in Berkeley county, formed a Baptist church, under the charge of Rev. John Gerrard. This was, undoubtedly, the first Baptist church founded west of the Blue Ridge, in the State of Virginia. The early Baptists, as well as the Quakers, suffered persecutions in the enactment of colonial laws adverse to the societies, which were unreasonable and unwise, and soon died a natural death.

QUAKERS.

The wise William Penn, of Pennsylvania, set the example of purchasing from the Indians their right to the lands they occupied, and several Quakers, who were immigrants from that State, endeavored to emulate him,
but, upon enquiry, no particular tribe could be found who pretended to have any prior claim to the soil. It was considered the common hunting ground of various tribes, and not claimed by any particular nation who had power to sell. Several tracts of land, however, were purchased by Quakers from the Indians, on Apple-pie ridge, in Berkeley county, and in consequence, the Indians were never known to disturb the people residing on the land so purchased. Mr. Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia, says: "That the lands of this country were taken from the Indians by conquest is not so generally a truth as is supposed. I find, in our histories and records, repeated proofs of purchase, which cover a considerable part of the lower country, and many more would doubtless be found on further search.

The upper country, we know, has been acquired altogether by purchase, in the most unexceptional form." It cannot be supposed that Mr. Jefferson meant to infer from this that the Indians voluntarily agreed to accept the meagre stipend that may have been offered them, cheerfully abandon this beautiful valley, surrendering all their rights at the demand of the white man, and in a spirit of meekness, depart, to take up their permanent abode in the less attractive regions of the far West. The Indian was never accused of anything angelic in his disposition. If his cherubic wings ever sprouted, it was when, by the hand of the grim destroyer, he had been placed forever beyond the pale of doing mischief.

The Quakers differed from all other denominations in their marriage ceremony. The parties having agreed upon a match, notice was given to the elders or overseers of the meeting, and a strict enquiry followed whether there had been any previous engagements by either of the parties to other individuals, and if nothing of the kind appeared, the intended marriage was made known publicly, and if approved by all parties, the couple passed meeting. Three several times, this ceremony was repeated, when, if no lawful impediment appeared, a day was appointed for the marriage, which took place at the meetinghouse, in presence of the congregation. A marriage agreement was drawn up between the parties, which was witnessed by as many as chose to subscribe their names, and this concluded the ceremony. They had no priest or clergyman to perform the marriage rite, and the whole proceeding was conducted with the utmost solemnity and decorum. A marriage certificate, now in the possession of I. H. Taylor, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, is written in a plain, bold hand, which is distinctly legible, upon a sheep-skin, twenty by twenty-four inches square, and bears date of 1711. It is an interesting Quaker document, and the following is a copy: "Whereas, Samuel Taylor, of the city of Philadelphia, and the province of Pennsylvania, poulterer; Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, late of the county of Middlesex, in the province of East New Jersey, practitioner in physicke, deceased; having declared their intentions of marriage with each other, before several monthly meetings of the people of God, called Quakers, in Philadelphia, afore and according to the good order among them, whose proceedings therein, after a deliberate consideration thereof, and having consent of parties and relations concerned, nothing appearing to obstruct, were approved of by said meetings. Now, these are to certify to all whom it may concern, that, for the full accomplishing of their act, attended this twelfth day of the fourth mo., in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eleven, they, the said Samuel Taylor and Elizabeth Robinson, appeared in a publick meeting of said people, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and the said Samuel Taylor, taking the said Elizabeth Robinson by the hand, did, in solemn manner, openly declare, he took her to be his wife, promising, by God's assistance, to be unto her a faithful and loving husband, until death would them separate; and then and there, in the said assembly, the said Elizabeth Robinson did likewise declare that she took the said Samuel Taylor to be her husband, in like manner promising to be to him a loving and faithful wife, until death should separate them; and moreover, the said Samuel Taylor and Elizabeth Robinson, she, according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband, as a further confirmation thereof, did, then and there, to these.
presents set their hands, and we whose names are hereunder written, being among others present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, in manner aforesaid, as witnesses thereto, have also to these presents set our hands, the day and year above written." This document was signed by numerous witnesses.

The Quakers professed to hold it unlawful to shed human blood, and therefore the effort to compel them to bear arms, during the Revolutionary war, was unavailing: not even the scourge compelling them to do military duty. The practice of coercion was therefore abandoned, and the legislature enacted a law to levy a tax upon their property to hire substitutes. This, with their other taxes, bore heavily upon them; much of their personal property was sold under the hammer, and, before the war was over, many of them were in reduced pecuniary circumstances and extreme distress. A portion of them, at this time, migrated to the West, but a large number continued to remain in Berkeley and Frederick counties.

EARLY METHODISM.

The Methodist society was first established here in 1786. Bishop Francis Asbury, on June 1st, 1782, delivered a sermon in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, and on the next day, preached at the courthouse in Martinsburg, when he proceeded on his way over the mountains, westward. This was the first Methodist preaching west of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia.

As an illustration of the trials and tribulations to which Methodist preachers were subject at an early day, an anecdote is related of Rev. Stephen G. Russell. There was a neighborhood in the northwest part of Berkeley county that was a terror to the Methodist circuit preacher, three of them having been driven out in succession, and very roughly used while attempting to hold religious services. The conference for some time afterward were unable to supply the place, until Stephen Russell, a man of herculean frame and well-tried muscle, volunteered to undertake the contract of pointing out to these evil doers the "straight and narrow path." He was an eloquent man, devoted to the cause in which he had enlisted, and at his first meeting he preached a powerful sermon, berating them, in an emphatic manner, for their sins and misdemeanors, calling things by their proper names. After the services were concluded, he was waited upon by a committee composed of three bullies, of tremendous stature — the acknowledged champions for miles around — the king bees of the hoodlum element, and a terror to the peaceful citizens of that section. These men gave him "friendly notice" that if he ever came there to preach again his days of usefulness in the church would be numbered. His reply was that he should probably "go where the Lord called" him.

Upon returning to fill his next appointment there, he was met in the road, just before reaching the place for holding service, by his three "friendly advisers," who halted him and ordered him to turn back. He asked them why they objected to his preaching, and was informed that they would not tolerate a man who tried to prejudice the people against cock-fighting, gambling and other innocent sports; they would allow no man to interfere with their business and spoil their little games. Argument was of no avail, and as the preacher preferred to be thrashed rather than to turn back in the path of duty, they ordered him to dismount, which he did, and he was allowed the privilege of praying before submitting himself to be chastised. Taking his hat from his head, and throwing himself upon his knees, he offered up an eloquent prayer in an audible tone. Rising to his feet, he prevailed upon them to consent to thrash him one at a time, without outside interference. Calling upon them to send their best man first, one of them stepped quickly forward and struck a tremendous blow at Russell, which he parried, returning the compliment with a "left hander" which brought the fierce bully to the ground. Leaping upon him, he belabored him, each blow being accompanied by an appropriate quotation from scripture, until his own mother would not have recognized him. Before letting him up Russell made him give a pledge to attend church regularly and conduct himself
properly. His two companions had
stood in speechless amazement, while
witnessing the scene, which was of
brief duration. Springing to his feet,
the reverend gentleman grasped the
other two before they could retreat,
and, under a threat of similar
punishment, they also pledged
themselves, and, mounting his horse,
this fighting soldier of the Lord led his
captives to church. His shirt front was
stained with blood, his apparel
disarranged, and to the impatient
audience who had been awaiting his
coming, he apologized by saying that
he had been belated in laboring with
three new converts, and he thanked
God that he had "succeeded in
bringing the humble penitents into the
church." From respecting the minister
they learned to respect his religion, and
these three men soon afterward
became earnest members of the
church.

EARLY CATHOLICS — THE MYSTERY
OF WIZARD CLIP.

Up to the beginning of the present
century, no Catholic church had been
established, although many families of
this denomination resided in the
county. Meetings were frequently
assembled at private houses, where the
priests "gave church" — an expression
used at that time to signify the coming
of a priest to hear confessions, offer
holy sacrifice, administer communion,
baptize, marry, etc.

The following account is compiled
from a work written by a Catholic
priest, that contains the statements of
many honest and reliable parties, and
the facts, as related by them, produced
such a profound sensation (which
continued for years after their
occurrence), that they are worthy a
place in history. The place made
famous by these occurrences' was
known as Middleway or Cliptown (now
Smithfield, Jefferson county).

Adam Livingston was of Dutch
descent, born in Pennsylvania, and a
Lutheran by profession. Being honest
and industrious, he accumulated a
handsome property, which began to
decrease, in a variety of ways (by the
burning of his barn, loss of horses and
cattle, etc.), and he removed to
Middleway in 1770. He had two sons
and four daughters. After locating
here, his troubles not only continued,
but grew more aggravating. Frequent
noises were heard about the house, like
horses galloping; his cattle died; his
clothes were cut all to pieces; his beds
were burned or cut, and fire thrust into
them; the plates and all the crockery
were thrown upon the floor; and, what
seemed particularly astonishing, every
cut was made in the shape of a
half-moon, and in such a manner that
the articles thus mutilated could not
well be repaired; boots, saddles, etc.,
were literally cut to pieces. Three men
came from Winchester in order to free
the house from this evil influence, but,
as soon as they entered, a large stone
was seen to proceed from the fire-place
and whirl around upon the floor for
fifteen minutes, whereupon, the men
immediately retreated.

Mr. Livingston applied to three
"conjurers, who used some herbs, a
church of England prayer-book and a
riddle to catch the Devil, but, the first
night, the book and herbs were put
into an earthen crock and covered with
the riddle." After some time, Mr.
Livingston had a dream in which he
saw a man dressed in sacerdotal robes,
who, he was informed, would relieve
him. His troubles still continuing, his
wife persuaded him to try to procure a
Catholic priest. After searching, he
found the one whose image had
appeared in his dreams, and who, after
much persuasion, accompanied him to
his house, blessed some water and
sprinkled it about, when the noise and
trouble ceased.

Mr. Livingston became a convert,
with many others, to the faith, and for
seventeen years a voice could be heard
from an invisible source, which
instructed and directed the new
converts. During this time, many
supernatural events occurred, which
are recorded and testified to by reliable
persons. The old house where
Livingston resided stood for many
years, and it has been visited by
hundreds, whose curiosity was incited by
the wonderful stories that were
told. It is related that incredulous
parties who visited the place, at the
time of these occurrences, for the
purpose of ridicule, suffered, in some
way or other, through the agency of
the invisible spirit.
EARLY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first schools and school houses in a newly settled country were generally very much alike. The house was built in the woods, of round logs; in size, sixteen by eighteen or twenty feet; a puncheon floor, and chunked and daubed. A fireplace occupied the center of one end of the building; and, for light, a space was left between the logs, on three sides of the building, at the proper height, and covered with paper greased with hogs’ lard, glass being a luxury that could not be afforded. The seats were made by splitting logs of the desired length, cut from small trees, smoothing the inner side, with legs inserted in the under or roundside. Desks were made by boring holes in the logs, under the greased paper windows, inserting long pins therein, upon which boards were laid and fastened. The fuel was of green logs, chopped in the forest by the larger scholars, and rolled into the house in the evening ready for the morning. The fire was large and cheerful – the pleasantest thing of all.

The teacher’s outfit was a gad about six feet long, a big rule and a dunce block – these for the scholars; a pint bottle of whisky in the coat pocket ~ this for the teacher. All these combined made a lively school. If the rising generation would appreciate the advantages they enjoy, let them compare the present fine school buildings, thoroughly trained teachers and valuable text-books with those of their grandparents, who considered themselves fortunate, if, by traveling through sleet, snow and rain, four or five miles, they could have the privileges of a few winters of such schooling as has been described, and become advanced through the three R’s – reading, ’riting and ’rithmetic. Among the first teachers in this section was Richard Woods, who taught school in a log building near the present town of Hedgesville, in 1765.

WARS WITH THE FRENCH, INDIANS AND BRITISH.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

In the year 1753, the Western Indians came among the Valley Indians, inviting them to cross the Alleghany Mountains, and, in 1754, they suddenly left the valley. This was looked upon with suspicion by the settlers, who anticipated that it meant mischief, and they were right. This movement was instigated by the French, and soon afterward what was known as “Braddock’s war,” between the British government and France, commenced.

General Braddock was sent, at the head of two regiments, to this country, in 1755. Colonel George Washington joined him as a volunteer aide near Alexandria, when the army moved toward Pittsburg, halting at a point on the Maryland side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Wills Creek, where they erected Fort Cumberland. The disastrous defeat of Braddock, and the terrible slaughter of his army near Pittsburg, by the French and Indians, left the whole western frontier, for a time, exposed to the depredations of the savages, and the defense of the country fell upon Washington, with the few troops the colonies were able to raise. History records how faithfully he fulfilled his trust. The track made by the retreat of Braddock and his army through the forest is still discernable in timber tracts that remain uncut, about two miles west of Martinsburg.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN 1755.

After the defeat of General Braddock, in 1755, the Indians became very aggressive, and the colonists suffered severely at their hands. A party of fifty Indians, with a French captain at their head, crossed the Alleghany Mountains in the spring of 1756, and proceeded up the valley, for the purpose of carrying on their barbarous war against the settlers, and (as was afterward ascertained by papers found upon the person of the French captain), to capture and destroy Fort Frederick, which had but recently been commenced and remained unfinished, and was located in Maryland, about twelve miles distant from Martinsburg. A company of twenty men, in command of Captain Jeremiah Smith, started in pursuit, overtook and defeated them, and the French captain, meeting Captain Smith in single combat, after a long and desperate
struggle, was killed. Captain Joshua Lewis, at the head of eighteen men, about the same time, met and defeated another party of Indians. The intention of attacking Fort Frederick was abandoned, but the Indians who survived scattered in small bands and carried death and desolation into several neighborhoods, located in what was afterward known as Berkeley, Frederick and Shenandoah counties. About twenty of them crossed the North Mountain, at Mills Gap in Beverley county, and killed a man by the name of Kelley, and several of his family, about one-half mile from Gerrardstown, and from thence passed on to the neighborhood of Martinsburg, the people generally taking shelter in John Evans' fort—a stockade erected about two miles from town. A small party attacked the house of Evan Evans, a brother of the owner of the fort, but were successfully resisted. The Indians went for re-inforcements, and during their absence Mr. Evans and family hastened to the fort. Returning, the Indians burned the house, the ruins of which remained to be seen for about one hundred years, about two and one-half miles south of Martinsburg, at the head of Big Spring, on the Winchester road.

The next morning the savages gathered their forces together and passed on to Fort Neally, near the mouth of Opequon river, where the inhabitants of the vicinity, having been notified of the danger, had congregated. This place was attacked, and, although a brave resistance was made, the defenders were obliged to surrender, and nearly all the occupants were massacred, several being retained as prisoners. Among the latter were a man by the name of Cohoon, his wife and some of his children. Mrs. Cohoon being in delicate health, and not able to travel fast enough to please her savage captors, the husband was forced forward, while crossing the North Mountain, and his wife was cruelly murdered. Her screams could be distinctly heard by the frantic husband. That night he succeeded in making his escape, and returned in safety to his friends.

THE ROMANTIC STORY
OF ISABELLA STOCKTON.

Their bloody work being completed, the Indians traveled in a northwesterly direction, and passed the house of Mr. Stockton. Fortunately, Mr. S. and wife were absent, but they found their two children, George and Isabella, whom they took with them as prisoners, to northern Ohio. The children remained among their captors for a number of years, and were treated very kindly, but finally Isabella was sold to a Frenchman, who took her to Montreal, Canada, and George made his escape after a captivity of about three years, and found his way to his home near Martinsburg, where his parents were still living, and overjoyed to regain their boy.

Isabella Stockton was a young lady of great beauty and natural refinement, which she continued to retain throughout her residence with the Indians. Her rare personal and mental attractions so impressed her benefactor that he exerted himself to the utmost, and expended his means liberally to obtain for her the best education available at that early time—a privilege which the young lady made such good use of, that, in the course of a few years, she became one of the best
educated women of the circle in which she lived.

At this time a nephew of her adopted father, named Plata, came from France, and, becoming strongly attached to Isabella, under the sanction of his uncle, proposed for her hand in marriage. His love being returned, she accepted, upon the condition that he would first conduct her to her old home, to visit and obtain the consent of her parents, if still living. The conditions were accepted, the old gentleman fitted them out with all that they needed, including a horse for each, and they started upon their perilous journey through the wilderness.

After experiencing many hardships, exciting adventures and numerous delays, they arrived at Isabella’s childhood home. She hastened to make herself known to her parents, and their unbounded joy at discovering in this charming vision of grace and beauty, their long-lost daughter, thoughts of whose sad fate had tortured their imagination for years, can hardly be imagined. The young Frenchman who had safely conducted her to them, was warmly welcomed with tears of gratitude and words of praise.

At this time the feeling entertained by the English settlers against the French was most bitter, as the latter were credited with instigating the Indians to commit their cruel depredations against the settlers, and their hatred of them was more intense than of the savage himself. When, therefore, their daughter confided to them her engagement to her gallant young escort, all their recent gratitude to him was forgotten; they only remembered that he was one of the hated Frenchmen, and, with threats of dire vengeance, if he returned, he was driven from the door and warned to leave the country.

With the eloquent and sorrowful look of the one he loved to console him he departed, but he did not leave the country. Secretly watching the house until he saw the father and his son, George, start upon a hunting excursion, he procured the horses belonging to him, and, joined by his faithful Isabella, they crossed the Potomac and hastened northward. The father and son returned, and learning what had occurred, the rage of the former knew no bounds. He ordered his son to pursue the fugitives, give battle to the man who had robbed him of his daughter, and bring her back, “dead or alive.” His last injunction, as the young man sped away upon his flying steed, was: “Slay her, rather than allow her to marry that Frenchman. Bring her lifeless body, if you cannot prevail upon her to return.”

Hastening in pursuit, he overtook the fugitives upon the banks of the Juniata, where they had been delayed by a flood from crossing. Springing from his horse, he challenged Plata to mortal combat, and made a furious attack upon him. The young Frenchman, partially taken by surprise, was unable to cope with his fierce antagonist, and the short encounter resulted in his death. Stockton, remounting his horse, grasped the bridle from his horrified and broken-hearted sister, and rapidly led her home.

This terrible event preyed upon the mind of the young girl; she continued sad and melancholy, and all efforts to arouse her and cause her to take an interest in life failed. Ten years thus passed away, when she became acquainted with Mr. McClary, a man whose many good qualities of mind and heart won her from her unhappy state. She soon married this gentleman, and removed with him to Morgantown, West Virginia, where the balance of her life was spent in well-earned peace and happiness. Many of her kinsmen are now living in that vicinity, well known and highly respected.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

About 1758, two white men disguised themselves as Indians, and appeared in the neighborhood of the present site of Martinsburg. Supposing them to be Indians, a party pursued and killed them. It was no uncommon thing for unprincipled scoundrels to act in this manner, their object being to frighten people into leaving their homes, in order that they might rob and plunder. Many of the atrocious acts charged to the Indians, at this time, were committed by men of this character.

One of the earliest settlers on the Potomac, in this vicinity, was Thomas
Higgins, who lived about four miles from Bath, in Morgan county, but being driven thence by the Indians, removed to the neighborhood of Gerrardstown, in Berkeley county. After his removal, three of his sons were taken off prisoners and never returned. One of them was seen at Wheeling at the close of Lord Dunmore's war, by a man who was acquainted with his family, who asked him why he did not return home, as his father had left him a fine tract of land. He replied that he did not wish to live with white people; they would always call him an Indian, and he already had land enough.

For a short time after the early settlement of the country, a small band of Indians traversed the North Mountain for miles, evading all pursuit, and frequently coming into the valley for purposes of depredation, stealing cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and at the same time creating consternation among the families of the scattered inhabitants. Among the latter was the family of a man named Claycomb, who had come from Frederick county, Maryland, built a small cabin, and sowed about an acre of ground in turnip seed. Before the turnips matured, however, the family became alarmed at the rumors of these depredations, and returned to Maryland, leaving their turnips behind. The next year, upon venturing back, they found their turnip patch developed into a fine crop of seed, from which they gathered about four bushels. This they sold in Maryland at one dollar per table-spoonful — equal to about an ounce. This would have been quite a fortune to them, but for the fact that they were paid in Continental money, which at that time was only worth six and a quarter cents on the dollar, and the bags which contained the seed would hardly hold the money used in the purchase.

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR

About three years after the defeat of Braddock, the French abandoned Fort Duquesne, and it was immediately taken possession of by the British and colonial troops, under command of General Forbes, when its name was changed to Fort Pitt, Washington, after this, was stationed at Winchester, Virginia, where he erected Fort Loudoun. A predatory warfare upon the settlers in the valley continued to be kept up for six years afterwards. The preceding are but a few of the many interesting incidents connected with the history of this portion of the valley, at this time, that might be related.

A peace was concluded with the Indians in 1764, which lasted until the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war in 1774, during which period of ten years, the settlers enjoyed a continual season of tranquillity and prosperity, and rapidly increased in numbers. Late in the fall of 1773, and during the following winter and spring, numerous depredations were committed by the Indians along the Ohio river, which left no doubt upon the minds of the western people that the savages had again determined to make war upon them, and their acts were followed by retaliation upon the part of the whites.

Colonel Angus McDonald, from near Winchester, and several other individuals from this section, went out, in the spring of 1774, to survey the military bounty lands, lying on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers, allowed by the King's proclamation to the officers and soldiers of the army, for their services in the preceding French and Indian war, but they were driven off by the savages. Upon their return, Colonel McDonald waited upon Governor Dunmore and gave him an account of the hostile disposition of the Indians. The governor then authorized him to raise a company of four hundred men and march against them, which he immediately proceeded to do. He soon succeeded in raising his little army, and, in the month of June, marched into the Indian country, destroyed several of their villages and returned. Among these soldiers, was Daniel Morgan, who afterward became a celebrated general in the Revolutionary war.

This act and the slaughter of the Indians at Captina on the 27th of the previous April, and also that which took place a short distance above Wheeling, a few days afterward, were the alleged causes of the war of 1774. Lord Dunmore issued his orders to Colonel A. Lewis, of Augusta county, to raise a body of one thousand men
and proceed immediately to the Ohio river, where he (Dunmore) would join them with an equal number, raised in the northern counties of the State. Dunmore soon raised the requisite number, principally volunteers from the counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, Frederick, and Shenandoah. Daniel Morgan and James Wood (afterward generals) served as captains in this campaign. Dunmore's campaign ended in a treaty of peace in November, 1774. The battle at Point Pleasant is justly termed, in fact, the first of the Revolutionary war. It is known that these Indian hostilities were instigated by the emissaries of Great Britain, in secret, for the purpose of distracting the minds of the colonists, and turning their attention from the grievances which were causing discontent and ominous signs of open rebellion against the mother country. The action of Lord Dunmore, in his failure to meet according to arrangement, in the battle which occurred there, and his subsequent readiness to accept terms of peace dictated by the Indians, when they were in his power, strongly indicate that he was acting under secret orders from Great Britain.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The affairs between Great Britain and her American colonies were now verging to a crisis. The hostile attitude of the latter soon occasioned orders to be issued to their governors to remove the military stores out of their reach. Accordingly, on April 29th, 1775, Dunmore, governor of Virginia, removed the gunpowder from the magazine at Williamsburg to the Magdalena, a man-of-war anchored off Yorktown. The volunteers at Williamsburg, thereupon, immediately flew to arms, and could, with difficulty, be restrained from seizing the person of the governor. The people of the town sent a deputation to him, and in reply to their remonstrance, he gave a mean and scandalous evasion and, establishing a guard of negroes at his palace, openly swore that if any injury was offered himself or officers, he would proclaim freedom to the slaves and reduce Williamsburg to ashes. These threats caused instant indignation, and over six hundred people of the upper country, including many from Berkeley county, armed themselves, and, assembling at Fredericksburg, offered their services to defend Williamsburg, or to perform any duty, in defense of their mutual rights, that was required of them. In the meantime, a message from those ardent patriots, Peyton Randolph and Edmund Pendleton, was transmitted to the armed assemblage advising them to abstain from any action until Congress should decide upon a general plan of resistance. On the receipt of this advice, they held a council, and, by a majority of one, concluded to disperse for the present, notifying, by dispatches, the result of their deliberations to troops in waiting, assembled in the counties of Berkeley, Caroline, Frederick, and Dunmore. The address was read at the head of each company, and unanimously approved. It concluded with these impressive words: "God save the liberties of America."

Patrick Henry, however, at the head of volunteers from Hanover county, determined upon recovering the military stores, marched to within sixteen miles of the capital, where their numbers were swelled by volunteers from other counties, and, on May 4th, having received ample compensation from the King's receiver-general, disbanded. Two days afterward, Dunmore issued a ridiculous proclamation against "a certain Patrick Henry and a number of deluded followers," forbidding all persons to countenance him, or others concerned in like combinations. On the 11th, Henry left to attend the Continental Congress, of which he was a member.

By this time, every county in Virginia was fairly aroused; committees were formed, and active measures taken to raise minute-men and arm them for resistance. June 8th, Dunmore fled to the Fowery, anchored off Yorktown, where he refused to sign bills of the utmost importance to the Colony that were offered him by the General Assembly. On the termination of their intercourse, toward the close of June, he sailed down the river, and thus ended the royal government in Virginia.

The details of the Revolutionary war which followed cannot be given here. Berkeley county furnished a number of men for service in the
Continental army who occupied exalted positions, whose names became distinguished and whose exploits (more or less creditable) became an important part of the history of the country. The lives of many of the heroes who went from here and served in the rank and file of the army have never been written, but a record of their patriotic deeds is mingled with that of many others, in the history of the war.

WAR OF 1812.

A number of companies which served in this war were composed largely of Berkeley and Jefferson county men. Among them were those of Captains William Gregory, James Richardson, Robert Wilson, John Lyle, James Newkirk and George Hollida, all of Berkeley county. Among the distinguished Berkeley county men, who were identified with this war, are General Thomas Sidney Jessup, General Elisha Boyd, Major James Faulkner, Colonel Edward Colston and others.

BRIEF MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN OF BERKELEY COUNTY.

ADAM STEPHEN,

A Major-General of the Revolutionary army, was born in the county of Berkeley. He served with credit and distinction in Braddock's disastrous campaign, in 1755, and his name will be found recorded among the first justices of Berkeley county, appointed by Lord Dunmore, in 1772. He was the first sheriff of the county, and while serving in this capacity, resigned, in December, 1775, to accept an appointment as colonel of the Fourth Virginia regiment, raised under a resolution passed by the House of Delegates, in that month. Isaac Reed was, at the same time, elected lieutenant-colonel of that body, and Robert Lawson, major. He proceeded with his regiment to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg); served as second in command under Washington, at Winchester, and, on the 13th of February, 1776, he was transferred with his regiment to the Continental line.

On the 4th of September, 1776, he was made brigadier-general, and on the 19th of February, 1777, was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was unfortunate, at the battle of Germantown, which took place October 4th, 1777, and was cashiered for intemperance, when he returned to his home in Berkeley county.

General Stephen was proprietor of the land upon which Martinsburg stands, and laid out the town in October, 1778, the third year of the Commonwealth, an account of which is to be found in the history of that city. He also owned other large tracts of land in the county.

He was elected with General Darke, a delegate from the county of Berkeley to the Virginia convention of 1778, and voted for the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He continued to reside in this county until the time of his death, which occurred in 1792, and he left a will, which is to be found among the records of the Winchester district court, in Frederick county, Virginia. His remains were interred on a piece of land within the limits of the city of Martinsburg, and now the property of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, and within sight of his residence. An unfinished monument marks the place of his interment.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

General Lee was a man of original genius, brilliant talents, great military prowess and extensive knowledge of the world. He was born in Wales, springing from the same parent stock as the Earl of Leicester, and became an officer in the British army when but eleven years of age. In 1756, he came to America as captain of a company of grenadiers, and was present at the defeat of General Abercrombie, at Ticonderoga, where he received a severe wound. In 1762, he bore a colonel's commission under Burgoyne, in Portugal, where he greatly distinguished himself, but his early sympathy and attachment for the American colonies lost him the favor of the ministry. Despairing of promotion, he entered the service of his Polis majesty with the rank of major-general.
He came to New York, November 10th, 1773, and, espousing the cause of America against the tyranny of Great Britain, exercised his best talents to influence and instigate the people to an armed resistance. Resigning a commission which he was holding in the British service, after the battle of Lexington, he accepted a major-general's commission in the American army, and accompanied General Washington to the camp at Cambridge, where they arrived July 3d, 1775.

He soon reached the highest pinnacle of military glory; his important services excited the admiration and warm gratitude of the friends of American independence. His selfish ambition, caused a rapid reverse of fortune. A strong party was formed by men in Congress, and some discontented officers of the army, to raise Lee to the position of commander-in-chief, deposing General Washington. General Horatio Gates was one of these malcontents, and everything that could be done to favor Lee and disparage the character of Washington, was accomplished. At the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778, Lee commanded the van of the American troops, when he received orders from Washington to attack the retreating enemy. This order was disobeyed, and, in consequence, the arrangements of the day were greatly disconcerted. This was intentionally done for the express purpose of casting the odium of defeat upon Washington, and was part of a concerted plan, in which Lee's disgraceful action in the matter was to have been covered up by his friends. Washington, advancing to the field of battle, met him in disorderly retreat, and accosted him with strong expressions of disapprobation. Lee, unable to restrain his envy and hatred, replied to his superior officer in very disrespectful language, and was arrested and tried by court-martial, at which Lord Sterling presided, when he was found guilty of disobedience of orders and disrespect to his superior officer, and suspended from his military command for one year. This action was confirmed by Congress in January, 1780. From this time, he seemed to devote his time and talents in the endeavor to defame the character of Washington. At length, Colonel Laurens, one of the latter's aids, unable longer to suffer this abuse of his illustrious friend, in accordance with the custom of the times, demanded satisfaction. The encounter which ensued resulted in Lee being seriously wounded in the side.

In 1774, Lee had purchased a valuable tract of land in Berkeley county, at what is now called Leetown, in Jefferson county, about ten miles from Martinsburg. His residence was a long, low building, the back-room of which was his bed-room, the next the dining-room, then the kitchen in which his slaves and dogs remained, and in front was a sort of sitting or reception-room. Glass windows and plaster walls were lacking; deemed too much of a luxury for that house. After the events above chronicled, he retired to this estate, a deeply disconsolate and disappointed man. After the remarkably brilliant prospects which characterized his early career in this country, the sun of his military glory had set in gloomy clouds, and life had proved a failure.

Here he lived, in a style peculiar to himself. He was fond of reading, and much devoted to hunting and dogs—two or three canines following him wherever he went—and he entertained his guests with a rude hospitality. At this time, three military heroes of the war—Generals Horatio Gates, Adam Stephen and Charles Lee—were in the habit of frequently meeting at the residence of the latter to console each other by cracking jokes, drinking wine and comparing notes on their army experience. Upon one occasion, after a lengthy sitting and free indulgence in the flowing bowl, General Lee obtained the floor, and expounded somewhat as follows: "The county of Berkeley is indeed to be congratulated. She can claim as citizens three noted major-generals of the Revolutionary war—each of whom was ignominiously cashiered. You, Stephen, for getting drunk, when you should have been sober; you, Gates, for advancing, when you should have been retreating; and your humble servant, for retreating when he should have been advancing."

General Washington, at one time, with the intention of trying to regain the good will of General Lee, sent notice by a messenger that he would
do himself the honor of dining with him on the following day. Upon his arrival, however, he found the house closed, and, written with chalk upon the front door, was this message: "No bread or bacon cooked here to-day." There was not much of the boasted hospitality of the Old Dominion exhibited by this; but it is excusable from the fact that General Lee was educated in a foreign country, and had not been a resident of the Commonwealth long enough to become addicted to the habits of the people.

In the autumn of 1782, wearied with his forlorn situation, and broken in spirits, he went to Philadelphia, where, in his lodgings in an obscure public house, he died, October 2, of that year, a victim of chagrin and disappointment. He was, in imagination, on the field of battle, in his dying moments, and the last words he was heard to utter were: "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers."

The following extract from his will fairly illustrates his eccentricities. It is copied from the original, which is in his own handwriting, and was filed in the clerk's office of the Berkeley county court for record, April 15, 1783:

"I desire, most earnestly, that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting house; for, since I have resided in this country I have kept so much bad company when living, that I do not choose to continue it when dead. I recommend my soul to the Creator of all worlds and all creatures, who must, from His visible attributes, be indifferent to their modes of worship, or creeds, whether Christians, Mohammedans or Jews; whether instilled by education or taken up by reflection; whether more or less absurd; as a weak mortal can no more be answerable for his persuasions, scepticism in religion, than for the color of his skin."

MAJOR-GENERAL HORATIO GATES

This noted general of the Revolutionary war was a native of England. He was with Braddock at the time of that general's defeat, in 1755, when he was seriously wounded by a shot through the body. At this time he removed to Berkeley county, where he purchased a large estate, and there continued to reside. He was appointed a justice of the peace of the county in 1773, and in 1775, at the commencement of the American Revolution, was appointed by Congress adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

The success which attended his arms, in the capture of the British general Burgoyne, and his army, in 1777, is a part of the familiar history of the struggle for American Independence, and an event which greatly contributed to the final success of the cause. Congress passed a vote of thanks and ordered a medal of gold to be presented to him on their behalf.

General Charles Lee's prediction "that his northern laurels would be changed to southern willows," was sadly fulfilled at the disastrous battle of Camden, when he was defeated by Cornwallis, after which he was suspended from his military command, and superseded by General Greene. He was restored to his command, however, in 1782, when the great scenes of the war were over.

After peace was declared he retired to his farm in Berkeley county, called "Traveler's Rest," where he remained until 1790, when he removed to New York City, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1800 he was elected to the legislature by the Anti-Federal party. He died April 10, 1806, aged 77 years. A few years before his death he gave freedom to his slaves, making provision for the old and infirm. He had a handsome person, was gentlemanly in his manners, and remarkable courteous and good humored.

GENERAL WILLIAM DARKE

Was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, in 1736, and, when five years of age, removed with his parents, who established their home within five miles of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county. He was gifted by nature with a herculean frame; a mind strong, but uncultivated; manners and disposition rough, but frank and fearless. He was with the provincials, at the age of
nineteen, at Braddock’s defeat, and upon his return devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. When the Revolutionary war broke out he joined the American army, serving under a captain’s commission, and was taken prisoner at Germantown, remaining as such until November 1, 1780. In the succeeding spring he repaired to Winchester, where he recruited a regiment, in which Berkeley county soldiers then including Jefferson county, were largely represented. Under the rank of colonel he was in command of the Berkeley and Hampshire regiments at the siege of York, and nobly sustained the character he had previously won for bravery and heroic daring.

