HARDESTY'S WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Harrison
Cabell
Wirt
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Hardesty's
West Virginia Counties

Harrison
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Wirt
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Volume 6

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1973
HARRISON COUNTY

THE HISTORY OF HARRISON COUNTY.

THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence and prior to that date, the "House of Burgessess" was the popular branch of colonial legislation in Virginia. Its laws were framed under a charter granted by the British government, to whom its allegiance was due. Among its early enactments was the laying off of the territory into counties, which was continued from time to time, and subdivisions made, as the interests of the people seemed to demand, and as they extended their settlements westward through the wilderness, beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1738 they established the boundaries of Frederick and Augusta counties, which embraced a vast territory lying west of these mountains. All that part of this vast tract lying northwest of these two counties, as far as the Ohio river, and west as far as the colonial territory extended, was designated as "The District of West Augusta."

In 1776 the counties of Ohio and Monongalia were formed out of the northwestern part of this district, and embraced the territory between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania on the northeast, and the Big Kanawha on the southwest, lying southeast of the Ohio river. Ohio county extended down the Ohio river from Pennsylvania to the mouth of Middle Island creek. Monongalia county, lying southeast of Ohio county, extended from the mouth of Middle Island creek down the Ohio river, to the valley of the Big Kanawha, thence northeast to the State of Maryland.

In 1784 the county of Monongalia was divided, and the northwestern part was named Harrison, in honor of Hon. Benjamin Harrison, who was governor of Virginia from 1781 to 1784, and was father of Hon. William H. Harrison, ex-president of the United States. This county then extended from its division line, northwest to the Ohio river, thence down the river to the valley of the Big Kanawha. During this time, numerous large surveys of land were entered and patented by land speculators. The work was hurriedly and very imperfectly done, owing, probably, to the danger of attack from the Indians. The surveyor's lines often intersected each other, causing much confusion in settling the title to these lands, and many vexatious law suits in after years.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

The surface of the county is rolling and hilly; the hills being comparatively low and the valleys wide. There is much improved land, and the soil is well cultivated and fertile, being mainly a clay and calcareous loam, six to eight inches deep on the hills, and twelve to eighteen inches in the valleys and on the level lands. The principal crops are corn, oats, wheat, rye and grass; the blue grass sods over the land spontaneously, making it rank among the best grazing counties of the State; there are none better, and the hills and levels yield about alike. Corn yields from 30 to 60 bushels per acre; wheat, 10 to 15; oats, 15 to 25; rye, 15 to 25. The prices of land will average about as follows: improved agricultural, $25 to $50 per acre; mineral land (coal), $75 to $100; timber land, $10 to $15. Lands in eligible localities will, however, readily command a much higher price than the highest figures mentioned, and coal lands will be valued at much higher rates as soon as the competing line of transportation (soon to be established) is completed. The timber is not now so abundant as in counties farther west, although it is still considerable in amount, and one of the valuable resources of the county.

Harrison stands far at the head of the stock-raising counties of the State, and her remarkable advantages for assured success in this enterprise will
cause her to continue in the lead. The annual amount of animals sold for slaughter will reach one-half million of dollars, and the total value of all live stock will reach one and one-half millions. She also takes the lead in the production of hay, and stands among the first in the production of butter. In the total value of all farm products, she also stands at the head, approximating about one and one-half millions annually. There are in the county 283,783 acres of land, of which about 150,000 is improved, and the balance is nearly all woodland.

Stock cattle, of all grades and ages, are grazed until ready for market. Some dealers, who cut large crops of hay, winter extensive herds of mixed ages; others confine themselves to grazing, more particularly three-year-old steers, up to market order, and winter but little, beginning to ship in June and ending in November; the fattening steers are turned out on grass as early as March, and mature in June or July. This mode of operation, while requiring the least labor, unquestionably yields the largest profit in proportion to the period of investment — fifty per cent. on the cost of the animal in the spring.

There are many instances where fortunes of $50,000 to $150,000 were accumulated, in the livestock business, by men who started in life as common farm hands, and began their independent career with perhaps only a brace of calves. The markets are of easy access, in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, principally in the city sale yards; and a large percentage goes to stock the farms of interior Pennsylvania, ultimately finding their way to the eastern markets.

MINERALS.

Coal is found in the county in large quantities, and some iron ore; also limestone, both for agricultural and mineral purposes; potter’s clay exists, and has been worked to some extent; sandstone, of good quality for building purposes; several mines of coal are worked on a large scale for gas-manufacture.

The Pittsburg Coal in this county is mined extensively at Clarksburg and other points for shipment, and it here shows the same defects and excellencies as at Fairmont; the percentage of sulphur is considerable, but the amount of volatile combustible matter is very great. At Clarksburg, the bed is 8 feet 10 inches; at Wilsonsburg, from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet 4 inches, and at Coketon, from 5 to 7 feet. This is a solid mass, broken about midway by a thin parting of clay; above this, the coal is hard, and below it is soft. The base, for about one foot, is usually rather poor and unmarketable; this feature, however, is characteristic of the bed throughout its whole extent. The Pittsburg disappears at Wolf’s Summit, on the railroad, where it is six feet thick; from this point to within one-eighth of a mile of Ellenboro, it is at no place more than 400 feet below the surface, and from Long Run to West Union, it can be reached at less than 200 feet.

The Redstone Coal may be seen at several localities along the railroad, but varies so in thickness as to be almost useless. At Wilsonburg it is one foot thick, and twenty-five feet above the Pittsburg; at Coketon it is four feet thick and twenty feet above that coal; at Wolf’s Summit, it is only three inches thick; on the Staunton pike, it could not be found.

The Sewickly Coal, at Clarksburg, is found 70 feet above the Pittsburg, and two and one-half feet thick; at Wolf’s Summit (eight miles west of Clarksburg), it is only two inches thick.

The coal of Harrison county goes to the eastern and western markets, but particularly to the former, with an exceedingly high reputation for gas; it is also a good steam generator, but the mines are too far from the seaboard to at present bear the expense of transportation at great profit, for it naturally comes into competition with the cheaper and less distant fuel of the Cumberland coal fields of Maryland. Compared with the Pennsylvania and Westmoreland coals of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania (which have no superior in that State), the gas from the Harrison county coal is superior in illuminating power, but not quite equal to them in purity, requiring more lime in purification; but this slight additional cost (say ten cents per ton) is more than compensated by the higher illuminating power, coupled with the larger yield.
The following statistical items regarding the schools of Harrison county are taken from the biennial report of the State superintendent of free schools, for the school year ending June 30, 1882: The county is divided into 116 sub-districts, in which there are 325 trustees, 38 members of the board of education, and 118 school houses—115 of which are frame buildings, one log and two brick. The school property is valued as follows: School houses, $50,980; land, $4,353; furniture, $4,098; apparatus, $275; total, $59,706. The number of youth in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one is, males, 3,701; females, 3,378; total, 7,079; total enrollment of the schools, 5,510; average daily attendance, 3,332 which is 76 per cent. of the enrollment, 46 per cent. of the enumeration.

The total receipts of the teachers fund, from all sources, was $22,548.37; disbursements and expenditures, $20,873.43. Building fund receipts, $8,914.19; total expenditures for permanent improvements, $2,417.06; for current expenses, etc., $4,638.11; total disbursements, building fund, $7,055.17. The investment of over $60,000 in school property, and the annual expenditure of nearly $30,000 for the salaries of teachers, current expenses, the erection of new buildings, etc., by the people of this county, would indicate their deep interest in the subject of free schools and a universal and liberal education. They are continually engaged in building more commodious and better

population.

The first year the county was formed, the number of tithables returned by the sheriff was 337, which would indicate a population at that time (1784) of about 1,700. The following table exhibits the population of the county at each census since 1790:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Col’d</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Col’d</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2080</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>16850</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>17669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>4598</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>4848</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>11213</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>11728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>9448</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>9958</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>13176</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>13790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>10300</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>10932</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>16058</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>16714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>13877</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>14722</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>19292</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>20171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following gives the population by district, 1870 and 1880, showing increase:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>2085</td>
<td>2651</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksburg (town)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>2058</td>
<td>2517</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>1361</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardis</td>
<td>1599</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>1655</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Mile</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>2343</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>2406</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>16714</td>
<td>20171</td>
<td>3457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clarksburg, census of 1880 (included in above figures): in Clark, 1,372; Coal, 1,400; total, 2,772.
appointed school houses, and demanding a higher standard and better qualifications on the part of the teachers. In 1840, the number of scholars in attendance at the schools of the county was 436, and the few school houses that then existed were uncomfortable and poorly furnished. A remarkable improvement has occurred since that date. The advantages for an education, especially to the poorer classes, were meager indeed, forty years ago, and the attendance at the schools consequently small, while now, every possible opportunity is given for all classes to obtain an education.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE OLD COUNTY RECORDS.

After the laying off of Harrison county by the Virginia legislature, the justices composing the county court were commissioned by the governor, and ordered to meet June 20, 1784, in the house of George Jackson, at "Bush's Old Fort," on Buckhannon river (then within the bounds of the county). From the old court records, which are in a good state of preservation, are culled the following items of interest:

"HARRISON COUNTY: Be it remembered that at the house of George Jackson, on Buckhannon river, the 20th day of July, 1784, a commission of the peace, and a commission of oyer and terminer for the said county, directed to John P. Duvall, Benjamin Wilson, William Lowther, James Anderson, Henry Delay, Nicholas Carpenter, William Robinson, John Powers, Thomas Cheney, Jacob Westfall, Salathiel Goff and Patrick Hamilton, was presented and read, and thereupon the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth was administered by Benjamin Wilson, gent., to the said John P. Duvall, and by him to the above named justices, and also the oath of office as directed by law.

"William Lowther, gent., produced a commission as sheriff from his excellency the governor, bearing date the 14th of June last past, which was openly read, and thereupon the said William Lowther, gent., having first entered into bond with George Jackson and Benjamin Wilson, his securities, for his due and faithful performance of the said office, took the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, and the oath of office as directed by law.

"Benjamin Wilson was chosen clerk of the court for said county, bearing date the 14th of June last past, which was openly read, and thereupon the said William Haymond recommended for appointment as principal surveyor, James Anderson and Nicholas Carpenter for coroner, John P. Duvall for county lieutenant, Benjamin Wilson for colonel, Henry Delay for lieutenant-colonel, William Robinson, major.

"Ordered, that Clarksburg be the place for erecting the public buildings for this county, and that one-quarter of an acre of land, formerly belonging to Daniel Davisson, be appropriated for the purpose of erecting the public buildings upon, together with one-quarter of an acre formerly belonging to Joseph Hastings, adjoining thereto, be applied to the aforesaid purpose. Said Davisson's gift is number eight, and the gift in land made by Hastings number seven, of which said gentlemen in court hath agreed to make a deed, in fee simple to the present court and their successors, so long as the court-house and other public buildings shall continue thereon.

"Ordered, that George Jackson, John McColly, John Heath, John Wilson, Cornelius Westfall, John Goodwin, Edward Jackson, Benjamin Robinson, John Prunty, and Robert Maxwell are proper persons to be recommended to his excellency the governor, to fill the office of the peace for said county.

"Ordered, that Vathali Goff, James Anderson, Henry Delay, Jacob Westfall, Patrick Hamilton, Thomas Cheney, William Robinson and John Sleeth, are appointed to administer the rites of matrimony, after first complying with the law.

"Ordered that George Jackson hath a good and just right to build a mill on his premises in or adjoining Clarksburg, on the Elk river, so that said Jackson doth affect no other person's land.

"Ordered that the court do meet at the house of Hezekiah Davisson, at
Clarksburg, the next court day in course.

Third Tuesday in September, 1784. — "Isaac Edward, an ordained minister of the gospel, and John Sleeth, layman, appeared in court and took the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth and the clerk was directed to grant them a license to celebrate the rites of marriage in the county, according to law.

"Ordered, that a log jail shall be built for the use of this county at the town of Clarksburg, and that the sale thereof will be let at next November court, to the lowest bidder; also a pillory and one pair of stocks."

On motion of William Lowther, high sheriff, James Westfall took the oath of office, and was admitted his under sheriff.

"This day came John Stackhouse, a militia soldier, into court, and proved to the satisfaction of the same, that he was captivated at Col. S. Lockree’s defeat, on the Ohio river, in the year 1781, and that he was captivated on the 1st day of August, in said year, and returned to the mouth of Grave creek, on the east side of the Ohio, on the 16th day of July, 1782."

November 17, 1784. — Davis Bradford, attorney-at-law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Harrison county.

November 19, 1784. — "The rates of liquors, victuals, horse feed, etc., as rated for ordinary keepers for the year 1784:

Wine, by the pint .......................... 9 1 6
Jamaica spirits, half pint .................. 0 1 0
Continental rum, ½ pt. .................... 0 0 8
Peach & apple brandy, ½ pt. .............. 0 0 6
Rye whisky, half pint ...................... 0 0 6
Beer, per quart .................................. 0 0 6
Cider, per quart ............................... 0 0 6
Mead, per quart ............................... 0 0 6
Warm breakfast ............................... 0 0 9
Cold breakfast ............................... 0 0 8
Dinner ............................................. 0 1 0
Supper warm ................................. 0 0 9
Supper cold ..................................... 0 0 8
Bed, per night (if clean sheets) ........... 0 0 4
If not clean, (nothing) ..................... 0 0 0
Horse at hay, per night ..................... 0 0 7½
Corn and oats, per gallon .................. 0 0 7½
Pasturage, 24 hours .......................... 0 0 4

"And each of the above enumerated articles in proportion, in greater or lesser quantities. Benjamin Coplin, George Jackson, Daniel Davisson and Evan Thomas entered into bond with security, and hath license to keep ordinary in the county for one year from this date." (George Jackson’s license was transferred to Daniel Finks.)

January 19, 1785. — "On the motion of Richard Hocklin, servant of John P. Duvall, complaining against his master in regard to wearing an iron collar; it is the opinion of the court that said collar be taken off by his master."

March 18, 1785. — The court proceeded to lay the county levy:

**DEBTOR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Debit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For public services until November court, 1784</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Benjamin Wilson, clerk, for same</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Elizabeth Countryman</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Daniel Davisson, for stocks to be built by April court</td>
<td>5 19 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total debit ........................................ 18 9 11

**CREDIT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By 337 tithables at 2s. 6d</td>
<td>41 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By fine on John Nutter</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By fine on Peter Kincheloe and David Sleeth</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By fine on Dougherty and Daniel Davison</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By fine on George Martin and H. Davison</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By fine on Alexander Sleeth</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulger and John Heagler</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total credit ......................................... 45 2 6
“Ordered, that the sheriff collect 2s. 6d. of every tithable in this county, being the county levy for the year 1785, and pay the same as directed by the proportions. That the sheriff have the liberty of collecting the county levy from this until August next, without distress, and to settle with court in October next.”

Daniel Davison, being the lowest bidder, undertook the building of the whipping-post and pillory and one pair of stocks, for 5 pounds 19s 6d; John Prunty, the lowest bidder, undertook the erection of a log jail, according to the plan adopted, for the sum of 19 pounds 1s 0d.

April 20, 1785. — “Major William Lowther appeared in court, and proved to the satisfaction of the same that he was in the volunteer service under the command of General George Rogers Clark, in the year 1781, and obtained from the General a major’s commission, and acted in that capacity from the 21st day of June until the 11th day of August ensuing, and then obtained a discharge; also, that he was seven days from the date of his discharge to his arrival home, and that the obtaining of his discharge was caused by sickness, and the discharge was lost. Ordered to be certified.”

“By the certificate of John Owens, it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has lost the commissioner’s certificate to a tract of 400 acres of land, now lying in the bounds of Harrison county, which was originally granted to John Simpson (by right of settlement made by himself in the year 1774), and by him conveyed to the said John Owens. Ordered to be certified.”

September 21, 1785. — James Anderson took the oath of office and gave bond, in the sum of 20,000 pounds as high sheriff of the county. November 15, the “goal” was received and accepted from James Prunty, the contractor, and the keys handed to the sheriff. December 21, 1785, “Samuel McIntire proves in court his right of settlement to 400 acres of land above the mouth of Simpsons creek, east side, on the West Fork river, of which he has lost the commissioner’s certificate.”

March 23, 1786. — “Hezekiah Davison, the lowest bidder, undertook the building of a court-house for 90 pounds, the same to be completed according to the plans and specifications filed in the clerk’s office.”

May 18, 1786. — “George Jackson is granted liberty to keep a ferry across Elk river, on his own land, and charge for ferrying four pence for man and horse, or two pence for either singly, and shall keep one hand to attend the ferry boat.”

Many of the findings of the grand juries are for “swearing profane oaths,” and “traveling on the Sabbath day.”

HARRISON COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1784 TO 1883.

Sheriffs. — 1784, William Lowther; 1785, James Anderson; 1788, William Robinson; 1790, John McCollie; 1792, John Sleeth; 1794, Benjamin Robinson; 1795, John Prunty; 1797, Thomas Read; 1799, John Hacker; 1801, Watson Clark; 1803, John Hall; 1805, John Haymond; 1807, Benjamin Coplin; 1809, William Martin; 1811, George Arnold; 1811, Joseph Davison; 1813, William Powers (did not qualify); 1813, Benjamin Webb; (1813-14-15, William Martin collector of taxes); 1815, Isaac Coplin; 1817, Isaac Coplin (failed to qualify); 1817, Daniel Davison; 1818, Elias Stillwell; 1820, Peter Johnson; 1822, William A. Rogers; 1824, John Davison; 1826, William Davis; 1828, Jedediah Waldo; 1830, Samuel Hall; 1833, Matthias Winters; (Joseph Johnson appointed in 1836, but did not qualify, and M. Winters re-appointed); 1837, Caleb Boggess; 1839, Benjamin Stout; 1841, John Cather; 1843, Nathan Davis; 1845, John Davis; 1847, John B. Lower; 1850, Benjamin Bassell; 1851, Edward Stewart; 1851, Waldo P. Goff; 1852, Thomas A. Horner; 1854, Abia Minor; 1858, Charles Holden; 1860, James Monroe; 1863, David W. Robinson; 1867, Timothy F. Roane; 1871, John A. Hursey; 1873, James Monroe; 1877, L. D. Jarvis; 1881, James D. Horner, present incumbent.

The Circuit Court and Clerks. — In September, 1809, the circuit superior court of law was established, with Benjamin Wilson, jr., as clerk, who continued in office until 1839, when Augustine J. Smith was appointed clerk, pro tempore, followed, September 4, 1830, by John L. Sheon,
George I. Davison appointed clerk of the circuit superior court and chancery, which two courts were, about this time, consolidated; (the superior court of chancery was in existence as early as 1812, and, on March 28, of that year, John L. Schon was appointed its clerk, who held the position until the consolidation above stated;) George R. Davison was succeeded by his son G. G. Davison, June 3, 1837; he by his brother, E. M. Davison, April 15, 1856, clerk pro tem.; July 1, 1856, Cruger W. Smith; November 6, 1861, F. A. Robinson (appointed, pro tem., and afterward elected and qualified); January 1, 1879, Thomas C. Rumage, present incumbent. The last day's session of the superior court of law was September 6, 1830. May 18, 1831, was the last day of the superior court of chancery; October 3, 1831, was the first day of the circuit superior court of law and chancery, and June 29, 1850, was the last of its existence, being supplanted by the circuit court, which began its present session November 20, 1850, and still continues.

Clerks of the County Court. — 1784, Benjamin Wilson; 1814, John Wilson, Jr.; 1831, Daniel Davison, Jr.; 1838, Eli Marsh; 1852, Phineas Chapin; (1857, William P. Cooper, elected to fill the unexpired term of P. Chapin, deceased;) 1858, Thomas L. Moore. (Moore continued as clerk until June 20, 1863, when, under the constitution of the new state of West Virginia, the office was abolished, and that of recorder instituted.) In 1864, Sidney Haymond was elected recorder, vice Thomas Moore, deceased; 1867, James H. Taylor, who continued recorder until January 1, 1873, when, under the new constitution, the office was abolished, and that of clerk of the county court again instituted. Mr. Taylor was then elected clerk, and continued until 1878, when James Munroe succeeded him, and still continues in office, 1883.

Surveyors. — 1784-1821, William Haymond; 1821-53, Thomas Haymond (son of William); 1853-69, Cyrus Haymond (also a son of William). It is a remarkable fact, that for the first eighty-five years, from the date of the organization of the county, the office of surveyor was faithfully and ably filled by William Haymond and his two sons. In 1869, Jasper N. Wilkinson; 1872, Thomas Hawker; 1877, Sidney Haymond; 1881, Thomas M. Jackson, present incumbent.

First County Officers, 1784. — William Lowther, sheriff; James Westfall, under sheriff; Benjamin Wilson, clerk of the county court; James Anderson and Nicholas Carpenter, coroners; William Haymond, principal surveyor; Maxwell Armstrong, deputy commonwealth's attorney (appointed November 15, 1790). County Officers, 1883. — Charles W. Lynch, John L. Ruhl, members of the legislature; A. B. Fleming, judge of the circuit court; Thomas C. Rumage, clerk of circuit court; David W. Robinson (president); James M. Lyons, Sidney Haymond, commissioners, (composing county court); James Munroe, clerk of county court; James D. Horner, sheriff; Alexander C. Moore, prosecuting attorney; Thomas M. Jackson, surveyor; E. W. D. Reynolds, Samuel A. Ellouge, assessors; J. N. D. Martin, county superintendent of schools. Justices of the peace: Clark district, Conrad Ross, E. S. Davison; Coal district, Samuel Walker; City district, A. W. Shinn, George W. Martin; Eagle district, E. F. Pigott, J. W. Hess; Elk district, Rufus T. Hickman, H. B. Cortrill, Grant district, M. T. Vanhorn, F. I. Cunningham; Sardis district, J. R. Cunningham, L. A. Kishbaugh; Simpson district, John J. Horner, D. D. Wilkinson; Ten Mile district, J. F. Randolph, J. L. Hickman; Union district, D. L. Hult, J. W. Hickman.

The County Court.

Was abolished at the time of the organization of the new State, June 20, 1863, and was again reinstated, under the new constitution, January 1, 1873,
at which time B. Tyson Harmer, Esq., was the president. He was succeeded by Silas J. Ogden, Esq., January 1, 1877, who continued until January 1, 1880, at which time the county court was again abolished, and the present system instituted.


DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HARRISON COUNTY.

HON. JOHN G. JACKSON. — Among the most prominent citizens of the county, in its earlier history, was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Harrison county in 1777, a son of George Jackson, an early pioneer. He received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to practice at a very early age; elected to congress in 1799, and re-elected every two years until 1811; again elected in 1813 and 1815; appointed judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Western Virginia, in 1824. He died March 28, 1825, aged 48, and his remains lie buried in the cemetery in the eastern part of Clarksburg. He was a man of great ability, energy and public spirit, engaged for some time in the manufacture of salt and iron near Clarksburg, and at the time of his death had commenced the erection of locks and dams on the West Fork, between Clarksburg and Fairmont, for the purpose of rendering the river navigable. In early life, he married Miss Payne, a sister of the wife of President Madison. She soon died, and he subsequently married a daughter of Hon. Return J. Meigs, of Ohio. She was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 1, 1793, and died at Clarksburg, February 4, 1863.

HON. JOHN S. CARLISLE — was born in Frederick county, Virginia, December 16, 1817; educated by his mother until fourteen years of age, when he went into a country store as salesman and clerk. At the age of seventeen, he commenced business for himself, and at the same time studied law. He located at Beverly, Randolph county, Virginia, in 1842, and shortly after in Phillippi, Barbour county, where he became prosecuting attorney; he remained in the latter place but a short time, when he removed to Clarksburg. In 1847, he was elected to the State senate; in 1850, a member of the Virginia constitutional convention; 1855, a representative to congress. In 1861, he was largely instrumental in establishing the restored government of Virginia, and was that year elected to the 37th congress, being soon afterward transferred to the senate. In 1865, his term in the senate having expired, he removed to Frederick City, Maryland; returned to Clarksburg in 1868, where he died in October, 1876.

HON. JOSEPH JOHNSON. — The parents of Hon. Joseph Johnson removed to Harrison county from Orange county, New York, when he was a child, and settled near Bridgeport. He commenced life as a poor boy, and developed into a man of powerful energy and force of character. He was elected a representative to congress from 1823 to 1827; re-elected and served 1835-41, and from 1845-7; elected governor of Virginia, 1852-6; died at his home near Bridgeport, in 1875, at the age of 91 years.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON. — On January 21, 1824, Thomas J. Jackson was born in a house which stood upon Main street, Clarksburg, Harrison county, and which was recently torn down to make way for the fine three-story brick block which now occupies the site. He is remembered by the older citizens of the town, as a bright, unassuming lad, and he removed to the village of Weston when about twelve years of age. The history of "Stonewall" Jackson, who became so distinguished in the late war, is familiar to all; there was no other officer in the Confederate army so much respected by the North and revered by the South.

GEN. NATHAN GOFF, JR. — was born in Clarksburg, February 21, 1842, and received his early education in the schools of the town. At the breaking out of the war of the States, he was a
student of Georgetown College, and after graduating he entered the Federal service as second lieutenant of the 3d West Virginia Infantry; was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, and early in 1864 was made major of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry; was shortly afterward captured, and remained a prisoner at Richmond and at Salisbury, North Carolina, for a period of about eleven months. After the war, he attended a law school in New York city and prepared for practice of that profession, which he commenced in his native town, soon gaining a wide-spread reputation for ability. In 1866, he was elected a member of the house of delegates of the West Virginia legislature; re-elected in 1867; in 1868, appointed by President Johnson United States district attorney for the district of West Virginia, serving as such until 1881, having been successively re-appointed at the end of each term, by Presidents Grant and Hayes. In 1881, President Hayes appointed him Secretary of the Navy, to fill the vacancy which occurred by the resignation of Hon. Richard Thompson. President Garfield re-appointed him United States district attorney in 1881, which position, owing to a pressure of private business, he resigned in 1882. Shortly afterward, he was nominated by the Republicans of the first congressional district of West Virginia, for congress, to which position he was elected, by a majority of 1,800 votes, having overcome a previous Democratic majority of 1,400. He is recognized as one of the leading criminal lawyers of the State.

HON. JOHN J. DAVIS. — The subject of this sketch was born at Clarksburg, May 5, 1835, the eldest son of John and Eliza A. (Steen) Davis. More than sixty years ago, the father settled in Clarksburg, and the son (early exhibiting a desire for knowledge) was sent to the private schools taught in the place, and afterward to the Northwestern Virginia Academy; at the age of seventeen, studied law under the late Hon. George Lee, and at eighteen attended the law school of the late Hon. John W. Brockenborough, at Lexington, Virginia; when not quite twenty years of age obtained a license to practice, and admitted to the bar in his native county at twenty-one; in May, 1861, elected to the house of delegates of the Virginia legislature, and (having been elected as a Union man) took his seat in the legislature which met at Wheeling, in June, 1861; re-elected in 1870, being the first Democrat who succeeded in carrying his county after the war closed, and Nathan Goff, sr. (Republican), was his colleague from this county; 1870, elected to the forty-second congress from the first congressional district, and re-elected in 1872, when his seat was contested, but decided by Congress in his favor. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life and devoted himself to his profession, carrying with him the respect and esteem of his colleagues without distinction of party. He has attained great prominence as a jurist, stands among the leaders of the bar, and his public record is without a stain. In August, 1862, he was married in the city of Baltimore, to Miss Anna Kennedy, and now has four children living.

HON. BENJAMIN WILSON — has played a conspicuous part in the affairs of Harrison county. In his early manhood he was deputy sheriff of the county, afterwards studying law and beginning the practice in Clarksburg; also prosecuting attorney of the county for several years; in 1861 a member of the Richmond convention; 1870, a delegate to the constitutional convention of West Virginia; 1874, elected to congress from the first district, and re-elected in 1876, 1878, and 1880.

THE PIGOTT FAMILY. — Dr. Edward Pigott came from England prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in what is now New Jersey, and one of his brothers was in the battle of Bunker Hill. Edward's son George settled at Cumberland, Maryland, and George's son Jesse came to Harrison county, Virginia, in 1808, and married Anna Hildreth, March 8, 1810. She was a daughter of Frazier Hildreth, whose ancestors came from New Castle, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and were of English and French extraction. The maiden name of Frazier's wife was Rebecca Jacquet. Jesse died May 3, 1829, leaving four boys and four girls, all living with their families at the present time (May, 1883), excepting one, Elam P. Pigott, a grandson of
Jesse, is now living in Harrison county. His father has seen seven generations of his family, and is now but 72 years old.

HARRISON COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF 1861.

The loyal element largely predominated in Harrison county at the commencement of the late war, the majority against the ordinance of secession being very large, and the same sentiment continued to prevail during the entire contest. Prominent men of this county first inaugurated the movement to restore the government of Virginia upon a loyal basis. Among those who thus took an active part were Hon. John S. Carlisle, Nathan Goff, sr., A. Werringer, Waldo P. Goff (father of Gen. Nathan Goff, jr., ex-secretary of the navy, and member of Congress elect from the First district of West Virginia), John Stealey, John Davis and his son Hon. John J. Davis, John Hursey, Samuel Walker, Hon. Lloyd Moore, and other distinguished citizens of the county. A record of their proceedings forms an important chapter in the history of the State. A meeting of the Union citizens of the county was held at Clarksburg, in April, 1861, where resolutions declaring fealty to the United States government and denouncing secession were unanimously adopted, and an invitation was extended to the loyal citizens of Virginia to meet them in convention at the city of Wheeling, and take prompt action. The result was the reorganization of the loyal State of Virginia, with Hon. Francis H. Pierpont as governor, and Hons. John S. Carlisle and W. T. Willey as United States senators. The tremendous influence in favor of the Union cause throughout the country, which resulted from this prompt and decided uprising of western Virginia loyalty — an impassable bulwark against the advance of the sentiment of secession — is well known to the close and discriminating student of history.

During the war which followed, Harrison county furnished about 800 soldiers to the Union army who were placed in West Virginia regiments, besides many who enlisted in those of other States. Early in 1861, Captain Alexander C. Moore organized a company in the 3d West Virginia Infantry, and Capt. N. A. Shuttleworth one of the same. In 1862, Capt. Lot Bowen organized a company for the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, and Capt. James W. Moffatt and Cornelius Mercer each one for the 12th West Virginia Infantry. The following companies in West Virginia regiments were recruited in Harrison county: E and G, 12th Infantry; E, 3d Cavalry; B and G, 6th Cavalry; about 50 men in E, 1st Artillery. Among the commissioned officers who served in the Federal army from this county were the following: Gen. Nathan Goff, jr., Gen. R. S. Northcott, Col. David Hewes, Lieut. Cols. Henry Haymond, Lot Bowen, T. F. Lang, and Cornelius Mercer; Majors A. C. Moore, N. A. Shuttleworth, James W. Moffatt, Lee Haymond, and A. S. Hugill; Capts. J. S. Low, C. F. Piggott, W. W. Worringer, G. Minster and others. Early in the war Clarksburg was made a depot for army supplies, and the following post quartermasters were stationed here; Capts. Charles Lieb, Huntington, R. S. Gardner, Dodge and Fisher.

Quite a number of Federal troops were stationed at Clarksburg, in 1861, Gen. Rosencranz having his headquarters here for a time, and no Confederate troops ever had possession of the town. In April, 1863, the Confederate General Jones made a raid into Harrison, mainly for the purpose of foraging, and a portion of his forces encountered some of the 3d West Virginia Cavalry under Col. Lot Bowen, at Lamberts run, when a brisk engagement of a few minutes' duration occurred, and the Confederates retreated. The Federal loss was one killed — a young man named Custer, a cousin of Gen. Custer, and son of Alexander Custer, who now lives near Clarksburg. During the entire war Federal forces occupied the city, and Clarksburg continued to remain a military post until after the contest ceased.

THE CITY OF CLARKSBURG.

ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to locate in this vicinity was John Simpson, who came in 1764, and, erecting a camp at the mouth of Elk creek, on the West Fork river, continued to hunt and trap for a
year without encountering any other human being. In 1765, he went to the South Branch to dispose of a stock of skins and furs, and returning to his camp, remained until permanent settlements were made in its vicinity, which commenced soon afterward. Simpson's cabin was located about one mile from Clarksburg, on the west side of the West Fork river, on the upper end of what is known as the Stealy farm. Simpson became indebted to a man named Cottrial to the amount of "one quart of salt" (a precious article at that time), which he agreed to pay him, either in money or salt, upon his return from Winchester, whither he was going to dispose of a stock of skins and furs. Upon his return, a dispute arose between them, regarding the payment, and Cottrial, in the heat of passion, hastened from the house, and grasping Daniel Davission's gun, which stood leaning against the cabin, took aim through the space between the logs, and attempted to shoot Simpson. The latter, however, was too quick for him, and springing outside, grasped the gun from Cottrial's hands and killed him. This was the first tragedy of this nature that occurred in the vicinity.

In the year 1772, settlers began to be quite numerous in this vicinity; on the Elk creek Thomas Nutter settled, near the Forge-mills; Samuel Cottrial, on the east side of the creek, nearly opposite the town; Sotha Hickman, on the west side of the creek, above Cottrial; Samuel Beard, at the mouth of Nannys run; Andrew Cottrial, above Beard, on the farm afterward owned by John W. Patton; Obadiah Davission, on the West Fork, near the old salt works; John Nutter, on the same stream, at the place afterward owned by Adam Hickman, Jr. John Powers settled on Simpisions creek (on the land afterward owned by Benjamin Stout), having purchased the "tomahawk title" of John Simpson; James Anderson and Jonas Webb located further up the creek; William Lowther, on the same creek.

At this time Daniel Davission obtained the title to nearly all the land on which the town stands, on the west side of Elk creek and his cabin was located near what is now the corner of Main and Second streets. Mr. Davission gained great celebrity as an Indian fighter, and his remains, with those of his wife (who was a niece of Aaron Burr), lie buried in the "Davisson grave-yard," on the southwestern outskirts of the town — a tract donated by him for cemetery purposes.

Among the prominent early settlers of this vicinity was William Powers, who was born on Tom creek, near Frederick, Maryland, November 9, 1765, and came with his father to Western Virginia, in 1771. To him is mainly due the credit of preserving an authentic history of the pioneers of this section, he having been in the habit, during his eventful life, of keeping a diary of all important events which transpired. These memoranda were entrusted to Alexander S. Withers, whom he influenced to write the Chronicles of Border Warfare, and who made valuable use of them in his work. Many of the incidents given here were first related by him; some of them to Colonel Luther Haymond, of Clarksburg.

After it became evident to the inhabitants that the treaty of peace was to be broken by the Indians, they deemed it best to place their houses nearer together for their mutual protection. In accordance with this plan, rows of cabins were erected, east and west of Elk creek, on each side of a street that had been laid — now Main street. Along this roadway, lively scenes were witnessed one hundred years ago, as it was a favorite spot for racing, and other athletic sports. Many an hour of anxiety and dread has been spent by the prayerful wife and mother in these little cabins, and many a brave woman's heart has been tortured by grief at the cruel death of a loved one. They were not, however, devoid of social pleasures. The most adept young lady at the spinning-wheel was the belle at the dance, when merry feet flew over the puncheon floor, keeping time to the vigorous strokes of some amateur fiddler.

The nearest regular fort to this settlement was called Nutters Fort, located on Elk creek, about two miles above, and there was also an enclosure for protection against the Indians erected on the west side of West Fork, near where the county fair buildings stand, opposite the mouth of Elk creek. At an early meeting of the settlers, the name of the village was
suggested by Mr. Shinn and adopted, in honor of General Clark. This was deemed an eligible point for the new county seat, when the county of Harrison was formed, in 1784, and at the first meeting of the county court, steps were taken to have it located here. Daniel Davison and Joseph Hasting (who also owned a part of the land on which the city stands) donated the land required for the erection of the county buildings, and application was made to the legislature, the result of which was “An Act for the Establishment of the Town of Clarksburg,” passed in October, 1785, “the tenth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia,” as follows:

“Whereas, a considerable number of lots have been laid off, and houses built thereon, by the proprietors of the place fixed for the erecting the court house and other public buildings in the county of Harrison, and application being made to this assembly that the same may be established a town:

“Be it therefore resolved, That the said lots, so laid off, or hereafter to be laid off by the trustees, shall be and the same hereby are established a town, by the name of Clarksburg, and that William Haymond, Nicholas Carpenter, John Myers, John McAlly and John Davison, gentlemen, are hereby appointed trustees of the said town,” etc.: Provided, “that half an acre of ground, or so much thereof as may be thought necessary, either in one entire or two separate parcels, shall be laid off by the said trustees, in the most convenient part of the said town, and appropriated for the purpose of erecting thereon the court-house and other public buildings, and that the possessor of any lot or lots in said town, shall, before the 1st day of January, 1790, build thereon a dwelling house of at least sixteen feet square, either of stone, brick, frame or hewed logs, with a stone or brick chimney, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit their lot or lots to the said trustees, to be further disposed of as they may think proper, for the benefit of the said town.”

The records of the town, prior to the year 1832, are not to be found, and hence a list of the early officers cannot be given. The result of the election in 1832 was as follows: Board of trustees, Charles Lewis (president), John Field (clerk), T. S. Prim A. Werninger, William M. Bartlett: assessor, James Reed; bailiff, N. Shuttleworth; treasurer, Jacob Stealey. Since that time, the following persons have been presidents and clerks of the board of trustees:

Presidents. — 1834, John Stealey; 1836, C. Lewis; 1842, L. Haymond; 1849, N. Goff; 1851, J. P. Bartlett; 1852, D. Kincheloe; 1856, W. P. Cooper; 1858-65, N. Goff; 1866, T. S. Spates; 1868, L. D. Ferguson; 1870, R. S. Northcott.


In 1870, the town accepted chapter 42 of the Code, and thereafter the chief officers of the town were designated as mayor, council and recorder.

Mayors. — 1870, R. S. Northcott; 1871, A. Werninger; 1873-5, Cyrus Vance; 1876, E. Tinsman; 1877, E. B. Hursey; 1878, R. S. Northcott; 1879-80, E. B. Hursey; 1881-2, M. S. Riley; 1883, E. T. Baldwin.


In 1832 the total assessed value of property was $110,745; tax, $124.00; tithables, 107. In 1882, the total amount of property assessed was $1,515,481.50, and the population, 2,772.


On March 15, 1849, an act was passed by the Legislature “to provide for electing trustees for the town, and vesting them with certain corporate powers.” Amendatory acts thereto were passed February 2, 1866, and February 27, 1867.

THE MODERN CITY.

The town is delightfully located on
the east side of the West Fork river. Elk creek meanders through the city, and empties into the West Fork at the west end. The town is surrounded by high hills, and the pure healthy air and delightful scenery combine to render it a desirable place of residence. It is located in the midst of a good farming community, which furnishes a lucrative trade to a large number of business houses, and the retail stores will compare favorably in style and appearance (as well as in amount of business transacted), with those of any city in the State. The Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and the Clarksburg, Weston & Glenville (narrow-gauge, which extends from Clarksburg, its northern terminus, along the West Fork river, to Weston), furnish means of transportation, and a new road is in contemplation, running northward, through Marion and Monongalia counties, to the Pennsylvania Central railroad. The West Fork and Elk furnish an abundant water-power which is being largely utilized.

The Clarksburg Foundry and Machine Works (J. F. Osborn, Bro. & Co., proprietors), are located at the northwestern turnpike and Main street: interested in the manufacture of boilers, engines, mill machinery, steam pumps, etc.; established, originally, in 1838, and rebuilt and remodeled, by the present proprietors, in 1863. These works are the most complete of the kind in the State, outside of the B. & O. R. R. shops, and their shipments are large, extending into nearly every Western and Southern State.

The Clarksburg Planing Mill Company (R. T. Lowndes, A. Duff and Jasper Pew, proprietors) is located at the junction of the northwestern turnpike and Main street; interested in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc.; contract for the building of houses, and do a general lumber business; established in 1870, by the present proprietors. R. T. Lowndes (the head of the firm) is also proprietor of a large sawmill, on the adjoining premises, a wooden factory at the mouth of Elk creek, and also owns a large interest in a flouring mill, located within the town, on Elk creek, and has an interest in the city gas works. He is also represented largely in many other business enterprises of the community.

C. M. & J. B. Hart's machine shops are located near the mouth of Elk creek, on the east side of West Fork; established in 1879; engaged in the manufacture of boilers, engines and general machine works.

Also located in the west end of the city is the tannery of William Sumner, established over twenty years ago; the large wagon and carriage manufactory of Daniel Fordyce, established in 1856 by Fordyce, Lawhead & Co.; on the West Fork river, below the mouth of Elk, is the extensive flouring mill of Steele & Huffman, established about thirty years ago, connected with which is a saw-mill built at the same time, which is doing a large business in lumber. The American Hay Truck Company (C. J. Goff and J. B. Hart, proprietors) was established in 1882; interested in the manufacture of a patent hay truck, in which they own the sole right of fifteen States, and which is being largely and satisfactorily used throughout a great extent of territory. On Elk creek near the east end of the city, are the fine flouring mills belonging to Lowndes & Chorpening, established about forty-five years ago, by Dr. Gettys; near by, on the creek is the large tanyard of Silas Hoff, established over fifty years ago by John Staley. The Clarksburg carriage works (A. G. Fordyce, proprietor), located near the centre of town, are enjoying a good trade.

The Murphy Run coal mines are situated two miles east of Clarksburg, on the B. & O. R. R.; Cruger W. Smith, superintendent. Their shipments average 25,000 tons of coal per year, to be used largely in the manufacture of gas. Their market, for twenty years past, has been New York city, and principal point along the Atlantic coast. The Despard coal mines (Mord. Lewis, superintendent) are located adjacent to the above mines, and they also find their main market at the east. The Monongalia Gas Coal Co. (Temple, superintendent) is located at the village of Wilsonburg, four miles west of Clarksburg, and a large proportion of their products is shipped westward. Fairland's coal mine (J. T. Fairland, superintendent) is situated two miles west of Clarksburg; largely engaged in the manufacture and shipment of coke. Pincklevine coal
mines (James Clifford, superintendent) and the Harrison County Coal and Coke Company (William H. Freeman, superintendent) both situated in the suburbs of the town, are transacting an extensive business.

There are nine churches, viz: The Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic, and two colored churches. The secret societies are represented by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Honor and Knights of Labor. The educational advantages are excellent. Beside the excellent graded public school (John G. Gittings, principal), is the Broadus Female College (Prof. E. J. Willis, president), and the St. Joseph (Catholic) Academy. The newspapers are the Clarksburg News (Democratic), and the Clarksburg Telegram (Republican).

The Merchants National Bank of West Virginia was organized at Clarksburg in 1865 with the following officers: Nathan Goff, president; Thomas W. Harrison, V. P.; Luther Haymond, cashier; Lee Haymond, assistant cashier. The original officers still continue, with the exception of the vice president, Thomas W. Harrison (deceased), who was succeeded by Lloyd Lowndes.


The Clarksburg Gas Company was organized in 1871, with the following officers: Lloyd Lowndes, president; Barton Despard, V. P.; Richard T. Lowndes, Treasurer; Evan A. G. Smith, secretary; Lloyd Lowndes, B. Despard, R. T. Lowndes, A. G. Smith, B. F. Shuttleworth, N. Goff, Jr., N. A. Shuttleworth, Edwin Maxwell, J. F. Osborn, directors. The officers of the company still remain the same, with the following exceptions: N. Goff, Jr., president; Edwin Maxwell, Jr., V. P.; and N. Goff, Jr., takes the place of Lloyd Lowndes as director. The first gas was made and used January 19, 1872.

The Clarksburg Telegram was established in 1861, under the management of R. S. Northcott, as a Union paper, and continued as such until after the close of the civil war, when it passed into other hands and became an independent paper. In 1876, it was purchased by W. F. Richards, the present proprietor, who commenced and has since conducted it as a staunch Republican paper, always opposing and exposing trickery in all parties. So well has its consistent course pleased the masses, that it has grown into a paying institution, in the hands of the enterprising proprietor, and established itself as one of the leading public journals of that State. In 1882 improvements were added in the shape of a new cylinder press and steam power.

The Clarksburg News was started in 1876 by a joint stock company, and was edited by W. Scott. In 1879 it was sold to C. H. Taney, its present energetic proprietor, whose able management has rendered it an influential representative of the Democratic party, whose principles it advocates. The office is furnished with a power press, and the paper is pecuniarily successful.

The Randolph Academy was the first institution of learning of any note in the county, and was incorporated, by act of the legislature, December 31, 1787; one-sixth of the survey fees collected in the counties of Monongalia, Harrison, Randolph and Ohio (which had heretofore been applied to the support of William and Mary College), was, by this act, appropriated to the establishment of the Randolph Academy. At the same time twenty-eight trustees, comprising some of the most illustrious men in the State, were appointed. By an act passed March 6, 1788, eighteen additional trustees were appointed, because the former ones, "from their remote situation," could not attend the annual sessions which were required by the act. On November 12, 1789, the trustees were authorized by the Legislature to raise a sum of money
by lottery, for use of the academy, not
to exceed one thousand pounds, and on
November 25, 1791, seven additional
trustees were appointed, for the reason
before stated. Rev. George Towers, a
graduate of Oxford, England, was the
first principal, who continued in charge
of the academy for many years, and
taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew and the
sciences.

The Northwestern Virginia
Academy was incorporated March 26,
1842, with the following trustees:
Edwin S. Duncan, John J. Allen,
Samuel L. Hayes, William A. Harrison,
Waldo P. Goff, Charles Lewis, George
Pritchard, John W. Coffman, Augustine
J. Smith, Richard W. Moore, Walter
Ebert, Nathan Goff, Dr. David
Davidson, Gideon D. Camden, John
Stealey, John Talbott, Solomon
Parsons, Joshua Smith, Adam Carper
and John J. Swayze. The academy was
completed and opened for the
admission of pupils October 1, 1843.

St. Joseph's Academy. — About the
year 1867, a small parish school was
started by the Catholic Church society,
which grew and flourished, under the
auspices of Miss Mary White, a native
of Louisa county, Virginia, whose
arduous and unselfish labors in the
cause of education, during many years,
have endeared her to the Catholics of
Clarksburg. About 1872, the increased
number of pupils made apparent to
Bishop Whelan the necessity of
providing more commodious school
buildings, and accordingly the
homestead of James M. Jackson, Esq.
(regarded as the most delightfully
located property in town) was
purchased. A colony of the Sisters of
St. Joseph was sent from Wheeling, and
a first class academy for young ladies
was opened, under the direction of
Mother Mary Joseph Whelan, assisted
by three other competent teachers. As
the number of pupils increased, still
larger accommodations were required,
and, in the year 1876, "Centennial
Hall" was begun and finished, and
additions were made to the corps of
instructors. Under the control of the
Sisters, the preparatory and parish
schools are now taught in Centennial
Hall, while the Jackson residence is
used exclusively for the young ladies'
academy. At Centennial Hall, the sexes
are taught apart, in separate rooms,
and pupils are received (as they are at
the academy) without distinction of
creed. The pupils enrolled at
Centennial Hall number about one
hundred and ten; and the young ladies
in attendance at the higher course of
instruction at the academy number
about twenty five.

The Clarksburg Graded Schools
were opened in the academy building
in 1866, soon after the establishment
of free schools in the state, with John
Connor as principal and four assistants;
1867, Julius L. Anderson, principal,
and four assistants; 1873-78, D. C.
Louchery, and six assistants; 1878-82,
John G. Gettings, present principal,
with eight assistants. The brick academy
building is still occupied for the schools,
and it is divided into nine rooms; the grounds
contain one and one-half acres, planted
with shade and ornamental trees. The
following is the present corps of teachers and the number of scholars enrolled in the different departments: First primary, Miss Rua Chapin, 56 pupils; Second primary, Mrs. N. A. Smith, 66 pupils; First preparatory, Miss Dora Ridenour, 48 pupils; Second preparatory, Miss Corinne Reynolds, 50 pupils; Intermediate, Miss Nellie Barnes, 36 pupils; First grammar, Miss M. A. Dunn, 30 pupils; Second grammar, Miss Belle Davison, 30 pupils; Subclassical, Mrs. N. Everett, 25 pupils; John G. Gettings, superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church, (Goff’s Chapel.) — This church was organized in the year 1818, and a house of worship erected in 1824-5, on a lot near the present academy. The building was afterward enlarged and occupied until the late war, when the soldiers took possession of all the public buildings. It was so badly damaged at this time that it was abandoned, and after the war a suitable lot was obtained and the present commodious “Goff's Chapel” was erected, at a cost of $11,000. It has a lecture room, audience room (with a seating capacity of 500), and two class rooms. The building of this church was accomplished under many difficulties; Rev. S. W. Davis was the preacher in charge, and, with an official board that “had a mind to work,” the undertaking was pushed forward to completion. Much credit is due to Nathan Goff, sr., who gave over one-third of the amount of the cost of the church, and to Walter Ebert (another old and honored member), who gave largely toward its erection and support.

The church started in 1818, with the following members—eight in number: Michael Dunn, wife and daughter, Mrs. Davis (Mother of Hon. J. J. Davis), Mrs. Chamberlain, L. Davison, and wife of Patsy Easter. The church now numbers 160 members and probationers. The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition, and averages 150 members, O. H. Odell (a steward in the church), superintendent.


The church is now in a most prosperous condition; it has never been without a pastor excepting for a short time during the late war. The annual conference has met here four different times. Under the untiring labors of Rev. Joseph Lee, in 1881, a comfortable brick parsonage of five rooms was built and paid for, located on the lot adjoining the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH).

This society was organized, with a membership of twelve, in 1852; and four years later they erected the church building which they now occupy, at a cost of $3,000. During the late civil war this building was occupied by Federal troops, and seriously damaged. In 1861 the membership had increased to 125, and the society was temporarily broken up by the continuance of the war. In 1867 they became reorganized, with a membership of twelve, which has now (in 1883) increased to 70. At the time of their reorganization they repaired their church building at a cost of about $2,000. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. Staunton Fields, 1852-3; Samuel Mullen, 1853-5; Stephen K. Vaught, 1855-7; W. H. Fennardon,

Connected with the church is a Sabbath school, with a membership numbering: officers and teachers, 10; scholars, 80; E. B. Hursey, superintendent.

The First Presbyterian Church. — This society was organized in Clarksburg (then within the bounds of Redstone Presbytery), on the 10th of October, 1829, by Rev. Asa Brooks, of the French creek congregation, together with David Phillips, Rosel A. Knowlton and Pascal Young, ruling elders of the French Creek Church. They met at "the Methodist meeting-house," in Clarksburg, and the session having been opened with prayer, the following persons appeared as candidates for admission to the fellowship of the church, and upon being examined, were received, viz: John Wilson, jr., Margaret Wilson (his wife), John Hursey, Nancy G. Chapin, William Shields, John Lindsay. The following persons were received by letter from other churches, viz: Phineas Chapin, Elisha Hall, Mrs. E. Wynn, Mrs. Eliza Davis (wife of John Davis), Mrs. Nancy Hurry, Mrs. Lefevre, John Garnett and wife, John Reed and wife, Catharine Armstrong and Jane Steen. At the same meeting, and after the church was formally organized, the members of the church proceeded to elect the following persons as ruling elders, viz: John Wilson, jr., Phineas Chapin and John Hursey. The first adults baptised were John Wilson, jr., and wife; and his two sons, Benjamin B. and John James, were the first infants who received baptism. The second was that of V. P., son of Phineas and Nancy G. Chapin. This occurred on the second Sabbath in January, 1829. Subsequently, George A. Sommerville, John Davis and William A. Harrison were elected ruling elders, all of whom (as well as those who constituted the membership of the church at the time of its organization) are dead.

The congregation undertook the erection of a church building during the pastorate of Rev. Asa Brooks, who was the first minister in charge. For several years they worshiped in the Methodist meeting-house, it being the only church building then erected in the town, and services were held therein every alternate Sabbath by the Methodists until about the year 1838. The Presbyterians completed their house of worship in 1839, and Rev. Asa Brooks having died, Rev. E. Quillen was sent out as a supply, who was subsequently called to the pastorate, the pulpit of which he filled for nearly twenty years. He was succeeded by the following pastors, in the order named, viz: Reverends William Eaton, ——— Young, R. A. Blackford, George K. Scott, J. T. Fitzgerald. For several years subsequent to the pastorate of Rev. G. K. Scott, the pulpit was vacant, and the church had no regular pastor until Rev. J. T. Fitzgerald, the present minister, was called.

On May 23, 1860, a change was made by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its session in Rochester, New York, in the boundary lines of Redstone and Lexington Presbyterian, and between the synods of Virginia and Pittsburg, by which the Clarksburg Church was taken from Redstone and included within the bounds of Lexington Presbytery. It remained in this connection until a short time after the commencement of the late civil war, when the new "Presbytery of West Virginia" was formed, which embraced this church within its boundaries. The church was dropped from the rolls of Lexington Presbytery, August 26, 1869. There is a flourishing Sabbath school connected with the church.

The Central Presbyterian Church. — This society (connected with Lexington Presbytery) was organized June 1, 1878, by a committee appointed by that body, consisting of Reverends D. B. Ewing and Patterson Fletcher, and Elders L. D. Morrall and R. Harper. The church, at its organization, consisted of twenty-five members, several of whom were previously members of the first church. The congregation proceeded to elect as ruling elders, Dr. A. M. Austin and Rezin Davis, and as deacon, Forbes.
B. Davis; subsequently, P. W. Bartlett was installed ruling elder, and in October, 1880, John J. Davis; John J. Miller was elected deacon in 1880.

The membership of the church was increased from twenty-five to thirty-seven. Being without a house of worship of their own, the congregation held services in the court-house for three years. Though small in numbers, and pecuniarily weak, they determined to erect a church building of their own, and accordingly purchased an eligible lot in the center of the town, on Pike street, and in the year 1881, erected a neat and comfortable chapel thereon, at a cost of $1,650, which they have since occupied.

The first pastor was Rev. Patterson Fletcher, who continued from June, 1878, until January, 1883, when he resigned, to accept a call to the Broadway Church, Rockingham county, Virginia. He was succeeded by Rev. F. J. Brooke, the present pastor, who entered upon his duties here on the first Sabbath in March, 1883.

There is a flourishing Sabbath school in connection with the church, and its members are liberal in contributing to the benevolent objects of the church and to the support of its pastor.

The Clarksburg Baptist Church — The Baptist Church is one of the leading Protestant sects of the country, corresponding with the Methodist church, in its missionary spirit, and the simplicity of its doctrine and worship. Like the latter church, it has ever been found on the frontier, in the unclaimed wilderness, erecting primitive edifices, and expounding the word to the pioneers, who herald the approach to civilization. Although the classes which first embraced the Baptist faith in Europe were doomed, by the co-operation of monarchical and aristocratic power, to remain imprisoned in their humble condition, when transplanted to free America the church continued to advance, until its membership now forms a fair proportion of the wealthy and influential citizens of the country, and their church edifices are in every respect equal to those of any other denomination. The church has existed, with a firm adherence to the fundamental principles of their faith, preserving a continued identity, from the apostolic era along the march of centuries.

The development in the United States was not remarkable until after the revolution, although the first organization was established by Roger Williams, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1639. From this humble beginning the denomination has grown in this country (according to the year book for 1882) to 1,167 associations, 26,931 churches, 17,090 ordained ministers, and a total membership of 2,394,742; during the year 1882, there were 58,720 accessions. These figures do not include the various branches of the Baptist denomination, but indicate the strength of the regular Baptist church in the United States.

The church was organized in Clarksburg November 18, 1848, with 28 members, who worshiped in the court-house until the completion of their church building in 1854, which they now occupy; valued, with the lot on which it stands, at $3,000. On the completion of their building, 1854, a Sabbath school was organized, which has since been kept up; present average attendance, 80; H. D. Boughner, superintendent. Church membership, March 1, 1883, 147. The following is a list of pastors, and the dates of their services: December 16, 1848, to June 15, 1850, Rev. James Woods; to June 25, 1857, Rev. Cleon Keys; the church was then without a regular pastor for a year, when Rev. J. G. Schilling served from October 3, 1858, to the spring of 1860; during the war which followed this date, the church had irregular preaching, being partially supplied by Revs. James Griffin, F. J. Cather, George Davison, and others; in the autumn of 1865, Rev. F. J. Cather was chosen, and served until the spring of 1870; Rev. Jonathan Smith, April 1, 1870, to December 1, 1870; during the spring and summer of 1871, Rev. J. A. Simpson was supply; Rev. Dennis McLaughlin, September 16, 1871, to July 7, 1878; Rev. H. L. Quarrels, September 29, 1878, resigned March 20, 1882; during the following year the church was supplied by Revs. George W. Noecker and E. J. Willis; in January, 1883, the church called to the pastorate, by unanimous vote, Rev. L. E. Peters, whose services date from April 1, 1883.

Catholic Church of the Immaculate
Conception. — Prior to the year 1864, Clarksburg composed a part of the Catholic rectorate of Weston, in the adjoining county of Lewis, with Rev. D. O'Connor officiating as pastor during a period of three years. On February 14, 1864, Rev. D. O'Connor was transferred, at his own request, from Weston to Clarksburg, by Bishop Whelan, and a distinct and independent Catholic rectorate was then established at Clarksburg. The period of the formation of the Clarksburg rectorate presented a gloomy prospect; the parish then numbered but fifty or sixty families, scattered along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and but few of them were permanently located. Its beginning is in marked contrast with its present flourishing condition; the congregation had neither church nor schools, and divine service was sometimes held at the homes of the members, but most frequently at the old Jackson homestead east of Elk creek.

In the summer of 1864, the construction of the present Catholic Church was commenced, and carried forward to completion under the supervision of Rev. D. O'Connor. It was finished in 1865, and dedicated by Bishop Whelan on November 1, of the same year. The church (which was designed and planned by Bishop Whelan) is a handsome brick edifice, with a seating capacity of about 700.

Two years after its completion (owing to the energy and wise financial management of Father O'Connor), the constantly increasing congregation was enabled to pay a debt of $2,000, and, by his continued indefatigable exertions, it has succeeded in discharging all the debts of the rectorate, besides erecting on the church premises a tasteful and commodious parsonage. About 1867, a small parish school was started, which has flourished and developed into the present St. Joseph's Academy, an account of which is given under the heading of the educational institutions of the city. The resident Catholic population is now about 600; their church and schools are prosperous, and their beautiful and valuable properties are entirely free from debt.

Episcopal Church. — About the year 1834, Rev. W. F. Lee and Charles H. Page were sent upon a missionary tour through Western Virginia. These clergymen and their services are fondly remembered by many of the older citizens of Clarksburg. About 1838, Rev. W. N. Ward was stationed here for about a year, and during 1842-3 Bishop Meade (in a visitation here) confirmed several persons, and admitted to orders Rev. James H. McMicken (a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church), placing him over the flock. Two or three years later, Rev. O. A. Kinsolving was sent as a missionary, who continued but about a year. Rev. Thomas Smith, and Rev. Perkins (both of Parkersburg), and Rev. S. D. Tompkins, of Weston, Lewis county, officiated here occasionally, Rev. R. A. Castleman (the founder of the church here, and affectionately remembered) was also sent as a missionary. Since that time, the ministers who have had charge of the church are as follows: Revs. F. H. Smith, J. J. Page, J. F. Curtis, D. H. Green, Pendleton Brooke, J. F. Woods, George W. Dame and Josiah W. Ware.

The church was first organized here in 1835, and among its original members were Richard Despard, sr., and family, Alexander S. Withers (author of Chronicles of Border Warfare) and Notley Shuttleworth. During the pastorate of Rev. R. A. Castleman, in 1853, the society erected a fine church building, which they now occupy, valued at $5,000; the rectory was purchased in 1833, valued at $2,000. The first council of the church, since the erection of the bishop, was held in Clarksburg, in June, 1879. The present number of communicants is 49; whole number of baptised persons now in the parish, 34; sitting of the church, 200, and the seats are free. The following persons compose the present vestry: Daniel J. Adams, Curger W. Smith, wardens; Mord. Lewis, registrar; R. T. Lownedes, treasurer; Mortimer W. Smith, John J. Gittings, Mr. Curger W. Smith was a deputy in the last general assembly of the church, held in New York, in 1880.

Clarksburg Royal Arch Chapter, No. 40. — This chapter received its charter from the Grand R. A. C. of Virginia, December 17, 1838, with the following officers: Virginus P. Chapin, high priest; John H. Murphy, king; Theodore F. Lang, scribe. They continued to work under this charter.
until 1861, when the chapter became extinct by reason of the departure of all its members to take part in the civil war.

Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11. — A charter was granted to Adoniram R. A. C., No. 34 by the Grand Chapter of Virginia, December 15, 1871, with the following officers: Robert S. Northcott, H. P.; J. W. Ramsay, king; J. A. J. Lightburn, scribe. May 22, 1873, a charter was granted to Adoniram R. A. C., No. 11, by the Grand R. A. C. of West Virginia, with the following officers: Cecil S. Spates, H. P.; David G. Watkins, king; William H. Freeman, scribe. Officers for 1883, Cecil S. Spates, H. P.; E. Ralston, king; William H. Freeman, scribe; Thomas S. Spates, treasurer; Evan F. Lowther, secretary. Present membership, 16; regular meetings, the first Thursday night of each month.

Herman Lodge, No. 6, A. F. and A. M. — "Herman Lodge, N. Y. M.,” was organized under a dispensation from Robert Brough, right worshipful grand master of Virginia, dated June 14, 1814, nominating and appointing the following officers: Isaac Caplin, W. M.; George J. Davison, S. W.; Joshua B. Badger, J. W. The first meeting was held June 20, 1814, and December 11th of that year, a charter was granted by the grand lodge of Virginia, to "Herman Lodge, No. 98, N. Y. M.,” with the above named officers. The first meeting held under the charter was January 16, 1815, and the last one June 25, 1827, at which date the charter was surrendered. Charles A. Swearingen was at that time W. M., and Amos Thompson, secretary.

August 31, 1847, a meeting was held under a dispensation granted by S. S. Baxter, G. M. of the grand lodge of Virginia, dated August 25, 1847, naming the following officers: Charles Lewis, W. M.; James McCollly, S. W.; James Reed, J. W. A new charter was granted on November 14th following, with the old name and number, under which they continued to work until January 24, 1867, at which time a charter was granted by the grand lodge of West Virginia, under the name of Herman Lodge, No. 6, A. F. and A. M., with the following officers: John J. Davis, W. M.; William P. Cooper, S. W.; F. A. Robinson, J. W. The officers for 1883, are as follows: William H. Freeman, W. M.; John J. Bowie, S. W.; Thomas C. Ramager, J. W.; William S. Sumner, treasurer; Evan F. Lowther, secretary; David G. Watkins, S. D.; B. Lambreck, J. D.; Ephriam Block, Tyler. Number of members, 58; regular meetings, the second and fourth Monday nights of each month.

Eumenia Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F. — Eumenia Encampment, No. 20, was organized in 1849, by the grand encampment of Virginia, and soon after the formation of the new State, it was reorganized by the grand encampment of West Virginia, under the same name, with number changed to 4. The present officers (1883) are as follows: E. A. Peck, C. P.; J. C. Vance, H. P.; J. W. Tinsmans, S. W.; James P. Davis, scribe; William R. Alexander, treasurer; J. H. Mines, J. W. Number of members, 16; regular meetings, the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Adelphi Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. — Adelphi Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1847, with the following charter members: A. C. Smith, S. Hartman, Abbot Carder, M. McKinnie and Granville Martin. After the grand lodge of West Virginia was established, it was reorganized as No. 8.

October 23, 1867, Clarksburg Lodge, No. 37, was instituted by Cyrus Vance, past grand, acting for the grand master. The first officers were as follows: J. P. Davis, N. G.; E. A. Peck, V. G.; M. S. Riley, secretary; J. W. Tinsman, treasurer; J. W. Reed, warden.

April 26, 1881, Adelphi Lodge, No. 8, and Clarksburg Lodge, No. 37, consolidated under the name and number of that first mentioned. The first officers of the new lodge were as follows: A. Seaton, N. G.; James P. Davis, V. G.; J. C. Vance, secretary; T. S. Spates, treasurer; C. Owens, warden.

At the present time (March 1, 1883) the lodge numbers 79 members, and the following are the officers: J. C. Vance, N. G.; J. M. Swartz, V. G.; R. S. Horner, secretary; T. S. Spates, treasurer; C. E. Peck, warden. The lodge owns the fine three-story brick building on Main street, in which their lodge room is located; regular meetings, Tuesday night of each week.

Adelphi Lodge has furnished the following past grand masters of the
grand lodge of West Virginia: James P. Davis and E. A. Peck; the following past grand patriarchs of the jurisdiction of West Virginia: T. S. Spates, Cyrus Vance and John C. Vance; also the following representatives to the sovereign grand lodge: E. A. Peck, J. P. Davis, T. S. Spates, Cyrus Vance and John C. Vance.

Custer Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic. - This post was organized by W. H. H. Flick, department commander of West Virginia, August 12, 1882, with the following officers: D. P. Morgan, commander; R. S. Northcott, senior vice commander; N. A. Shuttleworth, junior vice commander; Lee Hammond, adjutant; James H. Jarboe, quartermaster; D. S. Pinnell, surgeon; M. S. Riley, chaplain; Alexander C. Moore, officer of the day; George W. McClung, officer of the guard; David Lymer, sergeant major; F. Gilmore, quartermaster sergeant. The present membership (March 1, 1883,) is 55, and they meet on Monday evening of each week. The past commanders are D. P. Morgan and R. S. Northcott. Present officers: A. C. Moore, commander; A. L. Jackson, S. V. C.; John Pick, J. V. C.; Lee Hammond, adjt.; James H. Jarboe, Q. M.; D. P. Morgan, surg.; George W. Lewis, chap.; A. S. Hugill, O. D.; W. McClung, O. G.; Samuel J. Baylor, Q. M. S.; David Lymer, S. M.; James R. Anderson, Orderly Sergeant.

Charity Lodge, No. 451, Knights of Honor. — This lodge was organized February 2, 1877, with a membership of twenty-six, and officered as follows: N. Goff, jr., dictator; John J. Davis, past dictator; John C. Vance, vice dictator; John R. Bogess, asst. dictator; J. F. Woods, chaplain; D. W. Boughner, guide; E. T. Baldwin, reporter; A. Brandley, financial reporter; James P. Davis, treasurer; J. R. Alexander, guardian; John J. Bowie, sentinel; Dr. J. M. Bowcock, med. examiner. The following are past dictators: John J. Davis (also past grand dictator), N. Goff, jr., John C. Vance, J. T. Farland, A. L. Henstead, D. G. Watkins, E. T. Baldwin. Officers for term ending December 31, 1883: Jacob M. Swartz, dictator; E. T. Baldwin, past dictator; James L. Stealey, vice dictator; W. L. Hursey, asst. dictator; Mord. Lewis, reporter; D. W. Boughner, Fin. Rep.; John C. Vance, Treas.; J. T. Farland, chaplain; F. A. Lang, guide; F. M. Horor, guardian; E. B. Hursey, sentinel; J. M. Bowcock, med. examiner. E. B. Hursey, John C. Vance, John R. Bogess, trustees.

No deaths have occurred in the lodge since its organization; membership, 25; regular meetings, the first and third Thursday nights in each month, at their lodge rooms in Spates' block.

CLAY DISTRICT.

This district is covered with low hills, having gradual slopes and a fine blue grass soil. Limestone is found in veins from five to seven feet thick, and a five-foot vein of fine iron ore underlies the whole district. An excellent quality of coal is found in veins seven, eleven and thirteen feet thick, and there are no gravel beds in the district. Valuable white sand exists in some parts, and a fine quality of potters clay supplies the Shinnston pottery with a material for manufacture.

A branch of Booths creek heads in the southwestern part of the district, flows northeast, and empties into the Main creek where Taylor, Harrison and Marion counties join. Sugar Camp run heads in the eastern part of the district, and flows west into Booths creek. Coons run heads in the southwest, flows northeast, and empties into West Fork river. Homers run and Shinns run are other small streams in the district.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first actual settlers in the district were Clement, Jonathan and Levi Shinn, three brothers, who came in 1775 and located on Booths creek, afterward removing to where the village of Shinnston now stands, which was laid out and named by them. Among the first cabins erected was that of Captain John Thomas, on the farm now owned by Samuel O. Kester, on Booths creek, in 1777. The story of the terrible massacre of Capt. Thomas and his family, on the night of March 5, 1781, by the savages, is told in the preceding pages. Among other early settlers were the following, who took part in the early history of this section:
Phillip Coon, Capt. John Richardson, William Martin, Leonard Cutcher, John Swiger, John Owens, John Righter (from Baltimore, in 1791), Enoch and Edward Cunningham (1790), Richard Moore, Nathan Ogden, William Nuzum and William Gifford. The first grist mill was built in 1807 by Clement Shinn, on Shinns run; it was about fourteen feet square, and native millstones were used. A few years after it was built he attached a saw mill.

SCHOOLS.

The date of the first school taught is uncertain, but in 1813 Rev. Asa Shinn taught in a small log cabin located at Shinnston. There are now thirteen good school houses in the district, all well ventilated and lighted; they are all one story, and arranged to accommodate forty or fifty scholars, excepting that at Shinnston, which is two stories high and will seat 120. The enrollment of scholars in the different sub-districts is as follows: No. 1, Stum schoolhouse, 25; No. 2, Bingamon creek, 42; No. 3, Lincoln, 52; No. 4, Shinnston graded school, 110; No. 5, Mud lick, 36; No. 6, Enterprise, 39; No. 7, Adamsville, 53; No. 8, Horners run, 30; No. 9, Slocum, 38; No. 10, Salt Well, 47; No. 11, Long run, 56; No. 12, Johnson, 23; No. 13, Buck, 21; colored school in No 3, made up of scholars from different sub-districts, 20.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The Shinnston Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1800, by Revs. Levi and Asa Shinn. The society now occupies a good frame building, which was built in 1850. Membership, 40; Rev. D. L. Ash, pastor; Alison Robinson, class leader.

Shinnston Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1841, by Rev. Asa Shinn; constituent members, M. F. Fleming and wife, J. M. Fortney and wife, Silas Nay and wife, and Sarah Martin; M. F. Fleming first class leader. The society now occupies a frame building which was built in 1852. Present membership, 45; Rev. D. C. Wees, pastor; J. W. Carder, class leader.

Coons Run Baptist Church was organized May 5, 1805, with Rev. John Denham, pastor; first members, Margaret East, William Wood, Sarah Martin, Thomas Jenkins, Mary Campbell, Elizabeth Pindell, Margaret Boyles and Thomas Martin. The society occupies a frame church building in the village of Adamsville, which was built in 1853, at a cost of $800. Present membership, 144; Rev. Henry Langford, pastor.

The Shinnston Baptist Church was organized in 1873, with Rev. George W. Bailey, pastor. The society occupies a church erected in 1872, at a cost of $1,500. Present membership, 47; G. W. Bailey, pastor.

The Laurel Point Union Church is composed of a union of the Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran and United Brethren societies. The former society was organized in 1851 by Revs. Aaron Vincent and Gooseman; Rev. Tichnor was P. E., and George Long first class leader. The building is a frame one, erected a few years ago at a cost of $650.

THE VILLAGE OF SHINNSTON.

Shinnston is located on the Clarksburg and Fairmont pike, on the West Fork river, eleven miles from Clarksburg. The site is a level plat of land, with a gradual slope to the surrounding hills. It was laid out in 1818, by Asa Shinn. The first house on the site was built by Rev. Levi Shinn in 1802, and is still standing, although frequently repaired; it is at present occupied by William Delbridge. The land on which the village stands was first patented by the three brothers, Clement, Jonathan and Levi Shinn, who came to this vicinity in 1775; the first child born in the new settlement was Asa J. Shinn.

The town became incorporated in 1853, under the old State, and the following were the first officers: S. S. Fleming, mayor; B. Tyson Harmer, R. K. Shinn, Col. J. W. Janes, council; Richard Jackson, sergeant. During the late war the charter was allowed to lapse, and the present one was issued June 11, 1877. The following is a list of present officers: James P. Stout, mayor; M. C. Jarrett, recorder; T. C. Bryan, sergeant; A. W. Shinn, B. T. Harman, sr.; B. F. Lough, B. F. Anderson, B. A. Reeder, council.

Shinnston is a town of 557 inhabitants, well laid out and
pleasantly located, and contains some fine private residences and other buildings. The two-story frame school building was erected in 1860, at a cost of $1,600, and originally used as a town hall; it was purchased in 1864 by the school board, who fitted it up for school purposes. The Shinnston graded school, that now occupies this building, has one principal and two assistant teachers, and an enrollment of 120 scholars. The town has two churches, previously mentioned, of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant denominations. Manufacturing is represented by two steam flouring mills, with a saw mill attached to one of them, one planing mill, one pottery establishment and one wagon shop. The mercantile business is represented by several stores and shops.

This was the first postoffice in the district; the others are Adamsville and Enterprise.

THE SHINNSTON CORNET BAND.

One of the institutions of the town, was organized January 23, 1877, with M. C. Jarrett, as leader. The present membership is as follows: M. C. Jarrett, 1st E. flat cornet; A. L. Jarrett, 2d E flat; G. T. Harrison, 1st B flat; M. J. Jarrett, 2d B flat; H. T. Shinn, solo alto; Emory Stockler, 1st alto; W. T. Reeder, 2d alto; John Knox, 1st tenor; Albert Knox, 2d tenor; George Haught, baritone; Dorsey Shore, tuber; S. Long, bass drum and cymbals; Hugh Shinn, snare drummer.

ST. JOHNS LODGE,
NO. 24, A. F. and A. M.

Received its charter November 11, 1868, and the following were chosen first officers: Van B. Hall, W. M.; David E. Foreman, S. W.; Lemuel D. Jarvis, J. W. Present officers: David M. Shinn, W. M.; John W. Carder, S. W.; William E. Swiger, J. W. Present membership, 41; regular meetings the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The order has recently purchased a fine piece of land fourteen miles southwest of Shinnston, on the Clarksburg and Fairmont pike, to be used as a masonic cemetery.

SILVER KEYSTONE LODGE,
NO. 1

Was organized January 7, 1880, as No. 10. Its object is the "social, intellectual and moral improvement of the youth;" they prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors, and are guided by their motto, "Love, Union and Virtue." The present officers are as follows: W. T. Reeder, M. K.; W. A. Davis, V. M. K.; W. A. Knox, secretary; H. W. Hamer, treasurer; M. J. Jarrett, instructor; J. H. Everson, mar.; A. E. Davison, stew.; D. B. Shore, sen.; W. J. S. Harmon, chap. and P. M.; S. Long, pro.; C. W. Sehon, L. S. to M. K.; G. M. Haught, L. S. Present membership, 26.

SHINNSTON LODGE,
NO. 125, I. O. O. F.

Was organized October 23, 1854, by Thomas G. Steel, Dep. G. M., under dispensation from the grand lodge of Virginia, and a charter was granted in 1855. The following were the first officers, P. K. Shinn, N. G.; Leonard Clark, V. G.; C. Ross, secretary; Bart. Clark, treasurer; B. Tyson Hamer, chaplain; D. S. Ebert, warden; A. W. Shinn, con.; John H. Ogden, R. S. to N. G.; J. Miller, L. S. To N. G.; B. Boggess, R. S. to V. G.; S. J. Ogden, L. S. to V. G.; Wm. Robinson, I. G.; T. C. Wamsley, O. G. After the organization of the State, the lodges were renumbered, and this became No. 16. The present officers are as follows: Alison Robinson, N. G.; Wm. J. S. Hamer, V. G.; B. A. Reeder, treasurer; M. J. Jarrett, secretary. Present membership, forty; the order has a surplus fund of over $600.

GRANT DISTRICT.

The principal streams in this district are as follows: Lost creek arises in the southeastern corner, runs northwesterly and empties into the West Fork, which forms the western boundary line of the district. Duck creek and Browns creek take their rise in the same section, run the same course, and also empty into the West Fork. Hackers creek rises in Upshur county, runs northwesterly through a corner of Lewis county, and the southwest corner of this district, and empties also into the West Fork. These
are all historical little streams, and intimately connected with the pioneer recollections of the early settlement of this fine section of country.

The first permanent settlement in the district was made on Lost creek, in 1790. Among these early pioneers are the well-remembered names of Walter Smith (who settled on Duck creek in 1796), William Van Horn, John Reed, Richard Bond, Conrad Richard, William B. Cain, John Hagal, Stephen Jackson, Hezekiah Stout, and Col. William Lowther. A detailed history of the hardships endured and fierce encounters with the savages in the early settlement of this section, would include many a thrilling and interesting story, in which these men would be honorably mentioned, some of them in the role of genuine heroes. Many of the pleasant and prosperous homes in Grant district were founded by these men, whose descendants still occupy them.

The first grist mill established in the district was erected by John Clemon in 1815. It was a hewed log building, and was supplied with very crude and imperfect machinery, but the flour it produced (although in this age of improved mill machinery might be denounced as unfit for the modern housewife to use), was at that time considered an excellent quality, and fully appreciated by those who eagerly patronized the mill for a circuit of thirty miles. For many years it was the only one in operation in that section; it is still in existence and used for grinding corn. Long may its old wheels continue to revolve, and its machinery clatter, as in the days of yore, for there are many pleasant associations connected with this noisy relic of the past. In 1820 George Kniesley put up a saw mill which was run by the same power that operated Mr. Clemon's grist mill.

In the matter of education, Grant district stands fully equal to any in the county. There is a constantly growing interest manifested in the importance of encouraging and perfecting the free school system and great care is taken in the selection of teachers. There are ten neat frame school buildings, comfortably furnished, and the scholars in attendance at these free schools number 468. There is also one independent school which is well attended.

ELK DISTRICT.

The first settler in this district was Thomas Cottrail, who built a cabin in 1778, and whose name is identified with many thrilling events which occurred during the war with the Indians along the West Fork river. The first permanent settlement is said to have been made at Quiet Dell in 1800. Among other noted early settlers of this district was Sotha Hickman, Abel and Richard Bond, Stephen Dicks, Major Haymond, Joseph Bell, John McCullough, Samuel Davis, Joseph Romine, Joab Ward, L. C. Queen, A. Queen, John and George Davis, Joseph Jenkins, James McPherson, John Radcliff, Thomas Nutter and John Greathouse.

The principal streams in the district on which settlement were first made, are: Elk creek, a branch of the West Fork; Gnatty creek, a branch of the Elk; and Rooting creek, a branch of the Gnatty. These small streams are prominently mentioned in the early history of the country as being the scene of fierce encounters with the Indians.

The first sawmill in that part of the county was built by Thomas Cottrail, the pioneer settler, two years after he became located here, 1780. The first grist mill was of hewn logs, and could grind corn and wheat also, and received the patronage of the country for a radius of fifty miles. The title has remained in the same family for eighty-six years, and part of the old structure and machinery are still in use at the present time.

The pioneer school teacher was Joseph Skelton, who taught the young ideas how to shoot upon Fall run, three miles above Quiet Dell, in 1807. His school was held in one of the rude log structures in common use in this new country at that time, and was attended by twenty-two scholars, only nine of whom were males. The date of the opening of his school was May 27, 1807. The first school board, under the present free school system, was elected in 1864, and since that time ten neat frame school buildings have been erected, all well furnished, and the schools are attended by 466 pupils, eleven of whom are colored.
There are three postoffices in the district, the first of which was established at Quiet Dell; the others are Romines Mills and Johnstown.

Religious services were held in this district as early as 1783, but no society was regularly organized until twenty-eight years afterward, when Horeb (Methodist Episcopal) Church was established, in 1811, of which John Bear was the minister in charge. James Sansome was one of the pioneer ministers of this church, and became the presiding elder of the Clarksburg district in 1836. Among the original members of this society were Joseph Bell, John Greathouse, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Haymond and their families.

A Methodist Episcopal society erected a house of worship known as the John Davis Church, upon Rooting creek, in 1828; another at Green Hill, in 1845. There are now five churches in the district, as follows: one Presbyterian, two Methodist Episcopal, two Protestant Methodist, and one Baptist.

TEN - MILE DISTRICT.

The surface of this district, like that of the principal part of the county, is hilly and broken. There is a variety of soil, but it is principally clay and limestone, and well adapted to agriculture and grazing. The timber is oak, poplar, sugar, beech, sycamore and hickory. Nearly two-thirds of the land is improved. There is an abundance of coal of an excellent quality, although but little has been mined, and that for home consumption; several years ago, while some parties were boring for oil, they cut through a vein fourteen feet thick. Ten-mile creek is formed in this district by a conjunction of Coburns fork and Turtle creek, and flows northeasterly through the district. Coburns fork rises in the district and flows northeast. Salem fork rises in the district, runs easterly, and empties into Ten-mile. Cherry Camp also rises in the district, runs nearly south and empties into Salem fork. Grass run rises in the district, flows southeast, and empties into Ten-mile. Indian run rises in the district, and flows southeast into Ten-mile. There are many other small streams, tributaries of those mentioned. The B. & O. R. R. runs through the district from east to west.

The first settlement was made at New Salem, about the year 1793. Among the pioneers were Samuel F. Randolph, William Davis, Jesse F. Randolph, James, Jacob, Nathan, John, Stephen C., Joshua and Asa Davis, William Martin, George W. Dakon, Wilford Drummond, William Jones, John B. Davidson, Samuel Ritter and Bedlam Maxwell. The first marriage is supposed to have been that of Zebulon Maxen to Mary Davis. The first election was held at the house of Perry Lynch, on Ten-mile creek, before the district was formed, in May, 1832. At this election the following officers were elected: Mathias Davis and Thornton Rumble, magistrates; S. C. Davis, clerk; Daniel F. Davis, treasurer.

The first grist mill was built on Ten-mile creek, about the year 1808, by William Davis. It was built of logs and was run by horse power, when there was insufficient water in the stream. There are now six grist mills in the district — one steam mill at Salem, and five water mills, located in different parts of the district. Near Cherry Camp, on G. W. Dakon's farm, there have been four mills erected within fifty yards of each other. The original mill was one of the first in the district. One of them is now in operation by overshot water power. The first saw-mill in the district was built by William Davis.

A school was taught at New Salem about the year 1808, in a small log cabin. This was the introduction of education into this section. The first building erected under the free school system was built at Cherry Camp, in 1866; it was a one-story frame building, which has since been enlarged by the addition of another story. There are now fourteen free schools in the district, and one independent school at New Salem, all occupying neat, well furnished frame buildings. The enrollment of schools is as follows: Males, 334; females, 345; total, 729.

The present justices are Jesse F. Randolph, and James L. Hickman.
The first religious society was the Seventh Day Baptist, organized about 1805 by Rev. Jacob Davis, at New Salem; they worshipped in a rude log house that had no door or floor. Among the original members were Rev. Jacob Davis, John Peter and Nathan Davis, Zobula Maxon and Samuel Rudolph. Mt. Morris Methodist Episcopal, now known as Point Pleasant Church, was organized about 1837. The original church building was built of hewn logs; when the B. & O. railroad was built the line ran through it, and it was torn down, and a short distance from the original site a nice frame church was erected, which was named Point Pleasant. This was the second religious organization in the district. The third was the Enon Baptist Church, near Cherry Camp, organized about 1840 by Rev. A. J. Garrett, Rev. G. W. Dakon and Matthew Mattocks; the first pastor was A. J. Garrett. There are now thirteen church organizations in the district. The Methodist Episcopal at Cherry Camp; frame building; membership 100; Rev. A. S. Loveall, pastor. Pleasant Grove Methodist Protestant Church on Cherry Camp; frame building; membership 54; Rev. J. L. Simms, pastor. New Salem Seventh Day Baptist; frame; membership 200. Salem Methodist Episcopal; frame; membership 70; Rev. A. S. Loveall. New Salem Baptist; membership 28; Rev. John S. Fisher. Enon Baptist Church, near Cherry Camp; frame; membership 136; Rev. John Riblett. Indian Run Methodist Episcopal; frame; membership 30; Rev. A. S. Loveall. Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, on Grass run; frame; 35 members; Rev. H. F. Garrett. Grass run Methodist Episcopal; frame, built in 1874; membership 46; Rev. A. S. Loveall. Jarvisville Baptist Church; frame, built in 1882; membership 19; Rev. J. S. Riblett. Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, on Ten-mile creek; frame; membership 50; Rev. Curtis. United Brethren, on Ten-mile creek; frame; membership 37; Rev. C. H. Cox. Baptist Church, on Ten-mile creek; frame building. All but one of the church organizations have church buildings of their own. The first Sabbath school was organized many years ago, by Elder Peter Davis. There is now one connected with nearly every church in the district.

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The village of Cherry Camp was laid out in 1860 by John Good, and first named Goodtown, in honor of the original proprietor. Samuel Good was the first postmaster, and T. J. Coffman is the present one. It is situated on Salem Fork and B. & O. R. R., and contains four stores, one church and one school house.

The village of New Salem was laid out soon after the year 1793, by the original proprietor of the land, Samuel F. Randolph. It is located on Salem Fork and the B. & O. R. R., two miles east of Cherry Camp, and contains about six stores, one grist-mill, one planing mill, and one woolen factory. The steam grist-mill was built in 1878, is three stories high, and has two runs of stones. When a settlement was first made at Salem, a block-house was built for protection against the Indians. The town was incorporated in 1879, when the following officers were elected: Jesse Randolph, mayor; M. H. Davis, assessor; S. Gaines, street commissioner; Peter Hutson, sergeant; Daniel Rudolph, R. L. Fowles, F. A. Orr, R. T. Gorden, J. M. Jeffers, councilmen. The present offices are: R. L. Fowles, mayor; M. H. Davis, recorder; James Fonge, R. T. Gorden, M. W. Davis, D. G. Powell, L. H. Davis, councilmen; John S. Warner, sergt.; P. F. Randolph, assessor; Jesse L. Randolph, street commissioner.

SARDIS DISTRICT.

The surface of this district is hilly and broken; the soil is principally limestone and clay, and well adapted to agriculture and grazing, about four-fifths of the land being cleared. The timber is oak, poplar, beech, chestnut and hickory. There is an abundance of coal throughout the district, some of the veins being nine feet thick; large quantities of limestone and some freestone are also found. Ten-mile creek rises in Ten-mile district, and flows through Sardis district in a northeasterly direction; Little Ten-mile rises in Sardis district, flows in an easterly direction, and empties into Ten-mile; Isaac creek rises...
in this district, flows in an easterly direction, and empties into Ten-mile; Rock Camp rises in the district, and flows southeasterly into Ten-mile, taking its name from a ledge of rock where the Indians are said to have been encamped for some time before they were driven out by the whites; Little run flows southward, and empties into Big Rock Camp.

The first cabin in the district was built by William Johnson, on Ten-mile creek, opposite the present village of Sardis. In the summer of 1789, he had gone some distance away after salt, and when he returned, he found his wife and children missing, the house pillaged and his stock destroyed. After collecting a few of his neighbors, they started in pursuit of the savages who had committed the deed. Following their trail as far as Middle Island creek, they came across the slain bodies of the four children placed in the form of a cross. Mrs. Johnson was never afterward heard from.

The second settlement was made about the year 1793, on Gregory’s run, by Adam Ash. Among other early settlers were Samuel Shinn, Isaac Smith, Elisha and Jesse Hall, Clement Shinn, Abraham Bennett, Jesse Swiger, John W. Stout, Robinson R. Coffman, Reason Brown and Jacob Swiger. The first white child born in the district was probably Christopher, a son of Adam and Catherine Ash.

The first election held in the district was in 1852, before Sardis district was formed, at Jesse Hall’s house on Ten-mile creek. Among the officers elected at that time was L. D. Hagarty, justice of the peace, L. S. Hall, justice and president of the board of education, Jefferson Robinson, clerk, and O. R. Bennett and James M. Plant, constables. Sardis was one of the districts formed in 1863.

The first grist mill was erected by Samuel Shinn on the right fork of Ten-mile creek. It was built of logs and run by horse power. The first sawmill was built of logs, by John Harbert; it was located on Ten-mile creek near Sardis, and connected with it was a grist mill, the whole run by a tub water wheel. It was a very crude affair, but at the time it was erected its numerous patrons from far and near, wondered at this marvelous exhibition of man’s inventive genius. Never having seen anything better, they were completely satisfied with the work done. There are five grist mills now in the district—two steam and water power, and three water power. About the year 1793 a school was taught by Reason White in a small log cabin. The appearance and style of these primitive school houses are familiar to the older citizens, and are briefly described in another part of this work. There are now sixteen neat frame school houses in the district, all nicely furnished and the enrollment of scholars is 358 females and 315 males; total, 673.

The first postoffice in the district was named Wallace, located on the right fork of Ten-mile creek, about 1849; after a year or two it was discontinued. Sardis, Browns Mills and Wallace are the names of the postoffices now in the district.

The first religious society was the Baptist Church, located at Bethany, on the right fork of Ten-mile creek; organized in 1834 by Rev. Abraham Haines. The second society organized was the Baptist church on Katylick. This church was afterward moved to Sardis, and the society now occupy a fine frame church edifice in that town, erected in 1882. It was formerly known as the Emmaus Church; present pastor, Rev. T. F. Kemper; membership, 110. There are now eight churches in the district. The Bethany Baptist Church, organized in 1834, now has a membership of 180, Rev. William Newsom, pastor. Mount Olive Baptist Church has a membership of 160, organized in 1849, frame building; Rev. Luther D. Hall, pastor. Methodist Episcopal, on Katylick, has 45 members; frame building, Rev. A. L. Curtis, pastor, assisted by Joseph A. Hammon. Point Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, on right fork of Ten-mile creek, has 42 members, frame building; organized in 1874; Rev. W. D. Carrico, pastor. Methodist Episcopal Church on Big Elk creek has 35 members; frame building; Rev. W. D. Carrico, pastor. Oris Methodist Episcopal Chapel, located at Wallace, on Little Ten-mile, is a frame building, erected in 1881, at a cost of $800. Many years ago six women banded together for the purpose of holding prayer meetings, and the result of their earnest Christian labors is the erection of this church; Rev. W. D. Carrico,
pastor. There is a hewn log Baptist Church standing on the line between Harrison and Doddridge counties, about one-half in each, called Fairview Church; William J. Newlon, pastor. There was a Sabbath school established about the year 1833, taught by David Harbert. The Baptist Sabbath School at Sardis has about 75 scholars, and is kept up all the year; Dr. W. E. Hill, superintendent.

The village of Sardis is located on Ten-mile creek, and was laid out in 1852 by the surveyor, James Dennen, for the proprietor, David Harbert. It contains two stores, two blacksmith shops, one church and a school-house. On the land now belonging to George W. Elliott, two miles below Sardis, there is an ancient mound of large size. It was excavated several years ago, and the bones of some of the pre-historic people known as Mound Builders were discovered. The two voting precincts of the district are Sardis and Browns Mills, and the voters number about 400.

Browns Mills is a small hamlet, located on the right fork of Ten-mile creek. It contains three stores, one grist mill and one planing mill. There are six stores in the district — two at Sardis, three at Browns Mills and one at Wallace. There is also a grist mill at the latter, with saw mill attached; it contains two run of buhrs, was built in 1878 and is owned by Mick & Stevens.

The present justices of the district are J. R. Cunningham and Lewis A. Kishbaugh. The members of the board of education are as follows: James Lanharn, president, E. E. Martin, J. L. Marsh, S. D. Smith (clerk). The taxable property is assessed at a valuation of $418,000; The levy for the school teachers' fund is 25 cents and for building fund 20 cents on each $100. The oldest man in the district is Peter Ast, aged 97.

UNION DISTRICT.

The soil of this district is principally limestone. The timber is white and yellow poplar, white, black and red chestnut oak, chestnut, walnut, hickory, beech, ash, maple, etc. There are some limestone quarries, and considerable lime is manufactured. Like most of the county, the larger part of this district is underlaid with veins of coal from eight to nine feet thick; in some parts, there are three strata, the first nine feet, the second five feet, and the third three feet thick. Blue grass is natural to the soil, which is most excellent for grazing purposes.

The west fork of the Monongahela river forms the south line of the district, and runs through its eastern portion. Kincheloe, Isaac, Two Lick, Big Buffalo, Coburn and Sycamore creeks are small streams within the district.

What is known as the Lowther settlement, located a short distance east of West Milford, was the first settlement in the district, established about the year 1771. What is known as "Richards Fort," erected for the protection of the early settlers against the Indians, and often mentioned in the pioneer history of this section of the State, was located upon the Abner Stout farm.

Among the earliest settlers of this district were Col. William Lowther, William Runion, Conrad and Isaac Richard, Richard Kincheloe, Charles and Isaac Washburn, John Neeley, James Kain, John Yerkey, William Carder, George Post, Jacob McConkey, and Col. Lowther's sons, Robert, Thomas, William, Jr., Jesse and Elias. The names of all these men, with many others, were more or less honorably connected with the early history of this part of the State — men who battled nobly for the protection of their homes and families, and in redeeming this beautiful land from the savage Indian foe.

The first white child born in Harrison county was Jesse, a son of Col. William and Sudna (Hughes) Lowther, and the first marriage in the district was that of William Carder to the widow of Charles Washburn.

The first grist-mill was built in Indian times, about the year 1790, by Jonathan Coburn. It was located at the mouth of Coburn creek, on the farm now owned by F. C. Stewart. The mill was built of logs, and, although used only for grinding corn, was a very useful institution in its day; the old over-shot wheel was run by water from the creek. The first saw-mill erected in the district, run for many years, and was built at West Milford by Samuel Clemons in 1817. It had an old style perpendicular saw, which was run by
an under shot water wheel.

The first school was taught near Good Hope in 1809, by Joseph Chenoront. The school-house was built of logs, and furnished in the peculiar style of the primitive days. It was located near the mouth of Isaac creek, two and one-half miles from West Milford, on the Charles Washburn farm, about 300 yards east of the present Good Hope store. The district is now divided into sixteen sub-districts, and the enrollment of scholars at the different schools is as follows: No. 1, West Milford, 118; No. 2, Lowther settlement, 26; No. 3, Sycamore, 66; No. 4, Buffalo, 56; No. 5, Ten-mile Fork, 55; No. 6, Turtle-tree fork of Ten-mile, 56; No. 7, Isaac creek, 50; No. 8, Two Licks, 62; No. 9, Burnside, 46; No. 10, Kincheloe, 60; No. 11, Sycamore Dale, 54; No. 12, Isaac creek, 61; No. 13, Kincheloe, 35; No. 14, Kincheloe, 69; No. 15, L. F. Sycamore, 34; No. 16, Kincheloe, 14; total number of scholars in the district, 862. The school-house at West Milford is a substantial one-story structure, 30 by 50 feet, containing two well appointed rooms, which are separated by a hall through the center.

The first postoffice was located at West Milford, and William L. Mitchell is supposed to have been the first postmaster. There are now six postoffices in the district, as follows: West Milford, Sycamore Dale, Good Hope, Big Buffalo, Kincheloe, and Jarvisville.

The old Bethel Church society was organized at an early day, and they worshipped in a log house which stood upon the James Somerville farm. Joseph Chenoront is supposed to have been the first minister. Among the first members were John Burnside, Joseph Chenoront, Peter Lynch, George Post, William Law, John Yerkey, David Bennett and their wives; also James Somerville and Simon Bennett.

On Coburn creek the Methodist Episcopal society erected a church about the year 1819. It was built of hewn logs, 26 by 34 feet and one story high, with a gallery. The deed for the lot on which it stands was made in 1819, by Eli Marsh to George Jackson, in consideration of one dollar, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the first members were Edward Pritchard, Thomas Williams and Isaac Israel, and their wives, and William Scott. The Baptist Church of West Milford was the third one organized in the district.

There are now fourteen churches in the district, four of which are located at West Milford. The Methodist Episcopal society occupy a one-story, frame church; membership 50; Rev. W. G. Riheldaffer, pastor. Methodist Episcopal South, one-story building; membership 20; Rev. Pullen, pastor. Methodist Episcopal Protestant, one-story frame building; membership 35; Rev. B. B. Stout, pastor. Baptist Church, one-story frame; membership 36; Rev. Lightburn pastor. Methodist Episcopal Church, at the mouth of Isaac creek, on the West Fork river; membership 100; Rev. W. G. Riheldaffer. Sycamore Creek Methodist Episcopal Church; membership 43; W. G. Riheldaffer, pastor. Coburn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church; A. L. Curtis, pastor. Isaac Creek Methodist Episcopal Church; membership 60; Rev. W. G. Riheldaffer, pastor. Big Buffalo Creek United Brethren Church; 75 members. Dividing Ridge Baptist Church; membership 60; Rev. R. A. Kemper, pastor. Kincheloe Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 75 members, Rev. R. S. Welch, pastor. Methodist Protestant Church, 70 members; Rev. James Sims. Forks Baptist Church, 38 members; Rev. R. A. Kemper, pastor. United Brethren Church, 18 members. Baptist Church, 23 members, Rev. John Fisher, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church on Coburn creek, on the site of the old church, is a frame building, 30 by 44 feet, one story, 16 feet in height, well finished and painted. Mt. Olive United Brethren Church, on the divide between Big Buffalo and Ten-mile creeks, is the first of its denomination in the county; frame building, 30 by 40 feet, one 14-foot story, 37 members; C. H. Cox, pastor. Meadow Valley United Brethren Church, on Ten-mile creek; frame building, 28 by 45 feet, one 12-foot story, 38 members; C. H. Cox, pastor. Kings Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, on Ten-mile creek; frame building, 28 members; Revs. Curtis and Hammond, pastors. There are twelve flourishing Sabbath schools in the district.
connected with these churches.

THE TOWN OF WEST MILFORD.

Was laid out about the year 1815, by Jesse Lowther, assisted by Samuel Hoff. It is pleasantly located in the southeastern part of the district, on the West Fork river, and is the principal point for business in the district. It contains four church buildings, and a fine school house, in which two schools are taught. There are three general stores, one saw mill, one flouring mill, one furniture store, two saddle and harness shops, three blacksmith shops, two wagon and carriage shops, two shoe shops, one hotel, three doctors, four preachers and one lawyer.

SIMPSON DISTRICT.

The surface of this district is quite hilly, and the soil is rich and productive. The principal timber is oak, walnut, hickory, beech, maple, ash, poplar, locust and chestnut. The district is underlaid with rich veins of coal; there is also an abundance of sandstone, limestone, and potter's clay, and some iron ore. Simpson's creek runs across the district from southeast to northwest; Joe Davissone's run runs nearly north and empties into Simpson's creek just below Bridgeport; Bushy Fork runs southwesterly, through the southeastern part of the district; Andrew Davissone's run runs from east to west to the village of Bridgeport, where it empties into Simpson's creek.

John Simpson, whose name is frequently mentioned in the preceding pages, built a cabin upon the creek which bears his name, about the year 1765, and was probably not only the first actual settler in this district, but the first man to locate in what is now Harrison county. Joseph Wilkinson, Thomas Webb, John Nutter and Isaac Edwards, all erected cabins in this district as early as 1770-1. Aaron Smith made a settlement upon Simpson's creek, in the northwest end of the district, in the spring of 1772. Among other early settlers were the following, whose names are more or less prominently connected with the early history of this section: Thomas Stout, Andrew Davissone, Benjamin Coplin, Thomas and Nathan Wilkinson, John Ross, Joseph Johnson, Ephriam Smith, James Anderson, William Johnson, Jedediah Walder, Job Goff, James Faris, Sr., Joseph Morris, Robert Parks, Josiah Davissone, Nathan Davissone and James Dever, Sr.

Joseph Johnson, mentioned above, became one of the distinguished men of Virginia; he was a member of congress for twenty-one consecutive years, commencing with the year 1821; also governor of Virginia for four years—1852-6. Waldo P. (a son of William Johnson and a nephew of Joseph), was a member of the United States Senate at the time of the breaking out of the late civil war.

The first election in the district was held in Bridgeport, in the year 1852, at which time about eighty votes were polled. At this election their distinguished fellow citizen, Joseph Johnson, was elected governor.

The first grist mill in the district was built about the year 1790, by James Anderson. It was built of logs, and what was known as a small tub mill, a description of which can be read in the preceding pages, as these old mills were nearly all alike. About the year 1805 it was rebuilt and improved by Ephraim Smith; again by Governor Joseph Johnson, in 1849; it was afterward a woolen and grist mill combined, and owned by Mr. John Davissone. About the year 1808, Rev. Joseph Morris put up a grist mill on Bushy fork of Elk creek, which he runs by horse power when the brook ran dry. Rev. Morris also built the first saw mill which was run in the district.

There was a school taught in Bridgeport as early as the year 1784, in a small log cabin. About six years after this school was started, there was a building erected especially for its accommodation, built of logs, with a stone chimney, in cabin style, and in the primitive manner peculiar to the time. There are now thirteen schools in the district, all occupying neat frame buildings, comfortably furnished, and the enrollment of each is as follows: No. 1, Beards Run, 39; No. 2, Mud Lick, 39; No. 3, Keyser, 27; No. 4, Union, 19; No. 5, Bushy Fork, 23; No. 6, Zion's, 12; No. 7, Faris, 42; No. 8, Bridgeport, three grades, 141; No. 9, Simpson, 47; No. 10, Smith Run, 23;
No. 11, Gallens, 39; No. 12, Oak Grove, 49; No. 13, Long Town, 30; total in the district, 532. The main part of the Bridgeport school building is 20 by 60 feet, frame, and there is an addition at the rear built of stone, 20 by 40 feet; the school is divided into three grades.

The first postoffice established in the district was Bridgeport, and William Johnson was the first postmaster; W. J. Carpenter, postmaster, 1883. In addition to this, Grassland postoffice is now established; Dr. Nelson Peck, postmaster.

The Baptist Church at Bridgeport was not only the first religious organization in the district, but it is the first society of that denomination organized in the State. Its record has been preserved as far back as the first year of American Independence (1776) and the society was organized prior to that time. For four years from the above date the society was without a pastor, and in 1780 Rev. James Sutton preached for them. In December of that year, Rev. John Corbly held services and baptised the following persons: Isaac and Prudence Davison, Samuel Beard, and Daniel, Elizabeth and Thomas Stout. Their church edifice has been re-built four times; the first two buildings were log, and the last two, brick. The oldest list of members of this society to be found is as follows: John Waldo, John Goodwin, Job Goff, John J. Walder, Thomas Stout, Benjamin Holden, Archibald Dunham, Hamilton Goss, Amos Stout, Nathan Wilkinson, John Lang, James McDonald, Samuel Griffin.

There are three churches now at Bridgeport, as follows: Methodist Episcopal, Elder D. L. Ash, pastor; Baptist, John Reynolds, pastor; Union Church, in which the Protestant Methodist and Methodist Episcopal (South) societies hold services, Rev. T. Cooper, pastor of the former, and Rev. W. E., pastor of the latter. Trinity (Methodist Episcopal) Church is located on Brusky fork; Elder D. L. Ash, pastor. Methodist Episcopal (South) Chapel, located on Brushy fork; Rev. Thomas C. Cooper, pastor. Smith's Church, on Sampson's creek.

BRIDGEPORT.

This is a village of nearly 500 inhabitants, pleasantly located on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and both sides of Simpsons creek. It derived its name from the first bridge that was ever laid across this stream. James Anderson first obtained title to the land on the north side from the government, and erected the first cabin there about the year 1775, or earlier. He sold to Ephriam Smith; from whom Governor Joseph Johnson became purchaser and laid out the town. The land upon the south side of the creek upon which the town stands, was first owned by Joseph Davisson, being his settlement right from the government, and he built the first house in that part of the town. James Anderson has a daughter still living in Bridgeport (in the spring of 1883) who is now nearly 100 years of age; her name is Mary Preston, and she is the widow of the late George Preston, deceased. One of the first acts of the early settlers was to erect a strong fort at Bridgeport for protection against the Indians, which stood for many years.

The town has three good church buildings, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Union, the latter being occupied by two religious societies, the Protestant Methodist and Methodist Episcopal South. They also have a fine school building, and their schools are divided into three grades. The first Baptist Church society in the State was organized in this little town prior to the Revolutionary war, and their records are still to be seen, bearing date as early as 1776.

For a town of its size it is remarkably noted for its distinguished men. It has sent six representatives to the State legislature, has furnished a member of Congress for twenty-one consecutive years, in the person of Hon. Joseph Johnson, who was also elected Governor in 1852; his nephew, Waldo P. Johnson, was a United States senator at the breaking out of the late civil war; Humphrey Tanis was elected to the legislature from Bridgeport in 1819.

EAGLE DISTRICT.

The first entry of land in this district was made March 12, 1785. The
first actual settlement was made on Jones run; Thomas and Edward Cunningham, John Hull, Capt. Thomas Harbert, John Wood, Benjamin Robinson, Samuel Harbert, Peter, John, and Elizabeth Cornelius, and Nathan Reece, first settlers. The first abode of civilization in this wilderness was a rude log cabin, built more than one hundred years ago.

Ten-mile creek, a considerable stream, runs easterly through the middle of the district; in the northern part is Bingamon creek, running easterly. Cunningham creek empties into Bingamon, and Jones run empties into Ten-mile at Lumberport. There are two mills doing a good business in Eagle district, on Ten-mile.

The land of the district is very hilly, but remarkably fertile, producing blue grass in abundance. Limestone is found, and there is a good ten-foot vein of coal. The timber is the best quality of tough white oak.

The first grist mill of the district was built about 1800 by Benjamin Robinson, at the present site of Lumberport. It was a stone mill, and was washed out in 1820. The earliest and most primitive milling was done by Edward and Thomas Cunningham who, about 1785, settled a short distance from the mouth of Cunningham's run. They put in a dam to work a piston over a beam that had an iron wedge in the end. The wedge was worked to strike against a rock, and in this way corn was pounded fine. These mills became quite common in this section during the pioneer days. The first saw mill was also built by Benjamin Robinson, commonly called “Major Robinson,” and was a No. 1 mill for its time, built of stone, with two sets of buhrs. It was erected in the closing years of the eighteenth century. In 1809, Benjamin J. Copeland built some salt works at Fork of Ten-mile, three miles from Lumberport, which were operated about twenty years.

The first school in the district was taught in a little log hut on Ten-mile run, in 1802, Gabrielle G. Wilkinson, teacher. The first school house was built 1818, with the usual pioneer expedients in way of architecture. It was located on Robinson’s run. There are now twelve good school-houses, with an attendance of 660 pupils. The first postoffice was established at Lumberport, and is still in existence; there is one other in the district, at Prospect Valley.

The first sermon was preached at the fort on Jones run, by the Rev. Mr. Cooley, in 1785. The first church was established about 1816, on Robinson’s run, by the Rev. Mr. Poole, Methodist. Among its members were David Masters, Bazul Lucas and Bazul Harvey. The Methodist Church at Lumberport was organized in 1840, the church building erected in 1845. Benjamin Ison was the clergyman in charge, and among the first members were: Jacob Bowman, Thomas and Daniel Robinson, Mary Sandy and Dorcas Steer. The Baptist, Methodist and United Brethren churches all have places of worship now in the district.

The first Sabbath school in the district was organized in 1830, by John Flowers, and soon had an attendance of forty. The Methodist Protestant Church at Lumberport has a Sabbath school with fifty scholars, Ed. Denham, superintendent.

COAL AND CLARK DISTRICTS.

The history of these districts is virtually the history of Clarksburg, and is embodied in that history as already presented in these pages.

PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF HARRISON COUNTY

JOHN R. BOGGESS — was born in Harrison county, Virginia, February 15, 1824. His father, Caleb Boggess, born near Frederick, Maryland, February 23, 1784, died November 5, 1852. Samuel Boggess, father of Caleb Boggess, was born in England, settled in Maryland, from which State he came to Morgantown, Virginia, in 1800, and from there settled on Jones run, in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1801, where he continued, till his death in 1825, aged 84 years. Caleb Boggess, in 1817, married Miss Mary Robinson, a daughter of Major Benjamin Robinson, one of the first and most prominent settlers of the county. Major Robinson was born July 2, 1758, and died in 1832. Miss Mary Robinson was born February 2, 1791, married in
November, 1817, and died in 1855. She was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters. The said John R. Boggess was the third son and fourth child. John R. Boggess married Miss Maria Antonette Wheeler, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Wheeler, March 9, 1858. She was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1828, and died at Clarksburg, West Virginia, January 5, 1874, leaving seven children, viz.: Edwin Stringer, Lucy Belle, John Paul, who died March 21, 1883; Charles Albert, Ben Frank, who died July 29, 1876; Maria Anna, and Wheeler. Rev. Charles Wheeler was born in Middlebury, Massachusetts, April 8, 1784, and married Miss Charity A. Nelson, who was born January 5, 1792, married March 12, 1813, and died March 23, 1865. John R. Boggess has three sisters living, viz.: Mrs. Nancy G. Hedges, Mrs. Mary R. Robinson, and Mrs. Fernando A. Robinson; and two brothers, viz: Caleb Boggess, jr., and Martin C. Boggess. Said J. R. Boggess, for many years has been a commissioner in chancery of the county and circuit courts of this county, deputy surveyor of the county, and surveyor of the United States district court for West Virginia. He is a farmer, dealer in real estate, surveyor and civil engineer. Residence, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

WILLIAM JUDSON DEISON—was born in Fayette county, (now) West Virginia, April 22, 1841, has but lived in Harrison county since early infancy, his father settling here in 1840. Clayborn B. and Susin (Miller) Deison, still honored residents of this county, are his parents. The wife of William J. Deison is Martha Ann, daughter of John and Eliza (Lefever) Johnson. Her mother was born in Harrison county, and her father came to the county in 1816. Her own birth was in this county, on the 30th of October, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Deison entered upon their wedded life in Harrison county, October 4, 1866, and their children are: Alice May, born August 31, 1867; Jessie L., born October 14, 1870; Minnie, September 28, 1872; Walter G., August 9, 1876; Mollie L., November 8, 1878; Bertie O., November 11, 1882. William J. Deison is proprietor of a livery and sale stable in this city. His card reads: William J. Deison’s Livery and Sales Stable, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Horses and Carriages to Let. Boarding by the Day or Week at Reasonable Rates.

LAWRENCE W. FIKE—son of Levi W. and Lizzie C. Fike, and Martha Forman, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Forman, were united in marriage in Portland, Preston county, West Virginia, March 6, 1876. She was born in Portland, in February, 1855, and his birth, also in Preston county, was at Mill Run, June 23, 1856. A son and daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fike: Ethel, June 30, 1878, and Arthur, August 6, 1880. The wife and the daughter were killed in a wreck on the B. & O. R. R., at Thornton, Taylor county, West Virginia. The family were all together in an accommodation train on their way home from a visit to the mountains, when the train they were in was struck by the New York express. Mr. Fike threw the son, Arthur, from the window, and he escaped unhurt. His wife and Ethel, the daughter, died at the Grafton Hotel, from scalds received. Mr. Fike follows the profession of teaching, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ALBERT G. FORDYCE—born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1837, married Sarah E. Voiers, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Merit) Voiers, who was born in Kanawha county, (now) West Virginia, in 1839. Their marriage, was consummated in Kanawha county, February 9, 1864, and four daughters and one son were born of it: Addie M., Emma B., Gracie C., Bertha B., and Harry B. In 1872 Mr. Fordyce cast his fortunes in with the people of Harrison county, and he is in business in Clarksburg, his card reading: A. G. Fordyce manufactures Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Phaetons, etc., Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done. Honorable Competition Defied. All Work Fully Guaranteed. Shops opposite Walker House, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Established in 1872.

CHARLES J. GOFF—son of Waldo P. and Harriet L. Goff, was born in Clarksburg, July 3, 1847. His mother is still a resident of this county. His father came from New York to this
county, and he died here September 17, 1881. In Clarksburg, Charles J. Goff wedded Eva Hart, who was born in this city, a daughter of Ira and Mary Hart. Ira Hart Goff, born October 11, 1878, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Goff. In the civil war Charles J. Goff had three brothers in the Federal service. Henry Clay Goff, who was captain and acting quartermaster, Major N. Goff, and Lieutenant T. M. Goff. The last-named died at Clarksburg, August 1, 1881, and Captain Goff died in the service, at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1863. Charles J. Goff is manufacturer of improved Sulky Hay Truck at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CHARLES M. HART — was born in Clarksburg, February 9, 1852, a son of Ira Hart, now deceased. He is one of the firm of C. M. & J. B. Hart, proprietors of the Hart Foundry and Machine Works, Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ARRILDO LEANDER HUSTEAD — was born near Browns Mills, in what is now Sardis district, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was a son of James and Ruhama V. (Bennett) Hustead, of Virginia, and the date of his birth was July 17, 1847. Near mouth of Simpsons creek, this county, April 13, 1875, were recorded the marriage vows of A. L. Hustead and Eoline Bartlett, and they have two children, born: Aubrey L., January 23, 1876; Edna, October 14, 1880. Eoline B., wife of Mr. Hustead, was born near Clarksburg, this county, December 6, 1852, a daughter of John Waldo and Elizabeth P. (Gawthrop) Bartlett, her parents Virginians by birth. During the civil war, A. L. Hustead was in the quartermaster's department, valley of the Virginia, under Sheridan. In the fall of 1871 he was elected supervisor of Sardis district, and filled the office one term. He was educated at West Virginia College, taught school several terms, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He is in the practice of that profession at Clarksburg.

MORDACAI LEWIS — son of James S. and Rebecca S. Lewis, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1843, and came to Harrison county when he was nineteen years old. At Clarksburg, February 21, 1871, were recorded the marriage vows of Mordacai Lewis and Myra Haymond, and to them two sons have been born: William H., March 22, 1872; Wirt, November 10, 1876. Myra, wife of Mr. Lewis, was a daughter of Luther and Delia Ann Haymond, and she was born in Clarksburg. Her mother is no longer living, and the father of Mr. Lewis is also deceased. Mordacai Lewis is superintendent of the Despard coal mines, with postoffice address at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MCKEEHAN, M. D. — was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 20, 1818, a son of George and Jane (Johnson) McKeehan, both now deceased. In 1849 he made his home in Harrison county, and in this county, October 31, 1850, Emily Ann Martin became his wife. Her birth was in Harrison county, and her parents, no longer living, were William and Jane (Chidester) Martin. Dr. and Mrs. McKeehan are the parents of five children: Charles, born October 16, 1853; Ida, August 17, 1855; Willie Clayton, October 11, 1857; Lee, December 19, 1859; Ette, June 2, 1865. Ida lives in Wellsville, Ohio, and the other children in Clarksburg. Since 1868, Dr. McKeehan has been examining surgeon of the pension bureau, and as physician and surgeon has an established practice in and about Clarksburg.

JAMES MONROE — clerk of the county court of Harrison county, West Virginia, has been a resident in this county since 1850. His birth was in Hampshire county, Virginia, May 25, 1825. Robert and Elizabeth (Simpkins) Monroe his parents. His mother has been many years dead, and his father came to Harrison county in 1854, and died September 29, 1882. In Hampshire county, in September, 1848, James Monroe was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Ann Waters, who was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, January 13, 1831. James Monroe was elected sheriff of Harrison county in 1860, and served until the outbreak of the civil war. He was again
elected to the office, January 1, 1873, and served four years. Clarksburg is his postoffice address and residence.

ALEXANDER C. MOORE — is a grandson of Samuel P. Moore, who settled in Harrison county about 1804, coming from Wilmington, Delaware. Richard W. and Selina W. Moore were his parents, and his birth was in this county. April 26, 1866, Alexander C. Moore and Ada Haymond were united in marriage, and to them have been born three sons: George H., December 18, 1873; Charles W., October 2, 1876; Edgar R., July 6, 1879. The wife of Mr. Moore was born in Brookville, Indiana, in 1839, a daughter of Rufus and Henrietta Haymond, of that place. During the war of the rebellion, Alexander C. Moore served in the Federal army, as captain Company G, 3d West Virginia Infantry, from May, 1861, to October 10, 1862; from October 10, 1862, to June 1865, he was captain Battery E, 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, and he received brevet rank as major. By profession, Mr. Moore is an attorney-at-law, and he is now serving his fifth term as prosecuting attorney of Harrison county.

JASPER Y. MOORE — clerk of the United States district court for the district of West Virginia, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, a son of Richard W. and Selina W. Moore, and a grandson of the pioneer Samuel P. Moore, of whom mention has just been made. The father of Jasper Y. Moore came to the county in 1804, and his mother in 1815 or '16. At the residence of the bride's father, in this county, October 16, 1862, Jasper Y. Moore was joined in marriage with Fannie R., daughter of Rufus and Henrietta Haymond, of that place. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Clarence, March 1, 1865; Frank, September 11, 1869. Jasper Y. Moore has been the efficient incumbent of his present office since 1861. His postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

DANIEL O'CONNER — was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, March 27, 1833, a son of Bernard and Sarah O'Connor. Since 1861 he has been residing in this county, having in charge the Catholic Church at Clarksburg.

JOSEPH FREEMAN OSBORN — was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1829, a son of Andrew Gillespie Osborn and Jane (Linn) Osborn. In the State and county of his birth, August 18, 1853, he was joined in wedlock with Viann Frum, who was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, a daughter of Samuel

GEN. ROBERT S. NORTHCOTT — son of Hosea and Sarah (Sanders) Northcott, and Mary C. Cunningham, daughter of John and Sarah (Pollard) Cunningham, were united in marriage at Milton, Rutherford county, Tennessee, December 19, 1843. His birth was in Rutherford county, Tennessee, September 30, 1818, and his wife was born in Camden, South Carolina, February 23, 1822. She is now deceased, as are her parents, and those of Mr. Northcott. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Northcott were six: Naomi, born October 16, 1845, lives in Clarksburg; William Allen, January 28, 1855, residence, in Greenville, Illinois; Ada, February 14, 1857, lives at Clarksburg; Robert Hatton, July 29, 1859, lives at Greenville; Gustavus Adolphus, April 4, 1861, and Elliott, April 26, 1869, live at Clarksburg. Robert S. Northcott was justice of the peace in Rutherford county, Tennessee, 1855-61, and registrar in bankruptcy at Clarksburg, 1867-81. When the civil war was inaugurated he stood by the Federal government. In July, 1861, he left Tennessee, and went to Indiana, and in December of that year he came to this county, and at Clarksburg established a Republican newspaper called the Nation Telegraph. He conducted this paper until August, 1862, when he entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the 12th West Virginia Infantry. He served until 1865, and was breveted colonel by President Johnson, then brigadier-general of volunteers. His profession is that of attorney-at-law, and his residence and postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.
and Catherine (Bland) Frum. The children of this marriage are ten: A. C., born June 12, 1854; Fannie J., March 7, 1856; William B., June 11, 1859; Dora V., July 7, 1862; Flora L., October 27, 1864; Joseph G., February 1, 1867; Georgia A., March 12, 1869; Nellie G., September 16, 1871; Richard L., April 20, 1874; Robert Linn, June 29, 1876. Fannie J. is making her home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the others live at Clarksburg. Andrew G. Osborn and six of his sons were soldiers of the Federal army, 1861 war. He was chaplain in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and four of his sons were privates in the same regiment. A. H. Osborn, oldest brother of J. F., was a member of and officer in the 17th West Virginia Infantry, and W. F., another brother, was surgeon of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Joseph F. Osborn came to Harrison county in 1863, and is running a foundry and machine shop at Clarksburg.

REV. L. E. PETERS — was born in Monroe county, Virginia, April 27, 1843, a son of G. W. and Margaret (Vass) Peters, now residents of Kanawha county, West Virginia. During the war between the States he served the cause of the Confederacy, as a member of the 36th Virginia Infantry, Company C, where he enlisted in 1861, and served through the war. He was wounded in the battle of Piedmont Valley, Virginia, June 5, 1864, and was eight months a prisoner at Camp Chase and Johnsons Island. He has been pastor of churches in Putnam, Mason, Jackson, and Harrison counties, West Virginia. He began his labors among the people of this county in 1883. For the three years after the war, and preceding his ordination, Mr. Peters was successful teacher in Raleigh, Kanawha, Putnam and Mason counties. He is now acting as pastor of the Baptist Church at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. RAMSAY, M. D. — born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, has been a resident in Harrison county since 1864, and in Clarksburg is engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon.

WILBUR F. RICHARDS — editor of the Clarksburg Telegram, has been a resident among the people of Harrison county since 1876. He is a son of Levi and Harriet Richards, and was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1852. In Union City, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1879, he was joined in wedlock with Arvilla L. daughter of Alpheus and Helen M. (Parks) Barnes. Her birth was in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, the date January 9, 1861. In 1883 Wilbur F. Richards was appointed postmaster by President Arthur.

JAMES H. STUART — born in Harrison county, July 19, 1840, is a son of William and Ellen (McDonald) Stuart, his mother now deceased, his father living in Harrison county. The first wife of James H. Stuart was Rachel V. Deaver, and their children were two: Jerome W., born in 1858; Ella P., born September 17, 1861. In Harrison county, in May, 1865, James H. Stuart wedded Agnes Sumner, and four children were born to them: Danie S., Genevieve, Catharine, and Agnes. Agnes Sumner was a daughter of William S. and Catherine (George) Sumner. Her mother is no longer living, her father, William S. Sumner, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 3, 1809, and came to Harrison county in 1856, and is one of the most prominent business men of the county, where he is conducting an extensive tannery and is engaged in merchandizing. His business card is: William S. Sumner, Tannner and Dealer in Leather, and Findings. Dealer in General Groceries, Notions, etc., etc.,
CRUGER WORMLEY SMITH — is a son of Cruger W. and Deborah Ann Smith. His father came from Frederick county, Virginia, to Harrison county, about 1832, and died here in 1875. At Clarksburg, this county, in 1845, the subject of this sketch was born, and here he grew to manhood. He was graduated from the Ohio University in 1867, studied law one year, attended the Columbia College Law School in New York, one year, and practiced law for five years in Clarksburg. He then removed to New York City where he practiced for a year, and then returned to Clarksburg, in 1875, since which time he has been manager of the Murphy Run coal mines. From 1872 for two years he was county superintendent of the Harrison county schools. Daniel Davisson, great-grandfather of C. W. Smith, obtained from the commonwealth of Virginia the original patent for most of the land on which the city of Clarksburg now stands, and much of it he first put under cultivation as farm land. Benjamin Coplin, also great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, was one of the earliest settlers of this county. The names of both appear in the history of this State and county, elsewhere given. The postoffice address of C. W. Smith is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CAMDEN SOMMERS — an attorney-at-law of Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, was born in this county, in Clarksburg, November 12, 1858.

CHARLES F. THOMPSON — is a son of Samuel and Mary P. (Randolph) Thompson, who were born in Harrison county, and are still honored residents here. His birth was in this county, the date January 28, 1856. Here Ella P. Stuart, born in Harrison county, September 17, 1861, became his wife on the 30th of October, 1879. They have two sons: Carl, born October 25, 1880, and Samuel R., born January 4, 1883. James H. Stuart, a native of Harrison county, and a resident here, and Rachel V. (Deaver) Stuart, now deceased, were the parents of Ella P., wife of Mr. Thompson. Charles F. Thompson was elected justice of the peace in Coal district in 1880, and served two years. He then moved to Clarksburg, and entered into business, his card reading: Charles F. Thompson, Agent for the Best Makes of Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines. Sewing Machine Needles, Oil, Sheet Music, Music Books, etc., etc. (State Agent for Wilson's Sewing Machines.) Also dealer in Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, etc. Pike street, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

REV. EDWARD J. WILLIS — son of Larkin and Susan Emily (Fry) Willis, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, December 19, 1820. His first marriage was with Virginia A. Sneed, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and was solemnized April 13, 1843. Nine children were born of this wedlock, and the wife and mother died January 9, 1875, in Winchester, Virginia, at that time her husband's home. These children are recorded: Edward B., born August 10, 1844, lives in Tyler, Texas; James Fry, August 28, 1846, lives in Sabine county, Texas; Marshall H. G., July 3, 1848, lives in Winchester, Virginia; Emily Virginia, May 5, 1852, deceased; Ella Virginia, March 7, 1853, deceased; Annie Shuck, November 5, 1855, lives in Winchester; Alice Evanette, November 13, 1857, and Isabella Turpin, September 10, 1860, live at home; Lucy Sneed, December 9, 1862, deceased. In 1876, Edward J. Willis took up his residence in Harrison county, and in the same year, March 15th, his second marriage relation was entered upon, At Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, on that date Mollie M., daughter of Thomas and Elmira S. Rogers, became his wife. She was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 3d of February, 1840, and died May 29, 1883. For four years beginning April 1, 1850, Mr. Willis was judge of Sacramento city and county court, California. In the war between the States he served the Confederacy from June, 1861, to April, 1862, as chaplain of the 15th Virginia Infantry, and then became captain of Company A, that regiment, and he commanded the regiment for the greater remaining portion of the war. He is now a minister of the Gospel and president of the Broaddus Female College.
Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CHRISTOPHER C. ZINN — was born January 26, 1830, in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and he was married in Lewis county, West Virginia, September 16, 1856. His wife is Martha M., daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Fisher, and she was born in Lewis county, April 17, 1839. Samuel C. and Nancy A. Zinn, the latter no longer living, were the parents of Christopher C. The children of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Zinn, all now living in Clarksburg, are: five, born Jeannette L., June 1, 1864; Frank W., November 16, 1866; Lillie S., November 3, 1868; Robert L., June 6, 1870; Archie S., August 1, 1873. In 1863 Christopher C. Zinn came to Harrison county, and in Clarksburg he follows his trade, that of a skilled machinist.

CLARK DISTRICT.

GEORGE A. CUSTER — is a son of James C. and Ruth E. (Dawson) Custer, who made their home in Harrison county in 1842. He was born in this county, September 23, 1855, and his parents were both natives of Maryland, his father born June 14, 1817, and his mother born April 30, 1820. His father died on the 16th of February, 1881. In Lewis county, West Virginia, December 3, 1874, George A. Custer married Virginia B. Hall, who was born in Lewis county, September 3, 1857. James M. and Nancy E. (Burnside) Hall were the parents of Mrs. Custer, her father born in Lewis county and her mother in Harrison county. Both are now deceased, the father dying in February 10, 1873. James, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Custer, was born March 6, 1876, and died the next day. Their living children, all at home, are: Bertha M., born January 16, 1877; William H., January 26, 1879; Ruth L., January 18, 1881; baby, April 1, 1883. Farming and stockraising is the occupation of George A. Custer, his land lying in Clark district, and his postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ZINA EDWARD DAWSON, M.D. — is a native of Frostburg, Alleghany county, Maryland, born July 3, 1850, a son of John Thomas and Minerva A. (Balthis) Dawson, of that city. In Frostburg, October 10, 1876, Dr. Dawson wedded Sarah Catherine Frost, who was born in Frostburg, April 11, 1850. She was a daughter of Nathan S. and Sarah C. (Rupley) Frost, her father a native of Frostburg, Maryland, and her mother born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Her mother died in 1850. In 1872 Dr. Dawson took up his residence among the people of Harrison county, establishing himself in the practice of his profession at Wilsonburg. That is his present residence and postoffice address, and in his home are the five children of his marriage: Clarence, Zina Rupley, Edward Bruce, Helen Minerva, and Florence.

ALSTORPHEUS W. FITTRO — son of Samuel and Cecilia (Hardman) Fittro, and Sarah A. Byrd, daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Hull) Byrd, were united in marriage in Harrison county, West Virginia, October 8, 1863. Both were born in Harrison county, his birth on the 23rd of July, 1839, and August 21, 1840, their natal day. In the home established by their marriage are one son and one daughter, and death has taken a son from them. These children were born Charles C., July 25, 1864; Willie E., July 29, 1866, died May 6, 1882; Mary V., June 25, 1868. A. W. Fittro is a farmer of Clark district, and is filling satisfactorily the office of superintendent of the poor. His postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL H. FITTRO — is one of the substantial farmers and stockraisers of Clark district, and was born in Harrison county, April 17, 1855. In this county, in 1882, he wedded Ella, daughter of David and Catherine (Foster) Lang. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1858, and came to Harrison county with her parents in 1867. Her father was born February 4, 1816, in Glasgow, Scotland, and her mother was born March 17, 1819, in Blasbough, Germany. Samuel and Cecilia (Hardman) Fittro were the parents of Samuel H. They were born in Harrison county, the former January 31, 1808, and the latter January 24, 1809. The
brothers and sisters of Samuel H. are: Andrew J., born December 3, 1829, lives in Clarksburg; Margaret, September 12, 1833, lives in this district; Mary E., November 9, 1835, lives at Cherry Camp, this State; Joseph H., November 21, 1837, died March 28, 1839; Alstorpheus W., July 23, 1839, whose sketch precedes this; Prudence A., February 8, 1841; Oliver J., May 3, 1843 — these three live in this district; Virginia C., October 23, 1845, lives in Albion, Illinois; Missouri L., December 16, 1847, lives in this district; Columbia, twin of Missouri L., lives in Doddridge county, this State; Susan A., March 10, 1851, lives in Clay district. Samuel H. Fittro's postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN ALLEN GAWTHROP — was born on the waters of Lost run, in Taylor county, Virginia, October 24, 1832. His father was Thomas Gawthrop, born in Harrison county in 1806, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wiseman, was born in this county in 1811. His father died in Taylor county, West Virginia, February 4, 1876. John A. Gawthrop was married in Taylor county, Martha Ellen Knight there becoming his wife, November 25, 1858. Their children, all resident in Harrison county, are three sons, born: James Cleon, November 5, 1859; Burrel Lee, July 7, 1862; Charles Seeber, November 27, 1866. Bailey and Mary (Findley) Knight are the parents of Mrs. Gawthrop, and her birth was in Taylor county, April 6, 1839. Her father, born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1801, died in 1874, and her mother, whose birth was in Harrison county, June 30, 1806, died in 1874. John A. Gawthrop was first lieutenant in the 119th Regiment, 3d Division of the Virginia Militia, from July 8, 1858, until commissioned captain, taking that rank April 9, 1860. He was recommissioned to the same rank by the Virginia governor, and held it until 1866. He is a farmer and grazer of Clark district. Willsburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

PETER H. GOODWIN — son of William B. and Mary (Henkins) Goodwin, was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, December 3, 1830, and died in Harrison county, West Virginia, November 14, 1881. At the time of his death he was conducting a farm in Clark district, and his widow and eight children are still living on the home place. He married in Clarksburg, Harrison county, August 24, 1865, Mary C. Fowkes, and their children were born: Ella F., June 28, 1866; Bailey E., January 26, 1868; Alice, December 17, 1869; Ann B., August 12, 1871, Frank, January 24, 1873; Mary L., February 17, 1876; Richard A., October 5, 1878; Elizabeth, April 2, 1881. Richard and Sarah E. (Hite) Fowkes, the parents of Mrs. Goodwin, died in Harrison county, the former in February, 1866, and the latter March 24, 1862. Her father was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 25, 1794, and her mother in Harrison county, October 12, 1812. Her own birth was in Clarksburg, Harrison county, September 18, 1843. The postoffice address of Mrs. Mary C. Goodwin is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.
Frederick county, Maryland, died in Harrison county in 1853. In 1882 Samuel W. Gordon came to Harrison county, and in Clark district he is a farmer and grazier. His address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

LEANDER B. JOHNSON – is one of the farming residents of Clark district, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was born and wedded in this county, his birth on the 3d of July, 1853, and May 14, 1874, his wedding day. His parents were John S. and Eliza G. (Lafaver) Johnson, and his wife is Hattie, daughter of William A. and Martha M. (Watts) Copelin. She was born in this county, October 9, 1854, and in this county her mother died January 14, 1883. Her father is a native of Harrison county, and her mother was born in Loudoun county, Virginia. John S. Johnson was born in Maryland, August 12, 1805, and came to Harrison county, in 1817. Eliza G., his wife, was born in Harrison county, October 31, 1811. Leander B. Johnson’s postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN E. STEALEY – and Mary L. Temple were joined in matrimonial bands in Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 22d of December, 1874. Their home in Harrison county is in Clark district, and is brightened by the presence of five children, born to them as follows: Charley T., November 22, 1875; Jessie Ethel, June 13, 1877; Lelia A., September 12, 1879; Irvin Ray, October 13, 1881; Joseph E., September 30, 1882. Mrs. Stealey was born in the State and county in which she was wedded, the date of her birth April 23, 1854, and her parents, Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Goode) Temple. They were born in Boyle county, the father on the 11th of February, 1830, and the mother on the 1st of February, 1831. Edmond Keeney Stealey, born in January, 1818, came to Harrison county when ten years old, and he wedded Mary A. Steel, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1823. Their son, John E., the subject of this sketch, was born in Harrison county, September 7, 1847. Edmond K. Stealey died in this county, January 21, 1855. John E. Stealey combines the avocations of farming and milling, and may be addressed at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ALLEN STEWART – became a resident in Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1876, and in Clark district is farming and raising stock. He was born July 2, 1829, in Monongalia county, Virginia, a son of John Stewart, who was born in that county June 11, 1801, and Elizabeth (Keiser) Stewart, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1808. In what is now Taylor county, West Virginia, March 18, 1858, Allen Stewart was united in marriage with Rebecca J. McFarland, born in Monongalia county, October 31, 1836, a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Mouser) McFarland, who are now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are eight living at home and two deceased, namely: John William, born New Years Day, 1859, died July 22, 1863; James E., October 19, 1861; Mary E., May 10, 1864, died August 24, 1865; Sarah E., New Years Day, 1866; Cora E., March 26, 1868; Hannah J., December 29, 1870; Emma A., March 1, 1873; Ida B., March 26, 1875; Isiey D., September 3, 1877; Larey B., April 26, 1880. Allen Stewart’s address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

MASON D. STEWART – was born in Harrison county, April 16, 1858, a son of Franklin C. and Joanna M. (Devers) Stewart. His father was born in Bath county, Virginia, December 6, 1826, and came to Harrison county when nine years old, and his mother was born in this county, July 26, 1835. In Harrison county, December 20, 1881, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Mason D. Stewart and Maggie C. Payne, and their home is in Clark district, where Mr. Stewart is carrying on a farm and raising stock. His wife was born in this county, January 16, 1859, a daughter of Thomas S. Payne, who came to Harrison from Fauquier county, Virginia, and Elizabeth E. (Thompson) Payne. The subject of this sketch is addressed: Mason D. Stewart, Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.
BENJAMIN B. STOUT—born in Harrison county, April 1, 1831, was here joined in wedlock with Mary M. Patterson, who was born in Marion county, November 18, 1837. Their marriage was solemnized June 1, 1854, and their children were born: Isa I., September 27, 1855, died May 3, 1857; Bertha B., September 19, 1857; Florida H., November 15, 1859, died August 9, 1865; Kate L., December 12, 1862; Callie V., October 22, 1865; Charles Q., July 26, 1868; Clarence P., September 17, 1871. Benjamin B. Stout is a son of Benjamin and Lovey (Reynolds) Stout, whose record is in the sketch succeeding this. His wife is a daughter of John and Hannah (Morris) Patterson, both now deceased. Her father was born in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, January 25, 1814, and her mother was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1819. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Stout are all at home, and the family receive their mail at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN R. STOUT—is a son of Benjamin and Lovey (Reynolds) Stout, who were born and raised in Harrison county, and here passed the years of their wedded life. Benjamin Stout was born January 25, 1789, his wife was born July 10, 1796, and John R., their son, was born August 12, 1814. The father died October 25, 1844, the mother on the 22d of April, 1873. Meshach and Eleanor (Jones) Ross were the parents of Harmah N., who was born in Harrison county, July 23, 1818. In this county she became the wife of John R. Stout on the 21st of February, 1843. They had six children: Benjamin, born January 12, 1844; Lovey E. (Fleming), August 29, 1846; Morgan R., September 21, 1848; John R., April 6, 1852; Philander K., February 10, 1855, and Cyrus J., December 15, 1858. John R. is deceased, Lovey lives in Taylor county, this State, and the other children in Harrison county. John R. Stout is a farmer and grazier of Harrison county, being the possessor of about one thousand acres of land, which is well watered by numerous constantly flowing springs and a fine well at his residence, which is on the top of a hill. His postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

HAMPTON W. STUMP—was born November 12, 1830, in Hampshire county, (now) West Virginia. He enlisted in October, 1861, in the Confederate cavalry, and served until the close of the war, for a part of the time held a Federal prisoner. William and Rebecca Stump, the former now deceased, and the latter still a resident in Hampshire county, were the parents of Hampton W. He married Elizabeth V., a daughter of John and Ann (Thompson) Cunningham, in Coshocton county, Ohio. She was born in that State and county, October 14, 1842, and her marriage with Mr. Stump was solemnized on the 4th of November, 1868. Her father is no longer living, her mother still a resident in Coshocton county. To Mr. and Mrs. Stump were born: Minnie Belle, July 29, 1869, now living in Coshocton county, and William W., December 30, 1871, who is living at home. Since 1874 Hampton W. Stump has been a resident in Harrison county, following his trade of carpenter and builder, with postoffice address at Clarksburg.

COAL DISTRICT.

SOLOMON D. GORE—born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 2, 1837, was nine years old when his parents, Truman and Lydia (George) Gore, took up their residence in Harrison county. Their family, consisting of eleven children, accompanied by a teamster and six servants, crossed the Allegheny Mountains in wagons in the autumn of 1846. Ten of these children are yet living. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, was married, and entered upon the life of a farmer and stock-raiser, in Coal district. His wife is Marietta P., daughter of Ludwell L. and Harriet P. (Reynolds) Rogers, and they were wedded May 20, 1860. Their children, all at home, are four, born: William F. L., Christmas Day, 1861; Claude W., October 12, 1866; Truman E., August 2, 1871; Howard M., October 12, 1877. The birth of Mrs. Gore was in Harrison county, April 28, 1842, and her father died in this county November 19, 1862. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia,
October 3, 1793, and her mother was a native of Harrison county, born February 2, 1805. The father of Mrs. Gore served six months in the war of 1812. Mr. Gore's father and mother were born in Loudoun county, and died in Harrison county. His father was born April 10, 1794, and died January 15, 1858; and his mother, born September 10, 1802, died August 16, 1871. Solomon D. Gore may be addressed at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CHARLES G. GRIFFITH — and Nancy Shrieves were born and married in what is now Marion county, West Virginia. May 6, 1822, was his natal day, she was born November 3, 1832, and they were wedded November 13, 1847. The genealogical record of their children is: Martha J. (Petty), born August 28, 1850, lives in Fleming county, Kentucky; Jacob E., December 3, 1851, and Henry A., October 6, 1853 live in Norton county, Kansas; Carrie (Barlett), October 7, 1855, lives in Braxton county, West Virginia; Emma E., April 9, 1857, died July 14, following; William E., March 10, 1859, lives at home; Mary A., June 21, 1860, died December 20, 1864; Bessie A., September 15, 1861; Thomas J., January 26, 1864; Rosaline, March 9, 1866; Nannie May, June 9, 1870 — these four at home; Charles G., April 30, 1867, died July 29 following; John C., June 13, 1873, is at home. Elisha and Elizabeth (Carroll) Griffith were the parents of Charles G. Griffith, and his wife was a daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Looman) Shrieves. His father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and came to Harrison county in 1851, and died in this county April 17, 1873. His mother, also is deceased. Farming and grazing have been the occupation of Charles G. Griffith since he came to Harrison county in 1851, and his land lies in Coal district. His postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

HAMILTON G. JOHNSON — is one of the farming residents of Coal district, with land specially adapted to grazing. He was born in this county, March 7, 1810, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Johnson. His parents were natives of New York: his father born in Orange county, December 19, 1785, and his mother born in the same county, October 5, 1785. His mother died in Harrison county, December 8, 1853, and her husband survived her more than twenty years, dying in this county, February 27, 1877. In what is now Wood county, West Virginia, January 17, 1856, Hamilton G. Johnson married Prudence A. Cork, and the record of their children is: Joseph, born February 14, 1857; William J., April 28, 1864; Harry G. May 28, 1865; Ida, April 17, 1868, died February 3, 1871; Nettie V., twin of Ida. Joseph resides in this district, and the other living children are at home. Jacob and Harriet (Hardman) Cork, of Harrison county, her father now deceased, were the parents of Prudence A., who was born in this county, June 18, 1830. Hamilton G. Johnson's address is Wilsonburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JAMES H. MINES — son of James M. and Ellen (Goenes) Mines, of Augusta county, Virginia, was born July 13, 1841, in what is now Taylor county, West Virginia. In Harrison county, May 18, 1871, he was united in the bands of wedlock with Amanda Pew, who was born in this county, March 5, 1849. Three children have been born to them: May, May 23, 1875; Fred, July 14, 1878; Madison, June 21, 1881. Barnett and Belinda (Ward) Pew were the parents of Amanda, wife of Mr. Mines; her mother died in Harrison county, October 28, 1860. James H. Mines has been in the militia service of this State. He is farming in Coal district, and largely interested in stockraising. His postoffice address is Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

MELVILLE D. SMITH — was a son of natives of Harrison county, Noah P. and Lucinda A. (Knisley) Smith. Both died in this county in 1880, the father on July 1st, and the mother December 30th. Harrison county witnessed the nativity of Melville D. Smith, the date of his birth November 5, 1844 and his wedded life began in this county, on the 2nd of January, 1876. His wife is Florence, daughter of Jefferson J. and Mary A. (Harber) Smith, and the children born to them are two: Frank O., April 24, 1877; Hattie May, July
24, 1880. The wife of Mr. Smith was born in Harrison county, March 30, 1856, and her parents were born in Harrison county, her father on the 13th of November, 1827, and her mother on the 1st of April, 1840. Her mother died on the 21st of September, 1865. In Coal district, Melville D. Smith pursues the varied phases of an agricultural life, and he receives his mail at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CLAY DISTRICT.

JAMES ELMORE COON — is a son of Abram Miller Coon, son of Conrad Coon, son of Philip Coon, who came from Germany to the New World at an early date, and settled in Virginia, building what was known as Coons Fort on Coons run. His daughter Lizzie was shot and scalped by the Indians, in sight of the fort, in 1777, the only one of the family recorded as having been killed by the Indians. Conrad, son of Philip, settled within the present bounds of Clay district about 1775, on the farm now owned by A. W. Shinn. Anthony, his son, was a soldier of the 1812 war, and was father of Abram Miller Coon, born December 16, 1815, who married Sarah Jane Smith, born in Clay district, July 11, 1819. Their son James Elmore, subject of this sketch, was born near Shinnston, May 1, 1845, and is one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Clay district at this time. His mother died in this district, and his father is now living in Grant district, Marion county. The wife of James E. Coon, born October 23, 1847, was Sarah, daughter of Henry and Nancy (Richardson) Swiger, and they were married December 13, 1868, at Enterprise, Harrison county. The father of Mrs. Coon was born February 2, 1812, and her mother’s birth was on the 2d of January, 1823. James E. Coon’s postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

VAN B. DAVIS — born in Monongalia county, near Morgantown, August 27, 1837, is a son of Peter and Maria (Billingsley) Davis, both born in the county of their nativity. His father’s birth was on Scotts run, in 1811, and his mother was born in the same neighborhood, in 1809. The family took up their residence in Harrison county, April 1, 1855. Near Shinnston, this county, March 14, 1861, Van B. Davis was united in marriage with Floride, daughter of George and Rachel (Coon) Patton. She was born in Shinnston, September 10, 1841. Her father, born at Spring Bank plantation, Fairfax county, Virginia, died in July, 1850, and her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Van B. Davis are the parents of: Ellen Sarah Lisle, born December 8, 1861, died December 10, 1862; Joseph Lisle, September 25, 1863; William Ashmead, November 16, 1865; Mary Tatem, August 2, 1868; Peter Clifton, October 19, 1870; Isaac Benton, July 7, 1873; Clara DaCosta, October 6, 1875; Robert Patton, November 10, 1877; Mason VanBuren, July 3, 1880. Van B. Davis is in the mercantile business with his father, name and style of firm: P. Davis & Son, dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Drugs, and all articles kept in a first-class store. No. 31 Main street, Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM DELBRIDGE — son of William and Elizabeth (Knapp) Delbridge, is a native of England, born May 1, 1833, in Cornwall. He was first married to Ann Luke, and their children were: William, born March 12, 1859; Margaretta (Moore), December 12, 1861; Rebecca Maria, deceased; Joseph Luke, deceased; Rebecca Maria, born November 30, 1865, lives at home; Frederick Ernest, August 2, 1868; Ann, March 14, 1871. In 1873 William Delbridge took up his residence in Harrison county, and here, on the 29th of August, 1876, he was united in wedlock with Elizabeth L. (Davis) (Reynolds). She was a daughter of Dr. Peter Davis, born in Monongalia county in 1811, and Maria (Billingsley) Davis, born in that county in 1809. Her birth was in Monongalia county, May 10, 1833, and she came with her parents to Harrison county when they made their home here, April 1, 1855. She was the mother of one son by her first marriage, Lucius Reynolds, born in Ohio, October 18, 1858, died February 16, 1875. Mrs. Delbridge has been postmistress at Shinnston for fifteen years and still holds the office. Stone cutting and sculpture work is the
trade of William Delbridge, and he pursues it with profit at Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SOLOMON S. FLEMING — son of William and Ann (Fleming) Fleming, was born in Harrison county, October 19, 1812. In Fairmont, Marion county, July 2, 1835, he married Elizabeth Ebert, who was born in Greensborough, Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1817. The children of their wedlock were eight: Ann Rebecca, lives at Shinnston, this county, wife of D. M. Shinn; Isabel Sophia, died January 18, 1864; Louisa Lowrie, died November 16, 1844; Mary Ann, wife of D. E. Foreman, resides at Shinnston; William H., lives at Shinnston; Florence Augusta, wife of W. B. Wilkinson, lives in Shinnston; John A., lives in Shinnston; Robert B. deceased. Henry Ebert, father of Mrs. Fleming, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, December 8, 1784, and married Mary A. Tice, born in that State and county, March 22, 1776. They settled in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where their daughter Elizabeth was born, and at a later date came to this section of Virginia. Mrs. Ebert died in Fairmont, November 23, 1848, and her husband died at Shinnston, September 18, 1865. Solomon S. Fleming was engaged in merchandising, from 1841 till 1872, and is now retired on a farm in Clay district. April 30, 1863, his store was robbed by Confederate soldiers under General Jones, and in November of the same year was again robbed, by Confederate guerrillas in Federal uniform, who went through his stock while some of their number stood guard with leveled carbines. In June, 1863, Mr. Fleming was elected from Harrison county to the House of Delegates, and served by successive re-elections till the close of the 1869 term. In the last session he was Speaker of the House. He was a delegate to the Clarksburg convention, April 22, 1861, and also to the three Wheeling conventions. His postoffice address is Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY FLEMING — is carrying on a farm in Clay district which is one of the first settled in this section of the country. It was settled by Levi Shinn, one of the three Shinn brothers who took out the patent for all the land where Shinnston now stands. The house in which Mr. Fleming is living was built by Mr. Shinn more than 100 years ago. Solomon S. Fleming, born in Harrison county, October 19, 1812, married Elizabeth Ebert, born in Greensborough, Greene county, Pennsylvania, the date of her birth September 8, 1817, and their son William Henry, subject of this sketch was born at Shinnston, October 23, 1842. At Shinnston his wedded life began, Mary Columbia Morris becoming his wife, October 26, 1869. She was born in Harrison county, February 9, 1851, and her parents were Issac and Margaret E. (Jarvis) Morris. Her father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1822, and her mother in Clarksburg, Harrison county, January 3, 1824. Her father died in Clay district, April 19, 1855. Mrs. Fleming is a lineal descendant from Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fleming are the parents of: Mabel, born September 19, 1870; Clara Estelle, July 25, 1872; Bessie Morris, September 17, 1878; Don Howard, December 22, 1881. Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia, is the postoffice address of William H. Fleming.

THOMAS S. GIFFORD — is a great grandson of the first white settler on Mud Lick, Harrison county, who took out patent on 1,600 acres of land in the last years of the eighteenth century. A part of this land has always remained in the possession of his descendants, and the farm of Thomas S. Gifford, in Clay district, is some of it. He was born January 11, 1865, a son of John W. and Mary C. (Swiger) Gifford. His father was born in this district, March 30, 1829, and here died March 5, 1881. His mother is a native of the district, and living with her son. The two sisters of Thomas S. Gifford are Nancy and Martha, Nancy married C. L. Griffin, of Clay district, and Martha is the wife of John J. F. McIntire, of this district. Thomas S. Gifford is one among the youngest of the farmers of this county, but is
successfully handling his land and raising stock. Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

B. TYSON HARMER, Sr. — was born on New Years Day, 1824, in Winchester, Virginia, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth T. (Ham) Harmer. His father was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1794, and his mother in Winchester in 1802. Both died in Winchester, his father's death occurring March 8, 1868, and his mother dying on the 6th of December, 1856. In Rockingham county, Virginia, May 10, 1828, was born Margaret J. Shepler, who became the wife of B. Tyson Harmer in Warren county, Virginia, December 23, 1851. Their children were born: B. Tyson, Jr., August 11, 1853; William J. S., February 13, 1856; James A., November 2, 1857; Lloyd M., May 18, 1860; Mary V., September 3, 1862; Harvey W., July 25, 1865; Charles L., October 22, 1867; Lizzie M., February 12, 1870. James A. died August 28, 1878; the others are living in Shinnston. John and Henrietta (Scrogin) Shepler were the parents of Margaret, wife of Mr. Harmer. Both were natives of Frederick county, Virginia, where he was born March 10, 1797, and she was born August 3, 1795. The mother died in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1831, and the father in Kansas, in August, 1879. His second wife, Susan (Moyers) Shepler, died there also. The subject of this sketch was supervisor of Clay district, 1869-72, and he was elected president of the Harrison county court, August 20, 1872, for the term of two years. He has a wagon manufactory and an undertaking establishment at Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH B. HARRISON — born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1834, was five years old when his parents, James and Ruanna (Boyers) Harrison, made their home in Harrison county. Both were born in Washington county, Maryland, and the mother died at Shinnston, in 1883. Joseph B. Harrison enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company G, 12th West Virginia Infantry, and he was mustered out June 29, 1865. He had three brothers in the Federal service, James A., who belonged to the "Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry," George W., in the 3d West Virginia Infantry, and Samuel, who belonged to Bowen's cavalry. November 26, 1854, Joseph B. Harrison wedded Clarenton L. Jarrett, of Grafton, Taylor county, born May 25, 1836. The children born to them were: Granville T., October 13, 1858; Alice A., November 4, 1860; Joseph W., May 25, 1863; Amanda G., November 14, 1867. Alice A. is now the wife of Kidwell Ogden. Rezin W. and Sarah D. (Vincent) Criss, whose record is given with that of Edmond E. Swiger, of this district, were the parents of Louisa Criss. She was born in Eagle district, this county, December 14, 1844, and in Clay district, June 28, 1874, she became the wife of Joseph B. Harrison. Their children are: Florella M., born June 8, 1875; Verchie V., October 3, 1876; Emma, July 26, 1878; James B., January 9, 1880. Farming and stock-raising is the occupation of Joseph B. Harrison, Clay district his residence, and Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia, his postoffice address.

RANSEL JOHNSON — is a native of Virginia, born in Fauquier county, August 24, 1827. At Berry's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, Virginia, June 10, 1847, he was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Richardso
September 26, 1847, his father came to Harrison county in 1849, and died here August 12, 1851. James Richardson, father of Mrs. Johnson, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, and he married Jane Smith, born July 5, 1788, in Warren county, Virginia. The father died in the year of Mrs. Richardson's birth, and her mother died March 10, 1855, in Clarke county. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of Ransel Johnson were soldiers of the Revolution, and during the civil war he lost an uncle, Sidney B., who was shot down by a Federal soldier of an Ohio regiment, in Clarke county. Mrs. Johnson's father was a soldier in 1812, a captain, and her mother's father held the same rank in the Revolutionary war. Her mother was a cousin to "Extra Billy" Smith ex-Governor of Virginia. Ransel Johnson's postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

GEORGE LONG — is a native of Maryland, born near Cumberland, October 15, 1815. Adam Long, his father, born near Cumberland, came to Harrison county in 1840, and here died, at Shinnston, in 1868. The mother of George Long, whose maiden name was Catherine Valentine, was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, and died in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1835. The brothers and sisters of George Long were nine: William, lives in Iowa; Jacob, near Shinnston; John, in Harrison county; Jesse, in Shinnston; Mary Ann, May Margaret Daniel, Sophia, and Sallie are deceased. In Clay district, Harrison county, May 2, 1843, George Long was united in the bands of matrimony, with Sophia Patton, whose birth was in the year 1823, in Virginia. Robert Patton, her father, was born on Spring Bank plantation, Fairfax county, Virginia, and her mother, Nancy (Reeder) Patton, was born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). In 1839, George Long became one of the residents of Harrison county, and through the years that have ensued he has pursued the avocations of an agricultural life, largely interesting himself in the raising of stock. His land lies in Clay district, and his postoffice address is Enterprise, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JACOB LONG — son of Adam and Catherine (Valentine) Long, was born at Cumberland, Maryland, October 17, 1820. His mother, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, died in Cumberland, in 1835, and four years later Jacob Long took up his residence in Harrison county. In 1840 his father came to this county, and he died here, near Shinnston, in 1868. February 7, 1850, at Shinnston, were recorded the marriage vows of Jacob Long and Emily Paul, and the record of the children of their union is: Mary Margaret, born May 27, 1851, married J. B. Tetrick, December 10, 1868; Angenora, born December 3, 1852, married G. D. Nay, March 20, 1873; William F., March 4, 1855, married Annette Knox, April 7, 1880; Susan, born Christmas Day, 1856, married L. H. Tetrick, May 9, 1878; Seymour, New Years Day, 1859; Isabella Sophia, March 28, 1861, married D. M. Patton, April 13, 1882; Charles, April 20, 1863; Lucy, February 19, 1866; Henry A., November 11, 1869; Sallie, July 18, 1873 — the unmarried children all at home. The wife of Mr. Long was born near Cumberland, Maryland, in 1820, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Adams) Paul. Her parents were natives of Maryland, and they came from Eastern Virginia to Harrison county in 1839. Her father died at Parkersburg, West Virginia, New Years Day, 1880, and her mother is living at Shinnston. Jacob Long is a farmer living on and owning a fine farm of 175 acres, just on the border of Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LOWE — is a son of John Booth Lowe, one among the first settlers of Clay district, Harrison county, and a grandson of Robert Lowe, of England. Robert Lowe was born January 23, 1765, and he married in this country, Elizabeth Swearingen, who was born May 29, 1763. They were married April 17, 1791, and their son John Booth, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, February 8, 1802. When he was six years old they came to Harrison county, and in the same year, 1808, Robert L. Lowe was drowned in Booths creek, in what is now Marion county: John B. Lowe wedded Rhoda Smith, who was born August 3, 1808, in Simpson district, this county, and
became his wife September 12, 1828, and their son Benjamin F. was born near Shinnston, August 6, 1841. She died March 30, 1849, in Clary district, and John B. Lowe married a second time, March 11, 1852, Susan Foreman becoming his wife. He died in Simpson district, June 29, 1876. Near Bridgeport, this county, January 26, 1865, Benjamin F. Lowe and Sarah Matilda Higginbotham were wedded, and the years that have ensued have given them four children, born: Minnie K., January 11, 1870; Willa May, June 29, 1871; Rhoda L., March 9, 1874; Ada Pearl, September 26, 1880. George and Lydia (Griffen) Higgenbotham, the parents of Sarah M., wife of Mr. Lowe, came to Harrison county in 1841, and here, in Clay district, she was born, November 26, 1844. Her mother died in Simpson district, December 7, 1879, and her father continues to make his residence in this county. Benjamin F. Lowe is one of the proprietors of the "Merchant Mills," the firm being, Lowe & Nay, manufacturers of Choice Family Flour, Mill Feed, Lumber, etc., Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN WALKER MONROE — has been for twenty years of his life a merchant, first in Preston county, then at Cumberland, Maryland, then at Shinnston, this county. From January, 1873, for eight years he was deputy sheriff of Harrison county under his brother, James Monroe, sheriff, and was then four years deputy under Lemuel D. Jarvis. He is now one of the substantial prosperous farmers of Clay district. In Hampshire, then a county of Virginia, June 6, 1828, John Walker Monroe was born, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Simpkins) Monroe. His father, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1796, died near Clarksburg, Harrison county, in September, 1882. His mother, born in Maryland, died in 1840. October 6, 1866, in Harrison county were spoken the words joining in one the lives of John W. Monroe and Mary M. Shinn, and their home is brightened by the presence of three daughters and a son, born: Virginia Lee, February 27, 1868; Mary Elizabeth, September 15, 1870; Robert Seth, August 19, 1874; Linnie Belle, October 15, 1879. Seth and Mary J. (Rizer) Shinn are the parents of Mary M., wife of Mr. Monroe, and she was born in Shinnston, January 31, 1847. Her father was a native of New Jersey, and her mother born near Cumberland, Maryland. The former died at Shinnston July 14, 1864. John M. Monroe may be addressed at Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

DUDLEY P. MOORE — farmer and school-teacher of Clay district, Harrison county, West Virginia, was born in this county, July 16, 1855. At Shinnston, in this county, on the 25th of April, 1880, he was joined in marriage bands with Margaretta Delbridge, and their union is blessed with one son, Laurence Otto, born May 2, 1881. The wife of Mr. Moore was born in Shrewsbury, England, in December, 1861, a daughter of William and Anna (Luke) Delbridge. Her parents were both natives of Cornwall, England, the father born in 1833, and the mother in 1836, and they made their home in West Virginia, settling at Weston, county-seat of Lewis county, in the summer of 1870. Richard Monroe, born in Harrison county, September 1, 1818, and Rachel (Robinson) Moore, born in this county, January 19, 1819, are the parents of Dudley P. The father of Richard Moore, also named Richard, was born in Maryland, near Westonport, about 1794, and settled in Harrison county about 1815. He left eight children, Rua Elias, Daniel, Amelia, Wilson, Uriah, Richard, and Lewis. All are living except Elias and Lewis. Lewis, brother of Dudley, was a soldier of the civil war, serving three years in Company G, 3d West Virginia Infantry. Near the close of the war his regiment went to Nebraska, from whence he came home in 1865, and went to Missouri. Dudley P. Moore's postoffice address is Prospect Valley, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SILAS J. OGDEN — born in Clay district, Harrison county, December 1, 1816, was a son of William R. and Phebe (Hall) Ogden. His mother was born in Harrison county, and his father, born in Maryland, was among the pioneer settlers of Clay district, and cleared the farm on which Judge Ogden, subject of this sketch, grew to
manhood and is now passing his old age. Silas J. Ogden was elected supervisor of roads in May, 1864, for Clay district, and served three years, and in 1876 he was honored with an election to the office of president of the county court, which office he efficiently filling for the term of four years. His mother died May 1, 1850, and his father's decease was in the following year, on the 16th of October. December 19, 1852, Silas J. Ogden was united in marriage with Jane A. Martin, who was born in Simpson district, this county, January 13, 1830. John B. and Jane (Woods) Martin were her parents. Her mother, born in Virginia, died in January, 1849; and her father, who was born in Harrison county, is now a resident of Iowa. Judge Ogden is superintending the cultivation of his farm, and the raising of stock, with postoffice address at Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOSHUA RADABAUGH—owns a farm of 84 acres in Clay district, on Coon run, the surface of fine blue grass soil, and underlaid with a nine foot vein of coal. He is a grandson of George Radabaugh, who came from Hampshire county to Clay district in the early days of its settlement, and a son of Adam and Nancy (Martin) Radabaugh, his father born in Hampshire county, and his mother in Monongalia county. His birth was in Clay district, April 16, 1837, and his marriage was consummated in this district, Frances Cora Westfall becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Rev. Eli Franklin Westfall, who was born in Upshur county, Virginia, March 16, 1823, and her mother is Ruhama (Cuthright) Westfall, born in Upshur county, May 30, 1825. The mother of Joshua Radabaugh died in Clay district on the 17th of March, 1871. He had two uncles, James and George Radabaugh, in the 1812 war. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Radabaugh are the parents of: Dora Viola, born November 27, 1869; Benjamin Harrison, January 4, 1872; Ella Maude, August 26, 1873; George Wilson, July 25, 1875; Bertha Lee, December 13, 1880. Joshua Radabaugh receives his mail at Adamsville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

GEORGE F. RANDALL—is a son of Martin and Mary (Davis) Randall, of Marion county, West Virginia. In that county he was born, May 27, 1841, and there grew to manhood. During the 1861 war he served three years in Company H, 14th West Virginia Infantry, his brother Norman G. serving in the same company, and another brother, M. D., serving in Company P, 6th West Virginia Infantry. His father died in Marion county in 1882. In Blacksville, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1867, George F. Randall was united in marriage with Sarah C. Shinn, and in the same year they took up their residence in Harrison county, and in Clay district he is now prosperously following the avocations of farm life, giving much time to the raising of stock. In this county the children of Mr. and Mrs. Randall were born: Lloyd I., June 4, 1866; Carrie L., March 20, 1872; Charles F., July 4, 1874; Claudius S., June 9, 1877; Rosa Belle, April 19, 1880; Luther H., March 30, 1883. Jeremiah Shinn, father of Mrs. Randall, was born in Clay district, October 14, 1823, and her mother, Mahala J. (Sturm) Shinn, was born in what is now Marion county, March 20, 1821. They are still living in this district, and in this district she was born, August 30, 1848. George F. Randall receives his mail at Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN A. REEDER—is descended from early and prominent families among the pioneers of this section of the Virginias. He is a son of Thomas S. and Eliza S. (Shinn) Reeder, and a grandson of Benjamin Reeder, one of Monongalia county's most honored early residents—at one time United States marshal for this district, and also a grandson of Rev. Asa Shinn. Thomas S. Reeder was born in Morgantown, this State, February 29, 1800, and his wife was born in Harrison county, in 1812. Benjamin A. Reeder was born in Harrison county, March 11, 1835, and was here joined in wedlock with Hannah L. Jones, on the 3d of March, 1861. Their five children were born: Waitman T., October 3, 1863; Eliza A., May 20, 1865; Henry E., November 20, 1869; Tyson V., June 16, 1873; Edgar, August 20,
1877. Hannah L. Jones was born in what is now Marion county, March 10, 1843, a daughter of Enoch and Sarah A. (Nay) Jones. Her father, born in what is now Marion county, died there in 1856. Her mother, born in Harrison county, is still living. In the war between the States, Benjamin A. Reeder served with honor in Company E, 3d West Virginia Infantry, from enlistment June 27, 1861, until discharged at Gallipolis, Ohio, October 31, 1862. Benjamin A. Reeder is the efficient and genial proprietor of the Shinnston Hotel, at Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON — farmer and stock-raiser of Clay district, Harrison county, was born in this county, Eagle district, January 9, 1823. He was a son of John and Nancy A. (Ogden) Richardson, both natives of Charles county, Maryland. Both died in Clay district, Harrison county, the father on the 18th of February, 1825, and the mother February 10, 1858. March 27, 1845, John A. Richardson was joined in wedlock with Melinda Martin, and their children were seven: Rachel F., born March 6, 1846; Virginia A., March 25, 1849, died November 12th following; Manda V., August 29, 1850, died August 23, 1852; Mary A., August 16, 1852; N. B., March 11, 1854; Fernando C., January 22, 1856; Van B., November 4, 1857, died October 2, 1881. The second marriage of Mr. Richardson was consummated in Clay district, October 11, 1865, and his wife is Nancy S., daughter of Levi and Lizzie (Bennett) Martin, her parents born in Virginia, and settling in Harrison county at an early date. She was born in Simpson district, this county, May 22, 1822, and in that district her father died in 1838, and her mother in 1866. The first husband of Nancy S. Martin was John Righter, born June 16, 1802, died May 2, 1858. The children of their marriage are: Elizabeth R., born June 25, 1845; Emily Jane, October 25, 1846; Mary Catharine, December 7, 1848; Martha Josephine, September 16, 1850; Leonades, October 29, 1852; Benjamin F., April 10, 1854; William Asbury, March 11, 1856 — all live in Clay district. Captain John Richardson, father of John A., settled in Harrison county about 1810, and made annual trips to Winchester, Virginia, after salt. He drove his cattle across the mountain to Washington by way of the North branch of the Potomac. John A. Richardson receives his mail at the postoffice at Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. RIGHTER — born in Clay district, Harrison county, June 18, 1823, a son of Abraham and Druzilla (Lowe) Righter, is of the pioneer stock of this section of country. In Greensborough, Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1847, John B. Righter married Emily Jane Atchison, and their eleven children are recorded: Virginia V., born July 31, 1849, married Joseph Johnson, and they live in Missouri; Charles Henry, September 1, 1851, lives in Moultrie county, Illinois; Mary Elizabeth, born April 7, 1853, married R. S. Harbert, and they live in Missouri; Martha D., born November 25, 1855, married H. H. Coon, of Clarksburg: John Bigler, born April 16, 1857, lives at home; Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1859, lives in Carroll county, Missouri; George Floyd, born September 1, 1861; Belle, April 14, 1863; Luther Abraham, March 28, 1865; Edgar Elwood, February 18, 1867; Ella, March 8, 1869 — the five last living at home. Emily J., wife of Mr. Righter, was born January 2, 1829, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mildred (Knight) Atchison. Her father, born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1790, died in Clay district, this county, in 1861, and her mother, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1797, died in Simpson district in April, 1851. They settled in Harrison county in 1822. John Righter, son of Peter Righter, was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1762, married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Bigler, and came to Harrison county in 1791. Abraham was his fourth child, and was born January 27, 1802. Abraham married Drusilla Lowe October 11, 1821, and John B. was their oldest son. He is farming and raising stock in Clay district, with postoffice address at Adamsville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JAMES ELMORE SMITH — born in Clay district, Harrison county, December 18, 1827, was a son of Mordecai and Rachel (Smith) Smith.
He married Ellen, daughter of John and Sarah J. (McNaira) Kismiller, born in Hardy county, Virginia, October 10, 1829. They were wedded in Iowa, January 11, 1857, the dates on which their children were born are as follows: Filmore Ross, February 5, 1858; Rose Lee, September 15, 1859; Mary Virginia, March 28, 1861; Lillie Dale, April 13, 1863; Sarah Byrd, September 21, 1865; Howard Scott, May 24, 1867; Cora Reese, November 22, 1869; Bonnie Belle, November 8, 1872. Fillmore died October 9, 1864, Lillie died October 31, 1864, and the others are at home. Rose Lee, for whom this sketch is compiled, is one of the successful teachers of the county. The parents of James E. Smith were early settlers of Harrison county. His father, born near Westonport, Maryland, May 17, 1797, came to Harrison county in 1805, and his mother was born in this county, in Simpson district, November 14, 1798. She died September 16, 1839; and her husband died November 19, 1871. The father of Mrs. Ellen Kismiller Smith was born in Hardy county, Virginia, on Christmas Day, 1779, and he died in that county, March 2, 1857. Farming and stock-raising is the business of James E. Smith, Clay district his place of residence, and his postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. SUTHERN — son of Samuel and Nancy (Radabaugh) Suther, and Phebe J. Summers, daughter of Henry and Mary (Powell) Summers, were united in marriage in Clay district, Harrison county, December 22, 1859, and their children are recorded: Lloyd A., born September 14, 1860; Granville L., August 28, 1862, died May 1, 1863; Bruce, April 20, 1864; Lawrence, March 31, 1866, deceased; Melville, November 5, 1870; Willie May, May 27, 1872; Henry H., May 24, 1874; Charles R., February 14, 1876; Elmer, December 11, 1878; Mollie Blanch, October 6, 1880, died September 28, 1881 — the living children are all at home. George W. Sutherland was born in this county and district, on Shinns Run, Harrison county, May 27, 1836, and his wife is a native of Ohio, born December 14, 1837. Mr. Sutherland is an active politician, always ready to lend a hand to the support of the Republican party, in which his political faith is fixed. He is an enthusiastic and successful horticulturist and nursery-man, his card reading: Shinns Run Nursery, George W. Suther, proprietor. Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and all kinds of Garden Plants, Adamsville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

EDMOND E. SWIGER — a farmer and stock-raiser of Clay district, Harrison county, was born in this county and district, May 25, 1840. He married Romanza Criss, who was born in Eagle district, Harrison county, November 3, 1843, and the one child of their wedlock is a son, named Charles O., born October 10, 1866. John and Hannah (Whiteman) Swiger were the parents of Edmond E., and his wife was a daughter of Reazin W. and Sarah D. (Vincent) Criss. His father, born in Clay district, in 1810, died here on the 13th of October, 1879. His mother was a native of Harrison county, and is still making her home in the county. Reazin W. Criss was born in Harrison county, March 28, 1817, and died in Wirt county (now part of West Virginia) in 1852. His wife, whom he wedded August 25, 1840, was born April 6, 1817, and long survived him, dying December 22, 1880. S. T. Criss, brother of Mrs. Swiger, enlisted in the Federal army, Company A, 7th West Virginia Infantry, December 1, 1862, and served until June 27, 1865. He was in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, C. H., and North Ann River. In the last-named engagement he lost his right leg. Edmond E. Swiger may be addressed at Adamsville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM ELMORE SWIGER — son of Henry and Nancy (Richardson) Swiger, was born in Clay district, Harrison county, August 10, 1850. His father was born in Clay district, February 2, 1812, and his mother in Eagle district, this county, January 9, 1823, and their marriage was consummated May 23, 1844. Henry Swiger was always a strong abolitionist, and an advocate of the freedom of the slaves. He was assassinated in his own house, on the night of December 16, 1864, a party of
bushwhackers gaining entrance by battering down the door with the butts of their guns, and shooting him in cold blood. He received the contents of four muskets, and fell dead. The grandparents of Henry Swiger came from Germany, and his parents, John and Elizabeth (Tetrick) Swiger, who were married in what is now Harrison county, West Virginia, May 13, 1794, came here from Pennsylvania about 1792. John Swiger was born April 25, 1764, and died December 26, 1844. His wife was born August 20, 1769, and died September 17, 1843. John B. Swiger, brother of William E., was a member of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, serving in the last year of the civil war. William E. Swiger is a farmer and stockraiser of Clay district, a staunch Republican in politics, and one of the energetic and promising young men of the county. His address is Adamsville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

REV. AARON VINCENT — son of Edward and Rebecca (Wisby) Vincent, married Ary, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Lambert) Barnes, March 31, 1833. Both were born in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, his birth August 24, 1812 and hers May 5, 1813. Her parents made their home in Harrison county in 1840, and for many years their dwelling was a home for Methodist ministers, and religious services were held there. Lamberts Run in this county was named for the ancestors of Mrs. Vincent. Aaron Vincent came to this county in 1843. The family of Edward Vincent, father of Aaron, consisted of seven boys and seven girls. The children of Aaron Vincent are: M. Melinda (Barton), deceased; Marion T., lives in Clay district; I. Luther is a minister in Nebraska; John F., deceased; Sylvia A. (Gould), lives in Marion county; Melissa L., lives at home; Emma M. (Bowman), lives in Nebraska; Gordon B., deceased; Stephen L., lives in Clay district. Two daughters died in infancy. Jacob’s family consisted of ten boys and six girls, of which one was a step-son, his wife being the widow of James Hull, J. L., son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Vincent, was a soldier of the civil war, serving three years as a member of Company G, 12th West Virginia Infantry, and was a prisoner in Libby and Belle Isle. James Barton, a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, served in the same regiment and company. The father of Aaron Vincent was a soldier of the 1812 war. He was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Aaron Vincent is a physician and farmer, and has been a local preacher in the Methodist Church since about 1849. At that time he was converted, and has labored in the ministerial field ever since. His postoffice address is Shinnston, Harrison county, West Virginia.

EAGLE DISTRICT.

SOLOMON H. CHALFANT — who is stock-dealing and farming in Eagle district, Harrison county, West Virginia, is a native of Harrison county, born December 30, 1843. His father, John Chalfant, born June 15, 1812, in Monongalia county, came to Harrison county in 1840, and in Marion county married Phebe Conaway, born in that county March 21, 1814. She had many relatives who were soldiers of the 1861 war. Robert Chalfant, grandfather of Solomon H., married Rebecca Hinkins, in 1780, and his father, great-grandfather of Solomon H., was a soldier, serving with distinction through the war of 1776, after which he lived many years. The subject of this sketch started in business life for himself as dry goods merchant, in Prospect Valley in 1866, where he continued for seven years. In 1873 he moved to Mannington, Marion county, where he carried on the same business three years, and then went into the drug business, conducting a well-stocked drug store for two years. This he sold out in 1878, and returned to Harrison county, where, in his present location, he engaged in the buying, selling and raising of fine stock, and the conduct of his farm. His address is: Solomon H. Chalfant, Prospect Valley, Harrison county, West Virginia.

FREDERICK W. CUNNINGHAM — son of Robert and Sarah (Robey) Cunningham, was born in Harrison county, January 27, 1843. In Marion county, January 4, 1865, he was united in wedlock with Emily Mason of that county, and their children were born: Ida L., January 4,
1866; Ally M., April 16, 1868; Chester M., March 28, 1870; Howard L., May 20, 1872; John and Mary J. (Richardson) Mason, both born in Harrison county, and now living in Marion, are the parents of Emily, wife of Mr. Cunningham, and she was born at their residence on Bingamon creek, August 9, 1846. The father of Mr. Cunningham, born in this county, December 9, 1791, died December 13, 1868; his wife, mother of Frederick W., was born near Port Tobacco, Maryland, July 20, 1798, and is still living in this county. In the spring of 1862, Frederick W. Cunningham enlisted in the State Guards, and served for three years. For twenty years he has held various offices of trust and honor, constable, town clerk, justice of the peace, and in 1877, he represented this county in the legislature. He has been secretary of the board of education, with the exception of a few terms, since the adoption of the free school system, and in this district owns and carries on a good farm. Hessville, Harrison county, West Virginia, is his address.