After the war he returned again to agriculture, and was chosen, with General Adam Stephen, to represent Berkeley county in the Virginia convention of 1788, where he voted for the Federal Constitution. Subsequently he was repeatedly elected to the Virginia legislature. At St. Clair’s defeat Colonel Darke commanded the left wing of the army, and when the Indians were making their most desperate onsets, and the whites were being grievously slaughtered, St. Clair ordered Darke to charge with the bayonet. In obedience to this command he drove the enemy from his position, but, for want of riflemen, could not continue the pursuit. The Indians again penetrated to the camp; Darke, assisted by Butler and Clarke, made a second charge, with success, recovered their captured artillery and drove the enemy before them. Both these brilliant movements were not sustained, however, so that a concentrated effort could not be made, and the loss of officers and men increased each moment. Among these was Captain Joseph Darke, his youngest son, who fell, and then rushed on into the thickest of the contest. The retreat soon commenced, and Darke arrived that evening at Fort Jefferson, distant thirty miles, with his son on a horse litter, and he himself was wounded in the thigh, and almost exhausted from pain. A council of war was held at Fort Jefferson, and Darke urged the expediency of an immediate attack, contending that the Indians, flushed with victory, and unprepared for the contest, could be readily conquered; but he was over-ruled. Berkeley county lost eighty brave men, killed in this disastrous encounter. Darke was soon afterward promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in recognition of his valuable services.

He was a candidate for the first Congress, and received, in Berkeley county, 200 votes to 39 given for General James Wood; but both of them were defeated, the other counties of the district having given to Alexander White a majority of votes. The respectable town of Darkesville, in this county, was named in honor of this distinguished soldier. He died November 20, 1801.

DANIEL MORGAN.

“The old wagoner” (as his faithful and admiring soldiers delighted in calling him, even after he had arrived to the dignity of a General in the American army), was the son of Welsh parents, who emigrated to New Jersey, where Daniel was born. Morgan (the subject of a following sketch), and the parents of Daniel were descendants of the same family. At the age of seventeen, young Daniel left his parents, and sought his fortunes in Frederick county, Virginia, adjoining Berkeley, locating himself about fifteen miles from the family of Morgan Morgan, in the latter county. He was a man of great courage and muscle, and soon became famous for his skill in the manly art of self-defence, and also admired for his generous championship of the weak or defenseless. For a time, he was engaged as a teamster in Berkeley county, and became a wagoner in Braddock’s army, in 1755, where he obtained the title which followed him through life. It was at this time that he gained the friendship of the illustrious Washington, which was never broken.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was appointed a captain, and very soon afterward promoted to the rank of major, and the latter was made captain. This was probably one of the first regular
companies raised in Virginia which marched northward. Morgan, with his company, was ordered to join General Montgomery in his march on Quebec, at which attack the latter was killed, and Morgan and his command, after performing prodigies of valor, were obliged to surrender. In this assault, Captain Humphries was killed. Rev. Peter Muhlenburg, a clergyman of the Lutheran profession, from Shenandoah county, at this time shed his gown, and, taking up the sword, did good execution. He afterward received a commission as colonel, raised a regiment of Germans, largely from this vicinity, which did duty in the South in 1776. This was known as the Eighth (more commonly called the German) Regiment of Virginia.

After several months' captivity, Major Morgan was exchanged, together with his troops, and again joined his country's service, under a colonel's commission in the Northern army. With a picked regiment of riflemen Morgan was ordered to join General Gates, at the time of the engagement and defeat of General Burgoyne. It is universally admitted that Morgan, with his brave and expert riflemen, contributed largely toward achieving the victory which followed.

October 17, 1777, after the defeat and capture of General Burgoyne and his army, Colonel Morgan was promoted to the rank of brigadier general for his great personal bravery and superior military talents, displayed upon all occasions. He joined the command of General Washington, who was at that time engaged against the British army near Philadelphia, and, by his bravery, patriotism, and military skill, became one of the most noted officers of the war. At the battle of Cowpens, in South Carolina, General Morgan gave the British Colonel Tarleton a most signal defeat. In this action Morgan displayed the greatest military skill and bravery. While the two armies were closely engaged, Morgan, discovering the enemy were thrown into some confusion, called out in his stentorian voice: "Hurrah, my brave boys! another close fire, and the day is ours. Remember, Morgan has never been beaten." When, after the battle, Tarleton returned to his headquarters, chagrined at his defeat, he remarked, with an emphatic oath: "This Morgan is a skilled soldier." This praise, coming from the haughty British officer, speaks volumes for the exalted military talents of General Morgan.

In 1781, Cornwallis entered Virginia at the head of a large army, and, in the month of June, a party of tories raised the British standard on Lost River, in Hardy county. At the head of this band was John Claypole, a Scotchman by birth, and his two sons. This party resisted the payment of taxes and the furnishing of men for the militia, and the insurrection kept increasing. General Morgan, at this time (Being home on a furlough, which he obtained soon after the battle of Cowpens), was placed at the head of about 400 volunteers, from Berkeley, Frederick, and Shenandoah counties, for the purpose of bringing them to terms. This was accomplished, after a campaign of eight or ten days, and considerable bloodshed. The tory insurrection being crushed in the bud, many of the party became ashamed of their conduct, and atoned for it by volunteering their services and marching to aid in the capture of Cornwallis, where, by their heroic conduct, they wiped out the stain upon their characters. Cornwallis, with his army, was finally captured at Yorktown, and, although military operations were prolonged in various parts of the country, especially farther south, the war was virtually extinguished in Virginia, by that memorable event, to the universal joy and satisfaction of the people throughout the State.

WILLIAM MACKEY

Was born near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, in 1742. He emigrated to America in 1763, landing in Philadelphia, and thence removing into the Cumberland Valley. He volunteered in the Revolutionary Army in the beginning of the war, and continued in the service until its close. At the battle of Brandywine, he was severely wounded, the ball remaining in his body until his death. He was there made a prisoner of war, and thus continued until his exchange, in the summer of 1781. His rank in the Continental army was Captain of Infantry.
Shortly after the close of the war, he removed to Martinsburg, where he continued his residence until his death. He had two children—William and Sarah. The latter was married to Major James Faulkner, December 15th, 1803. Being entitled, by his services and position, to be a member of the celebrated Society of the Cincinnati, composed exclusively of the officers of the American army, at the close of the war, he received his diploma as such, which bears the honored signature of George Washington as President, and General Henry Knox as Secretary, and which may now be seen, gracing the walls of the residence of Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, his grandson, at Boydville.

Mr. Mackey's residence was opposite the Episcopal church, in Martinsburg, where he died in 1812, his widow surviving him but a few months. He was buried with military honors.

MORGAN MORGAN.

Notable among the few families who have retained the original homes of their ancestors, in this county, is that of Morgan Morgan, a native of Wales, who was born in 1688, and in early life emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania. The ancient family name in Wales was Morgan-ap-Morgan. At the time of his emigration, he held a commission as colonel in the regular army of Great Britain. He was one of a party of twelve (also from Wales, among whom were Reese Reese and Evan Evans), who came to what is now Berkeley county, in the year 1732—among the first white settlers in the State, west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Obtaining a patent for one thousand acres of land, he built a cabin and located near the east base of North Mountain, a short distance from the present State line, about twelve miles south of Martinsburg. This old patent is now in the possession of his descendant, Morgan Morgan (who resides within two miles of where the old cabin stood), bears the date of 1735, and was signed by "William Gooch, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, by the authority and at the pleasure of George II., King, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales." Prior to locating here, he had sold out his commission in the army. Not long after pitching his tent in the wilderness, becoming lonely in his bachelor estate, he sought and found a helpmate in Loudoun county, at an older settled section, immediately east of the Blue Ridge.

He was a man of exemplary piety, devoted to the Church, and, in the year 1740, associated with Dr. John Briscoe and J. Hite, built the first Episcopal church in the Valley of Virginia. This memorial of their zeal was erected at what is now the village of Bunker Hill—known as Norborne parish. It stood for one hundred years and was always known as "Mill Creek Church."

Colonel Morgan lived on the spot on which he had built his log cabin for thirty-one years, and there died at the age of 78. His remains lie buried in the cemetery about two miles distant, where may still be seen the old headstone, with an inscription giving the year 1766 as the date of his death. This cemetery is located near the little town known as Bunker Hill. For one hundred and fifty years, and for six generations, the family have owned and occupied this property, and a son has received the name of Morgan Morgan.

The Morgan Morgan of the second generation in this county was among those mentioned in Lord Dunmore's commission as one of the justices of the county, in 1773. He invested in other tracts of land in the vicinity of the old homestead, and it was of him and George W. Fairfax that General Adam Stephen purchased the land on which is located the city of Martinsburg. Having been educated for the Christian ministry, he held service in the Mill Creek Church erected by his father at Bunker Hill. He took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and his official duties requiring his constant attention, the homestead was given in charge of his youngest brother James. He became a distinguished divine, and a volume of his sermons is now in the possession of his descendants.

This generation encountered and passed through the storms and perils of the Revolutionary war, and near the locality of the old homestead is a small collection of houses called Torytown, so called from a tragic scene that was enacted there. Major James Morgan, who was at this time an officer in the
Continental army, had obtained leave of absence, and was on a visit to his family, at the old place, when he was taken by some of the infamous tories that infested that section, to the place before mentioned, his wife and children being compelled to follow and witness the harrowing scene which followed. Tying him to a log house (the remains of which are still to be seen), they placed a lighted candle securely fastened to the clothing over his breast. Taking this light for a guide in the darkness, and, stepping back a sufficient distance to exhibit their skill as marksmen, they shot seventeen balls into his body, killing him instantly. From that day to this, the place has been known as Torytown, and it is pointed out as a memento of the cruelty and cowardice of the tories of the Revolution.

Along the road that leads from this homestead to the village of Bunker Hill is a ridge upon which Braddock's army encamped, for a short time, in its retreat after the disastrous encounter with the French and Indians, in 1755: and here it is said that a camp chest, filled with British gold, was left buried. Enough labor has been performed, during the past one hundred and twenty-five years, by credulous persons, in digging and searching for this gold, to have earned it five times over, and the chest and its contents, if the story is not a myth, lie buried still, probably waiting to be discovered by some worthy wight, whom the mischievous elves of the forest, having knowledge of its hiding place, may see fit to favor.

The descendants of Morgan Morgan, who settled here when the valley was inhabited by but few white men, have always been known and still continue to remain among the most honored and respected citizens of the community, and many of them are residents of Berkeley and Jefferson counties. In the many wars which have agitated the country during the past one hundred years, the family has always been represented among the country's gallant soldiers.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS SIDNEY JESSUP

Was born in Berkeley county, in 1788, and entered the army in 1808, as a second lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry. So rapid was his promotion that, in 1812, he was brigade major, and acting adjutant general to Brigadier General Hull. In 1813, he was major of the Nineteenth Infantry: transferred, in 1814, to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, as brevet lieutenant-colonel, for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Chippewa, of July 5th, 1814. In November of the same year, he was breveted colonel, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara, of July 25th, 1814, at which time he was severely wounded. On the reduction of the army, in 1815, he was retained in the First Infantry, and, in 1817, was lieutenant, with the rank of colonel; and, the same year, quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; and, in May, 1828, was breveted major general, for ten years meritorious service.

He was assigned to the command of the army, in the Creek Nation, Alabama, in 1836, and succeeded General Call, in Florida, December 8th, of that year; was wounded in action with the Seminole Indians, near Jupiter Inlet, January 24th, 1838, and was succeeded by General Z. Taylor, May 15th, 1838, when he returned to the duties of his department which he managed with distinguished ability.

He continued at the head of the quartermaster's department of the United States, until the period of his death, which occurred June 10th, 1860. Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, was at one time chairman of the committee on military affairs, of the House of Representatives; knew General Jessup well, and had an opportunity of estimating his valuable services to the country. As to his military capacity in the field, his administrative ability and management of the quartermaster's department and the details of the campaign during the Mexican war, he speaks in the highest terms of praise, and their difficulties and responsibilities can only be appreciated by those who shared them. To the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, the writer is indebted for the particulars of the eventful public life of this distinguished man, thus briefly recorded.
GENERAL ELISHA BOYD.

This distinguished citizen of Martinsburg was born in the county of Berkeley, at the eastern base of the North Mountain, October 6, 1769; was educated to the profession of law, and, for many years, commanded the largest and most lucrative practice in this section of the State. He was appointed attorney for the county, in 1798, and held that position for forty years, when he tendered his resignation to the county court of Berkeley. He was frequently elected a member of the senate and House of Delegates of Virginia.

He had command of the 4th Regiment of Virginia militia, in 1814, when the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth were threatened by a renewed attack of the British land and naval forces. A very high tribute was paid to General Boyd by the officers of his regiment when it was about to disband, the particulars of which are published in full in the Norfolk Herald, of August, 1814. He was subsequently elected a brigadier general by the General Assembly of Virginia. In 1830 he was a member of the convention which framed the first amended constitution of Virginia, serving in that body with Madison, Monroe, Marshall, Giles, Leigh, Tazewell, Barbour, and many other distinguished men of Virginia. He was a man of vigorous mind and indomitable energy and perseverance. He died October 21, 1841, aged 72 years, and his remains rest within an enclosure adjoining Norborne cemetery, and Boydville, his old estate, now the home of his daughter, Mr. C. J. Faulkner.

MAJOR JAMES FAULKNER

Was born April 2d, 1776; married, December 15th, 1803, to Sarah, daughter of William Mackey. He commenced life as a merchant in Martinsburg, but exhibited, at a very early age, a strong inclination for a military career. He was in command of a volunteer artillery company when war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, in 1812, and was shortly thereafter promoted to the rank of major of artillery.

When the British threatened Norfolk and Portsmouth, in 1813, he was placed in command of Craney Island, five miles west of Norfolk, commanding the approach from Hampton Roads. He was in command of the artillery on that island when the combined British land and naval forces attacked it June 22d, 1813. The enemy was successfully repulsed, and Norfolk and Portsmouth saved from destruction. Graphic accounts of this memorable engagement are given in the histories of that war. To the bravery and skill of the artillerists, under charge of Major Faulkner, and the good judgment of their commander upon that occasion, is largely due the credit of the decisive victory which was achieved. This fact was afterward recognized by the Virginia House of Delegates, which body passed resolutions of thanks, and ordered swords to be prepared with the proper inscription to Major Faulkner and other officers, if living, or to their nearest male heirs if dead, “as commemorative of their skill and gallantry.”

Major Faulkner was a man of noble and chivalrous character, and enjoyed, in an unusual degree, the love and confidence of the community in which he lived. His popularity and intelligence would have secured him any office within the gift of the people of this county, but he was always averse to political position. His tastes were distinctly military.

Major Faulkner died at his home in Martinsburg, April 11th, 1817, and his remains rest in Norborne cemetery, where his son, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner has erected a beautiful monument to his memory.

NORBORNE BERKELEY,
BARON BOTETOURT

As the county was named in honor of this distinguished man, a brief sketch will be given of his life. Born in 1734, and died at Williamsburg, Virginia, October 15, 1770, two years prior to the establishment of the county of Berkeley. He was colonel of the Gloucestershire militia, represented that shire in Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage in 1758. The ancient Barony of Botetourt had been considered extinct ever since the reign of Edward III., until thus claimed by Norborne Berkeley, and the revival of a claim so long forgotten created considerable interest in England, but it
was granted by the House of Lords and he was admitted to the Peerage as Baron de Botetourt. Botetourt county, Virginia, is also named after him.

Within the campus of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, still stands the marble statue of Lord Botetourt, the good governor of Virginia, and the representative of his royal master, King George III., in the New World. This statue was ordered to be erected by the General Assembly of Virginia, in the year 1771, and although somewhat defaced and mutilated by ruthless vandals during the late war of the Rebellion, it is still in a good state of preservation, and will probably continue to be valued and cherished by the people for many years to come. The inscription upon it is as follows:

"Deeply impressed with the warmest sense of gratitude for His Excellency, the Right Honorable Lord Botetourt's prudent and wise administration, and that the remembrance of these many public and social virtues which so eminently adorn his illustrious character might be admitted to latest posterity, the General Assembly of Virginia, on the XXth day of July, Anno Domini MDCCLXXI, resolved, with one united voice, to erect this statue of his Lordship's memory. Let wisdom and justice preside in any country, the people will rejoice and must be happy.

"The Right Honorable Norborne Berkeley, His Majesty's late Lieutenant, and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. America, behold your friend! who leaves his native county, declined those additional honors which were there in store for him, that he might heal your wounds and restore tranquillity and happiness to this extensive continent. With what zeal and anxiety he pursued these glorious objects, Virginia thus bears her grateful testimony."

C. W. Doll, Esq., clerk of the county court, has secured an excellent photograph of the statue of this illustrious personage, whose untarnished name the county of Berkeley has the honor of bearing, and it now ornaments the walls of his office, at the court house. It is to be regretted that the statue itself cannot be obtained, for nowhere in the world would it be better appreciated or more sacredly preserved than by the good people of this county.

HON. FELIX GRUNDY.

This distinguished statesman was born in a small house located on Back creek, in the county of Berkeley, September 11th, 1777. His father was an Englishman, who, in early life, settled on this frontier of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky in 1780. The early life of Mr. Grundy was passed amid the perils and sufferings of Indian warfare. A striking picture is given, in his own eloquent language, in a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, in February, 1830, from which a brief extract will be taken:

"Mr. President, I was too young to participate in these dangers and difficulties, but I can remember when death was in almost every bush; and every thicket concealed an ambuscade. If I am asked to trace my memory back, and name the first indelible impression it received, it would be the sight of my eldest brother, bleeding and dying from the wounds inflicted by the tomahawk and scalping knife. Another and another went in the same way. I have seen a widowed mother plundered of her whole property in a single night; and, from affluence and ease, reduced to poverty in a moment, and thereby compelled to labor, with her own hands, to educate her last and favorite son, who now addresses you."

He was educated at Bardstown Academy; studied law, and soon became distinguished at the bar. He commenced his public career at the age of twenty-two, as a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Kentucky; was afterward, for six or seven years, a member of the Legislature of that State. In 1806, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and was, soon after, Chief Justice.

In 1807, he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and became eminent as a lawyer. From 1811 to 1814, he was a Representative in Congress from Tennessee, and during several years afterward, was a member of the Legislature of that State. In 1806, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and was,
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ALEXANDER WILSON,

Born in Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766, emigrated to the United States, July 14, 1794, and settled in Berkeley county, Virginia, shortly after his arrival, and pursued his occupation as a weaver. His residence here was marked by great poverty, and does not seem to have left very pleasant impressions on his mind, if we may judge from the following lines, extracted from one of his poems:

"Farewell to Virginia—to Berkeley, adieu;
Where like Jacob, our days have been evil and few;
So few—they seemed but one lengthened curse;
And so bad that the Devil only could have sent worse."

He was a man of unconquerable resolution and energy, and of enthusiastic devotion to natural science. He had completed the seventh volume of his great work on ornithology before he died, and was engaged, when seized with his last illness, in collecting the material for the eighth volume. Of the many active men whose biographies are before the public, there is, perhaps, not one which presents such heroic resolution in the pursuit of science. He died August 23, 1813, and was buried in Philadelphia.

COLONEL CRAWFORD

Was a native of Berkeley county, and emigrated, with his family, to Pennsylvania, in 1768. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, by whom he was employed to assist him in the survey of lands along the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers, which were granted to that distinguished military commander for services in the French and Indian war. He raised a regiment and held a commission as colonel at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. In 1782, he commanded an expedition against the Wyandot Indians, on the Muskingum river, at which time, at the age of fifty, he was captured by the savages and put to death of the most cruel torture, by being burned at the stake.

HON. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER.

There is probably no one so closely identified with the interests of Berkeley county as the subject of this sketch. He began life in an humble way, and when eight years of age was left an orphan, with no kith or kin on this broad continent. He grew to manhood and old age in the little town of Martinsburg, in which he was born, and in which he now lives. His home is close beside the grave of a grand-father, shot down in the war of the Revolution, and of a father whose last sickness resulted from service to his country during the war of 1812. He was reared by strangers, and what he has been or is he gained through as hard a struggle with the world as a man ever made. His biography will some day be written, in all its interesting details, but space is only allotted here to touch briefly upon some of the more important features of his eventful life. He descended from the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, on both sides of the family tree. The village doctor gave him a home, upon the death of his parents, and, by hard work and close application, he had no more than reached his majority before he took a leading position at the bar and in the politics of his native State. He first gained prominence in his association with the famous Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, in advocating the adoption of the new State constitution of 1830, and by his exertions secured for it a large majority in Berkeley county.

When but a young man, he was elected to the House of Delegates, in 1832, at a time when most important questions were the subject of discussion. At this time he was appointed a special commissioner in behalf of the State to procure evidence
to controvert the claim of Maryland to a portion of the Northern Neck. His report was published, a copy sent to each member of the Maryland Legislature, and his admirable presentation of the matter was found so conclusive in favor of Virginia that the Maryland members, by motion, immediately abandoned the suit.

In 1833, he married a daughter of General Elisha Boyd, and, for the following fifteen years, discarding politics, and devoting himself to the practice of law, he took a leading place at the bar of Virginia. His success in law enabled him, within this time, to accumulate an independent fortune. In 1841, he, a second time, responded to the call of his fellow-citizens, and was elected to the House of Delegates. During that session he introduced into the legislature a bill that was passed, and by the legislature transmitted to the senators and representatives, and became the famous Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress in 1850. He took a leading part in the revision of the code of State laws, and also gained great prominence by his intimate association with other matters of vital importance. In 1851, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected four successive terms. In 1859, he was appointed minister to France, which position he retained until 1861, when President Lincoln appointed his successor, William L. Dayton.

Upon his return to the United States, war had for some time been in progress, and after his settlement with the government, he was arrested as a distinguished citizen of Virginia, and held a hostage for James McGraw, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, taken prisoner by the Confederates. He was retained, however, after the release of that gentleman, as a political prisoner, and confined at Fort Warren. He was finally exchanged for Mr. Ely, of New York, a Congressman who had been captured while a spectator at the battle of Bull Run. After a few days’ retirement at his home, he received an appointment from General “Stonewall” Jackson as his chief of Staff. This position he continued to hold until the death of that distinguished officer, and shortly after this event, he resigned his commission in the army.

It was mainly due to his exertions that Berkeley and Jefferson counties were set off into the new State of West Virginia. Every old citizen of these counties is familiar with the important services which Mr. Faulkner has rendered this section during his busy life—the action which he took in the establishment of the celebrated turnpike from the Potomac to Winchester, and various other improved roads, the building of the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad; the change from military to civil superintendency of the national armories, causing great relief to the workmen at Harpers Ferry, and a great saving to the government; and in many other matters which it is needless to describe in detail. He was counsel for John Brown in his preliminary examination before the Board of Justices, but, for good and sufficient reasons, declined to act in that capacity during his trial before the court.

In January, 1872, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, which framed the present fundamental law of the State. In June, of the same year, his political disabilities were removed by special act of Congress, and in the fall of 1874, he was elected to the House of Representatives. For a time past, although always actively engaged, he has been enjoying a retirement from public life. For many years he has been recognized as one of the most earnest, vigilant and powerful advocates of that section of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge.

DAVID H. STROther —
("Porte Crayon.")

Mr. Strother is a native of Martinsburg, and better known to the literary world by the delightful pen and pencil sketches of the Old Dominion published by him in Harper’s Monthly, under the nom-de-plume of "Porte Crayon," by which he became famous. His boyhood was spent in Martinsburg, where his father was prominent for many years, as a leading citizen, and clerk of the Superior Court.

An enthusiasm for art was, in early life, developed to such a degree, that he was sent to Italy to perfect his skill in painting by studying the work of the
old masters. After an absence of several years in Europe, he returned, and took rooms with Morse, the founder of the telegraph system, where they each worked with the artist's brush and pencil, and Morse gained friends and funds by his experiments with electricity, leaving Strother to work his way to fame and fortune by the more tedious and uncertain road of literature and painting.

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he joined the Union army, and served with credit during the war, for a time acting as one of the staff officers of General Banks and others. Before the war, he had purchased property at Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county—that romantic spot where General Washington and other men of distinction were accustomed to resort for the benefit of its celebrated medicinal waters. Here he had erected a cottage and ornamented his grounds in a manner which evinces the exquisite taste of the occupant. While enjoying the well-earned quiet of this romantic mountain home, he wrote and painted, until called upon to assume the duties of Consul General at the City of Mexico, which position he still occupies.

His early life was characterized by a succession of mischievous pranks, that are recalled with a sense of enjoyment by his old friends at Martinsburg, and are characterized by their originality, humor or daring. He early developed a genius for caricaturing, and being ever quick and ready to discern the ludicrous, he soon became famous in that line. Time has silvered his hair with gray, but the old spirit of fun, still undimmed, is now evidenced by the quiet humor of his present literary productions— that spirit which, in his younger days, bubbled over and found vent in innocent pranks.

Some interesting anecdotes are related by an intimate friend and classmate of his boyhood life, which fairly illustrate his love and appreciation of the ludicrous. At one time he instigated a number of companions to assist him in capturing a small jackass, and carrying it up the winding stairs, into the steeple of the old court-house, in the middle of the night, and tying it to the bell. After retreating a safe distance, they waited and watched the result. The ringing of the bell and the braying of the ass made melody in the air, not much resembling the Trinity chimes, and the good citizens, startled from their sleep, and but partially dressed, stood about in gaping wonder, not able to account for the phenomenon. It was not until morning that any could be found to brave the evil spirits and ascend to investigate, and it took all day for the city fathers to devise ways and means to lower the animal.

One of his best exploits was in boring a large hole in the base of the whipping post and pillory, which stood near the jail, filling it with gunpowder, and blowing the instrument of torture into atoms. It has never since been re-established, although for a short time afterward the punishment by whipping was inflicted in the market house, the culprit being tied by the hands to the cross-bars.

NAMES OF CLERGYMEN WHO OFFICIATED AT MARRIAGE CEREMONIES, 1780 to 1841.

The following is taken from the records at the clerk's office, as the names of ministers who have given certificates of marriage in this county from and after the dates named: Revs. Daniel Sturges, 1780; Hugh Vance, 1781; John Bell, 1784; Ed. Ward Tiffin, 1785; Christian Streik, 1787; Moses Hoge, 1788; D. Thomas, 1789; Dr. Young, 1791; Richard Swift, 1791; William Hills, 1793; John Boyd, 1794; B. Page, 1794; William Talbott, 1797; John Potts, 1798; John Hutt, 1797; John Hill, 1798; John Mines, 1802; Rev. Reeve, 1808; John B. Hoge, 1810; George M. Frye, 1812; Nathan Young, 1813; Seeley Bunn, 1813; Alexander Belmain, 1813; William N. Scott, 1816; Mathias Riser, 1816; John Kehler, 1818; James Redmond, 1820; Charles P. Kruth, 1819; James Paynter, 1820; John Boggs, 1821; James Sansom, 1823; Edward R. Lippitt, 1821; J. J. Robertson, 1821; Jacob L. Bromwell, 1823; James Reiley, 1825; James M. Brown, 1824; John L. Gibbons, 1825; Joseph Baker, 1825; Benedict Reynolds, 1823; John Winter, 1823; Jacob Beecher, 1827; William Mourse, 1828; John Allemon, 1830; John Light, 1830; Robert
BERKELEY COUNTY DURING THE LATE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The old county of Berkeley, as its history indicates, has been well represented in the different wars which form so important a part of the history of the country for nearly one hundred and thirty years past. First, the French and Indian war of 1755, when the patriotic citizens of this section, before the county was formed, shared in the disastrous defeat of General Braddock, and afterwards served under the illustrious Colonel George Washington, who established himself at Winchester, Frederick county, and built Fort Loudoun in the fall of that year. In the terrible conflicts with the Indians which followed, these intrepid men took a gallant part, and continued to serve their country against the frequent attacks of the cruel savage, while their depredations lasted. In 1774, two years after the county was formed, Berkeley sent a full representation of her gallant sons, and shared in the dearly bought victory over the Indian allies of the British government, at Point Pleasant, in the summer of that year — virtually the first battle of the Revolutionary War. In St. Clair's defeat, by the Indians, about eighty of the volunteer soldiers from Berkeley, under Colonel Darke, were killed. During the Revolutionary War, the heroic deeds of many of her patriotic sons aided materially in embellishing and brightening the pages of the country's history. The names of many of the gallant men of Berkeley county, who enlisted and served during the long, dark days of that struggle, are not mentioned in history, but their deeds are recorded in its pages. A number of them arose to the highest distinction in the army. In the war of 1812 they were again called upon, and the county was represented by about 200 men, in the troops which gained one of the most brilliant victories of this war — at the battle of Craney Island, June 22, 1813. Again in the war with Mexico, in 1844-5, the valorous deeds of Berkeley and Jefferson county men are a matter of history.

When Virginia passed the ordinance of secession at Richmond, on the 17th of April, 1861, the people of the State were compelled to take a decided stand upon one side or the other, in this important issue. Too much credit cannot be given to those who, from a high sense of loyalty to the general government, sundered the tender ties that bound them to the homes of their nativity or adoption, sacrificed or endangered all their property interests, and devoted their lives to the defense of the Union. Equal credit must also be given to those who, after a calm deliberation, and from principles which their best judgment declared to be righteous, took up arms, or exercised their best talents in advocating the cause of the State. "Greek met Greek," brother encountered brother, friend stood opposed to friend upon many a hard-fought and bloody battlefield on the soil of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and southward in the valley. Those who attempted the adoption of a neutrality were, perhaps, the ones who suffered most in the sacrifice of property during the war; being looked upon with suspicion, little leniency was shown them by either party. The questions at issue were deemed to be of too grave and important a character to be regarded with indifference by any citizen.

The same spirit which animated the heroes of 1776 and 1812 in Berkeley county, pervaded the minds of their grandsons in 1861, and emulating their noble example, a full representation was found who were willing to take up arms, and, if need be, sacrifice their lives, in defense of the principles which they had adopted. These men enlisted upon both sides. Men whose forefathers had fought side by side for the independence of their country during the Revolutionary War, equal in intelligence and courage, honesty of purpose and stubborn determination; only differing, perhaps, in the
circumstances and influences which had educated them into a decided opinion upon the great questions then at issue. Indeed, this state of affairs was not by any means confined to Berkeley and Jefferson counties; it was very general along the border, and notable so here. But when these heroes met each other in battle, one did not pause to consider whether the quondam friend, in deadly array against him, came there “through error, perversity, conscience, weakness or chance.” The duty of the honor which governed them was to “do or die” for the cause which they had espoused.

GOING TO WAR.

Berkeley and Jefferson counties saw much of the war, being located at the northern portal of the Shenandoah valley— that bloody arena where so many tremendous conflicts occurred. Details of the marching and counter-marching of armies, and their frequent engagements, which are incident to this locality, can be read in many a well-written work, and no attempt will be made to record them here in full, but an account of some of the interesting occurrences will be given.

The following reflections of “A Virginian,” as he leaves the home of his boyhood, to take up arms in defense of his country, against his native State, but echo the sad thoughts entertained by thousands of others, who, through a lofty devotion to principle, abandoned their homes and cut asunder the closest ties of kindred and friendship, to follow where their duty called them:

“At Fairview, on the turnpike, I stopped to rest and refresh. From the front porch of this house there is a beautiful and comprehensive view of the Shenandoah valley, extending as far up as the Massanutten Mountain, above Front Royal and Strasburg. The towns of Williamsport, Martinsburg, and Shepherdstown are distinctly visible, while the sites of Harpers Ferry, Charlestown and Winchester can be distinguished. Upon this azure map the whole circuit of the late campaign could be satisfactorily traced. This country had been my playground in boyhood. Each field, each house, each clump of trees, recalled some friendly face, some youthful sport, some genial hour of past delight. There, from childhood to maturity, I had lived, opulent in friendships and social sympathy. That fair valley was now the land of mine and my country’s enemies; among them I could see whole squadrons of my kindred and former friends—the kindly and generous companions of the olden times. It mattered little to me now how they came to be there—through error, perversity, conscience, weakness or chance. The Potomac that flowed between us now, rolled a fathomless gulf of blood and fire. On this side I was alone. There was neither friend, nor kinsman, nor neighbor to whom I might turn for countenance or counsel in those hours of soul-weariness, which oppresses one whose individuality is too heavily taxed. On this side I found none nearer to me than the acquaintances of yesterday, marching together as champions of a common cause, but strangers to the heart. I felt the weight of my position. I was an exile, indeed—poor, weary and dispirited. Yet I had taken my course after calm and full deliberation. I had asked no man’s counsel, and confined my conclusions to one alone.”

FIRST APPEARANCE OF “GRIM VISSLAGED WAR” IN MARTINSBURG

On the 13th of June, 1861, General Johnston, who, in command of the Confederate army of the Shenandoah, had occupied Harpers Ferry, after burning the railroad bridge and other property at that place, retreated to Winchester. At this time, General Patterson was advancing, with his army, from Pennsylvania, en route through Maryland, for Virginia; General McClellan was also on his way, through Western Virginia, toward the Valley.

What was known as the “Colonel Bridge,” a beautiful structure, erected in Martinsburg by the company as an especial compliment to the city was at that time destroyed. The citizens who witnessed it will never forget this, the first appearance in the city of the terrible realities of the war which followed. The bridge was fired one calm and beautiful evening, about eight
o'clock, and the saddening effect upon the minds of the troops, by fire, partially destroyed thirty-five large locomotives that stood in the yards west of the bridge. This was a sad error on the part of the Confederates, for there was nothing to prevent their running these engines to Winchester, via Harpers Ferry and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. Some time afterward, these same engines had their wheels furnished with broad iron tires, by the Confederates, and were hauled a distance of twenty-two miles, over the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike to the latter place, where they were put in rapair and used. Thirty-two horses were required to each engine, to accomplish this feat, and the task of getting them up the hill, through the streets of the city, and to the straight road to Winchester used in the arsenals at the South during the war. It is a remarkable fact that this machinery and all the locomotives but one were regained by the company after the close of the war.

ARRIVAL OF PATTERSON'S TROOPS IN THE CITY.

On the 2d of July, 1861, Patterson and his troops forded the Potomac at Williamsport, and advanced, by the main pike, toward Martinsburg, and Jackson, at the same time, fell back toward Falling Waters, over the main road leading from Martinsburg to that village. On the morning of the 3d of July, a company of Patterson's infantry encountered a small force of cavalry near a school-house, a few miles north of Martinsburg, where a skirmish ensued, and one of the Confederates was killed, the balance retreating. In the afternoon, the whole column marched into Martinsburg, and demonstrations of joy and welcome on the part of the great majority of her citizens. A detachment of troops was sent forward to reconnoitre, and Jackson was encountered in a position where he had formed his men in the line of battle, with four guns directly across the turnpike, along which the former were advancing. A sharp encounter ensued, which lasted about an hour, when Jackson continued his retreat, joining the main army under Johnston, at Winchester. An order which had been issued to Patterson to advance to Winchester and give battle to the Confederates under Johnston, was countermanded, and on the 9th of July, the former renewed a previous application to transfer his army to Leesburg, making that his base of operations, which was granted, but an order from General Scott directed him to continue demonstrations in front of Winchester, until after the battle of Manassas, which was expected to occur on the 16th. On the 15th, Patterson's army proceeded to Bunker Hill, where it remained two days; thence to Charlestown, where they remained in position until the 23d, when they marched to Harper's Ferry, and, the time of three months men having expired, they returned home, many of them to re-enlist for the war. It was on the 23d, that the news, so disheartening to the Union cause, of the defeat at Bull Run, was received.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS

One of the saddest nights of the war, to many of the citizens, was soon after the first battle of Manassas. Two brothers and a cousin fell in that fight, at almost the same moment, and side by side. The brothers (Holmes and Tucker Conrad) were the sons of an old and esteemed citizen—a lawyer of rare ability—Holmes Conrad, Esq. Previous to Virginia's act of secession, Mr. Conrad had taken an active part in favor of adherence to the Union, and made a most eloquent and stirring speech in the courthouse, which had great influence, and was afterward published in the National Intelligencer. His two sons, both quite young, left their home, without the knowledge of their father, and nearly the first news which reached him concerning them was the intelligence of their death. One of the participants in the last sad rite says: "We buried them, with their cousin, Captain Peyton R. Harrison, together in one tomb,

"By the struggling moonbeam's misty light; Our lanterns dimly burning!