CALEB B. FLOWERS, M.D. — born in Harrison county, June 22, 1831, is descended from one of the oldest and most prominent families of the county. His great-grandfather, Lambert Flowers, came from Maryland to Harrison county, in the earliest days of its settlement. Jesse Flowers, born in this county in 1802, was the father of Caleb B., and like him was a physician of established repute in the county where he practiced for about forty years. The mother of Caleb B., Mary Lucas, her name before marriage, was born in Harrison county in 1801, and here died in September, 1875. His father's death occurred in 1862. August 12, 1851, in this county, Dr. Caleb B. Flowers was joined in wedlock with Naomi Jane Fortney, and the fruit of their union is nine children: Viola, born December 11, 1853, lives in Marion county; Lizzie A., 1858; John W., 1860; Arthur Orr, born April 29, 1863; Edward Newton, April 4, 1865; Ida Belle, 1867; Virginia May, 1869; Lillie Florence, 1872; Narcissus, born February 14, 1878. The wife of Dr. Flowers was born May 30, 1831, in Harrison county, a daughter of Joshua and Catharine (Orr) Fortney, who died in this county. Caleb B. Flowers has been practicing medicine for twenty-five years in and around Prospect Valley, Harrison county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN F. HARRISON — born in Hardy county, Virginia, January 26, 1836, and Ann E. Hull, born in the same county, August 10, 1835, were united in marriage in Hampshire county, same State, September 30, 1857. Their thirteen children are recorded: Charles H., born August 22, 1858, died January 4, 1863; Edward M., January 9, 1860, killed by car October 29, 1874; Augusta, June 29, 1861, died August 24th following; Frank G., August 5, 1862, died August 16, 1865; Susan M., April 17, 1865, died August 29, 1878; Clarissa G., November 28, 1867; Jacob E., May 28, 1869; Molly E., September 21, 1870; Cora L., March 17, 1872; Nelly A., November 11, 1873; Hattie B., April 27, 1875 — these six at home; Sally C., September 13, 1877, died January 14, 1878; Jenny F., May 17, 1879, is at home. The father of Benjamin F. Harrison was Elkanah M. Harrison, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1803, and his mother Elizabeth Hull, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1818. They are now making their home in Adams county, Illinois. Jacob and Elizabeth (Cundiff) Hull, the parents of Mrs. Harrison, were natives of Virginia, born in Hampshire county, and they are no longer living. In the war between the States Benjamin F. Harrison bore an active part. He enlisted in August, 1862, Company H, 45th Ohio Infantry, and was made prisoner in 1863, in April, and sent to Tennessee. He slipped his guards, made his way, mostly on foot, to the Ohio river, then to Hampshire county, Virginia. After that he served as scout, leading the Federal troops into rebel country, and was often inside the enemy's lines. He served as scout until winter of 1864-5, when he enlisted in Company B, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until close of hostilities. He was three times captured, but always escaped, and was never inside a guard house. His family were visited by the enemy many times in the course of the war, and deprived of the necessities of life. He is now a miller of Eagle district, with address at...
JAMES D. HORNOR — sheriff of Harrison county, was born in this county, August 8, 1847, and here his wedded life began, December 6, 1870. His wife is Flora E. Hood, born in Marion county, in November, 1850. Their children are four: born: James Hood, May 13, 1872; Vance Leslie, September 29, 1874; Goff, February, 1877; Haymond, June 5, 1880. James Y. Hornor, now deceased, father of James D., came from Culpepper county, Virginia, and settled in Harrison county in 1825. He married Mary A. Robinson, who was a native of Harrison county. William and Hannah P. Hood, parents of Flora E., wife of Mr. Hornor, came from Marion to Harrison county in 1869, and are now residents here. From 1876 to 1880, James D. Hornor was county assessor, and in the last-named year he was elected for four years to the office he now holds. His residence is in Clarksburg.

A. LANTZ HUPP, M.D. — was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1851, and was married March 13, 1878, to Florence B. Martin, who was born in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, October 13, 1855. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Isaac J. and Eliza A. (John) Hupp, both born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the former born October 4, 1819, and the latter January 21, 1825. George W. and Inga (Sturm) Martin were the parents of Mrs. Hupp. Dr. Hupp began the study of his profession with Drs. I. N. Owen and W. C. Q. Wilson, at New Freeport, Pennsylvania, in 1870. In 1875-6 he attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in September, 1881, and graduated in March, 1882. He located in Harrison county, West Virginia, and has a large and increasing practice, with his postoffice address at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CAM. P. MCCARTY — born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, March 23, 1839, was about seven years old when his parents, Enoch and Mary (Stigler) McCarty, made their home in Harrison county. His father, born in Rappahannock county, December 11, 1801, died in 1860, and his mother, also a Virginian, was born January 16, 1805, and died in 1875. March 5, 1857, in Harrison county, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of C. P. McCarty and Tabitha Heldreth, and the ensuing years witnessed the birth of their children, as follows: Mary R., was born December 9, 1857, married February 10, 1875; Almira L., born June 29, 1860, married January 27, 1876; Alice L., born March 3, 1863; Ninna B., April 11, 1866; Willie E., November 15, 1868; Greenbury R., February 8, 1871; Ida L., January 11, 1874; Cam. L., December 2, 1876. Tabitha Heldreth was born in Harrison county, April 5, 1833, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Wadsworth) Heldreth. Her father was an early settler in Harrison county, clearing the first farm on Nolan's run, in 1823. He died August 11, 1875, and his widow died May 2, 1880. One brother of the subject of this sketch, Greenbury T. McCarty, was killed in battle of Winchester, in June, 1863, a member of Prince William county, Virginia, August 2, 1806, and his mother's birth was in Harrison county, May 18, 1807. His father died in Harrison county, on the last day of the year 1876, and his mother is still living here. In Harrison county, April 3, 1855, James M. Lyon was united in marriage with Nancy J. Thompson, who was born in this county, April 8, 1836, a daughter of Hugh and Rebecca (Kelso) Thompson. Her father was born in Ireland and brought to this country in his infancy, and her mother was born in Preston, now a county of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons are the parents of Bessie, born August 4, 1858; Ellis, May 13, 1861; Hugh, February 27, 1864; Charles, April 4, 1867; Samuel, January 22, 1870; Mabel, March 22, 1873; Guy, September 29, 1875; Mary, May 8, 1880. James M. Lyon is farming in Eagle district, with postoffice address at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.
C. P. McCarty is a farmer of Eagle district, and he receives his mail at Lumberport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

STEPHEN F. McCARTY — is one of the substantial farming residents of Eagle district, and has made his home in Harrison county since he was ten years old. He was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, July 7, 1835, and is a son of Enoch and Mary (Stigler) McCarty, whose record, with the war record of their son, Greenbury, brother of Stephen F., has been given in the sketch preceding this one. Stephen F. McCarty served in Company K, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, during the 1861 war. In Eagle district, April 22, 1858, Stephen F. McCarty wedded Emily Heldreth, and their children are eight: William L., born January 14, 1859; Floyd Russell, June 27, 1860; Alvaretta, December 20, 1861; Dora B., February 19, 1864; Ulysses Grant, June 11, 1866; Schuyler Colfax, January 28, 1868; Edna Maude, August 10, 1875; Emma May, March 9, 1879. The wife of Mr. McCarty was born in Harrison county, December 9, 1835, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Wadsworth) Heldreth. Her mother was born on Patterson creek, Maryland, and died in Harrison county, May 2, 1880. Her father's early record and death are given in the sketch preceding this one. William and Rebecca (Wadsorth) Heldreth. Her mother was born on Patterson creek, Maryland, and died in Harrison county, May 2, 1880. Her father's early record and death are given in the sketch preceding this one. William and Rebecca (Wadsorth) Heldreth. Her mother was born on Patterson creek, Maryland, and died in Harrison county, May 2, 1880. Her father's early record and death are given in the sketch preceding this one. William and Rebecca (Wadsorth) Heldreth. Her mother was born on Patterson creek, Maryland, and died in Harrison county, May 2, 1880. Her father's early record and death are given in the sketch preceding this one. William and Rebecca (Wadsorth) Heldreth. Her mother was born on Patterson creek, Maryland, and died in Harrison county, May 2, 1880. 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Her father's early record and death are given in the sketch preceding this one. William and Rebecca (Wadsorth) Heldreth. Her mother was born on Patterson creek, Maryland, and died in Harrison county, May 2, 1880. Her father's early record and death are given in the sketch preceding this one.

VAN BUREN OGDEN — was born in Harrison county, Sunday, December 29, 1839, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth Emma (Hall) Pigott. His father was born in this county, March 21, 1811, and his mother in what is now Marion county, December 20, 1809, and coming to Harrison county in 1825. Further mention of the ancestry of Mr. Pigott will be found in the county history department of this work. The wife of Elam F. Pigott is Amanda Henrietta, daughter of John W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Robinson) Boggess. She was born in Harrison county, Saturday, July 16, 1842, and joined with Mr. Pigott in wedlock on the 22nd of February, 1866. Their children are six; born: Laura May, December 11, 1866; Chester Livingston, April 26, 1868; Ernest Llewellyn, December 22, 1870; Wilber Jesse, April 16, 1872; Effie Leonora, July 29, 1873; Luther Wesley, May 12, 1875. Effie Leonora lives with her grandfather; the other children are at home. The parents of Mrs. Pigott are natives of Harrison county, her father born March 24, 1819, and her mother what is now Harrison county. He had three brothers, Nathan, Leroda, and William, who settled in Harrison county. Thomas Ogden left children named: William, Samuel, Jonathan, Nathan, Ann, and another daughter whose name is not preserved. The brothers and sister of Van Buren Ogden are: Alfred and Thomas Jefferson (deceased), and Serena, living in this county. In this county, September 22, 1864, Van Buren Ogden wedded Marcy Ellen Talkington, and their five living children are all at home. They were born: Savilla Jane, January 28, 1866; William Burtice, April 13, 1867; Ellery Elsworth (with a twin brother stillborn), October 19, 1868; Marshall Weldon, January 26, 1873; Emma Zona, August 21, 1874. Marcy Ellen Talkington was born in Marion county, February 27, 1835, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth W. (Hartley) Talkington. Her parents were born in Marion county, and there her father died, in July, 1864, of tumor of the stomach. The occupation of Van Buren Ogden is farming. Eagle district his place of residence, and he has been for fifteen years postmaster at Prospect Valley, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ELAM FLAVEL PIGOTT — was born in Harrison county, Sunday, December 29, 1839, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth Emma (Hall) Pigott. His father was born in this county, March 21, 1811, and his mother in what is now Marion county, December 20, 1809, and coming to Harrison county in 1825. Further mention of the ancestry of Mr. Pigott will be found in the county history department of this work. The wife of Elam F. Pigott is Amanda Henrietta, daughter of John W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Robinson) Boggess. She was born in Harrison county, Saturday, July 16, 1842, and joined with Mr. Pigott in wedlock on the 22nd of February, 1866. Their children are six; born: Laura May, December 11, 1866; Chester Livingston, April 26, 1868; Ernest Llewellyn, December 22, 1870; Wilber Jesse, April 16, 1872; Effie Leonora, July 29, 1873; Luther Wesley, May 12, 1875. Effie Leonora lives with her grandfather; the other children are at home. The parents of Mrs. Pigott are natives of Harrison county, her father born March 24, 1819, and her mother
born August 27, 1819, and dying August 20, 1868. The following is the record of E. F. Pigott, in brief, for the years of the civil war: He joined the State Guards in 1861; served four months, and then enlisted as a private in Company G, 12th West Virginia Infantry, August 18, 1862. He was commissioned second lieutenant August 27, 1862, and was in Winchester battle, June 13-15, 1863; was on the Hunter raid and retreat, Lynchburg; June 5, 1864, was at Piedmont, where his regiment was first to enter the rebel works; fought at Snickers Ferry, again at Winchester, where he was slightly wounded, then at first battle of Cedar Creek, Berryville, under Sheridan, in the Virginia campaign, under Grant before Richmond and Petersburg, at Hatches run, Fort Gregg and other engagements until he saw the surrender at Appomattox. He received honorable discharge June 16, 1865, having been brevetted first lieutenant, then captain, for "meritorious and faithful services." In 1866 he was commissioned colonel of the 20th West Virginia Militia. For the last five years he has been justice of the peace, and he is the owner of 700 acres of land in Harrison county, where he is farming and raising stock. Colonel Pigott’s postoffice address is Hessville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ELK DISTRICT.

JOHN W. BUTTERS — was born in Harrison county, at Clarksburg, February 23, 1829. His marriage was solemnized in Marion county, Roxalana Martin there becoming his wife, on the 1st of October, 1850. Their children are four: Olivia, born March 16, 1854; George F., November 20, 1856; Samuel L., December 2, 1859; Alice, February 26, 1862. The two last named lived at Oakwoods, George F. at Belleair, Ohio, and Olivia at Mount Clare, Harrison county. Samuel Butters, father of John W., was born in Monongalia county, August 30, 1798, came to Harrison county in 1820 and here died June 4, 1863. John W.’s mother, Sarah Paxton before marriage, was born October 14, 1794, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Thomas and Jane (Nixon) Martin, the parents of Mrs. Roxalana Butters, were Virginians by birth, her father born in Monongalia county, May 9, 1807, and her mother in Marion county, in May 1809. Her father died June 20, 1880, at Boothville, Marion county. The birth of Roxalana Martin was in Marion county, on Christmas Day, 1831. During the civil war John W. Butters was in the Federal service as scout under General Roberts. He also served as postmaster at Romines Mills through the four years of that conflict, 1861-5. His second son, S. I. Butters, is a portrait and Grecian Fresco artist, executing portraits in oil, pastille and crayon, at prices from $7.00 to $10.00. His postoffice address is Quiet Dell. John W. Butters is in the grain and lumber business, and he may be addressed at Quiet Dell, Harrison county, West Virginia.

DUDLEY H. DAVIS — born in Harrison county, March 23, 1834, was a son of natives of this county, William F. and Rachel (Hughes) Davis, his father born August 16, 1791. William F. Davis died January 22, 1865, and his wife preceded him in death, dying May 15, 1843. In Doddridge county, now part of West Virginia, April 22, 1858, Dudley H. Davis married Emily Rickard. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Traugh) Rickard. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born: Ida V., June 2, 1859, deceased; Emerson B., July 1, 1861, deceased; Bruce H., August 6, 1863; Lura E., November 6, 1866; Cora, August 26, 1869, deceased; Josie, September 27, 1872; Minnie C., November 22, 1874; Ethel E., May 13, 1877. Dudley H. Davis is conducting a prosperous mercantile and mill business at Quiet Dell, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN D. PICKENS — son of James and Ann Maria (Dever) Pickens and Margaret A. Cuddeback, daughter of Abraham and Deborah (Swartwout) Cuddeback, were united in marriage at the bride’s residence in Ontario county, New York, September 1, 1869. His birth was on New Year’s Day, 1845, in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia, and she was born in Ontario county, New York, October 6, 1843. Her father was born June 25, 1800, in Orange county, New York, and her mother in the same State and
county, March 25, 1808. Both died at
their home in Ontario county, the
mother on the 21st of September,
1872, and the father on the 17th of
January, 1874. Carlyle D., born
November 16, 1870, and Maude
Adeline, born October 12, 1872, are
the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pickens.
Both husband and wife are deaf mutes,
wife educated at the institution for
the deaf and dumb at New York city,
and the husband's education finished
there, having been begun at Staunton,
Virginia, John D. Pickens is carrying on
a farm in Elk district, with postoffice
address at Quiet Dell, Harrison county,
West Virginia.

- ENOCH W. POST - is one of the
substantial farming residents of Elk
district, Harrison county, and has made
his home in this county since
February, 1859. He is a son of John
Post, born March 26, 1816, and Sophia
(Cookman) Post, born January 29,
1818. They were residents of Lewis
county, West Virginia, and he was born
in that county January 6, 1838.
November 11, 1858, in what is now
Upshur county, West Virginia, he was
joined in marriage bands with Sarah F.
Hottspilar. She was born in
Rockingham county, Virginia, May 12,
1844, a daughter of Levi Hottspilar,
born January 26, 1810, and Mary
(Baxter) Hottspilar, born November
27, 1811. The children of Mr. and Mrs.
E. W. Post are four: Dora, born
January 2, 1860; Charlie, April 11,
1861; Laura, January 8, 1863; William
Lee, January 6, 1865. E. W. and Ira C.
Post two years ago introduced the
Percheron breed of horses into
Harrison county, buying of Mark W.
Dunham, the noted importer of this
breed of horses, the stallion "Martine
1,261," paying $1,800 for him. The
March following they bought another
stallion, "Vidocq," a half blood for
$700; September 18, 1882, they
bought of Crumpacker, Winters &Co.,
of Westville, Indiana, the stallion
Armand No. 1,855, also Tallyrand No.
1,852, costing $3,500, and a filly
named "Rose," costing $700.
Undoubtedly they are the finest horses
in West Virginia. Martine weighing
1,650 pounds, Tallyrand 1,600,
Armand 1,850, and Vidocq 1,350
pounds. The postoffice address of
Enoch W. Post is Johnstown, Harrison
county, West Virginia.

WALDO P. ROMINE - born in
Harrison county, June 12, 1847, and
Mary A. Stout, born in this county,
May 9, 1851, were here joined in
wedlock on the 30th of June, 1870.
Their five children were born:
Alexander P., June 21, 1871; Porter C.,
July 24, 1873; Carl R., September 22,
1875; Charlie, April 9, 1877; Aubrey
L., June 9, 1883; Joseph Romine, born
in Harrison county, December 15,
1818, and Emily (McPherson) Romine,
born in this county, March 21, 1828,
are the parents of Waldo P., and his
wife is a daughter of Noah W. and
Matilda J. (Benson) Stout. Waldo P.
Romine owns and carries on a good
farm in Elk district, and receives his
mail at Johnstown, Harrison county,
West Virginia.

EDWARD STEWART - is one of
the farming residents of Harrison
county, his land lying in Elk district.
He was born in this county, April 24,
1840, a son of Edward and Margaret
Stewart, who are Virginians by birth,
natives of Bath county. The first wife
of Edward Stewart was Caroline S.
Byrd, and the children of their union
were born: Emma Donally, October
24, 1865; John Hamilton, April 5,
1867; Heber Bird, September 10,
1870. Emma died September 24, 1882.
At the residence of the Rev. Thomas
West, in Elk district, in 1874, Edward
Stewart was joined in marriage with
Clara W., born June 18, 1869, daughter
of Samuel and Amanda J. (Shumate)
McDonald. The children of this
marriage are four: Chapman Bailey,
born December 2, 1874; Cora Edna,
March 3, 1876; Laken Samuel,
February 21, 1879; Mildred L., May
29, 1883. Edward Stewart receives his
mail at Romines Mills, Harrison
county, West Virginia.

SARDIS DISTRICT.

THOMAS L. FORD - owns eleven
acres of land and a saw and grist mill at
Browns Mills, and is doing a prosperous
milling business. His birth was on the
11th of June, 1841, in Taylor, now a
county of West Virginia, and he has
lived in Harrison county since he was
twelve years old. In this county,
December 28, 1863, the words were
spoken joining in one the lives of Thomas L. Ford and Julia A. Davidson, and five children were born to them, of whom the three oldest are living in their home, and death has taken the two youngest. Willie E. was born in Harrison county, September 7, 1866; Ada M. was born in Wood county, April 13, 1871; Stella G. was born in Ritchie county, July 23, 1873; Doyle B., born in Harrison county, March 17, 1876, died January 7, 1879; Iva D., born in this county, May 31, 1878, died May 31, 1879. During the civil war, Thomas L. Ford was four months in the Federal service, and his wife had two half brothers in that service, Josiah and John H. Davidson, the latter a participant in twenty-one battles. Ludwig and Sarah (Dillon) Ford, the parents of Thomas L., were born in Virginia, the former in Preston, and the latter in Taylor county. He died in October, 1866, and his widow died in November, 1879. The wife of Mr. Ford was a daughter of John B. and Rachel (Gain) Davidson. Her father, born October 2, 1802, in Kentucky, died in March, 1879. Her mother, who was born in Harrison county, May 16, 1812, died April 30, 1872. Thomas L. Ford’s postoffice address is Browns Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.

RICHARD GARRETT — was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, and he was married, November 1, 1840, in Doddridge county, Virginia (now West Virginia). His wife, who was born in Doddridge county in May, 1820, is Content, daughter of Jesse and Hannah Davis, and the children of their union were eleven, thus recorded: Mary E., (Rogers), born December 12, 1841, lives in this county; Martha A. (Ashcraft), February 3, 1845, lives in Doddridge county, this state; Hannah C. (Thompson), January 14, 1845, and William H., February 5, 1847, lives in this county; David D., September 12, 1849, died June 9, 1880; Charles A., April 12, 1852, died August 11, 1858; Sarah J., February 19, 1854, lives at home; Amaretta E. (Kelly), January 3, 1857, and Louisa V. (Showalter), August 13, 1859, live in Harrison county; Jefferson F., August 9, 1861, died February 28, 1881; Odell V., February 24, 1864, lives at home. David, the second son, was in the practice of medicine in Harrison and Marion counties at the time of his death, and gave brilliant promise of success in his chosen profession when death took him. The father and mother of Richard Garrett were Anthony and Mary (Fletcher) Garrett, and he is a brother of Rev. Harrison F. Garrett, in whose personal sketch, preceding this, is given the birth and death record of his parents. Richard Garrett has a farm of 262 acres, in Sardis district, and his postoffice address is Wallace, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. GARRETT — is a son of Richard and Content (Davis) Garrett, whose record has just been given. In West Union, Doddridge county, West Virginia, April 18, 1872, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of William H. Garrett and
Mary L. Davidson, and in the home established by that marriage are their five children, born: Alma M., January 31, 1873; Clarence M., December 31, 1874; Curtis D., April 12, 1877; Nettie O., October 26, 1880; Emzia, October 25, 1880. Mary L., wife of Mr. Garrett, was born in Doddridge county, now part of West Virginia, July 12, 1856, and her parents were Jasper W. and Maria (Fast) Davidson. Her father was born in Barbour county, in 1837, her mother in Fairmont, Marion county, July 11, 1835, both counties at the date mentioned belonging to Virginia, but now part of West Virginia, and they are now living in Ritchie county, West Virginia. William H. Garrett owns 58 acres of good farming land in Sardis district. Both himself and wife are very fond of good books and are intending to give their children all necessary school advantages. He receives his mail at Sardis, Harrison county, West Virginia.

THOMAS S. GERRARD — born in Hampshire county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 28, 1856, came with his parents, Caleb and Elizabeth (Pultz) Gerrard, when they took up their residence in Harrison county in 1867. Caleb Gerrard, born in Berkeley county, then part of Virginia, April 3, 1795, is one of the few surviving veterans of the war of 1812, in which he took a soldier's part. The mother of Thomas S. Gerrard was born in Berkeley county, December 23, 1815. Two brothers of Thomas S. were soldiers of the civil war, one in each army, William H. serving the Confederacy as a member of the 13th Virginia Infantry, and George W. in the Federal army. For six years Thomas S. Gerrard has been one of the successful school-teachers of Sardis, and that is his postoffice address.

REV. LUTHER D. HALL — born in Harrison county, May 11, 1844, was a son of Jordan and Mary S. (Morris) Hall, and a grandson of Reynear Hall, a soldier of 1812. His parents were born in that part of Harrison county, Virginia, now included in Marion county, West Virginia, and his father is now a resident in Wood county, West Virginia. His mother died in September, 1869, were recorded the marriage vows of Luther D. Hall and Catharine Janes, and one son and one daughter make sunshine in the home. Their marriage consecrated: Lillie D., born February 8, 1872, and Okey J., born September 8, 1875. The wife of Mr. Hall was born in Harrison county, April 16, 1851, a daughter of George W. and Sarah (Riggs) Janes. Her father died February 14, 1879, and her mother is still making a home in this county. Luther D. Hall was fifteen years a successful teacher under the present free school system. For sixteen years he has been a minister of the Word as believed and taught in the Baptist Church, and he has in charge at the present time three churches of that denomination. He may be addressed at Sardis, Harrison county, West Virginia.

REV. TILMAN F. KEMPER — is a son of William and Sallie (Hitt) Kemper, of Fauquier county, Virginia. He was born in that State and county, April 1, 1831, and took up his residence among the people of Harrison county in 1875. His marriage was solemnized in Lewis county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and Aliza Simmons there became his wife on the 9th of November, 1849. The record of their children is: David W., born November 26, 1850, lives in Harrison county; John J., September 20, 1852, died December 28, 1880; Washington C., March 22, 1854, lives in this county; Reuben H., March 11, 1856, lives in Doddridge county, this State; Silas B., August 24, 1858, lives at home; James W., September 4, 1860, lives in Lewis county, this State; Peter C. M., August 10, 1863, died October 18, 1880; Tilman F. Jr., August 12, 1866, and Albert F., January 17, 1870, live at home. The wife of Mr. Kemper was a daughter of David and Sarah (Grogg) Simmons, who are no longer living. She was born July 10, 1831, in Highland county, Virginia, and her parents were born in the same State and county. Her father died May 8, 1865, and her mother died in July, 1881. Tilman F. Kemper owns 357 acres of land in this county, and has been a minister of the Baptist Church for twenty-four years. He has baptized about 500 persons, has married about 150 couples, and is now actively engaged in the work of the ministry, preaching at Sardis, Pleasant Church in
Doddridge county, and at Bingamon, this county. He has his residence and postoffice address at Sardis, Harrison county, West Virginia.

REV. WILLIAM J. NEWLON — has been in the full work of the ministry of the Baptist Church for the past five years. He was born in Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 30, 1837, and was first wedded to Harriet Bailey, who died March 13, 1873, leaving him three sons: Salathiel M., born May 27, 1862; Reno D., May 14, 1864; Morton B., August 29, 1870. In Sardis district, Harrison county, January 15, 1874, were recorded the marriage vows of William J. Newlon and Mary M. Harbert, and their three daughters were born: Harriet E., January 3, 1875; Emey Q., February 18, 1877; Amoretta M., May 14, 1881. The oldest son of Mr. Newlon has a home in Sardis district, and the other children live with their father. Mary M., wife of Mr. Newlon, is a daughter of John and Harriet (Swiger) Harbert, of Harrison county, and she was born, May 9, 1857. John Newlon, father of William J., was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, August 3, 1798, and died November 30, 1872. The mother of William J., whose maiden name was Maria C. Allen, was born in Monongalia county, May 27, 1815, and died November 18, 1881. At the present time, Rev. William J. Newlon is pastor over five churches: Bethany, Fairview and Willow Tree, in Marion county; Vermont, Doddridge county; Jones Run, Harrison county. His residence and postoffice address is Sardis, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ROBERT S. OGDEN — is descended from pioneer families of Harrison county, his maternal grandfather, Samuel Shinn, having been one of the first settlers in Harrison county and in Sardis district, and his father, William R. Ogden, having built the first house in what is now the village of Sardis. William R. Ogden was born in Port Tobacco, Maryland, September 12, 1804, and married Elizabeth Shinn, who was born in Harrison county, September 29, 1804. She died May 31, 1871. Robert S., their son, was born here, November 9, 1836, and in this county his wedded life began. Jane Rittenhouse becoming his wife on the 28th of February, 1860. She was born in Harrison county January 2, 1842, a daughter of Bennett and Zilpha (Shinn) Rittenhouse. Her father, born in Louisa county, Virginia, October 30, 1804, died in Harrison county, July 18, 1876. Her mother, whose birth was in this county, December 31, 1808, is still living here. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden; death has taken two, and the others are still all at home. These children were born: Anna, January 7, 1861; Zilpha, March 2, 1862, died December 26, 1873; James F., December 7, 1863, died January 6, 1874; George R., born November 25, 1864; Robert S., Jr., October 28, 1866; Daniel M., January 21, 1870; Charles G., December 11, 1871; Chester R., November 9, 1873; Elizabeth, September 3, 1876; Virginia, August 3, 1878; Henry C., August 8, 1881. Robert S. Ogden has been a merchant conducting a substantial and prosperous trade in Sardis for twenty-eight years, and is the owner of a farm of 234 acres in this district. He was a member of the board of county supervisors, 1870-1, and for twenty years has been and continues in the office of postmaster at Sardis, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ADDISON RITTENHOUSE — born in Harrison county, September 27, 1830, and Levina J. Rusk, born in this county, December 8, 1827, were here united in marriage, March 28, 1861. Sunshine and shadow have visited the home consecrated by their union, six children were born to them, and death has taken one away. These children are: William H., born January 17, 1862; Sarah A., August 26, 1863, died in September following; Omer T., August 18, 1864; Mary J., August 24, 1867; Benjamin L., March 6, 1870; Alfred C., August 19, 1872 — the living children all at home. Addison Rittenhouse is a son of Bennett and Zilpha (Shinn) Rittenhouse, whose record is in the sketch following this one, and his wife was a daughter of Benjamin D. and Mary (Moore) Rusk. Both were born in what is now Harrison county, West Virginia, and are now deceased. He died in Illinois, and lies buried near Springfield, that State. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he once threw in a
friendly scuffle. Addison Rittenhouse owns and farms 250 acres of land in Sardis district, with postoffice address at Browns Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JUSTIN RITTENHOUSE — was a son of Bennett Rittenhouse, who was born in Louisa county, Virginia, October 30, 1804, and was brought to Harrison county when three years old, and in the early days of its settlement. He entered land by “tomahawk claim,” married Zilpha Shinn, a daughter of pioneers, born in this county, December 31, 1808, and they have now many descendants prosperously settled in the county. He died July 18, 1876, and his widow is still living. In Harrison county, May 26, 1855, Justin Rittenhouse married Margaret Salisbury. Both were born in Harrison county, his birth occurring July 16, 1833, and her birth, which was in Eagle district, on the 2d of September, 1840. Their children were born: Bennett, March 15, 1860; Robert W., January 8, 1862; Harriet Z., April 18, 1864; Mary M., June 9, 1866; Matilda A., October 12, 1868; Samuel T., July 12, 1871; Emma F., February 4, 1874; Seymour T., July 18, 1876; Flora B., January 2, 1879. Mary M. died March 29, 1882, and the other children are at home. Mrs. Rittenhouse was a daughter of Robert and Harriet (Boyers) Salisbury. Her father was a native of Wales, and her mother born in Virginia, near Shepherdstown. The formed died in California in 1875, and his wife died December 12, 1863. William Salisbury, their son, was a soldier of the civil war serving in the Illinois troops, and dying in hospital in 1864. Justin Rittenhouse owns and farms 297 acres of land in Sardis district, and has the only brick house in the district. His postoffice address is Browns Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL D. SMITH — is a native of Indiana, born in Knox county, November 1, 1820. His parents were both Virginians by birth, born in Harrison county, his father, Isaac Smith, born January 15, 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Davidson, born December 22, 1800. The formed died in California in 1875, and his wife died January 8, 1873. William E. Rogers, brother of Marsena J., served one year in the Federal army, in the 1861 war. The mother of Sarah E., wife of Mr. Rogers, was born September 24, 1795, and died May 16, 1875. Her father died January 8, 1873. The postoffice address of Marsena J. Rogers is Browns Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.

MARSENA J. ROGERS — owns and cultivates a farm of 240 acres of good land in Sardis district, and in 1865 and '66 served his district as constable. He was born in Eagle district, Harrison county, October 20, 1834, and in that district his wedded life began November 17, 1859. His chosen wife was Sarah E. Robinson, born in Harrison county, February 11, 1839, and their children were born:

- Effie A., September 28, 1860;
- Demillan L., August 26, 1862;
- Harriet R., September 10, 1864;
- John R., November 26, 1866;
- Seymour, August 12, 1868;
- Cora B., September 18, 1869;
- David W. B., October 3, 1871;
- Iva F., March 21, 1873;
- Lucy B., June 29, 1879.

Seymore died November 3, 1868, and the others are at home. Ludwell L. and Harriet P. (Reynolds) Rogers are the parents of Marsena J., and his wife is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Wamsley) Robinson. Both Ludwell L. Rogers and John Robinson were soldiers of the 1812 war. William E. Rogers, brother of Marsena J., served one year in the Federal army, in the 1861 war. The mother of Sarah E., wife of Mr. Rogers, was born September 24, 1795, and died May 16, 1875. Her father died January 8, 1873. The postoffice address of Marsena J. Rogers is Browns Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.
Cloud county, Kansas; Milton M., August 30, 1846, lives in this county; Isaac B., May 30, 1848, lives in Lyon county, Kansas; James N., July 26, 1850, and Loria A. (Whiteman), February 8, 1852, live in Sardis district; Millard F., September 29, 1853, lives at home. Charlotte Marsh was born in Harrison county, June 26, 1813, a daughter of Elijah and Atha (Hurst) Marsh. Her parents were born in Maryland, her father in 1760, and her mother in 1777. He died in 1839, and his widow long survived him, dying in 1871. Three brothers of Mr. Smith, James L., Josiah P., and Elias E. Smith, were soldiers in the Federal army, war of 1861, serving two years each in the 6th Virginia Infantry, and passing through the war unharmed. Samuel D. Smith's address is Brown's Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.

FREDERICK H. STURM — is a son of Jesse and Matilda (Davis) Sturm, both of whom were born in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, the former in September, 1809, and the latter in 1814. They settled in Harrison county in 1849, and here Frederick H. was born, June 30, 1850. At West Milford, Harrison county, March 3, 1874, Frederick H. Sturm was united in marriage with Jeanetta Mick, and in their home are three little ones: Claudia, born January 15, 1875; Aggie, November 19, 1876; Argyle, September 12, 1880. The wife of Mr. Sturm was born in Harrison county, October 3, 1855, a daughter of Mathias and Eliza (Queen) Mick. Her mother is now living in this county. Her father, born in Upshur, then a county of Virginia, was a Confederate soldier of the 1861 war, and died in the service at Staunton, Virginia, in 1864. Jesse Sturm brother of Frederick H., was a soldier of that war, in the Federal service, Company H, 14th West Virginia Infantry. He was in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, and in one engagement caught up and carried the colors, after two or three color-bearers had been shot down. He carried them through the remainder of the war. Frederick H. Sturm is one of the owners of the steam grist and saw-mill at Wallace, name and style of firm Mick & Sturm, Sardis, Harrison county, West Virginia. He now resides in Lewis county, six miles from Weston.

EDMOND SUTHERN — son of Samuel and Nancy (Radabaugh) Southern, was born in Clay district, Harrison county, March 13, 1842. His father, who was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1805, was brought to Clay district at the age of ten years, and was then separated from his only sister whom he did not see or hear from again for fifty years. He died in this county, February 13, 1878. In Nicholas county, West Virginia, September 12, 1876 Edmond Southern was united in marriage with Martha W. Hereford, who was born in that county, February 4, 1856. She is a daughter Dr. Marion R. and Frances (McClung) Hereford, her father a successful practitioner of medicine in Nicholas county now and for many years past. She is a cousin of Frank Hereford, who formerly represented the Third district in Congress. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Southern were born: Anna P., June 22, 1877; Samuel R., June 19, 1879; a son, September 7, 1881, died next day; Homer E., March 3, 1883. James and George Radabaugh, uncles of Edmond Southern, were soldiers in the 1812 war. Edmond Southern was deputy sheriff in Nicholas county, 1874-6; was postmaster at Adamsville, Harrison county, 1865-7, and now farming in Sardis district, where he owns 200 acres of land. He receives his mail at Wilsonburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

TEN-MILE DISTRICT.

ELMER R. BACCHUS — is a son of James and Julia E. (Davis) Bacchus, natives of Harrison county, the father born April 25, 1822, and the mother born April 15, 1826. James Bacchus worked on the B. O. R. R. two years before its completion in 1853, and was four months a soldier in the 7th Virginia Infantry during the civil war. He died June 15, 1877, at his home in Ten-mile district. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. James Bacchus is: Edmond, born January 10, 1845, served three years in Company E, 7th Virginia Cavalry, was injured in a saw-mill on Davidson's run, and died of his injuries in October, 1867. Jasper, born September 2, 1846, served one year in 6th Virginia Infantry, now lives in Lewis county, West Virginia; Mary E., born October 4, 1848, lives at
home; Monetville, born April 29, 1851, was instantly killed by a saw-mill accident, in Doddridge county, November 22, 1881; Phoebe C. (Meek), born October 2, 1853, lives in Doddridge county; D. N., December 22, 1855, lives at Cherry Camp; Elmer R., February 25, 1858, lives at home; Ira J., March 9, 1861, lives at Cherry Camp; Camden, November 25, 1863, died February 25, 1864; Luther M., October 16, 1867; William A., July 26, 1870; Clarence E., January 13, 1872 —these three living at home.

Albert S. Carder —has been a resident in Harrison county since 1842, and a practicing physician for about thirty-one years. He is a native of Virginia, born in Culpepper county, December 12, 1822, a son of John R. and Frances (Spier) Carder, of that county. His father, born in 1793, died in Harrison county in June, 1876, and his mother died April 29, 1883. John R. Carder was a veteran of the 1812 war. In Harrison county, March 29, 1845, Albert S. Carder and Martha P. Barnett were united in marriage. She was born at Clarksburg, this county, December 7, 1827, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Calhoun) Barnett. Her parents were born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, her father in 1789, and her mother in 1794. Her father was a Baptist Clergyman, her mother first cousin to the great statesman, John C. Calhoun. Joseph Barnett died in Doddridge county, West Virginia, February 4, 1872, and his widow died at Cherry Camp, August 30, 1881. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Carder are recorded: Joseph B., born February 16, 1846, was a physician, a student of the Louisville Medical College, and fell dead from his horse while making his professional rounds, March 16, 1878; Elizabeth F. (James), born February 23, 1848, lives in Doddridge county; Rose M., born and died November 30, 1850; Mary E. (Cather), born May 25, 1852, lives in Taylor county, this State; Sarah J., born January 7, 1855, lives at Cherry Camp; Frances A., born June 18, 1858, died April 3, 1874; John C., April 25, 1861, lives in this county; Bird L. (Randolph), born January 11, 1864, lives at New Salem this county;

Joshua B. Conaway, M.D. —born March 12, 1834, in what is now Marion county, has been a resident among the people of Harrison county since he was thirty years of age. In Marion county, March 10, 1861, he married Elizabeth Amos, who was born in that county, August 13, 1838, and the eight children of their union were born as follows: Willy Howard, January 10, 1862; Mary Alice, June 16, 1864; Wickliffe Melbourne, December 26, 1866; Olive Edna, June 10, 1869; Frank Carson, November 22, 1871; Amos Raymond, May 9, 1874; Walter Bolton, May 4, 1878; Clyde Garfield, October 18, 1881. The last-named lived only five days, Willy H. has his residence in Jefferson county, Texas, and the other children in Harrison county. John Conaway, third of his name, born February 14, 1805, in that part of Monongalia county now included in Marion, is the father of Dr. Conaway. He is still a resident in Marion county. Esther Baker, born September 16, 1804, married John Conaway, and was the mother of Joshua B. She died in Marion county, November 14, 1852. Peter and Mary A. (Bassett) Amos, of Marion county, were the parents of Mrs. Conaway. Her father was born March 28, 1816, and her mother on the 17th of April, 1814. Andrew Jackson Conaway, brother of Dr. J. B., was a color bearer for the 95th Ohio Infantry, war of 1861, and was promoted for gallant conduct. He is now a prominent lawyer of Silver Cliff, Colorado. C. H. Conaway, another brother, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal faith, is now in Colorado. Philip Amos, brother of Mrs. Conaway, was a soldier of the Confederacy. Mary Alice, oldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Conaway, is an accomplished teacher of music. Dr. Conaway has been twenty-three years a practicing physician, and owns 210
acres of land. His address is Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ELI H. ESTLACK — was a son of Thomas W. Estlack who on the 21st of April, 1825, married Eliza C. March. Both were born in Harrison county, her birth in that part now forming Ritchie county, and both died in the year 1834, with two weeks time between their deaths. Their son Eli H. was born in Harrison county, February 10, 1826. He married Sarah E. Flowers April 21, 1847, and the children of their union were thirteen. She was born in this county, August 24, 1825, a daughter of James and Phero (Mcintire) Flowers, natives of this county. Her father died in October, 1863, and her mother's death was on the 12th of August, 1858. Lambert Flowers, her grandfather, was a soldier of the 1812 war. Eli E. Estlack served four months in Company E, 7th West Virginia Infantry, war of 1861. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Estlack is: Mary A. (Lynch), born March 30, 1848, lives in Sardis district, this county; Eleanor A. (James), March 30, 1849, lives in Coal district, this county; Elizabeth C. (Goodwin), April 14, 1850, lives in this district; Thomas J., 1851, lives in Tyler county, this State; Alstorpheus, March 13, 1854; Wilson L., October 6, 1855; Eli M., September 25, 1857 — these three living in Doddridge county; Margaret C. (Lough), August 26, 1859, lives in this district; George M., November 5, 1861, lives at home; Jesse F., May 26, 1864, lives in this district; William L., November 28, 1865, lives at home; Ulysses J., November 24, 1867, died April 27, 1868; John C., March 12, 1869, lives at home. Eli H. Estlack is a farmer and stock-raiser, owning 300 acres of land, with postoffice address at Marshville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN T. GOODWIN — was born in Harrison county, November 30, 1839, a son of George T. and Ingaba (Bartlett) Goodwin. His father was born in this county, January 9, 1811, and his mother was also born in this county. She died in 1868. John T. Goodwin has been three times wedded. His first wife was Margaret Lancaster, who died March 9, 1864. His second wife, Margaret Shields, died January 17, 1881, having been the mother of six children: Harvey A. D., born January 10, 1867; Mary Martha, December 12, 1868; George W., April 4, 1873, died August 29th following; Lloyd M., October 24, 1874, died January 6, 1875; Sylvester C., January 9, 1876; Guy, July 28, 1876 - all the living children are at home. In Harrison county, June 26, 1881, John T. Goodwin was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth C. Estlack, and they have one little one, born April 8, 1883. The birth of Mrs. Goodwin was in Harrison county, the date April 14, 1850, and Eli H. and Sarah E. (Flowers) Estlack, of this county, are her parents. William S. Goodwin, brother of John T., was a soldier of the civil war, serving in the 13th West Virginia Infantry. John T. Goodwin was constable for Ten-mile district, 1877-81. He is a farmer and stock-raiser of this district, owning about 200 acres of good land. He may be addressed at Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ROBERT T. GORDON — born in Clarke county, Virginia, September 9, 1835, was a son of John and Susan (Cooley) Gordon, both natives of Virginia, the former born in Fairfax county in 1797, and the latter in Winchester, in 1794. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1880, both in Ohio. In Newburg, Preston county, (now) West Virginia, January 13, 1859, Robert T. Gordon and Mary E. Waters were united in marriage, and the children born to them are three: Mary S., October 20, 1859; Estelle, July 12, 1862; John William, January 25, 1867 — all living at home. Nancy and Susan (McMaken) Waters, of Frederick county, Maryland, were the parents of Mrs. Gordon, and she was born July 1, 1841, in Hampshire county, (now) West Virginia. Her father died at Clarksburg, in 1853. In the war between the States, Robert T. Gordon enlisted in the 3d West Virginia Infantry, Company D, and served as orderly sergeant until in 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant. He was in the engagements of Cross Keys, McDowell, Franklin, Clover Lick, and others. He is now and for eight years has been school commissioner at Salem, and this is his place of residence. Himself and wife and their two daughters are in the membership
of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
and he is superintendent of the
Sabbath school at Salem. He is one of
the owners of the New Salem Flouring
mills, R. T. Gordon, Boyers & Co.,
proprietors, New Salem Harrison
county, West Virginia. Dealers in
Flour, Feed, etc. Custom work a
specialty.

THOMAS W. HARDEN — is a son
of Thomas Harden, sr., and Mary A.
(Malone) Harden. His father was born
February 27, 1807, in what is now
Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West
Virginia, and his mother was born in
Monongalia county, November 11, 1813.
They made their home in
Harrison county in 1853, but Thomas
W. was born while they were living in
Marion county, September 9, 1849. He
married in Harrison county, December
12, 1871, Caroline Fralix, and in the
home of their wedded lives are five
children: Ila, born September 2, 1872;
Clara, March 29, 1875; Hattie,
December 23, 1877; Maggie,
September 10, 1880; Walter S., July
10, 1882. John and Charity (Sheriff)
Fralix were the parents of Caroline,
wife of Mr. Harden. Her mother is now
living in Doddridge county, West
Virginia; her father was born in
Germany. John W. and James C.
Harden, brothers of Thomas W., were
soldiers of the Federal army in the war
between the States, serving three years.
John W. was in the 3d West Virginia
Infantry, and James C., 12th West
Virginia Infantry, Company G. He was
taken prisoner two months after his
enlistment. Thomas W. Harden was a
member of the board of education,
1879-80, for Ten-mile district. For the
past four years he has been successfully
conducting a mercantile business at
Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West
Virginia.

JAMES L. HICKMAN — is the
owner of a farm of 200 acres in
Ten-mile district, and its cultivation
adds the profession of surveyor. He was
born in Harrison county, March 20
1844, and Mary F. Harbert, born in this county
February 16 1845 were here united in
wedlock on the 28th of October, 1868.
In the home their marriage consecrated
are five children, born: Arden J.,
August 18, 1855, lives in this district;
Thomas, December 22, 1856, lives in
Taylor county, this State; Marietta
(Custer) May 2, 1858, lives in Clark
district, this county; Lee, July 14,
1859, lives in this district; Wirt, July
27, 1861, lives at home; Melissa,
January 27, 1864, died April 24, 1864;
Willy, May 2, 1865, lives at home.
Thomas Hickman, father of James L.,
was born in Harrison county, March
27, 1794, and died February 8, 1881.
He was a son of Sotha Hickman, one of
the frontier settlers of Harrison county
who disputed its possession with the
Indians. The mother of James L., Love
Scranton before marriage, was born in
Wheeling, Ohio county, (now) West
Virginia, in 1792, and she died April
16, 1855. Jemima (Hurst) Hickman
was a daughter of Shadrach and
Catharine (Fittro) Hurst. Her mother
was born in Harrison county April 7,
1801, and died here in September,
1879. Her father was born in
Baltimore, Maryland, August 18, 1802,
and died in February, 1875. He with
one of his brothers was brought over
the mountains from Baltimore to
Harrison county in a sack, their father
riding on the sack. James L. Hickman
has held the office of magistrate for
three terms of three years each, and is
still serving. He is also president of the
board of education of Ten-mile
district. Postoffice address, Cherry
Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

MINTER J. HOLDEN — born in
Harrison county, March 20 1844, and
Mary F. Harbert, born in this county
February 16 1845 were here united in
wedlock on the 28th of October, 1868.
In the home their marriage consecrated
are five children, born: Arden J.,
August 14, 1869; Hattie L., February
8, 1871; Gracy, April 16, 1873; Stella,
July 28, 1879; Wilson, January 17,
1880. The parents of both Mr. and
Mrs. Holden are well-known and
honored residents of Harrison county.
He is a son of Lemuel D. Holden, born
October 20, 1813, and Eliza (Hoskins)
Holden, born April 6, 1815, and his
wife's parents are Judson and Elizabeth
(Shahan) Harbert. Minter J. Holden's
brothers and sisters were: Lloyd W.,
born October 20, 1834; Amanda,
March 27, 1836; Mary A. Holden,
November 4, 1837; Wilson P., March 6,
1840; Hezekiah, May 20, 1841; Martha
C., December 11, 1842; John C., November 22, 1845, died March, 1878; Lee D., September 22, 1847; Alexis, January 19, 1849; Sarah, February 2, 1850; Nancy J., November 26, 1852; Olive V., May 23, 1856; Anna B., March 5, 1859. Lloyd and Hezekiah Holden, brothers of Minter J., were soldiers of the Confederacy, war of 1861; and Hezekiah gave his life for the Lost Cause, killed in battle September 19, 1864, near Winchester, Virginia.

Minter J. Holden has a farm of 108 acres of land lying in Ten-mile district, and his postoffice address is Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN M. JEFFERS — son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Elliott) Jeffers, was born February 12, 1830, in Preston county, (now) West Virginia. His mother was born in the same county, but his father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Somerset county in 1798. In Taylor county, West Virginia, February 21, 1866, John M. Jeffers and Franciss Davidson were united in marriage, and in the same year Mr. Jeffers established himself in business in Harrison county. His wife was born in that part of Harrison county, now included in Taylor county, April 14, 1832, a daughter of John and Nancy (Powell) Davidson. Her father was born in 1800, in Berkeley (now Harrison), county, and was a Baptist clergyman and a farmer. He died in April, 1864, and his widow died in August, 1877. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers are three: Grave V., Gail B., and Dora E. John M. Jeffers served in the civil war as a member of the 14th West Virginia Infantry, volunteered in Preston county and mustered in August 12, 1862. He was promoted from second to first lieutenant, and with that rank mustered out. He was in battles of Cloyd Mountain, twice at Winchester, Cedar Creek and others. Mustered out and discharged July 3, 1865. His cousin, Isaac N. Criss was killed at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864. Mr. Jeffers has been seventeen years a merchant. He has been seven years a member of the school board, was two years postmaster at Wolf's Summit, and fourteen years at New Salem and is the present incumbent.

NOAH KEESEY — son of Peter and Maria (Murphy) Keesey, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1829. His parents were born in that State and county, and his mother is still living there, his father deceased. In Marion county, October 18, 1853, Noah Keesey and Cassandra Harden were united in marriage, and their six children were born: Mary E., (Leonard), October 6, 1855; Thomas W., January 2, 1858; Amanda, August 3, 1860; Charles C., March 2, 1864; Maggie, December 13, 1866; Amy, November 4, 1869. Mary F. makes the home of her married life at Salem, this State, and the other children are living at Cherry Camp. The wife of Mr. Keesey, born in Marion county, September 3, 1832, is a daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Malone) Harden. Her parents are Virginians by birth, her father born in Berkeley county, February 28, 1807 and her mother in Monongalia county, November 11, 1813. They have made their home in Harrison county since 1853. Noah Keesey was one year in the Federal service, war of 1861, as a member of Company C, 6th West Virginia Infantry. He made his home in Harrison county in 1860, and follows his trade of cabinet maker and carpenter. He built the second house in Cherry Camp, which is the one in which he now lives. Of the thirty-two houses in Cherry Camp he assisted in building twenty-seven. His residence and postoffice address is Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN P. LYNCH — is one of the largest land owners in Harrison county, and probably the largest in Ten-mile district. He is farming and stock-raising on 807 acres of land, and all except 110 acres he has himself purchased. At his house in Ten-mile district the first election of this district was held, in 1852. He has lived in the district since 1846, one among its earliest settlers, nothing but woods about him in the year of his settlement. His birth was in Harrison county, April 5, 1819. Hiram and Nancy (Somerville) Lynch, now deceased, were his parents, and he was married in this county on the 11th of May, 1843. On that date Zipporah Fair, born to Harrison county, June 30, 1820, became his wife, and the children born to them are seven:
Virginia (Thomson), born March 10, 1844, lives in this county; Nancy, February 15, 1847, died December 28, 1861; Mary C. (Louchry), November 4, 1849, lives at New Salem; Talitha (Crofton), November 14, 1852, lives in Ritchie county, this State; Missouri, May 3, 1856, died April 8, 1868; William B., April 30, 1858, and Hiram V., December 20, 1860, live at home.

Humphrey Faris, father of Mrs. Lynch, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1849. Her mother was born in Harrison county, her name before marriage Magdalene Goodwin, and she died in this county in 1828. John P. Lynch has been four years school commissioner in Ten-mile district. His postoffice address is Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

LEHI MARTIN — owns a saw-mill and has been ten years engaged in the lumber business. He also owns 309 acres of land in Harrison county, and is located in Ten-mile district. He was born in this county, March 23, 1838, and in this county, March 7, 1861, he married Susan A. Cork, who was born in Harrison county, February 20, 1834. Augustus J. Martin, father of Lehi, was born September 7, 1810, in what is now Marion county, West Virginia. He was one of the first settlers of Ten-mile district, and married Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Harrison county, May 13, 1812. She is still living in this county, but his death occurred on the 13th of November, 1867. George and Maria (Carter) Cork were the parents of Susan A., wife of Mr. Martin. Her mother, still living in this county, was born in Middletown, Essex county, New Jersey, February 5, 1803. Her father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and died January 28, 1864, near Clarksburg, West Virginia, aged 67 years. She had one brother, John Wesley, who served three years in the civil war as a member of the 3d West Virginia Cavalry. Jacob Martin, brother of Lehi, was a soldier of the war, serving about three years in a New York regiment. Lehi Martin has twice served as constable in Ten-mile district, in 1871-2, and again in 1876. He receives his mail at Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JAMES M. MORRIS — was born in Harrison county, July 10, 1847. In this county his marriage with Mary M. Carter was solemnized, December 13, 1866, and in the home they have established are seven children born to them: David M., September 20, 1867; Albert M., August 25, 1869; Eunice V., April 26, 1872; Viola M., June 12, 1875; Amos T., November 3, 1877; James L., December 6, 1879, to October, 1880; joined the West Virginia Conference on trial October 21, 1880, and was then ordained deacon, and was received into full connection, October 5, 1882. In the same year he settled at Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.
father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 31, 1801. He died in Harrison county, October 28, 1870, and his widow died in this county, January 13, 1881. David and Melison (Maxwell) Carter, residents in Harrison county, are the parents of Mary M., wife of Mr. Morris, and she was born in this county, September 6, 1847. William and Daniel Morris, brothers of James M., were Federal soldiers in the civil war. James M. Morris is the fortunate owner of 400 acres of good farming and grazing land in Ten-mile district, and Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

JESSE F. RANDOLPH — son of Jonathan F. and Jane (Maxson) Randolph, and Mary F. Bond, daughter of Simeon and Cassandra Bond, were united in marriage in Harrison county, August 12, 1863. Their children are seven living, two deceased, born: Adria R., July 8, 1864, died February 16, 1865; Uriel F., January 14, 1866; Florence M., January 13, 1867; Ernest F., September 26, 1868; Howard F., November 22, 1870; Ormon F., March 28, 1873; Charles H., July 11, 1875; Gay F., September 10, 1877, died September 2, 1878; Herbert F., June 23, 1879. Jesse F. Randolph was born in Harrison county, January 29, 1841, and his wife was born in this county, March 28, 1843. His mother is deceased, her parents still honored residents in this county. Mr. Randolph has been two years constable, school commissioner eight years, notary public thirteen years. He has been, in different terms, eight years a justice of the peace, and is now notary public, school commissioner, and magistrate. His business is farming and lumbering, and his postoffice address is New Salem, Harrison county, West Virginia.

REV. JOHN S. RIBLET — is a son of Daniel and Charlotte (Sees) Riblet, formerly of Maryland, and now deceased. His birth was in Harrison county, June 17, 1833, and he lost his mother by death in 1835, his father dying in March, 1872. In Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, November 28, 1854, John S. Riblet was joined in wedlock with Mary, daughter of Jonas and Catharine (McVarney) Crites. She was born in Upshur county, September 5, 1832, and her mother died in 1857. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Riblet, and death has taken both away. They were: Daniel W., born March 18, 1856, died November 19, 1862; Darthy J., May 9, 1858, died October 10, 1862. The father of Mr. Riblet, and his wife's father, were soldiers of the 1812 war. The subject of this sketch is now acting as notary public. He was eighteen months a member of the 20th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army, and a participant in the battles of Droop Mountain, Fishers Hill, Staunton, and others. For the past eight years he has been a minister of the Gospel, according to the tenets of the Baptist Church, and is now pastor over six churches. His address is: Rev. John S. Riblet, Jarvisville, Harrison county, West Virginia.

LEONIDAS H. SMITH — is a son of Isaac Smith, now a resident in Sardis district, this county, who was born in Harrison county, January 15, 1796. Isaac Smith married Mary Davidson, born in Greenup county, Kentucky, December 22, 1800, and their son Leonidas H. was born in Harrison county, July 29, 1835. His mother died November 9, 1882. In Harrison county, March 19, 1857, were recorded the marriage vows of Leonidas H. Smith and Charlotte Carmenta Marsh. She was born in Harrison county, October 18, 1835, a daughter of James and Phebe (Backus) Marsh. Her father was born in Harrison county, February 12, 1803, and was the first settler at Marshallville, the first settled place in the county, and her mother was born in this county in 1805; they are still honored residents here. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of: James C., born January 27, 1858, lives in Marshallville, this county; Phebe L., November 18, 1859; Columbia A., April 25, 1861; Samuel L., July 25, 1865, deceased; Sia F., January 6, 1868; Marsh B., September 2, 1879 — all the living children except the oldest are still at home. James Lafayette, Josiah P., and Elias E., brothers of L. H. Smith, were all Federal soldiers during the war of 1861. Josiah Davidson, his grandfather, was a soldier of the 1812 war. Isaac Smith was one of the pioneers of
Sardis district, going fifteen miles to
mill, defending his home and flocks
from the incursions of bear, wolf and
other denizens of the forest about him
Leonidas H. Smith owns and carries on
a farm of 51 acres, with postoffice
address at Marshville, Harrison county,
West Virginia.

ANDREW SPINDLE - born in
Augusta county, Virginia, November 9,
1830, was eight years old when his
parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Zumbro)
Spindle, came to Harrison county. His
father was born in Augusta county,
January 27, 1794, and died in Harrison
county in 1863. His mother, born in
Augusta county, October 20, 1798,
died in this county July 26, 1872. In
Harrison county, March 5, 1857,
Andrew Spindle was united in marriage
with Mary Davis, born in Alleghany
county, Maryland, April 22, 1832. Her
father, Samuel Davis, was born in
Baltimore, Maryland, in 1792, and her
mother, Julia A. (Wissman) Davis, was
born in Hagerstown, Maryland, April
22, 1793. She died December 21, 1872
and her husband died two years later.
The father of Andrew Spindle, and his
wife's father, were soldiers of the 1812
war. In Ten-mile district Andrew
Spindle owns and cultivates 100 acres
of land, and he has served the district
two years as constable, four years as
treasurer. His postoffice address is New
Salem Harrison county, West Virginia.

PROF. JAMES H. S.
WILSON - born in Fayette county,
Pennsylvania, August 12, 1844, was a
son of William W. and Eliza J (Harris)
Wilson. His mother was born in
Fayette county, September 28, 1821,
and died in 1854. Benjamin Wilson,
father of William W., was in the 1812
war, and was wounded in the knee at
the battle of Lundy's Lane, returned
home, and fifteen years after died from
the effects of the wound. James H. S.
Wilson was two years in the civil war, a
member of Company G, 16th
Pennsylvania Cavalry. He made his
home in Harrison county, West
Virginia, in 1875, and in the same year,
August 18, 1875, was united in
marriage with Ida E., daughter of
George W. and Mary C. (Gaston)
Dayton. Her father was born in
Alleghany county, Maryland, and her
parents now live in Harrison county.

At the date of her birth, July 1, 1856,
they were living in Buckhannon,
Upshur county, Virginia (now West
Virginia). One son and one daughter
make sunshine in the home of Prof.
and Mrs. Wilson: William H., born
September 11, 1876; Mary A., born
June 10, 1878. Prof. Wilson is a
teacher and composer of music, and a
poet of national renown. The words
and music of some of our sweetest
songs are the result of his musical and
poetic talent. John Church & Co., of
Cincinnati, are his musical publishers,
and the leading periodicals of the
United States publish his poetic
productions. He is the author of the
well-known "Old Oak Tree," "Gliding
Down the Stream of Time," "Farewell,
my Little Boy," "Dead in the Snow,"
"It was only a Dream," etc., etc.
Postoffice address, Cherry Camp,
Harrison county, West Virginia.

SIMPSON DISTRICT

JOHN W. BAILEY - son of
Benjamin and Nancy (Hopkins) Bailey
was born March 4, 1845, in what is
now Taylor county, West Virginia. His
father was a native of Taylor county,
born March 9, 1818, and his mother
was born in Monongalia county. The
first wife of John W. Bailey was Kittie
Ross, born May 8, 1852, joined with
him in wedlock in Harrison county
August 18, 1870, and died December
19, 1871. In Barbour county, West
Virginia, August 29, 1874, John W.
Bailey was united in marriage with
Rachel Corder, born in that county,
July 22, 1855. William and Ferrena C.
(Dever) Corder were her parents, her
father born in Barbour county, 
February 26, 1818, and her mother in
Harrison county, May 1, 1819. Her
father died February 28, 1881, and her
mother is still living. Waitman M.
Corder, brother of Mrs. Bailey, died at
Martinsburg, September 24, 1882, aged
22 years old. Bennie K. Bailey, only
child of John W., was born at home March 18, 1871, and is
living in Taylor county. John W. Bailey was a Federal soldier, in the civil war,
serving in Company C, 4th West
Virginia Cavalry. He enlisted in 1863,
and received honorable discharge in
1864. In 1871 he made his home in
Harrison county, and in Simpson
district he is engaged in the pursuits of
an agricultural life. His postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JAMES A. COPLIN — and Jennie A. Pell spoke the words joining in one their lives on the 8th of July, 1876, in Harrison county, and in Simpson district he follows the varied avocations of a farm life, and is interested in stock-raising. In the home he has there established are four daughters: Emma A., born November 19, 1877; Rosa E., March 13, 1879; Margaret R., March 30, 1880; Pearl, October 25, 1882. Amaziah and Sarah E. R. (Mayse) Coplin were the parents of James A., and he was born in Harrison county, January 7, 1852. His father was born in this county, October 11, 1813, and died here March 13, 1865. His mother, who was born in Bath county, Virginia, April 13, 1822, is still living in this county. Kelso and Zepporah (Walmsley) Pell, were the parents of Mrs. James A. Coplin, and she was born in Preston county, Virginia, March 4, 1854. James A. Coplin’s address is Grassland, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL S. FARIS — one of the substantial farming residents of Simpson district, and largely engaged in stock-raising, is a native of this county, born September 5, 1855. In Bridgeport, this county, September 18, 1881, he was united in marriage with Sallie Davidson, daughter of John and Cornelia (Hurry) Davidson. She was born in Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), the date of her birth December 24, 1856, and the one child of her union with Mr. Faris is George T., born September 1, 1882. George T. Faris, father of Samuel S., was born in Harrison county, September 15, 1816, and is still a resident in this county. Samuel S.’s mother, whose name before marriage was Mary A. Sheets, was born, raised and married in this county, and here her days were ended. Her birth was on the 10th of September, 1825, and she died October 2, 1874. Samuel S. Faris’ postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM W. FOWLER — is a son of Wilson and Lucinda (Nicholas) Fowler, who were Virginians, born in Rockingham county, and who made their residence in Harrison county in 1859. His birth was in Rockingham county, on New Year’s Day, 1834, and he came with his parents to Harrison county. Here his wedded life began May 10, 1866, when Sarah L. Hickman became his wife. She was born in Harrison county, January 12, 1844, a daughter of Marshall and Mary (Butters) Hickman. Her father was born in Harrison county, and in this county she was killed in a saw mill, November 24, 1864. Her mother died March 1, 1876, in this county. The father of William W. Fowler was born August 1, 1800, and died in Harrison county, June 8, 1879. His mother’s death was in this county, on the 10th of May, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fowler are the parents of: Boliver M., born June 1, 1867; Mary F., September 3, 1872; Ella M., May 9, 1876; Charles N., February 26, 1879; Carrie L., June 15, 1882 — all at home. The first-born daughter was Katie L., her birth on the 5th of September, 1869, and she died February 26, 1880. William W. Fowler is a farmer of Simpson district, his postoffice address Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. FRUM — son of Solomon and Tabitha (Goodwin) Frum, and Martha J. McDonald, daughter of John and Nancy (Bartlett) McDonald, were joined in the bands of matrimony in Harrison county, December 15, 1859, Rev. Benjamin Bailey officiating at the marriage rite. He was born in that part of Harrison county, Virginia, now included in Taylor county, West Virginia, and her birth was in Harrison county, the date August 30, 1838. Eight children were born to bless their union, and death has taken one away. Their record is: Ida Sophronia, born March 5, 1861, married and lives in this county; Alice Ona, September 25, 1863, and Sabra Helen, January 7, 1866, lives at home; Charles N., April 12, 1869, died February 17, 1871; Floyd N., September 16, 1871; Walter E., April 14, 1874; Chester C., August 15, 1876; Nancy, February 24, 1879. Farming is the occupation of George W. Frum, Simpson district his location, and his postoffice address Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.
JOHN B. GOLDEN — Is one of the farming residents of Simpson district, Harrison county, West Virginia, and is also a local preacher in his neighborhood, enjoying the esteem of all who know him. His birth was in Harrison county, October 31, 1826, Willis and Margaret (McCann) Golden his parents. His father was born October 10, 1795, and died November 3, 1863. His mother, a native of Ireland, born in 1796, died November 30, 1826. In Taylor county, West Virginia, March 15, 1870, John B. Golden was united in marriage with Hannah J. Ryan, and of their wedlock six children were born, as follows: Lee Hampton, January 29, 1871; Eunice Virginia, December 20, 1871; Mary Ann, September 17, 1873; Alta Grace, July 3, 1877. Eunice Virginia died August 12, 1872, and the other children are all at home. Solomon and Mary A. (Ralston) Ryan are the parents of Mrs. Golden, and she was born in Harrison county, December 15, 1841. John B. Golden has been twice wedded, his first wife, who was Eleanor Ryan, born March 11, 1834, dying January 17, 1868. Their marriage was solemnized on the 11th of March, 1841. Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia, is the address of John B. Golden.

WILLIAM H. HARMISON — was born May 6, 1842, in Morgan, then a county of Virginia. In Taylor county, West Virginia, May 7, 1864, the words were spoken joining his life with that of Mary C. McDonald, and their home is in Simpson district, where he is farming and raising stock. They have three children: Garnet B., born March 19, 1865; Thomas W., February 4, 1869; Nora F., March 9, 1870. An infant born to them on the 12th of October, 1872, lived one month. William Harmison, of Morgan county, born in 1800, married Frances E. Hawkins, of Jefferson county, born February 5, 1816, and they were the parents of William H. The father died in Morgan county, in July, 1858, and the mother died March 23, 1853, in Bridgeport. John and Nancy (Barlett) McDonald were the parents of Mary C., wife of Mr. Harmison, and she was born in Taylor county, September 16, 1842. William H. Harmison’s postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

NATHAN M. JONES — farmer and grazer of Simpson district, has lived in this county since 1845, with address at Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

LLOYD LOWNDS LANG — was born in Harrison county, September 7, 1837, and here his wedded life began, June 6, 1861. On that date Rev. A. C. Rider spoke the words binding in one the future destinies of Lloyd L. Lang and Susan E. Horner, and their marriage bands have since been strengthened by the birth of two sons and a daughter. Adelbert A. was born December 12, 1862, John G., August 28, 1870; Etta A., June 17, 1879 — all are at home. Grandison G. Lang, father of Lloyd L., was born in Harrison county, October 16, 1811, and died here, February 14, 1875. Cassa (Willis) Lang, born September 14, 1812, and mother of Lloyd L., still makes her home in this county. William H. Harmison, of Morgan county, born in 1800, married Frances E. Hawkins, of Jefferson county, born February 5, 1816, and they were the parents of William H. The father died in Morgan county, in July, 1858, and the mother died March 23, 1853, in Bridgeport. John and Nancy (Barlett) McDonald were the parents of Mary C., wife of Mr. Harmison, and she was born in Taylor county, September 16, 1842. William H. Harmison’s postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ABNER LAWSON — born in Harrison county, April 23, 1830, and Magdaline Nutter, born in this county, June 5, 1836, were here united in marriage September 28, 1843. Their fifteen children were born: Algernon H., August 13, 1844, died October 26th following; Affe R. B. (Simons), February 14, 1846, lives in Barbour county, this state; Ailey L. A., April 24, 1847, died September 2d following; Almira I., February 27, 1849, married James A. Carder, and lives in this county; Alice F., June 12, 1850, lives at home; Matthew W., March 27, 1852, died May 4, 1882; Agrippa N., March 22, 1854, lives in this county; Jesse G., February 17, 1856; Henry T., January 1, 1860; Leona B., January 11, 1858; Elias E., February 18, 1862; Gordon B., June 4, 1864 — these five at home; still-born child, March 19, 1866; Emma May,
September 6, 1867, is at home; Joseph, May 29, 1870, died twelve hours after birth. William Lawson, son of John Lawson, was born near Annapolis, Maryland, in 1786, and he married Rebecca Grigsby, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1793. In 1815 they made their home in Harrison county, and they were the parents of Abner, subject of this sketch. His father died May 18, 1871, and his mother is still living. Matthew and Affe (Webb) Nutter were the parents of Magdalene, wife of Abner Lawson. They were born and died in Harrison county, his birth November 20, 1785, and his death January 1, 1861, and her birth on the 19th of November, 1791, her death December 22, 1864. Abner Lawson is a farmer and grazier of Simpson district, with postoffice address at Grassland, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CORNELIUS LAWSON —was a son of William and Rebecca (Grigsby) Lawson, whose record has been given in the sketch preceding this one. He was born January 5, 1813, and was about five years old when his parents made their home in Harrison county. Here he grew to manhood and is following the pursuits of a farming life, his farm in Simpson district being particularly adapted to grazing purposes. His first wife was Affe Miller, born September 7, 1805, to whom he was married March 25, 1835. She died May 2, 1838, having been the mother of: George T., born October 30, 1835, resides in Harrison county; twin of George T., lived ten days and died without a name; William M., October 10, 1836, lives in this county; Affe J. (Frum), May 2, 1838, lives in Doddridge county. In Harrison county, August 26, 1840, Cornelius Lawson wedded Lovena Ann Nutter, and their children are recorded: Matthew G., born February 12, 1842, lives in Taylor county; this state; Rebecca B. (Teter), July 28, 1843, lives in Harrison county; Martin E., August 21, 1845, lives at home; Mary M., July 26, 1847, died October 24, 1849; Martha E. (Tyson), twin of Mary M., lives in Harrison county; Aramatha B. (Clark), July 8, 1849, lives in Taylor county; Cyrus W., June 18, 1851, and Alice C. (Goodwin), June 11, 1853, live in this county; Jane M., April 30, 1855; Gen'l Lewis C., March 23, 1857; Ella A., December 30, 1858; Cornelius A., March 17, 1861 — these four at home; Nancy L., February 3, 1866, died March 11, 1876. Lovena Ann, wife of Mr. Lawson, was born in this county, October 28, 1820, a daughter of Matthew and Affe (Webb) Nutter, whose birth and death dates are in the preceding sketch. Cornelius Lawson receives his mail at Tyrconnell, Taylor county, West Virginia.

GEORGE T. LAWSON — is a native of Harrison county, born October 30, 1835, a son of Cornelius and Affe (Miller) Lawson. His mother was born September 7, 1805, and his father was born January 5, 1813. In Harrison county, May 12, 1870, George T. Lawson married Martha M. Carder, and their four children were born: Walter W., March 21, 1872; Gracie I., April 9, 1874; Esley E., August 26, 1876; Elva C., May 28, 1878. Washington and Elizabeth B. (Snyder) Robinson were the parents of Mrs. Lawson, and her birth was on the 20th of June, 1840. The first wife of George T. Lawson was Ellen S. Robinson, born November 24, 1841. They were wedded November 6, 1862, and she died October 29, 1868, leaving to her husband one daughter, their son preceding her death. These two children were born: Highland Mary, January 27, 1866; William Late, March 10, 1867, lived only two days. George T. Lawson is a farmer of Simpson district, largely engaged in stock raising. His postoffice address is Grassland, Harrison county, West Virginia.

MORGAN R. LODGE — son of Aaron and Jane (Ross) Lodge, was born in Harrison county, December 10, 1852, and in this county was married, June 25, 1874. His wife, Rebecca J., daughter of Kelso and Zipporah A. (Walsmey) Pell, was born in Preston county, Virginia, October 5, 1852, and the children born to them were five. Eliza J., the oldest, was born May 17, 1875, and died February 1, 1877. In their home are: Pudy, born December 20, 1876; Kitty, October 14, 1878; Fanny E., July 23, 1880; Laura M., July 26, 1882. The father of Morgan R. Lodge was born in Pennsylvania, June 27, 1779, and died August 12, 1878; his mother, born in Harrison
county, August 25, 1812, died here June 17, 1864. Morgan R. Lodge owns a fine grazing farm in Simpson district, and raises stock in connection with his other agricultural labors. He receives his mail at Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN LOWE - is a farmer and stock-raiser of Harrison county, his land lying in Simpson district, and he was born in this county, April 12, 1839. Here he was married, Hattie Higgenbotham becoming his wife November 6, 1862, Rev. George T. Bailey officiating clergyman. Their children, five living at home and one deceased, were born: Orville L., August 29, 1863; Seymour L., October 23, 1865, Lloyd C., March 12, 1868; Frank L., September 27, 1871; Dora May, September 28, 1874, died July 3, 1875; Ella Alma, October 6, 1876. John B. and Rhoda (Smith) Lowe were the parents of John Lowe, and his wife was a daughter of George and Lyda (Griffen) Higgenbotham. Her parents were both born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, her father in December, 1811, and her mother in January, 1819. Her birth also was in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1840, and she was about three years old when her parents took up their residence in Harrison county. Here her mother died December 6, 1879. The father of John Lowe was born in Maryland, February 8, 1802, and he died in Harrison county, June 29, 1876. Rhoda, his wife, was born in Harrison county in 1811, and died here June 11, 1848. The postoffice address of John Lowe is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

HENRY R. McCORD - is a Virginian born in Shenandoah county, November 18, 1833, a son of William and Sarah (Ritenour) McCord. In 1855 with his mother he made his home in Harrison county, and when the war was in progress between the States he entered the Federal army. He enlisted as a private, August 27, 1862, in Company G, 12th West Virginia Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was promoted through the grades of first sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant of Company C. to adjutant, with which rank he mustered out. February 16, 1871, in Harrison county, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Henry R. McCord and Hannah J. Minor, and they have two children, born: Pleasant M., June 26, 1872; Robert W., February 26, 1876. The wife of Mr. McCord, born March 30, 1843, in Greene county, Pennsylvania was a daughter of Robert and Harriet (Myers) Minor, natives of Greene county. Her father was born April 11, 1817, her mother October 26, 1822, and they came to Harrison county in 1843; here the mother died February 18, 1869. William McCord was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, at Woodstock, and he died in that county in 1838. His widow, now living in Harrison county, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia. Henry R. McCord is a farmer and grazier of Simpson district, with address at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN N. ROBINSON - is a son of parents who were born in Harrison county, Jehu and Sarah (Coon) Robinson. They made the home of their wedded life in what is now Taylor county, West Virginia, and there their son John N. was born, November 29, 1845. His marriage was solemnized in the county of his birth, Selina A. McDonald becoming his wife in Taylor county, February 23, 1871. In the same year they made their home in Harrison county, and he has a farm in Simpson district. They have one son and one daughter: Emma T., born April 22, 1872; Clarence W., July 10, 1874. Mr. Robinson's father died in Taylor county, August 29, 1866, and his mother died there February 1, 1851. James and Elizabeth (Smith) McDonald, born, raised and married in Harrison county were the parents of Selina A. McDonald and her birth was in this county, the date December 13, 1848. Her father died February 19, 1880, and her mother now resides in Taylor county, this State. John N. Robinson may be addressed at Bridgeport, Harrison county, West
COL. GEORGE T. ROSS — was born in Harrison county, June 18, 1813, a son of Alexander and Mary A. (Devall) Ross, his father a native of Pennsylvania, born in Greene county, January 30, 1779. Alexander Ross died in Harrison county, June 28, 1824, and his widow long survived him dying April 30, 1863. In Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 26, 1829, was born Ellen S. Cooper, and in the county of her birth, October 24, 1861, she became the wife of George T. Ross. Isaac Cooper, her father, was born in Greenbrier county, the first settled west of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, the date of his birth March 24, 1792, and he died November 12, 1870. Sarah P. Chalfant, who became his wife and the mother of Mrs. Ross was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1793. Colonel Ross owns and carries on some fine grazing land in Simpson district. His postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

AMOS SEES — son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Crim) Sees, and Virginia F. Rector, daughter of John W. and Rebecca (Slocum) Rector, were united in marriage in Harrison county, August 13, 1866, and their children are three living at home, and one deceased: Martha J., born November 6, 1867; George J., December 30, 1872; Sarah E., June 2, 1877; Clara R., August 8, 1875, died August 23rd, following. The father of Amos Sees was a native of Maryland and came to Harrison county in 1804. Amos Sees was born in this country March 8, 1832, and his wife's birth was in this county, March 23, 1842. She died August 12, 1881. Amos Sees is a farmer and stock-raiser of this district, and his postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JEFFERSON J. SMITH — is descended from the Smith-Johnson families who were among the pioneers of Harrison county. Elias Smith, his father, born in Harrison county, September 11, 1798, married Mary A. Johnson, who was born in Maryland, February 14, 1802, and came to Harrison county in 1816. Elias Smith died February 13, 1880. Jefferson J. Smith was born in this county, November 13, 1827, and he wedded Mary A. Harbert, who was born April 1, 1840, and died September 21, 1865, leaving four children: Florence N., born March 30, 1857; Alice C. (Walker), May 1, 1859; Mary O. (Rector), February 15, 1862; Anna M., December 25, 1864. In Harrison county, September 21, 1870, Jefferson J. Smith again entered into the marriage relation, taking to wife Emily M. Hoff, born in this county. Their living children, all at home, are five, born: Minna N., March 10, 1872; Gay V., November 7, 1873; Ora Ann, January 10, 1875; Arian E., April 13, 1877; Ernest H., April 29, 1879; and one still-born January 21, 1881. Samuel Hoff, father of Mrs. Smith, was born in Pendleton county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1802, and has lived in Harrison county since he was two years old. He married Catharine Faris, who was born in this county, August 19, 1806, and their daughter Emily M. was born June 21, 1843. Samuel Hoff's wife died March 17, 1872. Jefferson J. Smith is farming and raising stock in Simpson district, and his postoffice address is Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL THOMPSON — is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Greene county, August 27, 1824. His parents were Pennsylvanians, Samuel Thompson, born February 3, 1795, and Mary (Pipes) Thompson, born August 27, 1795. Both died in Greene county, in year 1872, the father's death occurring April 7th, and the mother's on the 9th of October. In the State and county of his nativity, March 9, 1863, Samuel Thompson wedded Caroline Marsh, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1838. Her father was Philip Marsh, born in New Jersey, August 25, 1811, and her mother, Martha Post before marriage, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1812. Her father died in Greene county, March 5, 1877. In 1877 Samuel Thompson cast his fortunes in with the people of Harrison county, and in the home he has here established are the three children born of his marriage; Ollie G., born December 22, 1864; Cora N., May 14,
1867; Sanford C. H., August 1, 1870. Samuel Thompson is a shoemaker by trade, with residence and postoffice at Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia.

GRANT DISTRICT.

JOHN I. ALEXANDER — one of the prosperous farmers of Harrison county, is pleasantly located in Grant district, where, since 1880, he has been holding the seal of notary public. He was born in Clarksburg, this county, November 17, 1850, a son of William R. and Margaret (Ramy) Alexander. His mother is no longer living. Ingaby Stout, born at Lost Creek, Harrison county, March 10, 1853, a daughter of Daniel and Emeline (Booth) Stout, well known residence of this county, became the wife of John I. Alexander on the 20th of April, 1876. They have one little daughter in the home their marriage established, Ada V., born September 16, 1879. John I. Alexander's postoffice address is Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. BATTEN — was born in Harrison county, February 8, 1840, and in this county, December 4, 1862, he married Salley A. Robinson, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 28, 1842. In the home of their wedded lives are four children, and death has taken one. These children were born: Sarah E., October 2, 1863 Mary E., August 25, 1864; Lucy A., December 20, 1865, died September 22, 1878; John E., November 25, 1872; William A., September 6, 1877. Abraham Batten, born in Harrison county, November 19, 1809, married Sarah Middleton, born in this county, February 22, 1807, and they were the parents of John M. Batten. The mother died February 19, 1856, and the father died on the 7th of November, 1881. The wife of John M. Batten was a daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Robinson, both natives of Virginia, the father born in Fauquier county, May 4, 1812 and the mother in Rappahannock county, August 30, 1816. They made their home in Harrison county in 1860, and are still living here. Farming is the occupation of John M. Batten, his land lies in Grant district, and his postoffice address is Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WESLEY M. BIRD— son of Morgan and Ailcy Bird, was born in Harrison county, October 25, 1839. His father was born in Highland county, Virginia, December 13, 1809, and his mother in the same State and county, August 11, 1810. They made their home in Harrison county in 1834, and died here, the father on the 9th of August, 1866, and the mother June 5, 1853. Festus and Rachel (Graham) Young were the parents of the present wife of Mr. Bird, who was Annie A. Young, born in Upshur, then a county of Virginia, June 21, 1849. Her marriage with Wesley M. Bird was solemnized in Upshur county, December 30, 1875. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, born in Charlamont, Franklin county, March 28, 1803, and still a resident in Upshur county. Her mother was born in Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1814, and died August 17, 1865. The first wife of Wesley M. Bird was Sarah V. Lambert, and he has one son living of that union, Homer L., born January 27, 1868. In Grant district Mr. Bird is following the labors of farm life, and his postoffice address is Rockford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM B. COOKMAN is a son of Adam D. Cookman, who was born in Lewis county, Virginia, in 1819, and Elcinda (Blake) Cookman, who was born in Rockford, Harrison county, in 1832. He was born in Lewis county, on Jesses run, December 30, 1855, and married Juliet Swisher, born in the same Locality, February 15, 1862. Their marriage was solemnized at Weston, Lewis county, September 28, 1881, and in the same year they made their home in Harrison county, where, in Grant district, Mr. Cookman is carrying on an excellent farm. Their home is brightened with the presence of one little one: Eva D., born January 11, 1883 Simington and Sarah (Kinsley) Swisher, parents of Mrs. Cookman were born in Harrison county, Virginia. Her father born in 1838, died March 17, 1863; and her mother, born in 1840, lives in Lewis county, where the parents of William B. Cookman also reside. William B. Cookman's postoffice address is
LUKE M. CONLEY - born in Harrison county, March 2, 1833, and Margaret R. McWhorter, born in this county, December 4, 1843, were here united in wedlock, January 8, 1863. James Conley, father of Luke M., was born in County Galloway, Ireland, in 1784, and came to Harrison county in 1810, dying in this county, June 29, 1859. The mother of Luke M., whose maiden name was Nancy Middleton, was born in Harrison county, May 4, 1799. Levi and Eliza (Alkire) McWhorter, the former born in Harrison county, January 12, 1814, and the latter in Lewis county, September 2, 1819, were the parents of Margaret R., wife of Mr. Conley. The mother died November 29, 1874, and the father's death was on the 27th of December, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Luke M. Conley had three children: Alice C. (Davis), born November 13, 1863; Charles M., February 20, 1872, died September 10, 1879; Warren, September 15, 1874, died August 25, 1879. Mr. Conley follows the trade of carpenter, at Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CHARLES T. DAUGHERTY - son of Alexander A. and Sarah A. (Cotrill) Daugherty, was born in Harrison county, April 1, 1846. His father was born in Ireland in 1806, and came with his parents to America when five years old. He died in Lewis county, West Virginia, August 7, 1880, and his widow is still living in that county. She was born in 1818. In Prospect Valley, Harrison county, September 24, 1874, the words were spoken joining in one the lives of Charles T. Daugherty and Serena A. Ogden, and in the years that have since elapsed, three children have been born to brighten their home. Isey V. was born October 15, 1875; Charles A., April 26, 1878; Ini M., May 6, 1880. Nathan and Jane (Duncan) Ogden, now both deceased, were the parents of Serena A., wife of Mr. Daugherty, and she was born in Harrison county, March 10, 1845. During the last year of the civil war Charles T. Daugherty served in the Federal army, Company B, 6th West Virginia Cavalry. He enlisted September 1, 1864, and received honorable discharge May 8, 1865. During his service he was three months in hospital, suffering from typhoid fever. His postoffice address is Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia, his occupation farming.

JOHN M. HOLMES - born in Preston county, (now) West Virginia, May 6, 1833, has been a resident in Harrison county since 1868. He is a son of Nathaniel and Sabina (Holt) Holmes, who were natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, the former born in 1801, and the latter in 1804. His father died in Preston county in 1852, and his mother now lives in Doddridge county, West Virginia. The wedded life of John M. Holmes began in Harrison county, September 2, 1869, Evaline V. Cottrill becoming his wife, and in the home their marriage established are five children, born: Emma L., June 12, 1870; Ella S., August 30, 1872; Charles L., September 6, 1875; Elizabeth V., December 25, 1878; Buena B., November 21, 1882. The wife of Mr. Holmes was born in Harrison county, January 8, 1850, a daughter of Luther L. and Massa (Dawson) Cottrill. Her father and mother were both born in Harrison county in the year 1826 and her mother died in this county in
1859. Her father's home is now in Lewis county, this State. John M. Holmes enlisted in the Federal army in September, 1862, serving in Company F, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years, and receiving honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He had three brothers, Alfred C., Samuel A., and Calvin A., in the service, and the other two in the 14th West Virginia Infantry. Mr. Holmes is farming in Grant district, and devotes part of his time to school-teaching. His postoffice address is West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOSHUA S. LOWE — was born in Harrison county, September 18, 1834. In this county, April 17, 1856, Sarah Jane Brown became his wife, and in the same year they made their home in Lewis county, (now) West Virginia. Their children were born: Alice R. (Peterson), April 6, 1857, lives in Lewis county; Adelaide F., October 26, 1858, lives at home; Edwin L., December 28, 1860, died February 12, 1862; Charles S., August 25, 1862; John W., October 12, 1864; Joshua J., and Rhoda H., November 8, 1866; Mary J., March 13, 1870 John W. is in Illinois, Charles, Joshua, Rhoda and Mary still at home. John and Harriet (Scott) Brown were the parents of Mrs. Lowe, and she was born in Harrison county, July 19, 1834. Her father was born in Ireland in 1790, and died in 1882; her mother, born in 1804, lives in Harrison county. Joshua S. Lowe was a son of John B. and Rhoda (Smith) Lowe, long residents of Harrison county, in which county the decease of both occurred. John B. Lowe was born in 1804, and died in 1876, and Rhoda, his wife, was born in 1814, and died in 1849. In 1875, Joshua S. Lowe returned to Harrison county, and he has made his home on a farm in Grant district, where he is interested in stock-raising and the varied pursuits of agriculture. He receives his mail at Mt. Clare, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WALTER McWHORTER — son of Walter and Margaret (Hurst) McWhorter, was born in Harrison county, January 13, 1824. His father was born in this county, October 31, 1787, and died August 12, 1860. He was a son of one of the earliest and most prominent families of the pioneers here. Margaret, his wife, was born February 28, 1791, at South Branch, Pennsylvania, and died December 27, 1853. Henry McWhorter, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his son John was a colonel in the war of 1812. In Harrison county, June 10, 1831, was born Ailcy Lawson, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Grisby) Lawson, her father born in Maryland. The descendants of William and Rebecca Lawson number more than three hundred and ten. In the county of their birth, on the 25th of September, 1851, Walter McWhorter and Ailcy Lawson were joined in wedlock, and their children are nine, born: Achilles M., August 10, 1852, deceased; Margaret Rebecca, March 19, 1855; Mary L., September 30, 1857; Eilas S., January 24, 1860; Martha E., April 23, 1862, deceased; Daniel G., April 30, 1864; Emma S., October 13, 1866; Walter E., November 8, 1870; William H., December 13, 1873. Walter McWhorter is one of the farming residents of Harrison county, having a fine farm of 400 acres in Grant district, and he may be addressed at Jane Lew, Harrison county, West Virginia.

MOSES T. VANHORN — justice of the peace, farmer and stockraiser of Grant district, Harrison county, West Virginia, was born in this county, June 24, 1840. November 21, 1881, he entered upon his present marriage relation, Lillie A., daughter of James H. and Ann Freeman, becoming his wife. Her parents are residents of Harrison county, where they made their home in 1859. Moses T. Vanhorn was a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Brown) Vanhorn, now deceased. He has been twice married, and his first wife, who was Martha I. Glenn, in dying left him four children, William O., Laura A., Emma E., and Mary Elizabeth. Laura is living in Lewis county, this State, and others in Harrison county. Moses T. Vanhorn was elected for the term of four years to the office of justice of the peace, for Grant district, in 1880, and is satisfactorily discharging the duties of the position. His postoffice address is Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.
Virginia.

WALTER M. MORRIS — is a son of Benjamin and Mary (McWhorter) Morris, who have been for fifty-five years residents in their present home in Grant district, Harrison county. Benjamin Morris, born in Freehold, New Jersey, January 30, 1799, came to Harrison county in 1816, and here, in 1826, he married Mary McWhorter, born in this county December 1, 1808. In 1828 they settled on the farm where they now live, and their home has been brightened with the birth of seven sons and five daughters, and death has never crossed its portals. These children grew to manhood and womanhood, married and settled in homes of their own, and nine of them are still living. Walter M., subject of this sketch, was born at Lost Creek, May 2, 1843, and at Clarksburg he wedded Melissa F. Williams, on the 3d of October, 1865. In the home their marriage established are eight children, born: Ernest B., September 13, 1866; Herbert C., January 25, 1868; Cora Inez, January 30, 1870; Mary Oella, May 12, 1871; Allie Montez, January 14, 1873; Nettie Jane, September 2, 1874; Mattie Rebecca, January 14, 1877; Dora Blanche, November 30, 1879. Melissa F., wife of Mr. Morris, was born in this county, near West Milford, December 5, 1842, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Highland) Williams. Her father, born in Broomefield, Pennsylvania, in 1803, died in Harrison county in December, 1866. Her mother, a native of Harrison county, died August 31, 1860. Both died on their farm near West Milford. Walter M. Morris was a soldier from September 15, 1862, until July 10, 1865, in Company E, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, participating in thirty-eight skirmishes and battles. He served as assessor of the upper district of Harrison county two years, 1869-70 and was census enumerator for Grant district in 1880. He is a house carpenter and farmer by occupation; address, Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

EDWIN F. SHEETS — a farmer largely engaged in the raising of stock in Grant district, Harrison county, was born in this county, March 1, 1830, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Knisley) Sheets. In Harrison county, April 12, 1860, he was united in marriage with Belinda M. Stout, born in this county, May 19, 1842. The children of their union are six: William S., January 29, 1861; Lena May, January 10, 1863; George F., September 14, 1868; Coleman A., December 8, 1870; Mary L., June 30, 1876, and Meta, August 11, 1879 — all living with their parents. Samuel Sheets, father of Edwin F., was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June, 1796, and the mother of Edwin F., was born in Harrison county, April 12, 1800. Both died in Harrison county, the latter in 1842, and the former January 6, 1862. Edward J. and Amanda (Blake) Stout were the parents of Belinda M., wife of Mr. Sheets. They were natives of Harrison county, and her mother is still a resident here. Her father died in Missouri in 1866. Edwin F. Sheets receives his mail at the postoffice of Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN A. SHEETS — was born, raised and married in Harrison county, and in Grant district is pursuing the avocations of a farm life. January 27, 1828, was his natal day, Samuel and Elizabeth (Knisley) Sheets his parents, and his wife is Almeida, daughter of John and Nancy (Overfield) Wolf. The father of Mr. Sheets was born in Preston county, June 6, 1796 and his mother in Harrison county, April 12, 1800. The former died January 6, 1863 and the latter April 30, 1842, both in Harrison county. The wife of Mr. Sheets was born in Harrison county June 19, 1833, and her father was born in this county in February, 1798. Her mother was born in Barbour, now a county of West Virginia, the date of her birth April 3, 1805. John Wolf died in Indiana, December, 8, 1849, and his widow died in Harrison county in 1875. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sheets was on April 12, 1853, and their children are three: Lee G., born July 12, 1854; Viola Charter, February 27, 1857; Warden A., September 8, 1864 — all live in Harrison county. John A. Sheets receives his mail at the postoffice of Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WASHINGTON G. SHEETS — son.
of Samuel and Elizabeth (Knisley) Sheets, was born in Harrison county, February 29, 1832. The record of his parents will be found in the personal sketch of his brother, John A. Sheets. In Harrison county, May 4, 1854, Washington G. Sheets and Rebecca C. Wolf were joined in wedlock, and to them seven children were born: Elizabeth Virginia (Stout), February 14, 1855, lives in this county; Elmore L., March 5, 1858, died July 1, 1860; Martin L., June 16, 1860, and Mollie B., December 19, 1865, live at home; Effie, December 9, 1867, died December 28, 1868; Oren G., September 28, 1863, lives at home; still-born son, twin of Oren. Rebecca C., wife of Mr. Sheets, was born in Harrison county, August 18, 1833, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Ireland) Wolf, who were born and raised in Harrison county. Her father, born in 1790, was a soldier of the 1812 war, ranking as lieutenant, and he is now deceased. Her mother, born in 1796, is still living. Washington G. Sheets is farming and raising stock in Grant district, with postoffice address at Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

LEVI C. SHINN — was born and wedded in what is now Tyler county, West Virginia, March 4, 1836, was his natal day, and his parents were Samuel O. and Elizabeth (Childers) Shinn, who made their home in Harrison county when he was about three years old. In 1858 he married Louisa J. Williamson, and their children were three: Walter Q., born September 10, 1859; Martha E., April 5, 1861; George B., July 15, 1863 — all are at home with their father. The wife of Mr. Shinn was born in Tyler county, in 1838, and she died in March, 1868. Alexander and Margaret (Doak) Williamson were her parents. Her father is no longer living, her mother still a resident in Tyler county. D. L. and O. W. Shinn, brothers of Levi C., were in the Federal army, war of 1861, the former in the 12th and the latter in the 3d West Virginia Infantry. Mr. Shinn is a carpenter by trade, at present engaged with Luke M. Conley in the planing-mill business; their card reading: Shinn & Conley, builders and Contractors, Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc. Address, Lost Creek Planing-Mill Company, Lost Creek Station, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOSHUA E. SMITH — son of Noah P. and Lucinda A. (Knisley) Smith, was born in Harrison county, December 29, 1839. In this county, March 1, 1865, he wedded Elizabeth A. Martin, and of their union the family record is: Infant son still-born December 26, 1865; Herbert F., November 10, 1867; twin daughters still-born June 20, 1870; Della, April 30, 1875. The wife of Mr. Smith was born in Harrison county, August 22, 1846, and her parents were Job and Keziah J. (Duval) Martin. Her father, born on Simpsons creek, this county, died in May, 1882: her mother was born in Taylor, now a county of West Virginia. Noah P. Smith and his wife were natives of Harrison county, his birth occurring in 1813, and hers in 1811. He died in Doddridge county, West Virginia, December 30, 1880. Joshua E. Smith pursues the varied avocations of farm life in Grant district, with postoffice address at Lost Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ISAAC F. SWISHER — son of Isaac and Maria (Jett) Swisher, was born in Harrison county, March 6, 1837, and here on the 8th of May, 1860, he took to wife Adaline Smith, born in Harrison county, July 24, 1839. Their children are eight, with the following record: Charles F., born March 31, 1861; James L., December 14, 1862; George, January 28, 1869; Mary E., September 22, 1871; Adaline F., January 26, 1873, died July 15th following; Burr, April 9, 1876, died October 27, 1879. The father of the subject of this sketch, born in Monongalia county, Virginia, July 15, 1793, died February 19, 1854, and his mother, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, January 20, 1797, died August 18, 1863. They came to this county about 1811 and both died here. John D. and Mary (Maddox) Smith, parents of Mrs. Swisher, were born in Harrison county, the former November 12, 1810, and the latter March 20, 1820. Her mother died here March 28, 1851, and her father lives in Grant district, this county. Mrs. Swisher lives on the
homestead settled by his grandfather, Peter Swisher, about 100 years ago. On this farm still stand the dwelling houses of his grandfather, father and himself, each corresponding to the times in which it was built. Farming and stock-raising is the occupation of Isaac F. Swisher — his aim is to improve the quality of all his stock from chickens up. Grant district is his location, and his postoffice address is Rockford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

LORENZO D. SWISHER — is one of the substantial farming residents of Harrison county, his land lying in Grant district. He was born in this county, August 5, 1827, a son of Isaac and Maria (Jett) Swisher. In Loudoun county, Virginia, October 26, 1854, Lorenzo D. Swisher was united in marriage with Emily Davis, who was born in that State and county, May 9, 1829. She was a daughter of John J. Davis, born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and Mary M. (Cooper) Davis, born in Loudoun county, Virginia. Her parents took up their residence in Harrison county in September, 1849, and her father died here, September 30, 1854. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Swisher are six living and one deceased: Orlando H., born September 7, 1855, died July 15, 1865; Mary M., born March 9, 1857; Mattie J., October 6, 1858; Esther S., May 9, 1861; Lloyd D., November 22, 1863; Alice M., July 5, 1866; George W., April 13, 1869. The first wife of Mr. Swisher was Louisa Steinbeck, who died in the early years of their marriage, and the two children of their union, born in 1852, are deceased. Isaac Swisher was one of the earliest and most prominent of the settlers of this vicinity, making the first improvements where Rockford now stands. For nine years, beginning in 1867, Lorenzo D. Swisher acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace. His postoffice address is Rockford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ANSON L. WASHBURN — and Virginia A. Henkle were united in marriage in Harrison county, November 11, 1869. Both were born in this county, children of well-known and esteemed residents here. His birth was July 7, 1841, Lemuel C. and Mary M. (Richards) Washburn, his parents, and his wife was born March 16, 1846, a daughter of Darius and Urzelda (West) Henkle. The father of Mr. Washburn was born in Harrison county, March 21, 1807, and his mother, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1806, came to Harrison county in 1833. The father of Mrs. Washburn, Darius Henkle, was born in Harrison county, May 29, 1814, and died here December 8, 1855, and her mother, born October 5, 1817, died February 9, 1866. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are three: Helen, born October 2, 1870; Charles H., March 30, 1875; Lemuel C., April 21, 1881. In Grant district Anson L. Washburn is engaged in carrying on a farm and he receives his mail at West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

UNION DISTRICT.

LOT BOWEN — was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1824, a son of Corby Bowen, who was born in Greene county, and there died September 2, 1853. The mother of Lot Bowen was born in Greene county, and was Joanna Garrison, a lineal descendant from a noble German family. She died in Greene county in 1856. In the State and county of his nativity, September 7, 1843, Lot Bowen wedded Cassandra Gregg Wright, who was born in that State and county, February 9, 1824. John F. and Agnes (Vance) Wright, her parents, were born, raised and married in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and there their days were ended. Her father was born January 2, 1792, and died March 12, 1880, and her mother, born April 14, 1798, died May 13, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have two daughters: Sarah, born September 14, 1844, lives in Randolph county, this State; and Mary M. Bowen, born July 11, 1849, whose name is well known in current literature. She resides on the old homestead. Many of her earlier poems and fugitive pieces were written under the fanciful title of "Rose Geranium." One daughter, Maude, the fruit of a brief and early dissolved marriage, bears her constant companionship. John Corbly Bowen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, was born March 12, 1856, and lives in Randolph county. The date of Lot Bowen's
settlement in Harrison county was March 15, 1850, since which time he has been one of the prominent and public-spirited citizens of the county. He was elected magistrate in Union district in 1860, and served one year. Was a member of the first Wheeling convention, and one of the patriots to whom it is due that the western counties remained in the Union. By special request of Gen. George B. McClellan, Mr. Bowen joined the army under that leader on his arrival in this State. He served as captain and then major, until forced by disability to resign, December 14, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and commanded mainly what is known as the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, of whose daring deeds and loyal services he gives grateful and enthusiastic praises. Each member of this regiment was honored with the badge of the "red necktie," conferred by their commander, Major-Gen. Phil. Sheridan, at the close of the war. He is now farmer, grazier and cattle-broker, with postoffice address at Sycamore Dale, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ISAAC NEWTON BURNSIDE — farmer and carpenter of Union district, was born on Cabin run, Harrison county, April 21, 1842. He was a son of Robert and Rebecca (Bennett) Burnside, and a grandson of John Burnside, who came from Ireland, and was one of the first settlers in this district. John Burnside was a member of the first church organized in the district, and helped to build its first house of worship. This church was built in Indian times. Robert Burnside was born on West Fork river, Harrison county, December 24, 1804, and he married Rebecca Bennett, who was born on Big Buffalo creek, this county, November 17, 1801. Their marriage was solemnized August 14, 1825, and its fruit was eight children, of whom Isaac N. was the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside lived lives of exemplary Christian faith and good works for many years, in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Converted at seventeen, she lived a Christian life until her death in this county, June 15, 1882. She knew all the pioneer preachers, to whom she ever gave a hearty welcome, and from her conversion to her death she wielded a strong influence for Christ and Methodism. On Ten-mile creek, Harrison county, January 30, 1862, by Rev. J. A. Williams, Isaac N. Burnside was united in marriage with Mary Ann Day, who was born in Simpsons creek, this county, March 22, 1842. John and Sarah (Teter) Day, her parents, were born in Harrison county, January 17, 1802, and November 6, 1806, respectively. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burnside were born: Martha C., December 7, 1862, lives on Middle Island creek, Doddridge county, this State; Lillie May, March 22, 1864, died December 31, 1880; William S., September 12, 1866; Laura Ella, December 3, 1868; Mary Bird, January 13, 1871; Sarah Belle, June 17, 1873, died January 25, 1881; Samuel E. W., September 4, 1875; Bertha V., January 8, 1878; Clara Maude, May 28, 1880; Brenna Orestes, April 30, 1883, I. N. Burnside was second lieutenant of the State Guards, in the last year of the civil war. His brother William H. was three years with the 15th West Virginia Infantry as surgeon. I. N. Burnside has served his district as road surveyor a number of terms, and has been school commissioner four years. His postoffice address is Good Hope, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ALSObIAdUS WILson DAVIS — farmer and stock-raiser on Kincheloe creek, Union district, Harrison county, was born in this county, April 25, 1845, and is descended from early and prominent families of the pioneer days of this section of country. His father, Anderson Hamilton Davis, was born in this county, August 9, 1818, and early settled in what is now Doddridge county, where he was a great hunter, killing many deer, thirty in one winter. He died August 18, 1866, at his residence on Kincheloe, in Lewis county. The mother of Alsobiadus W. was Angelina Laurentina, daughter of Joel Westfall, who was an early settler on Kincheloe creek a surveyor who assisted in running out a great deal of the land now included in Union district. She was born in Buckhannon, Upshur county, March 21, 1823, and came to Harrison county in 1839, and her husband came here in 1842. She
died at her son's residence, January 28, 1874. In Doddridge county, West Virginia, May 1, 1866, A. W. Davis married Susan Himanda Robinson, born in Harrison county, October 18, 1841. Their children, all at home, are: Mary L., born February 18, 1867; James H., August 3, 1869; Eleanor Ison, September 5, 1871; Willie W., April 4, 1873; Effa Lena, May 7, 1876; Goff R., September 12, 1879. James Mitchell Robinson father of Mrs. Davis, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, September 17, 1820, a son of J. O. Robinson, who was born in that State and county, and was many years a prominent justice here. In 1830 the family came to Harrison county, where J. O. Robinson was assessor two or three terms, and high sheriff one term. James M. Robinson was captain of militia for a number of years, was a strong supporter of the Union and Federal government, and after the admission of West Virginia to the Union, was honored with a number of offices in this county. He now lives in New Milton, Doddridge county, with his wife, who was Mary Williams, born in Harrison county, March 14, 1822. A. W. Davis was postmaster at Kincheloe, through Johnson's administration, and on the 17th of November, 1874, was appointed a notary public for Harrison county. He receives his mail at Kincheloe, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CLARK WILLIAM HELMICK - was born near Weston, Lewis county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 4, 1835. He took up his residence in Harrison county when twenty years of age, and in this county, at West Milford, November 9, 1856, he was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Dennison. Her birth was in Harrison county, the date April 15, 1839. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Helmick were: Capitola June, November 26, 1860; Virginia Lee, October 27, 1862; Marshall Coleman, March 3, 1866; Raymond Clark, June 2, 1872. Rev. Daniel Rion Helmick, was born in Beverly, Randolph county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1805, is the father of Clark W., and his mother, Mary McNamar brought marriage, was born in Lewis county, now part of West Virginia, in 1812. His parents are now living in Marion county. Sarah J., wife of Mr. Helmick, was a daughter of Rev. John G. and Letitia (Quinn) Dennison, both natives of Harrison county, the former born in 1820, and the latter in 1825. Clark W. Helmick is engaged in business as a buggy and wagon maker at West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

ANDREW S. HOLDEN - deceased - born in Harrison county, November 14, 1818, was a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Smith) Holden, who were among the first settlers of the county. At West Milford, this county, November 17, 1842, Andrew S. Holden was united in marriage with Anna Bartlett, who was born in Harrison county, October 23, 1820. Wilson and Frances (Berkley) Bartlett, her parents, were among the pioneers of the county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Holden were: Jennie, born June 1, 1845, lives at Milford; Hale, April 17, 1847, deceased; Benjamin, March 30, 1849, lives at Clarksburg; Ambrose, January 17, 1854; and Rufus, April 8, 1858, lives at Milford. Andrew S. Holden was an attorney-at-law by profession, and was two terms a member of the lower house of State legislature, entering upon his first official term in 1852. The family postoffice address is West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL KELLEY - is a grandson of Samuel Bonnett, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Hackers creek, Lewis county, and is a son of Holzen and Deborah (Bonnett) Kelley, both born on Hackers creek. His own birth was on the same waters and in Lewis county, April 7, 1832, and there his marriage was solemnized, February 11, 1856, by Rev. Henry Bonnett. Phebe Ellen McKinney became his wife, and their children are three living and one deceased: Adelia (Criss), born April 21, 1860, died May 19, 1881; Alice Amelia, April 25, 1862; Ellsworth E., October 4, 1864; Viola Olive, February 22, 1867—these three at home. The wife of Mr. Kelley was born on Elk creek, Harrison county, March 24, 1832, a daughter of George W. and Amelia (Morris) McKinney. Her father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in the fall of 1803, and her mother in Harrison county, in 1808. Her mother...
died on Elk creek, in this county, in 1847, and her father died in Ritchie county, West Virginia, June 1, 1882. He was a school-teacher, and all his children adopted the same profession. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are also teaching, and very successful in that vocation. Mrs. Kelley is a direct descendant from the great Scotch poet, "Bobby Burns." Her great grandfather, George McKinney, was born in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America before the Revolution. The ancestors of Mr. Kelley were all farmers and stock raisers, but he is proprietor and manager of a saw-mill in Union district, and settled in Harrison county in 1859. West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

JAMES S. LAW—a prominent farmer and grazer of Union district, Harrison county, was born in this county and district, December 8, 1838. In Union district his wedded life began, Susanna McConkey here becoming his wife on the 29th of December, 1859. They have two sons, Lewis A., born May 23, 1861, a resident in Gilmer county, this State, and William J., born August 16, 1869, still living in Union district. The wife of Mr. Law was born in Union district, January 2, 1841, a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Strader) McConkey. Her father was born in Harrison county, and died in this county, March 7, 1877, and her mother, born in Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, died in Harrison county in June, 1880. William Law, father of James S., was born in Lewis county, Virginia, now West Virginia, March 7, 1803, and died August 7, 1879. The mother of James S., whose maiden name was Susan Baird, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1809, and came to Harrison county when five years old. James S. Law volunteered in the Federal service, June 10, 1861, joining Company B, 3d West Virginia Infantry. He was made lieutenant of the same company, in November, 1862, and in 1863 was transferred to the cavalry service, and appointed captain of Company B, 6th West Virginia Cavalry, under Gen. Averill, in August, 1863. On Shaws Ridge, near McDowell, Highland county, Virginia, he was severely wounded, May 8, 1862, a rifle ball passing through his body. He was mustered out at Harpers Ferry, March 28, 1865. In May, 1865, he was elected justice of the peace and served until the adoption of the new constitution. His address is Kincheloe, Harrison county, West Virginia.

CHARLES WESLEY LYNCH—is a son of Hiram J. and Jemima (McConkey) Lynch, natives of Harrison county, and was born in this county, near West Milford, July 4, 1853. His father was born May 9, 1812, and his mother on the 19th of March, 1815, and the former died at his home near West Milford, December 2, 1877. Mollie Anna, daughter of Harvey and Eliza Virginia (Highland) Hefner, was born November 9, 1859, at Sutton Braxton county, Virginia, now West Virginia. In West Milford, March 31, 1881, Rev. T. S. Wade officiating clergyman, Charles W. Lynch and Mollie A. Hefner were joined in marriage bands. Her father was born in Greenbrier county, (now) West Virginia, October 15, 1828, and her mother near West Milford, August 19, 1836. Her father has been a resident in Harrison county since 1862. Charles W. Lynch is a farmer and grazer of Union district, with postoffice address at West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOHN RACY LYNCH—is one of the substantial farming residents of Harrison county, West Virginia, and in Union district is cultivating a good farm largely devoted to grazing purposes. He was born in Harrison county July 22, 1846, a son of Hiram J. and Jemima (McConkey) Lynch. His marriage was solemnized in Union district, by Rev. J. D. Warden, Edith Victory Sommerville becoming his wife, December 20, 1866. Their children, all at home, are five: Della Gay, born November 26, 1867; Stella May, June 15, 1870; Charles Alexander, November 26, 1873; Gertie Olive, June 27, 1878; Frankie Maude, May 24, 1881. Hiram J. Lynch was born in Harrison county, May 9, 1812, and his wife was here born March 19, 1815. She is still living here, and his death occurred December 2, 1877, at his home near West Milford. James and Elizabeth (Post) Sommerville were the parents of Edith V., wife of Mr. Lynch, and she was born in Harrison county,
September 9, 1848. Her father, born in Ireland in 1787, was brought to this county when nine years old, and died near West Milford, April 7, 1873. Her mother was born in Harrison county, in January, 1805. The parents of Mr. Lynch have been many years members of the Methodist Church, and Edith, his wife, was converted December 8, 1864. His own conversion was on the following day, and they were together received into the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, December 15, 1864. Mr. Lynch was surveyor of roads for Union district, 1882-3. His postoffice address is West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

JOSHIAH W. LYNCH —is a son of Hiram and Nancy (Sommerville) Lynch, whose record will be found in the sketch following this one. He was the youngest of eleven children, and was born in Harrison county, February 10, 1832. At Clarksburg, this county, March 13, 1856, the Rev. J. W. Webb joined in wedlock, Josiah W. Lynch and Agnes Virginia Morrison. Their children were five: Mary F., born September 8, 1857, died in January, 1858; Flora May (Proudfoot), November 26, 1859, lives in this county; Phebe A., (Hess), February 26, 1862, lives in Tyler county, West Virginia; Peter Lewis, November 28, 1863, lives at home; Robert Harvey, July 15, 1869, died March 17, 1876. The wife of Mr. Lynch was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 16, 1839, and came with her parents to Harrison county in 1845. David and Nancy (Wines) Morrison, her parents, were born in Virginia, the former in October, 1792, and the latter in 1806. Both died in Harrison county, the mother on the 6th of September, 1861, and the father July 1st, 1882. Josiah W. Lynch has been a cattle shipper for twenty-five years, and during that time has shipped a great number of cattle to the Eastern markets. He owns 1,000 acres on the waters of Sycamore creek, and is one of the most extensive cattle graziers in the county, owning now over 400 head of cattle. He may be addressed at Wolf's Summit, Harrison county, West Virginia.

PETER LYNCH —born in Harrison county, August 5, 1828, and Elizabeth Hardman, born in this county, June 13, 1829, were here married, near Clarksburg February 4, 1858. In their home are six children born of their union, and death has taken two away. These children were born: Susan, January 24, 1859; Alice, March 19, 1860, died May 5, 1877; Agnes, October 25, 1861; Waitman W., March 14, 1863; Lucy, December 19, 1864; Truman E., December 13, 1866; Seymour, November 8, 1870, died January 10, 1871; Porter, March 26, 1873. The father of Peter Lynch was Hiram Lynch, born in Harrison county in 1781, who settled at the mouth of Isaacs creek, on the farm now owned by William Burnside. About 1833, Hiram Lynch owned Point Mill property, and all the land lying between the mouth of Elk and the West Fork bridge, in the west end of Clarksburg. The mother of Peter Lynch, who was Nancy Sommerville, born in Ireland in 1789, came to America and to Harrison county when she was about seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lynch were devoted Christians, many years in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and laboring earnestly to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They had eleven children: all are married and yet living. Hiram Lynch died April 10, 1875, and his wife preceded him to the better land, dying November 1, 1873. Henry and Prudence (Scott) Hardman were the parents of Elizabeth, wife of Peter Lynch. Her father was born in Maryland. Peter Lynch is a farmer and stock-raiser, and his address is Wolf's Summit, Harrison county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM MYERS —is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Stout) Myers, who settled in this county many years ago, on the waters of Coburn's creek. His mother, now deceased, was a native of this county, born on Ten-mile creek. At Marietta, Ohio, June 12, 1881, William Myers and Sadie L. Criss were joined in the bonds of wedlock, and their home is in Jarvisville, where Mr. Myers carries on his farm and a general mercantile business. His wife was born in Clarksburg, July 10, 1859, a daughter of David Jehu Criss, who was
born and died in Clarksburg. Her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Sommerville, is still living in this, the county of her nativity. Nora Jeanetta, born November 9, 1881, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Myers.

BENNETT D. RIDER— has been, since November 9, 1865, the proprietor of the oldest flouring and saw mill in Union district, Harrison county. His saw mill stands where the first saw mill was erected in the pioneer days of the settlement of Harrison county. In 1859 he was appointed postmaster and he continued in the office through the administration of Lincoln, until 1864. The birth of Bennett D. Rider was in Harrison county, January 9, 1833, and his parents were John W. and Sarah (Bird) Rider. Both were born in Bath county, Virginia, his father on the 8th of August, 1808, and his mother on the 17th of September, 1812. His father is now living in Barbour county, West Virginia, in which county his mother died, February 5, 1859. In Harrison county, April 18, 1859, Bennett D. Rider and Esther J. Williams were united in marriage, and they have one child, Elnor, born January 21, 1878. Their first-born was Clarence M., born July 16, 1860, died November 17, 1878. The wife of Mr. Rider was born in Harrison county, June 6, 1840, a daughter of John A. and Elnor (Young) Williams. Her father, still a resident of this county, was here born August 31, 1816, and her mother was born in this county, April 15, 1825, and died here July 22, 1879.

THORNTON ALLEN RUMBLE— is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1827, a son of David and Elizabeth (Lantz) Rumble. His father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Hagerstown, Maryland, in the year 1809. His father died in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1828, and his mother joined him in Harrison county in 1861. Thornton A. Rumble married his first wife, Delila Bowen, on the 29th of February, 1852, and she died without issue September 8, 1853. On the 2d of August, 1859, he wedded Columbia Boring, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and she died March 9, 1870, aged 26 years and 3 months. The children of this union were: Benjamin F., born December 21, 1860; James N., February 24, 1863; Columbia May, January 23, 1870—all living in Harrison county. In this county, November 14, 1880, Thornton A. Rumble was united in marriage with Diadame Stonestreet, who was born in this county November 12, 1852. They have one daughter, Margaret Statira, born October 5, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Rumble were James E. and Amelia (Tillett) Stonestreet, and both died in Harrison county, her father on the 23d of March, 1875, and her mother June 28, 1873. Thornton A. Rumble served in the last year of the civil war as a member of the 6th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He was justice of the peace in Ten-mile district, fall of 1863 to fall of 1864. He is now engaged in farming.

FRANKLIN C. STEWART— born in Bath county, Virginia, December 6, 1826, was a son of William and Ellen (McDonald) Stewart. His father was born in Highland county, Virginia, July 27, 1802, and his mother in Bath county, Virginia, in 1804. They accompanied him to Harrison county when he settled here in 1835, and here the mother died June 15, 1846. In Harrison county, August 8, 1850, Franklin C. Stewart wedded Joanna M. Devers, and in the years that have ensued their children have been born as follows: Ellen R., February 23, 1852; John W., May 30, 1853; Clinton J., September 2, 1856; Mason D., April 16, 1858; C. Hunter, August 19, 1860; Catherine B., April 7, 1863; Annie R., January 21, 1869. Ellen R. died February 28, 1852. Mason D. married Margaret Payne, December 20, 1881, and is a farmer of Clark district, and the other children are at home. The wife of Mr. Stewart was born in this county, May 26, 1835, a daughter of John S. and C. M. R. (Horner) Devers. Her father, born in Harrison county, January 16, 1809, died May 28, 1846. Her mother was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, born March 19, 1809, and died May 17, 1883. Farming and stock-raising is the occupation of Franklin C. Stewart.
THE BEGINNING OF CABELL COUNTY.

Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795 forever put an end to savage warfare in the Ohio Valley; the barbarians no longer visited the southern banks of the Ohio, and hundreds of pioneers sought homes on its fertile bottoms and among the bordering hills. Among those who found homes within the present limits of Cabell county were Thomas Ward, Thomas Buffington, Thomas Dundas, Thomas Harmon, William Merrett, George Merrett, Jeremiah Ward, Peter Derton, John Dundas, Henry Dundas, Anthony Shelton, Daniel Davis, John Carter, Elijah Seams, Philip Derton, Mark Russell, Nathaniel Scates, Allen McGinnis, Edmund McGinnis, Gilbert Stephens, Mark Russell, Henry Brown. Let us see how and when and where many of them obtained homes, by examining the records of the EARLY LAND GRANTS WITHIN THE COUNTY.

In the year 1788 Virginia, having ceded to the general government all her vast territory beyond the Ohio, still owned an area of country, lying between the Alleghanies and the Ohio, sufficient to form a State, and to portions of this domain she gladly granted titles to all who would settle within her borders. Many hundred pioneers availed themselves of this means of securing a home for themselves and a rich inheritance for their posterity. For thirty years—from 1790 to 1820—the officials in the land office of the old commonwealth were busy issuing warrants and titles to the conquerors of the wilderness, who now asked for a home in the land from which they had driven wild beasts and wild men.

Prior to the beginning of the present century there were very few settlers within the present limits of Cabell county, then a part of Kanawha, but during the next ten years almost the entire area was entered or patented, for the most part by actual settlers. By a reference to the surveyor's book of Kanawha for the years prior to 1809—the year in which Cabell was formed—will be found the names of the patentees. From these records we give the following names of those who first sought and found homes in Cabell county, in which Wayne and Lincoln counties were then embraced:

IN THE YEAR 1806

William Walker entered 350 acres on the waters of Twelve Pole river; William Dengis and David French entered 100 acres on Guyandotte river, on a branch emptying into the same on the northeast side—the line extending up both branch and river "for quantity," the same parties also entered a track of 1000 acres near the mouth of Six-mile creek and extending up the main Spruce fork of Cole river on each side, so as to include the good land up to the mouth of Fleets fork; also, the same parties 200 acres at the mouth of Rock creek, on the bank of Cole river, so as to include the good bottom land above the mouth of the creek; also 1000 acres adjoining a survey made for John Breckenridge at the mouth of Island creek on Cole river, the line to cross said river so as to include the good bottom land on the southwest side of the same; John Dengis entered 100 acres at the three forks of Island creek, beginning at the first crossing below the forks, and running up "the way the trace goes for quantity," also 100 acres on Island creek, to begin where the trace crosses above a mile above the mouth of the Rock House creek, and extending up the same "as far as the entry goes," also 120 acres by the same, on the first creek emptying in Guyandotte river above the big island, one and a half miles on the northeast side of the river, to begin at an ash, sugar tree and poplar, and to run up said creek on each side for quantity. The last three
were renewed in 1809, in the name of William Dengis, assignee of John Dengis. Peter Dengis entered 75 acres on the Laurel fork of the Spruce fork of Cole river, about three miles up it from the mouth, beginning by a pond and running down said fork on both sides for quantity; William Dengis entered 300 acres on Guyandotte river, to begin at the Laurel Hill shoals and run down and up so as to include the good bottoms at the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek, then up the river on each side including the good land for quantity; Jesse Sprulock entered 200 acres of land on the first fork of Guyandotte emptying in on the west side about one and a half miles from the mouth, to begin at the first main fork of said fork and to extend up said fork or westwards on the same to include a large bottom on the said fork - the same being covered with sugar trees; also, the same, 100 acres to begin in the forks of the right-hand fork of Little Guyandotte at three small trees - two forded "hombeams" (the common iron wood) and a black gum, and extend down the said fork on both sides, including all the bottom and good land for a quantity. William Fullerton entered 300 acres on Trace fork of Mud river, adjoining Tackett's land; George Hambleman entered 100 acres on the Trace fork of Mud river, on the right-hand side going up, to begin at the Trace where it crosses, called Stephenson's trace, and extending up and down on said side including the good land for quantity.

THE YEAR 1807

Thomas Vaughan entered 50 acres on Prices Mill creek, a branch of Sandy river, one and a half miles up the creek, to include the house and improvements where he then lived, beginning at a black oak, sugar tree and poplar about one hundred yards above the house in which James Ford then lived, and thence extending down the creek including good land and improvements for quantity; Charles Brown and William Smith entered 100 acres on a branch of Twelve Pole river called Lick creek, to begin about twenty poles above an old fort, at a fork of said creek, and extend down the same for quantity; George Spurlock entered 50 acres so as to join an entry of 50 acres made for Thomas Vaughan, on Prices Mill creek, a branch of Sandy river, and entered so as to include said Spurlock's improvement on said creek.

THE YEAR 1808

Early in February, 1808, the surveyors were at work on the Guyandotte and Twelve Pole rivers, and Reuben Booton entered 125 acres, to begin at a branch of the Beech fork of Twelve Pole, on the east side thereof, so as to include the improvements of Adam Wilson, and to extend down the said Beech fork, including the said improvement and the good land on both sides for quantity. Thomas Ward entered 50 acres of land on the Beech fork of Twelve Pole river, to begin at the lower end of said Ward's survey of 160 acres at Grassy Lick creek, and extend down both sides for quantity. Jacob Adkins entered 100 acres on the Beech fork of Twelve Pole, to begin at the lower end of the long bottom below the Stone Fort park, so as to include what was then called Cedar bottom; Berry Adkins entered 100 acres on the Beech fork, to begin at the upper end of the survey which he bought from Thomas Ward, and to extend up the creek on both sides, including the good land for quantity. Nathaniel Scales, John Miller and William Buffington entered 200 acres adjoining the military survey of Savage and others (see history of Wayne county), on the town side of Twelve Pole, bending on the military line and river for quantity. William Walker and Robert Rutherford entered 150 acres on Big Sandy river, to begin on the river at the upper end of Peyton Newman's survey above Prices Mill creek, and to extend out the said line and up the river for quantity. Thomas Ward and Manoah Bostick, entered 100 acres located so as to include a salt lick on Twelve Pole river about twenty-five miles from the mouth of said river; Thomas Ward and Samuel Smiley entered 700 acres on Mill creek of the East fork of Big Sandy river, beginning at a Spanish oak, a beech and a white oak at the mouth of a branch of said creek, about one and a half miles above the mouth of said creek on the left hand side, and thence extending up the creek on both sides for quantity; James
Holderby entered 100 acres, to begin at the upper side of Twelve Pole, where the military line crosses, and to extend along the said line to a survey made for Ingram Roffe, terminating at his corner just below a branch; thence out including the good land for quantity. Frances Cyrus entered 50 acres on a creek emptying into Big Sandy river, to include the house and improvement where she now lives. Major Dowell entered 1521 acres on the east side of Guyandotte river, to begin at or opposite the military survey (that of Savage) and extend down the river with Ward's land to a creek emptying into Guyandotte nearly opposite Ward's house on the back of the bend of the river, and up said creek to include a large mud lick in the forks of the creek, and up each fork and down the river again to where said military survey crosses, then to return to the beginning and extend up the river for quantity. Joseph Garrett entered 100 acres on the west side of Twelve Pole river, to begin at Dowell's corner at the mouth of Newcombs creek on the river bank, and to extend up said creek for quantity. Jacob Atkinson entered 100 acres on the Beech fork of Twelve Pole, to begin at the lower end of the long bottom below the Stone Fort park, and extending up the creek on both sides so as to include the Cedar bottom. Robert Rutherford entered 100 acres on Big Sandy river, east side, about seven miles above James Fords, and below the mouth of Cedar creek, and thence extending up the river and out, including the good land for quantity. Thomas Buffington entered 100 acres, to join the military survey where it crosses a branch that the path goes down from the forks of Four Pole toward the mouth of Guyandotte river, and thence to extend each way along the said military survey, and up the branch for quantity. Zachariah Elkins and William Elkins entered 200 acres on Hewetts creek of the Spruce fork of Cole river, to begin at the head of a marsh about 250 yards above the fourth fording, at a beech, white oak and black walnut, and to extend up the creek so as to include the good land, then up the right fork to the second fording, thence across the point in the forks of the creek to the Left Hand fork, thence up it for quantity. John Sansom entered 100 acres at the mouth of Harts creek, a west branch of Guyandotte, about seven miles below Big creek. Lewis Hanor entered 100 acres, to begin at the mouth of the North fork of Big creek of Guyandotte, and to extend up the fork for quantity; also, 50 acres to include the bottom at the mouth of the Trace fork of Big creek; also 50 acres on Big creek, about three-fourths of a mile from the mouth, to begin at the lower end of the bottom at the Rock camp; Joseph Workman entered 200 acres on the Spruce fork of Cole river, to begin below the house wherein he now lives, and to extend up the west side for quantity. Jacob Stolins entered 50 acres on Crawleys creek, the same to extend up the creek for quantity. Philip Ballard entered 100 acres on the head of that fork of Ugly creek of Guyandotte river which heads with the Six-mile creek of the Spruce fork of Cole river, and against the head of Turtle creek, the same to begin at the first good land down the said fork of Ugly creek, and to extend down the same for quantity. William Clark entered 100 acres on the main Right Hand fork of Twelve Pole river, supposed to be about sixteen miles above the forks, and to begin on the point of a ridge on the east side of said fork at a white oak, black oak, gum and beech, thence running down and across the creek and up the other side, and around to the beginning; also by the same, 150 acres on the Right Hand fork next above the first entry, to begin at the upper end of the narrows and extend up the river on both sides, including the good land for quantity. Edmund McGinnis entered 25 acres on the Left Hand fork of Twelve Pole river, supposed to be three-fourths of a mile up said fork, to begin at Duvall's run and extend up on the east side of said fork for quantity. Daniel Dawson entered 50 acres on Beech Fork, west side, to begin at a lick opposite the mouth of Long creek, and extend down by the meanders of said fork of Twelve Pole to opposite where said Dawson lives, then out and up Fergusons branch for quantity; also, by the same, 50 acres to join the lower end of the above survey, and extend down Beech Fork for quantity. Edward McGinnis entered 50 acres on Graystons creek, to begin in the short bend near the Clay lick, and extend
down, including good land for quantity. George Hambleman entered 100 acres on the Trace fork of Mud river, on the right hand side going up, to begin at the trace where it crosses called "Stephensons trace," and extending up and down said side for quantity. George Weaver entered 50 acres on the Trace fork of Mud river, to begin a quarter of a mile above where "David Stinsons trace" crosses the said fork, thence down the said fork for quantity, to take in the land on the northeast side.

So we might go on with hundreds of others, but the above is sufficient to give an idea of the manner of partitioning the wilds of Southwestern Virginia nearly a century ago, and also how, from the ambiguity and vague language used in land papers at the time, the question of land titles became the great vexed question in Virginia, and how it has caused a greater amount of litigation than all others combined. Indeed so indefinite were many of them that it would have puzzled even the owners themselves to have again found their lands had they not possessed a general knowledge of the geography of the country. No wonder then that in the haste to secure land in the West the titles or patents often "shingled," or lapped on each other. In almost every such instance a long and tedious suit has been the result, and for more than a hundred years the civil courts - inferior and superior - have been vexed with them.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

By the close of the year 1808 several hundred pioneers had found homes within the present limits of the counties of Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln, and having become wearied with long journeys to Charleston to attend court, prepared 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. The prayer was heard with favor by that body, and on the 2d day of January, 1809, a bill was reported and passed. It was entitled, "An act for dividing the county of Kanawha and the formation of a new county." The first section read as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That all that part of the county Kanawha, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Mason county in Teays valley, thence a direct line to the mouth of the Spruce fork of Cole river, thence up the said fork to where the line of Giles county encroaxes it, thence with the said line to the Tazewell county line, and with said line to the Tug fork of Sandy, and down the same to its conflux with the Ohio river, thence up the same to the mouth of Little Guyandotte in the county of Mason, and with Mason line to the beginning - shall form one distinct county and be called and known by the name of Cabell county."

The third section provided that in order the more impartially and correctly to ascertain the most proper place for holding court and erecting the public buildings for the said county, John Shrewsbury, David Ruffner, John Reynolds, William Clendenin and Jesse Bennett shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, whose duty it shall be, after having performed the services hereby required, to make report thereof to the court of the said county of Cabell; whereupon it shall proceed to erect the necessary buildings at the place so fixed on by the said commissioners, which when completed shall be the permanent place for holding the county courts for the said county.

FIRST CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT.

The first circuit superior court ever held in Cabell county convened at the house of William Meritt, in April, 1809 - the thirty-third year of the commonwealth - "agreeable to an act of the general assembly in that case made and passed." There was present the Hon. John Coalter, one of the judges of the general court, who had been assigned to the 12th circuit of Virginia. He was sent from the eastern part of the State for the purpose of holding the court, and an aged pioneer, yet living in an adjoining county, and who was then a boy fifteen years of age, says that the people informed the distinguished jurist that they did not need any court in this portion of the
State, and furthermore that they did not want to be bothered with summons, warrants, fines, judgments, etc. But the judge believing that as jurisprudence extended, so extended civilization, proceeded to open the court, and made Edmund Morris clerk of the same. He came into court and, together with John Morris, Sr., Thomas Buffington, Jeremiah Ward, Manoah Bostick, John Russell and Jesse Spurluck, entered into a bond in the penalty of $10,000, "conditioned as the law directs."

Then James Wilson qualified as an attorney and was appointed to prosecute in behalf of the State; he took the required oaths, and once began to look after the interests of the "Old Dominion."

A deed of bargain and sale from Edmund McGinnis and wife to Manoah Bostick was admitted to record. It was dated May the 9th, 1809, and was the first indenture of a transfer of real estate in Cabell county. The lands thus bargained and sold were a portion of the "Savage Grant," for an account of which see history of Wayne county elsewhere in this work. Then was impaneled the first grand jury that ever sat for the body of Cabell county. It was composed of the following named gentlemen: Elisha McComas, foreman, Benjamin Garret, Thomas Buffington, David McComas, Johathan Buffington, David Douthit, Thomas Clap, Henry Brown, Mark Russell, Michael Holland, William Fullerton, Lerosse Merrett, Joseph Hillyard, Charles Alsbury, Samuel Ferguson, Peter Lower, Charles Booth and John Ferguson. After receiving their instructions, "they retired to consider of their presentments," and the record says they soon after returned into court and reported the following true bills of indictment: two for nuisances, three for assault and battery, six for fornication, and eight for retailing spirituous liquors without a license. Alexander Porter, Stephen Kelley, Isom Garrett and Robert Tabor had been summoned as members of this grand jury, but failed to appear, and were therefore fined by the court, but the records for the next term show that they came into court, and for good and satisfactory reasons the fines were remitted.

David Cartmill, Henry Hunter, William H. Cavendish, John Mathews, Ballard Smith, Lewis Summers and Sylvester Woodyard, each of whom presented a license to practice in the superior and inferior courts of the commonwealth, and were on their motion granted permission to practice in this court. Thus was formed the first Cabell county bar. Among those composing it were Lewis Summers, for many years one of the most able jurists of Virginia, and Sylvester Woodyard, who served several years as State's attorney for Mason county, afterwards removed to New York, where he became attorney general for that State.

**CABELL COUNTY IN THE 1812 WAR.**

But two short years passed away after the county began her existence until the booming of artillery around the Atlantic coast announced throughout the breadth of the nation the beginning of a second war with Great Britain. The armed oppressor had once more set foot on her shores. But Virginia was ready. Many of her sons who had followed the fortunes of Gates and Greene through the pestilential swamps of the south, or trud barefoot through the snows of New England, were yet living and were ready, if need be, to die in defense of the country which their valor and bravery on many sanguinary fields had established. Therefore when the "Old Dominion" called upon her tried veterans to defend her shores from the vandalism of the ruthless invader, they raised the cry of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," and once more shouldered arms and marched with alacrity to the distant fields.

The call was re-echoed over the mountains and along the southern bank of the Ohio, and hundreds of those battling with the wilderness for awhile abandoned that struggle to engage in one of mightier import. Cabell, the infant county of the far southwest, furnished her quota, and many marched away to war —some to the far Atlantic coast and others to the distant northwest, where, with General W. H. Harrison, they assisted in building Fort Meigs, took part in the battles of Maumee, the River Raisin and others of less importance.
Among those who served from Cabell county were John Merrett, Andrew Gwinn, Isaac McComas, Benjamin Shy, Benjamin Drown, William Collins, John Wellman, Joseph Wintz, Leonard McCormac, John Samuels, John Laidley, John Chapman, Ralph Smith, Thomas R. Swann, Henry Jefferson, William Chapman, Daniel Stephenson, Elijah Stinson, Thomas Smith, Jesse Smith, Daniel Love, Abaniah Reece, Jesse Spurlock, Daniel Witcher and Elijah Hatton. These served out their time, were honorably discharged from the service, and returned to engage in the peaceful avocations of life.

CABELL IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

When the Mexican minister at Washington, as the representative of his government, officially notified congress that in the event of the passage of a bill providing for the admission of Texas into the Union, war would follow, but little attention was paid to it. But when General Santa Anna equipped a splendid army, and began his march to the northeast, at the same time declaring to the excited populace of the capital of the Montezumas that he would water his horse in the Potomac river before his return, some apprehension was felt, and it was decided that he would better halt at least long enough to water him in the Rio Grande.

A declaration of war was made, and Virginia, as ever before, was ready. Her military chieftains of a later day, then but novices in the profession of arms, hastened away to study the science of war on the table lands of a neighboring republic. Among them was "Stonewall" Jackson, A. P. Hill, and a host of others.

No sooner was the call for troops made known in Cabell than a company began to organize and prepare to march to the distant field. The company rendezvoused at Guyandotte, and, from there went to Newport barracks, where it was mustered into the United States service, soon after joined the army at New Orleans, and landed with General Scott at Vera Cruz, whence it marched with the advancing columns to the city of Mexico, before the walls of which it lay until after the surrender, when all that triumphant army returned home and was mustered out of service.

The men composing it were as follows: Elisha W. McComas, captain; William W. McComas, first lieutenant; Joseph Samuels, second lieutenant; James M. McComas, Spotswood H. Hughes (died in Mexico), Andrew J. Perry, James C. Calhoun, John R. Bass (died in Mexico), Robert A. Alexander, Henry B. Brimm, Gordon Brumfield (died in Mexico), Milton Burriss, Peter Black, Henry S. Cunningham, Nathan Cremeans, Elijah Cremeans, Balis C. Dewese, Andrew Doss, James E. Darby, Henry Emberson, Andrew Ferril, David Fife, Andrew Fulton, John G. Goff, Daniel Harmon, Gilbert B. Harvey, David T. Hill, James Hogg, Garland Garrel (died in Mexico), George Garrel, Martin P. Knopp, William Lucus, Elias Legg, Henry Manor, John McIntosh, Isaac W. Meadows, Hamilton C. McComas (he together with his wife was murdered by the Comanche Indians in Mexico in 1882), George Pack, James W. Paine, James Parsons, Marquis D. L. Parsons, Marion Powell, John Payne, Josiah Rameels, James A. Stewart, David Shelton, Mitchell Stone, Oliver Stewart, Nathaniel Smith, Richard Taylor, Abner Vance, Jonathan Waid (died in Mexico), J. M. Workman, Ephraim Warrick, James B. Waggner, J. W. Workman, Ezekiel L. Young and Robert D. Robinson.

These were the men who represented Cabell county on the plains of Mexico during the struggle between the contending republics. About forty years have been numbered with the past, and in that time nearly every one has passed from among the living. Let their names be added to those of the soldiers of the late war who fought in both armies, and then let Cabell county ever hold them all in memory.

CABELL IN THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

Here, as everywhere else throughout the "Old Dominion," the news of war which electrified the country in the early days of 1861, produced the wildest excitement. Business of every kind was paralyzed, and hundreds of Cabell's sturdy sons
James hastened to the recruiting offices and enrolled themselves under the banners of one or the other of the contending armies. Here was presented the singular spectacle of men gathering and enlisting in contending armies in defense of the cause which seemed to them just - both at the same time. All were excited, and few if any realized the awful character of the storm about to burst over the country. Cabell before had sent her sons to defend our shores from a foreign foe, and again to a foreign field, and hundreds now made ready to play their part in the terrible game of civil war. The first organization perfected within the county was

**THE BORDER RANGERS, OR COMPANY E, EIGHTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY.**

It rendezvoused at Guyandotte, and left that place for the Kanawha valley on the 29th day of May, 1861, and having gone into camp at Camp Tompkins, just below the mouth of Cole river, time was taken to complete the organization. In the company were enrolled Albert G. Jenkins (afterward general), captain; Henry C. Everett, first lieutenant; Alexander H. Samuels, second lieutenant (killed at Jonesville, Virginia, 1863); George Holdery, third lieutenant; J. B. Dodson (captured on Prices creek, West Virginia, in February, 1864, and taken to Camp Chase), H. C. Putet (captured at Howells Mills, West Virginia, September 6, 1863), Thomas W. Dodson, Dr. William Jenkins, Thomas J. Jenkins, J. D. Sedinger, A. G. Ricketts (killed at Broad Ford, Holsbene river, Virginia, November, 1863), L. C. Ricketts (killed near Tuckwillers Hill, West Virginia, 1861), Isaac Ong, Frank M. Moore, John Me. McMichael (occasionally shot and killed near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, 1861), Dudley Holdery (killed near Abbington, Virginia, 1862), P. A. Wollcot, John S. Everett, S. N. Keenan, A. M. Williams, Greene Pine (shot in shoulder by a citizen near the mouth of Twelve Pole river, 1863), Harvey Kelly, John Kelly, George Golden, Henry Golden, James Bridgman, George Pennybaker (taken prisoner on Mud river in 1864), John Pennybaker, Benjamin Pennybaker, James Pennybaker, Mounts Pennybaker, William Pennybaker, Robert Holderly (killed in action near Salem, Virginia, 1863), James Poindexter, Thadeus Flowers, Harvey Scott, Henry Bumgardner (killed at Jonesville, Virginia, 1863), Leonidas Love (killed at Jonesville, Virginia, 1863), Allen Neale (killed at Guyandotte in 1862), William Sands, John Hampton (wounded in head in Shenandoah valley, Virginia), James Martin, Sampson Seandoms, Charles Shoemaker, George Heath, (wounded in arm at Jonesville, Virginia, 1863), Washington Smith (wounded in leg at Jonesville, Virginia, 1863), Samuel Vinson, Frank Vinson, Lafayette Vinson, Jesse Meeks (killed at Wymals Mills, Lee county, Virginia, 1863), William Preston, Samuel Pratt, Thomas Ferguson, John Lloyd, Peter Razar, Samuel Ferguson, Harvey Ferguson (died in Tazewell county, Virginia, 1862), Francis M. Bing, Edward Ferguson, Abraham Davis, Jefferson Ferguson, David Smith, David Bowen, James Lambert, John White, Pat. Hoshell, Doc. Kennedy, Adolphus Page, Dr. James Hereford, Robert Stribbling, Dr. Robert Timms, James Brown, William Lacy, George Harmon, Ephraim Hannson, A. A. Hanley, Benjamin Hanley, W. R. Gunn, Joseph Ferguson (wounded in leg at Buckhannan in 1862), Thomas Morris (wounded at Hurricane Bridge, West Virginia, March 28, 1863, captured, and died in prison), Henry Morris, George Morris, William Hensley, John Paine (killed at Hurricane Bridge, West Virginia, March 28, 1863), George Vertegan, Edward Vertegan, A. H. Chapman, George Shelton, Monroe Shelton (killed near the Tennessee line), Henry Swann, John Tasson, H. H. Sexton (wounded somewhere in Virginia), James E. Shelton, John Shelton, Charles Wilson, Lemuel Wilson (wounded in Virginia), Harvey Wilson (killed somewhere in Virginia), Charles Seandoms (missing in action in Virginia, and never heard of afterwards), William Gwinn (wounded in Virginia), Thadeus Thompson, James Thompson (died in prison at Camp Chase), William E. Wilkinson, Beverly Wilkinson, Hurston Spurlock, Samuel Spurlock, Thomas Harrison, Archibald Harrison, Archibald Rowsey, John Rowsey, Thomas Noel, Roderick Noel, David Shelton, Gordon Midciff,

This company, after completing its organization at the mouth of Cole river, as before mentioned, returned by way of Teays valley to Barboursville, where, on the 14th day of July, 1861, it disputed the passage of Colonel Guthrie's 2d Kentucky across the bridge at the mouth of Mud river, and three days later (July 17th) took an active part in the engagement at Scary. Leaving the Kanawha with the army of General Wise, it marched east as far as White Sulphur Springs, then returned west and participated in the battles of Cross Lanes and Carnifax Ferry. From the latter place it went to Russell county, Virginia, for the purpose of going into winter quarters, but the stirring scenes and rapid marches kept it constantly in the field, and for four long years it saw hard service, marching and fighting over Southwestern Virginia, Northern Tennessee and the Shenandoah valley, and only disbanded after the surrender at Appomattox, when the last hope of the success of the Southern arms had vanished. Portions of other companies were mustered within the county, the ranks of which were filled by volunteers from the adjoining counties of Wayne, Mason, Putnam and Logan. The number of those from Cabell county is estimated at fully 400.

The first Federal troop organized within the county was

COMPANY D, 9TH REGIMENT WEST VIRGINIA (FEDERAL) INFANTRY,

Which mustered at Guyandotte in September, 1861. The report and record of the company is as follows: John J. S. P. Carroll, captain; Carey B. Hayslipp, first lieutenant; Henry C. Duncan, second lieutenant; David Law, Lewis S. Hinchman, James H. Smallbridge; Zachariah Nicely, lost an arm at Cloyds Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864; Orah Boydston, wounded in left leg at Halltown, Virginia, August 26, 1864; William E. Layne, Philip H. Keek; David Amos, wounded in thigh at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864; George H. Baker, wounded in arm at Fishers Hill, Virginia, September 22, 1864; Samuel Beach, wounded in right thigh at Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864; William Collins, James D. Creameans; Robert Cites, wounded in left side at Carters Farm, Virginia, July 20, 1864; George W. Cohen, wounded in ankle at Carters Farm; Amasa Creameans; Hugh Caldwell, wounded in ankle at Cedar Creek; James G. Creameans, George Craine, wounded in both legs at Halltown; Charles Estes, John M. Griffith, Samuel D. Gue, James H. Gue, Presley D. Gue; David Goodwin, wounded in left shoulder at Carters Farm; John Goad, Tanney Gue, William Hardee, sr., William Hardee, jr., Gabriel Humphries, William R. Hickman, John A. Isaminger, Thomas Law; George R. McComas, wounded in leg at Cloyd Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864; Frederick Miller, Jacob Nipp,
Willis Noel, James A. Nisely, Thomas O'Connor, James Parsons, Theophilus Powell, Lewis Pitts, Thomas Rafferty, Charles B. Roy, Andrew J. Smith, Charles Waugh, Spenser Williams, wounded in arm at Cedar Creek; William Welch, William A. Boothe, James S. Boothe, William A. Boothe, Simeon Paine; George W. Pine, discharged for disability at Gallipolis, Ohio; Michael O'Conner, discharged for disability at Gallipolis hospital; John C. Smith, discharged for disability at Winchester; Richard Cremeans, discharged because of deafness; James W. McMillin; Edward Nichols, discharged for disability; Allen T. Brittin, William P. Pratt, John Coughlin, David A. Johnson; John Brown, died of wounds received in action at Carters Farm; Henry S. Smith, missing on Lynchburg raid and supposed to have died; David Pence, died of meases in Meigs county, Ohio, March 4, 1862; Joshua Pitts, died in hospital, March 23, 1863; John Hardee, died of pneumonia, March 25, 1862; Rufus Knapp, died at Charleston, West Virginia, July, 1864; James H. Roy, died of typhoid fever at Quakers Bottom, Ohio, July 5, 1862; John Kirk, died of typhoid fever at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 22, 1862; Thomas McCormick, killed in action in Wayne county, West Virginia, February 16, 1864; Joseph K. Kelley, killed in action at Cloyd Mountain; Isaac Roy, killed in action at Cloyd Mountain; Sampson S. King, killed in action at Blacksburg, Virginia, May 11, 1864; John A. Smith, wounded in arm and taken prisoner at Cloyd Mountain; Andrew J. White, wounded in leg and left on the field at Cloyd Mountain; Addison Collins, captured at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Clifton Y. Chisnauh, captured at Cedar Creek; Durgan Cremeans, captured at Cloyd Mountain; Bernard Cline, Franklin Hitt, Anderson Adkins, Samuel Porter, Calvin Fuller, James U. Wright, Joseph C. Wilkinson, Alford Boyd, George Hardie, John L. Johnson, Elliott Adkins.

Soon after the company was mustered it joined the 9th regiment, of which it was to form a part, and went to the front, and besides participating in many skirmishes and light engagements was actively engaged in the fiercely contested battles of Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, May 10, 1864; Lynchburg, June 17, 1864; Carters Farm, July 19, 1864; Winchester, July 23-24, 1864; Martinsburg, July 25, 1864; Halltown, August 22, 23, 26, 1864; Berryville, September 3, 1864; Opequon River, September 19, 1864; Fishers Hill, September 22, 1864, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. In these bloody battles the regiment lost more than 500 men killed and wounded, and the record tells but too well the part played by the representatives of Cabell composing Company D.

The second Federal organization perfected within the county was COMPANY G, 1ST REGIMENT WEST VIRGINIA (FEDERAL) CAVALRY.

George Frum, John Gilmore, John C. Hutchinson, James W. Howell, Andrew J. Koontz, Thomas Kisner, Eli Khunn, Clement P. McCew, James McNeff, William Isaac Mosier, Nathaniel E. Paul, Hiram Rush, Hosea Stansburg, John H. Smith, Alfred C. Smith, Henry Smith, Benjamin B. Showalter, Amos M. Sergent, Joseph R. Stillwell, Peter Sluater, Mathew Sluater, Emory B. Sear, Samuel E. Williams, Joseph Zim, John Collins, William A. West, William B. Harrison, Horatio N. Mackey, Isaac A. Brownfield; Dennis Delaney, killed at Wytheville, Virginia, July 18, 1863; William E. Guseman, died of wounds received at Wytheville; Richard B. McDowell, died September 10, 1864; Marcellus Couben, killed at Annapolis, Maryland, August 21, 1863, from wounds received in action; Joseph M. Gordon, drowned May 16, 1864; Charles Hilderbrand, died on Gauley river, October 16, 1861; Henry Jackson, died June 1, 1862; Robert Stearns, died at Clarksburg, Harrison county, September 9, 1861; John Daniels, Benjamin Fourtney, William B. Ingram, Patrick Keeley, Henry Lambert, John M. Rutherford, John M. Sisemore, John Shofer, Uriah S. Young.

In addition to the above named many men from the county entered and served in the 2d and 3d West Virginia Federal Cavalry and the 5th and 13th Infantry.

ENGAGEMENT AT BARBOURSVILLE.

Cabell county, owing to her geographical position, and the divided condition of her people, witnessed within her borders some of the stern realities of war. Barboursville was the scene of the first engagement of the civil conflict on the soil of the "Old Dominion." It was at sunrise on the morning of July 14, 1861, that the solitude of the surrounding hills and valleys were broken by the sharp crack of the rifle and the rattle of musketry, discharged by men engaged in deadly conflict—the first in Virginia since in the 1812 war Ross and his vandals horde marched over her soil on their way to lay the national capital in ruins.

It was on the 11th of July, 1861, that the 2d Kentucky (Federal) Regiment, Colonel Guthrie commanding, landed at Guyandotte and went into camp. On the night of the 13th a detachment composed of four companies, marched out of the road leading to Barboursville, and early the next morning reached Mud river bridge, within a few hundred yards of the town. Here, on the ridge just back of the court house, was posted about 250 militia under command of Colonel Jamison Ferguson, and a portion of the Border Rangers under Captain A. G. Jenkins. The Federals approached the bridge, and as they did so received the fire of the militia, the Rangers not being in position. The advancing column returned the fire, and having vastly the advantage of the other side in the superiority of arms, soon succeeded in crossing the bridge and carried the ridge beyond, and soon after took possession of the town. The Federal loss was reported to be five killed and eighteen wounded. That of the Confederates was one killed and one wounded—the former being James Reynolds and the latter Absolom Ballinger. We have said that this was the first engagement which occurred in Virginia, and so it was, having taken place three days before the action at Scary and eight days before the first battle of Manassas or Bull Run.

THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTY.

The second collision between the hostile forces within the limits of the county was that at Pores Hill, now Ona Station, on the C. & O. Railway, five and one-half miles from the county seat. The month was August, 1861. A Confederate force of 300 had been for some time encamped at Bethesda Church, and were now removing their quarters to the Mud River Church, now Blue Sulphur Springs. When near the above named place (Pores Hill) they were met and fired upon by 400 Federals, a detachment of the 5th West Virginia Infantry, then lying at Barboursville. The Confederates returned the fire, but were soon forced to retreat with a loss of one wounded and two prisoners—the latter being William Hensley and John Tassan.
Federals continued up the valley a short distance, and then returned to Barboursville without loss.

**CAPTURE OF GUYANDOTTE — THE TOWN BURNED.**

Early in the fall of the year 1861, Colonel K. V. Whaley (then major) began to recruit a company at Guyandotte, designed to become Company H of the 9th West Virginia (Federal) Infantry, and by the 1st of November its ranks were well filled, and only awaited the arrival of the proper officer to muster it into United States service. But various are the fortunes of war. On the evening of the 19th of November, 1861, just as twilight was deepening into night, the 8th Virginia Confederate Cavalry, 900 strong, rode into town, and a portion having taken a position on a neighboring hill, opened fire on the Federal position at the southern end of the suspension bridge. For one hour the rattle of musketry rang out upon the still evening air, and at the end of the time the Federals were either all killed, wounded or captured, save a few who saved themselves by rapid flight, and the Confederates were in peaceable possession of the town. They lost two killed and several wounded. The former were Allen Neale and Captain Hurdleston, commanding Company K, Kanawha Rangers, and among the latter were Captain W. E. Hemdon, of Company I, Captain John G. Thompson and George Dudley. The Federal loss was eight killed, as follows: Thomas Burks, James Lawhom, Pleasants Lunsford, James Massie, John Moloy, William Vitetoe, George Sines and David C. Bragg.

When the firing began Colonel Zeigler, with the 5th West Virginia (Federal) Infantry, were lying at Ceredo, eight miles below, and having learned of the attack, with his force boarded the steamer Ohio, then ascending the river, and disembarked on the Ohio side at the mouth of Indian Guyan, one mile below the scene of battle. From here they marched to Proctorville, and at daylight the next morning (the 11th) began crossing the river. As the Federals entered the town the Confederates left it, and no sooner were the former in possession than the torch was applied in several places, and before night two thirds of the town was smouldering ruins. A few days later a party of men came from the Ohio side of the river, and after having fired the extensive flouring mills of Dr. Thomas C. Buffington, went one mile up the river and applied the torch to the private residence of Robert E. Stewart. Such were some of the stern realities of war as witnessed in Cabell county.

**THE FOURTH AND LAST ENGAGEMENT.**

The fourth and last engagement in the county took place at Barboursville between a body of Confederate cavalry under Major James Nowning and a Federal cavalry force commanded by Major Paxton. It was a running fight from the Blue Sulphur Springs to Barboursville. Arrived at the latter the belligerents parted company, the Confederates going up Guyan river by Dusenbury's mill and over into Wayne county, and the Federals proceeding on to Guyandotte. The latter lost one man, killed just at the upper end of Barboursville, near where the railroad depot now stands.

**THE FORMATION OF THE NEW STATE.**

During the early years of the war anarchy reigned supreme. Law ceased to exist, unless it be military law, which was executed in its worst forms by the armed battalions which marched and countermarched through the county. Few localities exhibited sadder memories of the horrors of war than this. The principal town, the best mills and residences, were in ashes, while the churches were desecrated and almost demolished by those who had occupied them as barracks instead of for the worship of the Most High God to which they had been dedicated.

But the latter part of the year 1863 saw the new State government go into operation, and under it the civil law in many of the counties was once more instituted, and order began to appear where for years all had been chaos and confusion. The first circuit court which convened in Cabell county under the new regime met at Guyandotte in the early part of November, 1863, with
Hon. H. J. Samuels, who had been, upon the organization of the State judiciary, appointed judge of the eighth judicial circuit, presiding. The following attorneys were present: Hon. Laban T. Moore of Kentucky, Ralph Leete of Ironton, Ohio, E. M. Fitzgerald, Prosecuting Attorney Charles Moore, and Thomas B. Kline of Point Pleasant, and B. D. McGinnis of Wayne county, West Virginia.

On the 16th of November a correspondent of the Ironton Times saw this court, and in the next issue of that paper thus describes it: "The crowd of suitors, witnesses and jurors is about the same as in former years when they used to assemble at the court house at Barboursville before the rebellion. The youthful appearance of the judge, the clerk, and the members of the bar is in remarkable contrast with the old officers and members of the bar constituting the Cabell circuit court of former times, and indicates the change made by the civil troubles. The grave and solemn visages of old Judge McComas, John Laidley and John Samuels, are not here. For more than thirty years these three men have formed the central figures of the circuit court. * * *

"The old lawyers — Fisher, Summers and Mansfield — are all gone. It will be remembered that Mansfield received a wound in the skirmish at Barboursville in July, 1861, from which he died. Fisher is somewhere in Dixie, and Summers does not come this way.

"The court docket is much larger than I expected to find it, and presents a heavy show of business, both civil and criminal. Suitors in rebellion were called and their cases dismissed; the judge remarking at the time that those who were seeking the subversion of the laws and of the authority and under which the court was sitting, could not use the authority of his court to aid the cause of the rebellion. Under this rule the action of his brother in the Confederate service was dismissed.

"The grand jury returned a large number of presentments and indictments, I think some seventy in all. One man is indicted for refusing to list his property for taxation under the new State government, he still adhering to the seceded State of Virginia. Another is indicted for feeding armed rebels, and sundry others for taking horses and cattle, not their own, for the use of the rebels."

BISHOP THOMAS A. MORRIS.

On a farm, or, rather, an improvement, in a log cabin which stood seven miles east of Barboursville, then in Kanawha county but now in Cabell, on the 19th day of April, 1794, was born Thomas A. Morris, one of the most eminent men whose name appears upon the pages of the church history of the New World. His parents were members of the Baptist Church, but the son united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in August, 1813, and on Christmas night, 1814, preached his first sermon in the presence of an audience numbering about two hundred, composed of his relatives and friends of the Teays Valley country, among whom he was born and had been reared.

We let the bishop tell of this, his first sermon himself, as he told it to a company of friends who gathered at his residence on the occasion of his 79th birthday in 1873. Said he: "I had a long, hard struggle to find peace. On Christmas day, 1814, there being no minister present, Thomas Buffington, a licensed exhorter, and I, held a meeting for exhortation and prayer. He exhorted and I prayed. When about to dismiss the meeting, he suggested a meeting for night. I said, 'Just as you like;' and said he, 'If we do have meeting, will you exhort?' With some hesitancy I replied, 'Yes, if you judge it best;' whereupon he announced, 'There will be a meeting to night at father's, and brother Morris will exhort.' This meeting was on the lower junction of the Ohio and Guyandotte rivers. As it was my first effort at public speaking, I began with fear and trembling, though I had often felt before that I should make an effort in that direction. I spoke some forty minutes with a freedom and unction that surprised myself. I was filled with a strange peace of mind, and concluded: 'This is what I have prayed for so long — that is — I am converted!'

He married his first wife, Abigail Scales, in the year 1814; the ceremony was performed in a house which still stands in the city of Huntington, now
used for a telegraph and other offices. In 1814 he was granted license to preach, and, in 1816, joined the Ohio conference. For several years he traveled a circuit, then served as elder. In 1836 he was ordained bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the last one that made the rounds of his conference on horseback. He died in Springfield, Ohio, September 2, 1874, aged 80 years.

TEAYS VALLEY.

In the eastern part of the county extending into Putnam is the region known as Teays valley, and so remarkable is it that we dwell somewhat at length upon a notice of it. It is so called because a large portion of it was included in the land grant made to Thomas Teays, and surveyed by him in the year 1796. This valley has long been regarded as one of the most remarkable formations in the State, and has engaged the attention of a number of geologists, who have advanced as many theories to account for its existence. It makes its nearest approach to the Kanawha river at the mouth of Scary creek, in the eastern part of Putnam county, and from here extends in a direct western direction for a distance of about twenty miles, when it is lost in the valley of the Guyandotte river; the average width is about one mile, and the total area about twenty square miles.

One of the theories advanced to account for its existence is, that it was once the bed of the Great Kanawha river, which, by some mighty convulsion of nature, has been thrown from its ancient course to the one which it now occupies. Another is that it is the basin of a lake which, at some remote period, covered its entire area, but which, ages since, disappeared. Let us briefly notice these two theories. In order to understand the first, let the reader take the map of the State and draw a line from the mouth of Scary creek, on the Kanawha, due west to the town of Milton in Cabell county, and it will pass longitudinally through the valley and divide it into two nearly equal portions. Then, if the line be extended westward, it will reach a point near the mouth of Guyandotte river, following in its course Mud river to its junction with the former, and with that river to a point on the Ohio. Having extended the line, turn for a moment and examine the course of the Kanawha river. Its source is far to the south, among the mountains of North Carolina, whence it flows north and northwest, passes the southern boundary of Virginia, cuts through the Alleghany mountains, flowing apparently up an inclined plane against the law of gravitation, then dashing through gorge after gorge, and, after cutting one of the most remarkable canons on the continent, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, leaps from the granite base (Kanawha falls) on which stands the Appalachian system, and with increased volume, but with diminished velocity, it finds its way to the Ohio at a point forty-two miles above the mouth of Guyandotte river.

Now, the advocates of this theory tell us that it once flowed down through the valley in the direction indicated by the line which the reader has drawn upon the map; they say it is properly an Atlantic coast river, but at the time of the upheaval of the Alleghanies, it was thrown from its natural course toward the west, where it flowed through the valley and found its way to the Ohio, along the beds of Mud and Guyandotte rivers. These beds they claim are now much too large for the present rivers, and must therefore have been eroded by a much greater volume of water than occupies them at present. But another mighty upheaval occurred, and the river was again changed from its course to the one which it at present occupies. Prominent among the advocates of this theory was the late George H. Patrick, Esq., of Kanawha.

Those who support the latter theory claim that the entire area was once a lake with an outlet toward the west, which, in the course of long ages, cut its way up through the hard impervious strata, until the lake was drained. They say such examples are quite common, and as such point to the Great Basin, North Park, Middle Park, and South Park in the Rocky mountains, and the Plateau of Casparina in the Andes. By this drainage they account for the enlarged beds of Mud and Guyandotte rivers. A strong supporter of this theory is Prof. W. J. Kinnon of Point Pleasant, who
was for several years a resident of the valley, and who thus had an opportunity to study its geology.

One thing is self-evident: the entire valley is an alluvial formation; every cut and eroded embankment exhibits water-laid strata. The cuts made in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway present regular sand strata, alternating with clay, such as is found by the subsidence of waters. When the writer visited the locality he was informed by several persons, that in sinking wells, water-washed stone coal, gravel and drift-wood, had been found at a depth of fifty feet below the surface. It matters not which of the two theories be true the valley remains the same — a silent witness of the sweeping change which our globe has undergone.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH WITHIN THE COUNTY.

In the settlement of the New World Methodism has ever been abreast with the earliest settlers. Francis Asbury, who was one of the greatest expounders of its doctrines in America, set the example for his successors, by traveling through the wilderness to find the small and widely separated settlements, and when he had found them by declaring to the inhabitants thereof the great truths of Christianity. No lofty spire or sounding bell guided these worshippers to the place of devotion, for it was most commonly the rude log cabin, in which dwelt the family of the pioneer, or in the shady groves which were God's first temples. Here the first church organizations of the western country were formed, and belonging to them were many whose names are inscribed in brilliant characters upon the pages of the history of western civilization.

It was here as everywhere else along the frontier. The roof was scarcely made fast upon the cabin and the smoke had scarcely ascended above the tree tops when the circuit-riding made his appearance. Alas, that many, yes nearly all of the names of these heralds of the Cross who bore the glad tidings of "Peace on earth and good will to men," have been lost, but while we may not know who many of them were, yet we know of them by their labors — churches reared, monuments to their memories which must last as long as time itself.

Who the first representative of this denomination within the present limits of Cabell county was is not known, but in a work entitled Progress of Methodism in Ohio and Western Virginia, bearing publisher's date of 1832, which the writer has in his possession, he finds the following in relation to the work here. After speaking of several points on the Ohio, the writer notices the work at "Guian dots," and in connection therewith says:

"An old man by the name of Miller — a member of society from Washington county, Pennsylvania, had settled near a place called Green Bottom, between the Big and Little Guian dots, and seeing the deplorable state of the people, his pious soul was grieved, and he got a petition signed by near one hundred persons of every sex and character, and sent it to some of the preachers in the Redstone (Pennsylvania) district. The result was that some time in the year 1803, William Steel, then a traveling preacher belonging to the Baltimore Conference, went to explore and report the state of the country. Thus this country was provided for by the Baltimore Conference." * * * *

Then after noticing the division of the work the same writer goes on to say, "that at least three traveling preachers have been raised up by this church, one of whom, Samuel Demont, has already finished his work. He was a young man of deep piety, of good natural and acquired abilities, and an excellent preacher. He died on his way to the conference, among strangers, in the year 1820, but no doubt soon found a happy admission among those whose company he had long sought — the saints of light. Old Brother Miller lived to see his wishes crowned with success, and multitudes assembled in his settlement at the quarterly and camp-meetings, singing the songs of Zion, and kneeling around the Lord's table as spread in the wilderness. Brother James Quinn says that the last time he saw him, he was leaning, like Jacob, on the top of his cane, and saying with Simeon, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word. For mine
eyes have seen thy salvation.'"

One of the other three ministers referred to by the writer was doubtless no less a personage than Thomas A. Morris, the celebrated preacher, elder, editor and bishop, for he began his ministry with the church in 1814. Who the third one was the writer has been unable to learn.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Everywhere in the settlement of the western wilderness the Baptist missionary has been by the side of the Methodist evangelist, and so it was in the territory now embraced within the present limits of Cabell. Their first organization was perfected in 1807, and was known as the Mud River Baptist Church.

Its founder was the celebrated John Lee, one of the earliest Baptist ministers west of the Alleghenies. He was born and grew to manhood in the southern part of Virginia, and near the close of the last century, like many others, he crossed the mountains and sought a home in the then "Far West." Mr. Lee, before leaving the scenes of his childhood, had become a member of the Baptist Church, and soon after he felt it to be his duty to call others to repentance. He located in Teays valley, and soon after began to proclaim the glad tidings to those around him. At the time he began preaching he was very illiterate, but by persevering industry he not only learned to read, but became well acquainted with the scriptures. He was remarkably successful in the ministry, and in him was verified the scriptural declaration that "God hath chosen the weak to confound the mighty."

By the year 1806, he had organized the Teays Valley Baptist Church, which in that year was admitted into the Greenbrier Association with a membership of fifty-two. Mr. Lee extended his field of labor and continued to gather in the sheaves. At the meeting of the association in the year 1808, the Mud River Church, organized entirely by his own labor, was admitted into the body with thirty-two members. When we remember the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time, we are astonished at the success that crowned the labors of this extraordinary man, and at once recognize in him one ordained of God to proclaim the gospel of His Son to the inhabitants of the wilderness. After a number of years' residence in the valley, Mr. Lee left the two monuments - the Teays Valley and Mud River Churches, raised by himself - behind him, and removed beyond the Ohio river, where he continued to declare the glad tidings of "Peace on earth and good will to men." He died many years ago, beloved and respected by all who were acquainted with his noble character and consecrated labors.

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." In an appended schedule several prominent men were named in each county who should perform the work in their respective counties. Those for Cabell were Granville Harrison, Morris Blake, Capt. John Smith, Jeremiah Witcher, and Solomon Midkiff. Owing to the distracted condition of the country nothing was done until 1864, when Granville Harrison, together with William Clarke, Isaiah Ray, William F. Dusenbury and James H. Ferguson - the four last named having been appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the refusal to serve of the first appointed - made a report to the board of supervisors, to the effect that they, in compliance with the act, had divided the county into five townships, to be named and known as follows: Barboursville, Guyandotte, Union, Carroll and McComas. The report was accepted and admitted to record, and these subdivisions remained unaltered until the formation of Lincoln county in 1867, when the greater portion of Carroll was cut off and included within the new county, and the part remaining was organized into a township and named Grant. This, with the exception of some minor alterations in boundary lines, is the only change that has occurred since the first division. Upon the ratification of the present State constitution in 1872 the word "townships" was changed to districts, and as such they are now known.
JAMES MONROE BARCUS — son of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Barcus, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 27, 1833. His mother died in Ohio, and his father in West Virginia.

In Washington county, Ohio, July 1, 1855, James M. Barcus was united in marriage with Roena, daughter of James and Susan (Bellows) Tharp. She was born in Washington county, Ohio, May 15, 1837, and their children were born: Nancy, April 11, 1856, died January 11, 1862; Georgia Anna, February 15, 1858, married M. E. Jordan; Henrietta, July 9, 1861, married Thomas R. Harrison; Parmelia, July 29, 1863, married T. A. Swan; Albert M., March 26, 1866; Lewis W., January 5, 1868; Clara E., February 1, 1872; Minnie S., November 3, 1876. Georgia A., daughter of Mr. Barcus, lives in Grant district, Cabell county; Parmelia lives in Meigs county, Ohio. He has lost seven children: Nancy, whose birth and death record has been given; Henry T., born July 9, 1861, died May 17, 1862; Eunice M., born July 11, 1874, died August 11, 1876; Ivan M., born August 15, 1881, died October 21, 1882, and three still-born.

James M. Barcus enlisted for 100 days service in Company H, 148th Ohio Infantry, served five months and received honorable discharge. Since 1882 James M. Barcus has lived in Grant district; occupation engineer and head sawyer; postoffice address, Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

ANDREW LEE BECKETT — born in Cabell county, July 25, 1824, and Emily Samuels Hatfield, born in this county September 2, 1824, were here united in marriage on the 24th of June, 1850. Their children were two sons: Lewis Henry, born August 13, 1851, married Latha Virginia Boffe, August 15, 1875; and Oliver Francis, born October 1, 1861. The wife of Mr. Beckett was a daughter of Adam and Mary (Williams) Hatfield, and she died in this county, at her husband's farm in Grant district, January 3, 1883. She was a faithful wife and loving mother, a strict and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was loved in life and mourned in death. Andrew L. Beckett is a son of James and Hannah Lee Beckett. His father was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, September 18, 1772, and died January 20, 1868. His mother was born in Patrick county, Virginia, September 20, 1782, and died December 16, 1862. James Beckett settled in what is now Grant district in 1810, and was a prominent pioneer. The father of Hannah (Lee) Beckett served under General Anthony Wayne in fighting the Indians in the Kanawha valley, and was a son of Lightfoot Lee. Mr. Beckett has a farm of 115 acres on Fudges creek, the land under cultivation fertile and well improved, the remainder having fine building stone, some iron ore, and stone coal in abundance. He was commissioned by Gen. Wise captain in the 120th Virginia militia, and served three years. Since the inauguration of the free school system he has been constantly a school officer. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace in Grant district, and has served six years, and has filled the office of registrar in the same district four years. For fourteen years he has been postmaster at Fudges Creek, Cabell county, West Virginia, and is still the incumbent.

EMSYLE WILSON BECKETT — is a son of Moses Beckett who in 1805 settled in what is now Grant district, Cabell county, and helped to rear the first cabins, fell the first trees and bring this now fertile country into cultivation, sharing with those who ate their bread without having mills to grind the grain. Moses Beckett married Rebecca S. Wilson, and their son Emsley W. was born in Cabell county, August 28, 1832. In this county, September 26, 1854, he married Mary S. Roberts, and their children were fourteen: John H., born August 28, 1855, married Eliza N. Killgore; Louisa Matilda E., born December 6, 1856, married John Hanley; Rebecca F., May 7, 1860, married Hollis Braley; James A. M., September 16, 1858, died August, 1860; Lois A., April 1, 1862, died December 19, 1862; George M., March 7, 1864; Adaline, January 27, 1866; Mary F., February 19, 1868; Gertrude F., March 2, 1870; Margaret, October 24, 1871, died January 22.
1874; Thomas, October 14, 1873; Allen, July 5, 1875; Ezra W., January 7, 1878; Josephine O., April 28, 1881. Alex D. and Susan (Wells) Roberts were the parents of Mrs. Beckett, who was born in Cabell county, February 14, 1839. Mr. Beckett has been school trustee and road surveyor, and is now member of the board of education of Grant district. He was deacon in the Baptist Church at Union, and clerk of the church at Zoah. He resides on his farm of 115 acres, having 50 acres under cultivation, the rest heavily timbered, with limestone and iron ore indicated. He is a shoemaker as well as farmer, and has his postoffice address at Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

HENRY BYAS - is a native of Amherst county, Virginia, born on Christmas Day, 1827. In Amherst county, April 25, 1846, he was united in marriage with Cassandra Vest, who was born in Amherst county, July 4, 1830. Eleven children are the fruit of their union: Mary Elizabeth, born June 25, 1847, married William Woodard; James Benjamin, born May 16, 1849, married G. A. Wallace; Henry Clay, born February 14, 1851, married M. A. Shamblin; Linzy Franklin, born August 15, 1853, married Alzadia Peyton; Sarah Catherine, born March 23, 1855, married William Byas; Emeline Frances, born January 25, 1857, married T. W. Fisher; Mazann, born April 2, 1859, married John Woodard; Jiny Jenkins, born April 22, 1861, married Frank Byas; Caroline P., born April 22, 1863; William Ludwell, July 15, 1865; Joel Hardy, April 17, 1873. Joel and Elizabeth (Harrison) Byas, the parents of Henry Byas, died in Amherst county, Virginia, and his wife's parents died in that county, also. She was a daughter of William and Mary (Byas) Vest. Henry Byas was conscripted into the Confederate army, and served for three years under "Stonewall" Jackson. He passed through nearly all the battles of the famous general, unhurt, and surrendered at Brandy Station. His brother William, a half-brother Pataline, and two nephews, besides many other more distant relatives, fell fighting for the Lost Cause in that war. Henry Byas is living in Grant district, his farm consisting of 159 acres, 40 acres in a high state of cultivation, well watered, with good buildings, and good orchard. His uncleared land is excellently timbered, with fine building stone and some iron ore. His postoffice address is Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

CONNUELSEY CONNER - is a son of Andrew and Milley (Chapman) Conner, who were born in Cabell county, and a grandson of William Conner, who was one of the pioneers of the county, settling here when the country all about him was still a wilderness. Connelsey Conner was born in Cabell county, May 13, 1842, and in this county his wedded life began, Sarah E. Smith becoming his wife January 26, 1867. They are the parents of seven children, born: Virginia, October 11, 1868; John Charles, October 20, 1870; James Wilson, November 7, 1872; America, January 17, 1875; William G., July 16, 1877; Sarah C., April 30, 1879; Annie P., October 30, 1882. The wife of Mr. Conner was born in Putnam county, (now) West Virginia, January 24, 1847, a daughter of Daniel P. and Sarah (Deads) Smith. Her father was born March 17, 1806, her mother was born May 19, 1810, and they made their home in Putnam county in 1837. Connelsey Conner served in the Confederate army, Jenkins' command, Company E, 8th Virginia Cavalry, in the last two years of the war between the States, coming home two or three months before the surrender. His first engagement was at Barboursville, in this county, and from that time while he remained in service his company was almost constantly engaged. He is now living on a part of his father's land on Mud river, with postoffice address at Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

ANDREW JACKSON DEACON - born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 10, 1832, was in that county united in marriage with Nancy Elizabeth Ayers, who was born in Rockbridge county November 25, 1837. Their marriage was solemnized May 15, 1856, and their children were born: Laura E., June 10, 1858; Mary Moss, May 12, 1860; Anna Victoria, July 11, 1862; Orville Thomas, February 25, 1864; Leoildas C.
October 31, 1866; Julia Ann, January 2, 1873; Fanny Ayers, April 13, 1875. Anna V. is the wife of William Stephenson. William C. and Nancy Elizabeth (Peal) Deacon, parents of Andrew J., were residents till death in Rockbridge county. His wife's parents were Thomas and Nancy (Pullen) Ayers. Her mother died in 1838, and her father died February 16, 1882. Since 1859 Andrew J. Deacon has made his residence in Cabell county, and he was a volunteer in Company G, State Line Troops, in the beginning of the civil war, the troops under command of Gen. J. B. Floyd. When he had served six months the company disbanded and he came home. He is a farmer and millwright, owns 115 acres on Sugar Run creek, 30 acres under cultivation, producing grain and grass in abundance. Good building stone and excellent timber make valuable the remaining portions of the land. His postoffice address is Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

JOHN EDWARD GILLIAM — born in Botetourt county, Virginia, July 24, 1841, and Sarah Elizabeth Berkeley, born in that State and county, September 2, 1843, were united in marriage at Barboursville, Cabell county, March 15, 1866. They have seven children: Milton Addison, born March 17, 1867; Mary Elizabeth, September 27, 1870; Martha M., October 28, 1872; Esther J., October 23, 1874; Edward G., October 13, 1876; Buford, January 4, 1879; and Mahvern H., May 26, 1881. John E. Gilliam was a son of John Pinckney Gilliam and Elizabeth Lois (Jones) Gilliam. Both died in Wythe county, Virginia. The wife of Mr. Gilliam was a daughter of Charles G. and Mary Elizabeth (Jordan) Berkeley, who came to Cabell county in 1851. Her mother is no longer living. John E. Gilliam has made his home in Cabell county since the year of his marriage. In the war between the States he was a member of Company E, 54th Virginia Infantry. Farming is his occupation, Grant district his location, and his postoffice address is Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

RICHARD W. LEWIS — born in Wales, December 28, 1849, was a son of William H. and Mary (Williams) Lewis. His home for a number of years was in Gallia county, Ohio, and he held the office of township clerk in that county. His father died in Gallia county, June 4, 1874. In Putnam county, Virginia, October 16, 1877, Richard W. Lewis and Mary Isabella Moses were united in marriage. Their children are three sons and one daughter: William Oliver, born August 23, 1878; Arrillia Jane, January 8, 1880; John Moses, December 15, 1881; Thomas Oscar, November 9, 1883. Mary Isabella, daughter of Rev. John Lewis Moses and Sarah Jane (Moore) Moses, was born in Kanawha county, (now) West Virginia, June 27, 1854. Her mother died in Putnam county, February 15, 1862. In 1878 Richard W. Lewis settled in Cabell county, and he is living on his farm on Mill creek, in Grant district. He has 200 acres of land, 120 acres under cultivation. His farm lies well, and the land produces well, and is abundantly watered. He has a fine orchard, good residence and buildings. In the spring and summer he gives his attention exclusively to his farm, and in the fall and winter follows the profession of teaching. His postoffice address is Isabelle, Cabell county, West Virginia.