"This circumstance is deemed worthy of mention, as the name was a beloved one in our county, and, although we lost many noble ones, on both sides,
none more fair, bright and promising than these."

A great awe seemed to have quelled the spirits of the people at this time. Those who had deceived themselves, or had been deluded by others into the belief that the dismemberment of the nation would be accomplished without bloodshed, now began to realize the true character of the contest that was opening. In the first ebullition of their zeal, the elite of the Virginia youth had rushed to the field, many serving as privates in the ranks. The slaughter at Manassas fell heavier, proportionately, upon this class than any other. In many an aristocratic mansion, horror and mourning veiled the joy of victory for a season.

GENERAL BANKS' RETREAT.

On the 25th of May, 1862, occurred Banks' disastrous defeat by Jackson, at Winchester, and his retreat, via the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike, to the Potomac. Those who witnessed the rush of the panic-stricken troops through Berkeley and Jefferson counties will never forget it. Hundreds of wagons, loaded with commissary, quartermaster, medical, ordinance, and other military stores and supplies, were scattered all along the route, greatly to the delight of many, who, on account of the difficulty of obtaining them, had been living on short rations, and with a scant supply of blankets and clothing. Notwithstanding the efforts of the retreating troops to destroy them by burning the wagons, many of these supplies fell into the hands of those who, no doubt, badly needed them. For some time afterward, the skill of the dyer was called into requisition, to obliterate the tell-tale martial blue, and hardtack became a popular article of diet. This celebrated retreat occurred on Sunday—a day that seemed destined as a season of excitement in this section. Early in the morning, cavalrymen made their appearance, in squads of two or three, and about 11 A. M., four-horse wagons, carrying pontoons, filled with absconding negroes, swept through the streets at a full gallop. It was one of the most disgraceful scenes of the war. In due time, the General and his staff arrived, and dismounting at the principal hotel in town, went into the parlor. Looking into a mirror (the first glimpse, no doubt, which he had caught of himself for several days) Banks remarked: "Well, General, you do look worsted."

THE MARTINSBURG HOME GUARDS

"A Virginian," in his "Personal Recollections of the War," contributed to Harpers Monthly, has the following to say, regarding this quasi-military band, that was organized in the spring of '61: "Not to fall behind the times, the citizens had formed a volunteer Home Guard, for the purpose of police duty, and watching over the general welfare of the community. They kept their headquarters at the court-house, sat up of nights, arrested each other, and everybody they found prowling about. It was shrewdly suggested that the peace of the lonely village might have been better preserved if everybody went quietly to bed and minded their own business. But, in times of revolutionary excitement, people cannot keep quiet, even in view of their own safety, and along the border every man seemed to suppose he had the right to constitute himself a special constable, to arrest and cross-question every other man he met, with whose business he was unacquainted. One night, Dick Ganoe, a harmless and well-meaning citizen of the Home Guard, arrested a stranger who was riding into town from the direction of Winchester. Dismounting his prisoner, Ganoe led the way to the court-house, lounging along with his musket under his arm, and his hands in his pockets, as was his wont. The stranger, who followed in apparent acquiescence, quietly drew a pistol and blew the citizen's brains out, then mounted, and continued his journey northward. This shot also terminated the volunteer labors of the Home Guards. It abdicated, and was heard of no more."

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE CITY.

Business was almost entirely suspended in Martinsburg during the first years of the war, and at times a great deal of distress prevailed, for lack of the necessaries of life, which were
hard to obtain. Considerable damage was done to buildings, but not as much as would naturally be supposed, considering the fighting that was done here, and the length of time the town was occupied by soldiers. From the commencement of the war to the close, there were camps of either Union or Confederate soldiers in the town. Every church and public building was used as barracks, hospital or stable. The courthouse was continually occupied by troops, during which time valuable papers and records were ruthlessly destroyed. This unwarranted act has caused endless trouble, and it is doubtful if the effects of it can ever be remedied. Fourteen volumes of records of court proceedings and deeds, and many valuable papers are missing from the office of the clerk of the county court, and numerous others are badly mutilated.

A great many self-appointed detectives, or spies, existed at this time, who found excellent opportunities to gratify some petty spite against a neighbor, and at the same time cover themselves with glory and obtain great credit for patriotism either in the Union or Confederate cause, as the case might be. A short experience with these enthusiastic reformers, however, and the investigation of cases reported to them, led the officers in authority, upon both sides, to treat them with deserved contempt.

It frequently occurred that a change of occupants would occur in the city several times in one day. At one time, "Hampton's Brigade" (then under command of General "Jeb" Stuart), numbering about 3,000 cavalry, came into town, and at noon they were driven out by the cavalry under General Kelpatrick; the latter was in turn dislodged in the evening, and forced to retreat across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, fighting all the way—a distance of ten miles. Quite a remarkable occurrence happened upon this occasion. The only piece of artillery that Kilpatrick had with him was commanded by the grandson of the late Philip C. Pendleton, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town. It was planted on the eminence which is now occupied by Green Hill cemetery, and the first shot that was aimed by the young man at the Confederates, as they retreated southward, penetrated the cone of the roof of his grandfather's house, without, however, doing any material damage. The citizens had many shells left with them as mementos, during the frequent skirmishes that happened about the town. One of them penetrated the walls of the Catholic church, without exploding, where it remained until several years after the war, before it was removed.

CARE OF THE SICK, WOUNDED AND DEAD.

After the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, Martinsburg became one grand hospital. Many of the churches were occupied in this way; in many instances, their interiors were completely destroyed, and to the shame of the government officials in authority, recompense has not been made to the societies, in response to their just claims, backed by proper evidence. The citizens were as loyal as any situated near the border, and Union soldiers were as kindly treated, and as faithfully nursed, when wounded, sick and suffering, as many of them could have been in their own homes, and the same kindness was shown to those of the Confederate army. There are many of them living to-day, who bless the good citizens of Martinsburg for their unselfish acts of kindness at this time. The honored dead of the contending armies lie buried in the city cemeteries, and large numbers were committed to their last resting place with the beautiful and sublime service of the Episcopal Church. At one time, the rector of Trinity Church was the only minister in town, and officiated for all parties for whom his services were required. The German Evangelical Church was composed of Germans, or those of that descent, many of whom were in the United States service. On the evening of February 13th, 1863, Captain G. W. Hicks, of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, arrived in the city, as escort of a government train from Winchester, and quartered in the church building owned by this society, valued at $3,500. Through the carelessness of the occupants, it caught fire and was burned to the ground. No
compensation has ever been received, and the society still remains destitute of a church home.

COMPANY "C," THIRD REGIMENT, WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

The members of this company were enlisted in the United States service, mainly from Martinsburg and Berkeley county. This regiment was organized by the consolidating of a number of companies that had already seen much service, at Charleston, West Virginia, in December, 1863. From there, they marched to Parkersburg, and thence were transported to Martinsburg. Here it began its summer campaign under Sheridan, through all of which it followed him, participating in all its battles and skirmishes. The history of the regiment is written upon every page that records the conflicts and victories of the Middle Military Division. Its story cannot be more eloquently told than in the simple list of battles it has fought. Among the names upon its banner are: Carters Farm, Newtown, Winchester, Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Moorefield, Martinsburg (second), Bunker Hill (second), Buckletown, Bunker Hill (third), Stevenson Depot, Winchester (second), Fishers Hill, Mount Jackson, Browns Gap (two fights), Milford (two fights), Front Royal and Mount Jackson (second).

THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

The renowned Black Horse Cavalry figured frequently during the war, in Berkeley and Jefferson counties. Their organization was commenced, in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 18th, 1859. The first service which the command was ordered to perform, was to report to Governor Henry A. Wise, at Charlestown, Virginia, at which point were being collected the volunteer companies of the State, to insure the execution of John Brown and his associates. A detachment of this company escorted the prisoners to the place of execution, while the rest of the command was employed in keeping the streets clear; for it was feared, even to the last moment, that an attempt would be made to rescue Brown. The day before the ordinance of secession was passed by Virginia (April 16th, 1861), orders were received by Lieutenant Robert Randolph, commanding the Black Horse Cavalry, and by Captain Turner Ashby, of the "Mountain Rangers," to assemble their respective commands and proceed at once to Harpers Ferry, for the purpose of capturing the stores and munitions of war stored there. After remaining there for several days on picket duty, they were ordered on similar service to Berlin Bridge. They took a prominent part in the battle of Manassas, and soon afterward were selected as the body guard of General Joseph E. Johnston. Jackson was accompanied by this cavalry in his expedition to Williamsport, Martinsburg and Harpers Ferry. They continued in the service during the entire war, and became renowned for their exploits.

GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON

Of all the officers in the Confederate service, the one most admired by the north and loved by the south was "Stonewall" Jackson. By his active and frequent movements, in this section of the valley he became well-known and familiar to citizen as well as soldier. The following anecdote is related, to illustrate the love and veneration which his soldiers had for him: An officer, riding to camp from Chambersburg, late at night, was halted by the outposts. Having neither pass nor countersign, in his dilemma he bethought him of an old pass in his pocketbook, signed by General Jackson, whose recent death hung like a cloud over the army. Producing it, he handed it with confidence to the sentinel. The trusting fellow managed to read it by the light of a match, and, as he did so, he seemed to linger and hesitate over the signature. As the light went out, he handed it back, and, fixing his gaze above, as if to penetrate beyond the stars, he sadly responded: "Captain, you can go to Heaven on that paper, but you can't pass this post."

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF BERKELEY COUNTY.

GERRARDSTOWN. - In October,
1787, the town of Middletown was established, and its name was soon afterward changed to Gerrardstown, in honor to its founder. It was laid off by Rev. David Gerrard, and contained one hundred town lots. William Henshaw, James Haw, John Gray, Gilbert McKown and Robert Allen were appointed trustees. The town is located eleven miles southwest of Martinsburg, and one mile east of North Mountain, on Mill Creek. The present population is 240, and there are three stores, one blacksmith shop and two schools— one free and one high school, of which John Simpson is principal. There are four churches in the town, owned and occupied by the following societies: Presbyterian, Rev. E. L. Wilson, pastor; Lutheran, Rev. J. A. Long; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Mr. Wood; also, a Methodist Episcopal (South), just completed.

SHANGHAI is located one mile west of Back Creek. It contains a store, post office, blacksmith shop and factory, the latter owned by a joint stock company, called the Shanghai Manufacturing Association, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber and grinding sumac, tanbark, etc. There is one church (Presbyterian), and a free school in the town. In connection with the church is a Sabbath School of forty scholars; G. D. Powell, Superintendent.

GANOTOWN is located on Back creek, three miles south of Shanghai. It has two stores, post office, and blacksmith shop. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1871, and has a seating capacity of 275; Rev. S. German, pastor. In connection with the church is a Sabbath School of about forty scholars; Joseph Hayes, superintendent. The first settlement in the district was made on the site of this village, and it was originally called Jamestown.

JONES SPRINGS is located about one mile west of Back Creek, near the north line of the district, at the foot of a ridge. It contains two general merchandise stores, one blacksmith shop and a post office. The Calvary Church United Brethren society purchased their church edifice of the Episcopal society in 1872. The minister in charge is Rev. Hutzler, and the membership numbers forty-five. There is a Sabbath School in connection with the church, which has thirty-five scholars; Joseph G. Kitchen, superintendent.

DARKESVILLE. — This village was laid out in October, 1791, and is situated at the junction of Middle Creek with the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike. It was named in honor of General Darke, who resided there, and a short sketch of whose life will be found in these pages. It has also been called Bucklestown, in honor of General Buckles, who resided there.

BUNKER HILL is a village located at the junction of Mill creek and the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike. This small hamlet has been made an historic spot by the important events which occurred there during the war between the States.

HEDGESVILLE was laid out in 1830 by Hezekiah Hedges, and named after the family, who had long resided here. It is located in what is known as Skinners Gap, in North Mountain, seven miles north of Martinsburg, and one mile west of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. One of the first Episcopal Churches erected in the Valley was located here, and known as “Hedges Chapel.” It is authentically stated that the illustrious Washington worshiped here, when on his surveying
expeditions in this locality, several years prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war.

THE CITY OF MARTINSBURG.

This town was established in the month of October, 1778. The following is an extract from the enactment of the General Assembly relating to the matter: "Whereas, it hath been represented to this present general assembly, that Adam Stephen, Esq., hath lately laid off one hundred and thirty acres of land, in the county of Berkeley, where the Court-house now stands, in lots and streets, for a town, etc.: Be it enacted, etc., that the one hundred and thirty acres of land laid out into lots and streets, agreeable to a plan and survey thereof made, containing the number of two hundred and sixty-nine lots, as by the said plan and survey, relation thereunto being had, may more fully appear, be and the same is hereby vested in James McAllister, Joseph Mitchell, Anthony Noble, James Strode, Robert Carter Willis, William Patterson and Philip Pendleton, gentlemen, trustees, and shall be established a town by the name of Martinsburg."

On the motion of Adam Stephen, the county court ordered the plat of Martinsburg to be recorded, August 20, 1779. The original plat is still to be seen among the records, but the tracings are almost obliterated by the process of time. The streets were laid out sixty-six feet wide each; the alleys thirty feet wide; the area of the public square ninety-three poles square; the number of lots, 269, of which 250 were to be 200 feet long. The terms of purchase were as follows: "The purchaser of any of the lots in the above town is to build on the purchased lot a good dwelling house, to be at least 20 feet long and 16 feet wide, with a stone or brick chimney to the same, in two years from the time of purchase, and, on failure, the lots to return to the proprietor."

Prior to the locating of the town, an animated contest took place between General Adam Stephen and Jacob Hite, Esq., in relation to fixing the permanent seat of justice for Berkeley county. The former advocated the locating of it upon his lands, which included the tract where Martinsburg was afterward laid out, and the latter upon his lands, at what was afterward called Leetown, in Jefferson county. Stephen, as is seen by the above, was the successful competitor, and, in compliance with a previous agreement, the new town was named Martinsburg, in honor of Rev. Denny Martin, a nephew and heir of Lord Fairfax, who rendered invaluable aid in securing the site for the seat of justice here. Jacob Hite became so dissatisfied and disgusted at his defeat, that he sold out his fine estate, and removed, with his family, to the frontier of South Carolina. He had been settled there but a short time, when the Indians murdered him and nearly his whole family. Mr. Hite was put to the most cruel torture, and cut to pieces a joint at a time; and while he was thus in the most violent agonies, the savages barbarously murdered his wife and several of her young offspring. Two of his daughters, not quite grown, and all his slaves, were taken prisoners. About the year 1784, Captain George Hite (a son of Jacob, and an officer in the Continental army), made a diligent search after his two young sisters, who were taken captive, but he was unsuccessful, and their fate unknown. After the close of the war, however, he recovered a part of his father's slaves. This incident, although not especially connected with the history of the city, is given as a sad and interesting sequel to the story of the county seat contest.

It will be noticed, by reference to the records, that on November 17, 1772, Adam Stephen presented a writ, ordering the court to move the seat of justice from the house of Edward Beeson (located in the northern part of the present town of Martinsburg, where it had been held), to "Morgans Spring," on the land of the said Stephen. The land here spoken of was a portion of that purchased by Adam Stephen of Morgan Morgan, and the spring was what was afterward known as the "Boiling Spring," which at present supplies the city water works, and was first called "Morgans Spring," after its original proprietor. This was six years before the town was laid out, and the small settlement went by the name of "Martinsville." Adam Stephen
at this time had secured all the land in the vicinity, and had built a saw mill and grist mill upon Tuscarora Creek, which stream afforded excellent water power. He had also erected a dwelling house near the grist mill, and these are still standing. The mill building was solidly constructed of stone, the walls of which still stand, as they have stood for 125 years, bidding defiance to the ravages of time, and appear abundantly able to bear the trials and tribulations of the world five times 100 years more. The mill continues to hum, and the purling stream that turns the wheel continues to dance and whirl and gurgle its merry way along sparkling in the sunlight as of yore — always young and never weary. The house of Edward Beeson, where county court was first held, still stands in the northern limits of the town, and near by, on Tuscarora Creek, is the mill building, at that time erected by him, now owned and used by the Hannis Distillery Company.

The population of the city at the census of 1880 was 6,355, which has since increased to about 7,000, making it rank the third in the State. It is the terminus of the first division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and also of the Martinsburg and Potomac railroad, which connects at Hagerstown, Maryland, with the whole of the great Pennsylvania railroad system; it is twenty-two miles, by stage connection, from Winchester, Virginia, which there meets the valley lines to Staunton, leading to the southwest.

The city has an excellent water-power from Tuscarora creek, and has gained considerable importance in manufacturing, which is constantly increasing. In addition to the extensive flouring mills, machine shops, and other manufactories, the Hannis distillery is located here — one of the most important in the United States. Their capacity is fifty barrels of distilled liquors daily, on which the expense for government tax alone is over $2,000.

The following is a list of Martinsburg officials:


THE MARTINSBURG WATER WORKS

Were completed and went into operation January 13, 1874. When the question of establishing them was first agitated, many of the best citizens deemed the project impracticable for a city of its population, and unwise to incur a debt of $90,000 for such a purpose. In the term of years, however, which have elapsed, the citizens have, with unanimity, abandoned other sources of supply for domestic and ordinary use, and the circulation has been extended from the original system of four and one-half miles by the addition of two and one-quarter miles of pipe. The entire number of service pipes now laid is 600, about one-half of the population using the water. There is probably no city in the United States where such pure and abundant water is furnished at so small cost to consumers. It has also proven itself to be all that can be required for the use of the fire department, and a safe protection against fire. The supply is taken from what is known as the "Boiling Spring," and the Holly system is the one used. In ordinary seasons the works are run, for domestic supply, almost entirely by water power. The engine is, however, at all times ready for use when necessary. The amount of water furnished to each consumer for the year ending March 1, 1882, was 305 gallons daily, which cost him $3 per annum. During that year the receipts in excess of running expenses, was $459.07. The above facts are compiled from the annual report of Philip Showers, chairman of the water board. The works are in charge of Jacob M. Shaffer, engineer.

THE MARTINSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public schools of the city were first organized in 1865, but were not in full operation as such until 1866. They started at the outset as a graded school, and a building was purchased for that purpose for $7,500, near the center of
the city. The first commissioners were Dr. Irvin, W. H. Mathews and George R. Wissing. This building was the only one, to accommodate all the pupils, for several years; the first story contained two school rooms and a recitation room; four grades were taught as a preparatory for the grammar department, which occupied the second story, containing a large school room and two recitation rooms. About five hundred pupils were accommodated in this building, and taught by a principal and seven assistants.

As the number of pupils increased, sites were purchased and new buildings erected — one in the fifth ward, at a cost of $4,800; one in the second ward at a cost of $6,900; one in the fourth ward, at $5,200, and also a property for a high school, at a cost of $7,500. With the exception of the latter, which is a frame, they are all neat and substantial brick buildings. The colored schools were organized simultaneously with these, and they are controlled by the same board.

In 1870, an act was passed by the legislature, requiring the German language to be taught in the free schools of Martinsburg, and that a teacher be employed capable of teaching both languages. In 1875 an act was passed making the city of Martinsburg an independent district. The schools are now controlled by a board of five commissioners and a city superintendent.

The present enrollment of scholars in the public schools is 1,200, and several hundred pupils attend at the private schools of the city. The board of education at present employ twenty white and two colored teachers, to carry on the great work of educating the youth. Pupils taking a regular course remain five years in the ward, and five years in the high school, when they are prepared to graduate. The schools of the city now enjoy the reputation of being so thorough and efficient as any in the State. Much of their present prosperity is justly due to the faithful and efficient services of the present superintendent, Rev. William Gerhardt, D. D., who has been employed as a principal of ward schools, and latterly of the high school, since 1867, with the exception of two years in the interim.

Present principal of the high school and city superintendent, Rev. William Gerhardt; principal of second ward school, William A. Pitzer; first and third, O. F. Rynearl; fourth, J. L. E. Combs; fifth, Miss A. V. Wilson; colored school, J. R. Clifford.


THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The incipience of education among the colored people of Martinsburg was the assembling of a few of the youth at the building occupied by the first colored religious society, on the alley north of their present school house, to be taught in a manner which, at best, was very unsystematic and unsatisfactory. The present school house, located at the west end of Martin street, was the first public school building erected in the city. It was built by General Adam Howard, and this gentleman and Samuel Hopewell were appointed trustees. The latter took an active interest in its erection, and went to Harpers Ferry, where he obtained and shipped the brick used in the building. The present enrollment of pupils numbers 148. J. R. Clifford, principal; J. W. Corscy, assistant.

TRINITY (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, AND NORBORNE PARISH.

The following is compiled from a sermon, delivered by the Rector, Rev. Robert Douglas Roller, on Trinity Sunday night, May 23d, 1880:

Norborne Parish is coeval with Berkeley county. Bishop Meade says that "this parish and county were, by act of Assembly, taken from Frederick, in the year 1769." The original parish included all the territory now inside the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, and there seems to have been two (probably three) churches within these limits. The one at Mill Creek, or Bunker Hill (which was founded by Morgan Morgan, about the year 1740) was the first Episcopal church erected in the valley. The other was erected in Mecklenburg (now Shepherdstown, Jefferson county), which was built by Van Swearingen, a short time before the parish was formed. We have it on
authority, better than mere tradition, that there was also a chapel erected about this time in Hedgesville. As the latter statement is undoubtedly correct, there were three churches in the original parish.

The next erected was the one in Charlestown, Jefferson county. This was done soon after the division from Frederick, and not many years before the opening of the Revolutionary war. It was not until the close of this war, that the first Episcopal church in Martinsburg was built. Bishop Meade says, "This was erected chiefly at the cost, and under the superintendence of Mr. Philip Pendleton, who was a zealous churchman, and, so far as we know and believe, a good christian." This church stood at the entrance to Norborne Cemetery, which was laid out by Adam Stephen, and established by law in 1778.

In 1801, Jefferson county was formed from Berkeley, and that territory, in name and fact, cut off from Norborne Parish. That whole county is included in St. Andrews Parish. Norborne Parish, thus reduced, contained three churches. The one at Bunker Hill was served principally by the Rector at Smithfield, which arrangement has continued to this day. The churches at Martinsburg and Hedgesville jointly supported a minister.

About the year 1835, the old church which stood in the cemetery became unsafe for use, and measures were taken to erect another in the town, more convenient to the worshipers. A lot was donated, and about 1838-9, the present building, on West King street, was commenced. For eight years or more before its completion, there was no stated place of worship in the town. From the old register is taken the following memoranda: "Trinity Church, Martinsburg, was consecrated by Rt. Rev. William Meade, Bishop of Virginia, on Thursday, August 10, 1843. Present and assisting, the following of the clergy: Revs. Alexander Jones and J. Chisholm, of Virginia, and Revs. James A. Berck and Theodore B. Lyman, of Maryland. Sentence of consecration read by the rector of the parish."

During the late war the church was so badly damaged, that, in 1865, it was found necessary to renovate it before it could be used for divine worship. In 1869, the present vestibule and iron railing in front were added to the church.

Regarding the clergy of the parish, there are many breaks in the succession. Whether their names were lost, or whether there were no ministers in charge of the parish at those times, it seems impossible to determine. The latter supposition is the most probable. Although the parish was organized in 1769, no clergyman can be identified as its rector until 1771, when Rev. Daniel Sturgis was licensed for Norborne Parish, by the bishop of London. He was succeeded in 1786, by Rev. Mr. Veasey, a man faithful in preaching and catechising. The next was Rev. Mr. Wilson. In 1795, Rev. Bernard Page was rector, who is said to have been "deeply pious, zealous, and far beyond the ministerial standard of the day." Rev. Mr. Heath came next; was minister in 1800, and died in the parish. Rev. Emanuel Wilmer succeeded him, and was in the parish about 1806-7. Rev. Mr. Price was rector from 1811 to about 1813. The war of 1812 seemed to have put a temporary stop to clerical effort, and, in 1815, Rev. Benjamin Allen took charge of the parish. He was a man of untiring energy and deep piety, now unknown in the literary world. He published six volumes of poems, a history of the Reformation, running through three editions, and a history of the church, and the Christian Magazine. He also edited, while in Martinsburg, the Layman's Magazine, the first church paper published in the valley. He was the first to propose a division of the diocese, and the committee appointed to confer with the bishop and standing committee on this subject was Rev. Enoch Lowe, Edward Colston, and Robert Page. From here, Rev. Allen went to St. Pauls Church, Philadelphia. He died on a homeward-bound vessel from England, whither he had gone to restore a shattered constitution.

His successor in this parish was Rev. Thomas Horrell, in 1816, who remained three years. From 1819, rectors served in the following succession: Revs. Enoch Lowe, Edward R. Lippitt, 1823; John T. Brooke, 1826; James H. Tyng, 1830; William P.
C. Johnson, 1832; Cyrus H. Jacobs, 1836; Charles C. Taliaferro, 1837; James Chisholm, 1842; D. Francis Sprigg, 1850; Richard T. Davis, 1855; W. D. Hanson, 1860; John W. Lea, 1875; Robert Douglas Roller, 1879, the present rector in charge.

The first confirmation, of which there is any knowledge, was held in the Martinsburg church by Bishop Meade, in 1830; there were nineteen members of this class. Since 1878, when West Virginia became a separate diocese, the church has rapidly increased. Norborne Parish was divided in 1848, at which time one parish was made to include Mt. Zion church, Hedgesville, and Calvary church, Back creek; the other, Trinity church, Martinsburg.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The emigration from Palatinate and Pennsylvania that located in the valley of Virginia, and on the eastern slopes of the mountains, for many years had no distinct congregational organization. They were visited, at intervals, by pastors of the German Reform and Lutheran congregations, when regular services and sacraments of the church were administered at the dwelling of some member, whose faith, which had been instilled in the Fatherland, was kept fresh in the land of his adoption.

In the year 1786, a log building was purchased, in the town of Martinsburg, by the Reformed and Lutheran societies, where for many years, the two congregations worshiped on alternate Sundays. In the graveyard that surrounds the church are yet to be seen the rude grave-stones of those early pioneers, who were attached to the Reformed and Lutheran faith.

After the organization of the congregation, the first regular pastor was Rev. George Adam Gcting, who was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Rahauscr, Lewis Mayer, from 1808 to 1820; Samuel Helferstein, 1820 to 1824; Jacob Beecher, 1826 to 1831; Robert Douglas, 1834 to 1845; Daniel F. Bragonier, 1845 to 1860; William D. Lafervre, 1866 to 1869; Stephen K. Kemer, 1870 to 1874; John A. Hoffhims, 1875, who is now the pastor in charge.

The church, which was used jointly by the two congregations, for many years, was found to be too small, and not well located for the increasing population. In the year 1846, the German Reformed congregation procured a more eligible location, and erected a more commodious building, at that time organized by a few persons, has now a membership of 250, and a Sunday School connected with it of 150 scholars.

Some of the national peculiarities of worship of the first members have yielded to the times. The services were formerly conducted entirely in the unpretending as the first church was, it was not regarded as complete until supplied with an organ and bell. The latter was purchased in Philadelphia, in the year 1808, and was the first church bell in this portion of the valley. For many years it was designated as, "the big bell." The organ was the first instrument of the kind introduced, and, an object of great curiosity.

The tenacity with which the old members of the church adhered to the use of the German language (their mother tongue), in conducting the services, caused their descendants to connect themselves with the English-speaking congregations. Now, with the same attachment to the doctrines as expressed by the Heidelbert catechism, that was so warmly cherished by their forefathers, the Reformed Church of the United States, while not neglecting the large German emigration, is keeping itself, in every respect, abreast with the times.

ST. JOHNS LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The following sketch of this society is compiled from a centennial discourse, delivered in this church, by its pastor, Rev. M. L. Culler, June 18th, 1876:

This is one of the oldest congregations in the Valley of Virginia, and was founded by German emigrants, who came from Pennsylvania and Maryland, the nucleus being formed here in 1775 or 1776. A church record book, the joint property of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations (which worshipped in the same house until 1832), is still in existence, bearing the date 1779. The first record made
therein is the baptism of Magdalena Frantz, February 25th, 1779. Not until 1790 was there a resident pastor, but the gospel was preached faithfully to the congregations, and the sacraments administered by ministers of the Lutheran Church, who visited them as often as possible, in connection with numerous other congregations, scattered over four or five counties. Until a church building was obtained, these services were held in the private houses of members.

In 1782, a church record, for the exclusive use of the Lutheran congregation, was obtained, which still remains in the archives of the church. The first record is that of the baptism of John Krug, December 1, 1782. The first regular pastor, of whom remains any certain knowledge, was Rev. Christian Streit, a man of fine education, and earnestly devoted to the work. July 19th, 1785, he took charge of a Lutheran congregation in Winchester, Virginia, the field of his operations embraced a circuit of about fifty miles, including the present counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, and he acted as a sort of bishop, or overseer of the Lutheran interest in that section. He thus ministered until 1790.

Rev. Christian Streit was born in New Jersey, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, when he studied theology under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, the patriarch of Lutheranism. During the Revolutionary war, he was appointed Chaplain of the Third Virginia Regiment, and for a time was pastor of a congregation at Charleston, South Carolina, and during the sacking of that city by the British, in 1780, was taken prisoner. While at Winchester, Virginia, he was associated with Dr. Hill, of the Presbyterian Church, in charge of the Female Seminary. He was a fine musician, and constructed an organ for the use of his family. He died March 10th, 1812, and was buried at Winchester.

Succeeding Rev. Streit, and the first pastor who resided here, was Rev. John David Young, who took charge of the congregation December 12th, 1790, and served it until 1800; and again, after an absence of two years, in Taneytown, Carroll county, Maryland, served it from November 3d, 1802, up to the time of his death, which occurred February 11th, 1804, at the age of 54 years. He was the author of the first known constitution, or form of government, for the congregation, which was signed by 103 members.

From 1800 to 1802, during the absence of Rev. John David Young, the congregation was supplied by Rev. Frederick William Jazinsky, for about one year. In his younger years, he had been an officer in the army of Frederick the Great. He afterward became pastor of the Lutheran Church in Frederick, Maryland. Rev. John P. Ravenack became the second resident pastor. He began his ministry about 1808, and resigning his charge in 1814, engaged in mercantile pursuits in the town. Rev. John Kachler, a very young man, became pastor December 1st, 1817, and continued until 1819. Rev. C. P. Krauth, then a young man, afterward known as Rev. Dr. Krauth, took charge in the autumn of 1819. This was his first charge, and he was eminently successful. He resigned in 1827, and became pastor of St. Matthews, of Philadelphia. In 1834, he was elected President of the Pennsylvania College; in 1850, Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature, in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, in which position he labored until his death in 1867. His successor was Rev. Jacob Medtart, who became pastor in 1827. In 1835, he accepted a call to St. Matthews, Philadelphia, Rev. Reuben Weiser, from March 1st, 1835, until 1837; Rev. Charles Martin, March 26th, 1837, to 1842; Rev. Samuel Sprecher, February 13th, 1842, who resigned the same year, on account of ill health; Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, May 29th, 1843, resigned in 1845; Rev. John Winter, November 23rd, 1845, to 1847; Rev. C. P. Krauth, jr., November 8th, 1847, to April 1st, 1848, when he became pastor of the Lutheran Church at Winchester; Rev. B. M. Schmucker, May 21st, 1848, to 1852; Rev. Reuben A. Fink, April 1st, 1852, to 1858; Rev. William Kopp, November 25th, 1855, to September 13th, 1857; Rev. Edwin Dorsey, April 1st, 1858; Rev. Charles Martin, October 21st, 1860, to the spring of 1861, when his labors here were terminated by the beginning of the civil war; Rev. J. S. Heilig, August 9th, 1866, to the summer of 1868;
Rev. M. L. Culler, December 1st, 1869, to July 24th, 1881; Rev. R. C. Holland, November 23d, 1881, present pastor.

The first church edifice was the common property of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It was built of logs and located on the corner of John and Church streets. Jacob Shartel was constructing it for a tavern, and when it was just under roof, it was purchased by the two congregations, March 20th, 1786, and finished as a house for the worship of God. The two lots where it was located, lying between King and John streets, were also purchased, at the same time, from the same owner, and have since then been used as a grave-yard. The deed of conveyance was made to Andrew Siling, Martin Riser, Christopher Wagner and John Smith, the joint trustees of the two congregations. The laths to receive the plaster were not fastened by nails (for they were too expensive), but by grooves cut into the logs. Very soon, a pipe organ was purchased for the church, the bellows of which were worked by ropes and weighted down with stones. This humble and unadorned house was the witness to many an eloquent gospel sermon, songs of grateful praise and scenes of devout worship.

The first bell used by the congregation (and the first one ever seen in Martinsburg), was brought by Wendell Seibert from Washington county, Maryland. It is made of cast-iron, and can yet speak for itself. It served its purpose well, hung out from the gable of the old log church, calling worshipers to the house of God. Faithful old bell! thou shalt be carefully kept, and sacredly cherished, in the years to come. About 1803, this old bell was replaced by a larger one, of bell-metal, which was purchased and jointly owned by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. It cost $181.89; weighed 313 pounds, and was tuned to the key of "G." The old grave-yard is an object of deep and tender interest to this city and much of the surrounding country, as many have some relative or friend buried there. The first cup of which there is any knowledge, which was used by the congregation in the ministration of the Holy Communion, is still in existence, bearing the date 1791, and the mysterious inscription, "P. K. * B. K. M."

In 1815, a subscription was taken, in the two congregations, amounting to $3,059.00, for the purpose of building a new church for their joint use. But for some cause, the project was never carried out. At a counsel meeting, July 28th, 1829, it was resolved to build a new Lutheran church, and September 28th, of that year, the lot was purchased of Jacob Schoppert, for $125, and the old deed is among the papers of the church. The building was finished at the cost of $3,786.50, and was dedicated June 10th, 1832, Rev. Abram Reck officiating. In 1854, it was improved by extending the front, by the erection of the Grecian columns and the tower, in which the present bell now hangs. The bell now in use was purchased at this time at a cost of $300. It weighs 620 pounds and is tuned to the key of "C." The interest of the Lutherans in the second bell was sold to the Reformed congregation for $40.

The congregation was almost entirely scattered, during the late war, and, for about four years, the church was used as a hospital, and very much injured. Differences of intense political feeling (which existed in all the border churches), caused a spirit of alienation in matters of religion. Those were days of strife and bloody carnage — days that tried men's souls. In 1868, the United States government granted $1,078, for the use of the church as a hospital, and for damages done to it. At this time $500 more was raised by the congregation, and the whole amount was expended on the church in repairs and improvements. The congregation now own a property estimated at $8,000, and their membership numbers 300. Connected with the church is a Sabbath School, attended by 280 scholars.