FRANCIS MILLARD MALCOLM — is a son of Edward B. Malcolm, who was born in Greenbrier county in April, 1824, and came to Cabell co. in 1827, and here married Virginia McGinnis (Newn ?) in this county July 10, 1825. Their son Francis M. was born in Cabell county, on the 31st of May, 1859. His grandfather, J. B. McGinnis, died in the Federal service, war between the States, in 1864. Francis M. Malcolm has been some years a teacher of Cabell county, and for the last few years has also followed the practice of law, in which he has a well-deserved and growing reputation. December 22, 1883, he married Mary M. Bowen, who was born in this county in 1868, a daughter of Sylvester and Susan (Houchin) Bowen, who are now residents of Cabell county. His postoffice address is Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

THOMAS SIMPSON NEWLAND — is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Washington.
county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1851. He was a son of Stephen L. and Elizabeth (Parker) Newland. His father died in Ohio, June 14, 1860. In Meigs county, Ohio, October 5, 1872, the marriage vows were recorded of Thomas Simpson Newland and Sarah Samantha Nickeson, and the children of their union were born: Elmer E., May 22, 1873; Hermey E., August 16, 1875, died August 27, 1876; Frank E., October 1, 1877; Mildred E., May 20, 1880; Zelda M., September 27, 1881; Bertha B., July 3, 1883. John and Ann (Watson) Nickeson were the parents of Sarah S., wife of Mr. Newland, and she was born in Meigs county, Ohio, December 23, 1853. Her mother died in that State, July 4, 1883. John, brother of Thomas S. Newland, was a volunteer of Company B, 116th Ohio Infantry, serving something over three years he did a soldier’s duty, but was spared to return with the return of peace to gladden his widowed mother’s heart. Thomas S. Newland is a stone mason and timberman, came to Cabell county in 1881, and is in the employ of Martin & Co., at their saw-mill on Little Creek. His postoffice address is Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia.

HEINRICH SHAMBLIN — was born February 12, 1831, in what is now Jackson county, West Virginia. In Nicholas county, (now) West Virginia, May 13, 1852, he was united in marriage with Hannah Jane Cochran, who was born in Pocahontas county (now) West Virginia, August 25, 1835. She was a daughter of David J. and Elizabeth (Corbee) Cochran, now both deceased. Her father volunteered in the Confederate service, was detailed for blacksmith duty, and died in the service in 1863. Henry B. K. and Mary Elizabeth (Suttor) Shamblin were the parents of the subject of this sketch. His mother died in Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1876. In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Shamblin, with their family, took up their residence in Cabell county. The record of their children is: Nancy H., born June 19, 1838, died of consumption November 17, 1855; John Thomas, born February 9, 1841, died April 17th following; William C., born February 3, 1842, married Anna Sweeland, and lives at Hamlin, Lincoln county; Margaret E., born March 4, 1844, married Franklin Day, and lives in Mason county, West Virginia; Hucinda B., born March 20, 1847, at home; Jeanette F., born June 18, 1850, married Thomas H. Reece, and died June 2, 1882; Martha E., born February 22, 1853, married Walter C. Henson, and lives in Malden, Kanawha county; Robert H., born September 12, 1855, married Stella B. Ruffner, and lives in Malden; Jesse W., born June 21, 1858, and James L., born February 10, 1861. Robert Wiley lives on his farm of 165 acres in Teays Valley, 100 acres under cultivation. He was postmaster at Green Bottom a number of years, and was then

ROBERT WILEY — has been a resident in Cabell county since he was twenty-four years of age, and was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1810. Thomas and Margaret (McKim) Wiley, his parents, died in Meigs county, Ohio. In Cabell county, May 19, 1836, Robert Wiley married Betsy Hanna, who was born in this county, July 6, 1819. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (White) Hannan; her mother died in August, 1850, and her father died in 1861. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Cabell county, making his home at the mouth of Guyan, and coming from the fort at Point Pleasant among the first who ventured into this then wilderness. Thomas Hannan, father of John, built the first cabin between Point Pleasant and the mouth of Guyan. The children of Robert Wiley and wife are recorded: Nancy H., born June 19, 1838, died of consumption November 17, 1855; John Thomas, born February 9, 1841, died April 17th following; William C., born February 3, 1842, married Anna Sweeland, and lives at Hamlin, Lincoln county; Margaret E., born March 4, 1844, married Franklin Day, and lives in Mason county, West Virginia; Lucinda B., born March 20, 1847, at home; Jeanette F., born June 18, 1850, married Thomas H. Reece, and died June 2, 1882; Martha E., born February 22, 1853, married Walter C. Henson, and lives in Malden, Kanawha county; Robert H., born September 12, 1855, married Stella B. Ruffner, and lives in Malden; Jesse W., born June 21, 1858, and James L., born February 10, 1861. Robert Wiley lives on his farm of 165 acres in Teays Valley, 100 acres under cultivation. He was postmaster at Green Bottom a number of years, and was then
postmaster of Teays Valley postoffice till it was moved to Milton, where he now receives his mail.

BARBOURSVILLE DISTRICT.

JAMES E. ERWIN, M. D.— was born in Bath county, Virginia, August 5, 1852, a son of John P. and Elizabeth W. Erwin. His father died in March, 1862, leaving four sons, of whom James E. was youngest but one, and three daughters. In July of the same year diptheria made its first appearance in that part of Virginia as an epidemic, and in less than three weeks the brothers of James E. had fallen its victims. His mother kept her four remaining children together, until in September, 1866, she died of whooping cough, followed by quick consumption. The doubly orphaned brother and sisters were now in straightened circumstances and without a natural protector, and in addition to the rest of his deprivations the civil war had prevented him from acquiring an early education. In 1869 he sold his portion of the home estate for $110, and used the proceeds to defray the expenses incident on his attendance at a common school in Bath county for the period of ten months. He then taught his first country school, in what is now Anthony's Creek district, Greenbrier county, West Virginia. From that time until he began the study of medicine he alternated teaching and attendance at school. September 7, 1876, he entered the Louisville Medical College, whence he was graduated with honor February 26, 1878. In June, 1879, he located at Barboursville, Cabell county, and here, by ability and close attention to the duties of his chosen calling, he has built up a large practice. The partnership firm is: Erwin & Taylor, Physicians and Surgeons, Barboursville, West Virginia. Attend all calls; day or night.

LEVI JONES — was born in Wayne county, February 14, 1854, a son of John and Elizabeth (Talley) Jones. His mother died in Wayne county on the 27th of December, 1860. His father and two of his uncles served in the war between the States, from the beginning of that conflict to its close, his father and his uncle Andrew Jones in the Confederate army, and his uncle Isaiah Jones in the Federal ranks. In 1883 Levi Jones made his home in Cabell county, and on the 8th of March, 1883, Emma Blake, born in this county, April 26, 1859, became his wife. She is a daughter of Isaac and Mary A. (Kilgore) Blake, who are residents of this county, and were born and raised here. Levi Jones is a farmer and timberman, has a fine tract of about 40 acres a half mile from the county seat, and has here made the home of his married life. He receives his mail at Barboursville, Cabell county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM CLENDENIN MILLER — is a son of George Frederick Miller, who was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1821, landing at New Orleans, Louisiana. In the same year, G. F. Miller accompanied his parents, four brothers and two sisters to Guyandotte, the family making the entire journey on a keel boat. In this county, George F. Miller married May Shelton, and their son William C. was born in this county. In Barboursville, in April, 1881, he married Eugenia Samuels, who was born in Cabell county, and they have one child, a daughter named Mary, who was born in May, 1882. Lafayette and Frances (Lusher) Samuels are the parents of Mrs. Eugenia Miller. In the war between the States her father was a soldier of the Confederacy, serving under General Jenkins. Mr. Miller is a merchant, carrying a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware and notions. His motto is quick sales and small profits, and all who give him a call are sure to go again. His location and postoffice address is Barboursville, Cabell county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM R. SEAMANDS — was a son of Elijah G. and Lucy (Sandridge) Seamsands, who made their home in Cabell county December 11, 1811. He was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, on the 5th of March, 1809. His father was one of the most prominent of the early settlers here, and was a minister and one of the first school teachers. In what is now Union district, Cabell county, March 5, 1829, William R. Seamsands wedded Nancy
Harshbarger, who was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on New Year's Day, 1810. In September, 1818, her parents, David and Elizabeth (Beaheer) Harshbarger, made their home in Cabell county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Seamands are recorded: Andrew J., born January 1, 1830, deceased; David A., October 27, 1832, lives at Milton; Mary, October 1, 1833, lives in this district; Charley R., February 11, 1835, served in the Confederate army, and was killed at Piedmont, in June, 1863; Elizabeth, August 31, 1837, deceased; Lucy, December 21, 1838, lives in Guyandotte district; William H., June 25, 1839; Eliza, May 17, 1841, and Peyton H., January 31, 1843, live in this district; Susan, October 2, 1845, lives in this district; Nannie, March 12, 1847, lives in Guyandotte district. Peyton was conscripted into the Confederate army at the age of seventeen, and was wounded in the arm just before Lee's surrender. For twenty-five years William R. Seamands held a commission in the State militia, 1836-61. By special legislation he was appointed marshal in 1858 or '59, and continued until his commission was destroyed by a freshet in the river. He owns a large quantity of real estate in Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Putnam and Kanawha counties, and his postoffice address is Barboursville, Cabell county, West Virginia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLISON — was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, February 21, 1849, a son of George W. and Sabina (Grist) Willison. His father died in Lawrence county in July, 1848, and his mother died in March, 1864. At the age of fifteen he entered the Federal army, enlisting March 11, 1864, in Company M, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, and he took part in the engagements of Lynchburg, Salem, Carters Farm, Newtown, Winchester, Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Moorefield, second Martinsburg, second and third engagements of Bunker Hill, Buckletown, Stephenson Depot, second Winchester, Fishers Hill, Mt. Jackson, Brown Gap, Milford, Front Royal, second Mt. Jackson, and Cedar Creek. His brother-in-law, Nimrod Knight, died in the Federal service. After the close of the war in 1867, George W. Willison made his home in Cabell county, and in this county, August 12, 1870, Sarah Margaret Knight became his wife. She was born in Cabell county, August 12, 1849, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Margaret (Bryant) Knight. Her father is no longer living, her mother a resident in Cabell county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Willison are three: Minnesota, born July 4, 1871; Georgia Alice, June 28, 1876; John William, March 14, 1878. Mr. Willison owns 90 acres of good land, a portion on the Ohio, between Seven and Nine-mile creeks, and the remainder good upland, six miles above Guyandotte. He was appointed deputy sheriff and jailer in January, 1880, and is still the efficient incumbent. His address is Barboursville, Cabell county, West Virginia.

UNION DISTRICT.

JAMES M. BARTLEY — is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in Meigs county, Ohio, March 9, 1862, a son of James and Eliza Jane (Aleshire) Bartley. His father was a volunteer in Company H, 75th Ohio Infantry, and served three years and four months. He was wounded in the Gettysburg battle and is still a sufferer from the injury received. Joseph Bartley, uncle of James M., was a soldier of the same company, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and sent to Libby prison, where he died after two years confinement. James M. Bartley came with his parents to Cabell county in 1881, and is now living on his father's land on Trace fork of Guyan river. His father has 115 acres producing well all kinds of grain and grass, and his uncleared land is well timbered, and contains good building stone, and indications of iron ore. In Meigs county, Ohio, December 2, 1883, James M. Bartley married Rettie Bailey, who was born in Meigs county, September 7, 1864, a daughter of Hiram A. and Lucinda (Logan) Bailey. Her parents are still honored residents of Meigs county. The postoffice address of James M. Bartley is Swann, Cabell county, West Virginia.

ALBERT GALLATIN BLAKE — is a son of James M. and Eliza A. Blake.
and was born in Cabell county, September 22, 1865. He is one of the younger generation of the farming residents of this county, and his postoffice address is Union Ridge, Cabell county, West Virginia.

JOHN HENRY BRYAN—justice of the peace and farmer of Union district, was born in Cabell county, February 22, 1852, a son of Lawrence and Mary Elizabeth (Houchins) Bryan. In Cabell county, April 28, 1871, Mary Ann Templeton became his wife. Four children were born to them, and death has taken two away: Rosalie was born July 27, 1872; Nevada C. was born October 28, 1876; John William, born October 2, 1874, died October 13, 1880; Jubal Early, born August 29, 1879, died October 25, 1880. Mary A., daughter of Harvey and Mary Ann (Whitten) Templeton, was born in Cabell county, June 23, 1852. A further record of her father's family will be found in these pages. The father of Mr. Bryan was a pioneer settler of this district, and his grandfather, John Bryan, built the first mill in Union district. To this mill Captain William Jenkins sent his corn to be ground, and when his slaves were elsewhere engaged he made a mill boy of his son, who in after years was no other than the celebrated Confederate general, A. G. Jenkins. Esquire Bryan has a farm of 100 acres on Little Guyan river, between 40 and 50 acres improved and producing well. His uncleared land is well timbered and underlain with iron ore. In his farming he makes a specialty of wheat, to which his land is well adapted. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace, and is still the incumbent of the office, serving his second term, and by the approval of the people likely to serve another. During a residence in Ohio he was one year constable. He has served Union district as member of the board of education, and is postmaster at Swann, Cabell county, West Virginia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GROBE—is a son of Rev. John George Grobe, who was born in Germany, and Eveline (Robins) Grobe. He was born in Putnam county, September 28, 1841, and has made his home in Union district, Cabell county, since 1874. In Madison county, Indiana, March 24, 1867, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jane Rigg, who was born in Cabell county, February 8, 1838. The home established by their marriage is brightened with five children, born: Minnie F., February 2, 1868; John Thomas, November 26, 1869; Charles E., May 29, 1872; Ida E., November 2, 1875; George F., April 25, 1878. Thomas Hanan Rigg and Celia Ann (Hughs) Rigg were the parents of Mrs. Grobe, and she is a great granddaughter of Thomas Hanan who was the first settler on the south bank of the Ohio, below the Great Kanawha. He left the fort at Point Pleasant as soon as the Indian depredations in this vicinity ceased, and reared his cabin at the mouth of Little Guyan. Here the fifth generation of his descendants are now living. George W. Grobe entered the Confederate army in October, 1862, as a member of Company D, 8th Virginia Cavalry, and served till in June, 1863. While on picket duty, in Fayette county, West Virginia, he was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where, and in Fort Delaware, he was held till peace was declared. He has been four years a member of the board of education in Union district. He owns 200 acres of land on Little Guyan river, through which runs the Great Kanawha belt of iron ore. His farm is three miles from the Ohio, and
his address is Glenwood, Mason county, West Virginia.

EASTHAM HENRY HANNAN - is a son of Jesse and Frances G. (Waugh) Hannan, whose genealogical sketch follows this one. A further record of the Hannan family; of whom the fifth generation are now living in and around Union district, is also given in that sketch and elsewhere in this book. Eastham H. was born in Mason county, November 1, 1827, and he married Mary Elizabeth Wright, who was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia, February 19, 1844. She was a daughter of Thomas Wright, of Lynchburg, and Sarah (Gilliam) Wright, born in Amherst county, Virginia, died in September, 1846. Eastham H. Hannan and Mary Elizabeth Wright were united in marriage at Lynchburg, January 27, 1869, and the birth record of their children is: Thomas Wright, born December 8, 1869; Jesse Sanford, February 22, 1871; Eastham Henry, June 10, 1872; Frances Gilliam, March 8, 1874; James William, October 13, 1875; Mary Lillian, November 1, 1877; Lucy, August 11, 1879; Charles M., December 31, 1880. Mr. Hannan and his brother George C. were Confederate soldiers, enlisting in Company E, 8th Virginia Cavalry, May 19, 1861, and serving through the war. George C. was in the quartermaster's department. Eastham H. was twice made a prisoner, and was held at Camp Chase, Ohio, fifteen months. He owns 292 acres of land on both sides the Little Guyan, about two miles from its mouth. Nearly 100 acres is cleared and very fertile, the remainder well timbered, and underlain with the Great Kanawha iron ore belt. His postoffice address is Glenwood, Mason county, West Virginia.

JESSE HANNAN - is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Henry) Hannan, who reared their cabin home in Mason county in 1797. He was born in Mason county, on the 3d of October, 1800. In Amherst county, Virginia, November 9, 1825, he married Frances Garrett Waugh, who was born in Bedford county, Virginia, March 27, 1799. She was the youngest of the children of Thomas and Frances (Ware) Waugh. She died March 22, 1866. The children of Jesse Hannan and wife were eight, of whom four now await them in the better land: Thomas Waugh, born September, 1826, died in October following; John R., 1831, died 1841; Robert Ware, 1833, was drowned July 15, 1841; Elizabeth Frances, October 20, 1838, died November 20, 1865. The living children are: Eastham H., born November 1, 1827; James E., January 8, 1829; Erastus D., June 13, 1836; George C., November 29, 1842. Eastham H. and George C. served under General Jenkins, in the 8th Virginia (Confederate) Cavalry through the war between the States. Thomas Hannan, father of Jesse, was the first white man to settle on the south side of the Ohio below the Great Kanawha. He settled at the mouth of Little Guyan, owned large tracts of land, reared his family and died in his eightieth year, leaving his land and slaves to his children. Jesse Hannan, living now within two miles of the place of his birth, is in his eighty-fourth year, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and confidently waiting his summons to immortality. Erastus D. Hannan was married February 28, 1866, to Frances E. Prince, born in Yorkshire, England, May 17, 1845. Their children were born: Elizabeth F., May 10, 1868; Mary A., May 28, 1870; May Prince, May 12, 1872; the mother died on the latter date, November 27, 1875. Erastus D. Hannan married Telitha Williams, and to them was born James K., January 19, 1876, the mother dying February 6th following, and the babe dying on the 10th of June, 1876. The third marriage of Erastus D. Hannan was with Vesta Grover (Blake), October 21, 1877, and they are the parents of: Arthur V., born January 5, 1879; Jesse F., June 14, 1881; Emma F., March 28, 1883. Mr. Hannan owns 362 acres of land in Mason and Cabell counties, the Great Kanawha iron ore belt running through the land. He has his comfortable residence in Hannan district, Mason county, and postoffice address at Glenwood, Mason county, West Virginia.

HARVEY TEMPLETON - has lived in what is now Union district since he was three years of age, has watched its development and assisted
therein, and is of one of the most
esteemed residents of the county. He
was born in Lawrence county, Ohio,
March 26, 1819, a son of John and
Jane (Rucker) Templeton, who came
to Cabell county in 1822. In Mason
county, December 26, 1839. Harvey
Templeton and Mary Ann Whitten
were united in marriage. She was born
in Mason county, July 8, 1819, a
daughter of Ransom and Sarah
(Hannan) Whitten. The record of the
children of Mr. and Mrs. Templeton is:
John Lewis, born December 24, 1841;
Ransom M., September 4, 1842,
married Mary A. Bryan, March 28,
1862; Isaac M., born March 19, 1844,
married Mary A. Bateman, February
10, 1878; Esom T., born September
10, 1846, married Fanny A. Bryan,
October 5, 1875; William M., born May
29, 1848; Sarah Jane, born March 23,
1850, died of croup in 1852; Mary A.,
born June 23, 1852, married J. H.
Bryan, April 28, 1871; Lucinda M.,
born January 12, 1854, married H. J.
Meadows, May 29, 1882; Addison H.,
born June 23, 1856; Charles H., May
16, 1858; Elizabeth F., July 27, 1862.
The five married children are living on
farms in Union district. John L. and
Isaac M. volunteered in Company D,
8th Virginia Cavalry, in October, 1862,
and served till the war ended, and
Ransom M. in the same year and
month entered Company K, 16th
Virginia Cavalry, and served till the
close of the war. Harvey Templeton is
serving Union district a second term as
overseer of the poor, and was two
years president of the board of
education. His farm lies on Dogwood
Gap, 40 acres under cultivation, in
orchard, grain and grass, and 60 acres
in timber, with indications of iron ore.
His postoffice address is Swann, Cabell
county, West Virginia.
HISTORY OF WIRT COUNTY.

One hundred and fifteen years passed away after Columbus first saw the shores of the New World before a permanent English settlement (in 1607) was made in America. For several years the population was confined to the coast of Virginia, but as additions were made by emigration from the Old World, the settlements extended as far to the north as the present southern boundary of Maryland, and as far south as the river Dan, so that by the year 1634 Virginia was divided into eight shires or counties similar to those in England.

During the intervening period from the above date to the year 1700 the settlements were extended to the west, so that at the close of the period the homes of the pioneers dotted the landscape along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. Another half century rolled away before the banner of civilization was planted west of the mountains. But the French had lost their sovereignty in the New World, and all the vast continent stretching away to the Pacific had passed under the dominion of the “Island Empire,” the monarch of which was now bestowing titles to large tracts of land in the Ohio Valley, upon his soldiers, who had carried his successful arms against his powerful rival both in Europe and America.

It was the year 1772 when Washington—afterward the most illustrious name in the annals of America—with Col. William Crawford (burned at the stake by the Delaware Indians in 1781) as his first assistant, together with about thirty others, mostly survivors of the massacre at Braddock’s Field, left Williamsburg—then the capital of Virginia—and after being joined by Dr. Craik, a physician of Philadelphia, came by way of Pittsburg, and descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and there began locating vast tracts of land, which they received patents for the next year.

These were the only surveys made on the banks of the Ohio prior to the Revolution, which began a year later and continued for eight dreadful years; but the storm ceased; the Briton was forever driven from our shores. Virginia was free; the hoarse murmurs of her unnavigated rivers no longer responded to the tread of her armed oppressors, and she in turn now parceled out her vast western domain among her sons, who had by force of arms decided that the decaying institutions of the Middle Ages should not be transplanted from Europe to the New World, but that institutions having civil liberty and universal suffrage as their foundation stone should exist instead; and now these old war-worn veterans were not slow in securing a home for themselves and their posterity.

In 1788 Virginia ceded all her territory beyond the Ohio to the General Government, and by the close of the eighteenth century nearly all her lands lying between the Allegheny mountains and the Ohio river had been “entered” and “taken up” by those who were willing to stand the shock of savage warfare, who with a steady nerve could listen to the warwhoops of the merciless savage and witness night made lurid by burning homes. Such were the men who settled what is now West Virginia, and such were the fathers of the men who felled the forests and converted her hills and valleys into gardens.

The organization of counties followed fast in the wake of the thousands of pioneers. Greenbrier in 1777, Kanawha in 1789, Wood in 1795, Mason in 1831, and the many early settlers who had found homes on the banks of the Little Kanawha and Hughes river now wearyed with long jaunts to Parkersburg or Ripley, in 1847 petitioned the General Assembly of Virginia, asking for the formation of a new county.

The prayer was heard with favor, and on the 19th day of January, 1848.
a bill entitled "An Act establishing the county of Wirt of part of the counties of Wood and Jackson" passed that body. By its provisions the new county was to contain so much of the counties of Wood and Jackson as is contained within the following boundaries: "Beginning where the Ritchie county line crosses Goose creek; and thence a straight line to the mouth of Hughes river; thence down the Little Kanawha River to the mouth of Dalley's run; thence a straight line to the head of the Buckeye fork of Sandy creek, near John Stephens, jr.; thence with and along the top of the dividing ridge between Sandy and Tuckers creeks and Sandy and Reedy creeks to the Jackson trace road, where the same crosses said dividing ridge; and thence running with and along said road to and including the residence of John P. Thomasson in Jackson county; and thence continuing with and along said road to and including the residence of William Goff on Spring creek; thence to the head of Triplets run on the Gilmer county line; thence running with and along said Gilmer and Ritchie county line to the place of beginning."

Another provision was that the first court for the county should be held at the residence of Alfred Beauchamp in the county of Wood, situated in the town of Elizabeth, on the first Monday in May ensuing.

FIRST CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT.

The first circuit court convened on the 4th day of April, 1848, at the house of Alfred Beauchamp as prescribed by law, David McComas, Esq., one of the judges of the general court of Virginia, and judge of the circuit superior court of law and chancery of the 19th circuit in the 10th district, presiding. The first duty of the court was the election of a clerk: Albert G. Stringer was elected, and at once came into court, took the oaths prescribed by law and gave bond in the penalty of $10,000, with John G. Stringer, H. Kyger, D. Wilkinson and Clermont E. Thaw as his bondsmen. John G. Stringer was then appointed commonwealth's attorney, and his salary fixed at $50.

Then Edward Tracewell was appointed tipstaff or crier of the court, there being neither sheriff or coroner in the county at the time. William E. Lockhart was then appointed commissioner in chancery, and Daniel Wilkinson and William P. Rathbone, commissioners to take depositions. John F. Snodgrass, James M. Stephenson, John G. Stringer, Peter G. Van Winkle, Jacob B. Blair, Arthur I. Boreman, John J. Jackson, jr., Clermont E. Thaw John E. Hays and John O. Lockhart appeared in court and presented certificates granting them permission to practice law in the courts of this commonwealth, and thereupon they were each granted a license to practice in the courts of this county.

Thus was instituted the first Wirt county bar, and it is doubtful if any bar in the State ever possessed a greater array of talent. Snodgrass was afterward a member of congress; Stephenson represented Wood county in the general assembly of Virginia; Van Winkle was one of the first two United States senators from West Virginia; Blair was afterward a member of congress, minister to Costa Rica during Johnson's administration, and is at present judge of the United States court for the district of Wyoming Territory. Boreman became judge of the 19th circuit, served two terms as governor of West Virginia, and represented the same in the United States senate.

Jackson was afterward commonwealth's attorney for Wood county; represented the same in the general assembly, and was president of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg from 1865 until his death. He was the father of Jacob B. Jackson, the present governor of the State; J. J. Jackson, present judge of the United States district court of West Virginia, and J. M. Jackson, judge of the 5th judicial circuit of West Virginia.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

In compliance with the act creating the new county, the first county court convened at the house of Alfred Beauchamp in the town of Elizabeth, on the 23d day of May, 1848. The following justices were present, viz: Henry Steed, Charles Rector, William Shepherd, Thomas Boggs, John P.

The court at once proceeded to an election of clerk. Daniel Wilkinson, Samuel Shepherd and William Smith were placed in nomination. Beauchamp, Rector, Rathbone, Boggs and Steed voted for Wilkinson; Goff, Seaman, William Shepherd and Tomasson for Shepherd; no votes were cast for Smith. Daniel Wilkinson having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared to be elected clerk of the court for the time prescribed by law. He at once came into court and qualified "as the law directs," taking "the oath to support the constitution of the United States, the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth, the oath against dueling, and the oath of office."

John J. Jackson, jr., was then elected to the office of prosecuting attorney to prosecute causes in behalf of the State in this court; J. C. Rathbone was then elected to the office of surveyor of lands, and J. P. Thomasson was chosen commissioner of the revenue; Selden S. Coe, Benjamin Baker, Alfred Cain and William Parril were chosen constables, or tipstaffs, as they are called in the records of this county. Then the following attorneys, several of whom had before secured a license to practice in the circuit court, presented themselves and were duly licensed to practice in this court, viz: Arthur I. Boreman, Alfred S. Kenarid, William S. Bird, William H. Safford, John G. Stringer, P. G. Van Winkle, Joseph Spencer, Albert G. Stringer, John F. Snodgrass, Cabell Tavenor, John E. Hays, J. J. Jackson, jr., J. B. Blair, Clermont E. Thaw, Joseph C. Moore, J. M. Jackson and Thomas Hall.

John Foster then made application for license to keep an ordinary in the town of Pribbles Mills in this county, and the court being satisfied that the applicant was a person of good character, not addicted to drunkenness or gaming, and will keep an orderly and useful house of entertainment, his bond was taken and filed, and his license granted. Henry Steed was recommended to his excellency the governor as a suitable person to be appointed to the office of sheriff, after which the court adjourned having put in complete working order the machinery of Wirt county, named in honor of William Wirt, one of Virginia's most gifted and honored sons.

**GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL VIEW.**

Wirt county lies in the western part of the State, and from its position may be called the central county of the Little Kanawha valley. It is bounded northwest by Wood county, northeast by Ritchie, southwest by Calhoun, south by Roane, and southwest by Jackson. The surface area is 290 square miles, 190 of which lie south of the Little Kanawha, and the remaining 100 north of that river. The surface is for the most part broken and hilly, but there lies perhaps fifty square miles of splendid bottom lands upon the banks of the Kanawha; the soil, which is a mixture of white clay and sand, is very productive.

The hill lands is for the most part an intermixture of yellow and red clay, while occasionally is to be found a considerable deposit of black loam. Much of this land is well adapted to agriculture and especially so to grazing.

We have said that it is hilly, but we are not to be understood as meaning that it is rough, for such is not the fact. The lowest depression is at the mouth of Hughs river, and the greatest elevation is Jeffneys knob, one mile west of Elizabeth, which rises to the height of 350 feet above the level at the mouth of Hughs river, so that it will be seen that the entire surface must lie within a perpendicular of 350 feet while a mean would be 175 feet.

The Little Kanawha river flows through the county in a northwest direction, dividing it into two unequal parts. It is navigable for steamers in high stage of water as far as Glenville, in Gilmer county, distant by river from Parkersburg 104 miles. It is locked from Burning Springs to the mouth. Its name is of Indian origin, being the same in both the Delaware and Wyandotte languages. The signification is, however, very different. In the former it signifies "River of the Woods," while in the latter it means "The River of Evil Spirits." Owing to the fact that many of their canoes were lost upon its rapid current, they...
supposed that an evil spirit resided at the bottom, which pulled their canoes beneath the water; hence the name. (See Johnson's Glossary of Indian Names.)

Hughs river rises in Doddridge county, and after flowing through Ritchie, passed through this county, flowing through the northern part for a distance of twelve miles. It was named in honor of Jesse Hughes, whose memory is yet cherished in the mountain homes of West Virginia, where, as the children crowd around the fire to listen to the winter evening's recital, they hear related many of his fierce encounters with the savages among the mountains from whose sides flow the silvery currents that go to form Hughs river. Tuckers creek, Reedy creek, and Spring creek all flow in a northern direction and discharge their waters into the Little Kanawha, while Standing Stone and Straight creek both fall into the same river from a northern direction.

Good building stone is found in all parts of the county, that used in the construction of the locks in the Little Kanawha being taken from the immediate vicinity. Bituminous coal exists in various localities, but has not yet been developed to any considerable extent. Surface limestone is found scattered upon the surface, which when collected and burned makes an excellent fertilizer, but no stratified deposits have as yet been discovered. Vast quantities of timber still exist, although many millions of feet of lumber have already been cut and shipped to distant markets. The principal varieties are white oak, black oak, red oak, chestnut oak, hickory, sugar, poplar, beech, elm, sycamore, pine, etc.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE LITTLE KANAWHA VALLEY.

The first white men that saw the Little Kanawha valley were William Lowther, Jesse Hughes and Ellis Hughes. Both the latter, and probably the former, were soldiers in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and Ellis Hughes was the last survivor of that sanguinary struggle. It was in the autumn of the year 1772 that these three daring adventurers, whose names are all illustrious in the annals of border warfare, left the spot where Clarksburg now stands, and traveled up the west fork of the Monongahela river to its source, where they crossed the dividing ridge near where Weston, the county seat of Lewis county, now stands, and journeyed down Sand creek to its junction with the Little Kanawha river, upon the banks of which they halted.

Here was a beautiful mountain river, upon whose rapid current the eye of civilized man had never before rested, and amid the surrounding hills his voice had never before been heard. But they must follow its tortuous course - its windings like a silver thread - to its junction with some other mighty river, they knew not what. So the journey was continued down the river, and as they proceeded they bestowed the names upon its tributaries which they have ever since borne.

The first they reached from its general course they supposed was the one which they should have descended from the point near Weston, instead of Sand creek, it being a more direct route to the river which they were now exploring, and they christened it Leading creek. Then the next stream was one, the banks of which were fringed with cedar, and Cedar creek was left behind; then one flowed out from beneath lofty pines, and it was named Pine creek; then high yellow clay banks indicated the mouth of another, and Yellow creek was left behind, after which a stream stretched away into the hills, a long line of its course being visible, and it was called Straight creek; then one flowed in from toward the setting sun, and it was West fork.

From another they drank of its cool transparent waters, and it has ever since been known as Spring creek; then the descent was continued a short distance, and upon the bank of the river the course of which they were traversing was discovered no less a curiosity than a burning spring, and the creek which here discharged its waters was named Burning Spring creek. Little thought these intrepid adventurers that they were upon the spot which should one day be honored with a world-wide celebrity, and that beneath their feet lay the “oily fluid” which a century
hence was to attract men from all parts of the world, and that it was to become the Eldorado in which immense fortunes were to be made and lost in a day.

Then another tributary was reached, and they called it Reedy. Upon the next an ascent was made, and several miles up it a lofty stone was found standing erect upon one of the little bottoms that lay upon its bank, and Standing Stone creek has ever since been familiar to everyone acquainted with the Little Kanawha valley. Farther down a beautiful river united its rapid current with the Kanawha, and Jesse Hughs claimed the right to bestow his own name upon it. His comrades acquiesced, and on every map of Virginia since engraved Hughs river has been delineated.

At the mouth of another stream were bluff banks filled with slate, and Slate creek was left behind. But the mouth of the river down which they were journeying was now near at hand, and soon the mighty "La Belle Riviere" of the early French voyagers was in sight, and our explorers stood upon its banks — probably the first Englishmen that ever stood upon the spot where the city of Parkersburg now stands. Here the journey ended, and from here the homeward march was begun, and in due time all three arrived at the point from which they started, Colonel Lowther to take his seat in the colonial legislature, and Jesse and Ellis Hughs soon after to enroll their names as soldiers in Gen. Andrew Lewis' army, and to participate in all the vicissitudes through which it passed during Dunmore's war. Thus was opened to settlement the beautiful valley of the Little Kanawha, now dotted with villages and thousands of happy homes.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The valley was explored and its resources made known in the East, but no settlements were made for a quarter of a century after. The clouds of war now darkened the American horizon, the armed oppressor was already upon our shores, the war of the Revolution, which through the aid of France was to give the American continent to civil liberty as the home of the oppressed of all lands, was now at hand. Patrick Henry was voicing that struggle with his matchless eloquence, and Jefferson was penning the declaration. Virginia called loudly to her sons to defend her soil against the invader, and from her plains and mountains that call met with a hearty response, and for eight long years western settlement was abandoned.

In 1783 Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies and called her soldiers home, but behind she left her savage allies, who, for twenty long years continued to wage a relentless warfare against the frontier, and it was not until Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, that emigration to the western part of Virginia again began. But the savage was now forever gone, his frightful warwhoop was never to be heard again south of the Ohio, and hundreds of the old soldiers now sought homes in the wide domain of western Virginia.

The first one to find a home within the present limits of Wirt county was William Beauchamp, who settled where the town of Elizabeth now stands, in the year 1796, where he made the first permanent improvement within the Little Kanawha. If the traveler who visits the town of Elizabeth will take a stroll into the village cemetery, not far from the center he will discover a rude brown sandstone slab, now, like the body of him whose resting place it marks, is rapidly crumbling to dust, and from it he will learn that William Beauchamp was born in 1743 and died in the year 1808, aged sixty-five years. Here now reposes all that was mortal of the first pioneer of Wirt county. He was the father of David and grandfather of Alfred, both of whom were identified with the business interests of the valley for many years. But he was not to remain long alone amid the solitudes of his chosen home; the closing years of the last century and opening ones of the present witnessed many cabin homes on the banks of the little river. Then came Benjamin Roberts, Thomas Prebble and Jonathan Shepherd from the south branch of the Potomac, the latter bringing with him his three sons, William, Samuel and Henry. Then Samuel Coe, William Wells, who settled upon Reedy creek, William Petty, John Petty and John Wilson, all of whom removed here
from Harrison county, Virginia; John Bennett, who settled upon Tuckers creek, Jacob Bumgarner, Frederick Bumgarner, Andrew Bumgarner, Richard Reeder, Charles Rockhold, Elijah Rockhold and Jepheniah Wiseman. These were the men who laid the foundation for the settlement of the territory now embraced within the limits of Wirt county.

**EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.**

Here as in every other portion of the west the pioneer preacher, proclaiming "peace on earth and good will to man," was abreast of the earliest settlers. Scarcely was the roof made fast upon the cabin home ere the circuit rider found his way to it and there established an "appointment," often half a year intervening between his visits. The pioneer denominations which carried the glad tidings of salvation to these primitive western homes, were the Methodists and Baptists, and the church history of the Little Kanawha valley is not an exception to the rule, but here as in all other sections their early records are very meager.

**THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

From what the writer has been able to learn he is satisfied that this denomination was the first to send a minister into this valley. No one now living can remember who he was, or when he came, for all those early settlers have passed to the other shore, but in a work entitled "Rise and Progress of Religion in Ohio and Western Part of Virginia," and bearing publishers date as 1822, which the author has in his possession, he finds the following mention of the work in this valley: —

"William Beauchamp and Rees Wolf, two local preachers from the Monongahela waters, with a few members of society, having settled on the Little Kanawha river, by letters and petitions to their friends and their preachers in the Baltimore conference, represented their distressed situation and called for help. Accordingly, in the spring of 1799 Robert Manley, a man of God, and well qualified for the task, volunteered his services and was sent to that part of the work; he continued there about nine months, and formed two circuits, which extended on the Ohio river from thirty to forty miles, and up the Kanawha thirty miles.

He found scattering members on both sides of the river. There were several souls awakened and converted this year, and ten or twelve small societies formed. Mr. Manley left the work with the close of the year, and died in 1810, at which time his funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. James Quinn, who then remarked of the deceased "that he sustained the afflictions of life, and bore up under the agonies of death like a Christian."

Thus died Robert Manley, the first to preach repentance on the banks of the Little Kanawha river. He was succeeded in the year 1800, by the celebrated Lastly Mathews, who remained upon the work one year. The writer has been unable to learn the name of his successor. It was in the year 1810 that Bishop Asbury — now one of the most celebrated names which appears on the pages of American church history — paid this valley a visit. In speaking of it afterward, he jocosely remarked that he visited this remote country "that the people might see and know their superintendent, for," he added, "the shepherd ought to know the flock, and the flock the shepherd," and farther on he says, "I went nearly one hundred miles out of my way to see them."

During the first half of the century the work was known as the Hughs river mission, in which all of the organized societies in the country were then included. Prominent among them was the church at Elizabeth. It dates its organization in the year 1840, although there had been an appointment in the town for many years, and several members of the church resided here, but were connected with the Hughs river church until the above date, when the conference made provision for the formation of the church at this place. The work was performed by the Rev. Samuel Steele. A class was organized consisting of the following named persons: Thomas Merrill, Edith Fisher, Elizabeth Fisher, James Wilson, Barnett Ball, Rebecca Ball, and David Nutter and
wife. This church is now in a flourishing condition. They have a neat frame building, built in 1858, with a seating capacity of 350. Rev. Grimes is the present pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The coming of the Baptist missionary was almost if not quite contemporary with those of the Methodists, and from that early date the church has ever been an integral factor in the religious work of the valley, and to-day the prevailing denomination of the county. Prominent in its early history are the names of Levi Wells, sr., Jesse Woodyard, Vincent Crawford, Peter Conrad and J. D. Riley. These are the names of the founders of the church in the Little Kanawha valley. Several congregations were collected throughout the county, but did not have an existence in the town of Elizabeth until the 26th day of October, 1844, although the place had been a preaching place for several years previously, the officiating ministers being the Revs. William McBoby, Jeremiah Dail, Cornelius Hoff, Ephraim Dye and Enoch Rector.

The first house of worship ever erected in the town was that of the First Baptist Church in the year 1836; it was near the site of the present residence of A. L. Wells, Esq. The site upon which it stood was obtained conditionally from William Woodyard—the condition that when it ceased to be used for religious purposes, it should revert to the said Woodyard or his heirs. The building was a frame structure, and was occupied until some time during the late war, when it was used as a barracks for the Federal army then stationed here, and by which it was so badly used that it was abandoned, and the lot upon which it stood was returned to the Woodyard heirs.

The present church building is a neat frame with a seating capacity of 400.

The members constituting the church at the time of its organization, in 1844, were Isaac McDermont, Elizabeth McDermont, Jacob Conrad, Catharine Conrad, William C. Wells, Uree Wells, Susan Fisher, Elizabeth Wells, Bathsheba Coe, Thomas J. Gates and Anna Gates, all of which had taken letters from Bethesda Baptist Church for the purpose of forming the church here. The council from other sister churches appointed to confer with the members, before mentioned, as to the propriety of constituting the church at Elizabeth then in Wood county, Virginia: A. Elliott, James Riley, Willis Leach and T. C. Byrd from Mount Zion Church; William C. Barrett and E. Dye from Stillwell Church; and George Owens, James Moss and Caleb Wiseman from Bethesda Church. Rev. E. Rector, W. C. Barrett and J. D. Riley were the officiating ministers at the time of organization; E. Rector giving the right-hand of fellowship, and the exercises closing with prayer by J. D. Riley; W. C. Barrett, secretary.

The first regular church meeting was held on the 2d day of November, 1844, at 2 o'clock P. M., with William C. Wells as moderator, and Isaac McDermont clerk. At that meeting the church called their first pastor, Rev. J. D. Riley serving the church as pastor, preaching Saturday and Sunday each month until the 15th day of April, 1845. Rev. Riley resigned his pastorate, which then engaged Rev. Isaac McDermont (a licentiate) to preach once a month until they could get a regular ordained minister to preach for them. On the 11th day of February James D. Yates was chosen clerk of church. On the 19th day of September, 1845, W. C. Barrett was chosen pastor, and served in that capacity until the 18th day of November, 1848. On the 17th day of June, 1847, William C. Wells and Jacob Conrad were ordained deacons of the church. Rev. Cornelius Huff was chosen pastor on the 6th day of December, 1848, and continued as such until the 18th day of November, 1850. J. S. A. Farrow was chosen on the 20th day of November, 1847, and continued as such until the 18th day of May, 1850. On Saturday the 18th day of May, 1850, the church by unanimous vote, called Rev. E. Rector to its pastorate, who remained as such until the 9th day of June, 1845. Jephaniah Wiseman was chosen clerk on the 26th day of December, 1851, and continued as such until May, 1859.

Rev. M. B. Edmondson was called to the pastorate of the church in April, 1859, and continued as such until the
20th day of December, 1862. William C. Wells was chosen clerk in May, 1859, and continued as such until June, 1860. In May, 1860, Rev. W. C. Wells was granted by the church license to preach the gospel. Rev. M. B. Edmonson was again called to the pastoral care of the church on the 15th day of September, 1860, and continued until November, 1862. M. L. Lockhart was appointed clerk of church in June, 1860, and continued as such until the 15th day of May, 1876. Elder Jonathan Smith was called to the pastorate of the church on the 28th day of April, 1866, and continued until November, 1866. The church had no regular pastor until June, 1867, when the church then called Rev. John Moffat, who preached for the church until June, 1868. Rev. M. B. Edmonson was again called to the pastorate of the church on the 9th day of January, 1869, and continued until April, 1870. Rev. Patrick Murry was called in April, 1870, and continued until May, 1871.

Rev. W. E. Powell was chosen pastor of the church on the 18th day of November, 1871, and continued as such until the 20th day of September, 1873. Rev. George Burdett was next called to preside as pastor of the church from the 8th day of August, 1874, until the 12th day of August, 1876. Rev. H. Coffer was called as pastor by the church on the 29th day of December, 1877, and has continued with the church until the present time. L. C. Rogers was chosen clerk of the church, February, 1877, and is the present incumbent. L. H. Wells and C. W. Rogers are the present ordained deacons of the church. After their first house was destroyed the church then purchased a lot where their present home of worship now stands in 1865, and in 1867 erected upon it a neat frame building with a seating capacity of 350; the present membership is eighty-five. In connection with their church is one of the oldest and most important Sabbath-schools in the Little Kanawha valley; William Bisset is the present superintendent.

OIL IN WIRT COUNTY.

Many years ago — the exact time cannot now be fixed — but early in the present century, a well was drilled on the bank of the Little Kanawha river, nearly opposite the town of Elizabeth, for the purpose of obtaining salt water. The well was drilled to the depth of 200 feet or so, and petroleum oil was found. It has been claimed by those who saw the well that there was an abundance of oil in the well; in fact, so much that the person drilling the well supposed it would ruin the well for the purpose for which it was designed, and it was abandoned. The old inhabitants of the county have been known to say that this well stood full of oil, and that they frequently drew it out by lowering bottles tied to strings, and used the oil for medicinal purposes; that so wonderful was the effect of the oil as a medicine, that people came miles to obtain it.

All trace of this well has been lost, and none are living to-day who can locate it. In the year 1861-2 an effort was made to find it, and large quantities of earth and debris were removed from its supposed location, but without success.

Years afterward (the writer cannot fix the time), probably in the decade of forty (40), oil was found on the banks of Hughs river, near what is now known as the “California Home.” It was found in beds of sand, and was then called sand oil. It was found by digging holes or pits from three to five feet deep. Digging through the surface a vein of sand would be found, which contained water and oil; the water would rise in the holes or pits, and the oil settled on top of the water. The manner in which the oil was gathered or secured at this place was to take a woolen blanket and spread it on the surface of the pool, and when it became saturated with the oil, take it up and wring the oil out of it into barrels. This of course was a slow process, and not many barrels could be obtained annually, as the work could only be done in warm weather. Such oil as was gathered, however, brought wonderful prices, for it was sold as a medicine. Mr. B. W. Creel was the gentleman that managed the enterprise.

Subsequently, and early in the decade of fifty, Amos H. Gay commenced boring a well for the purpose of obtaining salt water near the mouth of Burning Springs run. Upon this run, and within about one half mile from its mouth, was located a
natural burning spring. Mr. Gay bored the well to a depth of about 250 feet, and he found petroleum oil (name of it was then unknown) in such quantities that he also abandoned further work, and the well was left standing. It remained so for many years, and was regarded as a curiosity by the people of the vicinity, especially the peculiar smell emitted from the well at times.

In the month of February, 1860, Gen. Samuel D. Karns, of Pittsburg, Pa., found his way to Burning Springs, and after making some examinations, became satisfied that a valuable oil could be obtained from the well, and on the 20th day of February, 1860, he obtained from Wm. P. & J. C. Rathburn a lease for the property known as the old “salt well,” together with the engine and fixtures used in boring it. Mr. Karns returned home, and immediately sent his brother Francis Karns to take charge of the well and commence operations. He repaired the engine and fixtures, tubed the well, put up some rough buildings, and in the early spring commenced pumping “the oil.” From this time the production of oil from wells in Wirt county dated. Just how much the well would produce per day at that time cannot be estimated, for their facilities were very limited in which to pursue it. Later the same well produced fifty barrels per day.

Mr. Karns continued to work the well and ship the oil, the best he could until the beginning of the year 1861, before there appeared to be any attention paid to the matter worthy of note. It was then stated that all the oil he had shipped in the preceding year had been sold for fabulous prices, and soon Burning Springs became a living, seething mass of fortune hunters, and the one object seemingly was to obtain a “lease” in that vicinity (if it only contained enough ground to stand on) at any price. Fortunes were lost and made rapidly. Well after well was sunk—the average depth being about 200 feet, and nearly all of them “found the precious fluid.” The whole face of the earth at Burning Springs soon became saturated with oil, and oil was everywhere and in and on everything. Many wells were sunk that would “flow” 1500 barrels per day, and a well that produced less than 20 barrels per day was regarded as too contemptible to waste time on. The number of wells bored in the vicinity of Burning Springs, and on the river bank, and Burning Springs run, cannot be ascertained; but there were many hundreds, and nearly all of them were at one time paying wells.

About the year 1867 a tremendous gas well was found on the run, above all other producing wells. So great was the flow of gas from the well that its proprietors, Meir, McConaughy & Co., succeeded in casing it, and they finally succeeded in utilizing the gas to the extent of supplying hundreds of families with both light and fuel, besides supplying all the furnaces with fuel, of which there were many in the place. The well finally caved and filled, so that the gas was lost, and one would hardly believe now that it was once the mighty roaring monster it was in 1867.

Early in 1861 efforts were made to develop various portions of the county in the hope of finding oil in other localities, and many wells were bored promiscuously, but without success, and no oil could be found outside of the Burning Spring basin. In 1865 four venturesome young men procured a lease of a small lot of land on Robinson fork of Standing Stone, at what is now called Oil Rock, and commenced to drill a well for oil. They worked the well by hand power, using the old-fashioned “spring pole,” and at a depth of about 200 feet struck an immense vein of oil, and the oil gushed forth at the rate of many hundred barrels per day, which again caused great excitement, and ere long the little basin at Oil Rock and the hillsides were full of derricks, all having in view the one object, to see who would “strike oil” first, and who would be the procurer of the “biggest well,” for nothing but a “big” well was counted in those days.

Very soon all the operators reached the basin, the “big well” first struck ceased to flow, and finally dried up, the presumption being that by reason of boring so many wells in such a small area a great body of water was let into the oil basin and forced the oil to disappear. How this theory is we cannot say, but we are certain of one thing—Oil Rock very soon afterwards ceased to be paying oil territory, and it was abandoned.

About the same time in 1865 John
Jennings bored a well on Parish fork of Standing Stone creek to the depth of something over 100 feet, and found oil; but it was in such small quantities—probably eight or ten barrels per day—that not much of a search was made to that point. However, several leases were taken, and several wells bored, but not more than three small-producing wells ever existed on Parish fork, and strange to say that among that number there was one well that produced an excellent article of lubricating oil, but its yield was very small, not over two barrels per day. As a paying oil territory it was shortly abandoned.

The prominent oil operators have a theory concerning the location of oil, and that is that there is what is known as the “break”; in other words, a visible line running north and south; and they claim to be able to trace this “break” from the great oil fields of Pennsylvania to this county; from this county to White Oak, in Wood county; from thence to Horse Kick, in Pleasants county, and from thence to Duck creek in Ohio. Oil Rock and Parish fork, of this county, are said to be within the limits of this “break.” So is Volcano, Hour Neck,—and Duck creek. Strange to say, no oil has ever been found upon the southern portion of this “break,” after leaving Burning Springs.

WIRT COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Here as everywhere else throughout the “Old Dominion,” the news of war which electrified the country in the early days of 1861, produced the wildest excitement; business of every kind was paralyzed and hundreds of Wirt’s sturdy sons hastened to the recruiting offices and enrolled themselves under the banner of one or the other of the contending armies. Fully 200 men went south and carried arms in defence of the cause which seemed to them just, while 468 entered the federal army.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Of the men who went south from Wirt county the greater number enlisted and served in the 17th, 19th and 20th Virginia Cavalry regiments, while the others served in the 22nd and 36th Infantry regiments. Of the number that went out many never returned, at least twenty-five having lost their lives in defence of the lost cause. Several held commissions in the various regiments in which they served. Jacob Goff was captain of Company C, 19th Virginia Cavalry, and F. D. Pomeroy was first lieutenant in the same company; John Lowther held a captain’s commission in the same regiment; he fell mortally wounded and died on the field at Low Gap, Virginia. E. M. Pomeroy served as dispatch-bearer, first with Gen. Henry A. Wise, then with John B. Floyd, and lastly with W. L. Jackson, with whom he remained until taken prisoner on the 9th day of February, 1865, and as such continued until June 17 of the same year.

John B. Lee commanded Company B, 17th Virginia Cavalry serving as such throughout the war. William Lee died a prisoner at Camp Chase; William Dent was killed in action at Elizabeth in this county; Marion Roberts was killed somewhere in Wirt county; Silas Monroe killed at Burning Springs; Joseph Hanna, serving as second lieutenant, was killed in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, in 1863; John Hutchen was killed at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, and George Lockhart was shot and mortally wounded on the banks of Reedy creek.

THE ELEVENTH W. VA. INFANTRY (FEDERAL).

In the fall of 1861 steps were taken to organize the 11th regiment Virginia Infantry Volunteers, and the greater portion of this regiment was organized in the valley of the Little Kanawha. Col. J. C. Rathbone, now of Parkersburg, West Virginia, was its first colonel, and through his efforts it was finally organized as a regiment. Company A was formed from Capt. John C. Boggs, company of “snake hunters,” a name given them by their captain. Their company which had been organized in Marshall county, Virginia, as an independent scouting company, had been sent into the Little Kanawha valley in the early fall of 1861, and by process of consolidation it was annexed to the 11th regiment,
and became Company A, as above stated.

Capt. Boggs was a fearless soldier and served his chosen country in an able manner and rendered it efficient aid, especially in the way of making peace for the then distracted and divided people. He resigned his office near the close of the war and returned to Ohio county, West Virginia, and engaged in other pursuits, and for several years thereafter was an active and earnest worker in the cause of temperance. It is now said that he has gone to his reward; peace to his ashes.

At the time of the organization of this regiment people were excited and divided, almost paralyzed, and family angered against family. And there appeared to be no safety or security except in the army of one side or the other; men hesitated concerning enlistment in either army, and it is indeed wonderful looking back on the struggle at this late day how so many brave sons of toil could be induced to leave home and friends and everything near and dear to them and rush into the carnage of blood; but enlistments into both armies were certainly and gradually being made, for in the months of October and November, 1861, Company B of this regiment was organized at Burning Springs, Wirt county, by Capt. James W. Myres, a former citizen of the county. About the same time Company C was organized in Calhoun and Gilmer counties by Capt. James T. Simpson. Early in 1862 Capt. David Deem organized Company E in Wirt county, Capt. Van. H. Burkey; it contained many of Wirt’s brave men also. In the spring of 1862 Capt. William T. Pell organized Company F in Wirt county; Company G was organized in the Great Kanawha valley; Company H in Marshall county, and Company I and K in Jackson county, all of this State.

The headquarters of regiment during the winter of 1861-2, and spring, summer and fall, was Spencer, Roane county, (then) Virginia. In the month of September, 1862, part of Companies B, E, F and D, while in camp, were surprised and compelled to surrender their arms to Gen. Jenkins of the Confederate army.

The men and officers were allowed to go upon parole, and were shortly afterwards exchanged, and very soon after being exchanged the regiment was reorganized and sent to the front and at once put into active duty. Col. Rathbone was removed from his office (thought since to have been restored and allowed to resign honorably), and Daniel Frost was appointed colonel of regiment, who was killed in action while leading his regiment at the battle of Snickers Gap, in Virginia.

He was succeeded by Van H. Burkey, captain of Company D, who remained colonel of regiment until it was mustered out at the close of the war; Col. Burkey is now a very large oil dealer and resides at Parkersburg, West Virginia. James L. Simpson, captain of Company C, became major of the regiment and served in that capacity until his time expired; he now resides at Parkersburg; also engaged as a merchant tailor. Capt. William T. Pell, of Company F, early resigned his office, and First Lieutenant T. B. Stoddard succeeded him; Capt. Stoddard remained with the company until the close of the war, though receiving many wounds in battle.

At the close of the war he returned to Wirt county, and in the year 1866, the people elected him sheriff thereof for the term of four years. At the close of his term he moved with his family to near Alda, Hall county, Nebraska, where, in the year 1874, he paid the last great debt and passed from the shores of time to immortality. His two sons, George and Clarence, are now living in Nebraska, his widow having recently died. As before stated this regiment was organized in the Little Kanawha valley, and Companies B, E and F were mostly from Wirt county, which also furnished a great many men to Companies D and H. This regiment did good service in the field and was an honor to the State, never flinching or swerving from duty, but ever ready and willing to do the work assigned it, whether light or heavy, and, when necessary, was foremost in the fray.

COMPANIES MUSTERED.

In order that readers may have a better understanding of the companies of this regiment which were mustered in the county, we here insert the rolls and append to each name his record during the war; those of which nothing
is said were mustered out of service at the close of the war.

COMPANY B.

James W. Myres, captain; Daniel S. Haverty, second lieutenant, promoted from first sergeant November 26, 1864; Thomas B. Rand, first sergeant; Napoleon B. Ferrel, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Samuel Brannan, Oliver Gum, George W. Board, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Joshua Loman, James W. Conrad, John S. Conner, Julius W. Pell, John R. Pell, Isaac Maffett, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; John T. Berry, William H. H. Boggs, William W. Boice, Adolphus Clark, veteran volunteer; Caleb Bixler, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Daniel Bartlett, William D. Banks, Mathew Corbett, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; George W. Cornell, John R. Cornell, William Chancy, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Andrew Chancy Hiram Campbell, John H. Cobb, James A. Carpenter, Kingsbury Dulin, Daniel D. Depue, Charles W. Fairfax, Enoch Hickman, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Benjamin H. Hall, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; George W. Hoyt, Thomas King, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; James King, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Isaac T. Law, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Caleb A. Lott, John Lott, Jacob Lasure, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Franklin Merrill, Adam T. Morris, George Miller, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; William C. Martin, John Nichols, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Daniel C. Props, Joseph L. Pettit, Joseph Paul, Dennis D. Park, Thomas S. Rogers, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Silas Riley, veteran volunteer, re-mustered March 26, 1864; Joseph O. Smith, Elias A. Snyder, George Sink, Samuel Tanner, John Weaver, discharged; James W. Myers, discharged November 18, 1864; Martin Park, dismissed November 18, 1864: Samuel W. Ross, resigned September 5, 1864.


William T. Petty, for disability, October 1, 1862; Charles Booher, for disability, October 10, 1862; Abraham Hickman, for disability, October 10, 1862; William J. Clark, for disability, October 10, 1862; Cincinnati Corbitt, for disability, April 22, 1863; George Leson, for disability, April 22, 1863; David Beverlin, for disability, April 22, 1863; Henry Rumion, for disability, April 22, 1863; David D. Arnold, for disability, April 24, 1863; Samuel Smith, May 24, 1863, minor; Grovener Depue, for disability, January 29, 1863; Alexander Lamb, for disability, February 26, 1864.

TRANSFERRED.

Charles W. Kirby, promoted second lieutenant Company F, August 16, 1862; William F. Pell, promoted first lieutenant Company F, August 31, 1862; Henry Newman, promoted captain, May 5, 1862.

DIED.

Adam Naylor, of typhoid fever, February 22, 1862, at Elizabethtown, West Virginia; William H. Conrad, December 8, 1862, at Parkersburg, West Virginia; Amos Dye, February 28, 1863, at Spencer, West Virginia; James J. Rockenbaugh, May 20, 1863, at Parkersburg, West Virginia; Hyatt Lasure, September 21, 1863, at Rathbone, West Virginia; Peter McAnany, accidentally killed, April 2,
1864, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, veteran volunteer; Jasper Rand, July 20, 1864, of wounds received at Lynchburg; Cassius Ferrel, killed in action; Joseph Fisher, drowned in Big Kanawha river, July 6, 1864, veteran volunteer; Fletcher B. Conrad, of disease, July 7, 1864, at Gallipolis, Ohio, veteran volunteer.

DESERTED.

Joshua Tanner, at Elizabethtown, West Virginia, April 5, 1862; Robert Wilson, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, July 24, 1862; Henry Baily, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, October 10, 1862; John Stamper, at Hancock, Maryland, August 8, 1863.

COMPANY F.


DISCHARGED.

Philip F. Poe, dismissed; Thos. G. Robinson, resigned, April, 1863; John A. Arent, for disability; Samuel Gatrill, for disability, April 7, 1863; Chas. H. Hemphill, for disability, April 7, 1863; William A. Kennedy, for disability, March 1, 1864.

DIED.

Dudley Athey, of disease, September 12, 1864, at New Creek, Virginia; Henderson Barnes, of disease, September 25, 1864, at New Creek; Sylvester Berry, killed in action at New Creek, August 4, 1864; William Deem, of disease, August 8, 1864; James M. Hustead, killed in action at New Creek, August 4, 1864; James Jaynes, committed suicide near Clarksburg, April 12, 1864; Malin E. Keanes, committed suicide near Clarksburg, April 12, 1864; David K. Page, Jefferson Pierce, of disease, April 18, 1863; Martin Stuttler died of disease, April 12, 1864; Percy Steele died of disease, April 18, 1864, at Clarksburg; William Williams, of disease, September 28, 1864. Aggregate, 117 men.

STATE TROOPS.

(The publishers of this history are indebted to F. T. Lockhart, Esq., Clerk of Washington County Court, for the war record contained herein.)

Under an act of the legislature of West Virginia, the governor was empowered to organize companies of
twenty-five men in certain counties of the State for the protection of the people, and to assist the officers of the law in the enforcement of the same. Some time in July, 1863, Governor Bowman issued to Geo. W. Vaught a commission as captain of such a company for the county of Wirt, and authorized him to enlist the necessary number of persons, twenty-five.

The company was speedily organized, and being formally mustered into service, were at once armed, uniformed and equipped. The company, being in the State service, was not required to go outside of the county. The arms were furnished by the State, and the other equipments, including uniforms and the rations, were furnished by the United States upon the requisition of the quartermaster general of West Virginia, the State having arranged with the government so to do, and after the war ended the government reimbursed West Virginia for all she had thus paid out for defending her citizens. The pay of the captains of these companies was $50 per month, and the enlisted men received the same wages as volunteers in the United States army, and the same uniform and the same rations. The term of enlistment was for one year.

The company here referred to was organized at Wirt Court House, West Virginia, and its headquarters remained there until some time in May, 1864, when it moved to Burning Springs in the county, and remained there something like two or three months, when it returned to Wirt Court House.

Some time in February, 1864, Capt. Vaught, to use his own language, "threw up his resignation," which was of course accepted, and H. S. Burns was appointed his successor. Capt. Burns served out the remainder of the year, and then the company was disbanded. Not long afterwards it was reorganized, with Wm. F. Pell as captain. The company remained at Wirt Court House, eating and sleeping and resting contentedly until the early spring of 1865, when a squad of rebels surprised them one dark and stormy night, and captured nearly all of them. The rebels gave the boys a pretty bad scare, but did not hurt any of them. Of course this little episode finally wound up the career of usefulness of this little company, and it never mustered again.

**MILITARY OPERATIONS.**

There were no battles fought in Wirt county. The first troops to enter the county was a detachment of 22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months' men, then stationed at Parkersburg. Some time in June, 1861, about two companies of that regiment came into the county, and shortly afterwards about four (4) companies more of the same regiment came into the county, and the six companies went into camp in the grove just back of the town of Elizabeth (Wirt Court House), and remained there about two (2) weeks. The companies were under the command of Col. Gilmore.

During the time these companies were encamped at Elizabeth, Isaiah Hill, now of Jefferson, Greene county, Pennsylvania, organized about twenty-five (25) men as a mounted scouting guide and annexed them to Col. Gilmore's regiment, ostensibly as guides. The troops left here for the upper counties on the Little Kanawha, and at the end of three months returned home; Capt. Hill taking his men to Parkersburg, Virginia, they were mustered into the three year (or during the war) service, and shortly afterwards returned to Elizabeth (late in August or early in September, 1861) for the purpose of recruiting, which was then being rapidly done.

The first engagement between the Federals and Confederates in the county, occurred the 27th of September, 1861, near High Log Run bridge, and about midnight of that day. A scouting party was detailed by Capt. Hill, consisting of about twenty men from his company, to which the assistant provost marshal, who was then in the county, added an equal number of citizens to go to Burning Springs in the county.

The expedition, armed with all kinds of arms, and equipped with all kinds of accoutrements, left Wirt Court House about dark, September 27, 1861, and started on its mission on foot, and proceeded uninterruptedly until it reached the narrows just below High Log Run bridge, when it was suddenly fired upon from the hill above the road, being a ledge of rocks,
timber and bushes, and two of the men belonging to Capt. Hill's company, Hamilton McClain and R. E. Weaver, were wounded. The firing was kept up for some time by the Federals, but it was never known for a certainty that any of the Confederates were hurt. From the situation of the country thereabouts it is reasonable to suppose they escaped unhurt; the only wonder is, considering their proximity to the Federals, that any of the Federals escaped. The expedition completed its mission and returned without further molestation.

Those men above named being the first of the war to receive wounds in the county in battle, it was amusing to see and hear them after being removed from the field. They would commence an earnest prayer to their maker, and before concluding it, all the anathema known to man would be hurled against their adversaries; it was praying and cursing with the same breath.

The next engagement occurred at Wirt Court House. A few days after the skirmish at High Log run, the Confederates, for some unknown cause, came up on the hill just across the river from the town, and in broad daylight promiscuously fired on the town. One man (a citizen), D. M. Miller, was wounded in the knee. Company C, 1st Cavalry, Hill's company, which was stationed near the town, started in pursuit of them, but failed to find any person on the hill.

During the firing the citizens of the town, regardless of feeling or sympathy, brought out their arms and engaged in firing on those who were possessed of such inhuman feelings as to jeopardize the lives of our women and children. The next entrance of the Confederates in the county was the company of Capt. Crawford, of Gen. Jenkin's command. He received many recruits to his company from this county. There being no Federals within the county, no engagements were had with this company; Capt. Crawford had the appearance of and acted like a gentleman.

In the spring of 1863, in early May, Gen. Jones, of the Confederate army, marched his command into Burning Springs of this county, consisting of about 5,000 men, and claiming to be acting under orders from his government, fired the valuable oil property then in operation at Burning Springs, and destroyed the whole of it. There were many oil wells there at that time producing large quantities of oil; many tanks and barrels were filled and many boats loaded lying at the landings; these were all burned up. The lights of the burning oil and building could be seen for many miles; the boats were set on fire and turned loose, and the current in the river carried them down, and so great was the fire that the timber along the banks of the river for many miles was badly burned.

There was no engagement between the Federals and Gen. Jones' command in this county. Shortly afterwards a part of John Morgan's command, who was then making his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, escaped the gunboats on the Ohio and passed through the county. No engagement was had with them in the county.

Many cases of individual killing on each side might be named, but as time must be the healer of all our sorrows, we pass them by, remembering that man in the heat of passion is not himself. The worst matter the people had to contend with in this county was a gang of lawless desperadoes belonging to no special service, nor could they scarcely ever be found; they infested the hills and forests, and were feared alike by all people; they knew neither friend or foe, but when they wanted anything they took it; no matter from whom. No man was safe in reach of them; neither army recognized this band of men.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Wirt county was The Elizabeth Gazette, the first number of which made its appearance on the evening of the 13th day of March, 1867. The publishers were William McCoy and John McWilliams. It was a four-page, six column paper, and was "independent in all things, neutral in nothing." Some time in the year of 1868 O. G. Scofield purchased the half interest of McCoy, and he and McWilliams continued in its publication as an independent journal until 1869; it was removed to Parkersburg and consolidated with The Times of that city, after which it was continued under the name of The
Times and Elizabeth Gazette. It was there published by E. T. Drahosh, McWilliams & Scofield for about one year, when it suspended, and thus perished the first newspaper of Wirt county.

The second paper which made its appearance was The Wirt County Democrat, which came out in 1868, with James E. Wharton — then the oldest newspaper man in West Virginia — as its editor and proprietor. He continued its publication until December, 1869, when he sold it to Samuel D. Gordon and O. L. Williams, the present circuit clerk of Wirt county. At the end of six months Williams retired, but Gordon continued it until 1870, when it was purchased by C. T. Caldwell, now an attorney of the Wood county bar and R. H. Phelps, at the present time practicing law at La Grange, Texas. They were succeeded early in 1871 by Mark M. Rockhold and W. H. H. Pearson, soon after which it suspended, but in May, 1873, the office was purchased by John McWilliams — formerly interested in the Elizabeth Gazette. He revived the paper under the name of the Wirt County Mentor, as an independent journal. It continued to make its weekly visits to its patrons until 1875, when Mr. McWilliams sold it to A. L. Hammond, who was assisted editorially by the Rev. Milton Wells, who soon after purchased the office and became proprietor as well as publisher. Under his management it continued for a time, and then he associated with him his son, Clifford M. Wells. In 1879 the senior partner retired, leaving his son as his successor, who continued the paper until 1881, when he sold it to C. M. Wells, of the Mentor, who consolidated it with that paper under the name of the Mentor Appeal, and thus the Appeal ceased to be. Such is the history of journalism in Wirt county.

NAVIGATION ON LITTLE KANAWHA.

The first steamboat that ever reached Wirt Court House was the Scioto Belle in the year 1842. She was built by Shanklin & Sons at Parkersburg in the summer of 1840, for the Scioto river trade. She never made but one voyage on the Little Kanawha. After she arrived at Parkersburg she was taken to the lower Ohio, and never returned. The second steamer that ascended the river to the Court House was the Lodi in 1847. When she left the landing, on her return voyage, John Petty, then residing in the Mingobottoms, boarded her, expecting to get off when the boat reached what is now known as Mingo Landing, but upon her arrival she could not land. Mr. Petty was carried several miles below the mouth of Hughs river, and was compelled to return on foot the next day. During his absence one of his cows gave birth to a calf, which (in memory of the steamer on which he had made his experimental voyage on the Little Kanawha) he called Lodi. From that date until the beginning of the oil excitement in the early part of the year 1860 but little was done, but with that came the charter of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company. Improvements were at once commenced upon the river. Then came a number of steamers, among which were the George Thomson, the Zebra,
the *Silver Heel*, the *Do Ra Me*, the *Argo*, and others. In 1871 Captain F. A. Martin built a steamer for the Little Kanawha trade at Burning Springs, which he called the *Wirt*. She was soon after taken to the Muskingum river, where she remained about a year, and then returned to the trade for which she was designed.

DIVISION INTO Districts.

It was on the 31st day of July, 1863, that a bill, entitled an act to provide for the division into townships of the various counties of this State, was passed by the legislature, and became a law on the day of its passage. That act also provided for the appointment of a committee composed of several prominent men in each county which should perform the work in their respective counties. Under that provision those named for Wirt were Lewis Woodyard, Charles W. Fisher, Abijah Hawley, and John P. Hall. Early in the autumn of the same year these gentlemen secured the services of William Beard, a practical surveyor of Wood county, and proceeded to perform the work, the result of which was the division of the county into seven districts (called townships under the old constitution), as follows: Burning Springs, Clay, Elizabeth, Newark, Reedy, Spring Creek and Tucker.

**BURNING SPRINGS DISTRICT.**

Burning Springs district is bounded on the north by Clay district and Ritchie county, east by Calhoun county, south by Spring Creek district, and west by Reedy and Elizabeth districts. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, with occasional deposits of what is locally known as limestone soil. Limestone exists in considerable quantities, some two or three kîms having been burned upon the waters of Chestnut run. It is used for building purposes, and also as a fertilizer. A vein of bituminous coal, about eighteen inches in thickness, underlies the district. Several efforts to develop it have been made near the town of Burning Springs, but with little success. More anon of the oil deposits.

The Little Kanawha river flows in a northwest direction through the central part of the district and receives the streams watering the northern and southern parts on either side. Standing Stone creek rises in the northeast part of the district, and flows northwest through Clay and Newark, and discharges its waters into the Little Kanawha. Straight creek flows nearly north and empties into the Kanawha. It is about seven miles long. Burning Spring run flows southwest through the town of Burning Springs, and flows into the Kanawha. Chestnut run has its course in a southwest direction and also flows into the Kanawha.

Sandy Henderson, Jockey Henderson, and Reuben Dye, were the first actual settlers in this district, but the writer has been unable to ascertain the date of their settlement. Jockey Henderson built the first cabin; it stood near the present town of Burning Springs, on the farm upon which Harrison now (1883) resides. George Owens, Willis Owens and William Prigmore were the next pioneers who sought and found homes in this then illimitable wilderness. They all came prior to the year 1810, for in that year William and John Petty located and found at that time all of the foregoing named persons then settled in their cabin homes.

The first grist mill was erected by William and John Petty at Burning Springs in the year 1833. The building was a frame, constructed of hewn timber; the machinery was propelled by water. It is claimed by some that Reuben Dye and Alexander Henderson built a small mill, known as the “corn cracker,” before the erection of the mill by the Pettys, but the investigation of the writer leads him to the conclusion that it was not built until two or three years after. Long before either, however, there were hand mills belonging to several families. The first saw mill was also built by the Pettys; it was the old “sash saw” pattern, and was attached to the grist mill.

The first school was taught by John Morehead in a small log cabin which stood on the farm now owned by Luther Owens, in the year 1820. The same year the first building designed for school purposes was erected. It was built on the plan of all the early
frontier school houses, about eighteen by twenty feet square, a puncheon floor; a huge fire-place, eight or ten feet in length, occupied one end, while the other was taken up with a window made by chopping out a log, and then employing greased paper instead of glass. The seats were made by splitting small logs in halves and then inserting pins for legs in the oval sides. This primeval "temple of learning" stood about three miles northwest of the present town of Burning Springs. There are now five good frame school buildings, exclusive of the independent district of Burning Springs, in which competent teachers are employed, and paid by a tax levied upon $111,000 worth of real and personal property. The first sermon was preached by a man of the name of John Drake in the year 1813, on the farm now owned by V. D. Reynolds, but no organization was effected until the year 1833, when a Methodist congregation was collected at what has since been known as the Rector church, near the town of Burning Springs.

The second church organized was the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, in the year 1858; it is now known as the Burning Springs Baptist Church. There are at present three churches in the district, viz: The Baptist at Burning Springs; they have a frame building with a seating capacity of 300, and a membership of 60. The pastor is the Rev. M. B. Edmondson.

The Burning Springs Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame building in which 300 can be seated; the membership is 30. G. W. Grimes is the present pastor.

The Protestant Methodist have an organization at the Ruble church — a hewed log building 18 x 24; membership 20. Rev. Price is pastor.

The first Sabbath school was organized by Alexander Beatty and Samuel Thornton, at the Beatty Church, in the year 1859. There are three in the district at present: The school in connection with the Baptist church at Burning Springs, of which A. D. Cain is superintendent, and in which John R. Owens, J. T. Cain, Nancy McCune and M. V. Howard are teachers. The Methodist Episcopal school at Burning Springs: L. K. Fortney is the present superintendent, and J. R. Pell, A. T. Gay, Mrs. L. K. Fortney, Mrs. Rittenhouse and Miss Wetzel are the teachers. Of the Union school at Cedar Hill, John McFee is superintendent, and Mason Owens and Sarah McFee are teachers.

THE TOWN OF BURNING SPRINGS.

Has a history which reads like romance. Its recital calls to mind the early days of San Francisco, the metropolis of California. Here was the Eldorado of 1860 and 1861. In the former year the news of the discovery of the greatest petroleum producing region then known on the globe, went out to the world from this place. In August there were not a dozen souls in this vicinity, and six months later, the morning that Fort Sumter was fired upon, there were six thousand persons. It was a swarming mass of humanity, representing almost every nation on earth. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Capitalists and adventurers from every part of the continent rushed to this place, as did many thousand others to California eleven years before; United States senators, members of congress — among whom was James A. Garfield — governors of states, and many others high in official position, came in pursuit of what proved to be but another "South Sea bubble." A town arose, as if by magic, and in the spring of 1861 the Chicago hotel, every part of which was rendered brilliant by mains filled with native gas, had arisen upon what was six months before a thicket of underbrush. A single well furnished a sufficient quantity of gas to illuminate the cities of America. It was used for light, for generating steam, for fuel, in fact, for every purpose. But at last it failed. It was on a dark, stormy night, in the winter of 1867, that every light and every fire in the town was as suddenly extinguished as if a blast of wind had blown it out. The supply in the great natural reservoir had become exhausted, and hundreds of families suffered from the intense cold before a supply of fuel could be obtained from another source. Millions of barrels of oil were pumped and shipped from this place between the years 1860 and 1870. It was on the 9th day of May, 1863, that a detachment of Confederate troops.
under command of General Jones, visited the place, and kindled perhaps the largest fire ever started in West Virginia. One hundred thousand barrels of oil were simultaneously ignited, and the light that night was plainly visible at Parkersburg—distant forty-two miles. The population in 1880 was 1,332.

CLAY DISTRICT

Is the most northern in the county. It is bounded northeast and east by Ritchie county, south by Burning Springs district, west by Newark district, and northwest by Wood county. The surface for the most part is hilly and broken, but along Hughes river are some good bottom lands. This river runs west through the district, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Goose creek, having its source in the highlands in the northern part of Ritchie county, flows nearly south and empties into Hughes river near the centre of this district. Standing Stone creek rises in the eastern part of Burning Springs district, and flows in a westerly direction along the southern boundary of Clay.

The first settler in this district was a man of the name of Graham, who located upon the waters of Standing Stone about the year 1800, and two years after his settlement his two brothers located on the dividing ridge between Standing Stone and Deever's creek. Soon after, Elijah Rockhold and William Boheer found homes in the valley of the Standing Stone; Boheer lived for several years in a cave. A Mr. Shaw came from Ohio and settled here in 1812, at which time he found, in addition to those already named, Adam Deem, Peter Steed and Isaac Enochs, the latter of whom died in 1858, aged seventy-seven years. In 1830, Thomson Cohen, whose grandfather came from England with William Penn, settled on Parish Fork creek.

Old settlers, yet living, say that the first grist mill was built by Peter Steed about 1825, but the writer could learn nothing of it, save that it had once existed, but the first mill of any note was erected by Robert Malcolm in the year 1834. It was a water mill, and our informant says "it made excellent meal too." It stood at the junction of Goose creek with Hughes river. About 1836 they attached sawing apparatus to it, and they thus were not only the first to erect a grist mill, but also the first to cut lumber in this district, and most probably on the banks of Hughes river.

The first school was taught by Johnson Timms in a cabin at Deems bend about the year 1830. There are now six public school buildings in the district—all frame—erected at a cost of from $500 to $1,000. The first postoffice was established at Freeport, at the mouth of Goose creek, about 1842. The first sermon was preached in 1822, at the house of Adam Deems, by no less a distinguished personage than Lorenzo Dow. He frequently preached here, and it is claimed organized the first church. Whether this be true the writer has been unable to learn for the reason that the records of this early body of Christians—probably the first organized in the Hughes river valley—are lost. Among the first members were John Deems, Daniel D. Tarvey, Isaac Dunn, and Jacob Deem. It was a Methodist congregation. The second church organized was the Baptist, and the third the United Brethren. Freeport is the only village in the district. It is situated on the north bank of Hughes river, at the mouth of Goose creek. In this district are situated the Vernon sulphur springs, much resorted to because of the medicinal properties of their waters. A hotel has been erected for the accommodation of tourists. William Vernon and others are the present proprietors.

The population of Clay district in 1880 was 795.

NEWARK DISTRICT.

This district is bounded east by Clay, south by Elizabeth, west by Tucker, and north and northwest by Wood county. The Little Kanawha river flows centrally through the district. Standing Stone creek enters from the east and discharges its waters into the Kanawha a short distance above the town of Newark.

The first cabin was built by Hyatt Leisure on the right bank of the Little Kanawha river, just below the present site of the town of Newark, in the year

The first white child born within the limits of the district was Rusia Leisure, a daughter of Hyatt and Mary Leisure. The first matrimonial alliance was formed between John Foster and Annie Prebble.

The first grist mill was started about 1804 by Isaac Enoch. It was constructed of logs, and propelled by water power. He several years later erected a saw mill in connection with it.

The first school was taught by a man of the name of Johnson Timms, at Silver run, in the year 1811. He taught what was then known as a "subscription" school, by which is meant that the teacher bound himself to give instruction in "reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic so far as the single rule of three," in consideration of which he received a stated sum per scholar, and in addition was "boarded 'round among the scholars." He was but the representative of that peculiar class of men known as the pioneer "schoolmasters," which even the pen of an Egleson has descended to burlesque.

They were the men who in that early day decided almost every question—legal, theological and otherwise, and usually from their decision there was no appeal. These were the men—though we may be unable to realize the fact at the present time—that laid the foundation of our splendid educational institutions, now the chief cornerstone of our civilization. There are now six good frame school buildings in the district, all of which are properly furnished, and in which competent teachers are employed from four to six months in the year. The first church was organized by a minister of the M. E. Church, of the name of Reece Wolfe.

As elsewhere stated William Beauchamp was the first settler at this place, and was most probably the first in the Little Kanawha valley; he came in 1796 and built his cabin the same year. David Beauchamp and Charles Rockhold came in the year 1799; all three were actual settlers. The next year (1800) Ezikel McFarland came on and erected his cabin near the site of the present town. The Beauchamps built a grist mill in 1803, and from that time until 1817 the place was known upon the map of Virginia as Beauchamps Mills; but in the latter year the name was changed to Elizabeth in honor of the wife of David Beauchamp, her maiden name having been Elizabeth Woodyard.

A man by the name of James Davis built the second house on the site where the town now stands; it stood upon the lot now owned by John Foster. "In 1817," says our informant who came in that year, "there were but six log cabins in the place."

The first merchant was a Mr. Shacklett who opened a stock of goods miles from its junction with the Kanawha. It contains one store, a school building, and a half dozen dwellings.

**ELIZABETH DISTRICT**

Is bounded north by Newark, east by Burning Springs, south by Reedy, and west by Tucker. The Little Kanawha river flows through it in a northwestern direction, dividing it into two unequal parts. Reedy creek flows north, then east, and empties into the Kanawha a short distance above.

**THE TOWN OF ELIZABETH,**

The history of which is the history of the district. This town is the county seat of Wirt county. It is situated on the left bank of the Little Kanawha, distant by river from Parkersburg thirty-one miles, but only twenty-one by land. It is in north latitude 39deg., 4min., and west longitude, from Washington, 3deg., 26min.; from Greenwich 79deg., 26min.; its mean elevation above sea level is 659 feet. The location is one of the most beautiful occupied by a county-seat in the State.
in 1818, but he was succeeded in 1820 by a man of the name of Hiram Buell, who thus became the second merchant.

The first two-story house in the place was erected in 1816, but did not receive the roof until 1817. The first hewed log house was erected in 1817 by George Rockenbaugh; the logs were all pine; it stood upon the lot now owned by Dr. B. H. Hall. The first election was held in 1817; the place was then a precinct of Wood county. Mr. Rockenbaugh was the first blacksmith; he began work the same year that he built his house. The first school in the town was taught by a Mr. Marsh in 1820; he opened the first hotel in the place in the same year. He was succeeded in the school by John Boils, who in turn was succeeded, in 1822, by James Heaton. Samuel Foley opened a hotel in 1829, and Samuel Coe opened another in 1830. Dr. Riggs was the first physician. Just when he located the writer is unable to say, but it is known that he was here in 1817. Dr. Jett was the second; he came in 1831. Dr. James A. Williamson was the third; he located in 1836. Then came Dr. John Truman, the fourth, in 1842. The first sermon was preached in 1800 by the Rev. Lasterly Matthews of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, but no organization was perfected until 1809, when a society consisting of the following named members were instituted: James Davis, Dorcas Davis, David Beauchamp, Elizabeth Beauchamp, William Dyer, Elizabeth Dyer, Sylvester Barnes and wife, Robert Barnes, Jane Barnes, Mary Barnes and Charles Riggs. This was the first church organized upon the banks of the Little Kanawha river.

The land upon which the town now stands belonged originally to William Beauchamp and Thomas Tavener, and what is now Court street was the line between the two estates; in 1852 this line was indicated by a "staked and ridered" fence which extended at that time from one end of what is now the street to the other.

KANAWHA LODGE, NO. 2,889.
KNIGHTS OF HONOR,
Located at Elizabeth, was organized January 4, 1883, by O. G. Scofield, D. G. D. of Parkersburg, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. The first and present officers are W. V. Vernon, P. D.; O. C. Morris, D.; Alexander Morrow, V. D.; William Bissett, A. D.; M. H. Shirts, C. and T.; Dr. R. H. Thaw, guide and medical examiner; M. M. Rockhold, reporter and guide; and D. C. Casto, F. R. All of the foregoing, together with C. M. Wells, C. E. Vandevelde and E. W. Hale, were charter members. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in the court house.

TUCKER DISTRICT
Is bounded on the northwest by Wood county, northeast by Elizabeth district, southeast by Reedy, and southwest by Jackson county. The streams are: Lynn Camp creek, which flows in an easterly direction, and empties into Reedy creek. It takes its name from a rude cabin or "camp," which was constructed upon its banks by hunters nearly a century since. It was built entirely of log and rocks. Tuckers creek rises in the southern part of this district, flows northeast, passes through Elizabeth, and discharges its waters into the Little Kanawha. It was named in memory of a man of the name of Tucker, an early settler upon its banks. Left Hand fork flows northeast and empties into Tuckers creek. The soil is principally limestone and clay. Good building stone is found, and on Whetstone run—a tributary of Tan Trough run—there is a quarry of excellent whetstone. The timber is oak, poplar, walnut, beech, ash, hickory, pine, etc.

The first settlers in the district were Lewis Ott, James Woodyard, Jonathan Steele, and Thomson Gates. The first cabin—if we except the one for which Lynn creek was named—was built by Lewis Ott in the year 1818. Lawrence King, Thomas King, and Andrew Board were other early settlers. The first grist mill was erected by William Lockhart many years ago. It was only a "corn cracker," and stood on Lynn Camp creek. There is now one good flouring mill, erected in 1882 by Morris & Vernon. It is a frame building, 40x45, and forty-nine feet in height. It contains all the latest improved machinery, and the farmers say, "does excellent work." At the same time they built a saw mill, the first erected
in the district.

The first school was taught in the house in which William Courtney now lives, by a man of the name of James Hall, in the year 1848, at which time there were twenty pupils in attendance. The first public school building was erected in 1864 near the farm now owned by Cornelius Hill. It was known as the "Martin School-house." There are now seven in the district – five frame, and two hewed log. The oldest one now standing is at Savage Point, built in 1865. The enrollment in all the schools of this district in 1882 was 543. Morris postoffice – the first in the district – was established in 1882.

The first church was organized in 1847 by Rev. Francis Guthrie. The members then composing it were Jonathan Steele, Mary Steele, Elizabeth Steele, John Bennett, Jane Bennett, Eli Bennett, Catharine Bennett, Jeremiah Sargeant, Joseph Bennett, Arnold Bennett, Thomson Gates, Sarah Gates, John Win, William Ball and Mary Ball, fifteen in all. In 1848 they erected a hewed log church. It has, like many of those who once worshipped within its walls, long since passed away.

The Mount Moriah Baptist Church on Tuckers creek was the second organized. It was instituted in the year 1863 by the Rev. M. B. Edmondson. The third was the Dunkard Church, organized with six members by Bishop John Wise, in 1864. The present ministers are Christian J. Showalter and John Gault. They have a hewed log church, 20x28 feet, and a membership of thirty-nine.

There are at present six church organizations in the district, viz: One Baptist. They have a frame building, 30x36, erected in 1868. Rev. G. A. Bussell is the present minister. Membership, thirty-nine. The Methodists have a hewed log building, 28x38, erected in 1877; Rev. J. T. Chenowith is the present pastor. Membership, fifty-eight. The United Brethren have a hewed log building, 30x36, built in 1870; the present minister is the Rev. Thomas Rymer. The present membership is 33. The Baptist Church at Lynn Camp, organized in 1880, worship in the schoolhouse, have a membership of twenty-six; M. B. Edmondson, pastor.

The Christian Church was organized at Savage Point school-house in 1881; the membership is sixteen; they have no regular pastor. Rev. David Martin is occasional speaker. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1865 by Levi Price at the Mount Moriah (Baptist) Church, with twenty-one pupils in attendance. There are three in the district at present, as follows: The United Brethren school on Tuckers creek. The superintendent is George C. James. The Hickory Grove School at Hickory Grove school-house, William Davis is the present superintendent. Of the M. E. school John McVey is superintendent, and Peter Deem, S. T. Hill, Carrie Toncray and John Lyons are teachers. The average attendance is thirty-five.

There are three "country" stores in the district. The population in 1880 was 1400.

**REDEY DISTRICT**

Is bounded on the north by Tucker and Elizabeth districts; east by Burning Springs and Spring creek; south by Roane county, and west by Jackson. Left Hand Reedy is the principal stream; it flows in a northerly direction, and through the eastern part of the district. Right Hand Reedy runs north by east, and empties into Left Reedy. Somervilles fork, Fulls fork, Big run and Thomas run are tributaries of Right Hand Reedy.

The first settler was a man of the name of John Shepherd; he located and built the first cabin in 1806; he erected it on the bank of Left hand Reedy. In 1807, John Conrad, Peter Conrad and John Hartley found homes beside him, and in 1808 John Smith joined them. Other early settlers were W. R. Wells, Samuel Somerville, John Boggs, John Baker and George Owens. The first white child born within the limits of the district died in infancy, living but a few hours. John Shepherd and Mary (Wilson) Shepherd were the parents' names. The first marriage was that of James Shepherd and Margaret Lockhart.

The first grist mill was erected on the waters of Right Hand Reedy, by John Conrad, in 1810; it was a small water mill, designed for grinding corn only. The first saw mill was built near the site of the first grist mill, by
The first school was taught about the year 1818, by Dr. Ray, a near relative of William Ray, professor of mathematics in Amherst college, and author of a series of mathematical textbooks. The building was a log cabin, constructed of beech and lynn logs, such as men could carry. It stood on the bank of Right Hand Reedy, just above where the M. E. Church (South now) stands.

The first postoffice was located on Right Hand Reedy, and called Zackville.

The first sermon was preached by a Methodist minister, at the cabin home of John Smith, on Thomas run, in the year 1813, but no society until about 1818, when the first class was formed, the members being William Shepherd and wife, Isaac Lockhart and wife, Peter Conrad and wife, Samuel Shepherd and wife, Diana Smith, John Smith and wife, Susan Somerville, Rebecca Somerville and Elizabeth Smith. Of the second church the writer could learn nothing, because of its transient existence. The third was the Zion Baptist Church, of which the Rev. T. H. Cain is the present pastor, and D. A. Conrad church clerk; membership is twenty-two. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1856, and continued until 1861, when it disappeared before the clouds of civil war. It was under the supervision of Robert Woods, now of happy memory.

Pewee, situated on upper Right Hand Reedy, is the only village in the district. It was laid out in 1879, by Daniel Cain. In contains a grist and saw mill, two stores, two blacksmith shops, and is the home of two stone carpenters and one surveyor.

SPRING CREEK DISTRICT.

This district is the most southern in the county; it is bounded on the north by Burning Springs, east by Calhoun county, south by Roane, and west by Reedy district. The soil is principally clay. The surface is rough and broken, and the greater part is yet covered with a heavy forest. The timber is oak, poplar, beech, hickory, sugar, sycamore, etc. The west fork of the Little Kanawha river flows in a northern direction through the district. Big Spring creek flows north, and divides it into two nearly equal parts.

It is nearly thirty miles in length.

The first settlement was made at the mouth of the West fork, in the year 1800, by Barney McGraw, who built the first cabin at that place. Soon after his arrival he planted an orchard—the first in the Little Kanawha valley—consisting of several apple trees. The land is now owned by Hiram DePue, and although these trees are now nearly eighty years of age, they are still bearing. Soon after his settlement he was joined by Jonathan Henderson, William Booher, Peter McCune, James Corbett and Benjamin Roberts.

The first mill was built by James Mays in 1830; it was a saw mill, but in 1840 it became the property of Hiram, David and Archibald DePue, who then added grist mill machinery. Thus they built the first grist mill in the district.

A man of the name of Sledd taught the first school, about the year 1830, in a log cabin on the bank of Spring creek. There are now six good frame public school buildings in the district.

The first place at which Uncle Sam permitted his mail sacks to be opened was at the mouth of the West Fork, in a postoffice which he established called Creston. It is still continued, and another, Shirtzville, has since been added.

The first sermon was preached by a minister of the name of Thomas Cunningham. The first church, Baptist, was organized by the Rev. Jeremiah Dale. Among the first members were Henry DePue, Virginia DePue, Gilmore Bailey, Archibald DePue and Julia DePue.

The second church was the Protestant Methodist, among the first members of which were Jonathan DePue, Harrison Hildreth, Melinda DePue, David DePue, Ruth DePue, Hiram Buell, V. Vandall and N. Vandall. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1850, by Alexander Beatty.

The only village in the district is Shirtzville, laid out in 1879, by James Corbett.

PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF WIRT COUNTY

ELIZABETH DISTRICT.

VACHEL B. ARCHER — attorney-at-law at Wirt C. H., cast his fortunes
in with the people of Wirt county, West Virginia, in 1874. His parents, Elisha and Susanna Archer, accompanied him to this county in that year. His birth was in Noble county, Ohio, April 1, 1851, and he is a descendant from ancestors who came to Jamestown, Virginia, with Capt. John Smith, in 1607. One branch of the family removed from the Potomac valley very early in the colonization of Ohio, and settled in that territory, on the waters of Buck Creek, whence they have sent numerous representatives to the more Western States. In Wood county, West Virginia, April 13, 1876, Vachel B. Archer and Elvira Beard were wedded, and in the home their marriage established is one little daughter, Zaluma A., born June 18, 1878. The wife of Mr. Archer was born in Wood county, on New Years Day, 1852, a daughter of William Beard, now deceased, and Sarah (Perry) Beard, who lives in Wood county. Vachel B. Archer may be addressed at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM BEARD — born in Wood county, Virginia, September 20, 1856, at the age of twenty-one years became a resident in Wirt county, West Virginia. He was a son of William and Sarah (Perry) Beard, and has lost his father by death. Upon settling at Elizabeth, in 1877, William Beard entered upon the practice of law and the real estate business, and in 1880 he was elected magistrate for Elizabeth district. He is still serving in that capacity, as well as filling the office of notary public, and attending to the increasingly large business of his practice. His address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

BARNETT F. BALL — son of William and Mary (Bennett) Ball, now deceased, has passed his entire life to the present time, in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia. He was a son of William and Sarah (Perry) Beard, and has lost his father by death. Upon settling at Elizabeth, in 1877, William Beard entered upon the practice of law and the real estate business, and in 1880 he was elected magistrate for Elizabeth district. He is still serving in that capacity, as well as filling the office of notary public, and attending to the increasingly large business of his practice. His address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHNNY H. BEE — deceased — was born April 7, 1824, in what is now Harrison county, West Virginia. He was a son of Ephraim and Catherine (Davis) Bee, both now deceased, his mother dying on the 2d of June, 1852. He was married in Doddridge county, this State, and during his residence in that county was several years a magistrate. During the war between the States he served in the Confederate army as captain of Company D, 6th Virginia Infantry. He took up his residence in Wirt county, West Virginia, in 1874, and he here died on the 17th of May, 1876. Mary J. Davis, who became the wife of Josiah H. Bee in Doddridge county, was born in Harrison county, November 20, 1829, a daughter of John S. and Esther (Randolph) Davis. Her father died July 5, 1855, and her mother now lives in Missouri. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bee were
born: Bertley H., February 21, 1846, lives in Calhoun county, West Virginia; Mary F., December 29, 1847, died July 6, 1855; Stonett 0., April 6, 1850, died May 17, 1873; Wirt T., May 8, 1852, died July 8, 1855; Alice O. (Crippen), February 25, 1855, lives in Nebraska; Frederick H., August 27, 1857; Emma L., November 5, 1860; John A., April 17, 1863; Ephraim A., April 30, 1866; Francis D., June 11, 1868; James E., February 3, 1871 —the five last-named living with their mother, who for the past seven years has kept the Kanawha House at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM BROWN — was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of February, 1831. In 1877 he took up his residence in Wirt county, West Virginia, and in the same year became the husband of Mary M. Knough. She also was a native of the "Keystone State," born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1832, a daughter of Casper and Anna (Corey) Knough. Her parents are no longer living, and Charles and Charlotte (Wilson) Brown, father and mother of William Brown, are also deceased.

During the civil war William Brown was nine months in the Federal army, 21 member of Company C, 7th Pennsylvania Infantry. He is engaged in the cultivation of the farm on which he has settled in Elizabeth district, and receives his mail through the postoffice at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

ROBERT A. BYRD — born in Loudoun county, Virginia, July 28, 1833, and Sarah F. Leach, born in Wood county, then in Virginia, August 11, 1838, were in Wood county joined in wedlock, on the 2d day of October, 1860. Their children were eleven, with the following record: Edward W., born June 26, 1861; Robert A., February 21, 1863; Willis T., February 18, 1866, died May 31, 1877; Lytte D., January 8, 1868; Lydia T., January 14, 1870, died same day; Mary V., January 18, 1871; a son, born and died December 18, 1872; Romie F., January 8, 1874; Anna A., September 6, 1876; Olive E. K., October 5, 1879; David K., May 1, 1882 — all the living children are still at home. Thompson C. and Leanna (Rose) Byrd were the parents of Robert A. His father, who was a veteran of the 1812 war, died May 3, 1866, and his mother died on the 17th of October, 1882. Willis and Mary (Barnett) Leach were the parents of Sarah F. Leach, and her father also served in the war of 1812, holding commission as major. During his many years residence in Wood county, Robert A. Byrd was prominently connected with the public interests of the county. He was four years member of the county board of supervisors, 1869-73, and was three years deput sheriff. In 1876 he became one of the business men of Wirt county, and is now locktender and merchant at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

DAVID C. CASTO — attorney-at-law, agent and dealer in real estate, at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia, has been a resident in this county since 1874. He was born in the adjoining county, Jackson, August 31, 1849, graduated at the University of Ohio, in June, 1874, and was wedded in Athens, Athens county, Ohio, December 28, 1875. Levi and Hannah (Carney) Casto were his parents, and Lucy C. Dorr, born in Athens county, Ohio, April 22, 1850, on the date
mentioned became his wife. His father is now deceased, and his mother continues to make her home in Jackson county. His wife's parents, Joseph and Dorcas (Matheny) Dorr, are living in Athens county, Ohio. From 1875 to 1879, David C. Casto was county superintendent of free schools for Wirt county, and he was prosecuting attorney for the county in 1878-80. His address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

CORNELIUS M. CONLEY — son of Patrick and Mary (Stallman) Conley, was born April 15, 1838, in Gilmer county, Virginia, that part of the county which has since been set aside, and is Calhoun county, West Virginia. During the war of 1861, he served over four years; enlisted as private and served two years, held commission as first and second lieutenant, and was promoted to captain of Company B, 9th Virginia Infantry, and was in many engagements, among them Cloyd Mountain, Cedar Creek, Winchester and Fishers Hill; in the last-named battle lie was severely wounded. Perry Conley, brother of Cornelius M., was killed in Webster county, West Virginia, while in the Confederate service. The first wife of Cornelius Conley was Sarah Laughlin, and their children were four: Mary (Lockhart), born October 10, 1859, lives in Wirt county; Alice (Long), October 28, 1861, resides in Monroe county, Ohio; Philip S., June 20, 1866, and Sherman, October 5, 1868, live in Reedy Ripple, this county. The present wife of Mr. Conley is Hattie, daughter of Benjamin and Minerva (Yates) Freeman. She was born April 29, 1852, in Taylor, now one of the counties of West Virginia. Her parents are no longer living, and the parents of Mr. Conley are also deceased. Four children, all living at home, bless the union of Cornelius M. and Hattie (Freeman) Conley. They were born: Anna B., June 15, 1854; Roxcena A. (Stewart), August 5, 1856; Elizabeth A. (Taylor), August 15, 1859; Maud, November 10, 1861; Francis C., September 10, 1864; George W., Jr., February 10, 1867; Fannie B., October 10, 1870; Zelda P., September 16, 1871; David E., January 25, 1876—all are living in Elizabeth district. George W. Conley was a soldier in the war between the States, serving in the 7th Virginia Infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg, and others, and was wounded at Gettysburg in the left arm. His wife had one brother, William H. Guthrie, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Conley and his wife are members in the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her father was for forty years a minister in that faith, preaching through Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. In 1869 George W. Conley with his family settled on his present farm in Elizabeth district, and his postoffice address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN FOSTER — born in Monongalia county, Virginia, March 4, 1827, and Louisa A. Pickering, born in Wirt county, March 4, 1848, were in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, joined in matrimonial bands, in June, 1871. Their children are four living with them, and one deceased, born: Cora E., April 8, 1872; William K., April 14, 1875, died November 5, 1877; Annetta, August 27, 1877; Charles, June 5, 1880; Sebastian C., August 25, 1882. Daniel and Jane (Hart) Foster, now deceased, were the parents of John Foster, and his wife was a daughter of N. B. and Elizabeth (Bailes) Pickering. Her father is no longer living. In 1838 John Foster

GEORGE W. COPEN — son of Zachariah and Letitia (Lewis) Copen, and Jane E. Guthrie, daughter of Francis and Betsey (Hughes) Guthrie, recorded their marriage vows June 22, 1853, in Wood county, then in Virginia. The parents of both are now deceased. The birth of George W. Copen was in Wood county, the date May 10, 1831, and his wife was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 2d of January, 1832. Nine children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Copen, born: William A., June 15, 1854; Roxcena A. (Stewart), August 5, 1856; Elizabeth A. (Taylor), August 15, 1859; Maud, November 10, 1861; Francis C., September 10, 1864; George W., Jr., February 10, 1867; Fannie B., October 10, 1870; Zelda P., September 16, 1871; David E., January 25, 1876—all are living in Elizabeth district. George W. Copen was a soldier in the war between the States, serving in the 7th Virginia Infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg, and others, and was wounded at Gettysburg in the left arm. His wife had one brother, William H. Guthrie, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Copen and his wife are members in the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her father was for forty years a minister in that faith, preaching through Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. In 1869 George W. Copen with his family settled on his present farm in Elizabeth district, and his postoffice address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.
became a resident in Wirt county, and
he has been about four years ferryman
on the Little Kanawha. Prior to that he
worked at the trade of house
carpenter. In 1850 he served as
constable in Wirt county, and in 1870
was county supervisor. His address is
Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN H. HALL — son of
Philip and Barbara (Hoover) Hall, was
born in Greenbrier county, Virginia,­June 1, 1814. His father was a native
of England, and both his father and
mother are now deceased. The first
wife of Mr. Hall was Nancy Callison,
born July 9, 1820, and she was the
mother of his children, born: Sarah E.
(Cain), June 19, 1842, lives in Reedy
district, this county; Barbara A.
(McIntyre), February 12, 1844, died
May 8, 1876; Margaret R. (Dye),
January 10, 1846, resides at Wirt C. H.;
Mary M., January 28, 1848, died May
25, 1877; Caroline M. (Bushon), May
23, 1849; James M., June 14, 1851;
Lucy F., March 19, 1854; Alena J.,
July 26, 1856, died January 14, 1881;
William H., April 15, 1859; Marcena
Oakley, June 13, 1862 — the five
youngest living children living at home.
Nancy, wife of Mr. Hall, died August
24, 1875, and on the 20th of
November, 1879, in this county, he
again entered upon the marriage state,
isabel Bosley becoming his wife. She
was a daughter of Jacob and Mary
(Aaronholt) Bosley, now deceased, and
was born in Hardy county, Virginia,
July 10, 1825. During the war between
the States, Benjamin H. Hall was three
years and eight months a member of
Company B, 11th Virginia Infantry,
and was in nineteen hard-fought
gagements. He settled in Wirt county
in 1872, and earns his livelihood as a
watchman, with his address at Wirt C.
H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

REV. JESSE L. HALL — minister
of the Gospel according to the tenets
of the Methodist Protestant Church,
has been settled in the pastorate with
the people of that faith at Wirt C. H.
since 1872. He was born December 20,
1814, in what is now Harrison county,
West Virginia. William and Mary A.
(Lowther) Hall, his parents, were
among the pioneer settlers of Harrison
county. When his father settled there
the nearest mill was thirty-five miles
distant, and the nearest neighbor lived
at a distance of twelve miles. That was
about sixty-four years ago. William
Hall died February 27, 1873, and his
widow died September 1, 1875. During
the residence of Jesse L. Hall in Ritchie
county he was two years, 1856-7,
postmaster at White Oak. He has been
twice married and the father of twelve
children. Catherine A. Lowther, who
died February 18, 1855, was his first
wife, and the mother of six children,
whose record is: Susan M. (Blake),
born January 26, 1841, lives in Gallia
county, Ohio; Cyrus D., February 24,
1844, fought in the Confederate ranks
during the 1861 war, and was severely
wounded, now resides in Pope county,
Arkansas; William E., November 19,
1845, now prosecuting attorney for
Wirt county; Robert G., November 5,
1847, now a physician in practice in
Spencer, Roane county, West Virginia;
Ellen V. (Shindle), April 5, 1850, died
May 3, 1874; Martha A. (Snyder), June
17, 1851, lives at Point Pleasant,
Mason county, this State. In Wirt
county, September 20, 1860, Rev.
Jesse L. Hall was united in marriage
with Lucinda E. Dulin, and their six
children were born: Lemuel E.,
September 11, 1861; Franklin G.,
March 2, 1863; Rosalie, November 10,
1864—the three living at Wirt C. H.;
Salina A., March 20, 1866, died August
27, 1876; Thomas O., June 26, 1868,
died September 9, 1876; Hugh K.,
April 5, 1873, lives at home. The
present wife of Mr. Hall was born in
Wirt county, the date of her birth
January 14, 1838, and her parents,now deceased. Francis and Lucinda
Dulin. Jesse L. Hall has been engaged
in the work of the ministry since 1858.
He may be addressed at Wirt C. H.,
Wirt county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM E. HALL — is a son of
Rev. Jesse L. and Catherine A.
(Lowther) Hall, whose record is in the
sketch preceding this one. He was born
November 19, 1845, in what is now
Ritchie county, West Virginia, and has
made his home in Wirt county, West
Virginia, since 1872. Cyrus D. Hall, his
brother, was a soldier of the
Confederacy during the conflict
between the States, and was severely
wounded in the service. In January,
1881, at Marietta, Ohio, were spoken
the words joining in one the lives of
William E. Hall and Lucy, daughter of Charles S. and Cornelia (Pemberton) Manning. Her parents took up their residence in Wirt county in 1848, and in this county she was born on the 28th of February, 1857. William E. Hall was elected county superintendent, September 1, 1873, and served fourteen months. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for Elizabeth district, and filled the office for four years. In 1880, the votes of the people called him to the office of prosecuting attorney for Wirt county, and the duties of that office he is still discharging at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. HENDERSON — son of James A. and Hannah (Hosack) Henderson, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1850, and his wedded life began in the State of his birth, Lelia F. Heath joining her life with his at Lock Haven, the county-seat of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of November, 1875. She was a daughter of Andrew S. Heath, and Lucinda (Barbee) Heath, and her birth was in Warren county, Virginia, May 7, 1854. A brother of John H. Henderson was a member of the 155th Pennsylvania Infantry during the war, and was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville. He came with his wife to Wirt county in 1877, and they are still residents here. In 1878 John H. Henderson came to this county and engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Thomas M. Jewell. They are joint owners of the excellent saw-mill in Elizabeth district, known as the Jewell & Co. Mill. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is in the membership of the Methodist Church. They have one son, Carl H., born March 26, 1880. John H. Henderson's address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

THOMAS M. JEWELL — is a lumber manufacturer of Elizabeth district, Wirt county, West Virginia, and one of the owners of the Jewell & Co. Mill. He has been a prominent business man of the county ever since his settlement here in 1871, and deserves and receives the esteem of the people with whom he has social and business relations. His birth was in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1844, and his parents were Ezekiel and Ann (Fleming) Jewell, who now make their home in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Although but seventeen years old at the outbreak of the civil war, Thomas M. Jewell entered the 78th Pennsylvania Infantry as a member of Company G, and defended the flag in fourteen different engagements, among them Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Dutch Gap. In Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1869, were spoken the words which joined in one the lives of Thomas M. Jewell and Sarah M. Henderson. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1842, and is a daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Hosack) Henderson, who now live in West Virginia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jewell are in the membership of the Presbyterian Church at Wirt C. H., and that city is their home and postoffice address.

JOHN B. LEE — farmer and justice of the peace of Elizabeth district, Wirt county, West Virginia, was born in this county when it was part of Wood county, Virginia, the date of his birth August 10, 1825. When his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Baker) Lee, now deceased, came to Reedy district, their nearest neighbor lived a mile away, and the next nearest three miles. The nearest mill was at Elizabeth, ten miles distant, and there was neither church nor school-house. The marriage of John B. Lee was consummated in this county, where Rebecca Knotts became his wife on the 18th of April, 1848, and their children are seven. They were born: Edward T., March 4, 1849; Sarah C. (Owens), December 13, 1850; died February 18, 1883; Allen P., December 16, 1852; Mary E. (Holmes), April 30, 1854; Ursula A., September 19, 1856; John H., February 16, 1861; Francis D., December 31, 1865. The wife of Mr. Lee was born in Preston county, this State, February 9, 1825, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Bryan) Knotts, long since deceased. During the 1861 war John B. Lee was captain of Company F, 26th Virginia Cavalry, and was in the seven days fight at Richmond, the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester, and others. Himself, his wife, and all of their children are members of the
Baptist Church in Elizabeth district. Mr. Lee has two terms held the office of magistrate, first in 1856, when he served four years, and again in 1880, his term of office yet unexpired. His postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

FRANKLIN T. LOCKHART — was born at Elizabeth, August 8, 1843, a son of William E. Lockhart, who died June 19, 1854. At the time of his birth, Elizabeth was part of Wood county, Virginia, and he was therefore resident here when the county of Wirt was set apart. His mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Rockambaugh, came to this section of country in 1815. At Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia, October 14, 1866, Franklin T. Lockhart was united in marriage with Mary A. Williams, who was here born March 28, 1850. She was a daughter of O. L. and Susan B. (Fisher) Williams, who settled here in 1848. Her mother died in this county, in July, 1854. During the civil war, Franklin T. Lockhart served as private and then as orderly sergeant in Company D, 17th West Virginia Infantry, Federal army. The record of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart is: An infant, still-born, March 11, 1868; Guy, born August 11, 1869, died April 12, 1873; Claudia H., born April 9, 1872, lives with her parents; Roy L., born in February, 1875, died September 20, 1878. In the years 1866-7, Mr. Lockhart was clerk of the board of supervisors of Wirt county, and during 1867 was clerk of the circuit court. From 1873 to the present time he has been deputy clerk of the county court, and is now also notary public and commissioner of circuit court. His business card reads: F. T. Lockhart, attorney-at-law, Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

FRANK McKIM — law student and general insurance agent in Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia, cast his fortunes in with the people of this county when nineteen years of age. He filled the office of deputy clerk of the circuit court of Wirt county at the age of twenty-two, receiving the appointment in 1878, and is now acting as notary public. He is a native of "Buckeye State," born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 20, 1856, a son of Andrew Jackson McKim, now deceased, and Margaret (Cooper) McKim, also deceased. His father died in January, 1861, and his mother in April of the same year. He also lost by death, about the year 1860, a brother and a sister, and is the only surviving representative of his family. In addition to his studies and the public positions he has efficiently filled, Frank McKim has been seven years a teacher in Wirt county. His postoffice address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

CHARLES S. MANNING — born in Broome county, New York, February 20, 1821, and Cornelia H. Pemberton, born in the same State and county, July 30, 1821, were united in the bonds of matrimony, in Cattaraugus county, New York, in September, 1842. They have two living children, and have buried three, Mary J. (James) was born in Wirt county, February 24, 1849, and lives in Wood county, West Virginia; Lucy M. (Hall), the youngest, was born February 28, 1857, and lives in Wirt county. Huldah E. and Eliza, born July 22, 1851, and Sarah, born March 5, 1848, are deceased. The parents of Mr. Manning, both now deceased, were Charles G. and Sarah (Stoddard) Manning, and his grandparents on both sides were soldiers of the war of 1812. Russel and Hulda (Carnie) Pemberton, who were the parents of Cornelia H., are no longer living. Charles S. Manning is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man well thought of in Wirt county where he made his home in 1848. He has been six years justice of the peace in Newark district, this county, and one year supervisor in the same district. He has also filled with honor the office of presiding justice of the county court of Wirt county for four years. His occupation is that of a carpenter and wagon-maker, and his address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

LEWIS G. MASON — one of the farming residents in Elizabeth district, Wirt county, West Virginia, has made his home in this county since 1871. His birth was in Belmont (now Monroe) county, Ohio, July 8, 1836, and his parents, now deceased, were John and Elizabeth (Stiger) Mason. During the
war of the States, Lewis G. Mason served in the Federal army, a member of the 25th Ohio Infantry, Company C. He was in twelve heavy engagements, among them Cheat Mountain, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; was taken prisoner at battle of Cross Keys and was held over three months at Libby prison and Belle Isle. Mary A. Bryant, born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, became the wife of Lewis G. Mason in the State of her birth, Monroe county, April 2, 1872. Joseph and Mary (McMullen) Bryant were her parents. Her mother is no longer living, and her father has resided in Wirt county since 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are the parents of: Louise A., born March 27, 1875; Lilly M., June 17, 1876; David L., March 7, 1881. With Mr. and Mrs. Mason also lives Benonia Hamilton, born June 17, 1860, son of a former marriage of Mrs. Mason. James H., brother of Lewis G. Mason, was a soldier of the Union, and gave his life for its maintenance, on the field of Chickamauga. The postoffice address of Lewis G. Mason is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

OLIVER C. MORRIS —was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1837, became a resident in Wirt county, West Virginia, in 1871, and in 1878 was elected clerk of the circuit court, the duties of which office he is still discharging, his term of office expiring December 31, 1884. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hartley) Morris, and lost his father by death on the 8th of January, 1871. His mother since 1874 has made her home in Wirt county with her daughter, H. M. Vernon. During the 1861 war, Oliver C. Morris served the cause of the Union for three years, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, as a member of Company K, 80th Ohio Infantry, enlisting August 21, 1862, and receiving discharge in June 1865, at Washington, District of Columbia. August 12, 1866, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the marriage vows were recorded of Oliver C. Morris and Julia VanGilder. She was a daughter of John R. and Eliza VanGilder, and died after twelve happy years of wedded life, on the 22d of April, 1878, leaving four children, born: Millie, October 28, 1868; L. VanGilder, April 24, 1871; Clara, November 8, 1873; Harvey L., June 4, 1876 — all are living with their father. The second marriage of Mr. Morris was solemnized in Wirt county, March 14, 1882, when Mary D., daughter of H. W. and Evaline (Co) Rockhold, became his wife. Her birth was in this county, on the 31st of August, 1843, and her parents are now deceased. She has been twice married, and the children of her first marriage are: Charles H. Bell, born November 25, 1862; Alice, May 31, 1866; Mary E., May 23, 1868; Estella E., August 2, 1874. The postoffice address of Oliver C. Morris is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JACOB G. NIGH — born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1841, served as a Union soldier in the civil war. He enlisted in Company A, 39th Ohio Infantry, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and participated in the engagements of that regiment, among them New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka and Corinth. He was wounded in September, 1861, in the battle of Iuka. At Parkersburg, West Virginia, September 26, 1871, Jacob G. Nigh and Nancy C. Lyons were joined in wedlock, and in the years that have since elapsed their children have been born, as follows: Kenner L., July 30, 1872; Clara and Carrie, March 28, 1875; Otho Lee, November 29, 1877; Maud, December 20, 1879; Mozella S., January 6, 1881. The birth of Nancy C. Lyons was in what is now Wood county, West Virginia, the date June 17, 1855, and her parents, Joseph Lyons, now deceased, and Margaret (Dills) Lyons, who continues to reside in Wood county, Samson S. and Ruth (Pearsol) Nigh were the parents of Jacob G. His father is deceased, and his mother living in Pennsylvania. In 1877, Mr. Nigh took up his residence among the people of Wirt county, and engaged in the professional duties of his calling, his card reading: J. G. Nigh, attorney-at-law, Wirt C. H., will practice in Wirt and adjoining counties.

FRANCIS D. POMROY — son of Thompson A. and Mary (Auston) Pomroy, was born in Marion county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), April 22, 1842. During the war between the States, he was a soldier of the Confederacy, serving as lieutenant in
Company C, 19th Virginia Cavalry. He was wounded in battle at Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia. He has made his residence in Wirt county since 1859, in which year, with his parents he came to the county, and his father died in the county. His marriage was in Scioto county, Ohio, where Margaret Trickett became his wife on the 12th of May, 1867. She was born in Wirt county, March 18, 1840, a daughter of William Trickett, now deceased, and Sarah (Knotts) Trickett, who now makes her home in Pleasants county, West Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pomroy are two living and one deceased, as follows: William M., born December 27, 1867, lives at Palestine, West Virginia; Charles A., June 18, 1869, died April 22, 1870; Anna I., October 3, 1873, lives in Palestine. Francis D. Pomroy is a farmer of Elizabeth district, and is superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school at Palestine. Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

ELI ROBINSON — son of John and Maria (Cornell) Robinson, now deceased, was born December 1, 1829, in the district in which he now lives, which was then part of Wood county, Virginia. He combines the labors of farm life with the trade of blacksmith in Elizabeth district. He has been twice married, and his first wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Bixler, died April 3, 1863, in giving birth to a daughter, whom they named Anna, and who died on the day of her birth. In Ritchie county, West Virginia, February 16, 1871, he was united in marriage with Drusilla, daughter of Dennis and Anna (Webb) Dye, her father now deceased. She was born in Ritchie county, December 22, 1843, and by a former marriage became the mother of one son and one daughter, David T. and Alice Geer. Alice, born June 29, 1866, died January 3, 1882, and David T., born November 19, 1867, lives with his mother and stepfather. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and his wife is in the fellowship of the Baptist Church. His postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

MARK MAYNARD

ROCKHOLD — is descended from a family of the first settlers of the Kanawha valley, who put under the cultivation a large and fertile tract of land known as Mingo bottom, now part of Wirt county, West Virginia, and who were always identified with the best interests of the people among whom they had settled. His father was Charles Bingley Rockhold, who died October 14, 1873, and his mother, whose maiden name was Laura M. Creel, continues to make her home in Wirt county. The birth of Mark M. Rockhold was in Wirt county, the date February 5, 1852. His marriage with Maria Catherine Talkington was solemnized at Sharpnack Church, Ritchie county, West Virginia, November 8, 1874, and sunshine and sorrow have followed it in the birth of five children, and the early death of two of them. The eldest was Pearl, born Christmas Day, 1875, died January 14, 1876; Myrtle, January 4, 1877; Mabel, January 7, 1880; Georganna, May 17, 1881, died May 18, 1881; Ruby M., April 23, 1882. Maria C., wife of Mr. Rockhold, was born in Marion county, Virginia, now West Virginia, a daughter of Edmund and Narcissus (Mason) Talkington. Her mother is no longer living, but her father is still one of the prominent residents of Marion county. In December, 1873, Mark M. Rockhold was elected assessor for Wirt county, and filled the office for three consecutive years. Having retired from the practice of law, he is now giving his time entirely to the management of his newspaper, The West Virginia Transcript, at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

CHARLES W. ROGERS — son of William H. and Mary P. (Carter) Rodgers, was born April 8, 1826, in Point Pleasant, Mason county, now part of West Virginia. His parents are now deceased, and he has made his home in Wirt county since he was four years of age. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, and the childhood of Charles W. was passed amid the privations incident to frontier life. He has been twice married, and his first wife, who was Margaret A. Coe, was the mother of his six children: Minnie F., born October 9, 1862;
Maggie E., December 11, 1863; Lewis H., February 28, 1865; Anna P., January 25, 1867; Arizona P., January 3, 1870. In this county, November 11, 1874, Mary C. Wiseman became the wife of Charles W. Rogers. She was born in Wirt county, a daughter of Jephuneh Wiseman, who still makes his home in this county. Her mother, whose maiden name was Susan C. Vandal, is no longer living. Charles W. Rogers is a farmer of well-known and wisely exerted influence in Wirt County, a member of the Baptist Church of Elizabeth district. In 1864 he was appointed assessor, and served one year, after which he was elected to the same office for two terms of two years each. In 1869 he was elected county supervisor, and served two years, and he is now serving as president of the board of education for Elizabeth district. Address, Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

L. C. Rogers — born July 30, 1828, in that part of Mason county, Virginia, now Jackson county, West Virginia, was a son of William H. and Mary P. (Carter) Rogers, now deceased. He became a resident in Wirt county in 1858, and attended the first county court held under the new organization. His marriage was solemnized in this county, April 8, 1857, when Martha A. Vernon became his wife, and of the nine children of their union all living make their home in this county. The wife of Mr. Rogers was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1832, and her parents, Benjamin and Cynthia (Morris) Vernon, became residents in this county in 1849. Her mother is now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were: Dora B., born August 1, 1858; O. L., March 27, 1860; W. W., May 31, 1862; W. W., May 31, 1862, died April 3, 1871; B. F., July 5, 1864, died January 16, 1865; Anna, August 12, 1866; M. A., January 5, 1869; L. C., twin of M. A., died day of birth; S. P., March 9, 1871, B. E., June 22, 1874. L. C. Rogers is by profession a skilled surveyor, and was eight years county supervisor for Wirt county; he was four years county superintendent of schools, deputy sheriff four years, and at present is deputy assessor, Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

MYRON H. SHIRTZ — born in Wayne county, New York, March 18, 1838, cast his fortunes in with the people of Wirt county, West Virginia, in September, 1865. During the war between the States, he was a member of the 160th New York State Volunteers, ranking as first lieutenant in Company D, serving three years. He was a participant in the engagements at Port Hudson, Camp Bistol, and on the Red River expedition through Louisiana. He was also on duty at the prison and recruiting camp at Elmira, New York. His wedded life began October 7, 1863, when Eliza Miller, born June 5, 1838, in Arcadia, Wayne county, New York, in the county and state of her nativity became his wife. Their children, all living with them at Wirt C. H., are: Ethel V., born November 10, 1868; S. Estelle, August 23, 1870; Myron H., September 18, 1876. The mother of Mr. Shirtz is deceased, as are both the father and mother of his wife. He was a son of John and Susan (Myers) Shirtz, and his wife was a daughter of James H. and Eliza (Benson) Miller. The subject of this sketch is one of the most popular, and deservedly so, of the county in which he has made his home. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wirt C. H., and superintendent of its Sunday School. He owns a mercantile establishment in Burning Springs, and is engaged in the lumber and real estate business. In 1871 he was supervisor of Burning Springs district, and in 1877 was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. In October, 1882, he was again elected to the legislature for the two years term, which he is now serving.

ELIAB LANTHAM TUFTS — was born in Maineville, Warren county, Ohio, August 17, 1834, a son of Benjamin and Permilia (Knowlton) Tufts, who still reside in the State and county of his nativity. On Easter Sunday, 1872, in Wirt county, West Virginia, were recorded the marriage vows of Eliab L. Tufts and Nancy Jane Williams, and their home has since been in this county, where Mr. Tufts became resident in 1867. She was born in Braxton county, then in Virginia, July 4, 1838, and is a daughter of James and Basheba (Howell) Williams,
who in 1874 took up their residence in Wirt county. Mrs. Williams died in February, 1876. In 1858, the subject of this sketch was mayor at Maineville, Ohio, and at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, he enlisted in the Federal army, as a private of Company G, 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service at Wild Cat Mountain, Kentucky, and was with his regiment in all its engagements, including Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the march to the sea, etc. He was advanced for merit to the non-commissioned office of orderly sergeant. He acted as scout and spy, and first reported the fortifying of Mill Springs and the intention of General Bragg to move from Corinth, Mississippi, into Kentucky. He was detailed to distribute the amnesty proclamation through the Confederate camp in front of Chattanooga, Tennessee. While placing them by night so near the outposts that they could be seen in the morning, he heard the Confederate soldiers engaged in devotional exercises, singing “Jesus, my all,” and afterward devoutly joining in prayer, while from his own camp out in the night floated the air of the hymn, “Am I a Soldier of the Cross?” He was overcome with the thought of sincere Christians being misled and ready to destroy one another, and vowed ever after to labor for a rational understanding between the two sections of country. This vow has been the means of driving him from among the fanatics to his present home. He now owns a store and mill on Standing Stone creek, and 500 acres of land in the three districts, Elizabeth, Clay and Newark. He may be addressed at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM V. VERNON — was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1834, and in that county and State his wedded life began, on New Year’s Day, 1865. Hannah Morris, whose life was on that day linked with his, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1839, and the children of their union are five daughters, all now living with them at Wirt C. H. These children were born: Elizabeth, October 8, 1865; Anna, August 15, 1867; Luella, October 15, 1869; Emma, October 10, 1874; Flora, November 15, 1879. Benjamin and Cynthia (Morris) Vernon were the parents of William V., and his wife was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hartley) Morris. Her father is deceased, as is the mother of Mr. Vernon. His father came to Wirt county in 1849, at the time William V. took up his residence here. M. V. Vernon, brother of William V., served four years in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, during the war between the States, and two brothers of Mrs. Vernon, O. C. and E. C. Morris, were in the same service. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vernon are members of the Christian Church, and held in well-deserved esteem among their neighbors. William V. Vernon is a merchant, owning a large store at Elizabeth, and, in partnership with Eli C. Morris, owning and running a large flour mill on Tucker’s creek, which is doing excellent work. In 1863 he was
elected sheriff of Wirt county and served four years; from 1871 to 1875 was justice of the peace, and since 1872 has served as postmaster, and is the present incumbent at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JONAS R. WEBB — is a prosperous farmer who in 1875 took up his residence in Elizabeth district, Wirt county, West Virginia. He was born November 15, 1842, in Harrison county, then Virginia, a son of James and Elizabeth A. (Ross) Webb, who are now deceased. Martha Terrill, born in Wood county, Virginia, November 3, 1855, became his wife in Wirt county, the date of their marriage October 10, 1876, and in the home they established are three little daughters: Luella, born July 27, 1877; Maud, January 27, 1879; Emma, March 20, 1881. The wife of Mr. Webb was a daughter of John and Typhena (Quick) Terrill, her father now deceased, and her mother living in Wood county. During the war between the States, Jonas R. Webb served over three years in the 3d Virginia Infantry, and was in the battles of second Bull Run, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Droup Mountain and others. He was wounded in the battle of McDowell. His brother, Cyrus R. Webb, died in the service. Jonas R. Webb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a good farmer, a good citizen, and a good neighbor. His address is Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

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OTHO L. WILLIAMS — clerk of the county court of Wirt county, West Virginia, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, August 4, 1816, and has been a resident in Wirt county, since 1848. He was the son of Otho L. and Mary (Lohr) Williams, long since deceased, and his wife, also now deceased, was Susan B. Fisher, of Hardy county, Virginia. The children of their wedlock are three daughters, Mary A. Lockhart, Susan B. McNeill, and Elizabeth F. Gordon. Susan B. lives in Hardy county, and the other two in Wirt county, this State. The parents of Mrs. Williams, now deceased, were George and Mary Ann (Harness) Fisher. Her mother died at the age of 92 years. For eight years, 1870-8, the subject of this sketch was county recorder for Wirt county, and since that time he has discharged the same duties with his official title as clerk of the county court. His headquarters are at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

CALEB WISEMAN — was second of the name, the son of Caleb and Catherine (Lott) Wiseman, pioneer settlers of what is now Wirt county, West Virginia. It is now seventy years since the elder Caleb Wiseman settled on Reedy Creek, and there were then very few settlements anywhere on its banks. The district was then included in Monongalia county, Virginia, and where the city of Parkersburg now stands was only then two or three stray cabins. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm where his parents settled, on the 10th of March, 1817, and his marriage was consummated June 19, 1845. Susan C. Coe, also a child of early pioneers here, Walter and Barisilia (Jett) Coe, and born in this county, May 10, 1824, became his wife, and has been for these many years his faithful helpmate in the arduous duties of a farm life, to which he has given his time, and in the rearing of their family of seven children. These children were born: Brainard N., June 7, 1846; Margaret C. (Vernon), April 11, 1848; Caleb, May 12, 1850; Mary A. (Vernon), October 2, 1852; Eliza A., November 20, 1854; Robert H., December 20, 1857; Fannie R., November 25, 1863—the three youngest are at home, and the older children all live in the county. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman have long ceased from their labors, and gone to their reward. Mr. Wiseman and his family are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the board of education, and has been for two terms, and his youngest daughter, Fannie, is a teacher in Reedy district. The family living at home receive their mail at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

GEORGE WOODYARD — farmer and fruit grower of Elizabeth district, Wirt county, West Virginia, was born here, July 25th, 1842, when the district was part of Wood county, Virginia. He resided here when the county was organized, and when it became a part of the State of West Virginia. Here Lucinda Courtney became his wife, on the 8th of March.
1868, and their daughter Sarah A. was born, May 30, 1869. Lucinda Courtney was born in Warren county, Virginia, March 28, 1836. Her parents, Mason and Sarah W. (Collins) Courtney, are both deceased, as are the parents of George Woodyard, George and Elizabeth (Ott) Woodyard. William and Mason Courtney, brothers of Mrs. Woodyard, were Union soldiers in the war of 1861, serving the 9th (Federal) Virginia Infantry. Mason died in the service at Petersburg, December 13, 1862. The first wife of George Woodyard was Mary E. Rodgers, born June 20, 1844, died April 28, 1867, leaving one daughter, Martha, born February 16, 1865. George Woodyard's postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

BURNING SPRINGS DISTRICT.

EMORY R. FERREE—born in Wirt county, December 11, 1855, and Elizabeth V. Hannaman, born in this county, August 19, 1861, were here joined in wedlock, at Elizabeth, September 8, 1878. They have one little daughter, born September 5, 1881. Emory R. Ferree is a son of Josiah D. and Sarah E. (Martin) Ferree, who came from Maryland to Wirt county in 1852. The country then was thinly settled, the nearest store or mill seven miles distant, and the nearest neighbor five miles away. Webster and Martha (Warwick) Hannaman are the parents of Elizabeth V., wife of Emory R. Ferree, who was six years a teacher of the free schools in West Virginia, and is the only resident of Wirt county holding a professional certificate. He has now adopted farming and wool-growing as his business, and bids fair to be one of the most successful of the younger generation of business men in this county. His address is Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ISAIAH K. FORTNEY—born October 1, 1848, in Preston county, Virginia, was a son of Daniel R. and Mahala (Pell) Fortney, who continue their residence in Preston, now one of the counties of West Virginia. Isaiah K. and Francis A., his brother, were soldiers in the Federal army, during the war between the States. Francis A. was six months in Andersonville prison. Isaiah K. served in Company K, 6th Virginia Infantry, and was in battle at Moorfield and Rowlesburg. In 1879 he came to Wirt county, engaging in business as a lumberman. He is at this time acting as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at Burning Springs. He was married in this county, joining his life with that of Ann Howery on the 24th of September, 1882. She is a daughter of W. L. and Fannie (Field) Howery, and was born in Kanawha county, on the 6th of December, 1858. I. K. Fortney may be addressed at Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ALMON D. GATES—was born in Addison, Gallia county, Ohio, August 16, 1856, a son of Thomas D. and Eliza A. (Marsh) Gates, who came with him to Wirt county in 1869. In Burning Springs, this county, October 19, 1880, he wedded Clara A. McConaughy, and they have one son, Clarence A., born June 24, 1882. The wife of Mr. Gates was born in Cameron, Marshall county, now in West Virginia, and the date of her birth was November 24, 1856. She is a daughter of William and Margaret M. (Templeton) McConaughy, whose interesting record is given in this district's sketches. Three of the brothers of Almon D. Gates were soldiers of the 1861 war: Alexander P., Lovell C., and Thomas J. Gates. Since August 28, 1882, the subject of this sketch has been postmaster at Burning Springs, and he is also in the mercantile business. His card reads: The One-Price Store. A. D. Gates & Bro., dealers in dry goods, notions, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ALMOND T. GAY—son of Amos H. and Ruby F. (Marsh) Gay, was born July 22, 1835, in Mason county, Virginia. His wife is Eliza, daughter of George W. and Frances H. (Abbott) Hosman, and she was born in Kentucky, in 1843. They were wedded in Andrain county, Missouri, May 1, 1860, and their children are: Ruby F. (Kellogg), born August 4, 1861, lives at New Haven, Connecticut; Charles E., April 3, 1864; George R., August 15, 1867; Mary F., July 14, 1869; Hattie B., December 16, 1877 — these four
living at home. Amos H. Gay came to Burning Springs as early as 1855, and soon after, in company with other gentlemen, bored the first well in the district, which was for salt, but afterward proved to be the first oil-producing well in the famous Burning Spring territory. In 1865 Almond T. Gay came to Wirt county, and since that time he has been postmaster, and in Burning Springs district has been for two years the president of the board of education, a position he continues to fill. In 1880 he was the Republican nominee for the legislature, and was defeated by only about 100 votes in a district giving 300 Democratic majority. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is largely engaged in the mercantile business at Burning Springs, and owner of the only grist mill in the district. His address is Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM McCONAUGHY — was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1819, the son of Robert McConaughy and Mary (Anderson) McConaughy. He was brought up a farmer, availing himself of such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of that county. When he was sixteen, he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and engaged in the printing business, which occupation he continued until he was twenty years of age, when his health failed. He then entered the mercantile business with his brother Jas. W. McConaughy at Ryerson's Station, Pennsylvania, for some time; after which he removed to Marshall county, Virginia, where he bought a farm, and again engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. In the meantime he married Margaret M., daughter of Alexander and Charity Templeton, of Washington, Pennsylvania. The fruit of this union has been eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom six now survive, namely: Newton Templeton, Mary Elizabeth, Samuel McClain, Clara Ann, William Chester and Maggie Augusta. In 1852 Mr. McConaughy was appointed agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Cameron, West Virginia, and held that position until 1861. He was postmaster at Cameron from 1850 to 1861; in the meantime was largely engaged in the mercantile business at that point, having built the first private residence, store-house and hotel ever erected in that city, besides doing a large shipping business in the way of grain and stock. He also had grain depots at Glen Easton, and Rosby's Rock, where he also carried on the mercantile business. In 1861 he formed an oil company and embarked in that enterprise at Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia, which proved to be a success, producing a large amount of oil which was in store and boats, when the Confederacy under General Jones raided that country and burned the town and all the oil and oil property. In 1864, Mr. McConaughy associated with him a man by the name of John Jones, an old pioneer in the oil business, and the firm of McConaughy & Jones at once undertook the boring of two deep wells (hitherto unknown in that territory), and on March 15, 1866, struck the first deep well ever obtained in West Virginia oil territory, creating the wildest excitement, producing over 400 barrels per day, and on April 2, 1866, they struck the second well, both at an average depth of 850 feet. This second well caught fire and burned continuously for about seventy-two hours, costing about $16,000 before the fire was extinguished. When this well was tubed, it flowed 1,565 barrels of oil the first sixteen hours. This well was one of the three largest wells ever obtained in West Virginia oil territory. J. N. Camden (one of the present U. S. senators from this state) was added to the copartnership, all under the name of McConaughy, Jones & Camden, in the month of June, 1866. This firm had an office, oil yard, etc., at Parkersburg. In the month of May, 1866, McConaughy removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he resided until 1869, then he removed his family to Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia, where they have since lived. Mr. McConaughy owned a controlling interest in the famous gas well, which supplied fuel for all the furnaces, stoves and burners, at Burning Springs. It had over 25,000 feet of main pipe, and about 200 attachments, supplying all the furnaces, light, stoves, etc. from 1868 to 1875. He became a member of the
Presbyterian Church in Wheeling, West Virginia, at the age of thirty, and continues in that communion at the present time. His address is Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

**THOMAS O'BRIEN** — is a native of Ireland, born in the city of Cork, September 17, 1848. He was a son of William O'Brien, now resident in Virginia, and Margaret (McGrath) O'Brien, now deceased. He came to Wirt county in 1868, and followed his trade, that of a skilled machinist, in Burning Springs, which continues his place of residence. January 10, 1871, in this county were spoken the words linking in one the destinies of Thomas O'Brien and Elizabeth J. Hanna, and the ensuing years have brought them six children: Richard E., born December 22, 1871; Effie C., August 9, 1873; Robert E., May 5, 1875; Sarah E., June 22, 1877; Margaret E., March 19, 1878; Mattie G., October 10, 1881. The wife of Mr. O'Brien was born in Wirt county, May 12, 1852, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Walkup) Hanna, who made their home in this county in 1835. Thomas O'Brien served in the 1861 war, in Carter's battalion of artillery, 2d Howitzers, and was in the campaign through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, the battle of Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. His father served in the same company, from 1862 till the close of the war. Thomas O'Brien's postoffice address is Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

**REV. CHARLES W. OWENS** — is a son of Harrison and Levina A. (Scott) Owens, both natives of Virginia, and born when this section of the country was part of Wood county. He was born in Wirt county, November 29, 1847, and has always made his home in this county. In Meigs county, Ohio, December 27, 1869, Charles W. Owens was united in marriage with Sarah C. Lee, and they are parents of Hattie L., born December 18, 1870; Dora E., September 6, 1874; Lilly L., August 27, 1877; Minnie E., November 9, 1881, died September 14, 1882. The wife of Mr. Owens was born in Wirt county, December 14, 1851, and was a daughter of John B. and Rebecca (Knotts) Lee. The latter died February 18, 1883. Mr. Owens has been seven years engaged in the work of the ministry as pastor of the Baptist Church, and is now proprietor of a store which he is conducting in Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

**HARRISON OWENS** — was a son of George and Elizabeth (Coe) Owens, now deceased, George Owens, who was a soldier in the 1812 war, was the earliest settler in what is now Burning Springs district. He settled on the farm where he died, and on this farm Harrison Owens was born November 6, 1821, and it is still his home, and he expects will continue to be until he passed to the better land. He has been twice married in this county, his first wife Jemima A. Scott; and his second wife, Leann, daughter of John Petty, and born in Wood county, Virginia, August 9, 1833. Four children were born of his first marriage, and the second was blessed with seven children. These children were: Charles W., born November 29, 1847; John R., April 1, 1849; Thomas L. J., April 30, 1851; Alfred S., January 12, 1853; who is deceased; Marcus L., May 28, 1858; Frank L., March 7, 1860; Rebecca, born January 7, 1863; Emma F., November 29, 1866; Robert L., deceased; Carrie, November 23, 1876; William W., November 7, 1877 — all the living children are in Wirt county. For more than forty years Mr. Owens has been a member of the Baptist Church. He has been five years justice of the peace at Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia, which is his postoffice address.

**LEWIS S. WETZEL** — an oil producer engaged in business in Burning Springs district. Wirt county, West Virginia, has been a resident here since 1861. He is the only oil producer of 1861 now in Burning Springs. His birth was in Lewis county, Virginia, July 17, 1824, his parents, Jacob and Eve (Smith) Wetzel. His father died in 1862. In Weston, Lewis county, September 13, 1849, were spoken the words uniting in marriage Lewis S. Wetzel and Annastasia Murphey. She was born in Leinster, Ireland, June 24, 1825, a daughter of William Murphey, now deceased, and Mary (Gannon) Murphey. The children of Lewis S.
Wetzel and wife are: Daniel E., born September 11, 1850, lives in Huntington, West Virginia; John F., June 13, 1852, lives in Kansas; Charles, October 27, 1859, lives in Michigan—all practicing physicians; Lulu F., September 20, 1862, lives at Burning Springs. Mr. Wetzel has twelve years held the office of school commissioner, and is the present incumbent. He is a grandson of George Wetzel, a veteran of the 1812 war, and is related to Lewis Wetzel, the famous Indian fighter. His address is, Lewis S. Wetzel, Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

BAZEL S. WHIMS—farmer and dealer in lumber, Burning Springs district, Wirt county, West Virginia, has been engaged in business in this county since the year of his settlement here, 1869. He was born in Hancock county, then part of Virginia, May 7, 1850, a son of Joshua and Susanna (Hill) Whims. His mother is now deceased, and his father has made his home in Wirt county since 1869. At Burning Springs, May 1, 1873, Bazel S. Whims wedded Rozetta Gates, and they have two sons: Harry D., born August 20, 1875; Thomas G., July 25, 1877. Rozetta, wife of Mr. Whims, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, February 21, 1855, a daughter of Thomas D. and Anna (Marsh) Gates, who came to this county in 1869. Leonard H. Thomas, half-brother of Bazel S. Whims, was a soldier in the 9th Virginia Infantry, and afterward in the 1st Virginia Veterans. He was severely wounded in action at Winchester, and died from his wounds. William, his brother, was serving in the same company. Bazel S. Whims may be addressed at Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

NEWARK DISTRICT.

JOHN W. BAILEY—who was born in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, was for some time there engaged in the profession of teaching, supplemented by the pursuits of agriculture. He is now attending school at Poughkeepsie, New York, Harvey E. and Harriet (Hall) Bailey are his parents. They came to this county in 1858, and he was born here in the following year, on the 14th of July. His family are residents in Newark district and have their address at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN G. BESSE—is a Virginian by birth, born in Augusta county, June 30, 1849, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Grove) Besse. In 1860 with his parents he took up his residence among the people of Wirt county, and in Newark district he follows the varied labors of an agricultural life. He married at Newark, this county, on Christmas Day, 1872, L. L. Sanders, who was born in this county, on the 29th of July, 1844. Her parents were Paten and Hannah (Foster) Sanders, long well-known residents in this county, where her father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Besse are the parents of one son and one daughter, who were born: Charles C., April 7, 1875; Amy, January 1, 1880. John G. Besse's address is Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ROBERT G. DOVENER, M. D.—born June 10, 1816, in Otsego county, New York, was a son of George and Margaret (Davidson) Dovener, who are no longer living. July 7, 1841, in what is now Cabell county, West Virginia, Robert G. Dovener and Julia H. Barrett were united in marriage, and in 1844 they took up their residence in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia. The wife of Dr. Dovener was born in Cabell county, April 7, 1820, a daughter of Andrew and Dicy Barrett. Her parents are long since deceased. The birth of two sons and one daughter blessed the union of Dr. and Mrs. Dovener: Blackburn B., born April 20, 1842, now a resident and lawyer in Wheeling, West Virginia; Andrew B., born December 4, 1846, died same year in Mason county, West Virginia; Mary L. (Campbell), born February 13, 1846, died in Newark, made her home at Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia, when living. During the war between the States, Dr. Dovener acted as surgeon of the 15th West Virginia Infantry, and his son Blackburn B., was captain of Company A, same regiment. In addition to his professional duties, which engross much of his time, Dr. Dovener has served as circuit clerk of Wirt county. His postoffice address is Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

GILMORE H. DYE—son of Amos
and Margaret (Heaton) Dye, was born in Wood county, Virginia, May 17, 1829, and Susan J. Board, whom he married, was born in the same State and county, February 10, 1832, a daughter of Andrew Board and Margaret (Ott) Board. The union of Gilmore H. Dye and Susan J. Board was solemnized after Wirt county had been set apart, November 21, 1850, and their children were born: Margaret E., September 26, 1851; John H., February 9, 1853; Alice C., October 11, 1854; Priscilla H., November 15, 1856; Sarah A., July 26, 1858; Leonidas J., May 14, 1860; Mary J., November 15, 1866; Amos A., September 29, 1868; Perry G., July 31, 1871. The mother of Mr. Dye is deceased, as is his wife’s mother. During the last war, Gilmore H. Dye acted as sergeant of the 11th Virginia Infantry, and he has served as school trustee in Newark district, where he carries on a large farm. He has lived in this county since 1850, and receives his mail at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

MARTIN VAN BUREN ENOCH — is a farmer of Newark district, Wirt county, West Virginia, and has served in official capacities in the county as follows: Supervisor, two terms; constable, six years; colonel of State militia, four years. He was a son of Abram Enoch, now deceased, and Nancy Dent (Gibbons) Enoch, and was born when this county was part of Wood county, Virginia, on the 30th of December, 1832. He was married in Wirt county, May 1, 1856, and his chosen bride was also born in Wood county; her name was Mary Bayles, and the date of her birth, August 18, 1836. Her father, Wilson Bayles, came to this vicinity to make his home in 1812. Her mother, whose maiden name was Rhuhama Darmwell, is deceased. One brother of Martin V. Enoch was a soldier of the war of 1861. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch are five: Abram C., born March 5, 1857; Charley W., March 30, 1859; Myrtle M., March 17, 1862; Ella S., May 12, 1868; Gordon C., March 19, 1874. Martin V. Enoch’s address is Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

OLIVER S. FOUGHT — follows the trade of a carpenter in Newark district, in Wirt county, which has always been his home, and where he was resident at the time the county was set apart, his birth having occurred on the 15th of February, 1840. He is a son of Alfred and Hannah (Steed) Fought, and his father was among the pioneer settlers in this part of the country, coming here January 15, 1809. Josephine S. Pribble was born April 5, 1844, in Wirt county, a daughter of Hiram and Deborah (Butcher) Pribble, her father coming to this country when the father of Mr. Fought came here. Her mother is no longer living. The marriage of Oliver S. Fought and Josephine S. Pribble was consummated at Greenville, Wirt county, January 2, 1865. Their children were as follows: Homer P., born November 24, 1865, died November 10, 1872; Hulda F., born December 11, 1867; Louis H., October 23, 1870, died December 10, 1881; Alfred F., born January 5, 1874. Oliver S. Fought may be addressed at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

DAVID S. FULKERTh — was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1839, a son of Joseph and Esther (Stauffer) Fulkerton, during the war of 1861 he entered the Federal army, serving as a member of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1866 he became a resident in Wirt county, West Virginia, and in this county his wedded life began, Martha A. Worley becoming his wife on the 7th of October, 1874. They have two children, Jennie C., born July 17, 1876, and Arthur H., born September 25, 1878. The birth of Martha A. Worley was in Greene county, Pennsylvania, the date August 23, 1848, and her parents were Jesse and Sarah Worley, who in 1857 came to Wirt county, where they are now residents. David S. Fulkerton is conducting a successful mercantile business in Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH W. HALE — born in Hartford county, Connecticut, February 3, 1816, was married in the State and county of his birth, on the 17th of February, 1841, and in 1848 lost his fortunes in with the people of Wirt county. His parents, now deceased, were Ebenezer and Sarah (Cornwall) Hale, and his wife is Clarissa
T., daughter of David and Dency (Stephens) Tryon. She also was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, the date of her birth April 18, 1816, and her parents are no longer living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hale were born: Joseph C., August 2, 1842; Emily C., May 10, 1846; Elias W., April 1, 1849; Anna C., May 5, 1850; Benjamin T., October 10, 1851. Elias and Benjamin live in Ritchie county, this State, the other children in Newark district, Wirt county. Farming is the occupation of Joseph W. Hale, and he is serving the public as county commissioner, to which office he was elected in 1881. He was a member of the State legislature, session of 1864. His postoffice address is Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

O. E. KEYS—was born December 13, 1825, in Harrison county, Virginia, now West Virginia. In 1861 he came to Wirt county, and in 1864, in this county he was united in marriage with Emily C. Hale, who was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1845. She is a daughter of J. W. and Clarissa T. Hale, who came to Wirt county in 1848. The children of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Keys are: Emily, born July 25, 1865; Frank, October 11, 1867; Robert, September 25, 1869; Joseph, November 7, 1870; John, August 27, 1874; William, July 24, 1876; Clarissa, January 21, 1881. O. E. Keys is a mechanic in Newark, and has served in Wirt county two terms as justice of the peace. He was first elected for four years in 1872, and again in 1879 for the same term. He may be addressed at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

GRANVILLE S. McCUTCHEON, M.D.—son of Jones and Rosanna (Rogers) McCutcheon, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1818. Elizabeth Kincaid was born in the same State and county, in 1824, a daughter of John and Mary (Hyde) Kincaid. In the county of their nativity, in February, 1843, these two spoke the words that joined in one their future lives, and two daughters further cement their marriage bond. Addie M., and Emma R. Granville S. McCutcheon was president of the board of education during his residence in Ritchie county, West Virginia, and was county commissioner in Gilmer county, while residing there. During the war between the States, he served in the Confederate army as chaplain of the 22d Virginia Infantry. In September, 1880, he settled with the people of Wirt county, and is now a practicing physician and a hotel-keeper at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ROXANNA MELVILLE—is carrying on an excellent farm in Newark district, Wirt county, West Virginia. She was born in this county, December 5, 1843, and was here wedded, at Newark, in 1867. The first child of her marriage was William H., born December 2, 1868, and now deceased. With her live her three younger children: Henry Ward B., born November 7, 1870; Frank P., November 21, 1876; Ada, December 9, 1879. The postoffice address of Mrs. Melville is Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. LLOYD, Jr.—is a native of the “Buckeye State,” born in Monroe county, Ohio, in August, 1857. In 1882 he took up his residence in Wirt county, West Virginia, his parents, James W. and Mary M. (Jett) Lloyd, coming here at that time. The subject of this sketch is a young and ambitious farmer of Newark district. His postoffice address, Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

GRANVILLE S. McCUTCHEON, M.D.—son of Jones and Rosanna (Rogers) McCutcheon, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1818.
1866, and they settled upon the farm he is now carrying on in Newark district. In their home are eight children: Emma A., born September 2, 1867; Marv A. E., April 5, 1869; John W., August 12, 1871; Peter T., December 24, 1874; Charles A., twin of Peter T.; Eddie T., September 5, 1877; James G., March 24, 1879; Maud, May 20, 1881. Allen and Lizzie (Tombling) Hatton, the latter now deceased, were the parents of Mary F., wife of Mr. Pickering. She was born in Boyd county, Kentucky, and the date of her birth was May 12, 1847. The postoffice address of E. J. Sees is Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS — born in Newark, October 26, 1862, is a son of Josephus and Sarah J. (Vandyke) Roberts, who came to Wirt county in 1861. He is one of the energetic and intelligent young men of the county upon whom rests the future development of its resources and interests, and is by profession a teacher. He is now attending commercial school at Paynesville, Ohio. Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia, is where his parents live.

JAMES A. ROTHWELL — son of Thomas B. and Mary F. (Oaks) Rothwell, was born in Upshur county, Virginia (now West Virginia) November 6, 1856. He accompanied his parents to Wirt county, West Virginia, when they settled here in 1865, and is here engaged in the lumber business at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

EUGENIUS J. SEES — was born May 23, 1834, in Harrison county, then part of Virginia, and was married in Doddridge county, July 3, 1855. Ten years later he settled upon a farm in Newark district, Wirt county, in the cultivation of which his time has since been occupied. Savilla Sees, his mother, is no longer living, and his wife is Christina, daughter of Robert and Aly (Kelch) Davis. She was born in Tyler county, this State, January 14, 1832, and in the county of her birth her mother died, and her father is still making his home. Eugenius J. and Christina (Davis) Sees are the parents of eleven children: Jonas, born January 24, 1855; Mary S., September 20, 1856; Aly A., October 5, 1858; John N., November 19, 1860; Nancy J., February 5, 1864; Antney Eugenius, February 7, 1866; Martin L., April 7, 1868; George H., April 27, 1870; Asa D., March 18, 1873; Clarinda, July 27, 1875; Christina O., April 15, 1878. The postoffice address of E. J. Sees is Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia.

HENRY CLAY TROUT — born May 6, 1843, and Mary C. Pickering, born November 6, 1843, were united in marriage in Wood county, West Virginia, September 11, 1864. They became residents in Newark district, Wirt county, in 1866, and with them live their seven children, born: George T., October 16, 1865; Flora B., June 16, 1867; Catherine A. L., May 22, 1869; Charles B., January 10, 1871; Dora V., April 20, 1873; Henry C., October 3, 1878; Mary A., January 16, 1882. Both Mr. Trout and his wife are natives of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Wood county when it was part of Virginia, and his wife was born in what is now Newark district, Wirt county. His father and mother were George W. and Catherine (Asire) Trout, both born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; the former in 1790 and the latter in 1803. The father died February 23, 1880. Mary C., wife of Mr. Trout, is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Pribble) Pickering. Her parents are no longer living. Henry C. Trout is serving in his district as notary public, and he combines the occupations of farming with the trade of a shoemaker. He receives his mail at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ORVILLE WEST — a farmer in Newark district, Wirt county, West Virginia, was born in this county, when it was part of the State of Virginia, on the 15th of August, 1852. He is a son of Charles H. L. and Jane Eliza West, and had one brother who was a soldier in the civil war. He may be addressed through the postoffice at Newark, Wirt county, West Virginia.

REDEY DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON AYRESS — is a native of Ohio, born in Carroll county, that State, August 10, 1835. He became a resident in Wirt county in
1853, and during the war between the States, he served two years in the
Confederate army, a member of Company F, 17th Virginia Cavalry. He
was united in marriage with Mary Jane Sheppard in Wirt county, on the 30th
of January, 1857, and joy and sorrow have visited the home in the birth of
six children and the death of the two eldest. The children were: Cornelia,
born June 23, 1858, died July 6, 1858; Margaret J., March 23, 1860, died May
23, 1861; Jonathan L., February 5, 1862; Martha C., July 29, 1866; Price;
June 29, 1870; Iva L., December 2, 1876. Jefferson Ayres was a son of
Jeremiah and Margaret (Hodge) Ayres, and his wife was a daughter of William
and Jane (Steel) Sheppard. Her father is deceased, as is the mother of Mr.
Ayres. The mother of Mrs. Ayres makes her home with Jefferson Ayres
and his wife, and is now in her 79th year. Jefferson Ayres in Reedy
District pursues the double avocations of farming and milling, with his
postoffice address at Zackville, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JAMES L. BOARD — born in Jackson county, Virginia, February 7,
1830, and Eleanor J. Pickrell, born in the same State and county, July 15,
1833, were united in marriage in Jackson county, November 20, 1850.
In 1870 they took up their residence in Wirt county, West Virginia, Mr. Board
locating on a farm in Reedy district, and in this district all their living
children make their home. Their children were nine, born: Andrew L.,
July 27, 1858; George E., October 9, 1860; Lena L., April 25, 1862; James
S., September 15, 1865; Mary S. E., June 29, 1868; John W., December 18,
1869; Charles S., March 16, 1872; Margaret L., December 30, 1874. Their
first child was Cerrissa J., born October 29, 1853, died September 22, 1854.
Lena L. Board was married, March 24, 1883, to J. H. Springston, who was
born February 18, 1853. Levi and Susan (Hitt) Pickrell, the parents of
Mrs. Board, both died in 1852. Her mother's death was on the 24th of
December, of that year. Andrew and Margaret (Ott) Board were the parents
of James L. His father, born in Monongalia county, Virginia, March
17, 1799, is still living and in good health. His mother, also born in
Monongalia county, November 25, 1801, died February 11, 1844. In the
war of 1861, James L. Board served over three years in Company B, 11th
Virginia Infantry, and was in seventeen engagements. Two of his brothers, and
a brother-in-law, served in the same company and regiment. James L.
Board may be addressed at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

CHARLES M. BOGGS — son of John L. and Harriet (Vandall) Boggs,
was born in 1837, in this county, then part of Jackson county, Virginia. He
has passed his life in this county, engaging, since arriving at manhood's
estate, in the pursuits of agriculture, principally raising of stock and of
grain. He was married in Roane county, West Virginia, December 13,
1860, when Sarah Jane Stewart became his wife. Her birth was in
Jackson county, this State, July 17, 1839, and she was a daughter of
William and Mary (Board) Stewart, who are no longer living. The two
oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Boggs died in infancy. They were:
Irenus C., born March 31, 1862, died August 20, 1863, and John W. F., born
December 19, 1863, died February 15, 1865. Four children still make the
sunshine of their home: Okey H., born November 16, 1864; James E. S.,
September 19, 1866; Mary T., August 11, 1869; Lillie D., February 25, 1872.
The postoffice address of Charles M. Boggs is Reedy, Roane county, West
Virginia.

DANIEL CAIN, M. D. — son of Thomas and Mary (Homer) Cain, who
are now deceased, was born in this county, January 22, 1828. At the time
of his birth this locality was included in Jackson county, Virginia, and he
was resident here when Wirt county was set apart, and this neighborhood
included in that new county, and when war tore the Virginias apart this
became Wirt county, West Virginia. In that civil war, Dr. Cain had one
brother, James, who served as quartermaster in the 17th Virginia
Cavalry, Confederate army. The wife of Dr. Cain was born in this county.
October 10, 1830, a daughter of William and Jane (Steel) Sheppard. Her
father, born in Hardy county, Virginia, in 1794, is deceased, and her mother,
born in Virginia in 1805, now lives in this district, with her grand-daughter, Fanny Ott, niece of Mrs. Cain. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Cain was solemnized September 7, 1851, at the residence of William Sheppard, Esq., and their children were born: William P., August 23, 1854; Victoria J., February 26, 1855; James M., January 22, 1863; Savannah B., February 20, 1865; Richard A., January 19, 1867; Jennima C., June 12, 1870; Maggie A., September 12, 1872; Letitia, January 25, 1874. Victoria J. died October 2, 1861; Maggie A. died October 13, 1872, and the other children are all living in Zackville. Letitia, wife of Dr. Cain, died January 1, 1883. Dr. Cain was a member of the county court, 1860-66, and was census enumerator of Reedy district in 1880. The duties of his profession engage his time. Zackville, Wirt county, West Virginia, is his residence and postoffice address.

WILLIAM CHANNEL—son of Jonathan and Edith (Sayre) Channel, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, April 13, 1833. In Barbour county, this State, he married Sarah Jane Leach, on the 30th of March, 1856. Fourteen children, as follows, have been born of their union: Martin L., November 30, 1857; Elizabeth Jane, November 21, 1858; Elias E., January 30, 1860; William S., June 12, 1861; Mary E., October 9, 1862; Levi G., December 22, 1863; Harriet L., February 22, 1866; Cornelia R., August 17, 1867; Charles W., April 25, 1869; Marion S., July 6, 1870, deceased; Eliza A., September 10, 1872; Minnie O., February 3, 1874; Enoch M., November 24, 1875, deceased; Martha E., June 7, 1878. The wife of Mr. Channel was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, March 19, 1837. Enoch and Mary (Collins) Leach were her parents. Her mother is no longer living, and her father is now more than seventy years old. He has sixty grand children, all of them single, except Mary E. (Channel) Lott. Elias Leach, brother of Mrs. Channel, was a soldier through the war between the States. Two of Mr. Channel's brothers, Levi and Sylvester, were in the Union army, the former serving three years, and the latter about one year. William Channel was a school trustee during his residence in Taylor county, 1872-3. He follows the double avocations of farming and shoemaking, with his address at Zackville, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JACOB CONRAD— is a prosperous farmer of Reedy district, Wirt county, West Virginia, largely interested in the raising of fine stock. He was born in this county, September 23, 1831, a son of Peter and Phebe (Hartley) Conrad, who are now deceased. November 3, 1853, in Wirt county were spoken the words joining the lives of Jacob Conrad and Abigail D. McCutcheon, and the years that have since elapsed have given them four children, who were born and have settled in life as follows: Rebecca A., born August 26, 1854, resides in Angerona, Jackson county, this State; Nannie R., February 27, 1855, also makes her home in Angerona; Mary H., February 17, 1858, lives at Mt. Hoge, in this county; James W., May 21, 1864, lives at Mt. Hoge. William M. McCutcheon, now deceased, was the father of Mrs. Conrad, and the maiden name of her mother was Nancy Callison. She is no longer living. The birth of Mrs. Conrad was in Greenbrier county, then part of Virginia, but now a county of West Virginia, and the date was September 15, 1828. Jacob Conrad may be addressed at the postoffice at Mt. Hoge, Wirt county, West Virginia.

M. B. EDMONDSON—was born in Washington county, Virginia, November 26, 1821, and took up his residence in Wirt county in 1860, previous to which time he had been something of a wanderer from his native State, having visited every State in the Union south of the Mason and Dixon line. He was broken in constitution but not in ambition before he reached the age of twenty, but an originality of character, partaking of individuality to the verge of the eccentric, enabled him, when combined with a temperate and healthy life, to recuperate. He is now settled in Reedy district, and in farming and preaching employs his time, and retains health of mind and body. James Edmondson, jr. served four years in the Confederate army, and was wounded in the valley of Virginia. He died on New Years Day, 1865, and his widow, whose maiden
name was Jane Buchanan, died September 3, 1871. M. B. Edmondson, who settled upon the "hill country," the creek and river lands having been settled, has been three times wedded. His first wife, who was Almedia Parsons, of Kanawha county, was the mother of his six eldest children: James, Matilda, Margaret, Samuel, William and Evaline. May 10, 1860, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Woodward, and their children were Carrie Kate, and Elmer D. March 10, 1870, M. E. daughter of Joseph and Susan Ott, became the wife of M. B. Edmondson, and their children are two: J. O. S., born December 19, 1872, and Mary Lee Anna, born April 8, 1875. The mother of Mrs. Edmondson is deceased; her father, born in Virginia on Christmas day, 1795, came to what is now Wirt county in 1805, and is still living here. From 1837 to 1840 M. B. Edmondson was county superintendent of Clay county, Illinois; from 1840 to 1845 was deputy inspector of salt; 1869-70 was county superintendent in Wirt county, West Virginia, and from 1879 until the present time has filled the same office. His address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ADAM P. FOUGHT — is a native of Virginia, born in Wood county, May 15, 1830. He was a resident in this section of the country when the county of Wirt was organized, and is the owner of a farm in Reedy district, in the cultivation of which his time is employed. His father, Hiram Fought, born in 1803, died in 1850, and his mother, whose name before her marriage was Catherine Foster, was born in 1799, and died July 18, 1858. During the war between the States, Adam P. Fought served four years in the Confederate army, and others of his family gave their time and one his life to the cause in which they believed. Adam P. was a member of Company G, 10th Virginia Cavalry, and was in five severe engagements and many skirmishes. His brother, James W., was made a prisoner, and kept in confinement at Camp Chase, Ohio, until the close of the war. Another brother, Andrew J., was twice a prisoner at Point Lockout, first taken in action at Brandy Station, and again at home. John Fought, a third brother of Adam P., although a private citizen, and not participating in the war, was taken to Elizabeth, then county-seat of Wirt county, as a prisoner, and, after being some time detained, was permitted to start home. He was shot and killed by Union soldiers while availing himself of his release, on the 8th of March, 1865. In Scioto county, Ohio, October 27, 1874, Adam P. Fought was united in marriage with Nancy Ann Grim, who was born in Jackson county, Virginia, May 24, 1846. She was a daughter of Michael Grim, born in 1820, and Susan (Edwards) Grim, born in 1818. Adam P. Fought's address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ALFRED FOUGHT — is a son of Hiram and Catherine (Foster) Fought, whose war record and the war record of whose sons, has just been given. He owns and carries on a farm adapted to the raising of grain and to grazing purposes, his land lying in Reedy district, Wirt county, West Virginia. He was born June 2, 1835, in this section of county, then part of Wood county, Virginia, and his marriage was in this county, the date November 25, 1869. On that date Mary E. Morris became his wife, and the dates of birth of their six children are: Dora B., September 27, 1870; Martha C., March 31, 1873; Emma E., April 2, 1875; Eva M., February 11, 1877; Robert E., March 2, 1879; William C., June 26, 1881 — all are living at home. The wife of Mr. Fought was born in Fayette county, Virginia, June 10, 1846, a daughter of Isaac and Martha W. (Vermilion) Morris. Her parents are Virginians by birth, her father born in Rockbridge county, August 9, 1807, and her mother born in Campbell county, on the 2d of June, 1814. Alfred Fought served two years as a member of the board of education, and was then made president of the same, serving two terms of two years each. He is still filling an unexpired term. His postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

FULL BROTHERS and J. W. HILL — are engaged in farming and the raising of stock, in Reedy district, Wirt county, West Virginia. Henry and Madison Full were born in this county, sons of Reuben and Elizabeth.
(Sommerville) Full. Henry was born March 7, 1853, and the birth of Madison was on the 25th of May, 1860. Their sister Caroline was born in Wirt county, May 18, 1857, and in this county, September 11, 1881, she became the wife of J. W. Hill. Her death occurred at their home in Reedy district, on the 4th of February, 1882. Lewis Full, brother of Henry and Madison, served as cavalryman three years in the Confederate army. Their father died in this county November 22, 1866, and their mother died September 3, 1878. Perry, another brother, lives on an adjoining farm. They have six sisters living: Margaret, lives at home with Henry and Madison; Nancy (Full) Sims, lives in Wirt; Virginia (Full) Lockhart, lives in Jackson county; Martha Jane, Fanny, and Lorena, reside at home. J. W. Hill was born in Washington county, Ohio, May 8, 1857, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mead) Hill. His father was three years a member of the 77th Ohio Infantry, war of 1861, and was in all the engagements of that regiment from the time of his enlistment until he was killed in battle at Shiloh. The Full Brothers, and their brother-in-law, J. W. Hill, receives their mail at Zackville, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JAMES H. McCoy, Jr. — who combines the avocations of farming and teaching in Reedy district, Wirt county, West Virginia, has been a resident in this county since 1869, in which year he came here with his parents, Andrew J. and Martha G. (Rose) McCoy. He was born in the county of Braxton, Virginia, and the date of his birth was May 27, 1854. His father was born December 24, 1832, and the date of his mother's birth was January 23, 1834. In the war that tore Virginia asunder, four of the brothers of Andrew J. McCoy served as soldiers, and they were arrayed against one another, two in the Federal army, and two in the Confederate service. Charles E., who was serving in the Confederate army, was killed by Northern soldiers while at home on a furlough. In Roane county, West Virginia, on Christmas Day, 1878, James H. McCoy, Jr., and Nancy J. Goff were united in marriage, and their union has been blessed with the birth of one son, Almon Thaw, born May 31, 1881. John G. and Elizabeth (Stewart) Goff are the parents of the wife of Mr. McCoy. Her father, who was born March 22, 1826, served sixteen months in the Mexican war. The birth of her mother was on the 15th of May, 1827. James H. McCoy, Jr., receives his mail through the postoffice at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

S. T. McFEE —farmer and teacher of penmanship in Reedy district, Wirt county, West Virginia, was born in this county, October 16, 1857. Among the best-known and most highly esteemed residents in the county are his parents, William McFee, born December 23, 1819, and Margaret (Somerville) McFee, born April 16, 1826, who were living here at the time of the organization of the county, and were record of her brother, James L. Board. Mrs. Huffman has been twice married. In 1856 she became the wife of William W. Lee, who died September 13, 1864, leaving her two sons: James W., born July 6, 1857, and Thomas J., born September 8, 1862. The second son of Dexter C. Huffman was born in Craig county, Virginia. Farming is the occupation of Mr. Huffman, and his postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt County, West Virginia.
married August 24, 1851. S. T. has four brothers and four sisters, as follows: George, born June 3, 1852, lives at Zackville; Elizabeth (McFee) Lockhart, born December 26, 1853; Letitia (McFee) Showalter, born October 31, 1855, both live in Jackson county; Victoria, born January 25, 1860; William T., born December 15, 1861; Nancy R., born July 4, 1864; James, born July 31, 1866; John C., born November 17, 1870 — all live at home. S. T. McFee may be addressed at Zackville, Wirt county, West Virginia.

MADISON M. PARK — born in Jackson county, Virginia, July 16, 1850, was a son of Robert and Isabella (Kirk) Park. His father died on the 10th of January, 1872. Virginia M. Green was born in Brooke county, Virginia, January 26, 1851, a daughter of William E. and Eliza (Lucas) Green. Her father died on the 7th of October, 1879. In the State and county of her birth, on the 20th of November, 1873, Virginia M. Green became the wife of Madison M. Park, and one daughter and two sons further cement their marriage bands. These children were born: Robert, September 10, 1874; Vinnie Ream, November 24, 1877; William Green, July 25, 1881. R. E. and William K. Park were soldiers of the Confederacy during the war between the States. The first-named served about four years in Company E, 10th Virginia Cavalry, and the latter, who was in the engineer corps under Johnson, died in the service, at Saulsbury, North Carolina, in 1865. They were brothers to the subject of this sketch. Farming and surveying are the occupations of Madison M. Park, and he is the official surveyor of Wirt county, elected to that position for the term of four years, in 1880, the year of his settlement in the county. His address is Reedy, Roane county, West Virginia.

JOHN A. RATHBONE — was a native of the "Pine Tree State," born at Fox Island, Maine, December 28, 1851. Samuel B. and Mahala J. (Grant) Rathbone were his parents, and his first wife was Aura Terrill, a native of Waldo county, Maine. To them were born two children, the first dying in infancy; the second, Francis V., born September 19, 1869, died August 16, 1882. In 1859 his parents, bringing him with them, came to Wirt county, but in 1861 they left the county, returning in 1872. He accompanied them both on leaving the State, returning six months before them, and his marriage with his present wife was consummated after his return to the county. April 11, 1875, Carrie Reese joined her life with his, and in the home their marriage established are their four children, born: Walter Grant, June 20, 1876; Effie S., April 11, 1878; Martha M., April 27, 1880;
Clarance A., February 20, 1882. In Fayette county, Pennsylvania, Carrie Reese was born on the 13th of July, 1855, and her father, Philip D. Reese, was born May 31, 1823, her mother, Charlotte (Hatfield) Reese, in May, 1823. For five years John A. Rathbone was captain of sailing vessels, in that time commanding three different vessels. He is now engaged in the lumber business, and in conducting a mercantile establishment at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

GEORGE E. SEAMAN — is one of the rising generation of the farmers of Wirt county, West Virginia, and is following that calling in Reedy district. He was born in Wirt county, in Spring Creek district, on the 2d of September, 1865. He has lost both his parents by death, his father, George V. Seaman, dying June 17, 1876, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Boggs, dying February 11, 1877. His father’s family consisted of ten children of whom George E. is the youngest. Beginning with the oldest the record is: Cintilla Seaman, who married Thomas Thorn, resides in Reedy district; Elizabeth J., who married Thomas N. Lee, is now deceased; Rosa B. married Thomas Mitchell, lives in Spring Creek district; Alvina and Sophrona are now deceased; Rebecca A., who married Simon Mitchell, lives in Guernsey county, Ohio; Charles D. lives in Reedy district and follows farming for an occupation; John C. lives in Illinois; W. A. lives in Ohio; George E., subject of this sketch, whose postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL B. RATHBONE — born in New York City, February 16, 1824, was a son of William R. and Martha M. (Valleau) Rathbone. His father, born in Connecticut, died in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and his mother, born in New York, died at Burning Springs, Virginia. His wife was born in Maine, July 26, 1831, a daughter of Capt. John and Hannah (Lindsay) Grant. Her marriage with Mr. Rathbone was solemnized in Rockland, Maine, August 7, 1847, she was the mother of nine children, and died October 20, 1882, at Hillsdale, Scioto county, Ohio. These children were: John A., born December 28, 1851; Melvina E., October 4, 1854; Mary B., September 30, 1857; Samuel B., January 23, 1860; Valleau, September 3, 1862; Willie G., January 19, 1865; Castella, January 5, 1867; Anna M., July 14, 1869; VanAllen D., August 31, 1871. John A. was born in North Haven, Maine, Melvina E. and Mary B., in Rockland, Maine, Sam B. at Burning Springs, Virginia, Valleau and Willie G. at Hohokus, New Jersey, and the three youngest in Northport, Maine — all are now living in Reedy Ripple, this county. Samuel B. Rathbone entered the United States navy, March 3, 1841, as a midshipman, and served five years. He then went into the merchant service, sailing as mate and then as master. He came to Wirt county in 1859. In the 1861 war he served about two years as captain in the Union army; was several years in the navy; was in business for some time in New York City; farmed awhile in Maine, and again made his residence in Wirt county in 1872. He is now steamboating, with his postoffice address at Reedy Ripple, Wirt County, West Virginia.

DAVID B. SOMERVILLE — was born November 1, 1830, Martha Enoch was born April 20, 1833, and they were united in marriage February 5, 1851. Their children are fourteen: Emma, born February 15, 1852, lives in Wiseburg, Jackson county, West Virginia; Virginia, November 10, 1853; Fannie, May 10, 1855, died October 11, 1859; Martha J., August 15, 1859; Brooks, August 15, 1859; Jet, May 27, 1861; Rebecca, March 15, 1863; David, July 15, 1863; Fayzer, April 27, 1867; Jerome, April 26, 1869; Squire, June 3, 1871; Hoyt, December 26, 1874; Maud C., September 15, 1876; Cora A., February 5, 1881 — all are living in Zackville except the oldest. The parents of Mrs. Somerville, David and Jane (Drinin) Enoch, are both deceased. Andrew Somerville, father of David B., died in March, 1855. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Sheppard, was born in 1798, and is living with Brooks Somerville. She is the only surviving child of Jonathan Sheppard, who was the first settler in Reedy district. David B. Somerville is farming in this district. At the time of his and his wife’s birth
this was part of Wood county, Virginia, at the time of their marriage the county of Wirt had been created, still a part of Virginia, and now their address is Zackville, Wirt county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THORN — born in Wirt county, October 1, 1843, and Eliza E. Bumgarner, born in this county, April 15, 1855, were in Wirt county joined in wedlock, on Christmas Day, 1870. Their children are two sons and two daughters, born as follows; Luella, September 26, 1871; Estelle, November 5, 1873; Tilden, October 1, 1876; Snowden, October 30, 1879. During the war between the States, B. F. Thorn was three years a Confederate soldier. He was in the following battles: Gettysburg, Winchester, Martinsburg, Minopisa, Urbana, Williamsburg, and Lynchburg, and was wounded at the battle of Port Republic, Virginia. In 1876 he was elected justice, and he served in that office for four years. He is at the present time filling the office of notary public, and is farming and raising stock in Reedy district, where he owns some excellent land for tilling and grazing purposes.