THE BERKELEY COUNTY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The name of the pioneer of Catholicity in Berkeley county has been lost to history. No doubt, members in communion with the Church of Rome came to the county in the decline of the last century, but as the vineyard was large and the laborers few, the pioneers were left without the
ministrations of a priest.

In the month of October, 1811, the Rev. Father Cahill, then residing in Frederick, Maryland, was called upon to minister to the spiritual wants of the few Catholics in the county. He came and held services in a private house. This was the first public Catholic service held in Martinsburg and Berkeley county. After his visit, this town became a mission subject to the pastor in Frederick. From 1811 to 1830, the mission was visited at intervals by priests from Frederick and Hagerstown, Maryland, and, to this day, many are the amusing legends related of the trials of the priests in getting here. Divine service was held at the residence of John Timmons, on Race street, for the period of nineteen years.

In 1830, the membership had increased to fifty, and during that year, the pastor, Rev. Father Readman undertook the erection of a church. Liberal were the subscriptions of the few Catholics, and liberally were they assisted by Christians of other denominations. Soon, the church was under way, but, before its completion, the pastor was called to Rome, Italy, where he died, much regretted by his spiritual children in Virginia. The church was finished at a cost of $4,000.

The mission was now on a solid basis, and the people called for a pastor. The Rev. J. B. Gilda was sent, who finished the church and remained five years. This priest was very energetic, and worked hard for his master's kingdom. Beside completing the Martinsburg church, he erected St. Peters church, in Harper's Ferry, and St. Vincent's church, in Baltimore City.

In 1836, Rev. Vincent Wheelan took charge, remaining three years. While Father Wheelan was here, the province, in recognition of his piety, talents and administrative ability, sent his name to Rome as suitable and worthy candidate for the new See of Wheeling. Rome selected Dr. Wheelan, and he became the first Catholic Bishop in Western Virginia.

His successor was Rev. J. O'Brien, who remained in the mission seven years, and during his pastorate, the congregation increased. In 1848, Rev. J. A. Plunket was sent, who, observing that the building was too small, commenced the erection of the present parish church. The corner-stone of St. Joseph's church was laid in 1850, and, two years afterward, the edifice was completed, costing about $40,000.

Distinguished churchmen have, at different times, had charge of the church at Martinsburg. Among them were Bishops Wheelan, of Wheeling; Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Kain, of Wheeling, each remaining several years.

The present membership is about 1,100. The church has a large parochial school, in charge of three teachers, who instruct 155 scholars. The Sunday School is in charge of twenty-one ladies and gentlemen of the parish, and numbers 240 children.

Rev. J. McKefrey is the present pastor in charge, to whose kindness the author is indebted for the above history of the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist preaching west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the State, was that of Bishop Francis Asbury, who came into this country from Loudoun, Virginia, and delivered a sermon in the Market-house, in Martinsburg, June 2d, 1782, and then proceeded on his way over the mountains to the westward. The first circuit west of the Blue Ridge, was formed in 1789, of which Martinsburg was the center, and which continued unbroken until the opening of the civil war, in 1861. Soon after the establishment of the circuit, small societies were organized in Martinsburg, and at other places in this and adjoining counties. The society in Martinsburg first occupied a small log building on John street, and they soonerected a stone church on the same street, south of the jail, which is still standing. At that time, the society were opposed to the ringing of church bells, and the congregations were assembled for service by sounding a tin horn. From the fact that the laws of the church were strongly anti-slavery, the society met with the opposition that was universal in the South, from those who were interested in the
perpetuation of slavery. This subject caused a division in the church, which occurred in 1844, and the society known as the Methodist Church (South) was organized.

Notwithstanding the opposition and the many obstacles which it was obliged to encounter, the society grew and flourished. No distinction being made in its admission and encouragement of members, it became popular with what might be termed the common people, and its number of members averaged nearly one hundred from the time it became thoroughly established, until 1850.

At this date, the Martinsburg society became an independent church, which was known as Martinsburg Station, and set off from others in the county. Rev. Henry Furlong was appointed by the Baltimore conference to do this work, who after completing the re-organization, became the pastor of the Martinsburg church, from which time the membership of about one hundred increased to over two hundred during the following eleven years. The breaking out of the war between the States, in 1861, caused almost an entire suspension of religious services, and the society became completely broken up. This was the case throughout the county, and, in fact; generally throughout the State. No religious services were held in the county, by the Methodists, from the spring of 1861 until 1863, excepting as irregular intervals, by some itinerant Southern preacher, who would hold meetings at different places throughout the county.

In the latter part of 1863, the church was re-organized throughout the county, by Dr. John Lanahan, Presiding Elder for the Virginia portion of the Baltimore conference. Dr. John M. Green (since deceased) was pastor in charge of the Martinsburg church at this time. From this date Methodism has rapidly increased in every portion of the county, and especially at Martinsburg. From a membership numbering less than one hundred, and a church building almost in ruins from the effects of the war, it has advanced to a present membership of about five hundred, with a church property valued at $40,000. In 1850 there were only two Methodist preachers employed in the county, and it so continued until 1861; since the war, the same territory has had from four to five. Dr. George V. Leach is the present pastor. A Sabbath School has always been connected with the church, and its sessions were continued during the war, when the church services were suspended. "The Star Spangled Banner" was their favorite hymn. The school now numbers 350 scholars; David Speer, superintendent.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.**

The first Baptist church of Martinsburg was originally organized in 1858, with ten members. Rev. J. W. Jones was chosen pastor, and, for one or two years, preached in the stone academy that stood near the Episcopal cemetery. In 1859, the lot on West King street, where the present building stands, was bought, with a view of building a church edifice, but the late war between the States soon afterward came on, and comparatively little was accomplished until after the close of the war. During this time, the society had merely a nominal existence, and nothing worthy of note occurred in its history; but preaching was had at intervals in the German Reform and Lutheran churches.

In the spring of 1869, ground was broken, and work was commenced for the erection of a church building. August 24th, 1869, the corner stone was laid, with imposing masonic ceremonies. Rev. J. A. Haynes, of Middleburg, was present by invitation, and delivered an appropriate and eloquent address upon the occasion. The work thus begun was continued without interruption until the building was under roof. In the month of May, 1870, the lecture room was completed, and the first sermon was preached in the new house of worship on the third Sunday of that month, by the pastor, Rev. W. S. Penich. At this time, the church was reorganized for active work, with Rev. W. S. Penich as pastor, and W. M. VanCleve and Joseph B. Kearfott as deacons. The Sunday School was also permanently established, in connection with the church, on the second Sunday in June, 1870.

The building was completed in March, 1874, and on the 29th of that month, it was dedicated, Rev. J. W. M.
Williams, D. D., of Baltimore, delivering the dedicatory sermon. A collection was taken up, which amounted to $656.50. The total cost of the building, including furniture, etc., was $7,362.43, which amount has been entirely paid.

Rev. W. S. Penick served the church as pastor from 1869, to July 1st, 1874, when he resigned. In September, 1874, a call was extended to Rev. P. H. Murray of Buckhannon, West Virginia, who accepted, and entered upon his pastorate with the church October 18th, 1874, continuing until November 17th, 1875, when he tendered his resignation. The church was without a pastor from this time until the third Sunday in September, 1876, when Rev. A. E. Rogers accepted a call, and preached his introductory sermon. He still continues their popular and efficient pastor. The present deacons are J. B. Kearfott, Joseph West, B. J. Fiery, F. D. Boyer, Thomas C. Grove, Nathan Gue, W. L. Pearl and Samuel Aler.

Since the advent of the present pastor, the church has been constantly increasing, until it has reached a present membership of 238. During the fall of 1881, the society greatly improved the interior and exterior of their building, by changing its entire front, and putting in handsome stained glass windows, at a cost of five hundred dollars.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Church of United Brethren in Christ was founded by William Otterbein and Martin Boehm, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The latter was a member of the Mennonite Church, and the former a distinguished theologian and minister in the German Reformed Church. Having grown tired of the cold formalism and inactivity of the churches to which they belonged, they began the work of promoting revivals, and of insisting upon a spiritual membership. Their labors were eminently successful. At a great union meeting held in Isaac Long's barn, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, these two devoted Christian men were, for the first time, brought together. Mr. Boehm preached the first sermon— one of great power — at the close of which Mr. Otterbein arose, embraced the eloquent speaker, and exclaimed: "We are brethren." This exhibition of Christian fellowship and good will deeply and favorably impressed the multitude that witnessed it. Here originated the name "United Brethren," and afterward the words "in Christ" were added, to distinguish the church from the Moravian United Brethren. The first permanent organization occurred in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1744, with Mr. Otterbein as pastor. The house of worship, built about that time, stands to this day, and is used by a German United Brethren congregation. The first conference was held in 1789, and from that time to the present the church has made a steady and permanent growth. She has forty-eight annual conferences in the United States and territories; also one in Canada, one in Germany and one in West Africa. The principal printer's office is located at Dayton, Ohio, which is worth nearly $200,000, is out of debt, and turns over to the church thousands of dollars each year.

The West Virginia conference was organized in 1858, with a few hundred members. At the close of the war, it was found that the number had decreased. Now, the membership is considerably over 7,000, with three presiding-elder districts and thirty-six fields of labor. An academy is being built at Buckhannon, which will probably be completed by September 1st, 1883, when a first-class school will be opened for the benefit of the conference.

The society in Martinsburg was formed in 1856, and their church was completed in 1857, located in that part of the town known as "Strinesville." Like other church buildings in the city, it was much injured during the war, but it has since been put in complete repair and improved. The present membership numbers 132. There is a flourishing Sabbath School in connection with the church, attended by 94 scholars. Rev. J. D. Donovan, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (SOUTH).

The society was organized in December, 1866, by Rev. David Shoat and Rev. John A. Kearn, with a
membership numbering fifteen. For nearly a year, they worshipped in a small school building, located on King Street. In the fall of 1867, they completed a church edifice at a cost of $3,500, located on German Street, which they have since continued to occupy. Rev. John Landstreet, pastor.

**MT. ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED).**

The colored people of Martinsburg formed a religious society in 1866, with a membership of eighteen, and occupied a small building located on the alley between Race and Martin streets, north of the present school house for colored youth. In 1868, they erected a frame church building at a cost of $1,800. They now occupy a fine brick edifice, located at the west end of Martin street, the building of which was commenced in May, 1882. This was accomplished mainly through the influence and personal efforts of Rev. G. R. Williams. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. J. Bowman, John Maberry, John Hughes, E. Hammond, P. McPherson, John A. Holmes, W. H. Kennedy and G. R. Williams. They now have a membership of 100, and in connection with their church is a flourishing Sabbath School, in charge of J. R. Clifford, superintendent.

**DUDLEY CHAPEL, FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).**

This church was instituted by Miss Anna E. Dudley, a Northern lady, whose name dwells with grateful veneration in the hearts of the colored people of Martinsburg, and whose noble efforts in their behalf will be remembered and appreciated as long as memory lasts. Their house of worship was erected in 1868, on Raleigh street, between Martin and Berke, at a cost of about $8,000, which sum was contributed and collected by Miss Dudley. Rev. J. E. Burrell became the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. W. P. Fisher, who remained with them for eight years. He was followed by Rev. H. E. Keyes, the present incumbent. There is an interesting Sabbath School in connection with the church.

**PALESTINE COMMANDERY NO. 2, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.**

The Grand Commandery of Virginia granted a dispensation, March 28th, 1850, to Sir Knights Edmund Pendleton Hunter as Eminent Commander, William H. Hayden, as Generalissimo, and Jacob P. A. Entler, as Captain General, to form and open a Commandery of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders, in the town of Martinsburg, Virginia, to be known as Palestine Commandery No. 9. The first meeting was held in Masonic Hall, in this city, on Friday evening, April 5th, 1850, under the direction of Sir J. B. T. Reed, Eminent Commander of Winchester Commandery No. 1. The Commandery worked under dispensation until December, 1850, when a charter was issued by the Grand Commandery of Virginia, dated the 12th of that month.

E. P. Hunter served as Eminent Commander until December 5th, 1854, when A. S. Chambers was elected. From this time, up to June 15th, 1868, the Commandery failed to hold its regular conclaves, remaining in a dormant condition, when at that date it was resuscitated by a dispensation from the Grand Commander of Virginia. At this date, E. G. Alburtis was elected Eminent Commander; re-elected the following year; June 6th, 1870, William M. Clarke elected; re-elected June 5th, 1871, and September 2d, 1872; July 7th, 1878, R. G. Lyle elected.

February 25th, 1874, the Grand Commandery of West Virginia was organized, and this Commandery came under its jurisdiction as Palestine No. 2. June 1st, 1874, R. G. Lyle re-elected Eminent Commander; June 17th, 1875, J. S. Haldeman elected; re-elected, June 5th, 1876. At this date, the Commandery changed their place of meeting to Grantham Hall. June 4th, 1877, W. H. H. Flick elected Eminent Commander; re-elected, June 3d, 1878; June 6th, 1879, W. H. Riggs elected; re-elected, June 7th, 1880, and June 6th, 1881.

The commandery attended the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and participated in the Knights Templar parade, June 2d, 1876. In August, 1877, they attended the Triennial Conclave of the Grand...
Encampment, K. T., U. S., at Cleveland, Ohio. In August, 1880, they attended a similar conclave, which was held at Chicago, Illinois. Past Eminent Commander, Joseph S. Haldeman, was elected Grand Commander of Knights Templar of West Virginia, September 18th, 1878.

The regular meetings of the Commandery are held on the first Monday night of each month, in Grantham Hall. The list of present officers is as follows: George W. Feidt, Eminent Commander; Charles P. Mathaci, Generalissimo; William H. H. Flick, Captain General; James W. McDonald, Prelate; Robert N. Stewari, Senior Warden; Thomas H. Zepp, Junior Warden; Alexander Parks, jr., Treasurer; David H. Stuckey, Recorder; George L. Sencindiver, Standard Bearer; Robert N. Criswell, Sword Bearer; Thomas W. Kearns, Warder; Joseph S. Chambers, jr., Sentinel.

LEBANON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 2.

On Friday, the 3d day of September, 1847, a dispensation was granted by Most Excellent James D. McCabe, G. H. P., Excellent G. B. Gill, G. K., Excellent James Points, G. Scribe, of the Grand R. A. C. of Virginia, to Most Excellent E. P. Hunter, H. P., Excellent Alexander Newcomer, King, Excellent P. C. Pendleton, Scribe, to form and open a Chapter of R. A. M., in the town of Martinsburg, Virginia, by the name and title of Mt. Horeb Chapter No. 17. They worked under dispensation until February 19th, 1848, when a charter was issued by Most Excellent James Points, G. H. P., Excellent J. R. Purdie, G. K., Excellent Joseph Carlton, G. Scribe, to the aforesaid companions, as Mt. Lebanon R. A. C., No. 9. This name was a short time afterward changed to Lebanon R. A. C. They held stated convocations until September 20th, 1850, and no regular meetings after that date until Mradio 6th, 1858, when the Chapter was re-organized by a special dispensation to work under the former charter. They worked under the grand jurisdiction of Virginia until November 16th, 1871, when Lebanon Chapter No. 9, Star of the West No. 18, Wheeling Union No. 19, Nelson No. 26, and Jerusalem No. 55, formed the Grand Chapter of West Virginia. Lebanon No. 9 to be known as Lebanon No. 2, of the Grand Chapter of West Virginia. They have continued to hold regular convocations up to the present date. Past High Priests of this Chapter — Henry Crim, W. H. H. Flick. Present officers — W. H. Riggs, H. P.; S. H. Myers, K.; C. P. Mathei, Scribe; Alexander Parks, jr., Treasurer; E. C. Williams, jr., Secretary; P. C. Curtis, C. of H.; G. G. Boone, P. S.; David Well, R. A. C.; D. H. Stuckey, G. M. 3d Vail; D. L. Stewart, G. M. 2d Vail; Robert Criswell, G. M. 1st Vail. The Chapter meets the third Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

EQUALITY LODGE NO. 44, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge was instituted over half a century ago, and the author regrets that he has been unable to obtain its complete history. They have a present membership numbering 100, and the regular meetings are held on the first and fourth Friday nights of each month. Their hall, at the corner of Queen and Berke streets, is the handsomest and most elegantly furnished in the State. The present officers are as follows: J. S. Boak, W. M.; F. D. Staley, S. W.; C. P. Mathei, J. W.; W. M. Hollis, Secretary; Alfred Beall, Treasurer; G. H. Showers, S. D.; F. M. Seibert, J. D.; T. W. Kearns, Tyler.

ROBERT WHITE LODGE, NO. 67, F. AND A. M.

A dispensation was granted by Robert White, Grand Master of the State, for the organization of this lodge. It was named in his honor, and he presented it with a fine set of jewels. The first meeting was held on August 21st, 1875, and it started out with seventeen charter members, a few of whom were from Equality Lodge, and others from different grand jurisdictions. A charter was granted November 11th, 1875, and regular meetings were held in Schue's hall until
February 14th, 1876, when they removed to their present location, in Grantham hall. The original officers were W. H. H. Flick, W. M.; F. J. Hayden, S. W.; A. E. Marstellar, J. W.; Anthony Staubley, Treasurer; J. N. Wisner, Secretary; S. N. Myers, S. D.; H. B. Weiland, J. D.; William T. Spencer, Tyler. The lodge has been very successful, from the date of their organization; they have furnished their hall, in a complete and elegant manner, at great expense, are out of debt, and have ample funds in the treasury. They meet the second and fourth Monday nights of each month. Past Masters — W. H. H. Flick, S. N. Myers, George W. Feidt. The former is the present Grand Master of the State. Present officers — W. H. Riggs, W. M.; M. A. Snodgrass, S. W.; W. T. Darby, J. W.; H. N. Deatrick, Treasurer; E. W. Maxwell, Secretary; W. T. Lauders, S. D.; J. S. Trammell, J. D.


There is no correct authority by which a history of the I. O. O. F., in Martinsburg, may be written up, from the time of its first organization up to and including the time of the war between the States, as the records of both lodges that existed here at that time were destroyed. Some time about 1842, Maffit Lodge No. 21, was organized, whose title was changed, in 1845, to Tuscarora Lodge No. 21. A short time afterward, Maringo Lodge No. 109 was organized, and both these lodges acted under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, maintaining their existence until 1861, when, owing to the breaking out of the war, they ceased to exist, and everything belonging to the order was destroyed excepting the hall building which was owned by Tuscarora Lodge No. 2.

September 14th, 1865, Tuscarora Lodge No. 24 was organized by Special Commissioner Thomas G. Steele, P. G. M., under the grand jurisdiction of West Virginia, with the following officers: William Wilen, N. G.; Samuel Aler, V. G.; Theo. Buser, Recording Secretary; James Mathews, Treasurer; each P. G.'s. The lodge continued to receive new members each session, and the hall was handsomely refitted, in which they have continued to hold their sessions, up to the present time.

Since its organization, this lodge had paid out thousands of dollars for the relief of the sick and suffering, and, while it has continued to flourish, in an eminent degree, during these years, many of the members have passed from time into eternity. Among the latter was the venerable Brother A. S. Chambers, sr., P. G., in the 87th year of his age, who was buried, with the honors of the order, in April, 1882.

The lodge has had thirty-eight Past Grands, two Past Grand Masters, and one Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, among its members. Saturday nights have been the time of meeting since the organization, and the number of the present membership is one hundred and seventy. The following is a list of present officers: Henry Burris, N. G.; D. H. Dodd, V. G.; William A. Kimmerling, Recording Secretary; T. Buser, Financial Secretary; William M. McElroy, Treasurer; F. W. Wenning, Chaplain.

LINCOLN POST, NO. 1, G. A. R.

This, the first Grand Army Post in the State, received its charter and was organized November 8th, 1880, by Robert B. Beath, adjutant-general-in-chief. The charter members were W. R. Riggs, H. V. Daniels, Joseph Kearns, Jacob Schleuss, K. Craque, W. H. H. Flick (present department commander), Clinton Simmons, George M. Kershner, R. G. Horner, Frederick Daber, J. W. Brenner, F. J. Warner, John Grozinger, W. H. Harmon, John H. Grimm, John A. Carbaugh and P. Eagan. W. H. H. Flick was first commander, and remained in that position until January 1st, 1882.

The Post meets every Thursday evening, at their hall in the third story of the Peoples Bank building. They now number seventy-one. The following is a list of present officers: G. V. Rathman, Com.; John Grozinger, Sr. V. C.; Isaac W. Stanley, Jr. V. C.; Walter H. Keedy, Adj.; William Armstrong, Surgeon; M. V. B. Green, Chaplain; J. W. Brenner, Q. M.; S. B. Sigler, Q. D.; M. Brown, O. G.; T. Daber, S. M.; James Cowgill, Q. M. S.
VALLEY LODGE, NO. 602, KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This lodge was instituted April 30th, 1877. Charter members: J. N. Wisner, H. N. Deatrick, George W. Feidt, H. B. Miller, W. H. H. Flick, William Rutledge, Henry Wilen, C. W. Wisner, David Speer, S. N. Myers, Rev. J. Edwin Amos, W. L. Jones. The membership now numbers fifty-six. No deaths have occurred since the lodge became organized. The times of meeting are the second and fourth Friday nights of each month, at Pythian Hall, on the third floor of the Peoples National Bank building.


KEY COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM, NO. 432.

This Council was organized January 16th, 1880, by P. L. Perkins, D. S. R., assisted by A. P. Amos and Thomas S. Clark, of Eureka Council, Baltimore, with a list of 41 members, and the following officers: H. N. Deatrick, P. R.; E. B. Hamill, R.; J. S. Haldeman, V. R.; J. Nelson Wisner, Orator; J. S. Boak, Secretary; W. H. Nadenbousch, Collector; G. S. Hill, Treasurer; M. C. Nadenbousch, Chaplain; C. F. Hartzell, Guide; W. H. Riggis, Warden; D. A. Cline, Sentry. The present membership numbers 40, and they meet the first and third Friday nights of each month, in the G. A. R. hall. Present officers: W. L. Jones, R; G. W. Couchman, V. R.; H. N. Deatrick, Orator; J. S. Haldeman, P. R.; J. S. Boak, Secretary; J. M. Shaffer, Collector; G. S. Hill, Treasurer; D. A. Cline, Chaplain; H. T. Cushwa, Guide; J. P. Gruger, Warden; Thomas Kratz, Sentinel.

LOCAL BRANCH, NO. 29, ORDER OF IRON HALL.

This society was organized September 8th, 1881, with a list of 40 members, and the following officers, who were re-elected the following January, to serve until January, 1883:

ST. PATRICKS CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1875, as a beneficial association, among the members of the St. Josephs Catholic Church. Its object is to promote unity, friendship and charity towards each fellow member. It is the duty of each member to visit those of the society who are sick, and members receive three dollars per week during sickness. They at present number thirty-two, and the following is a list of officers: Theodore Thumel, President; A. S. Goulden, Vice-President; William O' Connor, Secretary; Joseph A. Hearn, Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPHS CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The organization of this society took place March 19th, 1869, when the following officers were installed: Hugh McDonald, President; Philip Schaarmann, Vice-President; James A. Martin, Secretary; Charles Thumel, Treasurer. It had an original membership of forty-eight, which has now increased to seventy. The object of this society is the same as that of the St. Patricks Benevolent society, and has the same rules and regulations. The only difference is that St. Patricks is for young men, while this is for those of mature years. It is in a flourishing condition, and has accomplished much for the good of its members. The following is a list of present officers: Maurice O'Connor, President; John Farrin, Vice-President; Maurice Cushing, Secretary; John Lyons, Treasurer.

BERKELEY COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

The Martinsburg Gazette, was the
first paper published in the city, a weekly, established by Nathaniel Willis (father of the renowned poet, Nathaniel Parker Willis), in May, 1799. This was long prior to the advent of the telegraph, telephone, railroad and steamship. Considering this fact, it is astonishing to look over the early files of this paper, and observe how its columns are crowded with full and interesting details of important events that had occurred throughout the country but a short time previously. For instance, the movements of the army during the war of 1812, and the stirring events which were happening on the western borders—the heroic achievements of mad Anthony Wayne and General Harrison, on the banks of the historic Maumee, in northwestern Ohio—are given in faithful and correct detail, about twenty days after their occurrence, which exhibits the energy and enterprise of the proprietors.

The subscription price of the paper was only $2 per year. John Alburtis became editor and proprietor in January, 1811, and continued its publication until October 25, 1822, when Washington Evans succeeded him, and in December, 1833, Mr. Alburtis commenced the publication of the Journal, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county.

The Martinsburg Independent. — At the close of the war of 1861, the only paper which was published in Martinsburg, was the Berkeley Union, an advocate of Republicanism. In 1866, the New Era, a Democratic paper, was started. In April, 1873, the Martinsburg Independent was started—an outgrowth and consolidation of the two above-named papers. Until November, 1873, it was published daily, and since that date it has been issued weekly. Until 1878, the paper was published by Wisner & Logan, who still continue editors and proprietors. As its name indicates, it is independent upon all subjects.

The Martinsburg Statesman was started in 1869, as an independent Republican paper by James W. Robinson. It was subsequently published by R. S. Eichelberger & Co., its present proprietors, and turned into a Democratic journal. Circulation, 800.

Martinsburg Herald. — The only Republican paper published in the Thirteenth Senatorial District of West Virginia, comprising the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan, is the Martinsburg Herald. This paper began its initial number on the 17th of September, 1881, with a circulation of five hundred, which, before the end of the year, increased to one thousand, and now it is one of the leading papers of the district for local and State news. Messrs. Goulden & Reilly, its original proprietors, still continue. It is a twenty-eight column newspaper, printed from clean type, and makes a very good appearance. It is issued on Saturday of each week.

PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF BERKELEY COUNTY.

MILL CREEK DISTRICT.

JOHN H. BOLTZ—born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, June 7, 1820, is a prosperous farmer residing in Mill Creek district. He was married in Jefferson county, this State, at Harpers Ferry, February 22, 1852, Rebecca Gruber on that date becoming his wife. She was born in Jefferson county, June 6, 1830, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Baughman) Gruber. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boltz: Henrietta R., born December 9, 1852, married a Mr. Anderson, and since his death resides at home; and William M., born February 7, 1854, lives in this district. William M. has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married January 18, 1876, was born in 1856, and died October 30, 1876, leaving one child, now deceased. His second wife was Virginia D. Lloyd, born in 1862, who died October 28, 1882, leaving two little daughters, Clara N. and Edith M. The parents of Mrs. Rebecca Boltz were both natives of Pennsylvania, where her father was born November 16, 1794; he died June 29, 1881. George H. Boltz, father of John H., was born April 15, 1783, and died August 13, 1858. The mother of John H., whose maiden name was Catherine Puls, was born December 16, 1788, and died July 17, 1872. John H. Boltz lives in the house in which he was born, as
were both his children, and in which his father was born, also. It is known to be over 100 years old. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

M. TUCKER BOWEN — was born in Frederick county, Virginia, April 16, 1852, and came to Berkeley county April 1, 1878. He was married in the State and county of his nativity, September 25, 1875, and Nannie M. Boden, also a native of Frederick county, born October 27, 1856, became his wife. Three children have been born to them: Harry G., born January 4, 1877; Daisy T., June 9, 1879; Holmes Mc., May 11, 1881. Middleton and Susan R. (Barley) Bowen, now living in Champaign county, Ohio, are the parents of M. Tucker Bowen. His wife's parents are Henry and Mary J. Boden, and their home is in Frederick county, Virginia. M. Tucker Bowen was commissioner of revenue in Frederick county, Virginia, 1871-2; he is now justice of the peace, elected in October, 1880, for four years. The Bowen family is of English descent — settled first in Maryland, emigrated to Virginia about 1800. The Barley family are German — settled in Virginia about 1780. Two generations back this family consisted of twenty-one children from one marriage. The father and mother lived to see their great-great-grandchildren. M. Tucker Bowen is a teacher by profession. His home is in Mill Creek district, his postoffice, address at Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

PETER FOREMAN — was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1833, and settled in Berkeley county, October 10, 1865. He was married in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Mary Mehafie, who was born in that State and county, June 25, 1828. This marriage took place February 1, 1859, and the children born of it are as follows: Franklin C., born February 1, 1859, and William R., November 19, 1862; Annis B., February 18, 1865; Cora S., April 16, 1867; Valley V., March 31, 1869; John D., September 25, 1873. David Foreman, resident in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, is the father of Peter; his mother Leah (Sevres) Foreman, is deceased. John and Elizabeth (Sanderson) Mahafie, also residents in Cumberland county, are the parents of Mrs. Foreman. Peter Foreman was a member of the board of education of Mill Creek district for five years. Stewart Foreman, brother of Peter, was in the Union army, a member of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, during the four years of the late war; was in much heavy fighting, and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, but disabled only a few days; honorably discharged in 1865. Peter Foreman is a farmer in Mill Creek district. His postoffice address is Darcesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH GROVE — son of Henry and Phebe (Mercer) Grove, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, July 24, 1840. He married in that State and county, March 1, 1866, Sarah C. Duffey, born in Frederick county, October 5, 1862, and after living about 11 years in Frederick county, they settled with their family in Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 5, 1878. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Grove are: Edward L., born March 5, 1867; Susan D., June 25, 1869, died February 17, 1874; Harry M., February 16, 1872; Lucille L., December 1, 1874, died March 21, 1875; Clara C., October 28, 1878; Frank, October 5, 1880. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Grove were residents of Frederick county, Virginia. Michael and Susan (Fout) Duffey were Mrs. Grove's parents. The former was born November 3, 1816, and died September 8, 1843. The latter, born March 22, 1818, now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Grove. They were married December 21, 1841, and their son John H. was born December 28, 1843, died July 25, 1877. Joshua Grove, a brother of Joseph, served eighteen months in the Confederate army, in the late war; was in the principal engagements of his regiment, and died in the army. Joseph Grove is a farmer in Mill Creek district; his postoffice address is Darcesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

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MARTIN L. HENSHAW — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, June 25, 1845, and was a son of Samuel P. and Julia (Hunsicker)
Henshaw, natives of this State, the former born in Berkeley and the latter in Jefferson county. In this county, October 19, 1869, the marriage ceremony was performed which joined in one the lives of Marion L. Henshaw and Emily P. Payne, and seven children, all living at home, bless their union. They were born as follows: Holmes, October 5, 1870; Carter L., December 15, 1871; Myra A., October 22, 1873; Mary R., September 6, 1875; Valley V., October 31, 1877; Daisy M., February 7, 1879; Martin P., March 4, 1881. Mr. Henshaw was a soldier in the war of 1861, serving in the Confederate army. He first volunteered for three months, and served at Harpers Ferry thirty days, when his company was disbanded, in 1861. In August, 1863, he again enlisted, and served in Company K, 23d Virginia Cavalry, until close of war; was mostly in the campaign of Virginia Valley, and took part in all the fierce battles fought over that ground. Mr. Henshaw's wife was a daughter of Jesse and Jane (Wright) Payne, well-known residents in Berkeley county, and in this county she was born, August 20, 1845. Mr. Henshaw is a prosperous farmer in Mill Creek district, and serves in his district as president of the board of education, a position he has ably filled since 1876. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH F. HESS — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, January 20, 1836, and was married in Jefferson county, this State, to Catherine E. Swimley, born in Jefferson county, July 15, 1820. The date of this marriage was January 13, 1862; Joseph H., October 18, 1864; Lizzie W., September 30, 1866; Almira V., September 30, 1868; Frank M., January 30, 1870; Charles H., May S., 1872; James O., February 7, 1875; John B., June 4, 1877; Robert N., December 15, 1880. Joseph M. and Ellen V. (Harden) Hess, natives of Berkeley county, were the parents of Joseph F.; the former is deceased. Mrs. Hess is the daughter of George D. and Susan (Davis) Seibert, natives of Berkeley county, was born in this county, December 31, 1823, and died at her home in Mill Creek district. Mr. Kilmer is engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM KILMER — and Ann A. Davis were married in Jefferson county, West Virginia, January 20, 1842. He is a native of Berkeley county, born February 10, 1820, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Seibert) Kilmer, whose home was in Berks county, Pennsylvania. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Kilmer were: Susan E., born October 1, 1844; William H., June 2, 1847; Davis B., January 30, 1849; Charles S., December 15, 1850; George C., June 26, 1853, died February 9, 1863; Catherine V., February 14, 1856; Thomas M., February 10, 1858; died May 2, 1862; Noble C., November 2, 1860, died April 5, 1862; Helen M., January 30, 1862. Mrs. Kilmer, who was the daughter of George D. and Susan (Davis) Seibert, natives of Berkeley county, was born in this county, December 31, 1823, and died at her home in Mill Creek district. Mr. Kilmer is engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILL S. LAISE — and Elizabeth W. Clendening were joined together in matrimonial bands in the village of Bunker Hill, Mill Creek district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, on the 29th of April, 1874. One daughter, Mabel C., born September 1, 1875, gladdens the home this marriage established. Will S. Laise was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1850, and took up his residence in Berkeley county, July 15, 1866. He is the son of C. F. and Martha H. (Showalter) Laise, who now live in this county, having settled here in March, 1867. Elizabeth W., wife of Will S. Laise, was born in this county, a
daughter of well-known residents here, James H. and Lydia (Bushman) Clendening. Her birth took place on the 26th of July, 1854. Mr. Laise owns and successfully cultivates a farm in Mill Creek district, receiving his mail at Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN F. LEWIS —and Mary Anderson were united in marriage in Berkeley county, West Virginia, November 1, 1837. Both were natives of this State and county, where he was born August 10, 1818, and she January 16, 1818. Twelve children have been given to them: Catherine, born December 4, 1839; David, April 14, 1841, died in 1865; Franklin, November 9, 1842; John, December 25, 1844, died in 1865; Walter, April 4, 1846; Rebecca, November 23, 1848; Lewis, April 14, 1850; Fannie, February 23, 1852; Sarah, February 19, 1854, died September 13, 1873; Margaret, June 3, 1858; Cornelia, September 4, 1861; Calvin, June 19, 1863. John, David and Franklin, were soldiers in the Confederate army during the war between the States; were all in the 12th Virginia Cavalry, and served till the close of war. David was reported missing, and has never since been heard from. Lewis and Mary (Seckman) Lewis, parents of Benjamin F., were residents in Berkeley county, as were the parents of Mrs. Lewis, Providence and Hannah (Custer) Anderson. Benjamin F. Lewis is a farmer in Mill Creek district. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY MILLER —was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, September 28, 1830, and became a resident in Berkeley county, West Virginia, April 1, 1879. He married Elizabeth Anna Hutchinson, at Great Cacapon, Morgan county, this State, March 22, 1859, and the seven children of their wedded love were born and are settled in life as follows: Albert P., born August 22, 1860, died in Great Cacapon, Morgan county; Charles W., born March 25, 1866, lives near Bunker Hill, this district; Robert E., born January 18, 1869, also lives near Bunker Hill; Joseph C., September 12, 1871, resides at home; Anna M. E., born February 10, 1875, and Chloe E., born October 27, 1877, live at home; Sarah C., July 15, 1880. Mrs. Miller was born at Great Cacapon, Morgan county, November 5, 1837, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Huff) Hutchinson. Her father was born in Jefferson county, this State, December 12, 1802, and removed to Morgan county, where he married Mary A. Huff, December 27, 1831; he died March 1, 1874. His father, John Hutchinson, was a Baptist minister in Jefferson county, this State. Henry Miller, father of Henry C., was born in Litch, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and is of German descent. He married in 1802 Elizabeth Eichelberger, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by whom he had eleven children. She died in 1825, and in 1826 he married Elizabeth Rine, by whom he had five children. His business was bookbinding, and he was a noted Democratic politician. He died August 11, 1841. His second wife was the mother of Henry C., and was born in York, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1795; she was the youngest of four children, three of whom lived to be over 80 years old. Henry C. Miller served in the Confederate army in the 1861 war, a member of Company F, 7th Virginia Cavalry. He is now a farmer in good circumstances, residing in Mill Creek district, with his postoffice at Darkestville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