JOHN W. THORN — born July 17, 1842, in Jackson county, then part of Virginia, came with his father, Zadok S., and his stepmother Mary E. (Moody) Thorn, to Wirt county, when they settled here in March, 1852. Julia A. E. (Park) mother of John W. died in 1844. In this county he was married, December 10, 1863, and in Reedy district he pursues the tilling of the soil as his occupation. Drusanna M. Board became his wife on the date named, and their children are nine, born: Mary Jane, March 25, 1863; Alice B., September 29, 1866; Irvin P., August 27, 1868; William F., March 1, 1871; Adam W., March 27, 1873; Ida M., July 11, 1875; Emma I., September 25, 1877; Zadok Andrew, September 27, 1879; Anna B., October 17, 1881. The wife of Mr. Thorn was born March 16, 1847, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Dye) Board. Her mother died August 12, 1860. Four of her brothers were soldiers in the Federal army; serving through the war. Two of them were wounded while in active duty. John W. Thorn has served as district clerk in Reedy district. His address is Mt. Hoge, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOSHUA H. WILLIAMSON — son of John L. and Maria (Cline) Williamson, was born in Tyler county, Virginia, January 9, 1861. With his parents he came to Wirt county, West Virginia, in March, 1879, and in this county his wedded life began, June 15, 1881. On that date, Sarah M. Lockhart, born in Wirt county, December 12, 1863, became his wife, and they are settled on a farm in Reedy district. The father of Joshua H. Williamson was born March 28, 1826, and his mother on the 12th of March, 1830. She has been twice married. Her first husband's name was Sardine Porter. She has been the mother of twelve children, of whom the record is, beginning with the eldest: John T. Porter, deceased; Sarah (Porter) Hissam; Sarah C. Williamson, deceased; Nancy A., deceased; William L.; Rebecca (Williamson) Carleton; Joshua H., the subject of this sketch; John J.; Lydia E.; Commodore, deceased; Julia F. and Joanna I. Of those living all reside in Wirt county, except William L., who lives in Tyler county, West Virginia. On his farm, Joshua H. Williamson is cutting timber which he furnishes to the trade. He may be addressed at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

SPRING CREEK DISTRICT.

ELEANOR (McCUNE) BUTCHER — was born in Cedar Creek, Lewis county, Virginia, November 10, 1824, a daughter of Peter McCune, born July 8, 1796, died in August, 1867, and Margaret (Bush) McCune, born December 24, 1799, now resident in Calhoun county, West Virginia. She became the wife of Rollo Butcher in Spring Creek, then Wirt, now Jackson
county, in 1846, and their children were six: John H., Oscar, Josephine E., Webster, Nimrod and Newman. Only two of these children are now living, John H. and Webster. Mr. Butcher went to California on account of pecuniary embarrassments, and there accumulated a fortune. He bought the first lot and built the first house in Spencer, Roane county, West Virginia. It is about twenty-five years since Mr. Butcher went to California, and engaged in prospecting. He was a farmer, merchant and hotel keeper, until his death, which occurred at Santa Clara, California, of cancer of the stomach. He died February 13, 1881, aged 57 years. His estate in California, Montana, and elsewhere is valued at $30,000. Mrs. Eleanor Butcher receives her mail at Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

REV. JONATHAN HENDERSHOT — was born in Monroe county, Ohio, January 3, 1828. He has been for many years a minister in the Christian Church, and his father, Samuel Hendershot, now deceased, was long a minister of the Gospel according to the tenets of the Baptist faith. Ruth (Pittman) Hendershot, his mother, is no longer living. In the State and county of his birth, November 6, 1851, the marriage vows of Jonathan Hendershot bound his life with that of Martha J. Powell. She was born October 9, 1834, in what is now Marshall county, West Virginia, and is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Job) Powell, her father now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hendershot have the following record: Mary M., born January 14, 1853, died in January, 1855; Albert P., October 3, 1854, and Benjamin F., September 7, 1856, live in Calhoun county, this State; William H., November 21, 1858, lives in Wood county, West Virginia; Mathias L., January 11, 1861; Samuel G., January 5, 1863; Caroline B., March 14, 1865; Hannah R., January 19, 1867; Martha J., July 8, 1869 — the five last named living in Wirt county. Mr. Hendershot has invented a sawing machine, on which he took out a patent, October 30, 1882. During his residence in Wetzel county, during the war, Rev. Jonathan Hendershot filled the office of postmaster, and since his residence in Wirt county he has three years held the office of postmaster at Shirts'ville, this county.

ROBERT A. McMillion — son of Allen and Mary (Caul) McMillion, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, July 11, 1843, and became a resident in Wirt county, now West Virginia, in January, 1862. During the civil conflict inaugurated in 1861, he was in the Federal army, a member of Company F, 11th West Virginia Volunteers. He was three years in service, was in seven engagements, one of which extended without cessation over seven days and seven nights, and he saw the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. March 7, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, in Wirt county, Robert A. McMillion became the husband of Emeline Boggs. She was born in Jackson county, Virginia, February 18, 1843, a daughter of John L. and Harriet (Vandall) Boggs, and her parents are highly esteemed residents in what is now Wirt county. The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. McMillion were born: John A., February 27, 1868; James L., April 2, 1869; Mary E., October 4, 1870; Susan H., May 25, 1872, died August 6, 1874; Tinker A., March 5, 1874; Esaú B., April 7, 1875; Lilly M., February 17, 1877, died March 3, 1877; Sarah J., April 28, 1878. Robert A. McMillion has been two years school trustee in Spring Creek district, in which district lies the farm whose cultivation occupies his time. He also makes a specialty of stock-raising. Reedy, Roane county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

HENRY NEWMAN — born in Cabell, now Wayne county, West Virginia, February 24, 1825, was a son of Greenville and Sarah (Hazlett) Newman. His parents lived and died in Wayne county, his mother dying about 1837, his father also is deceased. In Elizabeth, county-seat of Wirt county, Henry Newman was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Beauchamp, and their children were born: Elizabeth Henrietta, November 26, 1834, died February 12, 1858; Alfred Beauchamp, April 20, 1857; Kate, April 4, 1860; Emma B., October 7, 1865; Henry B., April 8, 1869. The wife of Mr. Newman was born in Elizabeth, a daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth
Henrietta (Burns) Beauchamp, her father a native of Elizabeth, and her mother born in Meigs county, Ohio. Henry Newman was recruiting officer for Company C, 1st Virginia Cavalry, also for the 11th Virginia Infantry until December 24, 1861, when he was mustered into Company B, 11th Virginia Infantry, and ordered to recruit for Company I, 15th Virginia Infantry. He recruited the company, of which he was commissioned captain, October 11, 1862, and was made commander of post at Cherry Run, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He remained here until Lee's raid into Pennsylvania, in the following June, when he went to New Creek, and was ordered to the reinforcement of Gettysburg. On petition of the citizens he was returned to the command of Cherry Run post where in the absence of all civil officers, he settled the disputes of the disturbed country in a manner that gave satisfaction to both sides. Rejoining his regiment at Romney, he was in all its skirmishes and engagements until his participation in the Hunter raid on Lynchburg, which he went through all the time on foot. After that he was in hospital at Parkersburg until discharged in October, 1864. His great grandfather was born in Dublin, Ireland, came to America before the Revolutionary war, in which he was a participant, settling in North Carolina. He had three sons and one daughter. One son, Alexander, the grandfather of Henry Newman, settled in Cabell county, participated in the conflict of the people during the 1812 war, was the founder of a large church, and a man of great business energy and influence. Henry Newman is a farmer and timber merchant, his address Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

MARLIN PARK — is a son of Joseph and Bridget (Stanley) Park, who settled in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, in the year of their marriage, 1819. In Burning Springs district, the subject of this sketch was born, January 26, 1829, and here he was married at the age of thirty years, Mary N. Houchin, becoming his wife, March 31, 1859. Their children are seven: Emma C., born April 20, 1860, married William Devore, October 31, 1880; Albert A., born August 4, 1862; Margaret A., August 18, 1864, married J. B. Smith, April 23, 1882; Cora B., born January 12, 1867; Mary S., August 8, 1869; William H., December 4, 1875; Ellen L., September 7, 1877 — all are living in Spring Creek district. John and Rachel (Higgins) Houchin, the parents of Mrs. Park, became residents in Wirt county in 1850, coming from Pocahontas county, then part of Virginia. In the last-named county their daughter Mary N. was born, the date of her birth February 19, 1835. During the war between the States, Marlin Park served in the Federal army, as first lieutenant of Company B, 11th Virginia Infantry, which company he recruited. He received his commission October 31, 1861, and his honorable discharge December 15, 1864. Farming is the occupation of Marlin Park, his residence is in Spring Creek district, and his postoffice address is Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

HIRAM DePUE — son of Henry and Virginia (Mays) DePue, was born in Wood county, Virginia (now Calhoun county, West Virginia), on the Little Kanawha, near Big Bend, in the year 1814. He settled in what is now Wirt county about 1830, and on the 9th of May, 1843, in Roane county, he wedded Ruth Vandal, daughter of James and Sarah (Boggs) Vandal. She was born in Greenbrier county, in 1829, and died of yellow jaundice, October 20, 1862. The children of her marriage with Mr. DePue were nine: Melvina F., born April 20, 1844, married October 20, 1866; Sarah Jane, October 20, 1847; Beniah, March 11, 1849, deceased; Susan C., March 21, 1852; John C., November 10, 1853; Hiram H., April 7, 1855, deceased; Peter T. L., November 20, 1858; Elizabeth E., August 10, 1861; David, June 27, 1862, died in October, 1862. The grandfather of Hiram DePue's wife, John Boggs, lived to the extreme age of 115 years. When 100 years old he walked from his home to Spencer to attend court, a distance of nine miles. Hiram DePue's ancestors live in New Jersey, and his father, born and raised in that State, left there when about 20 years old, and went to the Mississippi river, searching for a sister. He returned to New Jersey, and then went on the Ohio river, buying bear meat and...
venison, which he took to New Orleans, and started back to Pittsburgh with two boats of flour, which he lost at the falls of Ohio. He then went to Greenbrier county, where he married Jane Mays. He served in the Revolutionary war when a mere boy, and was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton and Valley Forge. His brothers, Benjamin and David, were in the Revolutionary war, captains under Washington. David was once sent to arrest a man named David McQueen, and as he took him away, McQueen’s daughter said: “See the American dogs drag away the British lion!” But she afterward married David DePue. Hiram DePue’s brother Beniah died in Roane county. January 9, 1883, aged 81; Jonathan lives in Calhoun, aged 78; David lives in Jackson, aged 64; a sister, Virginia Gaskell, lives in Calhoun, aged 61, and Archibald, another brother, lives in Vinton county, Ohio. Hiram DePue is a farmer; his address Burning Springs, Wirt county, West Virginia.

TUCKER DISTRICT.

REV. JACOB J. ARCHER — was the seventh child and fifth son of Elisha and Susanna Archer, the genealogical record of whose children is here given: Washington, born March 15, 1836; Cornelius, June 25, 1837; Hannah, May 14, 1839; Sarah A., December 27, 1840, died May 26, 1841; Matthew, April 10, 1842; Nathan M., December 8, 1843, died May 12, 1844; Jacob J., August 1, 1845; Josephus, June 24, 1849, died December 14, 1849; Vachel R., April 1, 1851. The living children all receive their mail at Limestone Hill, Wood county, this State, except Vachel B., who is to be addressed at Wirt C. H., this county. Cornelius is a machinist, and has worked on 153 different machines. He is also an inventor, having received a patent on a combination lathe chuck, and invented a knitting machine, a machine for stringing tobacco, etc. Jacob J. Archer, the subject of this sketch, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1873 he settled in Wirt county, making his home in Tucker district, where he also gives his attention to the labors of farm life. His parents became residents in this county in 1873, also. In Athens county, Ohio, July 20, 1871, Rev. Jacob J. Archer was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary J. (Burchfield) Dowler. She was born in the State and county in which her marriage was consummated, the date of her birth October 22, 1854. Mr. Archer receives his mail at the office in Limestone Hill, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL BOISE — son of Thomas and Patience (Province) Boise, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1825. He became one of the farming population of Wirt county about 1858; and is now carrying on a farm in Tucker district. His parents are no longer living, and his first wife, who was named Rachel Province, died January 21, 1870. She was the mother of eleven of his thirteen children, and the two youngest of his children are the offspring of a second marriage, consummated in Wood county, West Virginia, March 9, 1871. The record of these children is: Francis M., born January 17, 1849, and Elizabeth E. (Vaught), born December 28, 1851, live in Wirt county; Matilda J. (Grim), born March 16, 1854, died April 7, 1874; Patience A. (Miles), born October 1, 1855, died March 14, 1874; Celia E. (Wade), born October 29, 1857, lives in this county; Samuel M., born February 14, 1860; Uriah L., April 3, 1861; Jasper N., June 5, 1863; Rachel C., November 2, 1865; Amanda R., October 9, 1867; George W., September 9, 1869; Louisa, March 3, 1872, died December 28, 1872; Marietta, November 27, 1873 — the seven last-named living at home. The present wife of Samuel Boise was a daughter of Thomas and Evy (Bish) Grim, and was Levina (Grim) Huntsman. Frederic Huntsman, her son, was born November 27, 1864. She was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of October, 1837. Her father and four of her brothers were soldiers of the 1861 war, and three of her brothers died in the service. Samuel Boise was a soldier of the same war, a member of the 9th Virginia Infantry, and among the battles in which he was engaged were Fishers Hill, Carter’s Farm, Cedar Hill and Winchester. He has held the office of supervisor for two years. He is a
member of the Dunkard Church. His address is Limestone Hill, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN FISHER — was born November 27, 1825, in Greenbrier county, then in Virginia, and in the year following his birth his parents, James and Elizabeth (Connor) Fisher, took up their residence in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia. Here he grew to manhood, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, and in this county ten of the twelve children born to him are now resident. He has been twice married, and his first wife, who was Nancy Wells, died on the 23d of October, 1865, leaving four children, born: Emma (Lowers), December 23, 1856; Cora G., July 23, 1858; Anna, May 10, 1860; Florence M. (Stephens), August 10, 1861. Viola, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Kite) Lloyd, was born in Wood county, now in West Virginia, the date of her birth February 25, 1841. She became the wife of John Fisher at Marietta, Ohio, January 25, 1866, and is the mother of his children who were born: Oceola, October 26, 1866; Dora E., April 1, 1871; Arizona, October 30, 1873; Albert A., December 25, 1877; Henry H., December 6, 1879, died July 10, 1882. The parents of Mr. Fisher are no longer living, his wife's father is deceased, and her mother resident in Wood county. For some years John Fisher was major of the 114th Virginia State He had an uncle, John Fisher, killed in battle near Pittsburg, during the French and Indian war, who fell at the same time Gen. Braddock was mortally wounded. John Fisher's address is Morris, Wirt county, West Virginia.

REV. MARKS F. KIGER — son of William and Julia A. (Lamby) Kiger, was born January 25, 1857, in Wetzel county, Virginia (now West Virginia). In 1870, when he was thirteen years old, he accompanied his parents to Wirt county, and this has been their home since that date. His marriage was solemnized in this county, on the 26th of December, 1878, when Martha W. Price became his life's companion. In the home their union established are two little sons: Forest A., born September 6, 1879, and John C., May 23, 1882. The wife of Mr. Kiger is a native of Wirt county, and is a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Talkington) Price. Her parents have long been residents of prominence in Wirt county. Rev. Marks F. Kiger has in his charge the spiritual welfare of the people worshiping according to the Baptist faith in Tucker district, and his postoffice address is Morris, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN LOCKHART — is a son of John M. Lockhart, who died April 13, 1871, and Nancy (King) Lockhart, whose home is still in this county. His birth was in this county when it was a part of Wood county, Virginia, on the 13th of March, 1833. When he reached manhood's estate, the subject of this sketch settled upon a farm in Tucker district, and he is still engaged in the cultivation of the soil, although he has given much time to public interests and the transacting of district business entrusted to him. He has served eight years as constable, eight as deputy sheriff, and two years as district treasurer. He had one brother, Rector, who served in the 1861 war, was taken prisoner, and died. The first wife of John Lockhart, and the mother of his children, was Martha A. Vought, who died January 22, 1875. Their children, all now living in Wirt county, were born: Monroe, July 1, 1855; Rebecca, December 19, 1856; Ervin, August 16, 1858; Susan (Ball), December 26, 1860; Newman, November 19, 1862; Granville, May 18, 1866; Sherman, April 21, 1868; Willis, May 22, 1870; Fannie, May 12, 1872. The present marriage relation of Mr. Lockhart was entered upon in Wood county, West Virginia, on the 3d of May, 1877, when Elizabeth A. (Eddy) (Goudy) became his wife. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio, June 18, 1832, a daughter of Isaac and Mary A. (McMillan) Goudy. Her parents are no longer living. Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia, is John Lockhart's address.

GIDEON MASON — owns a farm of four hundred acres, and cultivates about sixty acres of it, lying in Tucker district, Wirt county, West Virginia. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 16, 1833, and was wedded in the State.
and county of his birth, Lucretia Cox becoming his wife in that county on the 25th of March, 1856. Their children are nine, with the following record: Adalaska, born October 23, 1857; Catherine E. (Ripley), October 20, 1859; William C., March 24, 1861; Leonora, February 6, 1863; Florence L. (Newhouse), March 18, 1865; James H., January 14, 1867; John S., June 18, 1869; Frances N., April 13, 1872; Charles L., September 30, 1874. Catherine E. lives in Mason county, West Virginia, Florence L. in a home of her own in Wirt county, William is somewhere in the West, and the other children live with their parents. John and Elizabeth (Stiggler) Mason were the parents of Gideon Mason; both are deceased, as are the parents of Lucretia, wife of Mr. Mason, William and Catherine (Tidd) Cox. During the war between the States, Gideon Mason served as a member of Company C, 92d Ohio Infantry, and was in battle at Fort Sumter, Murfreesboro, and many others. So severe was the service of the company to which he was attached that of the 111 men who went out only 16 returned in safety to their homes. In 1870 Gideon Mason with his family located upon his present delightful farm, and he receives his mail at the postoffice of Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JAMES O. PROVINCE — was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1834, and in 1859 became a resident in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, and this has since been his home. He taught the first public school in Tucker district, was elected the first clerk of the district, in 1864, and served three years; has filled the office of president of the board of education, and since 1876 has been magistrate of the district, the duties of which office he continues to discharge. He is in the membership of the Baptist Church of Tucker district, in which district he carries on a good farm. He has been two terms a member of the board of education of this district, and is now clerk of the board. Everett M., son of Commodore P. and Elizabeth (Berry) Richards, was born February 21, 1863, and lives with his parents. Their only daughter, Ida W. V., was born January 16, 1866, and lives in a home of her own in Wirt county, her married name, Ridgeway. Commodore P. Richards receives his mail at Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Nealy) Boise. Her father is dead, and her mother lives in Mercer county, Ohio. She was born September 11, 1843, and the date on which she became the wife of James O. Province was November 15, 1860. Their children, all living at home, were born: William E., August 18, 1861; Celia R., September 17, 1862; Pleasant R., July 15, 1867; Armetha J., July 11, 1870; Rosberry C., August 15, 1874; Susan J., May 22, 1876; Miranda B., January 8, 1880. The address of James O. Province is Limestone Hill, Wood county, West Virginia.

COMMODORE P. RICHARDS — was born March 1, 1840, in what is now Jackson county, West Virginia, and when he was about twelve months old his parents, William D. and Nancy A. (Roberts) Richards, came to make their home in Tucker district, Wirt county. At his father's house on Tuckers creek was held the first election of Tucker district. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Richards now reside in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio. Commodore P. Richards was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Berry on the 3d of October, 1861, in Wood county, now part of West Virginia. She was born in the county in which her marriage was solemnized, the date of her birth January 29, 1839, and her parents, now deceased, were Washington and Delilah (Golden) Berry. She had one brother, William H. Berry, who was nearly three years a member of Company E, 11th Virginia Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of New Creek. In 1868 he was crippled by an accident at the saw-mill of Lynch & Dodge, and died shortly after. Both Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Tucker district, and his farm, whose cultivation occupies his time, lies in that district. He has been two terms a member of the board of education of this district, and is now clerk of the board. Everett M., son of Commodore P. and Elizabeth (Berry) Richards, was born February 21, 1863, and lives with his parents. Their only daughter, Ida W. V., was born January 16, 1866, and lives in a home of her own in Wirt county, her married name, Ridgeway. Commodore P. Richards receives his mail at Rockport, Wood
JOHN WILSON — born in Monroe county, Ohio, June 5, 1834, and Mary E. Cox, who was born November 9, 1838, in the same county, were in the State and county of their birth joined in wedlock, on the 23d of October, 1856. The children of their union are nine: Sarah M. (Yockey), born September 17, 1857, who makes her home in Monroe county, Ohio; Martha A. (Robinson), born October 28, 1858, who lives in Wirt county, West Virginia, and seven younger children who live at home, namely: James R., born August 13, 1860; John W., February 28, 1862; Nancy E., June 13, 1865; Mary S., October 14, 1866; Wilmina M., July 10, 1869; William E., April 11, 1871; and Jennette F., September 30, 1873. Thomas and Sarah (Carmichael) Wilson were the parents of John Wilson, and his wife was a daughter of James and Matilda (Howard) Cox. Her parents are deceased, as are the parents of John Wilson. During the 1861 war he served two years as a member of the 92d Ohio Infantry, and was a participant in the battle of Dover among others. In 1873 he took up his residence in Wirt county, engaging in farming in Tucker district. His postoffice address is Morris, Wirt county, West Virginia.

CORNELIUS N. WOODYARD — son of James and Joanna (Wiseman) Woodyard, was born November 17, 1848, in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, but was then part of Wood county, Virginia. His marriage was entered upon in Wirt county, West Virginia, Elizabeth Gault in this county becoming his life companion. Elder R. W. Malcome, of Ohio, united them in marriage, September 6, 1872, and on the following dates their little family was increased as recorded: Amazonia was born August 8, 1873; Autentia, June 11, 1875; James S., April 19, 1877; Effie Minnie, March 4, 1879; Maggie V., September 11, 1881. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Woodyard, was born in Washington county, Ohio, November 21, 1854, and in 1869 came with her parents, Jacob and Emily (Province) Gault to Wirt county, they making their home in this county in that year. The father of Mr. Woodyard died August 4, 1851, but his mother, who was born July 10, 1814, is still living. Charles, his brother, served three years in the 1861 war. Cornelius N. Woodyard has served one term as school trustee, four years as school commissioner, and about eight years as church clerk. He may be addressed at Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

REV. CHARLES R. WOODYARD — deceased — was born May 7, 1844, in Wirt county, a son of James and Joanna (Wiseman) Woodyard. In Wood county, West Virginia, September 28, 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Mary C. Montgomery, and their five children were born: Roxsalena (Johnson), June 22, 1866, lives in Wirt county; Warwick H., March 26, 1868. The birth of Mary C. Montgomery was on the 19th of October, 1845, in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia, and she is a daughter of Asby, and Ann (Hardin) Montgomery, who now live in Kansas. Mr. Montgomery was a soldier in the 1861 war. Charles R. Woodyard served in the same war as sergeant of Company K, 11th Virginia Infantry. During his term of enlistment he contracted a lung disease, from which his death resulted, July 8, 1874. With Mrs. Mary C. Woodyard live her four youngest children, and their postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

REV. CHARLES R. WOODYARD — deceased — was born May 7, 1844, in Wirt county, a son of James and Joanna (Wiseman) Woodyard. In Wood county, West Virginia, September 28, 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Mary C. Montgomery, and their five children were born: Roxsalena (Johnson), June 22, 1866, lives in Wirt county; Warwick H., March 26, 1868. The birth of Mary C. Montgomery was on the 19th of October, 1845, in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia, and she is a daughter of Asby, and Ann (Hardin) Montgomery, who now live in Kansas. Mr. Montgomery was a soldier in the 1861 war. Charles R. Woodyard served in the same war as sergeant of Company K, 11th Virginia Infantry. During his term of enlistment he contracted a lung disease, from which his death resulted, July 8, 1874. With Mrs. Mary C. Woodyard live her four youngest children, and their postoffice address is Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, West Virginia.

CLAY DISTRICT.

BRAINARD S. DULIN — is a son of John and Nancy (Russ) Dulin, who came to what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, in 1832, from Loudoun county, Virginia. He was born in Elizabeth district, this county, May 28, 1848, and his marriage was consummated in this county, at Palestine. Mary E. Vernon, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1844, became his wife April 29, 1874, and they have one son, Charles Leslie, born February 11, 1877. Mrs. Dulin is a daughter of Benjamin and Cynthia H. Vernon, and came to Wirt county with her father when he settled here in October, 1846. Her mother is no longer living. Bryant
Dulin, uncle of Brainard S., was shot by guerillas in 1862, about two miles below Burning Springs, in Wirt county. Brainard S. Dulin is proprietor of the Vernon Sulphur Springs, located on Flint run, in this county. The waters of this spring have been proven to have medicinal qualities, and have been of great value to the visitors to the springs. The patronage of the springs is rapidly increasing. Mr. Dulin is hotel-keeper and postmaster at Vernon, Wirt county, West Virginia.

ISAAC L. ENOCH—son of Abraham and Nancy D. (Gibbens) Enoch, and Teresa G. Vaughn, daughter of John A. and Anna (Butcher) Vaughn, were united in marriage in Wood county, Virginia, on the 14th of October, 1858. Abraham Enoch was born January 20, 1804, Nancy Enoch, born November 12, 1805. The children of I. L. Enoch were: Edward H., born August 23, 1859, died January 26, 1861; Sallie B., born December 25, 1860, lives in Wirt county; Abraham, born October 26, 1862, died November 26, 1862; George A., born March 15, 1867, died February 19, 1874; Anna L., born March 15, 1869, and Nannie D., born April 5, 1871, live in Wirt county. The father of Mr. Enoch is deceased, as are both his wife’s parents. Isaac L. Enoch was born September 20, 1831, in what is now Wirt county, and in Clay district owns and cultivates a fine farm. His wife was born January 11, 1836, and the place of her birth was in what is now Tyler county, West Virginia. Isaac L. Enoch was assistant United States assessor under Andrew Johnson’s administration, was eight years county assessor for Wirt county, was elected to the legislature in 1871 and again in 1875. In 1882 he was appointed auditor of state to revalue the real estate of Wirt county. He has served as justice of peace, notary public, and held other offices. He receives his mail at Wirt C. H., Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN THEODORE ENOCH—has passed his life in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, where he was born, in Newark district, June 27, 1824. He was a son of John and Catherine (Deem) Foutty, and he married Mary Lucinda, daughter of John and Susan (Davis) Hugill; she was born in Harrison county, Virginia, January 21, 1828, and her parents both died in Ritchie county, West Virginia. The record of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Foutty is: Commodore, born November 14, 1851; Mary C. (Jackson), born December 30, 1852, married August 4, 1876; Isabella, January 7, 1854; married Jno. A. Crest December 13, 1872; Cortez, April 24, 1855; Victoria, November 2, 1856; Agnes, February 1, 1858, died June 25, 1871; Susan P., August 21, 1860; Lucy A., June 28, 1863, married Floyd Mount, February 14, 1882; Ransom, jr., May 13, 1867, father, Abraham Enoch, was born January 20, 1804, and his mother, Nancy D. Enoch, was born November 12, 1805. The first wife of John T. Enoch was Mary Ellen Stanley, who was born July 3, 1835, and died April 7, 1866, leaving four children: Benton B., born August 5, 1857; Lucy M., October 16, 1858; Alfred F., February 22, 1860; Fayette T., March 16, 1863. In Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, April 17, 1867, John T. Enoch was united in marriage with Emma J., daughter of John and Elizabeth Hannah, residents of Wood county. She was born in Wood county, in Clay district, on the 11th of November, 1842. The children of her marriage with Mr. Enoch are four, the two oldest born in Monroe county, New York, and the younger two in Clay district, Wirt county, on the following dates: Leonard H., November 8, 1871; Belle, March 6, 1874; Wade H., July 10, 1877; Gracie, November 17, 1880. Mr. Enoch has one brother who was three years a member of the 11th Virginia Infantry, during the war of the States. In 1866, John T. Enoch went to Monroe county, New York, where he resided until 1874, when he returned to Wirt county. He is farming in Clay district, and may be addressed at Freeport, Wirt county, West Virginia.

RANSOM FOUTTY—born in Wood county, Virginia, June 27, 1824, married in Ritchie county, Virginia, February 9, 1851, became a resident in Wirt county, West Virginia, March 31, 1868. He was a son of John and Catherine (Deem) Foutty, and he married Mary Lucinda, daughter of John and Susan (Davis) Hugill; she was born in Harrison county, Virginia, January 21, 1828, and her parents both died in Ritchie county, West Virginia. The record of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Foutty is: Commodore, born November 14, 1851; Mary C. (Jackson), born December 30, 1852, married August 4, 1876; Isabella, January 7, 1854; married Jno. A. Crest December 13, 1872; Cortez, April 24, 1855; Victoria, November 2, 1856; Agnes, February 1, 1858, died June 25, 1871; Susan P., August 21, 1860; Lucy A., June 28, 1863, married Floyd Mount, February 14, 1882; Ransom, jr., May 13, 1867,
died October 12, 1867; Fanny, February 14, 1869, died January 26, 1879. In the war of 1812, Fansom Foutty's father served the cause of the American people, and three of the uncles of the subject of this sketch were soldiers in the same war, as was his wife's father. Ransom Foutty has been one of the school trustees in Clay district, and in the pursuit of a livelihood he follows the trade of a carpenter, in which trade he is a skilled workman.

THOMAS A. GILMER — son of Henry and Barbara A. Gilmer, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 27, 1828. He was married at Parkersburg, Wood county, then part of Virginia, April 3, 1855, and in 1860 cast his fortunes in with the people of Wirt county. His parents both died in Rockingham county. His wife, Agnes B., daughter of Turner and Mary A. Boulware, was born in Wood county, on the 16th of April, 1836. Eleven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer, of whom seven still live to brighten their home. They were: Mollie E., born February 13, 1856, died October 19, 1857; George H., May 2, 1858, lives in Lafayette county, Missouri; Elmira T., October 28, 1860; John R., February 10, 1863, died August 13, 1864; Abraham L., May 19, 1865; Thomas B., December 8, 1867, died August 19, 1868; Clara S., July 8, 1869; Turner S., February 19, 1872; Bessie L., May 11, 1875; Ernest M., August 21, 1878, died August 22, 1878; Barbara A., November 21, 1880. Thomas A. Gilmer combines the avocations of a farmer with the handling of oil for the market, being an extensive oil producer. He has served the public in various official capacities. In 1868 he entered upon the duties of prosecuting attorney, serving until 1871; he was mayor of Elizabeth, commissioner in chancery, and school trustee at the same period; 1864-67 was justice of the peace in Clay township, and at Freeport has been supervisor, postmaster and registrar of votes.

GEORGE W. LOCKHART — one of the prosperous farming residents in Clay district, Wirt county, West Virginia, was here born May 11, 1846, the country being then included in Wood county, Virginia. His parents, Enoch S. and Margaret (Owens) Lockhart, were born here, and are well-known as among the present influential residents in Wirt county. Turner Boulware was born in Caroline county, Virginia, October 2, 1792, and died October 2, 1871. Mary A. Boulware was born in Wood county August 5, 1807. They settled here about 1829. Their daughter Clara A. was born June 30, 1848. On the 18th of November, 1875, George W. Lockhart and Clara A. Boulware were united in marriage, and their children are three, one son and two daughters. The oldest, Laura A., was born August 13, 1878; Benjamin was born July 9, 1880, and Lena, March 15, 1882. Turner Boulware, father of Mrs. Lockhart, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the closely-contested battle fought at Norfolk. Another participant in that battle was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Lockhart. The postoffice address of George W. Lockhart is Freeport, Wirt county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. SHARPNACK — was born in Tyler county, Virginia, April 20, 1844, a son of Hiram and Lydia Sharpnack, who now reside in Ritchie county, West Virginia. In Wirt county, West Virginia, April 29, 1866, the words were spoken which joined in one the lives of William H. Sharpnack and Catharine C. Smith, and in the following year Mr. Sharpnack took up his residence in this county. They have two children, Joseph Newton, born August 12, 1868, and Minnie May, born August 22, 1873. The parents of the wife of Mr. Sharpnack are St. Clair and Mary Smith, who now make their home in Ritchie county. She was born while her parents were residing in Venango county, Pennsylvania, the date of her birth January 19, 1846. During the war between the States, William H. Sharpnack served three years and five months in the 6th West Virginia Infantry. He follows the profession of teaching in Freeport, Wirt county, West Virginia.
EARLY SETTLEMENT OF GREENBRIER COUNTY

One hundred and three years passed away after the settlement of Jamestown before civilized man saw the summit of the Blue Ridge, and one hundred and twenty-five before a permanent settlement was made in the Shenandoah valley. It was the year 1732, that sixteen families from Pennsylvania, under the guidance of one Joist Hite, came over and located near where Winchester now stands. On the west stood the towering Alleghanies, and of the wild solitudes beyond nothing whatever was known, for the most daring adventurer had never penetrated that unknown land to the west, and previous to the year 1749, what is now known as West Virginia, was all untrodden by the foot of civilized man, unless perchance some trader or hunter may have reached the source of the streams flowing to the west, and if so, there is now neither record or tradition of it.

It was in the autumn of the above named year that a man from Frederick county, laboring under some mental aberration, wandered away into the wilderness of what was afterward known as the Greenbrier country, and although a supposed lunatic, he possessed sufficient method in his madness to relate to his friends, on his return, that he had visited a country where the rivers flowed away to the west, a contrary direction from those of the valley.

His story induced two bold adventurers named Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, to journey to the west for the purpose of verifying the report. They traveled on for several days, crossed the Alleghany range and pursued the winding course of a mountain stream through the pass which separates the Beaver mountains on the south from the Brown range on the north, and on down that stream to the mouth of Knapps creek, now in Pocahontas county, where they stood, the first Englishmen on the banks of Greenbrier river—the Ronceverte—("Lady of the Mountain")—of the early French explorers. Here they became impressed with the romantic scene, and determined to make it their future home. Accordingly, they erected a cabin, and thus was made,

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE GREENBRIER COUNTRY.

Soon after their settlement a difficulty arose between them concerning a proposed improvement, and Sewell, leaving Marlin to remain in the cabin, took up his abode in a large hollow tree near by, and thus they were found living in 1751, when John Lewis and his son (afterward General Lewis), came west of the mountains as the agents and surveyors of the Greenbrier Land Company. Lewis inquired as to the cause of their living apart, and was informed by Sewell of the altercation that had occurred, and that now when they arose in the morning they exchanged pleasant salutations, but when they slept under the same roof no such friendly intercourse existed. Such is man when isolated from the social ties which bind him to a fixed habitation.

Sewell, however, did not long remain within hailing distance of his neighbor; he removed fifty miles farther west and soon fell a victim to savage ferocity, and Marlin is said to have returned to the East. Both, however, left their names upon the landmarks of the country—Sewell in the stream and mountain which bears
his name, and Marlin in Marlins bottom, located in the central part of Pocahontas county. Thus the first settlement in the Greenbrier country was as though it had not been.

**THE GREENBRIER LAND COMPANY**

England was watching the movements of the French in the Ohio valley with a jealous eye, and she determined to forestall her powerful rival by granting large tracts of lands in the west to all that would agree to colonize them, her object being to *settle the country with English-speaking people ere France should carry into execution her plan of erecting a cordon of forts athwart the continent, thus gaining entire possession of the country.*

Accordingly, 1749 witnessed the formation of three land corporations, the first known as the "Ohio Land Company," with permission to locate 500,000 acres south of the Ohio between the Great Kanawha and Monongahela; the second, the Loyal Land Company, its object being to locate 800,000 acres "from the line of Canada, north and west," and third, the Greenbrier Land Company, the object of its creation being to locate 100,000 acres on the waters of Greenbrier river. This company was composed of twelve stockholders, among whom was John Robinson—then State treasurer of Virginia—Colonel John Lewis, and Charles and William, two of his sons. During the years 1752-3 the Lewises made thorough exploration of the country, and just when the company were ready to carry their colonization scheme into effect, the French and Indian war broke out (1754) and continued until 1761, during which time there was not a single soul in all the Greenbrier country. Sound policy on the part of the English government required that a good understanding be maintained with the Indians, who claimed the country, and in order to prevent them taking part with France during the struggle for territorial supremacy, issued through its agent, Colonel Henry Bouquet, commanding at Fort Pitt, the following

**PROCLAMATION**

WHEREAS, by a treaty at Easton, in the year 1758, and afterwards ratified by his Majesty's ministers, the country to the west of the Alleghany mountains is allowed to the Indians for their hunting grounds. * * This is therefore to forbid any of his Majesty’s subjects to settle or hunt to the west of the Alleghany mountains, on any pretense whatever, unless such have obtained leave in writing from the general, or the governor of their respective provinces, and produce the same to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt. * * * *

**VIOLATION OF THE ROYAL MANDATE.**

Despite the edict of the court of St. James, "the star of empire" continued its course to the west, and during the intervening years from 1758 to 1761, at least one hundred persons crossed the mountains and found homes in Greenbrier, and although commanded to return to the east side of the mountains, continued to remain, not only disregarding the royal order, but entirely regardless of their own safety. But at length the year 1763 came and brought with it.

**THE AWFUL PENALTY.**

Which they were compelled to pay for their temerity. Among those who had settled in the Greenbrier country were the family of Archibald Clendenin, and another named Gilmore, the husband being a brother of that Gilmore who was killed at the mouth of the Kanawha the same day Cornstalk was murdered at that place.

The French war was ended, but it soon became evident to the English that while they had triumphed over their civilized rival they had yet to contend with the most relentless foe that ever menaced the frontier of any country in any land. They had won from the court of Louis the title to half a continent, but another claim was yet to be abrogated before they could inherit the land. That claim was the title of the Indian, who had seen his ancestors driven from the shores of the Chesapeake and the banks of the James
and Potomac; then from the Shenandoah, and who now beheld the invader crossing the Alleghanies and establishing his out-posts on the savannas west of the mountains toward the Ohio. The land in which were laid the bones of his ancestors was now in the possession of his enemies, and he determined to stay the march of the Anglo Saxon who was thus possessing the hunting grounds over which his people had wandered for perhaps a thousand years. In the councils of war all the tribes of the Ohio and Mississippi joined—a war of extermination was resolved upon, and how well that resolution was carried into effect let the traditions and the pages of frontier history answer.

Here, in what is now Greenbrier county, was to be struck the first blow. The only settlements then in all the western country were on the Muddy creek and on the big Levels or Great Savanna, where Lewisburg now stands, and here lived at least one hundred persons—men, women and children. It was the autumn of the year 1763, that about sixty warriors came to the Muddy creek settlement, stopping first at the house of Frederick Sea, at the mouth of the creek, apparently as friends; and the war with France and her savage allies having closed with the treaty of Ghent the preceding spring, the whites did not for a moment doubt their professions of friendship. They were entertained in small parties at the different cabins, and every civility and act of kindness shown them. But in the hour of the most perfect confidence of their intentions, the fatal moment arrived, the signal was given, and every man, woman and child in the Muddy creek settlement was either murdered or taken prisoner.

After the enactment of this horrid scene, a few of the savages were left to guard the prisoners, and the main body proceeded to the Big Levels and halted at the house of Archibald Clendenin, which stood two miles west of the present site of Lewisburg, on the farm where Ballard Smith, Esq., now resides, where they were kindly received. Mr. Clendenin has just returned from a hunt, and had brought home three elk—these and the novelty of seeing friendly Indians had brought to the house nearly every family on the Levels, among them that of Gilmore, before mentioned. A feast was prepared, and the whites were happy in the thought that they and their enemies of a hundred years were now to dine together in peace. But alas for misplaced confidence! A terrible tragedy was near at hand. An old lady, one of the party, suffering from an ailment, having understood that the Indians were skilled in the cure of disease, asked one near her if he could do anything for her; he replied that he thought he could, and, lifting his tomahawk, buried it in her brain. This was the signal for the awful work to begin, and in a few short hours there was not a white person living in all the Greenbrier country, save a few prisoners reserved for a worse fate than that already shared by their friends. Thus was the Greenbrier settlement entirely cut off. (See captivity of Mrs. Clendenin in history of the Virginias in this work.) But the restless Virginians were determined to possess the land, and scarcely had this band of barbarians returned to their towns beyond the Ohio than

OTHER ADVENTURERS

Were upon the site of the recent tragedies. The first to come were Mathew Arbuckle, William Arbuckle, Thomas Arbuckle, John Arbuckle and John Lockhart; of these the three former were destined to play prominent parts in the history of western civilization, while the fourth was to meet a singular fate. They journeyed from the neighborhood of the Balcony falls, on James river, across the mountains and went into camp on Greenbrier river, near where the town of Roncevert now stands. Here they engaged in hunting. Late one evening they came into camp, all having failed to be successful in the chase. John Arbuckle remarked that while the others were preparing supper he would cross over the river to a "lick" on the opposite side and kill a deer. So, with rifle in hand, he started, succeeded in crossing the river and ascended the opposite bank. Night came on and he did not return; his companions became alarmed at his continued absence, and went in search of him: they hallooed aloud.
discharged their guns, lighted bonfires on the summits of the mountains, but all in vain, and the fate of John Arbuckle was never known; it is locked up in the past, and a long century has failed to reveal it. Long years after a human skull was found in the neighborhood, but whether it was that of the long lost hunter will never be known.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

Six years now passed away, during which time no settlement was attempted; hunters and explorers, however, continued to visit it despite the presence of wily savages, who kept watch at the mountain passes, determined that no cabin should be reared on the beautiful savannas of the Greenbrier valley. About the year 1768 Colonel John Lewis reached the now far-famed springs on the present site of Lewisburg, and for several years after, the place was known as "Lewis Springs." In the early part of 1765 Thomas Walker and Andrew Lewis, commissioners on the part of Virginia, met the Indian chiefs at Fort Stanwix, and a treaty was concluded by which the State might extend her settlements west to a certain boundary, and her pioneers—the advance guards of civilization—who for years had looked with a wistful eye upon the fertile vales beyond the mountains, now that the opportunity presented, were not long in possessing them.

In 1768 Colonel John Stewart, then a youth of 19 years, came to Greenbrier county, and in his explorations found William Hamilton near where Frankford now stands, engaged in planting the first acre of corn ever planted within the present limits of Greenbrier county.

Mr. Stewart returned to the East, and the next year (1769), in company with Robert McClanahan (afterward Captan McClanahan, who was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, 1774), returned and ever after made Greenbrier their permanent home. A biographical sketch of him will be found elsewhere in this work. In the next five years many others settled in the Greenbrier country; among them were Thomas Remick, William Remick, James Kincaid, Andrew Hamilton, Nathan Carpenter, Michael Boyer, James Scott, William McCoy, James Jordan, John Patton, Andrew Donnally, Frank Ford, Uriah Jenkins, Thomas McClintock, McFarrin Alexander Oscellotree and William Blake. Their settlement, together with that of many others, will be more fully noticed under the head of Pioneer Recollections.

But the truce secured by the treaty of Fort Stanwix was to be of short duration. Another Indian war was near at hand, and ere it should close the soil of Virginia at Point Pleasant was to be crimsoned with the blood of many of Greenbrier's first settlers. For the causes, progress and results, see Dunmore's War, in History of Virginia, this work.

OLD FORT UNION.

Early in 1774, the authorities of Virginia having, through the commandant at Fort Pitt, learned of the general uprising of the confederated tribes northwest of the Ohio, at once prepared to raise a force of three thousand men, destined to march into the heart of the enemy's country, and thus operate on the offensive, instead of the defensive plan, as heretofore adopted on the part of the whites. The army thus raised was to be divided into two sections, consisting of fifteen hundred men each; the northern, enlisted in the counties of Botetourt, Augusta, Fincastle and others adjoining. These were to rendezvous at Lewis Springs in Greenbrier, and here, in August, the force began to collect, among the first being two companies raised in the Greenbrier valley and commanded by Captains Stewart and McClanahan, before mentioned.

While waiting for the arrival of the troops from the Shenandoah valley, a strong fortification was here erected and named Fort Union—a name which it retained for several years, and then exchanged for the more romantic one of Fort Savanna, suggested by the savanna or mountain prairie on which it stood. This was the beginning of Lewisburg. On the 19th of September all things were in readiness, and the
southern army, under command of
General Andrew Lewis, left Fort Union
on its march through a trackless
wilderness into the hostile country.
What an undertaking! Many invasions
had before taken place. In fact the
history of the world teemed with the
recital of the army of one nation
invading the territory of another; but
where could a parallel for this one be
found? In all others the principles of
civilized warfare had been recognized,
and prisoners of war treated as such;
but now the army of Virginia was
marching into the country of the most
treachery, cruel and relentless foe of
which mention is made in history. Not
a soldier in all that army left Fort
Union on that September morning and
crossed the little eminence to the west
but what knew that should he fall into
the hands of the enemy, to burn at the
stake would be his mildest fate.
Determined bravery, valor, and a love
of country, were the motives which
prompted every man composing that
army to place his name upon its rolls.
But many went never to return. Long
weary days after, loving mothers, wives
and maidens, from the hill tops of West
Augusta, watched the far western way
for the return of those forms then
stark in death at Point Pleasant.

But the work was done, and
although having been ordered by a tory
governor to return after having reached
the Pickaway plains, that army came
back conscious of having won a
splendid victory, defeating the
combined forces of the confederated
tribes, and it was fondly hoped that
the power of the barbarian was forever
broken south of the Ohio. Such
however, was not the case. The
troubles between England and her
American colonies were rapidly verging
to a crisis now; for eight long years
Virginia was to be subjected to the
ravages of the armed legions of Britain
on the east and her savage allies on the
west. As a protection against the latter,
forts and blockhouses were erected all
along the western frontier; among
them Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant,
and Donnallys forth, then miles
northwest of Fort Union, in
Greenbrier. The latter was a double
wall structure, composed of heavy
timber and surrounded by a yard or
stockade surrounded by a palisade of
split logs, through which were gates,
the only means of ingress or exit. We
here give an account of

THE ATTACK ON
DONNALLYS FORT

In the month of May, 1778, a band
of Indians crossed the Ohio river at the
mouth of Campagna creek, about seven
miles up the river from the mouth of
Great Kanawha river. They started
immediately for the Greenbrier
country—as it was then known. As
soon as the people knew the direction
the Indians had taken, two men set out
from the fort at Point Pleasant to
notify the settlement of the advance of
the Indians. After following them
several days they became frightened
and returned to Point Pleasant. Capt.
McKee formed his men in line and
asked “if two men in the line would
volunteer to go to Greenbrier county
and notify the people of their danger?”
John Pryor and Philip Hammond
stepped from the ranks and replied,
“We will.”

A Grenadier squaw, a sister of
Cormstalk, but a friend of the whites,
painted them as Indians, and though
the Indians had several days the start
still by traveling day and night they
were able to overtake the Indians at
the mouth of Big Clear creek, only
twenty miles from Fort Donnally.
They attempted to pass them Not
knowing whether the Indians had
attacked the settlement or not, one of
the men climbed a pine tree (which is
still standing), so by their actions to
judge what they were intending to do.
The Indians were preparing for the
massacre.

Pryor and Hammond immediately
started for the settlement to warn
people of their danger. The following
men with their families, to wit: Col.
Andrew Donnally, Capt. Jack Williams,
Richard Williams, William Blake,
William Hughart,—Hughart, sr., John
McPerrin, William McCoy, sr., William
McCoy, jr., Henry Hedrick, James
Jordan, Thomas George, William
Hamilton, James Graham, William
Strickland,—Griffin, Philip Hammond,
John Pryor, Dick Pointer (colored),
William Prichart,—and Alexander
Ockeltree and James Burns who were
killed as they approached the
fort—were notified of their danger, and with their families came to the fort.

William Prichart, an Irish servant of Col. Donnelly, on the morning just before daylight, went across the run to an old tantrough, either to wash or get some kindling, and was there tomahawked. No one knew of his going out, therefore his absence created no alarm, but he had left the stockade gate open.

The evening before battle, the Indians came to the top of Brushy ridge, at a point called Bald Knob, one mile from fort. In the morning they left the ridge, came down to the creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the fort, then followed the creek down to where the creek crossed the road, about one hundred yards from the fort; then knowing the stockade gate was open made a sudden rush for the fort. William Hughart, who was standing at the door, saw the Indians, and instead of firing his gun to give the alarm, he drawled out in his peculiar style, “Y-o-n-d-e-r t-h-e-y c-o-m-e,” and pushed the door shut.

The Indians made a rush for the door and began to cut it down with their tomahawks. They could open the door only partially, on account of a hogshead of water placed behind the door. Hammond was soon on his feet. Dick Pointer had seized an old musket loaded heavily with swan shot, etc., and was jumping about the floor, calling to Hammond, “What must I do?” Hammond said, “D—n you, shoot.” Where massa?” said Dick. “At the bunch,” replied Hammond. At this the Indians had partly forced the door open. Hammond cut the first down with his tomahawk, and Dick fired, mowing a swathe to the stockade gate, the recoil of the gun knocking him over. This awakened the people above, and springing from their beds, grasped their rifles and opened a galling fire, which drove the Indians outside of the stockade.

Some of the Indians before they retired got under the floor, and tried to set the building on fire. The striking of the flint and steel attracted attention, and when they tried to raise the floor, the whites helped them, and all the Indians under the floor were killed.

The Indians continued the battle, using every conceivable method to capture the fort. By climbing a tree one of the Indians was enabled to glance a bullet so it struck William Blake on the forehead and gave him a scalp wound. But the Indian paid for his folly by receiving a ball from the gun of Capt. Jack Williams, which went through his brains. The whites were scarce of ammunition and were constantly warning each other in the use of their ammunition. An Indian had got within the stockade, and climbed the corner of the fort. He commenced to mock them by crying, “Load ’em well, shoot ’em sure, ammunition scarce.” Richard Williams dug a hole through the mud and sent a ball through his body. Letting go his hold he swung around and fell into a soap trough.

About the same time another Indian had got under the floor, and a kettle of boiling water or soap scared him out, and a bullet from Hammond’s gun stopped him as he went to climb the stockade fence.

The whites’ loss was four men killed and two wounded—Prichart, at the tan trough, Alexander Ockeltree, and James Burns, who were on the road to the fort, and James Graham, within the fort. William Blake was wounded in the head, and William Hamilton in the finger. Burns fell dead when shot, Ockeltree ran about three hundred yards and fell, pierced by seven balls.

The news was carried to Fort Savanna (now Lewisburg) by a scout sent out for the purpose by Capt. John Stuart. He and Col. Lewis, accompanied by sixty-six men, about noon started for the fort. They went by the way of Livesay Mill up the creek, then westward to Raders creek, then through a rye-field to the fort, arriving about 4 P.M. When they approached they thought the Indians had withdrawn, as firing had ceased, but seeing an Indian behind a tree Capt. Stuart and Charles Gatliff fired and the Indian went to rest, then with butts of guns foremost they made a rush for the fort. The people within thought it to be a charge of Indians, but soon discovered them to be friends, and threw open the doors—although the Indians opened fire upon Capt. Stuart and his men, and many of them had their clothes pierced by bullets, still not one was
injured. The Indians continued firing slowly, from an old barn 200 yards northwest from the fort, and at dark withdrew. A few minutes before dark, an old Indian approached the fort and said, "they wanted peace," but the whites could not induce him to enter the fort. They carried away all their dead accessible to them, but seventeen were left within the stockade fence. These Kick Pointer buried next day in a hole, about thirty yards south from the fort. He dragged them to the fort, hitching a hook in their mouths, with a horse. Where they buried the remainder of them is not known.

The engagement, except for the cry of Hughart, was a complete surprise to the whites, who fought as they came from their beds, and many of the women in similar attire molded bullets.

The fort was a single log house, two stories high, and a kitchen one and a half story high, with a passage way of eight feet between them. The stockade was eight feet high—made of split logs. The logs of the main building are used at present by A. Rader for a barn, and bullet marks are still plainly to be seen. A door which was used in the fort still swings between the same logs it did on the day of attack. The foundation rocks are plainly visible. The fort stood on the east side of Raders creek, in Williamsburg district, ten miles northwest from Lewisburg.

Dick Pointer was granted his freedom for his work on the day of battle. John Davis gave him a life lease to a Piece of land, on this the people built him a cabin. There Dick spent a kind of life, and at his death they buried him with "honors of war" in Lewisburg Cemetery—fulfilling the saying, "Man's good deeds are never known through life, but they live after death."

Dick in appearance was a large, powerful man, very black, and in the latter part of his life became very dissipated. No monument marks his resting place, but one should be erected over the grave of him who saved more than seventy human beings—the greater number being women and children—from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage.

A remarkable incident of the day was the birth of a male child, who grew to manhood, and from his great size was known far and wide as Big Joe Hugart.

THE LAST INDIAN INCURSION.

After the signal defeat at Donnally's fort the Indians made but two more incursions into Greenbrier county, and then in small parties. In the first they came to Muddy creek, wounded Capt. Samuel McClung and killed Mr. Munday and his wife; and in the last they came to the same place, and Thomas Griffith, the last victim of savage butchery, was killed (1780). His son was carried away a prisoner, but while going down the Kanawha they were pursued and overtaken by a body of whites. One Indian was killed, the boy released and returned to his friends. Thus ended the Indian war in Greenbrier county in the year 1780.

FORMATION OF GREENBRIER COUNTY

Greenbrier, Rockbridge and Rockingham counties—triplets—were the children of the Revolution, born when the Briton was ravaging the colonies, and when the shores of Virginia were resounding to the tread of her armed oppressor, and her bays and inlets were echoing the thunders of British cannon. The bill providing for the formation of these counties passed the general assembly of Virginia in October, 1777—second year of the commonwealth, and the section relating to the organization of Greenbrier is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of March, the said county and parish of Botetourt shall be divided by a line beginning on the top of the ridge which divided the eastern from the western waters, where the line between Augusta and Botetourt crosses the ridge, and running thence the same course continued north fifty-five degrees west to the Ohio, along the said ridge, passing the Sweet Springs, to the top of Peters mountain; the nce along the said mountain to the line of Montgomery county; thence along the same mountain to the Kanawha, or New river; thence down the said river to the Ohio. And all that part of the
counties and parishes of Botetourt and Montgomery between and to the westward of the said line shall be one distinct county and parish, and be called and known by the name of Greenbrier." Another section provided for the time and place of holding the court, and fixed for Greenbrier the third Tuesday of each month as the time, and the house of John Stewart as the place.

Just when this, the first court in the county, was held, cannot now be known, the earliest record in the clerk's office being for the November term of 1780, at which time the following justices were present: Samuel Brown, John Anderson, William Hutcheson, John Henderson and William Poage. The first entry in the records for the term says that John Archer "came into court and with the consent of the said court resigned his office as clerk; whereupon John Stewart was unanimously elected to act in that office, and thereupon he took the oaths as prescribed by law." This entry shows conclusively that the court had been organized prior to the above date, but of that organization there is no record. At this time Andrew Donnally was high sheriff, and John Rodgers and John Williams were his deputies.

On the first day of the term the first grand jury of which there is any record, came into court and after being sworn a jury of inquest for the body of the county retired "to consider of their presents." That jury was composed of the following named gentlemen: William Frogg, John Humphries, Mathew Guinn, Andrew Wilson, John Wiley, Thomas Hamilton, John Brown, Charles O'Harro, John Miller, sr., John Akins, John Riley, George Davidson, John McCanlis, Martin Smith, Sampson Archer, William Hedding and Archibald McDowell. On the next day the foreman reported indictments against nine persons, who had dared to violate the laws of the commonwealth, and the sheriff was ordered to summon them to appear at the next term of the court to answer the respective charges.

THE COUNTY LEVY.

On the third day of the term the court proceeded to lay the levy, for the purpose of adjusting several claims already accrued, and also to defray current expenses. The following is the entry:

GREENBRIER COUNTY TO SUNDRY PERSONS, DR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To James Thompson, his acc’t</td>
<td>£160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hannah</td>
<td>£236.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rodgers</td>
<td>£100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Archer, not allowed in May</td>
<td>£1,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Henderson, not allowed in May</td>
<td>£1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Archer, former clerk, for paper</td>
<td>£110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Henderson, omitted in May</td>
<td>£180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Depositum</td>
<td>£2,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner's per cent for collecting</td>
<td>£600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A further depositum</td>
<td>£196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total levy for all purposes | £10,696 |

CONTRA

Credit by 764 tithables at fourteen lbs. tobacco per poll | £10,696 |

And it was ordered "that the sheriff of this county do collect from every tithable person in this county fourteen pounds of tobacco per poll, at the rate
of six shillings per pound, and that he do account with this court for the same when required by said court.”

EXTRACTS FROM
THE EARLY RECORDS.

November 21st, 1781: “Christopher Bryan and John Henderson, his security, came into court and acknowledged themselves to be indebted to the commonwealth, the said Christopher in fifty thousand pounds and his security in twenty-five thousand pounds of their respective goods, chattels, lands and tenements, to be levied and to the commonwealth rendered; yet upon this condition that if the said Christopher Bryan shall keep the peace toward all the good citizens of this commonwealth for and during the term and time of twelve months and one day from the date hereof, particularly toward James Bymside, then the above recognizance to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.”

April 17, 1782: “The court proceeded to regulate the rates of ordinaries (taverns) in the county, viz.: Rum, ten shillings per gallon; whiskey, five shillings per gallon; corn, per gallon, six pence; oats, per gallon, six pence; stablage and hay or fodder, per night, six pence; diets, one shilling; lodging, per night, six pence.”

May 21, 1782: “Ordered that William Estill be allowed pay for a laboring man for twenty-three days, at the rate of three shillings and six pence per day, and for two horses two days, at the rate of two shillings per day, and also for furnishing provisions for such man and horses the aforesaid time employed in building a house and granary for the reception of tax grain, and it is ordered that the clerk of this court certify the same to the auditor of publick accounts.”

“Ordered that James Gwin pay unto William Blanton twenty-five pounds of tobacco for one day’s attendance as a witness for him in his attachment against James McAfee.”

“Ordered that fifty shillings be levied of the inhabitants of this county for the purpose of purchasing books for the use of the surveyor’s office of this county.”

June 18, 1782: “Ordered that John Davis be allowed four pounds and five shillings for a beef furnished the United States.”

“Ordered that John Anderson be allowed for one bay horse, fourteen hands two inches high, and two gray horses, fourteen hands one inch high, each three years old, one hundred and ninety pounds; for fourteen pasturages, fourteen shillings; twenty-five diets, twenty-five shillings; and for two bushels and a half of corn furnished in the United States.”

“Ordered that John Humphries be allowed thirty shillings for one blanket furnished for the use of this State.”

“Ordered that James Fitzpatrick be allowed sixteen shillings for driving cattle four days in the service of the commonwealth.”

“Ordered that Robert Thomsen be allowed thirty shillings for himself and two horses employed four days in the service of this State in carrying ammunition.”

“Ordered that John Lockridge be allowed twenty shillings for keeping a deserter belonging to the Continental army ten days.”

“Ordered that Charles Dyer be allowed twelve shillings for one falling axe furnished for the use of the State.”

“Ordered that Thomas Edgar be allowed four pounds ten shillings for one bushel of salt furnished the State.”

“Ordered that William Morris be allowed sixteen pounds nineteen shillings for three hundred and thirty-nine pounds of bacon furnished the State.”

“Ordered that Peter Davis be allowed for one hundred and fifty-six pounds of venison furnished for the State’s use.”

“Ordered that James Ellis be allowed nine pounds and four shillings for one hundred and eighty-four pounds of venison furnished for the State’s use.”

“Ordered that William Arbuckle be allowed seven shillings and six pence for handcuffs furnished for a deserter from the State troops.”

“Ordered that Patrick Davis be allowed fourteen shillings and six pence for one hundred and ninety-two pounds of butter and two bushels of corn meal furnished for militia of this State.”

“Ordered that an allowance be made to James Ellison for serving as a scout.”
August 23, 1782: "Ordered that the sum of eight pounds fifteen shillings be allowed to James McAtee for a horse fourteen years old, which died in the expedition commanded by General Hand against the Shawnee Indians in the year 1777. Also the further sum of twelve pounds twelve shillings and six pence for another horse twelve years old, lost on the same expedition."

October 16, 1782: "Ordered that Anthony Bower pay unto Ruth Brinkley, a witness for him at the suit of Robert Armstrong, fifty pounds of tobacco, for two days attendance according to law."

March 22, 1783: "Ordered that thirty-three pounds be allowed to Christopher Bryan, assignee of Jacob Massey, for one bay horse fourteen hands high, five years old, furnished for the third regiment of dragoons, under the command of the Marquis LaFayette, impressed by Lieutenant Quirk, June 28, 1781."

"Ordered that James Henderson be allowed forty shillings for a drum furnished the militia of this county when on their march to Kentucky."

THE TOWN OF LEWISBURG,

The oldest town in West Virginia, with the exception of Clarksburg and Wheeling, has been the county seat of Greenbrier county since 1778—a period of one hundred and six years. Its beginning was the erection of old Fort Union, in 1774, which continued to stand until the storm of Indian warfare had spent its force and died away. When the savage no more visited the beautiful savanna on which it stood, then its walls were permitted to crumble to dust, and the old pioneers which it had sheltered for many years went forth, not with the rifle, but the axe to reclaim from the wilderness what their valor had won from the sway of the barbarian, and how well they succeeded in this conquest let their posterity who now enjoy its fruits answer.

The place was made a town by legislative enactment in October, forty acres of land whereon the court house of the county of Greenbrier now stands, be and the same is hereby vested in Samuel Lewis, James Reid, Samuel Brown, Andrew Donnally John Stewart, Archer Mathew, William Ward and Thomas Edgar, gentlemen trustees, to be by them, or any five of them, laid out into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, which shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Lewisburg." (See Hening's Virginia Statutes, vol. xi. p 139.)

Another section of that bill related to the erection of houses in the town, and declared it to be unlawful to build a house less than 18x20 feet, and, in addition, it must "have a brick or stone chimney."

The town is situated on the old James river and Kanawha turnpike, two hundred and fourteen miles west of Richmond, two hundred and sixty-three from Washington, one hundred and eighty-five from Huntington on the Ohio river, nine miles west of White Sulphur, thirteen from the Blue Sulphur Springs, and four from Ronceverte, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Of its early history we know but little. C. T. Volney, the celebrated French traveler, historian and infidel, visited the place in 1795, when making his tour over the continent preparatory to the publication of his "Views of North America." At that time it was a village of considerable pretensions, and several buildings then erected still remain standing; among them is one pointed out to the traveler in which was once heard the matchless eloquence of Patrick Henry. Other buildings of interest to the tourist and historian are the old Stone Church, Masonic hall, and the old limestone court house. For a century the place has been noted for its intelligent and refined society, and to-day there exist many homes of luxury and comfort.

The following will exhibit the business interests of the place at the present time: there are six general mercantile establishments, one grocery store, one drug store, one restaurant, one tannery, one marble yard, two furniture factories, one hotel, two livery stables, one national bank, one jewelry store, two barber shops, four blacksmith shops, two merchant tanners, six churches (four white and two colored), two carriage factories, one female institute, one school building, one town hall, one Masonic lodge, one lodge of Odd Fellows, one
court of Foresters, one chair factory, one printing office, one millinery establishment, two shoe shops, three mantau makers, two harness and saddlery houses, one resident surveyor, five resident physicians, two dentists, seven ministers and ten attorneys.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

Is the oldest church organization on the western waters of the Virginias. It was formed in 1783 by the Rev. John McCue, who was probably the first Presbyterian minister west of the mountains. He continued as pastor of the church five or six years, when he returned to the east and was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby, who remained until the coming of Dr. John McElheny, in 1808. Then began one of the longest pastorates recorded in church history. He served the congregation until the day of his death, in 1871—a period of sixty-three years. Because of his age the Rev. J. C. Barr was called in 1859 to assist him, and remained until 1869, when the Rev. M. L. Lacy became the assistant, and after the death of Dr. McElheny he became the pastor, and continued as such until 1882, when he resigned because of ill health, and the Rev. J. C. Rosebro, the present incumbent, succeeded him.

Soon after the organization of the church a log building was erected, and in this it continued to worship until 1796, when the present “Old Stone Church” was completed. It is built of irregular blocks of blue lime stone, and is of Gothic architecture. It is the oldest church edifice in West Virginia.

As the worshiper or “stranger within the gates of the city” enters the vestibule he may read the following inscription on a slab just over the door:

**THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED**

in the year 1796,
at the Expense of a few of
THE FIRST INHABITANTS
OF THIS LAND
to Comemorate
Their affection and esteem for the
GOSPEL of JESUS CHRIST.
Reader, if you are inclined
to applaud their Virtue,
GIVE GOD THE GLORY.


**THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREENBRIER.**

The first Baptist preacher west of the Alleghanies was the Rev. John Alderson, in honor of whom the town of Alderson, in Monroe county, was named. He was pastor of the Lynnville Baptist Church, in Rockingham county, then far out on the frontier, but no sooner did the settlements to the west assume the appearance of permanency than he carried the glad tidings to them. We find that between the years 1775 and 1777, Mr. Alderson made no less than three visits to Greenbrier, then a wild, uncultivated and almost uninhabited country, and while on these visits baptised three persons, two of whom were John Griffith and Mrs. Kenney. These were the first persons ever immersed in the western waters of Virginia.

Mr. Alderson now determined to remove to the west, and accordingly, early in the year 1777 set out with his family, but on reaching Jacksons river learned that a few days before, the Indians had attacked the house of Colonel James Graham, in Greenbrier, and had killed one member of the family and carried another into captivity; in consequence of this information he halted or two or three months, but reached his destination some time in October. His first location was in Jarretts fort, on Wolf creek, now in Monroe, but after a short time he settled on the bank of Greenbrier river (where Alderson now stands), and opened a farm on which he afterward followed the plow with his gun swung to his shoulder, in going from fort to fort to fulfill his engagements he was often guarded by a body of armed men. In two years he had succeeded in collecting together as many as twelve members, himself and wife included. They considered
themselves a branch of the Lynnville Church, but transacted business as a separate body. It was on the 24th of November, 1781, that they were regularly constituted into a working body, known as the “Greenbrier Baptist Church,” and the following year it was admitted into the Ketocton Association.

At this time the members were very much scattered over the country, some living more than twenty miles from the location of the church, and because of their scattered condition the regular church meetings were held in different localities. Occasionally such meetings were held at Second Creek Gap, in the big levels, near Lewisburg, and on New river.

Notwithstanding the fact that the members were dispersed over such a wide area, measures were taken to build a house of worship as early as June, 1783, and in May following the ground on which the Greenbrier Baptist Church has since stood was fixed upon as a suitable location. In July of the following year the building was so nearly completed that it was used for public worship. This was the first church building ever erected in Southwestern Virginia.

Accessions continued to be made, and in 1785 some of the members resided at Second Creek Gap, some on New river, some on Indian creek, others on the big levels, and one named Burr lived on Spring creek, a distance of thirty miles from the meeting house, and what may seem remarkable to persons now living, the records say these members were in the habit of attending the regular meetings of the church. Mr. Alderson continued his labors here seven years before he met with a single Baptist minister, but in 1785, the Rev. James Johnson came over the mountains and was induced to settle on the Kanawha. Here he continued his ministry until 1803, when he removed to Kentucky. Such is a general view of the early history of the Baptist Church in Greenbrier. Individual organizations will be noticed under the head of Pioneer Recollections further on.

GREENBRIER LODGE, AF & AM

Was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1796, A. M. 5796.

James W. Williams, Archer Mathews, and John G. Brown, were the charter members. The first meeting was held April 1, 1797, at which time the following officers were installed: James W. Williams, W. M.; Archer Mathews, S. W.; John G. Brown, J. W.; Dennis McGlaouthlin, Sec.; Linna Mimms, Treas.; John D. Littlepage, S. D.; George McClung, J. D.; and James Johnson, tyler. On the rolls appear the names of many eminent men not unknown to fame in Virginia, both in war and peace. Two generations of its members have been enrolled in the high court above, and others are nearing the celestial arches. This is the parent lodge of Southwestern Virginia, and many are the members who have been dismissed to form the nucleus of other organizations. A Royal Arch Chapter was granted the 18th day of December, A. D. 1852, R. A. M. 2788. This lodge is now chartered by the grand Lodge of West Virginia as Greenbrier lodge No. 42, the charter bearing date December 4, 1877. The present officers are John W. Arbuckle, W. M.; William Graw, S. W.; H. C. Cabell, J. W.; G. Cox, Sec.; J. M. Cunningham, Treas.; William P. Foster, S. D.; William R. Johnson, J. D.; and James L. Nelson, tyler. Present membership 52.

COURT GREENBRIER,
NO. 164, I. O. O. F.


NEWSPAPERS OF GREENBRIER COUNTY

A history of journalism in Greenbrier county is but a repetition of its record in every other locality of this country. Of all the vast business enterprises in which brain force and capital are employed, no one presents
such varied fortunes as that of the newspaper interest. To such an extent is this true that change becomes the rule, and continuance the exception, and that of Greenbrier county but confirms the rule.

The first to enter the journalistic field was Joseph F. Caldwell, who in 1820 began the publication of a paper which appeared under the comprehensive title of The Western Palladium and Pacific Monitor. It was a neat, newy sheet, but Dr. Caldwell, the editor and proprietor, appears to have given the greater part of his time to the practice of dentistry and a stage line from Lewisburg to Wythe Court House. He, it seems, got "too many irons in the fire," and the paper suspended.

The second paper published at Lewisburg was The Alleghian, which made its first appearance on the 14th day of March, 1831. Edward B. Bailey, afterward judge on the 14th judicial circuit of Virginia, was editor and proprietor. After continuing it for three years he changed its name to the The Lewisburg Alleghian. How long it appeared after this we do not know.

The third venture was that of John Bowyer Caldwell, who in November, 1837, began the publication of a paper which he called the Western Enquirer, its mission being to inquire whether the doctrines of the old Federal party were conducive to the welfare of the country. It however continued its inquiry but a few years, when it followed in the wake of its predecessors.

The Western Whig appeared in 1842, with John S. F. Smith editor and proprietor. As its name implies it advocated the principles of the old Whig party, which took its name from the initial letters of the motto—"We hope in God"—of its first organization and W. H. Harrison, hoping in the principles advocated by The Western Whig, had been carried into the White House two years before its appearance.

The year 1844 witnessed the appearance of another called the Lewisburg Observer, of which J. A. Harman and John S. T. Smith were editors and proprietors. In 1846 it was sold to John E. Lewis and Bum H. Jones, by whom it was issued until 1847, when Jones sold his interest to Joseph G. Alderson. A year later Richard Mauzey and Samuel A. B. Gilmer purchased the office and changed the name of the paper to that of The Lewisburg Chronicle, which they published until 1853, when Mauzey sold his interest to Gilmer, and repaired to Staunton, where he became interested in the publication of the Spectator of that city. Mr. Gilmer continued the paper until 1858, at which time he sold it to William E. Dangerfield and Harrison B. Lutz, who published it until the beginning of the civil war, when it suspended. Mr. Gilmer, so long identified with this paper, entered the Confederate service, became regimental commissary for the 27th Virginia Infantry, and died in Winchester, Virginia, in 1862.

In 1850, Charles Hamilton, William F. Ferish and Joseph S. Crane began the publication of the Western Era, but six months later Mr. Crane became sole proprietor and continued as such until 1853, when he sold half interest to Charles L. Wheeler, who became the editor, and the name was changed to that of The Lewisburg Alleghian. How long it appeared after this we do not know.

In 1859 John G. Alderson, who had before been interested in the Lewisburg Observer, commenced the publication of a paper which he styled the Greenbrier Independent, but the civil war came on and he was forced to suspend in May, 1861. But the war ended and B. F. Harlow, having returned to Greenbrier, in 1866, associated with himself Archibald W. Folk, and they revived the Independent. In June, 1873, George T. Argabright purchased a half interest,
and by them, under the firm name of Harlow & Argabright, it is now published. It is a seven column folio sheet, and is the only newspaper in this section of the State that survived the general wreck and ruin occasioned by the civil war.

The Lewisburg Times made its first appearance in September, 1865. It was published by W. H. Simms and F. M. Frazier, with W. H. Simms as editor and Mr. Frazier as publisher. It survived two years and was numbered with the things "that were, but are not."

In 1869, Alexander R. Humphries and Oscar Collison began the issue of a paper in Lewisburg which they christened the Phoenix. It suspended, and unlike the fabled bird of that name it never arose from its ashes.

In 1870 still another paper called the Border Journal made its appearance, with John S. Johnson, editor, A. D. Butt publisher, and Augustus C. Liggett in charge of the local department. After two years it succumbed to the pressure incident to a meager support and suspended.

The Greenbrier was the next on the list. It was born and died in the year 1873. It was published by Richard Burke and S. T. McBride, and suspended in six months after its first appearance.

The last venture in the newspaper field was that of A. C. Liggett and S. R. Patton, who in 1878 issued the first number of a journal which they called The Record. At the end of a year and a half they sold it to William A. Frantz, who changed the name to that of The Criterion, and continued the publication until 1881, when it was suspended and the office and material sold to J. M. Ferguson, who merged it into the office of the Enterprise, published at Alderson in the adjoining county—Monroe.

GREENBRIER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Greenbrier county, owing to her geographical position, witnessed within her borders some of the stern realities of war, and many of her sons saw service on the most fiercely contested fields of that sanguinary struggle. The first engagement that occurred within the confines of the county was

THE BATTLE OF LEWISBURG

Early in May, 1862, Lewisburg was occupied by the Greenbrier Riflemen, under command of Captain B. F. Eakle, and Company E of Edgar's Battalion, commanded by Captain William Heffner. On the 12th of May, the Federal advance, consisting of 180 cavalry and 120 infantry, under command of Colonel Elliott of Gen Crook's Brigade, reached Lewisburg and the Confederates fell back. The Federal forces then entered the town, and continued in possession of it. Here a few days later they were reinforced by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert and a considerable part of Crook's Brigade.

In the meantime, General Henry H. Heath's force of 2,500 men were on the march from the Narrows of New river. Among his subordinate officers were Major George Edgar, Colonel Finney and Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Barree. This force reached Lewisburg on the night of 22d, and at 3.15 the next morning, opened fire on the Federal position. The battle continued one hour, when the Federals, having, by a right and left flank movement secured a position from which they could pour an infilading fire, the Confederates fell back, and left their enemies in possession of the field. The Confederate loss was 60 killed, and that of the Federals 25. The Unionists held the town until the 29th when they fell back to the west and took position at Meadow Bluff.

ENGAGEMENT AT TUCKWILLERS HILL

The second engagement which occurred in the county was at Tuckwillers Hill, two miles northwest of Lewisburg, between Edgar's Battalion, consisting of Company K of the 14 Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Captain J. H. Caraway, and Captain W. H. Heffner's company, and a portion of the 2d West Virginia Federal Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Paxton. The engagement occurred on the night of the 19th of April, 1863. The Federals were compelled to retreat. The loss on both sides was slight.
**BATTLE OF WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS**

Locally known as the battle of Dry Creek, was fought about two miles west of the Springs, on the 26th day of August, 1863, between the forces of General Averill on the Federal side, and that of General John Echols on the Confederate side. General Echols was absent, and Colonel George Patton (afterwards killed at Winchester) commanded in his stead. On the Confederate side was Chapman's Battery, and on the side of the Federals was Cotters Battery B, of the 5th Ohio Artillery, and during the day such an artillery duel was kept up as was never heard in the Alleghanies. The two forces met unexpectedly, and the battle began at 8 a.m., and continued until nightfall, when the Federals were forced to retreat. The estimated loss was, Federals one hundred and fifty, Confederates sixty. This ended the war in Greenbrier. The battle of Droop Mountain was fought just over the line in Pocahontas county, in the history of which is noticed.

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**PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN THE COUNTY**

One hundred and six years have passed away since the organization of the county, yet no white man has ever been executed within its limits; but the records show that three negroes have suffered death at the hands of the law.

The first was a slave named Cesar, the property of William Hamilton. He was tried upon the charge of robbery and an attempt upon the life of John Coel, and found guilty June 15, 1784, and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of the same month. The court was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Archer Mathews, John Anderson, James Johnston and Samuel Williams. The court valued the said Cesar at one hundred and twenty pounds current money of Virginia, and the same was allowed to his owner. The second was a negro named Tom, the property of James Newton, for one of the most atrocious murders, an account of which appears in the annuals of Virginia. Mr. Newton had promised that at death he would give Tom his freedom, and the boy determined to hasten the day-dawn of his freedom by murdering his kind-hearted old master. The fiendish plan was well conceived, and, save one little tell-tale circumstance, equally well executed. The ill-fated morning was in January, 1824. As usual they went to the barn to feed the stock. Tom moved carelessly about, cutting the feed, till Mr. Newton's attention was called away, when he seized an ax that stood in readiness and crushed in the master's skull and beat out his brains! And then the next step was to conceal the bloody work. Hastily shouldering the warm, quivering body, he passed through to a stall in another part of the barn and laid it at the heels of a vicious young horse. So natural were the circumstances, and the position of the body when found, and so simple and straightforward was Tom's story of the accident, that foul play was not even suspected. It was supposed, of course, that the horse had kicked and killed him. The sad news spread like a prairie fire, and when Dr. McElheny visited the scene something more than an idle curiosity prompted him to make an examination. The murder having been committed in the cutting-room, a few clots of blood were detected on the lintel of the door. Unconsciously to the murderer his victim had touched above the door when borne through in the hurry of the moment, leaving a blood-written record that cried aloud for vengeance. Looking the half-witted negro square in the eye Dr. McElheny charged him with the crime. Tom quailed beneath the glance, dropped his eyes, hesitated a moment, and then acknowledged every circumstance of the tragedy. He was arrested by sheriff Alexander Arbuckle, tried in the Stuart court house (now Ford's store), and hung March 13, 1824, on a walnut tree that grew on John Foglesong's lot in the north corner of Lewisburg. The magistrates composing the court were William Morrow, Joseph Alderson, William Renick, James Frazer and James Withrow. Cyrus Cary was employed by the court as counsel for Tom, and Matthew Arbuckle acted as one of the citizen guards that surrounded the gallows. Upon a closer examination of the barn (now Abram Hedrick's) the axe used to deal the blow and the stable broom with which
the pool of blood was swept away, were found hidden among the rafters in the top of the highest mow. The execution is said to have been witnessed by the largest crowd of "denizens" ever drawn to Lewisburg.

The third was that of old Reuben, executed June 28, 1861. "Uncle Reuben" belonged to John Withrow, of Lewisburg, and was charged with inciting his fellow slaves to a general insurrection and massacre of the whites of Lewisburg. The "rise," as rumored, was to have occurred on the 9th of April, 1861—the first night after the departure of Captain Dennis' company for the Confederate army. Reuben was tried at the May term of the magistrates' court, with David S. Creigh, J. J. Walkup, Thomas A. Bell, Oliver Curry, John Burr and Matthew Arbuckle as the sitting justices for the term. But Mr. Arbuckle was absent on the day of the trial and sentence. A search did disclose some fire-arms secreted under Mr. Withrow's stable, but many have since thought they were placed there by other hands than Reuben's. He was guarded to the scaffold by a military escort, and hung on the Reid land near Joseph Feamster's gate.

For the above facts the ENCYCLOPEDIA is indebted to Marcellus W. Zimmerman, Esq., of Lewisburg.

PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS

FALLING SPRING DISTRICT

This is the most northern sub-division in the county. The surface is broken, rising in many places into lofty peaks and ranges, among which are the Yew Pine mountains, extending east and west through the central part. North of this range rise the Bull mountains; south of it the Spring Creek group, while in the east rise Priors Knobs—a range extending away to the north into Pocahontas county. South of the Yew Pine range Mannings Fork and Fish Water run rise and unite to form Spring creek, which flows southeast and empties into Greenbrier river. The northern part is drained by the tributaries of the South fork of Gauley river, the lower course of which is known as Cherry river.

The first settlers in this district were Robert McClanahan, Thomas and William Renick, and William Hamilton—all of whom came in the year 1769, and located near where the town of Frankford now stands. Captain McClanahan, afterward killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, settled on the north side of Greenbrier river, mid-way between Frankford and Falling Spring, but soon sold his land to Major William Renick, by whose descendents it is still owned. His wife was Catharine Madison, a cousin of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. After his death she married Captain William Arbuckle, spent several years in Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant, and afterward lived and died on the banks of the Kanawha, on what is now known as the Craig farm, four miles below the town of Buffalo.

Major Renick deserves more than a passing notice from the historian. His ancestors were among those who fled from persecution in Scotland, and James Renick was the last martyr who yielded up his life rather that renounce allegiance to the doctrines of his chosen church. The family first settled in Pennsylvania, but soon after removed to Augusta county, Virginia, and settled where Swopes depot, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway now stands, and here, in 1743, William Renick was born. In 1757 the family was attacked by a band of Shawnee Indians; Robert, the father, was killed, and the wife and children carried into captivity, where soon after their arrival at the Indian town, Mrs. Renick gave birth to a child in a wigwam on the site where Chillicothe, Ohio now stands. William remained in captivity several years, then returned to Virginia, and as we have seen, became one of the first settlers in the Greenbrier county. Other early settlers were Esau Ludington, Abraham Haptonstall, James Perkins, Frank Ludington, James Watts, John Williams, James Bowen, Jesse Bright—who cut the first wagon road from Lewisburg to Frankford, Jacob Kinkle, Conrad Dearing, Michael Bright, Henry Nicholas, John Morrison, Caleb Knapp, Thomas Jamison, Samuel Kincaid, and Andrew Hamilton.

The first grist mill was built by Esau Ludington; it was situated on
Greenbrier river, and was only a round pole structure with one run of stone, which are still in use by H. P. Brown, of this county.

The first school was taught about the year 1796, and Memmucan Walker was the first disciple of Socrates and Spurzheim who attempted to train the tender mind in this then wilderness land. The school was of course taught under the "old subscription act;" about twenty pupils, collected among the neighboring mountains, were present. The school house was a round log building, triangular in shape, the base side of which was taken up by a huge fireplace, while a log cut from both the other sides served the place of windows. Our informant doubts if there was a pane of glass then in use in a school house in Greenbrier county.

The first building erected for school purposes exclusively, was in the year 1800; it was a round log cabin and stood upon land now owned by Albert Hanna.

The first post office established was that of Frankford, and John Arbuckle was the first whom Uncle Sam entrusted with his mail keys. Since then two other offices have been established—Falling Springs and Renicks Valley—at the latter B. F. Renick was the first postmaster.

The first church society established was that of the Methodist, about the year 1798. The ministers were Peter Cartright and Lorenzo Dow. Among the first members of this pioneer church were Caleb Knapp, Robert McClintock, Salathiel Watts, James Watts, John Williams, Henson Williams and Abraham Malone. Soon after the organization a log house was erected and christened Gilboa, and here the congregation continued to worship until 1820, when another log house was erected in the village of Frankford, on the site where the brick church now stands. This building was occupied until 1838, when it was pulled down and a brick church reared upon the site, and this, in turn, was used until 1861; during the war it was used by the army as a stable, and of course, after this desecration it was never after used as a church. But the war closed and another brick building, the present one, went up. The "Gilboa" was the first Methodist Church building in Greenbrier county.

The second church formed was the Presbyterian, at Falling Springs, organized by the Rev. Dr. John McElheny, in the year 1808. The first elders were William Renick, Thomas Beard, Samuel Beard, and Samuel Brown. The church is now in a prosperous condition with a membership of 50, and the Rev. James H. Leps as pastor. The third church organized was that of the Methodist, at Falling Springs, in 1830. The first minister was the Rev. John Pinell.

THE TOWN OF FRANKFORD

Is beautifully situated on a plateau or savanna, ten miles northeast of Lewisburg. It was laid out in 1801, by a man named Pennell, and named in memory of Frank Luddington, who built the first cabin where the town now stands, and also became the first merchant. It contains three general mercantile establishments, one drug store, one confectionery, one shoe shop, one harness shop, one cabinet shop, two blacksmith shops, one tannery, one hotel, and two churches. The oldest cemetery in Southwestern Virginia is situated near this place, in the old Gilboa churchyard. Here sleep many of the old pioneers of this county. No monumental marble marks the spot where they now repose, but no matter now, for they left their names upon the pages of history, and there they will remain when the most enduring marble shall have crumbled to dust. Let them rest in peace.

FRANKFORD LODGE, NO. 97

AF & AM

Was organized under a charter from the grand lodge of Virginia, December 15, A. D. 1853; with the following officers, Viz.: John Stuart, W. M.; John W. Wolf, S. W.; Hiram Scott, J. W.; Jesse Bright, secretary; Joseph Myles, treasurer; Elisha F. Coderon, S. D.; Leven Perkins, J. D., and John B. Byra, tyler. It continued to work until November 10, 1880, when it was rechartered by the grand lodge of West Virginia, with James H. Leps, W. M.; C. W. Guildland, S. W.; Gliever Gough, J. W.; J. A. Fleshman, secretary; E. F. Raymond, treasurer; W. H. Shields, S. D.; Cyrus H.
written. McClung, J.D., and H. Dapsonville, tyler.

This district lies in the southern part of the county, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Greenbrier river forms its southern boundary, and into it flows Milligans creek from the north. The first four settlers here were Philip Sidenstricker, Michael Coffman, Joseph Wheeler, and

**Colonel John Stewart,**

The father of Greenbrier county and one of the most illustrious men whose name appears on the pages of frontier history. He was as truly great as Daniel Boone or Simon Kenton, and high up by their names his should be written.

His father was Colonel David Stewart, a Scotchman, and a partisan of the house of Stuart, was in high favor with Robert Dinwiddie, who, when he came over to assume the reins of government in the Old Dominion in 1752, induced Colonel Stewart with his family to come with him. At that time John was two years of age, he having been born in the Scottish highlands in 1750. When but nineteen years of age (1769) we find him seeking and finding a home on the banks of Greenbrier river. Here where Fort Spring station now stands he selects the site of his future residence. Five years later (1774) we find him at the head of the Greenbrier volunteers leading a charge at Point Pleasant, where his bosom friend, Captain Callahan, fell to rise no more. A year later, and in company with Thomas Bullitt and Samuel Lewis he is on the Kanawha river making surveys for Washington. In 1777 we find him with his company at Point Pleasant, where, despite the remonstrances both of himself and Captain Arbuckle, he is made an involuntary witness of the atrocious murder of Cornstaid. In 1778 we next see him collecting a force of sixty-eight men and hastening to the relief of Donnally's fort. He was ever active and vigilant in guarding the frontier settlements, and many a band of Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes, when on their incursion upon the frontier, were, through his instrumentality, made to pay a severe penalty before reaching the northern bank of the Ohio. He possessed a fine mind, and for those early days a fine education. When the Indian wars were past he engaged in the peaceful avocations of life, serving for many years as clerk of Greenbrier, and leaving behind him "Stewart's Memoir" in MSS, to which all later historians have been largely indebted for their information relating to the early settlement of Southwestern Virginia. He lived to a ripe old age, and now sleeps in the land which he so ably defended and afterward honored.