J. WILLIAM MILLER —and Ida E. Noll were united in matrimonial bands, September 15, 1861, at Greencastle, Pennsylvania. He was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, the date of his birth being August 8, 1857. John H. and Ida E. (Myers) Miller are the names of his father and mother, and their home is in Hedgesville, Berkeley county. Mrs. Miller was born in this county, September 28, 1861, and is the daughter of William and Jennie (Pitzer) Noll, residents in Berkeley county. J. William Miller is a merchant residing in Mill Creek district. His postoffice is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL MOHLER—born in Pennsylvania, July 15, 1836, and settled in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in October, 1864. He married
in Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1859, Mary J. Snyder, who was born in that State and county, May 20, 1838; she is now deceased. Their children were eight in number, born in the order in which they are here given: William E., born March 22, 1860; John, November 11, 1861, deceased; Mary E., October 25, 1863, deceased; Charles B., November 29, 1866; Harry G., March 1, 1869; Thomas J., October 17, 1872; Susan A., March 9, 1876; Robert S., December 29, 1878. Jacob and Mary (Strine) Mohler were Samuel Mohler's parents - the latter is deceased. Their home was in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mohler was the daughter of William and Anna (Fansler) Snyder, residents in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Samuel Mohler was a soldier in the war between the States, serving in the Union army, in the 126th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; had his right foot smashed in the retreat at Bull Run, and spent most of his nine months of service in hospital at Philadelphia, having a good time there. Mr. Mohler's business is that of wagon-maker; his residence is in Mill Creek district, and his postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

RICHARD D. SEAMAN — son of Jonah and Jane (Downey) Seaman, former residents of Berkeley county, now deceased, was born in this county in 1804, on the 21st day of October. In this county in August, 1828, he took a partner in matrimonial bands. She was Rosanna Tate, born in this county in 1800, and was his faithful and efficient helper in the journey of life, and a good mother to their children until her death left them to mourn their irreparable loss. John Tate, born in Ireland, and Rachel (Parnell) Tate, were the parents of Mrs. Seaman. During their lives they were residents in Berkeley county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman were: John E., born December 3, 1830; Rachel J., born is 1833, died November 1, 1852; Jonah, born in September, 1836; Richard H., born in December, 1837. Richard Seaman represented this county in the State Legislature four years before the Virginias were separated. He was elected in 1855 for two years, and again in 1857 for the same term. During the war between the States, he was a soldier in the service of the Southern Confederacy, serving through the entire war. His great-great grandfather came to the United States about 1690, settling in New Jersey; and it is a matter of pioneer history that his great-grandfather had the first house with shingled roof in the valley of the Virginias. Richard D. Seaman is now a prosperous farmer in Mill Creek district, and receives his mail at Darkestville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

FRANK SILVER — and Mary A. Gray, were united in marriage in Hagerstown, Maryland, November 6, 1867. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Martha, August 23, 1868; Gray, February 17, 1870; Otilia, October 1, 1871; Frank, September 3, 1873, died November 17, 1877; Anna, March 15, 1877; Mary L., December 6, 1878. Mrs. Silver was born in Berkeley county, December 19, 1841, and is the daughter of James W. and Martha J. (Henshaw) Silver. In 1852 he went to Frederick county, Virginia, there making his home until his return to Berkeley county in 1870. During his residence in Frederick county the war between the States broke out, and Mr. Silver, espousing the cause of the South, went into the Confederate army, in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, starting out from Harpers Ferry in 1861, and winding up at Appomattox at Lee's surrender. He was in nearly all the engagements of his command, and was wounded in the head and foot at the battle of Roods Hill; was in the hospital about three months. Both Mr. Silver and his wife are of Scotch descent. Five of the Silver brothers fled from Scotland to escape the wrath of the reigning monarch in England, and Frank Silver, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the son of one of them, and was the first white child born west of the Susquehanna. Mrs. Silver's grandfather, John Gray, came from Scotland; her father represented this county in the State Legislature in 1850. Mr. Silver is a farmer in Mill Creek district, his postoffice at Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
ADAM B. SPECK — was a son of Frederick and Susannah (Berkheymer) Speck, natives of York county, Pennsylvania, in which county Adam was born, May 3, 1842; He married in Frederick county, Virginia, November 10, 1868, Mary E. Ritter, who was born in that State and county, September 18, 1852. She is the mother of: William H., born October 22, 1869; Laura B., July 1, 1871; John A., May 18, 1873; Lillie B., November 28, 1879; Walter E., January 8, 1882. The home of Mrs. Speck's parents, John and Mary (Brumly) Ritter, was in Frederick county, Virginia. Mr. Speck is a farmer in Mill Creek district; his postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DAVID L. STEWART — is a native of this State and county, born March 14, 1848. He is a son of Robert and Harriet E. (Ward) Stewart, who have always made their home in Berkeley county, and are well and favorable known here. In October, 1879, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, David L. Stewart and Elizabeth H. Sencindiver were joined in wedlock, and they have made for themselves a home in Mill Creek district, this county, where Mr. Stewart is engaged in that most ancient and honorable calling of cultivating his own land. Mr. Stewart was born in Berkeley county, May 25, 1850, a daughter of John and Mary (Maddox) Sencindiver, who were born and have always lived in this county. The postoffice address of David L. Stewart is Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. STRONG — was born in Kent county, Maryland, March 23, 1836, and came to Berkeley county West Virginia, in February, 1864, and is a resident in Mill Creek district. He married Kate E. Stewart, at Martinsburg, West Virginia, November 13, 1860. They have two children: Mary A., born August 17, 1861, in Kent county, Maryland; John W. S., May 9, 1873, in Jefferson county, West Virginia. John W. and Mary (Maslin) Stewart, were the parents of Mrs. Strong; the former is deceased, the latter a resident in Berkeley county. Mr. Strong's parents were Thomas A. and Catherine E. (Eagle) Strong, the former living in Kent county, Maryland, and the latter now deceased. James W. Strong is engaged in farming, and receives his mail at the postoffice at Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

CHARLES STUCKEY — born in this county in 1825, was a son of Charles and Susanna (Bowmen) Stuckey, the former born here, and the latter coming from Pennsylvania to Berkeley county about 1818. His present wife is Nancy A. Capito, to whom he was united in Barbour county, this State, in 1868, and who was born in that county, about the year 1833. Her parents, Daniel and Jerusha (Hart) Capito, died in Barbour county. The children of Charles and Nancy Stuckey are: Cora M., born March 1, 1869; Eddie, March 1, 1870, died March 11, 1871; Thomas J., March 1, 1871; Laura A., September 26, 1873; Clarence Rice, September 20, 1872; Melvina G., October 16, 1874; Bessie, March 6, 1878; Daniel, June 26, 1880; Frank G., August 11, 1881, died April 11, 1882. William G. Haines, born April 11, 1860, is Mrs. Stuckey's son by a former marriage with James Haines. By a former marriage entered into in Hampshire county, this State, with Sarah C. Utton, six children were born to Mr. Stuckey, namely: Martha V., born May 2, 1853; Annie R., April 15, 1856; Charles N., October 4, 1858; Susan E., April 6, 1861; Sarah A., June 5, 1863; James W., June 25, 1866, died when about a month old. Mr. Stuckey's grandfather was a pioneer settler in Berkeley county, coming here from Washington county, Maryland, and engaging in farming. Here he lived an honorable and useful life, raising a large family of sons and daughters, and settling them all in homes of their own, the most of them in this county. A brother of Mr. Stuckey served as captain through our last war; and a brother-in-law, Dr. J. Moorehead, captain of a company of volunteers, was killed while leading his men in a charge in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1864. Charles Stuckey is a farmer in Mill Creek district, and for sixteen years has held the office of justice of the peace. He was first elected prior to the civil war, and reelected in 1872, and still holds the
DAVID W. THROCKMORTON — is a resident of Mill Creek district, and was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, December 31, 1840. He was united in marriage with Almira V. Thomas, October 23, 1873, in Hagerstown, Maryland. They have five children, as follows: Leah A., born February 16, 1874; Effa T., March 5, 1876; Charles L., March 1, 1878; Mary S. T., January 10, 1880; Jessie A., January 2, 1882. Job and Leah H. (Lee) Throckmorton, residents in Berkeley county, are the parents of David W. Throckmorton. His wife's parents are James M. and Harriet T. (Stewart) Thomas, also residents in Berkeley county. Mr. Throckmorton is a farmer; his postoffice address is Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DAVID WILLET — born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, settled in life in Berkeley county, April 1, 1849. Here he married, October 30, 1851, Mary A. Hott, who was born in this county, March 29, 1823. The children of this marriage, nine in number, were born as follows: Lydia A., September 5, 1852; David H., February 5, 1854; John W. M., July 2, 1855; Mary J., January 14, 1857; Arthur L., February 6, 1859; Lucy E., December 13, 1860, died May 22, 1862; George W., March 10, 1863; Jacob H., February 3, 1865; Floyd C., October 11, 1869. Mrs. Willet's parents, Jacob and Anna (Frieze) Hott, are now living in Frederick county, Virginia. David Willet was a son of George and Elizabeth (McKincey) Willet. His father was born in July, 1794, and died in 1872; his mother, born in March, 1794, died in 1877; they were residents in Adams county, Pennsylvania, at their demise. Mr. Willet's grandfather was a soldier in the 1812 war, and was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry. David Willet is a miller in Mill Creek district; his postoffice address, Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, February 6, 1839, and was married in the same county, in Martinsburg, April 15, 1862, to Isabell Hawn, who was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, August 22, 1842. Their children were: Mary E., born February 8, 1864, deceased; Foster M., April 11, 1865, deceased; Catherine I., May 18, 1866; Virginia S., March 3, 1868; Eliza F., December 30, 1870; George W., November 15, 1873; Henry R., January 21, 1876. Cornelius and Elizabeth (Troxell) Anderson natives of Maryland, were the parents of Mr. Anderson. His wife's parents were George and Mary (Martin) Hawn, both now deceased. George W. Anderson is settled in Arden district, where he is engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

THOMAS E. BARRETT — was born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 28, 1854, and came to Berkeley county in 1877. He married at Winchester, Virginia, February 22, 1877, Rachel Fries, and they have a family of three children, namely: Jeremiah E., born February 23, 1878; Alvin C., September 4, 1879; Minnie G., October 2, 1881. The parents of Mr. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett's mother are residents in Frederick county, Virginia; Mrs. Barrett's father died in 1875. The name of Mr. Barrett's father is Joel Barrett; his mother's name is Naomi (Taylor) Barrett. Mrs. Barrett, wife of Thomas E., is also a native of Frederick county, Maryland, born March 17, 1853. Michael and Catherine Fries were her parents. Thomas E. Barrett's business is farming, his residence is in Arden district, and his postoffice address is Darkeville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN E. BOYD, Jr. — born at Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia, February 14, 1840, at Martinsburg, this county, March 24, 1868, entered upon a matrimonial alliance with Mary V. Stuart, who was...
born in this county, at Gerrardstown, February 14, 1843. Six children were born in the home this union founded: Clarence S., born April 4, 1869, died August 23, 1879; John W. S., born February 7, 1871, and Jane Mayburry, born November 26, 1874, live at home; Thomas M., born August 26, 1875, died August 15, 1879, Robert H. and Frank S., born November 19, 1880, Frank S. died December 12, 1880. John E. Boyd, sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Berkeley county, in 1811; his mother, Jane (Mayburry) Boyd, died in 1856. His wife's parents were John W. and Mary (Maslin) Stuart, the latter born in 1815. The former, born in this county, in 1811, died here in 1876. John E. Boyd, jr., enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company B, 1st Virginia Regiment, Confederate service, and was four years and one day in the army. He was captured by Sheridan's troops, near Bunker Hill, and sentenced to be hung, and was reprieved by Sheridan about five minutes before the time set for his execution. Then, sent to Fort McHenry, to be kept in solitary confinement, he was held six weeks and then exchanged. Mr. Boyd is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Arden district, and may be addressed at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

THOMAS C. BRYARLY — was a son of Robert P. and Sarah (Rust) Bryarly, who are no longer living. In Berkeley county, this State, Thomas C. was born, October 18, 1815. He married in Frederick county, Virginia, in December, 1841, Susan Glass, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Rust) Glass, who lived in Frederick county, and are now both deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bryarly are: Robert, born November 3, 1843; Bettie G., October 10, 1845, deceased; Sarah, September 4, 1847; Thomas M., August 14, 1849; Susan, April 7, 1852; Anna, May 15, 1856. Mr. Bryarly is a farmer, living in Arden district. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ROBERT C. BURKHART — son of Francis M. and Elizabeth M. Burkhart, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, October 8, 1839. His father was born in Maryland in 1804, and his mother in Berkeley county in 1816. Susan W., daughter of Samuel W. and Elizabeth Moore, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, September 13, 1844. In Baltimore, Maryland, July 26, 1866, Robert C. Burkhart and Susan W. Moore were united in marriage, and their home is in Arden district, this county, where Mr. Burkhart is occupied with farming and gardening. In this home they are rearing ten children, born as follows: Bessie M., October 29, 1867; Maggie E., September 26, 1869; Josiah F., May 28, 1871; Mary P. December 18, 1872; Francis M., April 25, 1875; Myrtle M., January 25, 1877; Robert S. and Carrie W., December 5, 1878; Daisie, November 4, 1880; Blue M., October 1, 1881. Valley, born February 15, 1874, died June 13, 1874. Robert C. Burkhart, during the 1861 war, was two years in the Confederate service, in Company B, 1st Virginia Cavalry, and from that time till the close of the war was commander of General Fitzhugh Lee's scouts. His wife's brother, Major J. Blue Moore, was chief quartermaster on General Joseph E. Johnston's staff. Robert C. Burkhart's address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN BURNS — son of John and Eliza (Collis) Burns, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, December 26, 1844. He was married in this State and county, September 13, 1866, to Mary Stump, also a native of this county, born November 22, 1847. She died April 17, 1875, having been the mother of the following children: Benjamin F., born June 17, 1867, died August 4, 1867; Mary F. June 28, 1868; Anna B., June 29, 1870; Margaret E., September 25, 1872. The parents of Mrs. Burns were residents in Jefferson county. John and Susan (Butts)Stump. Mr. Burns was again married, August 17, 1875, to Rebecca M. Garrett, born May 10, 1853, and the following are their children: William R., born June 13, 1876; Sarah A., March 24, 1878; Eliza D., February 27, 1880; Mazie R., March 12, 1882. Richard and Sarah (Bates) Garrett were the parents of the present Mrs. Burns. They were born in England, he in 1812, and she in 1811, and coming to America in 1848, settled in Indiana county.
Pennsylvania. John Burns was a soldier in the Confederate army in the war between the States, serving under Stonewall Jackson, as a member of the 12th Virginia Cavalry. He was in battle at Harpers Ferry, and in several skirmishes the first year, then was sent to his home with rheumatism and measles, and was never well enough to go back. He is a farmer in Arden district, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY CAMPBELL — is a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, and was born July 12, 1820. He was the son of Robert and Sarah (Whitnah) Campbell, settlers of Berkeley county. Robert Campbell was born August 8, 1780, and died in Berkeley county in 1866, at the advanced age of over 86 years. Sarah (Whitnah) Campbell, mother of Henry, died March 7, 1858. She was born June 1, 1786. Henry Campbell is a farmer residing in Arden district: His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH B. CROWL — is a son of John and Elizabeth (Carver) Crowl, the former a native of Jefferson county, West Virginia, where Joseph B. was born November 18, 1838. He married, in this State and county, on March 5, 1868, Hannah E. Lowery, born in Berkeley county, September 15, 1850. Seven children brighten their home: Smith L., born March 1, 1869; Sarah C., November 10, 1870; John E., November 20, 1873; Wilber S., October 21, 1876; Charles L., April 26, 1878; Bessie B., August 3, 1880. Samuel S. and Sarah C. (Manor) Lowery are the parents of Mrs. Crowl; they are residents in Berkeley county. Joseph B. Crowl was a soldier in the late war, enlisting February 5, 1864, in the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Major-General Kephard commander of brigade, and General Custer of division. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and before Richmond, and was also in the battle of Lynchburg, under General Crook's command. Mr. Crowl is a farmer in Arden district, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

PHILIP S. CUNNINGHAM — was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1847, and was there married, in 1877, to Mary McCaleb, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1848. Three children have been born of this marriage: Jessie M., born August 26, 1878, died August 30, 1878; John C., November 23, 1879, died June 23, 1880; Agnes P., April 15, 1881. The parents of Mr. Cunningham were John F. and Mary (Walker) Cunningham, residents in Berkeley county. Mrs. Cunningham is the daughter of Jacob and Keziah (Cisna) McCaleb, whose home is in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Philip S. Cunningham is a farmer, residing in Arden district, with his postoffice address at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ROBERT H. CUNNINGHAM — is a resident in Arden district, a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, born October 24, 1825. He married Mary E. Swimley, in Mill Creek district, this county, November 15, 1877, and one daughter, Mary S., was born of the union. Her birth was on the 28th of July, 1878, and she died September 10, 1878. Mrs. Cunningham died August 2, 1878, at the age of 38. She was born in March, 1840, in Jefferson county, this State, and was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Hayslett) Swimley, now residents in Berkeley county. The father of the subject of this sketch, Levi Cunningham, was born in November, 1781, and lived to the good old age of 83, dying in November, 1864; His mother, Alsa (Hayslett) Cunningham, came to this country in 1792, and settled in Berkeley county; she died January 29, 1875, also in her 83d year. Mr. Cunningham is a miller by trade; his postoffice address is Darkeville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GREENBERRY D. W. C. DITTO — was born in Washington county, Maryland, and was the son of William and Hannah C. Ditto, both of whom died in Washington county, Maryland, the former in 1857, and the latter February 29, 1880. The year of G. D. W. C. Ditto's birth was 1840. He married September 8, 1864, Mary E. Miller, who is also a native of Washington county, Maryland, born in
1842. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ditto are: Harry M., born July 21, 1865; May B., May 12, 1867; Samuel C., May 29, 1869; Lethean H., July 11, 1871; Warren H., September 5, 1873, died September 28, 1874; Charles V., August 6, 1875; Susan C. M., September 24, 1877; John A. M., June 1, 1880; Grace McS., January 6, 1882.

John A. and Lethean H. Miller are the father and mother Mrs. Ditto; they are residents of Washington county, Maryland. Greenberry D. W. C. Ditto is a farmer, residing in Arden district; his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

AARON FULK — is a native of Berkeley county, born December 9, 1826, and a resident in Arden district. He is the son of Frederick and Catherine (Bretcher) Fulk. December 7, 1852, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, Aaron Fulk and Ellen N. Smurr were united in marriage, and the following children have been born to them: John H., born September 6, 1853; George W., October 25, 1855; Mary F., August 12, 1862; Charles R., March 4, 1869; Albert B., August 14, 1871; Anna V., May 24, 1874. Mrs. Fulk was born March 20, 1832, and her parents were Jacob and Eliza (Nicely) Smurr, both now deceased. Mr. Fulk has served on the board of education in Arden district for ten years. He is engaged in farming, and has his postoffice address at Van Clevesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY C. FULK — and Anna E. Martin were married in Jefferson county, West Virginia, October 2, 1856. He was born in Berkeley county, August 6, 1830, and her birth was in Jefferson county, March 3, 1833. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fulk, are: Benjamin F., born May 10, 1866; Charles L., July 18, 1869. The parents of Mr. Fulk were Frederick and Catherine (Quetzer) Fulk; both are deceased. Benjamin and Eliza (Nicely) Martin, were the parents of Mrs. Fulk; the former is deceased and the latter lives in Ohio. Henry C. Fulk cultivates a farm in Arden district. His postoffice address is Darkesville, Kerleley county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. FULK — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, September 6, 1853, and is a son of Aaron and Ellen (Smurr) Fulk, natives of Berkeley county. In this county, February 11, 1875, John H. Fulk was united in marriage with Catherine Tellers, who is also a native of this county, born October 31, 1852. Their children are: Nellie M., born December 23, 1875, Mary P., February 18, 1877, died March 4, 1877; Andrew, March 4, 1878; Aaron, December 30, 1880, died December 20, 1881; Charles A., October 18, 1881. Mrs. Fulk's parents are John and Maria (Olinger) Fellers, residents in Jefferson county. Mr. Fulk is engaged in farming, in Arden district. His postoffice address is Van Clevesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GEORGE GARRETT — is a native of England, born in Derbyshire, January 21, 1834. He came to America, settling in Pennsylvania, in 1848, and after living there nineteen years, he, in 1867, took up his residence among the people of Berkeley county, West Virginia. During the war between the States, George Garrett served in the Union army, in the 103d Pennsylvania Infantry. He had two brothers, Thomas and William, in the Union service, and Thomas, who was wounded, draws a pension for injuries received. In Martinsburg, this State and county, June 5, 1873, the marriage was consummated of George Garrett and Sarah E. Smurr, and in their home are now five children, born as follows: Mirah Burkhart, August 29, 1874; Sarah Helen, October 17, 1875; Frances Louisa, January 26, 1876; George Parvin, August 25, 1879; Arthur Garfield, May 18, 1881. The wife of Mr. Garrett was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, this State, July 30, 1840, and was a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Randall) Smurr. Her father was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, and her mother in Berkeley county, and both are now deceased. Richard Garrett, the father of George, now resides in Kansas. George Garrett's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Bates, is no longer living. George Garrett is a farmer in Arden district, and his address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
HENRY G. HINTON — is a native of Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he was born July 3, 1850. He is the son of James and Ellen (Hawkins) Hinton, who became settlers in Berkeley county July 3, 1871. Henry G. came to this county April 1, 1871, and settled in Arden district, where he is engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ALFRED K. KYNER — was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1840, and settled in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in August, 1865. He was married in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Martha J. Spencer, a native of that State and county, born October 18, 1839. The date of their marriage was December 10, 1861, and five children have been born of it, as follows: Maggie, June 30, 1864; Mattie S., February 9, 1867; David F., June 27, 1873; Lydia B., January 8, 1876; Charles L., July 14, 1878. The parents of Mr. Kyner were John and Julia A. (Mark) Kyner; the former lives in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and the latter is deceased. His wife's parents were settlers in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; they were David and Martha (Bears) Spencer. Mr. Kyner is a resident in Arden district, engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

LAZARUS MINICH — was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1834, and came to Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 14, 1877. He was married in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1858, to Jane E. Heffelfinger, a native of that State and county, born November 18, 1838. They have two children: William G., born September 11, 1864, and Ira D., March 10, 1872. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Minich were residents in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Peter Minich, born August 3, 1806, Elizabeth (Woolf) Minich, born January 21, 1809. Mrs. Minich's parents were William and Lucy A. (Bayles) Heffelfinger. Lazarus Minich was a soldier in the Union army during the late war, enlisting at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in Company C, 158th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and placed under command of General Spinola. He served through Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and coming back to Pennsylvania by way of Fredericksburg, Maryland, was mustered out. He then reenlisted in the 209th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and his regiment was sent to the 9th Corps, in front of Petersburg; was wounded in the engagement at Fort Steadman, March 26, 1864, and sent to City Point hospital; took part in all the engagements of his regiment, was commissioned officer during last enlistment, and was honorably mustered out at Alexandria, Virginia, May 30, 1865. Mr. Minich now keeps a hotel in Bunker Hill district, and receives his mail at Darkesville postoffice, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL A. OILER — was a son of Peter and Susanna (Henry) Oiler, residents in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in which State and county Samuel A. was born, April 8, 1843. He married in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1866, Rosanna Miller, daughter of Martin and Nancy (Landis) Miller, born in Cumberland county, March 7, 1847. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Oiler, as follows: Henry E., February 19, 1867; John M., November 4, 1869; Samuel S., January 29, 1871; Addessa S., July 26, 1873; Nancy E., October 3, 1876; Franklin E., September 2, 1881. Mrs. Oiler's parents were settlers in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Samuel Oiler was a soldier in the Union army during the last war, enlisting first in the 130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Ginn; was in the battle of Antietam, and was wounded in the head, from which the sight of his right eye was lost, and in the right hip; was sent to Harrisburg hospital, and was seven months recovering. Reenlisted in the 187th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and was fighting almost incessantly for ninety days; was again wounded, and then transferred to the 87th Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. Mr.
Oiler is a farmer in Arden district, and his postoffice address is Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

THOMAS D. PAGE —is a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, a resident of Arden district. He was born August 27, 1842, and is the son of Thomas S. and Hannah C. (Morrison) Page, natives of Berkeley county. April 4, 1877, in Martinsburg, West Virginia, Thomas D. Page and Mary F. Daily were united in marriage, and two children have been born to them: Frank T., November 7, 1878; and Daisy J., June 26, 1881. Mrs. Page was born in Berkeley county, in 1844, and her parents, Levi and Elizabeth (Thomas) Daily, are residents in this county. Two brothers of Thomas D. Page, William M. and Richard L., served in the civil war and gave their lives for their faith. William was killed at Fort Donelson, and Richard at the first battle of Bull Run. Mr. Page’s business is farming, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

CHARLES PRATHER —is a native of Jefferson county, West Virginia, born December 4, 1839, and he came to Berkeley county, April 25, 1865. He is a son of James and Ada (Philipia) Prather, both of whom died in this State. He married Joan Custer, daughter of Peter and Matilda (Lewis) Custer, residents of Berkeley county, in which county Joan was born, in 1847. This marriage took place in Martinsburg, December 18, 1866, and the children of the marriage are: Melvin, born January 6, 1868; Charles L., October 3, 1869; Edward, July 11, 1871; Joe A., March 23, 1872; Walter, March 13, 1874; Lillie M., March 20, 1878, died June 21, 1878; Julian M., January 6, 1880; Matie, June 29, 1882. Charles Prather was a soldier in the late war, serving in the Confederate army, under Colonel Massie, 12th Virginia Cavalry, Company D, Captain Carney: was in the Bull Run battle, battle at Richmond, and several others; was wounded while on picket duty at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; was nine months in prison at Point Lookout; was paroled, then exchanged, and went back to service till the close of the war, then honorably discharged. He is now farming in Arden district, with his postoffice address at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES H. RACEY —was born in Frederick county, Virginia, February 22, 1834, and became a resident in Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 19, 1872. He was married in Martinsburg, West Virginia, August 26, 1875, to Nancy M. Raney, and they have two children: Effa S., born January 22, 1877, and Millie A., April 6, 1880. The parents of Mrs. Racey are Jacob and Mary (Butt) Raney, residents in this county. In this county their daughter, Nancy M., was born, January 19, 1855. Wesley and Alcinda (Vohon) Racey, father and mother of James H., are both deceased. James H. Racey is a resident in Arden district, is engaged in farming, and receives his mail at the postoffice at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GEORGE SMITH ROUSH —was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 30, 1841, a son of George and Margaret Roush, who have always lived in Berkeley county. When the war between the States began, George S. Roush was a member of a Berkeley county company of cavalry, and when the company was ordered into active service in the Confederate army he went gladly, but after remaining six weeks was obliged to hire a substitute and return home, as his mother was left alone there. Charles, brother of George S. Roush, was a soldier during that war, serving in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, under General "Jeb" Stuart. This brother was wounded in a skirmish near Winchester, and will carry the scar, which he calls his "mark of honor," to the grave. At the residence of the bride’s father, in Berkeley county, October 2, 1866, George Smith Roush and Anni Elizabeth Mong, were joined in wedlock, and the children born of their union are three, as follows: Carrie M., born July 16, 1867; W. Arlington, November 2, 1870; Johnnie W., July 24, 1873. The wife of Mr. Smith was born in this county, June 30, 1845, a daughter of William H. and Mary C. Mong, residents in Berkeley county. George S. Roush is engaged in agricultural pursuits, principally as farmer and dairyman, and in January, 1881, was made a director of the
Peoples National Bank of Martinsburg. His address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

THE SENCINDIVER FAMILY — We present here the genealogy of the Sencindiver family, of Berkeley county, West Virginia: August 20, 1690, was born John Ludwig Simpsendorfer, in Brettach, near the Newenstadt in Neckarkries, Wurtemberg, Germany. October 16, 1689, was born his wife, Eva Sibella, in Brettach. January 17, 1716, was born John Simpsendorfer, in Brettach. October 16, 1719, was born his wife, Mary Catherine, in Ohrnburg, Neckarkries. June 11, 1739, in Brettach, Martin Simpsendorfer was born, and his wife, Hannah, was born August 2, 1843, in Douglas township, now in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. December 2, 1776, was born Lewis Sensenderfer, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. March 14, 1776, was born his wife, Catherine, in the same place. Of these two were born: Martin, Lydia, John, George, Jacob, Elisha, Michael, and Margaret, all in Berkeley county, West Virginia.

FRANCIS R. SHEPHERD — was the son of Abraham and Helen (Peck) Shepherd, settlers in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in which county he was born October 16, 1816. He came to Berkeley county April 19, 1845. In Jefferson county, November 10, 1855, he married to Margaret McMurran, who is a native of Jefferson county, born April 30, 1836. Their children are: Abraham, born September 21, 1857, deceased; William L., November 27, 1858; James H., February 10, 1861; Mary H., November 5, 1863; Robert L., September 3, 1866; Frank H., May 13, 1869; Alexander V., February 27, 1874. The parents of Mrs. Shepherd were William and Elizabeth (Lucus) McMurran, residents in Jefferson county. Two of Mr. Shepherd's brothers were soldiers in the war between the States, serving in the Confederate army. Robert was a volunteer in the 2d Virginia Infantry, and was wounded at battle of Kernstown; he died in the service, in 1862, at the age of 40. Alexander served in the same regiment, in Company H, was at the first battle of Manassas, and died soon after, in 1861. Francis R. Shepherd is a farmer in Arden district, and has his postoffice at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DANIEL J. SLOAN — was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, November 26, 1846, and came to Berkeley county in 1866, settling in Arden district. At Martinsburg, West Virginia, July 26, 1869, he was united in marriage with Ellen E. Small, who was born in Berkeley county, June 7, 1841. They have had the following children. John H., born June 13, 1870; Rose L., December 14, 1871, died August 31, 1877; Charles E., August 8, 1873; died August 18, 1877; Daniel J., June 24, 1875; Mary S., September 11, 1876; Estella L., December 20, 1878; Valentine A., February 14, 1881. Lockland and Marta (Linsay) Sloan, residents in Jefferson county, are the parents of Mr. Sloan. His wife's parents, William and Margaret (Williamson) Small, were settlers in Berkeley county. Daniel J. Sloan acted as police for the B. & O. Railroad for one year. He is now section boss. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WARD STEWART — was married in Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia, December 15, 1870. He is a son of Robert and Harriet (Ward) Stewart, natives of Berkeley county, and was born in this county, March 14, 1840. His wife is Mary, daughter of Josiah and Nannie (Lewis) Ridgeway, residents in Berkeley county, where their daughter Mary was born December 15, 1855. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are: Ella, born May 15, 1855; Robert, June 22, 1874; Samuel, October 2, 1876; William, May 18, 1878, died November 10, 1881; John, May 30, 1880; Nannie, January 26, 1882. Mr. Stewart's father was a soldier in the war between the States, entering the Confederate army at the breaking out of the war and serving till bad health compelled him to leave the army. He continued in bad health until his death, which took place in the fall of 1875, in his fifty-second year. Ward Stewart is a farmer in Arden district. His postoffice address is Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
JACOB R. STUMP — and Sadie A. Stokes were united in marriage at Martinsburg, West Virginia, March 15, 1870. He was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 14, 1851, and was a son of John W. and Susanna (Henry) Stump, settlers in Berkeley county. Sadie A., his wife, was the daughter of Jacob and Mary J. (Black) Stoke, residents in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in which State and county their daughter was born May 30, 1852. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stump are: John W., born March 9, 1871; Harry A., October 10, 1873; Mary J., December 11, 1875; Ada L., August 15, 1876; Maggie B., June 19, 1881. Jacob R. Stump's brothers, Casper and John H., were soldiers in the 1861 war, serving in the Confederate army. The former was in the 2d Virginia Infantry, Colonel Nadenbush commanding, and the latter served under General Stewart, in the 1st Virginia Cavalry; both participated in all the engagements of their regiments. Jacob R. Stump is a farmer in Arden district, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

COLLINS UNS ELD THORNBURG — is a resident in Arden district, and was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, January 16, 1835. Where Huntington, West Virginia, now stands, he married, June 19, 1865, Leonora Miller, who was born in Carrol county, Missouri, September 12, 1840. Their children are: Harry C., born March 24, 1866; Charles M., December 26, 1867; Lida Maria, October 23, 1869; Edgar H., September 2, 1872; Frances B. and Francis B., December 30, 1877; Leonora C., December 27, 1880. Thomas Thornburg, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1793, and died in 1861; his mother, Maria (Myers) Thornburg, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in 1873. Mrs. Thornburg's parents, Henry H. and Eliza A. (Chapman) Miller, are residents in Covington, Kentucky. Mr. Thornburg was a district magistrate several years, and president of the county court from 1877 to 1881. One of his brothers, Isaac N. Thornburg, enlisted as a private in the late war, and served three years in the 1st Maryland Cavalry. Mr. Thornburg is justice of the peace and school-teacher, and his postoffice address is Darkesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DAVID A. WALKER — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1836, and is the son of William W. and Elizabeth Walker, both of whom died in Berkeley county. He was married in Hedgesville district, Berkeley county, in 1858, to Barbara C. Walters, who was born in that county and district, in 1842. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, namely: Mary M., born September 18, 1858; John W., November 25, 1859; William W., March 16, 1861; Charles L., January 2, 1864; George D., October 19, 1865; Ida F., December 19, 1867; Harrison S., June 18, 1869, deceased; David A., December 21, 1870; Vallie V., December 1, 1872; Wade H., May 5, 1874; Rose E., September 8, 1876; deceased; Carrie A. B., September 24, 1878; Minnie R., March 30, 1881. Mrs. Walker's parents were John P. and Mary M. Walters, now deceased, both dying in Berkeley county. David A. Walker is a farmer in Arden district, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

CHARLES WOLFORD — is a resident of Arden district, Berkeley county, West Virginia. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and settled in this county in 1879. He married in 1860, in Frederick county, Maryland, and his wife was Julia Freeser, born in that State and county, in 1840. She died, August 9, 1872, leaving four children, who were born as follows: Jones, April 15, 1862; Charles, May 4, 1864; William, October 18, 1866; Emma, September 8, 1868. The parents of Charles Wolford are Jacob P. and Lydia (Koontz) Freeser. Mr. Wolford's business is farming, and his postoffice address Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GERRARDSTOWN DISTRICT.

CHARLES M. BISHOP — is a resident in Gerrardstown district, a
native of Berkeley county, born in 1840. His wife is Ann Rebecca, daughter of Eli and Mary (Coffelt) Fravel, residents in Shenandoah county, Virginia, where their daughter was born in 1840. The marriage of Mr. Bishop took place in Shenandoah county, March 12, 1867, and one child, Jennie F., was born from it, January 13, 1869. She lives in Gerrardstown district. Mr. Bishop served in the Confederate army through the entire war between the States, going out with the militia at the opening of hostilities, and enlisting in the 7th Virginia Cavalry the following spring. He was taken prisoner August 2, 1862, and held at Washington city one month; recaptured January 9, 1864, and sent to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Thomas J. Bishop, his brother, was eighteen months in the army; was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, in October, 1864. Mrs. Bishop's father died in Shenandoah county, Virginia, November 18, 1873; her mother is still living. Her parents had seven children; six are living, and are married, all except Mrs. Bishop residing in Shenandoah county. Mr. Bishop's father, Josephus Bishop, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1808, and married Margaret Stuckey, March 29, 1832; she was born in Berkeley county. Charles M. Bishop is engaged in farming; his postoffice address is Shanghai, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL BUSEY — was born in Ohio, in 1824, during a visit of his parents in that State. Samuel Busey settled in Berkeley county, now in West Virginia, in 1845. In Gerrardstown district, this State and county, February 28, 1849, he married Evelina McKown, born in Berkeley county in 1826. Their children are: S. W., born February 25, 1854; Newton W., April 17, 1856; M. A., October 17, 1857; G. McKown, April 4, 1860; all are living in Gerrardstown district. Mrs. Busey's parents, George and Evelina (Henshaw) McKown, were born and have always lived in Berkeley county. Mr. Busey was first president of the Peoples Savings Bank at Martinsburg, organized in 1873; he continued to hold the position after the bank was merged in the National bank, until 1875, when he was made the treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia. He has held several offices of trust in this county, and discharged their duties faithfully. Benjamin T. Busey, father of Samuel, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, married Mary Walper, mother of Samuel, in 1817, and they lived in Jefferson county, this State, where eight children were born to them. Benjamin T. died in 1837, and his wife died in 1873. The great grandfather of Mrs. Evelina (McKown) Busey, Samuel McKown, settled in what is now Gerrardstown about 1720. His grave is still shown a few steps from the place where his cabin stood. When his son started to participate in the revolutionary war, his words were, "Sammy, don't desert," and he did not desert, for he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and in trying to see the surrender of the sword, he stood on a corn—hill and was censured by an officer, who, striking him on the head with his sword, said, "Your place, sir." Samuel Busey is a farmer, and receives his mail at Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DR. JAMES PENDLETON CARTER — was born July 7, 1830. His father, James S. Carter, is still living in Loudoun county, at the advanced age of 89 years. He and Abner Carter, of Warren county, Virginia, are the surviving members of a family of seven sons of Thomas Carter, whose father was King Carter, a country gentleman who came to this country from England in the old colonial days, and settled in Virginia, becoming the progenitor of a very numerous line of Carters, many of whom are still living in Virginia. James S. Carter is a veteran of the 1812 war; was twice married. His first wife, Susan E. Gatewood, died without issue. He was again married, May 31, 1825, to Jemima Leith, third daughter of William Leith, of Loudoun county, Virginia, whose parents came to this country from Scotland. The children of this union were eight in number, four daughters, Louisa, Susan, Amanda, and Fannie, and four sons. William, the eldest son, is still living near Middleburg, Virginia; Robert C. and Dilwin S. enlisted as privates in the
Confederate service, in May, 1861, under Captain Welby Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry. Dilwin was killed near Louisa Courthouse, June 4, 1864. Robert was in active service through the four years of the war, participating in most of the battles fought in Virginia, and laying down his arms at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He returned home with shattered health, engaged in farming, married Anne Baldwin, and died in 1873, leaving two sons, Elmer and Robert. Dr. James P. Carter, subject of this sketch, the remaining son of James S. Carter, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, his father removing to Loudoun county when James P. was three years old. He was educated at Lisbon Institute, read medicine with his uncle, Dr. T. L. R. Leith, graduated from the University of Maryland, March 1, 1852, and came immediately to this county, locating first at Bunker Hill; removed thence to Middletown, Virginia, spring of 1854, but two years later returned to Gerrardstown, this county, where he has practiced to the present time. He was married, in New Market, Maryland, October 12, 1853, to Mary S. Stier, daughter of Henry and Anne (Burgess) Stier, and grand-daughter of Colonel Jack Burgess, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The children of this marriage, also eight in number, are Merville H., Vallie Burgess, Nannie E., Mary E. (died in 1864), Fannie Leith, Mable Lee, Allen Leroy, and James Earle. The eldest son, Merville Hamilton Carter, was born in Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, August 20, 1856; was educated at New Market, Virginia; taught school two terms in Berkeley county, studied medicine with his father, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 6, 1878, and located at Shanghai, where he is still in active practice. He married, May 20, 1880, Emma Shephard Gold, daughter of William H. and Margaret (Wood) Gold, and grand-daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Muir) Gold, Winchester, Virginia, and of William Wood, Esq., a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and a representative in the legislature of that State for several years. Dr. James P. Carter receives his mail at the Gerrardstown postoffice, Berkeley county, W. Va.

J. A. CHAPMAN — son of Jacob and Virginia Dare (Cunningham) Chapman, was born in Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, in 1832, and settled in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1840. He married in this county, at Martinsburg, in 1856, Ella H. Picking, who was born in Williamsport, Maryland, in 1837. Their children are: Ida May, born August 15, 1857, resides in Shanghai; Flora Bell, December 21, 1858, resides in Cincinnati; Willie Lee, May 13, 1866, resides in Gerrardstown district. Mrs. Chapman was the daughter of Jacob and Eleanor (Williams) Picking. The mother of Mr. Chapman was named "Virginia Dare," in honor of the first white child, of English descent, born on the American continent, in 1583. J. A. Chapman served in the Confederate army during the war between the Northern and Southern States, enlisting April 17, 1861, and serving until the surrender of General Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He is now engaged in farming and teaching, in Gerrardstown district, and his postoffice address is Shanghai, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILSON P. COE — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1829, and was the son of Dr. Ebenezer and Mary (Wilson) Coe. The former was born near Morristown, New Jersey, and the latter was a native of this county. Dr. Ebenezer Coe graduated from the University Medical College, New York, in 1815. Wilson P. Coe married in Cumberland county, Virginia, June 18, 1851, Fannie V. Trent, who was born in that State and county, in 1831. Their children are: Mary W., born August 17, 1852, resides in Lexington, Virginia; Eliza Dean, March 22, 1854; Anna H., January 15, 1856; Fanny T., September 30, 1857; Wilson T., November 18, 1859; William E., July 27, 1861; Francis D., December 7, 1864. Mrs. Coe's parents were William A. and Eliza S. (Dean) Trent, residents in Cumberland county, Virginia. Her father was a physician. William Wilson, Mr. Coe's maternal grandfather, was a wholesale merchant in Gerrardstown, and sold to ten merchants who packed
across the mountains on mules, the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Coe is a farmer and stock-raiser, and his postoffice address in Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY CLAY EVANS — son of Jacob VannMeter and Eliza (Poisal) Evans, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1844. He was married in Gerrardstown district in 1874, to Anna Bell Barney, who was born in Ganotown, this county, in 1860. Their children are: Jacob W., born January 24, 1875, lives in Ganotown; Anna E., August 2, 1876, deceased, Edith May, February 7, 1878, lives in Ganotown; Henry A., June 8, 1880, lives in Ganotown. Mrs. Evans was the daughter of William and Hannah (Stuckey) Barney, who were natives of Berkeley county. Mr. Evans was appointed notary public in 1870, and held the office four years; was inspector of elections two terms. One of Mr. Evan's ancestors, Evan Evans, emigrated to this country from Wales, in 1735, settling near what is now the county seat of Berkeley county, Martinsburg. He was one of the first twelve white men who settled west of the Blue Ridge, and he had a 1,000 acre grant of land from George II.

Henry C. Evan's father was born in Berkeley county in 1807, married Mrs. Walker (maiden name Poisal), in 1841, and they had four children: Clara V., Henry C., Mary S., and one which died in infancy. Mr. Evans lived in Berkeley county until 1867, then moved to Jefferson, and, in 1869, engaged in teaching; in 1880, came back to Berkeley county, Gerrardstown district, and is there engaged in farming and merchandising. His postoffice address is Ganotown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

MOSES S. GRANTHAM — son of William and Susannah (Fry) Grantham, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1819. He married at Martinsburg, this county, in September, 1869, Melvina Kitchen, who was born near Ganotown, this county, and was the daughter of B. M. and Mary (Buzzard) Kitchen. She was born in 1836. Mr. Grantham has been State senator for both Virginia and West Virginia. He was elected to the Virginia senate when 25 years of age, and served two terms; served one term in 1875 in West Virginia. He has been the judge of county court, for several years since the war; was one of the founders of the first bank in the county, and helped to establish the Peoples National bank, in which he is one of the directors. Mr. Grantham owns several farms in this county, and is a man who transacts a large amount of business; he lost seventeen slaves, twenty-two horses, and much other property during the 1861 war. His grandfather, Joseph Grantham, bought one hundred acres of land on Back Creek about 1790, west of North Mountain. His son William, father of Moses S., settled on this tract in 1792, married Susannah Fry in Jefferson county, in 1793, brought her to Back Creek Valley, where they raised eight children: Jemina, Lewis, John, Maria, Eliza, Lydia, Catherine, and Moses S. The latter now owns and farms the original home farm, and more than six hundred added acres in Gerrardstown district. His postoffice address is Shanghai, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ROBERT A. HIETT — born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, October 25, 1850, and Sally A. Powell, born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 10, 1856, were united in marriage at Shanghai, December 10, 1878. They have two children: Ada C., born September 28, 1879, and Lula V., September 24, 1881. Mrs. Hiett's parents, George D. and Susan M. (Perrell) Powell, came to Berkeley county in 1867. The father of Mr. Hiett, Samuel P. Hiett, was born in Hampshire county, this State, in 1814, and married Susan Dehaven, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, December 6, 1849. Their children were: Robert A.; Sarah L., born October 18, 1853; F. Virginia, September 14, 1856. Sarah married T. F. Homer, and F. Virginia married W. F. Mason. Mr. Hiett's ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Berkeley county. Robert A. Hiett is a builder and manufacturer, the firm name being Kitchen, Hiett & Co.; the business is located at Shanghai, and their market is Philadelphia, Boston, and other
northern cities. Mr. Hiett's postoffice address is Shanghai, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

M. J. C. HOFFMAN—was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, in 1826, his parents settling the same year in Montgomery county, Ohio, and remaining there until 1847, when the subject of this sketch returned to West Virginia, and settled in Berkeley county. He married Nancy E. Barrett, a native of this State and county, born in 1827, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Raney) Barrett, also natives of Berkeley county. This marriage took place in Martinsburg, in 1851, Rev. D. G. Bargonier, Reform Church, officiating. Two children were born of the marriage: Catherine A., born December 7, 1857, deceased; Mary E., June 29, 1859, lives in Gerrardstown district. Both the father and the mother of Mr. Hoffman are descendants of the Hoffman family who were among the foremost of the pioneers of Berkeley county, and the following is the genealogy of the family for three generations: Nicholas Hoffman, born in Berkeley county, October 6, 1776, married Rachel Shonk, and settled in Washington county, Maryland, where they raised three children: Elizabeth, born January 26, 1797; Susan, June 9, 1799; Christiana, October 29, 1802. Elizabeth married Henry Miller, and settled in Washington county, Maryland; Susan married Henry Shaff, and settled in Berkeley county; Christiana married Jacob Hoffman, settled in this county, and afterward moved to Montgomery county, Ohio. They had nine children: John N., born January 21, 1824; M. J. C., November 11, 1826; Jacob V., March 20, 1829; Philip C., February 18, 1832; Ann M., August 13, 1834; Catherine E., March 3, 1837; George M., January 4, 1840; Abraham L., May 9, 1842, deceased; Elizabeth, January 28, 1845. All of these children live in the west, except Abraham, deceased, and M. J. C., whose well-improved farm lies in Gerrardstown district. Mr. Hoffman began life as a carpenter and builder, but when, by industry and economy he had obtained this fine farm, he turned his attention to its cultivation. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

BETHUEL M. KITCHEN—was born in Gerrardstown district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 21, 1812. His parents, Joseph and Catherine (Ghulic) Kitchen, came to this country from New Jersey about 1807. In Gerrardstown district, January 27, 1836, Bethuel M. Kitchen and Mary Buzzard were united in marriage, and the following is their family record: Melvina, born October 31, 1836, resides near Shanghai; John, November 25, 1838, died April 14, 1862; Catherine, October 5, 1840, married October 16, 1860, James W. Robinson: Joseph, December 5, 1842, lives at Jones Springs; Elizabeth, December 21, 1844, resides at Shanghai; Henry C., October 21, 1847, resides in Gerrardstown district; Montgomery, December 1, 1849, died October 16, 1856; Gilbert, February 13, 1852, lives near Jones Springs; Hezekiah, April 15, 1854, died October 14, 1880; Mary, June 8, 1856, died July 24, 1856; Fannie, August 1, 1859, died September 26, 1859. Mrs. Kitchen is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stone) Buzzard, residents in Hampshire county, West Virginia. Bethuel M. Kitchen was a member of the Virginia legislature for this county in 1861; was member of the State senate of West Virginia in 1864 and 1865; was sent to the 38th and 40th Congress as representative; was again elected to the legislature in 1878, and between the 38th and 40th Congress served two years in the State senate. He was three terms president of the board of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties; was elected master of State Grange in 1873, and held the office six years; attended five annual meetings of National Grange, Mr. Kitchen owns and cultivates a large and productive tract of land, lying in Back Creek Valley. His farms are in Gerrardstown district; his postoffice address, Shanghai, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GILBERT WILLIAM McKOWN—and Anna M. McKown were married in Mill Creek district,
BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, IN 1875, AND TWO CHILDREN BLESS THEIR UNION, NAMELY; LOUISA B., BORN JULY 24, 1876, AND JOHN CALVIN, JANUARY 27, 1879. MR. AND MRS. MCKOWN ARE BOTH NATIVES OF BERKELEY COUNTY, WHERE HE WAS BORN IN 1840, AND SHE IN 1854. HER PARENTS WERE HIRAM AND ISABELLA T. (CAMPBELL) MCKOWN, RESIDENTS IN THIS COUNTY. HIS FATHER, JOHN MCKOWN, MARRIED ELOISA DEMOSS IN MAY, 1829, AT PROSPECT HILL, AND SETTLED IN GERRARDSTOWN, WHERE THEY RAISED A LARGE FAMILY OF CHILDREN. THEY WERE BORN IN BERKELEY COUNTY, HE IN 1796, AND SHE IN 1813. THEY DIED JULY 20, 1872, BOTH AT THE SAME HOUR, AND WERE BURIED IN ONE GRAVE IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH YARD AT GERRARDSTOWN. MR. MCKOWN HAD BEEN AN ELDER IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FOR FORTY YEARS, SUCCEEDING HIS FATHER, WHO HAD BEEN A RULING ELDER FOR MANY YEARS, AND PRECEDING HIS SON, JOHN T., WHO IS NOW RULING ELDER. HE ALSO HAS ONE SON IN THE MINISTRY. G. W. MCKOWN IS A FARMER AND STOCK-DEALER. HIS POSTOFFICE ADDRESS IS GERRARDSTOWN, BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

GEORGE D. MILLER—WAS BORN IN BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, IN 1816. HERE IN GERRARDSTOWN DISTRICT, HE MARRIED, DECEMBER 26, 1839, ELIZA A. PITZER, ALSO A NATIVE OF BERKELEY COUNTY, BORN IN 1822. THE FOLLOWING IS THEIR FAMILY RECORD: MARY C., BORN OCTOBER 9, 1841; DAVID P., BORN AUGUST 13, 1843, MARRIED MARY C. BENDER, DECEMBER 22, 1864, AND LIVES IN THIS DISTRICT; NANCY E., BORN DECEMBER 6, 1845, MARRIED JACOB AIKEN, IN DECEMBER, 1875; J. W. T., BORN JANUARY 12, 1847; EMILY VIRGINIA, BORN MARCH 12, 1850, DIED DECEMBER 3, 1872; SARAH A., BORN SEPTEMBER 4, 1853, MARRIED ROBERT G. HORNOR, JUNE 13, 1876; MARGARET B., BORN MARCH 25, 1856; REBECCA E., BORN MAY 1, 1859, MARRIED JOHN WELLER, IN MAY, 1878; GEORGE L., JANUARY 7, 1862. WILLIAM AND SARAH (HENSELL) MILLER, PARENTS OF GEORGE D., WERE EARLY SETTLERS IN BERKELEY COUNTY. HIS WIFE'S PARENTS, JACOB AND NANCY (RAMSBURG) PITZER, WERE BORN IN THIS COUNTY. MR. MILLER HAS A GOOD FARM IN GERRARDSTOWN DISTRICT, AND RECEIVES HIS MAIL AT THE POSTOFFICE OF THAT NAME, BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

SAMUEL MCKOWN—DECEASED—WAS BORN IN BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, IN 1827, AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT HIS HOME FARM IN GERRARDSTOWN, OCTOBER 2, 1858. HE WAS MARRIED IN DARKESVILLE, THIS COUNTY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851, TO M. L. OAK, WHO WAS BORN IN DARKESVILLE, IN 1829. THEIR CHILDREN WERE: EMMA S., BORN JUNE 16, 1852, DECEASED; MARIAM A., JANUARY 1, 1856; GEORGE, JUNE 18, 1857, DECEASED; LUCY E., APRIL 22, 1859. THE FATHER OF MR. MCKOWN WAS BORN IN BERKELEY COUNTY, APRIL 1, 1879; HE MARRIED FOR HIS FIRST WIFE AVELINA HENSHAW, IN MILL CREEK DISTRICT, FEBRUARY 2, 1825. HIS SECOND WIFE WAS CATHERINE G. SHEPHERD, TO WHOM HE WAS MARRIED IN FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA. HE DIED SEPTEMBER 19, 1880, AGED 82 YEARS. HIS FIRST WIFE WAS THE MOTHER OF SAMUEL MCKOWN. MRS. MCKOWN'S FATHER WAS BORN MARCH 19, 1787, AND CAME FROM BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, TO THIS COUNTY IN 1808; HE DIED JULY 14, 1856. HER MOTHER, MARGARET (COLLINS) OAK, WAS BORN AUGUST 25, 1794, IN BERKELEY COUNTY, AND DIED MAY 10, 1871. MRS. MCKOWN HAS HER POSTOFFICE ADDRESS AT GERRARDSTOWN, BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

MORGAN MORGAN—WAS BORN IN GERRARDSTOWN DISTRICT, BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, AND WAS THE SON OF MORGAN MORGAN AND MARY (CHAMBERLIN) MORGAN. HE WAS MARRIED IN OPPOSITION TO THE WISHES OF THE BRIDE'S FAMILY, IN HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, DECEMBER 5, 1852, TO MARY A. SILVER, A NATIVE OF THIS DISTRICT, DAUGHTER OF ZEPHANIAH AND MARTHA JANE (HENSHAW) SILVER, RESIDENTS IN MILL CREEK DISTRICT, THIS COUNTY AND STATE. MR. AND MRS. MORGAN HAVE FIVE CHILDREN: MORGAN, BORN SEPTEMBER 1, 1853, RESIDES IN BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY; ZEPHANIAH SILVER, JUNE 10, 1855; MARY JANE JOSEPHINE, NOVEMBER 28, 1857; WILLIAM ERNEST, JUNE 15, 1861; CHARLES WRIGHT H., SEPTEMBER 14, 1874. MORGAN MORGAN HAS SERVED IN HIS DISTRICT AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE FROM 1866 TO THE PRESENT TIME. MORGAN MORGAN'S GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER, ALSO NAMED MORGAN MORGAN, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TWELVE WHITE MEN IN VIRGINIA WEST OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS. HE HAD A GRANT OF LAND FROM GEORGE II., OF ENGLAND, AND SETTLED IN WHAT IS NOW BERKELEY COUNTY, BUILDING HIS CABIN AT ROCKY
Springs. His was the first cabin in this county, built in 1735. This Morgan Morgan came from Wales. The name of Morgan Morgan has descended through this family for six generations. Reference is made to the general history for an interesting sketch of the family. The present possessor of the old homestead is a farmer in Gerrardstown district, with his postoffice address at Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

BROWN W. PITZER—was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1858, and came to Berkeley county in 1865, settling in Gerrardstown district. He was united in marriage with Alice M. Beltz, at Martinsburg, this county. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Beltz. Mr. Pitzer's parents are James S. and Elizabeth (Bender) Pitzer, the former born in Berkeley county, and the latter in Washington county, Maine. Brown W. Pitzer is a young man just commencing life, and is engaged as a farmer, also running a grain-thresher. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. ROBINSON—is a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, born in 1834. His parents were James and Lany (Riley) Robinson. The former was born in Hedgesville district, this county, in 1801. The latter was born about 1812. James W. Robinson and Catherine G. Kitchen were united in marriage at Shanghai, October 16, 1860. She was born in Berkeley county, October 5, 1840, and was the daughter of Bethuel M. and Mary Susan (Buzzard) Kitchen, natives of this county and residents here. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are: Mollie H., born November 18, 1862; Jennie F., January 31, 1865; Lelia K., June 24, 1869; Ella, September 16, 1871; Robert K., November 3, 1877—all live at home. Mr. Robinson was first recorder for this county, under the constitution organizing West Virginia, in 1864, and served two years; was deputy collector of internal revenue for Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson counties in 1867 and 1868; served four years as county justice; was mayor of Martinsburg in 1868-9; was one of the founders of the Berkeley Union, now the Independent, a weekly paper published in Martinsburg; afterwards started the Valley Star, now the Statesman. He was elected surveyor of lands for Berkeley county, October 10, 1882. Mr. Robinson's ancestors were from the north of Ireland, and were among the earliest settlers in this county; located at Tomahawk Springs, now Hedgesville district, and helped to organize the first Presbyterian congregation, and to build the first church building in the county. Mr. Robinson is a merchant. His address is Shanghai, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

RICHARD SHROADES—is a resident in Gerrardstown district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, born in this county in 1828. His present wife is Martha V. Likins, to whom he was married in Gerrardstown July 15, 1880, and who is the mother of his daughter, Mary Pearl, born July 12, 1881. She is the daughter of Henry Mann and Mary Susan (Miller) Likins, and was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1861. Her parents removed to Berkeley county in 1879. George and Nancy (Boothe) Shroades, natives of Berkeley county, were the parents of Richard Shroades. The first wife of Richard Shroades was Nancy Hastings, to whom he was married June 8, 1851, and their children were nine in number, three of whom are living. These children were born: Anna M., June 5, 1854, deceased; Sarah V., August 18, 1858, deceased; Ella C., July 2, 1860, deceased; Hannah E., June 19, 1861, deceased; Armand M., July 11, 1862, deceased; George H., October 16, 1865; Amelia J. T., May 2, 1867; Rosa A., September 17, 1870, deceased; Nannie Coe, March 14, 1872. Mr. Shroades' ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Berkeley county, coming to the country from England about 1770, and here engaging in agricultural pursuits on land bought of Lord Fairfax. Mr. Shroades served in his district as school trustee in 1881-82. He owns and cultivates an excellent farm. His postoffice address is Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

MICHAEL STUCKEY—was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, April 24, 1834, and was a son of John and
Barbara (Kerns) Stuckey. He was married in Frederick county, Virginia, March 12, 1867, and his wife was Rebecca Hite, born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, December 19, 1830. They have two children: Charles N., born June 24, 1868; and James M., September 24, 1869. Both live at Jones Springs. The parents of Mrs. Stuckey were Isaac and Mary A. (Turner) Hite, the father born in Shenandoah county, and the mother in Frederick county, Virginia; the date of his birth was 1802, and he died in 1859. She was born in 1805. Mr. Stuckey's grandparents came from Pennsylvania to this county about 1750, settling in Back Creek Valley. Here John Stuckey, father of Michael, was born January 29, 1791. He married Barbara Kerns in May, 1818; she was born March, 1797. They were the parents of ten children. He died in 1839, and she in 1876. Mr. Stuckey is a farmer in Hedgesville district, with his postoffice address at Jones Springs, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN WILLIAM TABB—was born in Hedgesville district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, May 15, 1832, and is the son of Edward Franklin and Katie A. (Cunningham) Tabb, natives of Berkeley county. He married in 1859, and his wife was Mary Ann McKown, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, in which county their marriage took place. They have ten children, as follows: Annie A., born March 22, 1860; Emma W., September 2, 1862; Eddie L., December 11, 1865; William E., January 3, 1868; Eugene C., December 9, 1869; Floyd A., October 9, 1871; Mabel V., December 14, 1873; Edith B., August 1, 1877; Katie, July 2, 1875, deceased; Harry S., January 26, 1881. Mrs. Tabb was born February 17, 1841, and her parents were Warner and Katie A. (Silver) McKown, who came to Berkeley county about 1824. Mr. Tabb's great-grandfather was one of the very earliest settlers in what is now Berkeley county. He was brought to America in early childhood by his parents, who settled on the eastern shore of Virginia. John W. Tabb is a farmer and stock-raiser, and his postoffice address is Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

REV. EDWIN LINDSLEY WILSON—was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1845. He was married June 18, 1873, in Prince Edward county, Virginia at Farmville, to Nannie E. Dupuy, who was born in that State and county in 1845. Their children are: Edwin G., born July 1, 1874; Lewis Feuilleteau, March 16, 1876; Philip Lindsley, May 20, 1878; Anna Mary, December 1, 1880. All reside in Gerrardstown with their parents. Mrs. Wilson's parents were John and Ann E. (Daniel) Dupuy, residents in Cumberland county, Virginia. The parents of Rev. E. L. Wilson were Rev. Lewis Feuilleteau and Mary E. (Chamberlin) Wilson, who settled in Berkeley county in 1832. He was a preacher of the gospel, and was pastor over churches at Gerrardstown, Tuscarora and Falling Waters for forty years. He was three times married, his first wife being Miss E. Forman, of New Jersey; his second wife Miss Harriet Tabb, of Berkeley county, and his third wife Miss Mary E. Chamberlin, of Winchester, Virginia. Two of Edwin L. Wilson's brothers, L. F. and V. W. Wilson, were soldiers in the Confederate army during the late war. Lew. F. was first lieutenant 12th Virginia Cavalry, and was killed at Culpepper Courthouse in the fall of 1863, and V. W. served in the 2nd Virginia Infantry. Edwin Lindsley Wilson is engaged in the work of the ministry in this district. His postoffice address is Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HEDGESVILLE DISTRICT.

JOHN CHESNUT—and Elizabeth Flora were united in marriage October 30, 1848, at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1826, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Edwards) Chesnut, residents of Fulton, Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1882, April 1. His grandfather came to Berkeley county from Philadelphia in 1790. Mrs. Chesnut's parents are George and Rebecca (Simpson) Flora. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chesnut are: George W., born November 3, 1849, resides at
home; Charlotte R. (Ranck), October 21, 1851, resides in Poweshiek county, Iowa; James M., July 7, 1857, lives in Pennsylvania; Margaret E., June 22, 1860; Alice B., September 10, 1862; Anna E. and Martha J., twins, May 24, 1865; Flora E. D., March 4, 1869—the last five reside at home. Mr. Chesnut is a lumberman, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. EVERHART—son of Nathan and Sarah (Siler) Everhart, natives of Berkeley county, West Virginia, was born in that State and county, August 13, 1823. He married Catherine Kerns, June 4, 1845, in Hedgesville district, this State and county. She was born in Berkeley county, July 11, 1825. Their children's record is as follows: Nancy I., born July 6, 1847, married Charles Smith, in July, 1871, and lives in Hedgesville district; Sarah C., September 9, 1848, married W. H. Wheeler, February 2, 1864; Mary J., February 12, 1856, died October 22, 1856. Mrs. Smith's children are: James W., born June 28, 1871, and Lavina A., born June 14, 1876. Mrs. Wheeler's children are: Charles E., born May 24, 1867; John W., October 24, 1869; Joseph H., February 7, 1872; Martha I., May 20, 1874; Delilah J., May 7, 1879; Elijah T., April 18, 1882. Mrs. Everhart's parents were born in Berkeley county; they were Michael and Nancy (Keys) Kerns. The ancestors of Mr. Everhart came to this county from Germany about 1778. George Everhart, his grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war under Washington. Mr. Everhart was several years postmaster at Jones Springs. W. H. Wheeler, his son-in-law, served two years in the late war, under General Rhodes. John W. Everhart owns and carries on a good farm in Hedgesville district. His postoffice address is Jones Springs, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB M. FRENCH—is a resident of Hedgesville district, Berkeley county, and was born here January 29, 1828. His parents were: John French, died in 1837, aged 41 years; and Sarah (Myers) French, died in 1866, aged 63 years. May 24, 1855, Mr. French was united in marriage with Mary C. Ellis, also a native of this county, where she was born November 16, 1838. Her parents were John and Eliza (Jacques) Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. French have one child: Sallie E. (Rickard), born March 28, 1850, who resides at home with her parents, Jacob Myers, an uncle of Mr. French, served in the war of 1812. Mr. French's grandfather, Jacob French, emigrated from Germany here, and was one of the early settlers in Berkeley county. In 1773, he erected a log cabin, which is still in good condition, on the land now owned by Jacob M. French. Sallie E., Mr. French's only daughter, was married to John A. Rickard, December 2, 1879, and they have one child, Lina Rickard, born January 23, 1882. Mr. French is a farmer, owning a good farm near Falling Waters Church, well fitted for stock-raising. His postoffice address is North Mountain, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN WALTER HINTON—was united in marriage with Isabella S. Locke, in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and they have two children: Ordell Burkett, born October 11, 1871, and Walter B., March 9, 1873—both reside at home. Mrs. Hinton was born May 31, 1848, in Clarke county, Virginia, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Rheumay (Van Cleve) Locke. The former died February 2, 1882, aged 63 years. He came with his wife to Berkeley county in 1872. The parents of Mr. Hinton are James W. and Ellen (Hawkins) Hinton, settlers in Berkeley county in 1879. Mr. Hinton is a farmer, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB HULL—was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1807. He settled in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, in May, 1833, and moved to Hedgesville in 1838. He is the son of George Hull. His wife, Elizabeth Seibert, was the daughter of Michael Seibert, and was born in Hedgesville in 1818, and died in 1862. Their three children were: George M., John T., and Dallas S. The two first are now living in Missouri. These three sons of Mr. Hull were in the Confederate service under Jackson, in the 2d Virginia Regiment, and served through the entire war. John T. was second lieutenant in
Company G, of that regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. George M. received a slight wound at the battle of Fort Republic, and was taken as a prisoner, in 1865, to Point Pleasant. Dallas S. was also wounded at the battle of Fort Republic. When Mr. Hull came to Hedgesville, in 1838, he found few houses, and securing a desirable lot he erected a very substantial house, and is now nicely located. He is a carpenter and joiner, a first-class mechanic, and his work is always in great demand. His postoffice address is Hedgesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. KILMER—is a resident of Hedgesville district, born June 2, 1847, and son of William and Annie A. (Davis) Kilmer. He was married January 21, 1869, to Georgianna Myers, who is a daughter of Aaron and Mary M. Myers, born February 18, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Kilmer have had seven children, as follows: Mary A., born October 30, 1869; Robert B., February 12, 1871; Katie M., June 2, 1872; Edwin, September 6, 1874, died July 19, 1875; Lula V., September 8, 1875; Boyd, June 2, 1877; Clarence L., August 16, 1880—all reside at home. Mr. Kilmer owns a fine farm near North Mountain, and is an energetic and reliable business man. His postoffice address is North Mountain, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ELISHA P. MACONAUGHY—is a native of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born March 28, 1845. He went to Washington county, Maryland, in 1878, where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Berkeley county in 1882. He was married in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1866, to Sarah R. Beard, who was born in that county, June 30, 1845. Their children are: Annie E., born October 3, 1866, lives at home; Samuel S., Daniel J. R., David H., Dorothea J., George E., Sarah M., and Phebe L. Mr. Maconaughy's parents were John Maconaughy, died in 1870, aged 65 years, and Sallie (Price) Maconaughy, who lives in Huntington county, Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Maconaughy were Theopolis and Phebe (Roberts) Beard. The former died in 1871, aged 70 years, and the latter is still living in Huntington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Maconaughy was a soldier in the late war. He volunteered in 1863, serving in the 46th Pennsylvania Infantry, then reenlisted in the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was engaged at Nashville, Tennessee; at Mercer, Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia; then in South Carolina, at Charleston, White Oak Bottom; at Mount Olive, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Black Swamp, North Carolina; was wounded at White Oak Bottom. He is now farming, and his postoffice address is Hedgesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN G. MANOR—is a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, where he was born January 2, 1808. He was married in Frederick county, Virginia, February 9, 1837, to Nancy Gardner, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Parsons) Gardner. She was born February 14, 1810, and died April 3, 1845. Their children are: Charles W., born October 23, 1837, resides at home; David H., February 18, 1839, died July 21, 1861; Elisha G., July 3, 1841, resides at home; Mary Jane, June 24, 1844, died January 3, 1847. The parents of Mr. Manor were David Manor, born December 12, 1776, died in 1835, and Jane (Clark) Manor, born March 1, 1784, died in 1876. Charles W. and David H. Manor were volunteers in the Confederate army. David was killed at the battle of Bull run. Charles was wounded at Bull Run, at the battle of the Wilderness, at Chickahominy, and at Cedar Creek. Mr. Manor is a farmer, a miller, and also keeps a well-stocked general store. His postoffice address is Hedgesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

NATHAN VAN METRE—was born in Berkeley county, near Martinsburg, November 13, 1820, and is the son of Thomas and Isabella (Rush) Van Metre, the former of whom died in 1875, aged 78 years. Mr. Van Metre has been twice married. His first wife was Harriet C. Carper, with whom he was united in wedlock October 9, 1851. She was born March 2, 1827, and died in 1863. Her parents were Philip Carper, a native of Pennsylvania,
and Eve (Walters) Carper, of Berkeley county, West Virginia. The children of this marriage were: Mary I. E., born August 30, 1852, died December 3, 1875; George Thomas, January 20, 1854, died September 16, 1875; Dona Virginia, October 20, 1855, died October 15, 1875; Lillie F. (Ramberg), April 12, 1857, resides in Hedgesville district; Otha C., March 22, 1859, died October 12, 1875; Catherine E. (Rush), April 12, 1861, resides in Greensburg. November 5, 1865, Nathan Van Metre and Harriet Williams, daughter of John and Martha (Chrisman) Williams, were married. One child was born to them, Moses G., January 16, 1866, died May 10, 1866. Mrs. Van Metre's mother died in 1859, aged 65 years, and her father died in 1849, aged 45 years. Mr. Van Metre's brother served in the Confederate army three years, and is now engaged in farming in Opequon district. Mr. Van Metre owns one of the best and largest farms in Hedgesville district; also a fine tract of timber land at the foot of North Mountain. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB L. ROPP — is a resident of Hedgesville district, where he is cultivating a large farm well adapted to sheep-raising. He was born July 1, 1849, and was the son of Jacob and Catherine (Riner) Ropp. The former died March 4, 1882, aged 64 years; the latter, still living, was born July 28, 1813. Eliza J. Anderson, born June 14, 1844, at Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, became the wife of Jacob L. Ropp, October 10, 1876. Three children have blessed this marriage: Clarence, born December 26, 1877; Nora B., August 20, 1879; Mary C., May 7, 1882. The parents of Mrs. Ropp are David and Mary (Speck) Anderson. The former was born December 4, 1809, and the latter April 15, 1811; they are living near Hedgesville. Mr. Ropp's farm is near Little Georgetown; his postoffice address is Little Georgetown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM T. SILER — is a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, born October 2, 1851. At Martinsburg, May 20, 1875, he was married to Mary L. Wilson, a native of England, born at Staly Bridge, April 6, 1851; she came to this country with her parents in 1867. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Siler are: John Calvin, born April 14, 1876, lives in Hedgesville district; Theodosia C., September 6, 1877, deceased; Charles P., June 18, 1879, lives in Hedgesville district; Oscar W., July 23, 1882. Jacob Siler, the father of William T., was born in this county, in 1804, and married Beulah Canby, and, settling near the village of Hedgesville, engaged in farming. Six children were born to them, namely: T. Clay, Margaret S., John T., William T., Virginia and Yardley. Lewis and Mary (Lowe) Wilson, parents of Mrs. Siler, were natives of England; he was a merchant in Hyde, and emigrated to this country, settling in Berkeley county, in 1867. Their home now is in Hedgesville, this county. William T. Siler has been a school teacher; he is now engaged in farming and fruit-growing in Hedgesville district. His postoffice address is Tomahawk Springs, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES B. SMALL — was born near Martinsburg, Berkeley county, October 13, 1836. He was married February 16, 1865, to Mary F. Chenoweth, who was born in Arden district, Berkeley county, November 25, 1840. They have two children, both residing at home: Minnie B., born December 9, 1871, and Nancy C., October 1, 1876. Mr. Small's father, Henry C. Small, died in 1882, aged 76 years. His mother is Eliza (Seibert) Small. His wife was a daughter of James W. and Annie B. (Walker) Chenoweth. The latter died in 1862, aged 45 years. They were residents of Arden district, Berkeley county. Mrs. Small's only brother, George C. Chenoweth, served four years in the Confederate army, and was twice wounded. He is now engaged in farming. James B. Small resides in Hedgesville district, where he is engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DAVID SMITH — was one of the earliest settlers of Hedgesville district, coming to Berkeley county June 1, 1828. Here he began at the bottom of
the ladder, and now has a fine farm as any in the county. He was born near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, January 8, 1801, and was married in Hedgesville district, June 21, 1827, to Elizabeth Seibert, a native of this county, born August 16, 1807. Their children are: Samuel S., born October 11, 1828, resides at home; John, December 27, 1829, died July 21, 1851; Mary Jane (Bender), September 20, 1831; Urilla, September 15, 1833, lives at home; Caroline, April 12, 1835, lives at Little Georgetown; Van Buren, October 29, 1837, died in September, 1838; Henrietta, May 6, 1840, lives at home; Ann E., January 16, 1842, died October 15, 1876; George D., October 29, 1844, resides at home; Catherine V. (Bender), November 4, 1846. The father of Mr. Smith was John Henry Smith, who died in 1822, aged 46 years. His mother, Sophia (Fultz) Smith, died in 1859, aged 80 years. They were residents of Boonsboro, Maryland. The parents of Mrs. Smith were Jacob and Magdaline (Stonebraker) Seibert. Farming and milling is the business of Mr. Smith, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN S. SPECK —was born in Berkeley county, and Hedgesville district, near North Mountain Station, November 2, 1851. He was married in this township, December 3, 1873, to Ida V. Harley, who was born in Hedgesville, March 25, 1852. They have one child: Thomas H., born March 22, 1875, who resides at home. The parents of Mr. Speck were: Benjamin C. Speck, born in April, 1879, aged 67 years, and Mary Ann (Seibert) Speck, died in June, 1880, aged 63 years. Mrs. Speck’s father is Dr. Thomas J. Harley, a resident of Hedgesville; her mother Ann E. (Robinson) Harley, died in April, 1881. Mr. Speck is a farmer and has a No. 1 farm, specially adapted to sheep-raising. His postoffice address is Hedgesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JONATHAN W. THATCHER —is descended from some of the earliest settlers of Berkeley county. His great-great-grandfather, Richard Thatcher, died in Pennsylvania: his great-grandfather, Samuel Thatcher, came to Virginia in 1764, and bought from Lord Fairfax land which is still in the possession of the family. One branch of the family have settled in Ohio. Jonathan W. is the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Tharp) Thatcher, born February 13, 1818. His first wife was Nancy Elizabeth Miller, born September 11, 1824, to whom he was married December 8, 1842. Her children were: David M., born February 24, 1844, killed in the army near Worthington, Virginia, October 19, 1863; Jonathan N., July 12, 1846; William A., October 19, 1848; Emily H., April 18, 1851; Charles J. F., August 21, 1853; Joseph E., October 18, 1855; Robert, January 6, 1858. Abalina Miller, daughter of David and Emily (Lyle) Miller, and sister of Mr. Thatcher’s first wife, was married to Mr. Thatcher October 3, 1863. She was born September 15, 1816. Mr. Thatcher owns and cultivates a beautiful farm. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES H. WALKER —is a son of William W. and Elizabeth (Bowers) Walker, and was born April 28, 1827. His wife, Mary E., is the child of John and Catherine (Walters) Kilmer, and was born July 17, 1833. They were married March 16, 1852, and have had the following children: John W., born December 22, 1852, resides in Baltimore, Maryland; Lillie V. (Wilson), January 6, 1855, lives in Martinsburg; Allen H., February 14, 1859, lives at home; Stuart W., November 3, 1862, lives at home. Mr. Walker is engaged in cultivating one of the best improved farms in Hedgesville district, and is also one of the proprietors of the Walkers Mill, and is known throughout the country as an energetic business man. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

OPEQUON DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. BENDER—was born in Washington county, Maryland, January 6, 1827, and came to Berkeley county with his parents in 1844. He
was first married to Rebecca Pitzer, who was born in 1835, and died in 1863. Their children were: Joseph A., the first-born, died in 1867; Henry, July 10, 1856; Harriet B., July 30, 1857; Sarah B., June 12, 1862. Mr. Bender was again married in Berkeley county, in November, 1863, to Mary Ann Smith, daughter of David Smith. She was born in Berkeley county, September 20, 1831, and is the mother of the following children: William, born June 12, 1867; Charles S., August 27, 1869; Luther C., April 10, 1871; that would be compromise 3. He died W. Bender, father of George W., died in 1865, aged 75 years. His mother, Elizabeth (Seidestic) Bender, is also deceased. Mr. Bender owns and farms a fine piece of land near Martinsburg. His postoffice address is Bedington, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. DAILY – was born in Opequon district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, May 29, 1821. He is the son of John and Nancy (Curtis) Daily. The former died in 1852, the latter in 1845. John W. Daily was married in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, to Isabella V. McQuilkin, who is also a native of this township, born August 27, 1838. They have the following children: George D., born April 13, 1855; Sarah E., July 9, 1857; Nancy V., April 21, 1860; Martha A., March 6, 1863; John W., February 16, 1867; Bessie B., August 21, 1875 – all reside in Berkeley county. Mrs. Daily’s parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Tabb) McQuilkin, were natives of Berkeley county. Mr. Daily was a delegate to the first convention for the formation of the State of West Virginia, in 1861. At the same time he was elected to a seat in the legislature for the reorganization of Eastern Virginia, but refused it, as that would be compromise 4. The Fulk family of the preceding generation were among the earliest settlers of this section of the country, and were of those to whose hopeful energy and active labors the people of today owe so great a debt. George W. Fulk is a farmer. His postoffice address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

P. H. HENSELL – was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, September 13, 1831, and is now a resident of Opequon district. Nancy C. Harbaugh became his wife in Pennsylvania, in May, 1875. She was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1850, and her parents were George and Matilda (Shover) Harbaugh. The mother now resides in Kansas, and the father is deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hensell are: George Lawrence, born in April, 1877; Franklin Morris, May, 1879; Susan M., May, 1881. By a former marriage with Susan R. Crew, Mr. Hensell became the father of: John R., Mary C., William J., Henry H., Charles and Scott Hensell. Mr. Hensell was registrar for four years following the war. He served three years in the Union army, in the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Speer, and was once slightly wounded. His parents were William J. and Catherine (Hoke) Hensell. The former lives in Martinsburg, the latter is deceased. Mr. Hensell is a farmer, his postoffice address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. HOLLIDA – is a native of this State and county, born October 14, 1836, in the city of Hardscrabble. John W. and Catherine (Staley) Hollida are his parents. The former, born in Maryland, came to this county when
two years old; the latter now lives in Jefferson county, Susan M. Couchman, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Myers) Couchman, became the wife of Mr. Hollida in Berkeley county, November 20, 1866. She was born in Opequon district, April 4, 1844, and is the mother of the following children: Sallie C., born November 9, 1867; J. Harry, August 11, 1869; George W. C., March 19, 1872; Lee Marks, August 14, 1875; Lester Coe, July 15, 1877; Lizzie M., March 4, 1880 — all reside in Berkeley county. Mr. Hollida served as magistrate in his district from 1874 until 1880. He was one of the soldiers of the late war, serving two years in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, under General Wickam; took part in the battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. Hollida’s brother, George W. Couchman, was killed at the battle of Manassas. A brother of Mr. Hollida’s mother, Jacob Staley, was a soldier in the 1812 war. Mr. Hollida is a farmer, living in Opequon district, with his postoffice address at Sniders Mills, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

HIRAM H. LEMEN — deceased — and Mary V. Byers married in Berkeley county, West Virginia, May 27, 1858. He was born in Berkeley county, November 22, 1822, and was the son of William and Phebe (Hedges) Lemen, residents in Berkeley county. The parents of Mrs. Lemen were Jacob and Catherine (Ernst) Byers, who came to this county in 1848. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lemen, namely: John B., born March 4, 1859, deceased; Mary C., November 19, 1860, resides in Berkeley county; Jacob M., November 30, 1862, resides in Berkeley county; Charles M., July 10, 1865, resides in Berkeley county; Hiram Edgar, October 28, 1867, resides in Berkeley county; Robert Fletcher, December 27, 1869, resides in Berkeley county; Ella May, May 8, 1872, deceased. Mr. Lemen was a soldier in the Confederate army during the late war. Mrs. Lemen was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, January 27, 1834. She is descended from the Byers family who settled in this section of the country many years ago, her mother coming from Germany. Hiram H. Lemen, the subject of this sketch, died March 21, 1876, having procured a comfortable home for his wife and children. Mrs. Lemen’s address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

SHIVLEY LAYMASTERS — and Mary Virginia Bender were united in the bonds of matrimony at the Lutheran Church, Martinsburg, West Virginia. He was born in Berkeley county, June 14, 1858, and is the son of John and Ann (Tabler) Laymasters. His wife was the daughter of George W. and Rebecca (Pitzer) Bender, and was born in this county. Mr. Laymasters had two brothers in the Union army during the war between the States, who served four years. Theodore Laymasters was wounded in the service. The subject of this sketch is descended from the Laymasters of the pioneer days. He is engaged in farming, in Opequon district; his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HAMILTON J. LIGHT — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, October 11, 1812. His father, John Light, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1756, and his mother, Ann (Strode) Light, June 5, 1768; they came to this county early in the present century. Hamilton J. Light became the husband of Louisa Williams in Berkeley county, February 17, 1853. She was born in this county, January 3, 1823, and was the daughter of Reason G. and Rachel (Underdunk) Williams, early settlers in Berkeley county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Light are: John, born December 8, 1853, died February 23, 1870; George Smith, July 23, 1856; Rachel Ann, April 29, 1859; the two last are residents in Berkeley county. Mr. Light has served his district as a superintendent of roads. He had two brothers, John and Peter, in the war of 1812. His father was a blacksmith, and shod horses for the soldiers of the Revolutionary army, at Bedington, on the Lick. Mr. Light is of Anglo-Saxon descent, and both his paternal and his maternal grandfathers were among the earliest and most enterprising settlers in Berkeley county. He cultivates a richly located farm in Opequon district, and his postoffice address is Bedington, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
JACOB MILLER —was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, October 13, 1815, his parents, Samuel and Mary (Mumma) Miller, having moved to this county in 1812. He married Evalina Mason, January 8, 1839, and the following are their children: Mary Virginia (Billmyre), born September 13, 1840, died December 5, 1861; Anna R., September 26, 1842, died August 3, 1862; James M., February 25, 1845, died May 16, 1860; Samuel, October 25, 1847, resides in Arden district, Berkeley county; Ella Rose, June 15, 1850, died February 18, 1872; Sarah E. (VanMeter), March 16, 1853, resides in Berkeley county. Mr. Miller was again married in Washington county, Maryland, January 28, 1856, to Eliza Mason (Rush), daughter of James and Mary (Rush) Mason, natives of Berkeley county, where their daughter was born January 3, 1812. She is the mother of Robert Seaton Miller, born September 9, 1838. Jacob Miller served as the receiver of Berkeley county court from 1874 until 1880; was elected member of said court in October, 1880, his term expiring in 1884. Jacob Rush, a son of Mr. Miller's oldest daughter, was also in the Confederate services, as lieutenant; James Mason, a brother of Mrs. Miller, served in the Confederate army. James Billmyre, the husband of Mr. Miller's daughter was also in the Confederate services, as lieutenant; James Mason, a brother of Mrs. Miller, served in the same army. Her father, James Mason, a soldier—a captain—in the war of 1812. The father of Mr. Miller, was one of the pioneer settlers of Western Maryland. Mrs. Miller is a farmer, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES D. MILLER —a resident of Opequon district, is a son of William and Sarah (Hensel) Miller, and was born in Berkeley county, May 22, 1814. His father was a native of this county, and his mother was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia. About 1801, George Ramsburg, with his wife, Elizabeth (Dust) Ramsburg, emigrated to Berkeley county, from Frederick county, Maryland, and here was born their daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of James D. Miller, March 29, 1838. The following are the children of this marriage: George S., born February 2, 1839, resides in Jefferson county; Sarah E., October 25, 1840, resides in Berkeley county; William H., October 26, 1842, deceased; David H., November 16, 1844; Mary Ann, April 18, 1847; Nancy Hester, September 9, 1849; Eliza R., January 23, 1852; Emma Virginia, July 11, 1854; James D., March 15, 1859; John, June 14, 1862. The subject of this sketch is of German and Irish descent. His paternal grandfather was from Ireland, his mother's father from Germany. Both were pioneer settlers in this county. His father was in the cavalry service in the war of 1812. Mrs. Miller is of German descent, and her family were among the early settlers of Maryland, and of Jefferson county, this State. Mr. Miller is a farmer, and his postoffice address is Bedington, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

A. H. MYERS —was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 2, 1839, and is now a resident of Opequon district. He married in this county, April 3, 1861, Isabelle V. VanMetre, who was born in this county, July 7, 1836. They have the following family: William C., born February 4, 1863; Aaron T., April 15, 1864; Philip C., May 1, 1867; Charles H., January 27, 1869; Mary V., August 23, 1870; Rosa Washington, March 23, 1876—all reside in Berkeley county. The parents of Mrs. Myers were Thomas and Mary (McQuilkin) VanMetre. They were residents of Berkeley county, and are both deceased. The Myers family settled near the Opequon creek in this district in pioneer days. Mr. Myers is engaged in farming, and his postoffice address is VanClevesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH RANDALL —was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 1, 1806, and came to this county in 1828, and is now a resident in Opequon district. He was married in December 1832, in Hagerstown, Maryland, to Mary Jones, daughter of Francis and Susan (Wynkoop) Jones, residents in Jefferson county, in which county she was born, March 5, 1808. George and Elizabeth (Randall)
Randall, parents of Joseph, came to this county in 1808. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Randall are: Sarah, born in October, 1833; Martha, in 1835; Susan, in 1837; Rebecca, in 1839; Adrian W., in 1840; Margaret, in 1842. Martha lives in Jefferson county, the rest of the children in Berkeley county. A. W., the only son, served in the Confederate army in the late war. George Randall, grandfather of Joseph, with his brothers Jacob, John and William, served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Jacob was killed at Bunker Hill. William died in camp on the James river. George and Randall, uncles of Joseph, were in the war of 1812. Joseph Randall's business is contractor of public works. His address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

DANIEL RIKER — was born in Astoria, Long Island, January 30, 1821, and came to this county in 1878, settling in Opequon district. He was married in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1866, to his second wife, Catharine Flook, who was born in Block House, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Riker's parents were William L. and Catherine (Brinckerhoff) Riker, and their home was at Astoria, Long Island, New York. Mr. Riker's first marriage was in New York, to Eliza Jane Penfold, who died at Newton, Long Island. He is the father of ten children, as follows: Alonzo D., born October 19, 1847, resides in New York; Catherine M., December 1, 1849; Emma Louisa, November 9, 1851, resides at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Evalina C., May 23, 1853, lives at Martinsburg; Harriet P., December 17, 1855, lives at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Ida V. A., June 9, 1859, resides at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Edward L., March 7, 1864, died July 18, 1864; John P., October 9, 1866, died December 12, 1866; Alta J., March 25, 1868, resides at Martinsburg; Margaret, July 18, 1870. Mr. Riker was married July 9, 1882, to Mary M., daughter of William and Dora (Fausel) Schad. She was born in Germany, November 30, 1850. Mr. Riker is a descendent of Holmes Riker, the first settler on Long Island. Trucking is the occupation of Mr. Riker, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHAPPERT — is a descendant of the pioneer Schappert family who settled in Jefferson county at an early date. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Miller) Schappert, were natives of Berkeley county, in which county, near Martinsburg, Samuel S. was born, March 2, 1814. He married Sarah G. Beard, March 23, 1841. She was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1815. Her parents were James and Elizabeth (Shuert) Beard, then residents in Carlisle. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schappert: Mary E., born March 17, 1842, resides in Ohio; James William, August 22, 1843, resides in Ohio; Sarah Jane, November 8, 1845, died February 21, 1870; John, January 20, 1848, deceased; Harriet A., February 7, 1849, died September 30, 1875; Jacob N., September 9, 1850; Charles H. A. W., December 5, 1854, died March 26, 1861; Samuel M., November 20, 1858. Mr. Schappert has his home in Opequon district, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

C. J. SINNIGER — born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1852, settled in this county, in Opequon district, in May, 1882. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Garman) Sinniger, residents of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His wife is Carrie, daughter of Lewis Lang, deceased, and Ernestine (Ratzle) Lang, whose home is in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Carrie (Lang) Sinniger was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 22, 1859. She was joined in marriage with C. J. Sinniger at the Shewmut Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1877. One child has been born to them: Florence Gertrude, October 22, 1880. Mr. Sinniger is a printer by trade, having served his apprenticeship at Auburn, Illinois. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GEORGE H. SPEROW — was born in Falling Waters district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, September 24, 1855. He was married at Martinsburg,
this county, December 4, 1878, to Ella R. Crowel, born in this county and district, August 24, 1857. They have one child, Brown Ferdinand, born March 15, 1881. Mr. Sperow's parents are Isaiah Brown and Elizabeth Jane (Small) Sperow, natives of Berkeley county. I. B. Sperow was a soldier in the Confederate army. Mrs. Sperow is the daughter of John Ferdinand and Elizabeth Jane (Randall) Crowel, and is descended from a family of pioneer settlers, her grandfather having come to Berkeley county, from Germany, at an early date. Mr. Sperow is also a descendant of German pioneer settlers of Berkeley county. He is a farmer residing in Opequon district. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

THOMAS H. STALEY —was born June 29, 1848, in Frederick county, Maryland, in which State and county his parents, John A. and Charlotte (Hinckle) Staley, both died. He came to this county in 1867, and is a resident of Opequon district. Here he was married April 27, 1875, to Nancy H. Miller, born in Berkeley county, September 29, 1849. Her parents, James D. and Eliza (Ramsburg) Miller, were born and have always lived in this county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Staley are: Emma Estella, born October 6, 1877; Lotta Miller, March 16, 1880; James Howard, September 27, 1881—all live at home. Mr. Staley is of English descent, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grand-parents were among the earliest settlers of Maryland, and his mother's father still lives in Frederick county, that State, at a ripe old age. Thomas H. Staley is a blacksmith, which trade he successfully follows. His postoffice address is Sniders Mills, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

MILES W. STARR —was born near Casville, in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1843, and came to this county with his mother in 1868. He was married in Hagerstown, Maryland, at the Washington Hotel, to Emma S. Jones, whose parents are Adrian and Mary (Lemen) Jones, the former born in Jefferson county, and the latter in Berkeley county. They are still residents in Berkeley county. The parents of Mr. Starr were Moses and Sarah (Swoope) Starr. Miles W. Starr is a farmer, residing in Opequon district, with his postoffice address at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

MOSES S. TABLER —and Laura Olmstead were united in marriage in December, 1865, in Berkeley county, West Virginia. He was born in this county and district in 1852, his parents being Harrison P. and Mary (Welshhans) Tabler, residents in Berkeley county. His wife was born in Portland, Maine, and came to this county with her parents, Eliphalet and Mary Ann (Boyd) Olmstead, in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Tabler have two children: Clifford, born November 23, 1876, and Clarence W., May 30, 1880. Frederick Olmstead, a cousin to Mrs. Tabler, and Jesse Olmstead, her uncle, were soldiers in the late war. Mr. Tabler's family were among the early settlers in Berkeley county. He is engaged in farming in Opequon district. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. THOMAS—is a resident of Opequon district, and was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, June 2, 1819. He was married in this county, February 18, 1863, to Nanny H. Seibert, daughter of David and Eliza (Kearney) Seibert, residents in Berkeley county. Mrs. Thomas was born in this county, October 7, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three adopted children, whose home is with them. They are: George E. and William P. Thomas, and Berkeley R. Seibert. George E. was born March 23, 1861; William P. in September, 1865; Berkeley R., in February, 1866. Mr. Thomas was elected sheriff in 1870; was reelected in 1872, and served until 1877. James Thomas, one of Mr. Thomas' brothers, and Joseph Seibert, a brother of Mrs. Thomas, were soldiers in the war between the States, both serving in the Confederate army. Mr. Thomas is a farmer, and his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY S. VAN METRE—is the son of Abraham and Nancy Van Metre, natives of Berkeley county, where
Henry S. was born April 26, 1820. His wife to whom he was married in Martinsburg, March 4, 1847, was born in Harford county, Maryland, August 24, 1828. She is Mary E., daughter of Burt and Mary Ann (Knight) Whitson, residents of Harford county, Maryland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Van Metre are: Mary Virginia, born April 21, 1850, died April 6, 1862; Angeline R., October 29, 1851, died August 24, 1857; William H. A., January 30, 1861, died May 10, 1862; Markwood S., November 11, 1862, died February 25, 1863; Elijah W., November 13, 1864, resides in Berkeley county. The Van Metre family were among the earliest settlers west of the Blue Ridge Mountains — some of them were killed by Indians. Mr. Van Metre owns and cultivates an improved farm in Opequon district. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY C. WELSHHANS — was born April 29, 1829, in Berkeley county, and Opequon district, on the farm now owned by him. He was married in Hagerstown, Maryland, to Catherine E. Dalwick, who was born in Martinsburg, October 8, 1841, and they have had two children: Frances V., born February 22, 1860, resides in Opequon district; and an infant, deceased. The parents of Mr. Welshhans were Henry and Ellen (Voorhees) Welshhans, settlers in Berkeley county in 1793. Mrs. Welshhans' father was John Dalwick, her mother, Catherine E. (Schlumpp) Dalwick. They were born in Germany, and came to this county in 1838. Mr. Welshhans' father was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and, coming to this county, by economy and industry acquired the excellent farm which he left to his son. Frances V., only living child of Henry C. and Catherine E. Welshhans, was married to the son of H. J. Light, of this district, George S. Light, and they have the following children: Elizabeth Luella, born September 18, 1877; Anna Virginia, August 15, 1878; Hamilton Henry, July 3, 1880; Fanny Louisa, March 31, 1882. Mr. Welshhans is a retired farmer. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

D. T. WILLIAMSON — is a resident in Opequon district, and was born in Berkeley county in 1848, his parents, Jacob and Eliza (McQuilkin) Williamson, long residents in this county. D. T. Williamson was united in marriage with Ida M. Knipe, in Hagerstown, Maryland, March 15, 1881. Mrs. Williamson's parents were George and Sarah (Haines) Knipe. They reside in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia. McQuilkin, born January 8, 1822, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. Mr. Williamson's ancestors were early settlers in this section of the country, and were participants in its early hardships and subsequent prosperity. Mr. Williamson is a farmer; his postoffice address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

FALLING WATERS DISTRICT.

GEORGE T. BARNES — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, the date of his birth April 22, 1829. In Berkeley county, February 26, 1852, he was first married, his wife being Margaret Pitzer, born in this county, August 13, 1834. Their children were: William P., born December 21, 1852, lives in Washington county, Maryland; Mary A., October 17, 1854, lives in Washington county, Maryland; James A., April 17, 1857, deceased; Hannah M. and Emma E., October 10, 1858; Clarinda V. and Margaret C., October 6, 1863; George I., December 15, 1866; Jacob S., April 17, 1870; Florence C., August 21, 1871 — the seven last named reside in Berkeley county. Mrs. Barnes died March 26, 1872. Her parents were William and Hannah (French) Pitzer, natives of this county. The former died October 31, 1864, and the latter February 17, 1873. Mr. Barnes' parents were Ishmael and Maria A. (Crown) Barnes. The former was a soldier in the 1812 war, and died April 5, 1849. The latter drew a pension during the remainder of her life for her husband's services in that war, and she died May 14, 1873. George T. Barnes has served as school trustee two or three terms. He is married to a second wife, and is engaged in farming in Falling Waters.
WILLIAM SHUART BEARD — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 21, 1819, a son of James Carl and Elizabeth (Shuart) Beard, who became residents in this county in 1818. In Jefferson county, this State, December 7, 1848, Mr. Beard was joined in wedlock with Isabella Cline Horn. She was also born in Berkeley county, a daughter of William and Eva (Cline) Horn, her birth occurring November 18, 1821. Eight children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Beard, of whom seven are still living, and all resident in Berkeley county. Their record is as follows: David A., born October 13, 1849; Martha E., January 3, 1852; Maggie J., February 12, 1853; James W., May 10, 1853; William H., October 12, 1853; Samuel W., May 10, 1853; John W., July 30, 1860; Sarah E., March 3, 1863; Jacob H., March 6, 1866. The oldest daughter, Martha E., died in infancy, January 27, 1852.

WILLIAM COLE — deceased — as a resident of Falling Waters district, born in Berkeley county, July 13, 1813; he was married in this county, October 12, 1837, to Catherine Lewis, also born in Berkeley county, October 15, 1810. They have had six children, as follows: George T., born October 1, 1838, resides in Berkeley county; William H., October 12, 1840, resides in this county; Samuel W., May 10, 1843, lives in this county; Martha J., April 11, 1845, deceased; Johanna May 13, 1848, resides in Berkeley county; James H., June 10, 1853, resides in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The parents of Mr. Cole, William and Elizabeth (Cole) Cole, are both dead, as is Mrs. Cole's father, William Lewis; her mother is Catherine (Miller) Lewis. William Cole was elected overseer of the poor in 1865, and served five years; in 1855, he was elected road surveyor, and served six years. Three of his sons served in the Federal army during the war between the States. Mr. Cole was engaged in the manufacture of brooms. The postoffice address of his widow is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM J. HARRISON — and Elizabeth S. Cox were united in marriage in Berkeley county, West Virginia, February 13, 1856. They were both natives of this county, the date of his birth being December 1, 1823, and her birth having occurred February 10, 1835. She died August 26, 1871. Their children have been born as follows: Samuel S., March 21, 1857; Charles, September 1, 1858; Fannie B., April 19, 1860, died July 10, 1869; Mary Virginia, January 20, 1862; Robert Lee, January 30, 1864; Sarah C., October 24, 1865; James B., April 15, 1868; Armand E., January 21, 1871. Charles William lives in Indiana, and the other children in Berkeley county. Mr. Harrison's parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (French) Harrison, were both natives of this county, and are both dead. The parents of Mrs. Harrison, Samuel and Hannah (Ward) Cox, were also natives of Berkeley county; the latter is deceased. William J. Harrison was appointed steward of the Berkeley county almshouse March 22, 1858, and served seven successive terms. His business is farming, and his address is

CHARLES W. FOLTZ — and Agnes More were united in marriage in Berkeley county, West Virginia, November 4, 1874. He was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, May 2, 1850, and at the age of 17 went to Ohio as a laborer. His leisure hours were spent in study, and after attending two sessions at Xenia F. College, he was capable of teaching a district school. He returned to Hampshire county in about two years, where he taught his first school, and settled in Berkeley county, Falling Waters district, in November, 1874. Levi and Matilda (Whittington) Foltz, parents of Charles W., were residents of Hampshire county, West Virginia. Mrs. Foltz's parents, Ulysses and Elizabeth (Myres) More, were formerly residents of Washington county, Maryland; her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Foltz have two daughters, Blanche and Nellie; both live at home. Mr. Foltz is a teacher and merchant; his postoffice address is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
BARTHOLOMEW W. HIRSCH — is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, October 11, 1810. He emigrated to America in 1829, settling first near Baltimore, at Elcots Landing; thence he came to Berkeley county, West Virginia, settling here November 7, 1839. He married a native of Germany, Mary Geaise, born in Bavaria, in 1808. They have seven children, namely: Mary, Sabean, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine and Jacob. John Hirsch, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Bavaria, and fought under the great Napoleon, in 1814. Bartholomew W. Hirsch is a farmer, residing in Arden district. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN CONRAD HOLPP — was born in Bissengen, Wurtemberg, Germany, September 5, 1846, and emigrating to America, came to this county in 1873, settling in Falling Waters district. He was married in Hagerstown, Maryland, June 9, 1870, to Elizabeth Ann Hirsch, born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, January 1, 1848. The following are their children: Jacob A., born April 22, 1871; John L., May 11, 1872; Mary Magdalene, August 15, 1873; Barbara Rosa, February 21, 1875; Catherine E., April 30, 1877. All live at home. Mr. Holpp's parents, John and Mary C. (Fischer) Holpp, still live where he was born in Germany. Mrs. Hirsch is the daughter of Bartholomew and Mary M. (Geaise) Hirsch, who came to this county in 1839. Mr. Holpp is a blacksmith by trade; his postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH LANDIS — is a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 1, 1848. He came to this county April 2, 1866, and is settled in Falling Waters district. February 24, 1876, in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Joseph Landis was united in marriage with Rebecca Ripple, who was born in Berkeley county, August 21, 1845, and is the daughter of William and Ellender (Williams) Ripple, settlers in Berkeley county, in March, 1827. The parents of Joseph Landis, John and Elizabeth (Miller) Landis, were residents in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, married in Lebanon, that state and county, March 5, 1835; the former was born March 18, 1810; the latter March 5, 1816; they came to Berkeley county, April 2, 1866. Andrew and Samuel, brothers of Joseph Landis, were soldiers in the Union army during the late war. Andrew enlisted in Company C, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and re-enlisted; was taken prisoner at battle of the Wilderness, sent to Andersonville, thence to Florence, South Carolina, where he died while on his way from the station to the prison. Joseph Landis is a farmer; his postoffice address, Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY LEFEVRE — deceased — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, October 20, 1822, and his marriage was in this county, November 16, 1847. Catherine A. Dugan, who on that date became his wife, was born in Berkeley county, October 19, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. LeFevre were the parents of thirteen children, and their record is: Margaret A., born March 19, 1849, died October 25, 1869; John T., October 28, 1850; Mary C., November 20, 1852, died February 15, 1856; Ella V. (Miller), October 27, 1854; Daniel and Isabella, July 6, 1857; Isabella died November 28, 1857; William H., September 4, 1859; Ida B., December 20, 1861; Denton R. L., September 15, 1864; Sally K., September 1, 1866, died March 24, 1879; Nancy E., January 20, 1869; Charles F., March 23, 1872; Henrietta, October 20, 1874, died January 10, 1875. The living children are all at home except Ella, who makes her home in Hedgesville district, this county. John and Nancy (Hill) LeFevre, pioneers of Berkeley county, were the parents of Henry LeFevre; both are deceased, the death of the mother occurring in September, 1876. Mrs. Catherine LeFevre's parents were both natives of Berkeley county; her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Williamson, died October 23, 1852, and her father, Thomas T. Dugan, died November 17, 1881. Three of Mrs. LeFevre's brothers were in the 1861 war; Samuel W. Dugan in
the Federal army, and John A. and James F. were Confederate soldiers. Henry LeFevre was engaged in farming in Falling Waters district, at the time of his death, which occurred November 17, 1872. Mrs. LeFevre's address is Little Georgetown, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

**JONATHAN PHILLIPY**—was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1824, and became a resident in Berkeley county, March 27, 1855. He was married in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1847, to Catherine Harbaugh, born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1825. Their children are: J. W., born June 3, 1848, died December 20, 1853; Samuel L., March 15, 1850, died November 12, 1853; John H., March 12, 1852, resides in Berkeley county; Louis O., March 20, 1854, resides in Berkeley county; G. W., March 3, 1856, died January 17, 1861; Mary C., April 15, 1858, resides in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; B. F., October 7, 1860, resides in Berkeley county; Anna E. K., August 24, 1864, resides in Berkeley county; Charles S. S., July 14, 1869, died August 11, 1872. The parents of Mr. Phillipy, Samuel and Katherine (Rauch) Phillipy, were natives of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; the mother is deceased. Mr. Phillipy's parents were residents in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They were Elias and Mary Magdaline (Weaver) Harbaugh; both are deceased. Mr. Phillipy is of German descent; he has followed the occupations of farming and blacksmithing in Falling Waters district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, twenty-seven years. His postoffice address is Williamsport, Washington county, Maryland.

**JOHN PAGE PINE**—is a native of Frederick county, Virginia, born April 17, 1849. He came to Berkeley county April 1, 1862, and in this county he married, December 11, 1873, Lucy Pitsnogle, who was born in Berkeley county, February 9, 1851. They have the following children: Judge E. Neal, born December 14, 1874; James William Hamilton, November 15, 1877; Cora B., January 1, 1879; George Levi, January 15, 1881. James Q. Pine, with his wife, Mary (Ulster) Pine, the parents of John Page Pine, settled in Berkeley county, about 1866. Levi Pitsnogle and Matilda (Long) Pitsnogle, residents in this county, are Mrs. Pine's parents. Mr. Pine is a farmer in Falling Waters district, and is to be addressed at Bedington, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

**LEVI PITSNOGLE**—was born in Little Georgetown, Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 4, 1814. He was married in Williamsport district, Washington county, Maryland, June 1, 1847, to Matilda Long, daughter of David and Mary (Gletner) Long, born in Washington county, Maryland, October 22, 1826. Fourteen children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Pitsnogle, as follows: David C., born April 2, 1848; Samuel E. B., September 11, 1849; Mary Ann, October 17, 1850; Louisa D., February 9, 1851; Theodore T., December 25, 1853, deceased; Elizabeth A., September 1, 1855; Prudence A., April 21, 1857; Cora M., March 10, 1859; Abram Lincoln, December 16, 1861; Jeptha E., January 11, 1863; Daniel D. L., October 27, 1864; Addy, April 9, 1866, deceased; William H., January 14, 1868; Dora, June 1, 1872; the living children are all residents in Berkeley county. Adam Pitsnogle, father of Levi, was born January 25, 1787, and died February 20, 1838; Levi's mother, Mary (Miller) Pitsnogle, was born June 12, 1787, and died March 3, 1855. They came to Berkeley county in the earliest days of its settlement. Mr. Pitsnogle had eight brothers and two sisters, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Pitsnogle has served as member of the school board in his district. He is a farmer in Falling Waters district, and his postoffice address is Bedington, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

**WILLIAM RIPPLE**—was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, August 9, 1815, and came to Berkeley county in March, 1827. He is now a resident in Falling Waters district. Ellender Williams, born in Washington county, Maryland, August 9, 1816, became the wife of William Ripple in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania,
their marriage took place on the day of the month which was the anniversary of both their births, August 9, the year being 1842. Nine children have been born to them, as follows: John T., born March 18, 1843; Anna E., May 9, 1844; Rebecca, August 21, 1845; William, May 17, 1847, died July 10, 1848; Mary E., June 12, 1848; Irwin, August 15, 1849, died January 7, 1850; Margaret J., May 10, 1851; James H., November 8, 1853; Josiah, February 2, 1859 — the living children are all residents in Berkeley county, West Virginia. Mrs. Ripple died May 5, 1879. She was the daughter of Hilary and Sarah (Herbert) Williams, both deceased; they were residents in Washington county, Maryland. Mr. Ripple’s father, John Ripple, died in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1827; his mother, Mary (Herbert) Ripple, accompanied him to Berkeley county in 1827. Mr. Ripple was elected justice of the peace in Falling Waters district in 1865, and served four years. He is engaged in farming, his address, Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

REV. JAMES F. RUSH — was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1836, and his father and mother, Alexander and Sarah Rush, are still living near Brownsville, in that county and State. In Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1866, Leab M. McCarty became his wife, and they have had the following children: George J., born March 17, 1867, died in infancy; Joseph K., August 11, 1868, lives at home; Ellis F., November 23, 1871, lives at home; Leah M., May 12, 1873, lives at home; Alexander, September 15, 1875, died in infancy; William A., August 7, 1876, resides at home; Levi B., April 10, 1879, died in infancy. Mrs. Rush’s parents were Ellis and Leah McCarty; the former is dead, and the latter lives in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. One of Mr. Rush’s ancestors was Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Rush was twice married, his first wife dying February 16, 1862. Her maiden name was Mary J. McKee, and they were married September 3, 1861. She had been educated for the ministry, in the profession of Friends, but became a convert to the Baptist faith. In the last named faith, Mr. Rush is engaged in the ministry, having been brought to the work through a deep and heart-searching experience. He came to Berkeley county in 1882 and is employed by the Baptist Missionary Board to preach at Falling Waters. His postoffice address is at Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

L. W. BROWN SMALS — is a son of John R. and Susan (Dinkle) Smals, and was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 17, 1849. He came to Berkeley county, West Virginia, November 15, 1873, and is now settled in Falling Waters district. November 27, 1872, in this county, Laura V. Baker became his wife. She was born in Berkeley county, September 18, 1850, and is the daughter of N. F. and Mary (Grush) Baker, who came to this county March 15, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Smals are the parents of: Rader B., born February 3, 1874; William B., May 7, 1876; Harry E., September 17, 1880. John R. and Susan (Dinkle) Smals, parents of L. W. Brown Smals, came to Berkeley county March 22, 1878. The subject of this sketch moulded, burned brick, and built the first brick house in the village of Needmore, a handsomely located village near the Potomac river and nearly opposite the city of Williamsport, Maryland. He and his brothers cleared the ground on which this pretty village stands, in the years 1873-75. Mr. Smals is a mason and brick-moulder by trade. His postoffice address is Williamsport, Washington county, Maryland.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SPEROW — is a son of William and Rebecca (Dubil) Sperow, whose interesting history follows this sketch. He was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, April 3, 1844, and is now a resident in Falling Waters district. He was united in marriage in Washington county, Maryland, to Elizabeth Friend, born in that county and State, August 3, 1832. Their marriage occurred on Thursday, October 13, 1870. Mrs. Sperow’s parents were Henry and Ann (Watts) Friend. The former is deceased, the latter a resident in Washington county, Maryland. Mr. Friend was an esteemed citizen of Funkston,
Washington county, Maryland, and his death was deeply mourned by all who knew him. He died May 13, 1872, aged 72 years, 5 months and 9 days. B. F. Sperow is engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM SPEROW—was born near Martinsburg, Berkeley county, June 22, 1814, and was the fourth son of George and Sarah (Varner) Sperow, who settled in Berkeley county in April, 1807. August 13, 1835, in this county, he married Rebecca Duble, born in Washington county, Maryland, July 12, 1812, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Avy) Duble, then residents in that State and county, now both deceased. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sperow, namely: Susan, born May 4, 1837, married Dennis Baker, resides in this county; Sarah Virginia, May 13, 1841, deceased; Benjamin F., April 3, 1844, married Elizabeth Friend, resides in this county; John E., November 22, 1846, married Susan E. Emmert, resides in Berkeley county; William O. B., September 6, 1849, married Julia A. Bugrton, resides in this county; Mary M. D., March 28, 1852, married Jacob S. Eakle, resides in Washington county, Maryland; infant, born in October, 1839, and deceased. William Sperow was a captain of the militia five years, elected in 1840; served two terms as magistrate; elected in 1861, second time in 1872, and served four years. His grandfather was born on the Rhine, Germany, came here at the time of the French and Indian war, settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, raised a family of nine children, and died there. Mrs. Sperow's maternal grandfather, Henry Avy, was one of the early settlers of Maryland. William Sperow is a farmer in Berkeley county, as were his immediate ancestors, they having been identified with its interests since settling here in 1807. His postoffice address is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB E. WOLFORD—was born in Washington county, Maryland, October 25, 1855, and settled in Falling Waters district, Berkeley county, West Virginia, in November, 1881. He was married in Washington county, Maryland, October 26, 1881, to Maria C. Miller, a native of that county. His father was Jacob B. Wolford, born in Washington county, Maryland, January 5, 1817; His mother, Sarah E. (Brewer) Wolford, was born in the same State and county, March 4, 1833. His father, Peter Brewer, was also born in Washington county, Maryland, June 8, 1788; he married Maria C. Miller, a native of that county, in 1817. His birth date is October 3, 1833, and he died March 10, 1878. The following are their children: Mary V., born in Iowa, January 26, 1859; William A., born in Iowa, April 22, 1861; John M., born in this county, October 4, 1863; Andrew J., born in Berkeley county, August 17, 1866; Catherine L., born in Berkeley county, August 15, 1869, died September 5, 1871; Sallie M. born in this county, August 18, 1872. The parents of Mr. Syster, Jacob and Valinda (Crown) Syster, are both deceased. Mr. Syster is a justice of the peace for Falling Waters district, having been elected to that position in 1881, for four years. He served his district as a member of the board of education for two years. He is also a farmer, and his postoffice address is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB SYESTER—was a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, born July 4, 1833. He married, February 16, 1858, in this county, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ward. She was born in Berkeley county, October 3, 1833, and died March 10, 1878. The following are their children: Mary V., born in Iowa, January 26, 1859; William A., born in Iowa, April 22, 1861; John M., born in this county, October 4, 1863; Andrew J., born in Berkeley county, August 17, 1866; Catherine L., born in Berkeley county, August 15, 1869, died September 5, 1871; Sallie M. born in this county, August 18, 1872. The parents of Mr. Syster, Jacob and Valinda (Crown) Syster, are both deceased. Mr. Syster is a justice of the peace for Falling Waters district, having been elected to that position in 1881, for four years. He served his district as a member of the board of education for two years. He is also a farmer, and his postoffice address is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

R. K. WRIGHT—was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1812. His parents, James and Jane (Kennedy) Wright, residents formerly in that State
and county, are both deceased. In Franklin county, Pennsylvania, R. K. Wright married, January 25, 1853, Matilda Adams, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1831. Samuel R. Adams, born September 29, 1772, and Mary E. Porter, born April 17, 1785, were married January 12, 1804, and were the parents of Mrs. Wright. The father died September 9, 1835, and the mother April 3, 1853. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wright: Lulu J., James O., Walter D., Anna B., Jemima S., and Mamie E. Jemima died April 3, 1876. The remaining children are all residents of Berkeley county. Mr. Wright's maternal grandmother, Jane Boyd, was once captured by Indians near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was held in bondage for a number of years. R. K. Wright was appointed deputy prothonotary of the county court in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1849, and served three years and one term. He came to Berkeley county April 2, 1868, and settled in Falling Waters district, where he owns and cultivates a fine farm. His postoffice address is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES HAMILTON WARD — is a resident of Falling Waters district, in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and was born in that district, May 22, 1844, on the homestead farm, in the north bend of the Potomac River, three miles above Williamsport, Maryland. This land was purchased by his grandfather, Joshua Ward, in the year 1830, and continued in possession of Joshua Ward and his sons Jacob, Aaron and James C. Ward until the year 1870, when it was purchased by the said James Hamilton Ward, the subject of sketch, and his brother George T. Ward, and still remains in their possession. James H. Ward is a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Mandling) Ward, both natives of Berkeley county. James H. Ward entered into the mercantile business at Falling Waters, February 14, 1871, as salesman and Deputy P. M. with Dr. A. B. Ginrich; continued in the business until the spring of 1873, then retiring to his farm, was elected Steward of Eureka Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, October, 1872; held said position until the termination of said Grange, October 10, 1879. He was elected justice of the peace, and member of the county court of Berkeley county in October, 1876, for the term of four years. Also appointed salesman and Deputy P. M. by the Board of Directors for Eureka Association, and took charge of the mercantile business for said Eureka Association, March 1, 1876, continuing in charge of same until the 1st of November, 1879; then again retiring to his farm, was commissioned by the governor of West Virginia as notary public for the county of Berkeley, February 1, 1880; also was elected secretary of the board of education of Falling Waters district, June 1, 1881, for the term of two years. The postoffice address of James H. Ward is Falling Waters, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

EDWARD S. BARTON — was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 23, 1845, and has been a resident in Berkeley county, West Virginia, since 1867. During the war between the States, he was a soldier in Company C, 10th Virginia Infantry, serving nearly three years, and was wounded twice. William Barton, father of Edward S., died in 1862; his mother, Nancy M. Barton, resides in Jefferson county, this State. At Martinsburg, this county, December 23, 1869, Edward S. Barton was joined in marriage with Levina M. Yost, and their children were five, born: Mary E., June 24, 1870; William E., September 26, 1873; Alice V., December 12, 1875; Effie F., July 21, 1879; Henrietta, August 20, 1881. Effie F. died April 27, 1880, and the other children are all at home. The wife of Mr. Barton was born in Morgan county, West Virginia, June 19, 1853, a daughter of George B. and Mary C. Yost, now residents in Butler county, Ohio. Edward S. Barton is car inspector on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ALFRED BEALL — is a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and became a resident in Berkeley county,
West Virginia, in 1852. Since that time he has been constantly in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, making over thirty years' service. His parents were John and Barbara Beall, and are now both deceased. His wife is Mary A., daughter of Henry and Sarah Helfestay, and is the mother of his children: Ida May, Fanny Everett, Edward S., and Alfred B. Her parents are no longer living. Mr. Beall has his headquarters at Martinsburg, and should there be addressed.

J. A. BLONDEL — is a hardware merchant in the city of Martinsburg, doing a large and increasingly extensive business in stoves, tinware, hardware, etc. He was born in Berkeley county, on the 21st of July, 1847, and is a son of Richard A. and Sarah E. (Helfersta) Blondel, both natives of Berkeley county, and still highly honored residents here. On the 16th of October, in this city, in the year 1873, J. A. Blondel entered upon the matrimonial state, his companion, Clara E. Huber, born January 10, 1853, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Rissm and Rebecca Huber. At the time of their daughter's birth they were residents of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, but in 1865 they cast their future fortunes in with the people of Berkeley county, and still make their home here. Four children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blondel: Guy H., born November 24, 1874, died March 1, 1877; Richard L., born May 10, 1876; Meriel C., December 28, 1878; Harry M., January 5, 1881 —the living children are all at home. J. A. Blondel can be addressed at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB H. BRISTOR — son of Robert and Delilah Bristor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. In 1857 he came to West Virginia, and engaged in school teaching. During the war of 1861 Mr. Bristor served three years in the Union army, as captain of Company H, 12th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. This regiment participated in about twenty battles and skirmishes, and Captain Bristor performed a soldier's duty on all these occasions. He served one year, 1866-67, as member of the West Virginia legislature, representing Taylor county, and in the fall of 1866, he was elected treasurer of the State of West Virginia, and served one term of two years. In 1869 Mr. Bristor cast in his future fortunes with the people of Berkeley county, and is established in Martinsburg, where he is engaged in business as a real estate broker and insurance agent. In Baltimore, in the year 1868, Jacob H. Bristor and Jane B. Moore were united in marriage, and they have two sons: Charlie M., born in 1870, and Willie M., born in 1872. Mrs. Bristor was a native of Baltimore, born in 1841, a daughter of Dr. William and Jane A. Moore. Mr. Bristol may be addressed at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

GEORGE H. COACHMAN — was a son of Michael and Mary (Small) Coachman, all of them natives of Berkeley county. From this county both his parents, after a busy and useful life, have passed to that unknown country whence none return. He was united in marriage in this county with Sarah M., daughter of Henry and Susan (Staley) Gwilliams, and she also was born in Berkeley county. Her mother is deceased. Mr. Coachman's interests always having been identified with those of Berkeley county, and his life having shown him a man of probity and honor, he had naturally served the public in many responsible positions. He was one year councilman, corporation sergeant one year, two years inspector of elections, and one year a member of the board of education. Mr. Coachman's business is that of contractor and builder; his address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

PHILIP C. CURTIS — and Susan L. Seibert were united in marriage in the city of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 24, 1874, and two charming little daughters have been sent to bless their union, namely: Florence M., born November 15, 1875, and Mary C., born October 29, 1878. Both Mr. Curtis and his wife are natives of this county, where he was born January 30, 1841, and she, on the 18th of December, 1853. He was a son of Jacob and Harriet A. (Chenowith) Curtis, and is of English descent, both his father's and mother's family having a good record in the pioneer history of the Virginias. His great-grandfather,
Samuel Chenowith, was born in Cornwall, England, January 20, 1747, and in 1770 married Patience Cromwell, who died in England. He then emigrated to America, and in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 13th of October, 1785, married Elizabeth Cromwell, a widow. He died at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, November 27, 1847, in his 94th year. His son Philip, grandfather of Philip C., was born in Berkeley county, January 17, 1774, married Sarah Lyle in 1798, and died February 20, 1834, in his 60th year. His son Jacob, father of Philip C., was born in this county January 17, 1792, married Harriet A. Chenowith March 19, 1827, and died March 4, 1854. Harriet A., wife of Jacob, and mother of Philip C., was born in this county, April 15, 1803, and here died April 17, 1865, in her 62d year. The parents of the present Mr. Curtis were Otha and Catherine Seibert. Her father, born June 18, 1825, is deceased; her mother, born September 4, 1827, lives in this county; both her parents were natives of this county. Mr. Curtis is a miller by trade, a highly esteemed and prosperous citizen of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

RISSER HUBER—born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1827, was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Risser) Huber. His marriage was in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where, on the 17th of October, 1850, Rebecca Basore became his wife. The genealogical record of their children is as follows: A. Kington, born August 11, 1851, deceased; Clara E. (Blondel), January 10, 1853; Erasmus B., January 3, 1856; Seward G., June 9, 1858; Abraham L., August 18, 1860, deceased; Cecelia A., March 22, 1863; Margaret R., August 26, 1866, deceased; Luella E., August 6, 1868; Blanch M., February 2, 1871. Mr. Huber settled in Berkeley county in 1865, and their three youngest children were born in this county; Seward G. was born at Pleasant Hall, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and the other children in Orrstown, that State and county. Mrs. Huber was also born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1829, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Slighter) Basore, and her paternal grandfather was also named Peter Basore. Christian Huber, great-grandfather of Risser, emigrated from Germany between the years 1727 and 1736, and settled near New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His son John, grandfather of Risser, moved to Rocky Springs, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, while the Indians still camped about North Mountain. He once was blackmailed by a person representing himself as a recruiting officer of the Continental army, during the Revolutionary war, and forced to pay him all the money he had with him to escape being pressed into the army. But he roused his neighbors with his story, and they armed themselves with pitchforks, axes, guns, etc., surrounded the place where the officer was seeing some severe fighting. He was also a soldier in the Mexican war serving two years under General Scott; was in every engagement from the taking of Vera Cruz to the storming of Chapultepec, in which engagement he received a lance thrust in his neck. He is now in the tailoring business, his location Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
sleeping, and recovered the money, causing his arrest. Risser Huber is a farmer and currier by occupation, receiving his mail at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. HUTSLER — son of James William and Emily (Gibbins) Hutsler, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 26, 1846. His marriage was consummated at Martinsburg, this county, November 6, 1876, Hattie L. Snook becoming his wife. She was a daughter of Samuel and Harriett (Smith) Snook, and was born in this State and county, June 11, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hustler have one son, J. Howard, born August 4, 1878. During the war between the States, John C. Hutsler served as drummer boy for the 7th Regiment Maryland Volunteers, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. His father was a private in Company E, same regiment, and served until the close of the war. The subject of this sketch is now engaged as engine-man for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

HENRY KRATZ — is a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, April 1, 1820. He came to this country when quite a young man, and on December 10, 1842, in Baltimore county, Maryland, married Mary Fishpaw, who was born in that State and county, near Pikesville, October 18, 1823, a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Rutter) Fishpaw, then residents in Baltimore county, now deceased. The parents of Mr. Kratz were natives of Germany, in which country his father died. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kratz is as follows: Thomas, born September 7, 1845, resides in this county; Henrietta, November 9, 1846, resides in this county; Laura V., January 3, 1851, deceased; Alexander, January 1, 1848, deceased; Josephine, January 9, 1853, deceased; George F., April 13, 1856, lives in Ohio; Rebecca T., March 1, 1858, resides in Martinsburg; Helen M., March 21, 1860, deceased; William Henry H., March 24, 1862, lives in Ohio; Leila A., February 18, 1864, resides in Martinsburg. Mr. Kratz became a resident of Berkeley county December 1, 1856. During the war of 1861, his son Thomas was a soldier in the Confederate army. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Kernstown, but not seriously. Henry Kratz is now successfully engaged in the business of a clothier and merchant tailor, at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

CHARLES McMULLEN LAMAR — and Alice Virginia Reed have this year linked their future fortunes in matrimonial bands, the marriage rite having been performed at 116 South Fremont street, Baltimore, Maryland, on the 17th of May, 1882, and the Rev. J. Edwin Amos officiating on that important occasion. Charles McM. Lamar is a son of Richard Lamar, who came to this county January 18, 1848, and his wife, Mary Anna K. (Caskey) Lamar, born here August 8, 1828. He was born in this State and county, in Martinsburg, June 7, 1860. His wife, Alice Virginia, was a daughter of Amos and Frances C. (Grimes) Reed, and she was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 2, 1860. The subject of this sketch is prosperously engaged in the grain distilling business, his postoffice address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

W. F. LANDERS — was born in Boone county, Indiana, March 31, 1844, a son of Nimrod and Elizabth (Sawyer) Landers. The latter is still living, but her husband is deceased. W. F. Landers served in the Union army in our last war, enlisting first in the three months’ service, 7th Indiana Volunteers, and reenlisting in the 17th Indiana Battery, Light Artillery, and serving the war through; was made second lieutenant May 25, 1865, and honorably discharged at the close of the war. In July, 1865, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, W. F. Landers was united in marriage with Laura M., daughter of Grafton and Christiana (Bentz) Shawen, the latter now deceased. The children born of this are four — all living are at home: Charles L., born March 6, 1868; Ella K., January 21, 1871; Nimrod and Silby, January 21, 1875, the latter deceased. Mrs. Landers was born in Frederick City, Maryland, May 12, 1839. Mr. Landers took up his residence in
Martinsburg, Berkeley county, in 1879, and is in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as their agent at this point.

W. T. LOGAN — born in Little Georgetown, Berkeley county, West Virginia, September 21, 1834, is a son of William and Lucetta (Silver) Logan, deceased. He was married in this city to Margaret A. Showers, whose birth took place in Martinsburg. Her parents were Ezekiel and Susan (Seibert) Showers. Two sons and two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Logan, named as follows: Susan S. and Lucetta, and Clement L. and Henry. W. T. Logan’s profession is journalism, and his address Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

PERRY A. ROHRBAUGH — was born in Lewis county, this State, and after a residence of 25 years in Grafton, Taylor county, he located in Berkeley county in 1881. His father, John H. Rohrbaugh, is no longer living; his mother, Nancy A. B. (White) Rohrbaugh, removed from Lewis county to Taylor county, from thence to Berkeley with her son, in 1881, and makes her home with him. Perry A. Rohrbaugh was united in marriage with Susan L. Abright, January 31, 1876, and before the first year of their wedded life had passed, on the 29th of December, 1876, his wife died. She was born in Preston county, this State, and was the daughter of Samuel and Anna (Jackson) Abright, who still survive and now reside in Michigan City, Indiana. Mr. Rohrbaugh is a young and rising attorney-at-law, and prosecuting attorney of Berkeley county, with a brilliant future before him. Address, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHLINKMAN — was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 17, 1844, and took up his residence in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in the city of Martinsburg, in 1879. He was a son of Herman and Mary (Nott) Schl1nkman, both of whom died in Baltimore, the former December 10, 1880, and the latter in 1881. Sarah Rebecca Chambers, a native of Martinsburg, born June 22, 1850, became the wife of Mr. Schlinkman, their marriage taking place October 30, 1870. They have five children, all living at home, born as follows: John H., August 30, 1871; Emily C., October 17, 1873; Minnie B., July 2, 1876; Meta V., November 9, 1878; William B., June 15, 1881. Mrs. Schlinkman is a daughter of John M. and Emily (Reed) Chambers, her mother now deceased. The father of Mr. Schlinkman was born in Germany and emigrated to America about 1830, settling in Baltimore, where he worked at his trade of coach-making, married and raised a family of twelve children. William Henry Schlinkman follows his father’s calling, and is a carriage-maker second to none. His address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DAVID SPEER — son of William and Jane S. (Calhoun) Speer, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1843. He chose a wife who was born in the State and county of his nativity, and he was joined with her in wedlock in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on Christmas Day of the year 1868. Two sons consecrate the marriage then entered upon, namely: Edgar Lacy, born June 27, 1870, and John Foster, born June 12, 1879. Mrs. Speer is Rebecca, daughter of David and Mary (Plough) Bechtel, and she was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of January, 1840. One of Mr. Speer’s brothers, James H., served three years as a soldier during the war between the States. David Speer is by profession a teacher, and had been for three years superintendent of the public schools of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JACOB S. TRAMMELL — born at Opequon Mills, Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 14, 1844, is a son of Philip and Sarah (Sperow) Trammell. His father, now deceased, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and his mother was a native of Berkeley county. The present wife of Jacob S. Trammell is Maria F., daughter of Benjamin F. and Caroline (Foster) Hollman. She was born in Williamsport, Maryland, April 7, 1845, and their marriage took place in that city November 30, 1881. Seven children have been born to Mr.
Trammell by a former marriage entered into at "Sunny Side," near Charlestown, this State, with Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Marshall. She was born near Summit Point, Jefferson county, this State, May 28, 1844, was married May 29, 1866, and died May 28, 1879. These children were: John Marshall, born September 21, 1867; Cora Lee, April 7, 1870; Sallie May, January 13, 1872; William Ernest and Jacob Raymond (twins), May 28, 1877, the latter deceased. All the living children are at home. Mr. Trammell has been school commissioner for the Independent School (Martinsburg) district two years. He is a merchant, deserving and largely commanding the trade in his line. He is located at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

ELIAS STEVENSON TROXELL — born at Emmitsburg, Maryland, June 14, 1824, was a son of Elias and Ruth (Stevenson) Troxell. His father dying shortly after the birth of Elias S., leaving his mother with four small children, and little means beyond her own exertions, the subject of this sketch had but limited educational advantages. A strong will, however, coupled with a desire to learn, enabled him to master the elements of a good English education, and to familiarize himself with general literature. At the age of 26, he removed to Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and there married Barbara S. Funk, who died leaving two children, Asbury H. and Ella D. Her death occurred in January, 1861. An active supporter of the government's position at the outbreak of the trouble between the States, in October, 1862, Mr. Troxell received a captain's commission in the 158th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the November following was made lieutenant-colonel. During the winter of 1862-63, he served with his command at Newbern, North Carolina, and commanded his regiment at the raising of the siege of Little Washington in a manner to elicit the praise of his division commander. Mustered out in August, 1863, by expiration of term of service, in March, 1864, he again entered upon active duty as major of the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, a three years' regiment. Assigned to duty in the Valley of Virginia, he took active part in that campaign and that of the following year, always ready for duty and frequently having the command of the regiment. In many important battles he showed himself a reliable officer and devoted soldier. He was mustered out in October, 1865, and at once removed to Martinsburg, West Virginia. In 1866, he was elected clerk of Berkeley county circuit court, and by re-elections filled the office until January, 1879, when he declined to serve further, and commenced the practice of law. He has always been active in advancing the interests of his adopted city, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Peoples National Bank, of which he is president; he has also been president of four successful building associations, as well as secretary of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Insurance Company. He again married in September, 1873, Margaret J. Bosserman becoming his wife. His address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JOHN D. TURNER — was born near Williamsport, in Falling Waters district, this State and county, May 6, 1826, and he married in Hagerstown, Maryland, May 13, 1851, Mary McIlhenny, now deceased. She was born in Hagerstown, about 1827, and was a daughter of Michael and Mary (Monohan) McIlhenny. Three children were born to John D. and Mary Turner, only one is now living. They were: Mary S., born in September, 1853, deceased; James, born in 1854, deceased; Helen L., born January 22, 1856. James Turner, father of John D., was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Colonel Boyd. He received a pension until his death, which occurred in 1876. His wife, Sophia (Shoafstall) Turner, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1872. John D. Turner was elected town sergeant in 1860, and at the same time was elected constable; served until West Virginia was separated from Virginia; in 1876 was again made constable, and still holds the office. His address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
EDWARD CLAGGETT WILLIAMS, Jr. — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and is a son of Edward Claggett Williams, born in this county, and his wife, Sarah Catherine (Shepherd) Williams, who came to this county to reside in 1837. In Hedgesville, Berkeley county, October 7, 1879, the subject of this sketch entered into a matrimonial alliance with Laura H. Henshaw, who was also born in Berkeley county, and is a daughter of Sevi and Sarah A. (Snodgrass) Henshaw, well-known residents in this, the county of their nativity. Two little ones, Edith Claggett, born August 7, 1880, and Sallie Shepherd, born August 24, 1882, gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Edward Claggett Williams, Jr., is a young and energetic business man, already well-established in a lucrative business, and with good future prospects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOGGS FAMILY. — William, a son of Hugh Boggs, was born in Londonderry, Ireland. He married Elizabeth Hutchinson, by whom he had four daughters and two sons. He removed with his family to America, and settled on Back Creek, in Berkeley county, receiving the grant for his land from Lord Fairfax, in 1750. He left his estate equally divided between his two sons, John and William. The former sold out, and went first to Wheeling, and then to Ohio. The latter died at the advanced age of 86 years, leaving two daughters and one son, Rev. John Boggs, a Presbyterian minister, who gained eminence as a divine; a graduate of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and Princeton, New Jersey, and ordained at the age of nineteen. It was the daughter of John Boggs, sr. (a brother of William), who, when a girl of sixteen, gained a national reputation for her bravery, at the time the fort at Wheeling was besieged by Indians. The incident is a matter of history, how, when the ammunition had given out, she bravely declared that it was better to risk the life of a girl than a man, as not one of them could be spared from the garrison, and passing swiftly from the fort, procured her apronful of ammunition, and returned unharmed, miraculously escaping death at the hands of the savages. She then busied herself in loading the rifles and running bullets, until the enemy were forced to retreat. She was born on Back Creek and lived to the age of 102 years.

GEORGE A. CHRISMAN — born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 10, 1831, is now serving as sheriff of the county, to which position he was elected in 1880, for a term of four years, beginning January 1, 1881. The present wife of Mr. Chrisman, with whom he was united in Baltimore, Maryland, in June, 1831, is Sallie J., daughter of Henry and Eleanor C. Owens. Her parents were both natives of Maryland, and died in that State. Her own birth was in West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on the 12th of July, 1832. Mr. Chrisman was first married to Rebecca Criswell, who was born in Berkeley county, and here died October 1, 1855. His second wife was Mary E. Lingamfelter, also born in Berkeley county. She died in this county, in September, 1878, leaving six children: Nannie E., Minnie R., Bessie H., George P., Clayton A., Willson P., and Lucy M. All are now living in Berkeley county, except George P., who is deceased. George Chrisman, father of George A., was born in Maryland, and served in the 1812 war. He was first drafted for three months service, in the infantry, and then served six months as a substitute, cavalry service. After receiving his discharge, he desired to again serve in the cavalry, and bargained with a party to go out again as a substitute, in consideration of a horse, saddle and bridle. He attempted to obtain a pair of spurs in addition, and, during the delay in bargaining, news of the declaration of peace was received, and he was out a horse, saddle and bridle and had no use for the spurs. In about 1830 he came to Berkeley county, where he wedded Nancy Porterfield, a native of this county. Both are now deceased, the latter dying in March, 1855, at the age of 64, and the former October 17, 1881, at the age of 87. George A. Chrisman may be addressed at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.
JOHN R. CLIFFORD — was born at Williamsport, Grant county, West Virginia, September 13, 1849. He was a son of Isaac and Satilpa Clifford, and has lost his mother by death. His father still is living in Grant county. During the war between the States, John R. Clifford was a Union soldier, Company F, 13th United States Heavy Artillery. His brother, Rev. Theodore K. Clifford, was in the Union service, also. At Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, this State, December 28, 1876, John R. Clifford and Mary Franklin were joined in wedlock, and the children of their union are three, as follows: Albert F., born October 28, 1877; Maud K., August 19, 1879; Paul P., July 1, 1882. The wife of Mr. Clifford was born in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 29, 1859, a daughter of Albert and Mary E. Franklin. Her mother now lives at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, and her father is deceased. Evan Kent, grandfather of John R. Clifford, belonged to the "Mingo Tribe" who inhabited Hardy county in 1776. His father's grandfather, Jacob Clifford, was of Irish descent, and did valiant service in the settlement of Hardy county. A valley in that county is called "Clifford's Hollow," in his honor. John R. Clifford has been for eight years principal of the colored city school of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, and may be addressed at that city.

DANIEL G. CUSHWA — was born December 19, 1837, and is the son of Barnet and Catherine (Gehr) Cushwa. He married, December 22, 1870, Lewellyn Burkhart, who was born August 10, 1850. Her parents were John D. and Maggie B. (Gibson) Burkhart; her mother died in the year 1876, aged 52 years. Mr. and Mrs. Cushwa have two children, as follows: Bernard G., born June 16, 1874; and Oscar H., September 10, 1876. Mr. Cushwa served in the war between the States, a member of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. He was engaged in several battles and skirmishes through Maryland and Pennsylvania. His father, Barnet Cushwa, died in 1880, at the age of 65. His grandfather, one of the pioneer settlers of Berkeley county, was born October 28, 1877; and died August 2, 1833. Daniel G. Cushwa is a resident of Arden district; has a flour and sawmill doing a large and good business on Tuscscora creek, and is also engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

EDMUND LEE HOFFMAN — was born, February 25, 1839, on the farm of Edmund I. Lee, five miles south of Martinsburg, this county. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth Pamela (Wilson) Hoffman, the father coming to Berkeley county from Jefferson, in 1833. James W. and Ann B. (Walker) Chenowith, both natives of Berkeley county, were the parents of Isabella Chenowith, who was born at their homestead, in Arden, this county. In Arden village, April 12, 1866, Edmund Lee Hoffman and Isabella Chenowith spoke the words which joined in one their lives. They have eight children: Anna Elizabeth, Frances Belle, Charlotte Pendleton, Randolph Tucker, Ida Virginia, Lester Chenowith, James Garland, Maxey Gregg. Mr. Hoffman entered the service of the State of Virginia, April 18, 1861, as sergeant in the "Berkeley Border Guards," and was ordered to Harpers Ferry, and there assigned to Company D, 2d Virginia Regiment. This regiment was attached to the "Stonewall Brigade," Jackson's command, and participated in the fighting under that famous general. Mr. Hoffman was made third and then first lieutenant, was wounded at Kernstown, and three months in hospital, then again participated in the succession of battles which made Jackson's brilliant war record. In 1864, Lieutenant Hoffman was assigned to detach duty, serving as assistant adjutant-general at the post of Staunton, Virginia. At the close of the war he was paroled, having served the Confederacy four years and six days. Mr. Hoffman is a prosperous farmer in Mill Creek district, and has served six years as school commissioner and trustee in that district. He has also been a member of the State legislature of West Virginia, term of 1877-78. His postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DAVID WILLIAM LEE — son of Thomas and Eliza (Parker) Lee, was born in Berkeley county, West
Virginia, in 1853, and is a resident of Opequon district. Anna Maria Belle became his wife, June 8, 1881. They were married in Martinsburg, this county. She was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, in 1856, and was the daughter of Frank and Biddy (Furny) Belle. Her father is deceased, her mother resides in Frederick county, Virginia. Mr. Lee’s parents lived in Berkeley county. His father served four years in the war between the States, a soldier in the Confederate army. Mrs. Lee’s father was in the Union army four years. Mr. Lee is a teacher by profession, and his address is Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

MARTIN LONG PAYNE—an enterprising man of business largely engaged in farming, threshing, lumber and stock-dealing, in Mill Creek district, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, April 19, 1840. His parents, also natives of this county, were John Martin and Mary Davenport (Long) Payne. Near Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, October 23, 1866, Martin L. Payne and Mary Catherine Dillen were joined in wedlock, and on the 29th of July, 1872, a son was born to them whom they named John David. Mrs. Payne was born in Baltimore city, Maryland, November 21, 1838, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Buckston) Dillen, who came from Cumberland county, Maryland, to Berkeley county, in 1855. The Payne family have been owners of large tracts of land in this vicinity for a series of years, and the present heirs of the family still hold the same. There are seven brothers now in the family. Martin Long Payne was commissioned lieutenant in the Virginia militia in 1859, by Governor Henry A. Wise. He entered the Confederate army May 1, 1861, serving in Company B, 1st Virginia Cavalry, until July 1, 1865. He participated in the stirring engagements of the Virginia campaign. He was twice wounded, and on the 3d of April, 1865, he was captured by Federal troops and sent, May 12, 1865, to Elmira, New York, where he was paroled at close of war. The war reminiscences of Mr. Payne are worth hearing. His address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.