Other early settlers were Mathew Arbuckle, Charles Gratton, Thomas Craig, William and James Newton, Oliver Curry, George Moyer and John Tuckwiller—all were actual settlers and all became the founders of numerous families.

The first white child born within the district was Margaret Lynn, daughter of Colonel John Stewart and his wife Agatha, in the year 1778.

Colonel Stewart built the first grist mill, not only in the district but within the present limits of Greenbrier county. It was located on Milligans creek, about one-fourth of a mile from its mouth. It was a water mill with two runs of buhrs, one set of which is now lying near where the old mill stood, and the other is in use on Second creek. A man named McVeigh was "Stewart's miller," for a period of forty consecutive years.

About the year 1795 a man named Edgar erected a small water mill, on a small stream that empties into Greenbrier river, a short distance below Ronceverte. It had but one run of stone, and they were cut from the side of a neighboring mountain. Near where the old mill stood is now located what is known as the Hurthral and Carter mills.

The first school was taught by Francis Crutchfield, who was at one time the preceptor of Henry Clay. The school house was a log cabin with the customary huge fireplace and greased windows, and all its appointments in keeping with the styles prevailing in the age in which it existed. The oldest residents now living believe it to have been located near where Jesse Levin now resides, but the exact location is unknown, for the last vestige of this ancient temple of learning has yielded to the effects of time and totally disappeared.
The first sermon appears to have been preached at the residence of Colonel Stewart as early as 1780, by the Rev. John McCue. Several church organizations exist at present, among them the Mount Sidney Methodist Episcopal and the Episcopal at Ronceverte. The former is situated on Second creek road, six miles south of Lewisburg. It was dedicated June 20, 1880, by the Rev. — Pierce. It is a frame building, neatly furnished, and at the time of its dedication there were eighteen members composing the society. The latter is just completed. It is a neat and pretty building, and situated, as it is, upon a slight eminence, it presents a fine appearance. It was dedicated by Bishop Peterkin, May 6, 1883.

The farm upon which the Clendenis were murdered lies in the southern part of this district, and is now owned by Ballard Smith. A portion of the old house in which the terrible tragedy was enacted still remains, and as the visitor gazes upon its weather-beaten walls, he can scarcely realize the fact that they date back to a time when a barbarous race roamed over the mountains and valleys now the home of civilized men, embellished by all that marks the difference between the highly cultivated and enlightened of one race, and the dark and benighted condition of another.

THE TOWN OF RONCEVERTE

Is situated on the north bank of Greenbrier river, on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The name Ronceverte is of French origin, signifying in that language “The Lady of the Mountain.” It was bestowed by early French travelers (probably Volney) upon Greenbrier river. These early explorers were charmed by the surpassing beauties of the stream, and hence the name. The town was laid out in 1871 by Cecil Clay and incorporated in April, 1882, at which time A. E. White became the first mayor. The present one is John Toban.

Here are located the mills of the St. Lawrence Boom & Lumber Company, now the most extensive in the State. The capacity of all departments combined is 1,200,000 feet per day. The officers of the company are as follows: John Driscol, president; E. H. Camp, treasurer; James M. Kinports, secretary, and E. C. Best, general manager. Their master machinist and operator is Horace Mason, who is also the architect of the mills. All these gentlemen are experienced lumber and mill men from the great Alleghany region of Pennsylvania, but have now made Ronceverte their permanent homes.

WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT

Lies in the northwestern part of the county, between Falling Spring and Meadow Bluff district. Big Clear Creek mountains rise on the southwest to a height of several hundred feet. Jobs Knobs, a continuation of the Yew Pine range, extend to the west through the northern part, while Cold Knob, a high, barren peak, stands near the center. Sinking creek, one of the curiosities of the Alleghany mountains, flows southwest a distance of several miles, until it reaches the western base of the Brushy mountains, when it suddenly sinks beneath the surface to find a subterranean passage. Roaring creek, another remarkable stream, rises north of Cold Knob, flows nearly south five miles, then sinks to rise no more. The northern part is drained by Little Laurel creek, a tributary of Cherry river.

The first settlement was made by Thomas Williams in 1769, on what was since known as the Glendi farm, now owned by S. R. Williams, two miles south of Williamsburg. The same year William McCoy built his cabin near where Williamsburg now stands, and William Hughart reared his three miles southwest of the present town. John Patton and William Blake both came in 1771; the former settled at the foot of Hugharts mountain, and the latter on the banks of Culbertsons creek. A year later (1774) Andrew Donnally settled on land ten miles northwest of Lewisburg; here remain the ruins of old Fort Donnally. In 1775 Uriah Jenkins, Frank Ford and John McFerrin all settled here; the first-named locating five miles south of Williamsburg; he died in 1834. In 1776 William Cavendish built his cabin one mile north of Fort Donnally; he afterwards became the first clerk of Kanawha
county. About the same time came Alexander Ockeltree and James Burns, who were killed at Fort Donnally. Others came as follows: Anthony Rader in 1778; James Kincaid, John Gregory, George Mollahan and Charles Hyde in 1780; James Brawley and James Knight in 1790, and Robert McClelland, John McMallain and James Jordan in 1800. In 1770 James Jordan located on land adjoining Hughart.

The first grist mill ever erected within the present limits of the district was built by John Wooden, in the year 1800; it was a water mill with tub wheel and one run of stone. It was located on Sinking creek, about five miles below Williamsburg, on land now owned by George Cruikshanks. The buhrs were cut from the side of a mountain on Anthony's creek, now in White Sulphur district. The first saw mill was built prior to the year 1800, by Cornelius Vanusdal, on the site where Hill's mill now stands. It became the property of John Burr, who rebuilt it in 1830, and at the same time added grinding apparatus.

The pioneer school teachers were William Cavendish, Andrew Rodes and James Kyle, the latter of whom was teaching in the year 1800, in a rude log cabin one mile distant from the residence of S. W. Skaggs, and one-half mile north of Hughart's mill. The house stood on one of the earliest improvements made near the source of James creek. Our informant says "it was a cabin 12x22, built of logs with the bark on, a large fire-place, no loft, and a log cut out and greased paper pasted over the aperture to admit the light." The first free school was taught in the year 1870, by A. D. Kincaid, in a frame building eight miles southwest of Williamsburg.

The first sermon was preached by either John Pennell, a Methodist minister, or Josiah Osborn, of the Baptist. They were the first ministers here, and were both preaching as early as 1796. The Methodist organized the first church about the above date, and built the first house of worship in the year 1800; it stood on the ridge south of the present residence of Campbell rite, and was abandoned in 1830, and nothing now remains to mark the site of this ancient temple save the foundation stones upon which it stood, in the year last mentioned another building was erected upon land donated by David Williams, and named Salem (the Place of Peace), and here the congregation now worship, with Rev. Hedrick as pastor.

The McMillan Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1850; it is located five and one-half miles from Williamsburg. The first minister was the Rev. John McClure, and the members composing the church at the time of organization were Joseph McMillan and wife, John McMillan and wife, Andrew McMillan and wife, Beverly McMillan and wife, Andrew Knight and wife, and David McMillan and wife. Nathan McMillan donated the land upon which the church was built. There are now six church organizations in the district—viz.: Andrew Chapel, Eagle Church, McMillan, Salem Bethel, and Catholic Church.

The first justice of the peace in the district was Charles Hyde (1780). The first blacksmith shop was built by a man named Levisey, in 1783, on land now owned by Washington McMillan. A heap of moldering cinders now marks the place. The first still house ever erected in Greenbrier county was built by a man named Jordan, on Cold Spring run, in this district. The rocks composing the old furnace are still to be seen.

THE TOWN OF WILLIAMSBURG

Is situated about five miles south of Cold Knob, in the valley between Culbertson and Sinking creek, and near the foot of Hughart's mountain. It was laid out in 1833 by Moses McCoy, and named in honor of Thomas Williams, the first settler. It contains three general mercantile stores, one harness and saddle shop, one blacksmith shop, one gunsmith and one physician. It lies in the midst of one of the best grazing sections of the county.

ANTHONY'S CREEK DISTRICT.

This district is so called in memory of a man named Anthony, who was once hunting upon its principal stream, and, being discovered by a prowling band of Indians, ran into a cave surrounded by an almost impenetrable thicket. Hither the savages pursued him, but it growing dark, they
concluded to “watch the hole” and take their game the next morning. In the early part of the night a considerable snow fell, and Anthony, after cutting his shoes so that he could wear them with the heels before, quietly sallied forth from his hiding place, and the Indians the next morning discovering the tracks toeing toward the cave, supposed a friend had slipped in to assist their intended victim. But while they were manoeuvring as to the best plan of getting their game Anthony was safe within the walls of Fort Union, relating to the garrison the way in which he had outwitted his wily pursuers.

The first settlement was made on what is known as the Van Buren farm, by a man named Hatfield, in the year 1774. Colonel Wood located the same year on what is known as the Dolan farm, and in the intervening years from that date till the close of the century all of the following found homes within the present limits of the district: Samuel Humphreys, John Childers, Israel Holly, Edward Young, Robert Young, Jacob Skyles, James White, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Butt, Thomas Perry, Richard Cole, William Rodgers, John Kincaid, James Kincaid and James Scott.

The first grist mill was built in 1810, by Thomas Kirkpatrick; it was a log building with one run of stone, cut from the neighboring mountain. A saw mill was built in connection with it, and both were driven by water power. It was located on Anthony’s creek, on the farm now owned by George Kirkpatrick. The second mill was built in 1813, by John Holly. It was both a saw and grist mill, and was situated at the junction of Little and Anthony’s creeks.

Lawrence Swink had the honor of being the first school teacher, and Hamilton Mann that of being his successor. The house was a model of all the frontier school houses; it was covered with clapboards held in position by weight poles, a huge fireplace, the usual greased paper windows and “dirt” floor. The seats were constructed by splitting logs in halves and then inserting pins for legs in the oval sides. It was located on Anthony’s creek, four miles from Alvon post office, on the Kirkpatrick farm. There are now six good school buildings in the district, all properly furnished, and in them 244 children are taught the rudiments of an English education.

There are three post offices, namely: Alvon, J. W. Matthews, postmaster; Lowrys, George Kirkpatrick, and Columbia Sulphur Springs, James F. Clark.

The name of the first minister to proclaim the “good tidings” is lost in the obscurity of the past, but it seems that the Rev. Daniel Helmich was the first to form an organization. This he did at the house of William May, on Anthony’s creek, in 1842. He represented the Protestant Methodist denomination.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

A history of the far-famed White Sulphur Spring, now the most celebrated watering place in the southern States, and among the most noted in the world, will certainly be a history of the district in which it is located. The land upon which it is situated was originally patented to Nathan Carpenter, who reared his cabin near the spring and removed his family to it in the year 1774. Soon after his settlement his house was attacked by the Indians, and he and every member of his family murdered except his wife Kate and an infant, who escaped to a high mountain to the south. Here she remained concealed some time, then, with her infant—now the dearest object on earth—fled to the East, where she found her friends and related to them her sad story of the fate of her family in the wilds of West Augusta. It is said that from this child have sprung some of the wealthiest and most influential families of Staunton, and Kate mountain has ever since been an object
of interest to every visitor at the White Sulphur Springs who has learned of the sad story connected with it.

But the massacre of the Carpenters did not deter others from settling near the site of the bloody tragedy, and soon after came Michael Bowyer, James Caldwell, William Herndon— the first to open the spring as a public resort, he having leased the property from James Caldwell about the year 1808 for a period of ten years. Later came William White (called Reed-Maker Billy), and William White (Long Billy), and John Anderson, who settled near the mouth of Howards creek.

The first school ever taught at this place was by Francis Crutchfield about the year 1804. His successor was a Mr. Fink. The first sermon ever preached at the Springs was by the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby, a Presbyterian minister, in the year 1799. He was followed the next year, 1800, by no less a distinguished person than Lorenzo Dow. Both the Methodists and Presbyterians organized churches here in the year 1807. But to return to the Springs.

Early in the history of the country, years before Mr. Carpenter came, explorers, hunters and trappers had drank of the health-giving waters which flowed from this mysterious fountain, and related to their distant friends the story of what seemed to be the rival fountain of perpetual youth. As early as 1772 a woman was brought here on a litter a distance of forty miles, whose disease had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in Virginia. A tree was felled and a trough dug and filled with the water which was then heated by putting hot stones into it. In this the patient was bathed, while at the same time she drank freely from the fountain. Strange to relate, at the termination of three weeks, she was able to walk to her home. The fame of this cure attracted many invalids to the spring, and rude cabins soon began to be reared around it. But the dreariness of the mountains, the bad condition of the roads, and the poor accommodations deterred all but the most desperate from an attempt to reach the health-giving waters until 1818, when Mr. James Caldwell came into possession of the property, and from that time dates the history of the place as a national resort.

Nature has done everything possible to render it an enchanted spot. The valley opens about half a mile wide, and winding in length from east to west, finally passes away into the mountains beyond the view. All around on every hand is presented the grandest scenery. The elevated plateau from which the spring pours forth its healing at a height of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, commands a lovely and extended view to the south and southwest, while to the east and west the whole horizon is fretted with mountains, the peaks of which, glistening in the clear sunlight, seem to kiss the sky. Kates mountain and Greenbrier range, with an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, surround and shelter the valley, while the towering Alleghanies are seen five miles away to the north and east.

But art has done her part as well. Within a few rods of the spring stands the Grand Central Hotel, among the finest buildings of its kind in the South; beautiful walks and drives run in every direction, separating one lawn from another. Long rows of dazzling white cottages stretch away in every direction, contrasting strongly and beautifully with the verdant foliage of the lofty forest trees which overshadow them. At night brilliant jets of electric light flash in every direction, while strains of the sweetest music fill the air.

The fountain itself is crowned with a stately doric dome, supported by twelve large pillars, the whole surmounted with a colossal statue of Hygeia, looking toward the rising sun.

IRISH CORNER DISTRICT.

This district lies south of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and is bounded east by White Sulphur district; south by Monroe county, and north by Greenbrier river. Kayes mountains stand on the southern boundary; the surface throughout is considerably broken, but the soil is good, and well adapted to grazing.

The first settlement was made near the center of the district, in 1778, by Erwin Williams, James Crawford, David McClure, and John McDowell. In 1781 they were joined by John Gardner, and in 1785 by Samuel Williams, Robert Knox, David Williams, and in 1786 by
Samuel Lewis. Soon after him came Richard Wilson, Isaac Haptonstall, John Morehead, Swift Perry and others.

The first-grist mill was erected in 1812, by a man named Longenacre, and afterwards rebuilt in 1844 by Christopher Hake. It is now in good running order. Christopher Hake built the first saw-mill in 1820. It was situated on the waters of Second creek, about two miles from its mouth. It was built on the old sash saw plan and had a capacity for sawing about 600 feet per day—a fine mill in those days.

The first school was taught by John McDowell in the year 1812, in a log cabin with a hewn puncheon floor. There are now six public schools in the district—five white and one colored. Good buildings have been erected, and the schools here are equal to any in the county. The first post office established was what was known as Burdett's post office, in 1825. Since then Monroe Draft, Second Creek and Fort Spring have been added.

There are at present three church buildings, of which two are large frame buildings, and the other a hewed log structure. Of the Presbyterian Church the membership is 70, and Rev. James A. Holt is pastor. The second is the Old School Baptist, of which the Rev. Dobbins is the present pastor; the membership is 40. The third organization is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first Sabbath school was organized in the year 1830 by Mr. John Spotts, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. The place of meeting was in a school house, which fifty years ago stood upon the lands of John Nickell. Mr. Spotts was the first superintendent, and in that capacity served many years. There are now five schools in the district, of which four are white and one colored.

Fort Spring is the only village in the district. It is situated on the south bank of Greenbrier river, and is immediately on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. It is located near where Stewarts fort or Old Fort Spring once stood. There is here located a limestone quarry, from which four hundred tons are shipped weekly to the various iron furnaces along the railroad, where it is used for fluxing.

There is a white sulphur spring located upon the lands of James A. Humphrey in this district. The quality of the water is nearly similar to that of its celebrated neighbor—the White Sulphur—but the water is colder. Eminent chemists and physicians have pronounced it one of the best medicinal springs in this section of the State.

MEADOW BLUFF DISTRICT

This is the most western district in the county. It is bounded northwest by Nicholas county, northeast by Williamsburg district, south by Blue Sulphur and west by Fayette county. The surface is broken and hilly, the hills growing higher toward the north until the culminating point is reached in the Big Clear Creek mountains, which stand upon the northern boundary. Notwithstanding, there is considerable areas of level bottom land lying in the valleys of the various water-courses, that along Meadow river alone aggregating 15,000 acres. Iron and coal abound in almost inexhaustible supplies. Vast deposits of limestone exist, together with building stone sufficient to lay the foundations of the buildings of the State. The soil consists principally of a red clay. The following streams constitute the drainage, viz.: Meadow river rises at the base of Keeneys Knob, flows north and empties into Gauley river; Big Clear creek rises at the foot of Big mountain, takes a southwestern course and falls into Meadow river; Little Clear creek flows from the base of Hickory mountain, in the same direction as the former, and likewise falls into Meadow river; Otter creek drains the slope of Slab Camp mountain and flows west; Beaver creek has its source on the slopes of Cross mountain and has a northern course; Big Sewell creek flows out from Big Sewell mountain, and Little Sewell from Little Sewell mountain—all are tributaries of Meadow river.

The first settler within the present limits of the district was William McClung, who found a home on the banks of Big Clear creek, in the year 1773. When he settled and reared his cabin there was not a store or mill within one hundred miles of his lonely
habitation. He patented a large tract of land on Meadow river, some of which now remains in possession of his posterity. On December 20, 1777, here in the cabin home was born Joseph McClung, a son of William and Abigail his wife. He was the first white child ever born on the waters of Meadow river. But Captain McClung was not long permitted to remain alone in his solitary retreat, for soon after him came his brothers, John and Edward; then followed John Boggs, John Hickman—the first to discover the Indians in force at Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774—Timothy Chapman, Richard Wethered, David Thomson, Daniel Groves, Charles Bivans, James Burns—killed at Donnally's fort in 1778—and John Nevins. All were actual settlers, and nearly all were soldiers at Point Pleasant, either serving under Colonel John Stewart of the lamented Captain McClanahan. Hickman, as before mentioned, afterward arose to the rank of brigadier general in Tennessee, and gave his name to the town of Hickman in that State.

The first election was held at the house of Justice Andrew McClung in the year 1808, at which time many of the old pioneers, whose names have become synonyms for bravery and valor, now exercised the right of suffrage, and chose those whom they would have to rule over them, and they were ready to obey, for many years had they submitted to the rigid discipline of the soldier.

The first grist mill was erected by James Coggin, about the year 1790, on Little Clear creek, near where the Glenco mills now stand. It was a rude structure, with one run of stone, cut from the neighboring mountain. Water, of course, was the propelling power; the dam was constructed of rock and logs, and was about three feet in height. The first saw mill was built by William McFarland in 1848. It, too, was situated upon Little Clear creek, two miles from its mouth. The proprietor afterwards added grinding apparatus.

The first school was taught about the year 1793, by Colonel Arbuckle, of Augusta county. Fifteen young men formed a class, and then secured the services of the colonel as teacher. The school was taught in an old blockhouse near the mouth of Big Clear creek, on the lands of William McClung. The first building erected for school purposes exclusively was in the year 1800. It was a log cabin, 20x20 feet, and stood on the bank of Pages run, a tributary of Otter creek. There are now twenty good school buildings in the district, in which 800 children attend school.

The first sermon is said to have been preached by the Rev. Grigsby, a Presbyterian minister, at the house of John McClung, about the year 1790. But no organization was perfected until 1806; the Rev. David Pennel, a Methodist minister, formed a class at the residence of Simon Moore, at the foot of Slab Camp mountain. Simon Moore and his wife, Mary Bivans and Mrs. David Thomson, were among the members of this primitive church.

The second church organization perfected was that of the Presbyterian, by Dr. John McElheny, about the year 1810. Among the first members were William McClung and wife, and Nancy McClung. The third society formed was that of the Missionary Baptist, about 1812. The Rev. John Alderson about that time organized a church on the banks of Otter creek; at the time there were but eight members, Mary McClung, James McClung, Robert McCutcheon, William McCutcheon and John McClung being among the number.

The first Sabbath school was organized in 1827, by that apostle of Sunday schools, John Spotts.

BLUE SULPHUR DISTRICT

Lies in the southwestern part of the county; the northern boundary line being marked by the old State road leading to Bowyers ferry on New river; the northeast by the James river and Kanawha turnpike; the eastern boundary is the Muddy creek mountains; the southern, Greenbrier river; and the western, Summers county. Here, as in other parts of the county, the mountains attain a considerable height, but between the ranges good bottom land is found. Muddy creek flows southwest into Greenbrier. It derives its name from the muddy appearance of its waters. Hamilton creek flows into Muddy creek. Martins creek and Kitchen creek, both small, complete the drainage of the district.
The first cabin was built by Samuel McKiney about 1772, on Muddy creek, not far from where the Clendenins were murdered nine years before. His first neighbors were David Keeney, from whom Keeney's Knob takes its name, a man named Monday, who was killed by the Indians soon after his settlement on Muddy creek. The following all found homes within the present limits of the district prior to the year 1790: Thomas Sorrell, James Jarrett, sr., John Nelson, Samuel Kincaid, Charles Harrah, Samuel Cooper, Thomas Masterson, James Butcher, Joseph McClung, William Hamilton, Thomas Caraway, Thomas Kelly, William Fisher, Samuel Humphreys, Samuel McCorckle, Joseph Noff, Robert Wallace, Andrew Bums, Christopher Hedrick, William Anderson, Thomas George, John Butler, William Feamer, James Osburn, Frederick See, James Patterson, Abraham Griffith, John Levy, Job Martin and John Conner.

Franklin Tinchor built the first grist mill, in the year 1790. It was what was called a single-gear'd water power, for grinding corn only. In 1818 John Piercey built the first saw mill in the district; it was a log structure, located on the bank of Muddy creek. The first sermon ever preached here was by the Rev. John Alderson. He also organized the first church.

PERSONAL HISTORY - DEPARTMENT OF GREENBRIER COUNTY

WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT

OREGON BOBBITT—born near Amherst C. H., Amherst county, Virginia, October 5, 1817, was a son of John Bobbitt, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and Emelia (Hill) Bobbitt, born in Amherst county. His mother died in 1861, and his father in 1856, both in this county. Oregon Bobbitt made his home in Greenbrier county first in 1845, then lived for a time in Nicholas county, returning here and then moving to Monroe county, where he lived two years. He then made his permanent home in Greenbrier county. He was eighteen years superintendent of the county infirmary, from 1859 until his resignation in 1878, when he moved to the farm where he now resides, in Williamasburg district. He held the office of postmaster two years, and then resigned it to give attention to personal business. His first wife was Lucy Ann, daughter of Francis and Emeline Hill, of Amherst county, Virginia. She was born in that county, September 23, 1818, and became his wife in Monroe county, December 22, 1842. Their children were five: James H., born October 8, 1843, lives at North Platte, Nebraska; George W., September 9, 1845, lives in Iowa; F. Napoleon, May 21, 1848, lives in Monroe county, this State, Emily Jane, February 21, 1851, and Lewis Samuel Miller, July 22, 1853, are deceased. James and George were soldiers of the Confederacy in the war between the States. The second wife of Mr. Bobbitt was Malinda J., daughter of Ashen and Nancy Burditt, of Monroe county, and she was born in Monroe county and there became the wife of Oregon Bobbitt. Their children were born: Eliza C., July 1, 1855; Thomas C., September 21, 1856; John J., November 5, 1857; Charles Spurgeon, May 19, 1859; Nanny J., October 2, 1863, and two deceased: Lewis Powell, born June 12, 1861, died same year; Martha Malinda Alice, born March 28, 1865, died in 1866. In Greenbrier county, in 1865, Oregon Bobbitt married Margaret Brown, who was born in this county, Falling Spring district. She is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Covandish) Brown, of Virginia by birth, but settlers in Greenbrier county, where both died about twenty-three years ago. Mr. Bobbitt's post office address is Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ROBERT PLEASANT GEE—is a Virginia, born in Lunenburg county, on the 9th of July, 1834. His parents
were natives of that county, Everard W. and Rebecca (Crymes) Gee, the former born June 12, 1798, and the latter born March 23, 1811. She died November 5, 1843, and 1849, Robert P. Gee and his father made their home in Greenbrier county, where Everard W. Gee died January 31, 1859. The father and two brothers of Everard W. Gee were in the 1812 war. The first wife of Robert P. Gee was Jeannetta J. Hix, daughter of Balaam Hix, of Lunenburg county. She was born in that county, February 6, 1836, married Mr. Gee in that county, October 15, 1856, and she died April 26, 1857. Fanny L. McClintock, born in Greenbrier county, November 9, 1838, in this county became the wife of Robert P. Gee on the 6th of March, 1860. Their children are four: Edward Everard, born December 23, 1860; Arthur Lee, August 2, 1863; Mary Eleanor, June 18, 1866; Nettie May, June 1, 1870. Edward is in Ronceverte, the others at home. Robert McClintock married Jane Mann, in Bath county, Virginia, and they came to Greenbrier county in 1800, settling on new land near Irving’s mill. They had five sons: Joseph Arch, William, Robert, Moses and Alexander, and three daughters: Jennie, married James Bowen; Sallie, married James Price; Nancy, married John Beard. Robert, the son, married Mary Leonard, and they were the parents of Mrs. Gee. He was born after his parents came here, June 9, 1800, and his wife was born in this county in about 1807. He was a minister of the Methodist Church (South), and died March 2, 1883. His wife died July 3, 1858. Moses McClintock, captain of Company E, 60th Virginia Infantry, a brother of Mrs. Gee, was killed at the battle of Cloyds Farm, May 9, 1864. He was buried by the Federals but his remains were removed to his native county, and re-interred at Frankford, February 24, 1865. Another brother, Robert M., was captured at Cedarville, and sent to Point Lookout, where he died December 14, 1864. Robert P. Gee entered the Confederate service in 1862, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and served until the Southern army disbanded. He was in the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester, Culpeper C. H., Kernstown, South Mountain, Droop Mountain, and many others. He is now a farmer of this district, with post office address at Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

HENRY DOZIER HARRAH—was born in Greenbrier county, September 7, 1819, a son of Thomas Harrah, who was a son of Charles Harrah, and was born in Greenbrier county, March 28, 1786. Henry D.’s mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Dozier, was born on Dozier farm in Williamson county, and she married Thomas Harrah about 1808. He died February 26, 1846, and she died December 29, 1862, in this county. December 21, 1853, Henry D. Harrah married Caroline Clara Caraway, who was born in Greenbrier county November 2, 1826. The parents of Mrs. Harrah, now both deceased, were Thomas Caraway, who came from Maryland to Greenbrier county when a little boy, and Sarah, daughter of John Livesay, born in Grass Meadows, this county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Harrah are five living in Williamson county, two deceased: Edgar S., born August 7, 1855, died August 22, 1856; Howard A., February 18, 1857, died April 4th following; Sarah Jane, September 10, 1858; Mary Evaline, June 10, 1863; Emma Caroline, August 19, 1866; Joseph Henry, April 6, 1869; Thomas A., March 4, 1875. Sarah Jane is the wife of Asbury Craig Harford, who was born May 3, 1847, fourth child and third son of John Lovelace and Margaret Berry Matthews September 20, 1838, and their children were eight: James Henry, born October 23, 1839, died in 1855; John Robert, December 23, 1841; Ann Eliza, April 27, 1844; Asbury Craig, May 3, 1847; Eschol Green, December 2, 1849; Margaret Almira, November 15, 1852; Augusta Henrietta, August 28, 1855, and Sarah Ellen, December 11, 1857. In September, 1860, John L. Harford moved to Braxton county, where through the fortunes of war, being a Union man in a Confederate community, he suffered loss and danger, until he was obliged to take refuge in the Federal lines at Charleston, Kanawha county. He and his son Asbury then entered the Federal service, serving as teamsters until the close of the war, and leaving
his family at Gallipolis, Ohio. In
September, 1866, he returned to
Greenbrier county, where he resided
until his death, August 19, 1875. His
wife, who was born in Rockingham
county, Virginia, June 6, 1820, died
January 12, 1864. The Harfords were
of English descent, John Harford,
grandfather of Asbury C., a soldier of
the Continental army, and after
Independence was achieved settling in
Virginia, and coming to Greenbrier
county in 1807. He died June 9, 1849.
Asbury Craig Harford is the only
representative of his father’s family
now living in Greenbrier county, and
he is school-teacher by profession,
living on his farm near Pleasant Valley
school house, in Williamsburg district.
His post office address is Williamsburg,
Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ALBERT T. HILL—born in
Brownstown, Kanawha county, (then)
Virginia, January 12, 1857, was a son
of Andrew J. and Lucy J. (Walker)
Hill. His father was born in Kanawha
county in May, 1833, and his mother
was born in the same county and the
same year, on the 8th of November.
Some time after his birth they made
their home in Mason county, residing
at Hartford City, where his father held
the office of justice of the peace a
number of years. While still a resident
in Hartford City, but during a visit to
Kanawha county, Andrew J. Hill died,
on the 5th of December, 1878. His
widow is now a resident in Carroll
county, Missouri. November 19, 1876,
Albert T. Hill took up his residence in
Greenbrier county, and at the
residence of the bride’s father, about
three miles from Lewisburg, in this
county, September 3, 1878, he was
united in marriage with Bertie A.
Knapp. They had two daughters: Nellie
Maude, born October 7, 1879, lives
with her grandfather; Bertie Albert,
born January 19, 1882, died on the
2nd of February following. Bertie A.,
wife of Mr. Hill, was born on the same
farm on which she lived
when married, June 17, 1836 the date of her birth, and George
L. and Amanda M. (Westfall) Knapp
her parents. They still reside on the
homestead where she was born and
married, and her father was born in
this county. Her mother was born in
Lewis county, (now) West Virginia.
Albert T. Hill is proprietor of a mill in
Williamsburg district, and is also
traveling salesman. Post office address,
Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West
Virginia.

WILLIAM JUDY—is a prosperous
farmer of Williamsburg district, his
farm was settled by John Gregory in
1780. On the place is a poplar stump
32 feet in circumference, and a cherry
stump, said to be the largest in Virginia
which measures 22 feet around.
William Judy was born in Williamsburg
district, August 20, 1818, son of David
and Catharine (Kesler) Judy. His
father was born in October, 1788, his
mother in Rockingham county,
Virginia, February 21, 1791, and they
came to this county at an early date.
Both died on the farm William Judy
now owns, his father on the 10th of
May, 1835, and his mother on the 7th
of October, 1844. In Greenbrier
county, July 8, 1841, William Judy
married Sarah Ann Walkup, who was
born in this county, February 25,
1821, and died August 22, 1846. Her
parents were Joseph Walkup, a soldier
of the 1812 war, and Nancy (Price)
Walkup, who was born in Maryland.
Both died in Walkers Meadow, this
county. The children of Mr. Judy’s first
marriage were Lucinda, born May 1,
1842, married George Shaver, they
have three boys and five girls, and live
at Walkers Meadow; Mary Catherine,
February 29, 1844, married James H.
Suttle, of Williamsburg, and they have
four sons and five daughters; Gilbert,
March 10, 1846, married Leona
Pollock, and they live in Williamsburg
district, have two sons and two
daughters. Abigail, daughter of William
and Mary (Collison) McClung,
born in Walkers Meadow, October 24,
1818, married William Judy August 12,
1847, and died August 13, 1859. They
had six children: Henry, born May 26,
1848, died November 17, 1857; Hannah,
born November 19, 1849, married
Thomas Odell, they have three
sons, and reside in Nicholas county,
this State; David and Sophia, born May
2, 1853, David died July 19, 1858, and
Sophia died on the 30th of the same
month; Amanda, born December 10, 1856, died July 30, 1858. The third wife of William Judy was Mary Ann Suttle, born March 7, 1838, in Williamsonburg district, and they were married January 17, 1860. Their children are eight, all at home with them: Charles W., born October 30, 1860; Edward Raymond, June 21, 1862; Emory Stewart, February 8, 1864; Margaret Susan, January 10, 1866; Eliza Alice, March 3, 1874; Lockard Winston, March 17, 1879. Robert and Margaret (Dining) Suttle were the parents of Mary A. He was born in 1809, and died April 4, 1874; and his wife was born in 1812, and died March 28, 1876. They passed nearly fifty years of wedded life together, and were over fifty years in the membership of the Methodist Church (South). David and John Joseph Suttle, brothers of Mrs. Judy, were killed in the army, serving the cause of the Confederacy. William Judy was called out for service during the war, and after one month was detailed as shoemaker, serving until the army disbanded. He receives his mail at Williamsonburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ADAM DEAN KINCAID— is a son of James Kincaid, who was a son of Andrew Kincaid, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. James Kincaid was born in Bath county, Virginia, and in the county of his birth married Elizabeth Dean, who was born in Bath county, a daughter of John Dean, of Scotch-Irish birth. They came to Sinking Creek, Greenbrier county, in 1790, and to them were born five sons and seven daughters, of whom only two are living, Adam D., the subject of this sketch, born in Williamsonburg district, November 17, 1807, and Harriet, who married Henry Fulwider, of Cedar county, Iowa. Robert Kincaid, brother of James, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Robert Kincaid, son of James, was in the war of 1812, November 27, 1833. Adam D. Kincaid married Mary Bungar, their marriage consummated in Jackson county, Ohio. She was born at Bungers Mills, in Lewisburg district, this county, June 22, 1817, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Hutsonpiller) Bungar, natives of this county, married here and here buried. Her father was born November 25, 1793, and her mother was born June 16, 1792. They were married February 16, 1815, and their children are six daughters and one son. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Dean Kincaid is: Margaret E., born November 4, 1834, married Michael Costillo, they have one son and two daughters, and live in Meadow Bluff district; Sarah Jane, born June 9, 1836, is deceased; James Dickason, born March 14, 1840, married Elizabeth Anderson (they had one daughter, who is now married to James Knight, sheriff of this county), and James D., born November 17, 1861; Rachel, born September 11, 1844, married John Kelly, they had ten children, and she died May 5, 1882; Joseph Renick, born March 4, 1847, married Matilda A. Burr, and they have seven sons and three daughters, and two sons are deceased—the family lives near Williamsonburg; Michael, born August 7, 1842, died July 6, 1844; Lewis George, born July 5, 1849; died July 1, 1857; Davidson, born November 15, 1851, died August 27, 1849, died July 2, 1864; Susan, born September 16, 1854, lives with her brother-in-law, John Kelly; Caroline, born November 4, 1856, married George Carr, they have one son and one daughter, and reside on her father's farm; Ada Davidson, born September 2, 1861, is at home. Adam D. Kincaid owns a farm productive and well cultivated, north of the turnpike, in Williamsonburg district. On his farm is the Kincaid schoolhouse, one of the three first free schoolhouses built in the county. He receives his mail at Hughsarts, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER KNIGHT, JR.—is a farmer of Williamsburg district, giving his chief attention to the raising of stock. He was deputy sheriff in the years 1873-6, inclusive, and was sheriff in 1871-2. In the civil war he served three years to a day under General Crook as train-master. He was born in Williamsburg district, July 10, 1842, a son of Andrew and Rebecca (McMillion) Knight, and he is a great grandson of William Cavendish, who came to this county in 1765, and settled one mile north of Fort
Donnally. William Cavendish lived here during the Indian troubles, and after the treaty of peace with them went to their encampment and brought away David and Nancy Williams, white children the Indians had held captive. James Knight, grandfather of Alexander, came from Warm Springs, Virginia, to Greenbrier county in 1790, and married Margaret Cavendish in 1798. Andrew Knight, father of Alexander, was born October 6, 1833, Rebecca McMillion, who was born in this county. They have now enjoyed half a century of wedded life together. In Pocahontas county, West Virginia, January 11, 1871, Alexander Knight, jr., married Susan V. Whiting, and they have one son and two daughters: Andrew Thomas, born March 4, 1874; Minnie Lake, July 6, 1878; Emmie Frances, May 20, 1881. Susan V. Whiting was born in Pocahontas county, January 11, 1850, a daughter of Ebenezer and Sally (McMillion) Whiting. Her father was born in Lancaster, England, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Lancaster) Whiting, who died in Pocahontas county, and he died in that county, May 31, 1868. Her mother was born in Greenbrier county, a daughter of John and Jane (McMillion) McMillion, who died in this county, and she is still living in Pocahontas county. The post office address of Alexander Knight, jr., is Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

GEORGE KNIGHT, SR.—deceased—son of James and Margaret (Cavendish) Knight, was born in Williamsburg district, Greenbrier county, August 16, 1807, and died about the year 1865. His father came to this county in 1790, and his mother was born here, about one mile from Fort Donnally, and both died in this county, the former in 1855, and the latter in 1858. In Greenbrier county, December 11, 1847, George Knight, sr., and Susan Wallace were united in marriage, and they made their home in Williamsburg district, where he was many years a prosperous farmer. Their children were born: Mary Joanna, November 9, 1848, died September 27, 1855; Robert Boyd, August 4, 1850, died October 1, 1855; Elizabeth, September 27, 1852, died October 27, 1855; Emory, February 27, 1856; George W., March 6, 1860; James, August 5, 1862—these three sons at home. Emory married Sallie Rader December 3, 1879, and they have two children: Harry, born October 25, 1880; Clarence, July 29, 1882. The wife of George Knight was born March 20, 1832, on Sinking creek, Williamsburg district, a daughter of Robert Boyd Wallace and Mary (Alexander) Wallace. Her father was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, near the Natural Bridge, and he died in Greenbrier county, Williamsburg district, in 1836. Her mother, born in Monroe county, (then) Virginia, died in Williamsburg district in 1855. Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is the post office address of George W. Knight, jr., son of George Knight, sr.

JOHN McCLUNG—born May 19, 1809, on the farm now owned by Franklin McClung, in Williamsburg district, has always lived in this district, and been one of its farmers for many years. His first wife was Rebecca, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca (Collins) Burr. She was born in this county, on Spring creek, June 12, 1807, and her parents were married and died in this county. Her father was born in Connecticut, about 1776, and came to Greenbrier county with his father between 1780 and 1785, and he died in 1834. His wife was born in Hampshire county, (then) Virginia, and she died about 1852. John McClung and Rebecca Burr were married April 19, 1833, and their children were recorded: Mary Jane, born July 30, 1834, is the wife of Albert Fulwider, living in Harrisonville, Meigs county, Ohio; James Robert, born May 23, 1836, was in the Confederate service, took a fever at White Sulphur Springs, and died May 8, 1862; Sarah Isabella, born January 8, 1839, married William Dearing, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district; Harriet Virginia, born July 11, 1841, married George W. Hunley, and lives in Williamsburg district. The second wife of John
McClung is Eliza S. Burr, whom he married in this county, September 13, 1882. She is a daughter of Aaron Burr, jr., who died suddenly September 17, 1882, and Margaret (McMillion) Burr, who died January 2, 1858. William McClung, known to local fame as "Long Billy McClung," father of John McClung, was born in Greenbrier county, April 1, 1777. He was a son of James McClung, who was a son of 1858. The second wife of John Samuel McClung, who came from Ireland and settled in Meadow Bluff district, his county, in pioneer days. The mother of William McClung was of unknown parentage, found deserted in the fort in her infancy, and adopted and raised by Colonel Dickinson. William McClung first married Margaret Bollar, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, and for his second wife he married Martha McMillion. Margaret Bollar was born in June, 1781, in Bath and William McClung died August 10, 1866. John McClung's post office address is Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JOHN POINDEXTER THOMASSON—was born November 5, 1842, on Elk forl, in Jackson county, Virginia. His father was Pleasant Hiter Thomasson, who was born in Pendleton county, (then) Virginia, in 1818, a son of John P. and Nancy (Hancock) Thomasson, who lived and died in what is now Roane county, West Virginia. The Thomassons were of English descent. P. H. Thomasson married Emma Jane Rader, who was born in Jackson county in 1820, but living in Greenbrier county. In 1865, the subject of this sketch came from Roane county to Greenbrier county, and here his wedded life began. Margaret Ann Knapp becoming his wife at her father's residence near Lewisburg, on the 5th of May, 1875. Her parents are still living here, George Lewis Knapp, born near Lewisburg, and Amanda (Westfall) Knapp, born in Nicholas county and coming to this county when a child. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thomasson have three children: Rosa Emma, May 19, 1876; George Everett, November, 1877; Lula Josephine, January, 1880. John P. Thomasson entered the Confederate service July 4, 1861, serving first as a private of Company G, 60th Virginia Infantry under "Stonewall" Jackson, in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester and the Seven Days Fight at Richmond. At the last-named conflict he was obliged to fight with his bayonet, hand to hand with the enemy, and was made lieutenant on the field for personal bravery. A company of sharpshooters chose him for their captain and with that rank he served through the remainder of the war. Twice his personal bravery and decision saved his company from destruction, although they acted, under his command, contrary to the orders of the battalion commander. He was wounded October 19, 1862, at battle of Cedar Creek, in the ankle, and being unable to move fast was captured. His captor ordered him to move faster, and on his refusal, shot him, and the ball just grazed his temple. He fell, and was ordered to get up, which he did but would not move faster, so his captor left him. He was again made captive, at a later date, and made his escape. James Monroe Thomasson, brother of John P., served in the Confederate army from 1863 to the close of the war. After the war John P. Thomasson settled in Greenbrier county and is farming and milling, a good farmer and a thorough miller. Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

A L B E R T G A L L A T I N WILLIAMS—son of John and Jane (Knight) Williams, was born August 6, 1831, in a small log cabin at Lick ford on Culbertson creek, owned now by the heirs of Wallace Rader. His father was born April 4, 1793, in a cabin 200 yards east of Salem Church, and his mother was born near Culberton, one mile east of Maysville, August 10, 1803. She died April 2, 1858, on Sinking creek, at the Burr place, and John Williams died May 2, 1863, at Samuel Thompson's one mile east of Lewisburg. The first wife of Albert G. Williams was Nancy Donnally, whom he married January 1, 1854, and their children are three: James Bryson, born October 20, 1854; Luther J., October 18, 1856; John B., November 19,
1861. She died in April, 1862. She was a daughter of John Donally, who was a son of James Donally, twin brother of Tommy Donally, first settlers of this county. It is said of these twin-brothers that they looked so much alike you could not tell "which was the other one." Both were noted in their day for strength of body and vigor of mind. At Salem Church, near Maysville, January 1, 1863, Albert G. Williams married Elizabeth A. Donally, and their children were born: Dora Belle, June 7, 1864; Elizabeth Jane, March 25, 1866; Ulysses A., August 2, 1868; Thomas M., July 16, 1871; Howard Elmer, June 10, 1875. Ulysses died March 31, 1870, and the others are with their parents. Elizabeth A. Donally was born on Wolf creek, Monroe county, (then) Virginia, June 6, 1831, a daughter of James and Hannah (Dunbar) Donally. Her parents were born in Monroe county, her father in 1806, and her mother on Christmas Day, 1805, and her father died in April, 1864, near Centreville, Upshur county, where her mother is still living with Mr. Williams, and Mary M., now wife of Rev. D. C. Hedrick. John Williams, great-grandfather of A. G., was born in Wales about 1714. He came to America about 1736, and married Mary McCoy, and they settled on Sinking creek, in Greenbrier county. He fell a victim to the Indians, where S. B. Williams now lives. David, grandfather of A. G., then an infant in his mother's arms, was taken prisoner by the Indians and at a later date exchanged. He married Margaret, daughter of John McMillion, and settled on the farm now owned by his youngest son, James. Here his house was always the home of the itinerant preacher, and he lived an earnest, Christian life, and was the founder of the old Salem Church. Albert Gallatin Williams is farmer, grazier and dealer in real estate. He was assessor for the lower district of Greenbrier county, 1866-8; justice of the peace for Lewisburg, 1867-9; president of the board of education, 1866-9; president of the board of registration, 1865-7. He filled the place of school commissioner, employed teachers, paid them out of his own funds, furnished schoolhouse, and for a large part of his disbursements has never been repaid. He receives his mail at Big Clear Creek, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS—born in Greenbrier county, August 10, 1833, in this county, April 25, 1866, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jane McClung, who was born in Greenbrier county in 1841. Minnie Virginia, their oldest child, was born February 15, 1867; Lena E., was born May 8, 1868; Callie E., September 20, 1871; Ida S., December 21, 1873; Cassius M., December 6, 1875, and Harry Stuart, May 20, 1879. John Williams, father of George W., and son of David Williams, was born in Williamsburg district, April 17, 1794, and he married Jane, daughter of James Knight, sr., her birth in Williamsburg district in 1808. She died in this district, April 2, 1858, and John Williams died in Lewisburg, May 12, 1863. He was seven years deputy sheriff of Greenbrier county, and was one of the prominent citizens who were instrumental in bringing the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad through this county. He always gave his best endeavors to internal improvements of his native county, and, although a Methodist in religious faith, gave liberally to the cause of education regardless of creed. He was proprietor of the Blue Sulphur Springs, in this county, and gave several thousand dollars to the founding and building of the Allegheny College at that place. He was two years a soldier of the 1812 war—in politics a whig and then a democrat. He was a Welsh descendent, a descendant of Thomas Williams, who came here from Augusta county and was murdered and had his children carried off by the Indians. At one time John Williams was the largest land-owner in the county, having 153,900 acres in one survey, and 200,000 in all. Russell and Sarah (McClintock) McClung, born in Williamsburg district, were the parents of Elizabeth J. (McClung) Williams. Her father died about 1849, and her mother in October, 1865. At the outbreak of the civil war, George W. Williams was a student in the Virginia University, educating for the bar. He abandoned study, entered the Confederate army, and on many a hard-fought field did a soldier's duty.
He served first in the 69th Virginia, known as "Wise's Legion," and when that disbanded at Richmond, in 1862, he entered the 13th Battalion of Artillery, where he served until 1864, when he was promoted major of signal corps, on General Breckenridge's staff, till the war ended. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, and is a local minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, Greenbrier circuit. He represented this county in the legislature, in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. During his second term the capital controversy raged and he was one of the supporters of Charleston for the capital. His post office address is Williamsburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

FALLING SPRING DISTRICT.

GEORGE NICHOLAS BIGGS—was a native of Kentucky, born in Greenup county, that State, February 11, 1846. He is a son of William Biggs, sr., born at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 19, 1800, and Lucy Blackemore (Davis) Biggs, born in Lewis county, Kentucky, May 11, 1812. William Biggs and Lucy B. Davis were united in marriage in Carter county, Kentucky, October 11, 1827. In Greenup county, December 5, 1871, George N. Biggs wedded Elizabeth Jane Bryson, born in Greenup county, March 22, 1850. Her father was William Bryson, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1803, who married, September 22, 1833, Elizabeth F. Lawson, born in Hampshire county, Virginia, July 20, 1809. William Bryson died in Greenup county, May 13, 1869, and his widow came to Greenbrier county in November, 1882. The parents of Mr. Biggs still reside in Greenup county, Kentucky. The children of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Biggs are three: Samuel Green, jr., born January 22, 1874; Elizabeth L., November 21, 1875; William Davis, May 28, 1880. In his native county George N. Biggs served as sheriff and deputy from 1871 to 1875, and held several offices of minor importance. He came to Greenbrier county, December 9, 1881, and he owns 771 acres of valuable land near Frankford, in Falling Spring district.

WILLIAM WALLACE BYRD—farmer and stock-raiser of Falling Spring district, is a native of this district, born January 11, 1822. His first wife was Margaret Bradshaw, and their children were: Rebecca L., born July 25, 1851; James F., August 28, 1853; Elizabeth J., July 2, 1856; Harvey M., March 23, 1859; Luther R., November 6, 1863; Mary M., December 22, 1865; William E., June 22, 1868; Elizabeth J. married R. C. Wright, and died April 16, 1883. James F. lives in Highland county, Virginia, and the others with their father. In Falling Spring district, April 25, 1872, William W. Byrd was united in marriage with Eveline Bradshaw, who was born in Highland county, Virginia, May 17, 1826. James and Isabella (Stephens) Bradshaw were her parents, and they died in Bath county, Virginia, her father in 1841 and her mother in 1860. Her father was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1776, and her mother in Greenbrier county in 1792. The parents of William W. Byrd were born in Bath county, John Bryd, born in 1776, and Rebecca A. H. (White) Byrd, born in 1786. They died in Greenbrier county, the father in 1842, and the mother in 1857. John Byrd, grandfather of William W., was captured in Augusta county by Indians, and taken into captivity, and held eight years. His sister, taken at the same time, remained all her life with the Indians. William W. Byrd's post office address is Falling Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

CHARLES W. GILLIAN—son of Richard H. and Mary (Handley) Gillian, was born near Frankford, this county, May 4, 1843. His parents were born in Falling Spring district, his father's birth September 14, 1814, and his mother born May 13, 1818. She died at Frankford, January 22, 1878. Charles W. Gillian married Charlotte Catharine Bell, who was born in...
Rockbridge county, Virginia, January 20, 1848. Their marriage was solemnized near Frankford, November 17, 1869, and their children, all still at home, were born: Joseph H., August 14, 1870; Lockhart W., June 25, 1872; Charles F., August 5, 1875; Richard A., September 17, 1877; Henry W., November 7, 1879; Mary, February 8, 1882. Mrs. Gillilan was a daughter of Thomas A., and Mary (Dickenson) Bell. Her father, now a resident in Greenbrier county, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 11, 1807, and her mother, born in Greenbrier county, February 12, 1811, died at Frankford, April 26, 1870. Charles W. Gillilan entered the Confederate army when he was eighteen years of age, enlisting in Company, E, 60th Virginia Infantry, June 24, 1861, and taking part in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and many minor engagements, through all of which he passed unharmed. He served until the close of the war, since which time he has been farming and stock-raising in Falling Spring district. His post office address is Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ROBERT M. HARPER, M. D.—son of Ambey and Elizabeth (McClure) Harper, was born in Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, May 26, 1854. His parents were both natives of that county, his father born in 1819, and his mother in 1826, and they are still residents there. Robert M. Harper was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, March 7, 1880, and entered into practice at the mouth of Seneca, Pendleton county, West Virginia. In November, 1881, he cast his fortunes in with the people of Greenbrier county, and he is now a very successful practitioner at Falling Spring, and its vicinity, having his residence and post office address at Falling Spring.
Beard, who was born on Locust creek, Pocahontas county, April 15, 1847. Josiah Beard, now deceased, and Rachel (Poage) Beard were her parents. Mr. Livesay accepted the issues of the war, and returned home to the pursuits of agriculture. He is a successful farmer and large stock grower, owning 1,000 acres of grazing land, near Falling Spring. The address of George W. Livesay, Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JOHN LIVESAY—was a son of George Livesay, who was born of English parents, in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 14, 1780, came to this county in his youth, and here married Mary Switzer, born near Mill Point, Pocahontas county, August 3, 1786. Their son John was born in Greenbrier county, on Spring creek, April 3, 1807, and has always made his home in this county. George Livesay died at Richlands, this county, March 21, 1865, and his wife died at Richlands, February 26, 1857. The wife of John Livesay is Margaret, daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Haptonstall) Bright. She was born near Frankford, February 22, 1821, her father was born in Carlyle county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1779, and her mother in this county, on Greenbrier river, March 22, 1789. Her father came to this county in his boyhood, and he died here, March 17, 1857; her mother died November 27, 1867. The marriage of John and Margaret (Bright) Livesay was solemnized near Frankford, September 3, 1840, and their children were born: Mary Margaret, September 23, 1841; Elizabeth Virginia, June 20, 1843; Louisa Ann, July 6, 1845; George Allen, July 6, 1849; Sabina, November 9, 1852; Belinda Cornelia, September 17, 1854; Jesse Bright, January 4, 1857; John B., January 23, 1858; Helen Eudora, October 4, 1861, died September 9, 1863; Lillian Eudora, October 4, 1863; James Walter, January 10, 1868. Mary M. lives in Hillsborough, Pocahontas county, Sabina in Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, and the others at home. Mary M. is married to Rev. David S. Sydenstricker, Sabina is the wife of John S. Rogers, and Belinda C. is the wife of Henry Wallace. John Livesay lives near Frankford on a fine farm of 400 acres, and has been all his life a successful farmer. He was opposed to the war of the States, and took no part in it. Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

SAMUEL C. LUDINGTON—has been a cattle merchant for thirty-seven years, during which time he has brought and sold 120,000 head of cattle. During the war he was employed by the Confederate government to buy cattle for the army. He was born about midway between Frankford and Lewisburg, this county, March 21, 1821, and his parents were natives of this county, Andrew and Elizabeth (Watts) Ludington. Both died in this county in 1856. Essu Ludington, grandfather of Samuel C., was one of the first settlers in this county, and he built the first mill west of the Alleghanies, on Greenbrier river. In the battle of Point Pleasant he was ordnance master, and some of the men complaining that he did not serve out the powder fast enough, he threw down the can, shouldered his gun and went out on the field, where he remained fighting on his own account until the battle was ended. April 6, 1852, on Wolf creek, in Monroe county, (then) Virginia, Samuel C. Ludington married Elizabeth Tracy, who was born in Monroe county, May 6, 1823. Jeremiah and Margaret (Reynburn) Tracy were her parents, her father born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1790, and her mother in Monroe county in 1792. Both died in Monroe county, the mother in November, 1852, and the father in July, 1870. Samuel C. Ludington continues in the cattle business, with post office address at Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JAMES CAMPBELL MCCOY—a merchant of Falling Spring, whose business card elsewhere appears, was born in Ohio, February 2, 1838, but was a son of natives of Greenbrier county, and has lived here since his infancy. Andrew and Emeline (Mays) McCoy were his parents. They returned to Greenbrier county in 1840, and his mother died here in 1844, his father lives in the county still. The wife of
James C. McCoy, whom he wedded in Brownstown, Greenbrier county, February 15, 1865, was Eliza Jane Brown, born in this county, at Brownstown, July 9, 1840. George and Julia Ann (Rogers) Brown, residents in this county, are her parents, her father born in Greenbrier county in 1812, and her mother in 1819. Erminie Florence, born June 12, 1866, died August 9, 1867, was the first born child of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy. In their home are: Lena Brown, born July 7, 1868; John George, May 10, 1870; Henry Calvin, May 27, 1872; Andrew Albert, March 27, 1874; Howard Lee, May 12, 1876; Lloyd Lepps, October 27, 1878; Ada Rogers, September 18, 1880. James C. McCoy enlisted in March, 1863, in the Confederate service, Greenbrier Cavalry, and took part in the battle of Winchester and several heavy skirmishes, and was then furloughed on account of sickness, and the war closed before his recovery. Until 1881 he was engaged in farming. His post office address at Falling Spring.

JAMES HARVEY MCCLUNG—is a grandson of Samuel McClung, who was one of the first to enter land in Meadow Bluff district, Greenbrier county, and who came near losing his life in the last raid the Indians made in Greenbrier county. He was loading logs for building a barn, when the Indians shot at him from ambush, one ball cutting off his "cue," and another making a slight wound across the back. He was able to run, however, and made his escape down the mountain to his own house, where they did not venture to molest him. Samuel McClung, born in November, 1790, and Elizabeth E. (Arbuckle) McClung, both born in Greenbrier county, were the parents of James H., and he was born in this county, near Lewisburg, January 28, 1834. He volunteered in the Confederate service, September 8, 1864, and took part in several battles, receiving discharge in April, 1865. Prior to his enlistment he had sent out two substitutes, October 27, 1868, in Upperville, Fauquier county, Virginia, James H. McClung and Bettie Ella Luncford were joined in wedlock, and in their home in Falling Spring district, are seven children of their union, and death has taken one away. Samuel H. was born September 8, 1869; Mary Kate, February 15, 1871; Augustus Brown, July 27, 1872; John Edward, February 14, 1874; Julia Alzira, August 7, 1875, died October 6, 1876; Mattie L. and Sarah C., September 7, 1877; Addie Patton, June 5, 1880. Harrison and Julia A. (McPherson) Luncford, of Upperville, Fauquier county, Virginia, are the parents of Mrs. McClung, and she was born in that place about the year 1844. James H. McClung's farm of 550 acres lies near Falling Spring, which is his postoffice address.

THOMAS W. MCCLUNG—resides six miles northeast of Lewisburg, on the old home farm in Falling Spring district, Greenbrier county, where he has 900 acres of land, very valuable for grazing purposes, and is interested in raising of stock. He was born in Greenbrier county, March 8, 1847, and in this county his wedded life began, Elizabeth S. Estill becoming his wife on the 21st of February, 1870. Their children all at home, are five: William Estill, born December 20, 1871; John Edgar, July 26, 1875; Thomas McClanahan, September 15, 1876; Florence Elizabeth, November 30, 1878; Agatha Estill, September 26, 1880. William McClung, father of Thomas W., was born in Greenbrier county, in January, 1835, and in this county, June 25, 1844, he married Elizabeth W. McClanahan, who was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1809. He died June 5, 1855, and his widow survived him nearly twenty years, dying January 8, 1873. The wife of Thomas McClung was born in Lewisburg, March 4, 1848, a daughter of Floyd and Susan R. (Kincaid) Estill. Her father was born in Tennessee, December 20, 1813, her mother near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, December 26, 1821; and they were married in this county, June 15, 1847. Thomas McClung's post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

NEWTON A. MANN—is one of the farming residents of Falling Spring district, Greenbrier county, and is largely engaged in stock-raising. His birth was in Monroe county, (then
Virginia, August 5, 1839, and he made his home in Greenbrier county in 1855. In the same year his parents, Jefferson T. and Rebecca (Arnold) Mann, settled here. Both were born in Monroe county, his father in 1806 and his mother in 1815. She is still living in this county, and Jefferson T. Mann died in Libby prison, in April, 1862. Newton A. Mann served in the Federal cause as a member of a State company of scouts, subject to the laws of West Virginia, during the last year of the civil war. In 1861 he was arrested for Union principles, as was his father, and he was sent of Libby prison, thence to Salisbury, North Carolina. In Greenbrier county, December 16, 1874, were recorded the marriage vows of Newton A. Mann and Emma Brown, and their three children were born: Everett Ellsworth, August 25, 1875; Homer Hamilton, February 13, 1877; Rowena Rose, July 19, 1878. The wife of Mr. Mann was born in Nicholas county, May 8, 1853, and her father was Andrew Hamilton Brown, born in Greenbrier county in 1820, her mother Sabina Beard, born in Pocahontas county, October 10, 1815. Her mother is still living in this county, and her father departed this life April 2, 1863. Newton A. Mann's post office address is Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Samuel Shanklin Myles—owned 335 acres of farming land in Falling Spring district, Greenbrier county. He was born June 10, 1822, in this county, in Renick valley, a son of John and Jane (Hanna) Myles. His father was born in Ireland in 1766, and his mother in Greenbrier county in 1788, and both died in this county in 1848, the father on the 27th of July and the mother on the 27th of June. Peter and Sallie (Williams) Burr, natives of Greenbrier county, were the parents of Rebecca Burr, born near Frankford, this county, on Christmas Day, 1825. October 10, 1850, Samuel S. Myles and Rebecca Burr were married, and their children are: John Granville, born September 27, 1851; died March 27, 1852; Maybury Goheen, April 14, 1853, lives in Lead City, Dakota; Lorenzo Nixon, May 13, 1855, lives at home; Sallie J. B., October 6, 1857. married Griffin R. Clingman, December 21, 1881, and lives in this county; Arminta, born February 6, 1860, died August 20, 1864; Emeline Virginia, June 21, 1862, and Alice Bellfield, June 29, 1865, live at home. Samuel S. Myles joined the Home Guards in 1863, Confederate service, and served for the remainder of the war. Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

John Pickering—was a Virginian, born near Sparta, Rockingham county, May 16, 1826, a son of James and Mary (Looker) Pickering. His parents were born near Sparta, and passed their lives in Rockingham county, where both are now deceased. His father died on the 11th of October, 1864. Near Falling Spring, February 9, 1839, was born Susan Hanna, who became the wife of John Pickering near Frankford, August 8, 1867. Mary E., their daughter, was born near Falling Spring, and Nancy (Ludington) Hanna, born near Frankford, were the parents of Mrs. Pickering. Her father died in 1847, near Falling Spring, and her mother is now living in Burning Springs, in Wirt county, West Virginia. John Pickering enlisted in the Confederate army, May 4, 1861. Company I, 10th Virginia Infantry, took part in several hard-fought battles, was detailed as assistant in the commissary department, which position he held until the surrender of Lee. In 1867 he settled in Greenbrier county, and he has been successfully farming in this county since that time. He owns a fine farm of 350 acres of limestone land, about midway between Frankford and Falling Spring, and the latter place is his post office address.

Reuben Harrison Pickering—farmer, was a son of James and Mary (Looker) Pickering, who were born near Sparta, Rockingham county, Virginia, and who died in that State and county, the father departing this life October 11, 1864. Reuben H. was born in Rockingham county, near Tenth Legion, March 10, 1836, and served in the Confederate army through the entire war between the States as an assistant in the commissary
department. He married in Frederick county, Virginia, near Winchester, May 18, 1875, Hattie A. Swartz, who was born in that county, June 13, 1844. They have had two children: George Woodley, born December 30, 1878, died November 8, 1879, and Reuben Layton, born March 27, 1881. The father and mother of Mrs. Pickering were born in Frederick county, Virginia, there passed their lives, and are now deceased. Her father, George Swartz, was born in January, 1792, and died August 28, 1864, and her mother, born March, 1796, died March 11, 1868. After the war Reuben H. Pickering dealt in cattle until 1876, when he came to Greenbrier county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising in Falling Spring district, with post office address at the village of Falling Spring.

SAMUEL LEWIS PRICE—son of Samuel and Jane (Stuart) Price, was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, July 10, 1850. In Augusta county, Virginia, October 28, 1878, were spoken the words joining his life with that of Mary A. McCue, who was born in Augusta county, November 11, 1856. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Wilson, born April 17, 1880, and a son, Samuel, born July 18, 1881. The wife of Mr. Price was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) McCue, natives of Augusta county, Virginia, and her father died in that county. Samuel L. Price is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Falling Spring district, residing one mile west of Frankford, on the farm on which Col. John Stuart took out tomahawk title. He owns 800 acres of very fine land, on which are two caves of remarkable natural beauty. His post office address is Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JAMES HENRY RENICK—lives on the homestead farm of the Renick family, in Falling Spring district, Greenbrier county. The land was entered and settled upon in the pioneer days of the county, by Major William Renick, who came from Augusta county, Virginia, and passed the remainder of his life on the land he had redeemed from the wilderness and the savages. The place is known as the "Cave Farm," and embraces nearly 1,000 acres of valuable land. Since its first settlement it has remained in the possession of one of the Renick name. Here William Renick, Esq., was born, April 19, 1792, and here he died July 30, 1867. He married Rebecca Renick, who was born on Muddy creek, this county, March 25, 1791, and died March 15, 1846. Their son James Henry, subject of this sketch, was born June 17, 1818, and in Pulaski county, Virginia, June 6, 1860, he married Mary Christina Mathews. She was born in Pocahontas county, (then) Virginia, August 3, 1837, a daughter of Capt. A. G. and Mary Jane (See) Mathews. Her father was born in Greenbrier county, March 23, 1802, and her mother was born in Randolph county, in Tygart's valley, then in Virginia, January 9, 1803. Capt. Mathews and his wife moved to Pulaski county in 1852, and there both died in the year 1880, the former on May 19th, and the latter on January 22nd. Mr. and Mrs. Renick are the parents of: Felix Mathews, born April 14, 1861, is in attendance at Roanoke College; Mary See, July 11, 1863, is at school at Hollands Institute; Eliza R., January 6, 1866; James Harry, May 19, 1868, are at home; Charles Lake, May 10, 1862, died August 16, 1875; Christina Cameron, September 1, 1874, at home. During the civil war Mr. Renick served in the commissary department under Lee, buying cattle and general supplies for the army. His post office address is Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ROBERT WILLIAM RENICK—born in Renick's valley, Greenbrier county, December 5, 1829, and Elizabeth Taylor Dunn, born in Blue Sulphur district, this county, July 18, 1835, were here joined in wedlock, at Lewisburg, October 30, 1854. Their nine children were born: Mary Cornelia, November 2, 1856; Emma Marie, September 20, 1858; Edward Lee, July 6, 1860; Ella Jackson, July 16, 1862; Carrie Green, July 26, 1864; Lena Kate Modisett, September 26, 1866; John Russell, August 5, 1868; Herbert Nunez, December 11, 1873. 
Henry McCombick, October 12, 1876. Mary Cornelia married Scipio G. Armentrout, November 3, 1877, and they live in Mobile, Alabama; the other children are at home. Robert W. Renick lost much valuable property during the years of the civil war. His brother Calvin B., who was a member of the 1st Greenbrier Cavalry, shot the first Federal soldier in Northwestern Virginia. He was on picket near Laurel Hill, when the Federal line advanced into that vicinity, and shot in self-defense. Benjamin Franklin Renick, born at Sinking Creek, this county, August 28, 1800, was the father of Robert W., and he married Eveline Beard, born in this county, in Renicks valley, June 6, 1806. She died at Falling Spring in 1864. John Webster Dunn, born in Harrison county, (then) Virginia, in January, 1802, and Maria (Taylor) Dunn, born in Lewisburg, this county, in 1807, were the parents of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Renick. Her father is living in this county, and her mother died near Ronceverte, July 18, 1879. Robert W. Renick is a farmer, with address at Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Christopher Sydenstricker — born April 25, 1846, in Greenbrier county, was a son of Andrew and Frances (Coffman) Sydenstricker, who were natives of Greenbrier county, the former born March 9, 1813, and the latter born May 24, 1813. In the last year of the civil war Christopher Sydenstricker was conscripted into the Confederate service, and he served in the 26th Virginia Battalion, from November 17, 1864, until the end of the war. May 19, 1869, in Rich Hollow, this county, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth T. Johnson, and their children, six living and one deceased, were born: John Wesley, February 26, 1870; Eugene, September 9, 1872; Mary Margaret, March 9, 1875; Hubert, April 16, 1877; Malinda F., December 11, 1878; Raymond M., February 22, 1881, died May 24, 1882; Wallace R., March 15, 1883. Christopher Sydenstricker’s wife was born in Rich Hollow, May 21, 1849. John Treble Johnson, her father, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, April 9, 1807, and her mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Tuckwiller, was born in Greenbrier county, May 28, 1817, and died in this county, at Rich Hollow, November 13, 1873. Mr. Sydenstricker has been an active Sunday school worker for sixteen years, and is still engaged in the cause of the Master, untiring and zealous in his service. He has been a farmer since returning from the war, and is located in Falling Spring district, with post office address at Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

John McElheny Williams—born in Braxton county (then) Virginia, April 24, 1826, was twelve years old when his parents, Joseph and Martha (Brown) Williams, who were natives of Greenbrier county, came back to make their home here. Both are now deceased, his father’s death occurring in 1880. Mr. Williams is settled in Falling Spring district, farming and raising stock, and when he came here the valley was almost entirely uncultivated and wild game abounded, but now the land is almost all settled and the game has disappeared. The farm of Mr. Williams is historic ground, as the memorable battle of Droop Mountain was fought upon it, one of the most momentous engagements of the civil war. Mr. Williams served in the Federal army throughout the struggle of four years, and did some service for the government besides. In 1866 he was supervisor in his district, and sat on the bench of that court for one year. He was two years member of the board of registration, one year by appointment from Governor Boreman, and one year appointed by Governor Stevenson. In Pocahontas county, (then) Virginia, March 4, 1852, John Mc. Williams and Sarah Kellison were joined in wedlock, and to them were born ten children: Martha Susanna, June 13, 1853; Rachel Arminta, April 28, 1855; Minerva Hester, December 7, 1856; Albert Luther, March 29, 1859; James Robert, May 1, 1861; Mary Frances, July 10, 1863; Waitman T. W., September 7, 1866; Washington Raymond, May 9, 1869; Edmund Cornell, September 15, 1872; Wilson Lawrence, February 2, 1874. James R.
lives in Ellsworth county, Kansas, Minerva H. in Augusta county, Virginia; Martha and Rachel have homes of their own in Greenbrier county, and the other children are with their parents. Sarah, wife of Mr. Williams, was born in Pocahontas county, December 4, 1834, a daughter of James and Susanna (McColumn) Kellison. Mt. Murphy, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, is the post office address of John Mc. Williams.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT

CHARLES N. AUSTIN, M. D.—was born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 16, 1832. His parents were both natives of that county, Alexander M. Austin, born January 3, 1803, and Mary L. (Hunter) Austin, born in October, 1808. At Jackson C. H., Jackson county, (then) Virginia, April 6, 1858, Dr. C. N. Austin was united in marriage with Martha J. Armstrong, who was born in Jackson county, January 13, 1839. Their children were nine: born: Mary K., December 30, 1858; Charles L., August 28, 1860; Virginia, June 6, 1865; James A., December 31, 1866; Annie R., December 19, 1868; Ernest L., January 20, 1871; Lyle A., April 1, 1874; Samuel C., January 10, 1878; Lorentz M., September 30, 1881. Charles L. is a practicing physician and makes his home in Pocahontas county, this State, and the other children are with their parents at Lewisburg. James Armstrong, born in Preston county, (then) Virginia, died in Jackson county at the age of seventy-five years, was the father of Mrs. Austin. Her mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Weas, was born in Randolph county, now West Virginia. Charles N. Austin was a graduate, class of 1856, from the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College. During the war between the States he was in the Confederate service, first as lieutenant, then as surgeon. In 1864 he took up his residence and entered into practice in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and that is still his residence and post office address.

SAMUEL H. AUSTIN, M. D.—born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 18, 1840, took up his residence in Greenbrier county in 1865. In the same year, on the 28th of June, in Lewisburg, this county, he was united in marriage with Mary C. McPherson, and to them in the years that have ensued have been born seven children: Amanda J., April 28, 1866; Mary A., March 4, 1868; Addie L., July 9, 1871; Samuel Mc., July 11, 1873; Charlie V., October 4, 1875; Erle H., March 10, 1881; Hale B., December 14, 1882—all are at home. The birth of Mrs. Austin was in Lewisburg, and she is a daughter of Joel and Amanda (McClung) McPherson. Her father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in October, 1807, and came to Greenbrier county in 1828, and her mother was born in this county, July 4, 1808. The parents of Dr. Austin were natives of Augusta county, Virginia, and are now residents in Harrison county, West Virginia, Alexander M. Austin, his father, was born January 3, 1803, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary L. Hunter, was born in October, 1808. Samuel H. Austin was four years in the Confederate army, the first two years as lieutenant in Company B, 22nd Virginia Infantry, and the last two as assistant surgeon of the 20th Virginia Cavalry. He was in the battle of Lewisburg, in May, 1862, and of Winchester, September 19, 1864, and others. He graduated in medicine from the Virginia Medical College in March, 1866, and has been practicing ever since. Since 1881 he has been United States examining surgeon at Lewisburg, and he is serving his second term of three years as school commissioner at Lewisburg, his place of residence and address.

SAMUEL CHRISTOPHER BEARD

M. D.—born near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, October 3, 1831, at Blue Sulphur Spring, this county, December 12, 1855, was united in marriage with Martha Estaline Hamilton, and the children born to them were seven: Walter C., May 27, 1859; Lillian H., June 11, 1861; Della Miriam, January 11, 1864; Margaret E., November 25, 1866; Phil J. A., April 28, 1869; Samuel C., April 6, 1872; Emma W. C., December 23, 1876; Delia M., died October 26, 1875; Margaret E., died September 20, 1878. Walter C. is a
practicing physician and makes his home in Alderson, this county, and the others are with their parents. Christopher Beard, born near Lewisburg, April 1, 1798, died August 2, 1840, was the father of Dr. Beard. His mother, whose maiden name was Miriam McNeal, was born in Pocahontas county, December 7, 1834. Her mother was born at that place, in 1810, and is now deceased, and her father, now deceased, was born on Muddy creek, this county, in 1795. The Beards were among the pioneers of this county, noted for their industry, integrity, and interest in public advancement. They were bone and sinew of Presbyterianism in this community, and are recorded among the first elders of the faith in this county. Dr. Beard lives on the old homestead, three miles northeast of Lewisburg, the farm containing 1,200 acres of valuable land. He receives his mail at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Jesse Bright—native of Greenbrier county, born November 15, 1818, was a son of Jesse and Margaret (Haptonstall) Bright. His father was born in Pennsylvania, his mother in this county. David Bright, his grandfather, was one of the first permanent settlers in the upper part of Greenbrier county, coming here from Pennsylvania at a very early date in the history of Greenbrier county, and one of its foremost men during the remaining years of his life. He brought the first wagon ever north of Lewisburg to the place where he settled, which was near the present site of Frankford. In Greenbrier county, March 13, 1847, Jesse Bright and Margaret Pinnell were united in marriage. She was born in this county, January 9, 1829, and died March 5, 1880. Her parents were Joseph and Nancy (Woltenbarger) Pinnell, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Greenbrier county. The children of Jesse Bright and wife are recorded: Julia (Curry), born February 26, 1848, lives in Fairfax, Atchison county, Missouri; Margaret A. (Stotzaker), July 12, 1849, lives at Springville, Alabama; Nancy J., January 1, 1853, lives at Lewisburg; Thomas, April 29, 1856, lives at Little Rock, Arkansas; Catharine L. (Pare), October 2, 1860, lives at Lewisburg; Helen E., January 25, 1864, lives at Springville, Alabama; John, October 4, 1866, lives at Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank, June 4, 1869; Abram, January 6, 1871; Jessie, December 3, 1874—live in Lewisburg. The subject of this sketch was assessor of the second district of this county, 1865-8, inclusive; clerk of the board of supervisors, 1871-2; and since that time has been, and still is, deputy county surveyor. Address, Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Joseph Henry Bunger—farmer of Lewisburg district, and owner and miller of Bungers mills, was born where he now lives, January 31, 1838 the date of his birth. April 24, 1861, at the bride's residence on Muddy creek, this county, he married Julia A. C. Argabright, who was born on Muddy creek, August 31, 1838. Seven children were born to them: Ella May, October 31, 1862; Mary Alice, October 8, 1865; Ada Pearl, July 1, 1868, died May 31, 1869; Lizzie, March 19, 1870; Mertie, February 14, 1872, died April 1, 1877; Alta Dinsmore, December 3, 1875; Rachel, July 8, 1878—the living children are all at home. John and Mary (Hockman) Argabright, the former born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and the latter on Muddy creek, Greenbrier county, were the parents of Mrs. Bunger. Her mother died in August, 1862, her father is still living in this county. Henry Bunger, son of Jacob Bunger, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 15, 1800, and he came to Greenbrier county when very small. He married Rachel Hustonpiller, who was born August 27, 1803, in Greenbrier county, and they were the parents of Joseph Henry, subject of this sketch. Their other children were eight: Matilda, who married Archibald Lewis, and lives near Lewisburg; Sophia, married Alexander Dodson, both are deceased and buried on the home farm; Sarah Ann, married Wallace Robison, and lives on Spring creek, fourteen miles north of Lewisburg; Elizabeth, married William Hostenpiller, resides in Clarke county, Iowa; Mary Jane, died January 28, 1832; Mehitable, married Dr. R. F. Williams and resides in Washington county, Arkansas; Ella, married Dr. E. F. Raymond, and lives
at Frankford, Virginia; Harvey Lewis, born August 15, 1843, died November 7, 1861. Henry Bunger died March 30, 1862, and Rachel, his widow, died November 27, 1869. They died on the home farm where their son Joseph H. lives. Joseph H. Bunger's post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HAMPTON CALDWELL, M. D.—was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, May 10, 1858, a son of Dewit Clinton Bolivar Caldwell and Sarah Jane Caldwell, and a grandson of Joseph Franklin and Ann (Tyler) Caldwell. Dr. Joseph F. Caldwell, his grandfather, came to Greenbrier county in 1820, and in Lewisburg established the first newspaper published west of the Blue Ridge, in the same year—The Palladium of Virginia. He also established the first stage lines through the State, from Lewisburg to Newbern, North Carolina, and Guyandotte, Charleston, etc. This was in 1837 or 1838, the mails prior to that date having been carried by a man on horseback. He was a member of the West Virginia legislature in 1867, and introduced a bill relative to incorporation limits of Lewisburg. He was mayor of Lewisburg, president of the board of registration, and always a citizen prominent in the interest of the town, county and State. Dr. H. Clay Caldwell, son of Dr. J. F. Caldwell, was assistant surgeon in the navy for several years, being promoted to full surgeon a year or two previous to his death, which occurred while home on leave of absence at the residence of his father, in Lewisburg, December 1, 1859, in the 28th year of his age. He was a young man of brilliant promise, of very superior mind, and an honor to his profession. The father of William H., also a physician, was justice of the peace, clerk of the county court of Greenbrier county, and also United States examining surgeon for West Virginia. William H. Caldwell, in addition to his professional duties, has held the seal of notary in and for Greenbrier county for the past two years. His residence is in Lewisburg district, and he owns the "Stone House," at River Dale, on the Greenbrier river—one of the first houses built in the county, erected and owned by Benjamin Grigsby, a Presbyterian minister and pioneer of the county. His address is: Dr. W. H. Caldwell, Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM—was born in Giles county, Virginia, January 13, 1843. He entered the Confederate army, April 27, 1861, as a member of Company F, 24th Virginia Infantry, and he served until the close of the war. The battles in which he was engaged included those of Bull Run, Manassas, Seven Pines, the Seven Days Fight, Gettysburg, and others. He was wounded in the left arm and hand at the battle of Seven Pines and made prisoner at Winchester. On leaving the army he came to Greenbrier county, and in Lewisburg, daughter of John and Polly (Dyche) Foglesong, both natives of Greenbrier county, and still residents here. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are three: William C., born April 9, 1866; Allevia L., August 20, 1867, and Mollie L., April 13, 1869. James M. Cunningham has served as town trustee one year in Lewisburg. His business is that of carriage builder, and his address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JOHN ANDREW FOGLESON—born in Lewisburg, February 27, 1852, is a son of John and Polly (Dyche) Foglesong who were born in Greenbrier county, and are still residents in this county. His father's birth was in the year 1816. In Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, October 17, 1881, John A. Foglesong was united in marriage with Nellie Elizabeth Dikes, who was born in Henry, in 1851, a daughter of Richard Dikes, Richard Guy, born October 6, 1882, is the son and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fogleson. John A. Fogleson makes the home of his wedded life in the place of his birth, and he follows, the trade of a painter. His address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

AUSTIN HANDLY—one of the substantial farming residents of Lewisburg district, Greenbrier county,
West Virginia, was born in this county, June 4, 1826. He married Mary E. Bell, who was born in Bath county, Virginia. Their marriage was solemnized in Rockbridge county, Virginia, November 15, 1855, and their children were born: Bessy D., August 11, 1857; Charlie R., January 3, 1859; Hattie B., August 1, 1860; Sallie A., June 30, 1862; Jane Lee, May 12, 1864; Mary Lewis, August 24, 1866; Phil. N., May 12, 1868; George Lacy, March 21, 1870; Lucy J., August 10, 1874; Henry M. M., January 21, 1876; John A., May 8, 1880. Sallie A. died in 1863, Hattie B. died in 1881, and John A. died April 13, 1883; the others are living in Greenbrier county. John and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Handly were the parents of Austin Handly, and both are now deceased. His mother died February 22, 1854, and his father departed this life September 21, 1875. The wife of Mr. Handly was a daughter of Joseph G. W. and Harriet P. (Dickeson) Bell, her father born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 22, 1814, and her mother born in Bath county, Virginia, May 4, 1818. Her mother died in Bath county in 1847. On the 10th of January, 1863, soldiers of the Federal army laid in waste the estate of Mr. Handly, burning to the ground his house, barn and stables. He was three years sheriff in Greenbrier county, elected in 1862, was re-assessor of lands, 1882, and has been county commissioner since 1881. His post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

HARVEY HANDLY—descended from the Handly-Shanklin families, who were among the earliest and most prominent of the settlers of the county of Greenbrier, who was born in this county, October 28, 1817. John and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Handly, both now deceased, were his parents. His maternal grand-father emigrated from Ireland in 1769, and settled three miles west of Lewisburg in 1784, and there passed the remainder of his days. William Handly, came from Augusta county, Virginia, about 1790, and settled about one and one-half miles west of Lewisburg, on the farm now owned by Austin Handly, brother of Harvey. His brother John settled in life for himself at Falling Spring, fifteen miles north of Lewisburg. Harvey Handly is the owner of one of the best cultivated farms in Greenbrier county, lying in Lewisburg district, and takes special pride in raising blooded horses, having the best strain west of the Blue Ridge in the Virginias. He served in this county as surveyor, 1840-58. In Goshen, Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 14, 1842, he married Mary C. S. Bell, who was born in Goshen, September 13, 1822, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Anna (Nelson) Bell, now both deceased. Ten children were born, as follows, to Mr. and Mrs. Handly: William M. April 8, 1843, died in June, 1848; Joseph B. January 4, 1845; Mary A., October 28, 1846; John O., May 25, 1849; Bettie P., May 12, 1851, died in October 1861; Charles W., March 5, 1861; Mary B., October 12, 1863. Joseph B. was a Confederate soldier—all the living children reside in Greenbrier county. The family postoffice address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JOHN O. HANDLY—is fourth child and third son of Harvey and Mary C. (Bell) Handly, whose record has just been given. His birth was in Greenbrier county, May 25, 1849, and his marriage was consummated in Lewisburg, September 14, 1882. His wife is Mattie, daughter of Johnson E. and Sarah A. (Wayte) Bell, and she was born in Lewisburg, January 7, 1846. Her father's birth was in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 16th of December, 1816, and he made his home in Greenbrier county in 1845. Her mother, born in Augusta county, Virginia, October 9, 1822, died in Greenbrier county, January 4, 1869. John O. Handly is one of the enterprising business men of Lewisburg, where he successfully conducts a livery business. His residence is in Lewisburg, and his post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH BELL HANDLY—is a son of Harvey and Mary C. (Bell) Handly, whose record has just been given, and
Jonathan and Eliza (Wilson) Holt. His father, born in Monongalia county, (then) Virginia, in 1800, died in Harrison county, West Virginia, at West Milford, in 1880. His mother, whose birth was in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, died at Weston Lewis county, (then) Virginia, in July, 1836. At Sutton, Braxton county, (then) Virginia, January 27, 1857, Homer A. Holt wedded Mary A. Byrne, who was born April 11, 1835, at Bulltown, then included in Lewis county, and now part of Braxton county, West Virginia. She is a daughter of John Byrne, of Bulltown, and her mother's maiden name was Ann Haymond. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Holt were born: John H., August 10, 1859; Fannie D., April 30, 1868; Robert B., September 5, 1870; Mary N., February 2, 1877. In the fall of 1853, Homer A. Holt was admitted to the bar, and he practiced in Braxton and adjoining counties from 1854 to 1873. In 1874 he took up his residence among the people of Greenbrier county, and since January 1, 1873, he has been judge of the circuit court of the 8th and 10th circuits, an office he still fills. In 1872 he was member from Braxton county of the State constitutional convention. Judge Holt's residence and postoffice address are Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

B. F. HARLOW—born in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 20, 1835 was a son of Henry Martin Harlow and Mary Elizabeth Harlow nee Hawley. He received a common-school education and at the age of sixteen went into the printing business. At eighteen he became one of the editors of the Farmer's Friend, a weekly paper published in Union, Monroe county, (then) Virginia. In 1855 he took charge of the Greenbrier Era, which he edited until November, 1858, when he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and there took a position on the Daily Bulletin. In 1859 he returned to Lewisburg and entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued until the outbreak of the war between the States. He enlisted as a private in the Greenbrier Cavalry (Confederate), served until made prisoner in May, 1862, was imprisoned at Charleston and at...
Wheeling, then at Camp Chase (Ohio) and exchanged in the latter part of 1862. Returned to his regiment and served until discharged for disability incurred in service and during imprisonment. In 1863 he was a contributor to the Lynchburg Daily Republican, and in 1864 was assigned to duty in the post office department, Confederate service. At the close of the war, broken in health, crippled in pocket, debarred from practice by his inability to take the “Attorneys Test Oath,” he contributed a short time to the Lynchburg Daily News. Then, in 1865, in Lewisburg he established the Greenbrier Independent, which he still continues. He has also become a successful farmer. He has never been a candidate for or held an office of emolument, but was delegate at large from the third congressional district of West Virginia to the Democratic National convention which met in Cincinnati in 1880. He was on the committee on organization in that body. February 28, 1867, he married Henrietta Clay Renick, daughter of B. F. Renick, Esq., and from that union eight children have been born: Rose Belle, Annie Virginia, Henry Martin, Benjamin Lacy, Henrietta Caroline, Mary Evelyn, Homer Holt and Austin Harlow.

JAMES W. JACKSON—born in Greenbrier county, a son of Alexander and Margery Jackson, and Margaret M. Hogsett, born in Monroe county, a daughter of John and Mary Hogsett, were in Monroe county united in marriage in 1851. Six children were born of their union: Matthew A., April 29, 1853; Mary Jane, March 16, 1856; Joanna M., May 30, 1859; Robert L., June 25, 1863; Annie W., February 28, 1868, died February 3, 1875; James W., May 10, 1871. Joanna M. is one of the successful teachers of Greenbrier county, having given satisfaction to parents and pupils through three terms of teaching. The parents of Mr. Jackson were early and prominent settlers in this vicinity, and he owns and cultivates one of the best farms in Lewisburg district. It is well situated, and all its natural advantages have been utilized under his intelligent farming. The timber, which is plentiful and of the best quality, is pine, oak, ash, walnut, poplar, locust and hickory. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, with three of their family, are in the membership of the Presbyterian Church. His post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ANDREW DAVIS JOHNSTON—was a son of Capt. William Johnston, who came from the valley of Virginia to this county among its very earliest settlers, about 1765, and settled first on Anthonys creek, and about 1770 moved to a farm one mile north of the present site of Lewisburg. He was one of the pioneer heroes who went to the assistance of the settlers at Fort Donally when they were attacked by Indians there. He married Jane Davis, born in this county, and after long and useful lives both died in this county and are buried on their old farm. The brothers of Capt. Johnston were Robert, James and Silas, and his sister married Robert Gray. They all settled in Lexington, Kentucky. The children of William and Jane (Davis) Johnston were James, Samuel, William, John, George, and Andrew—their sons, and Rebecca, unmarried; Polly, married John Feamster; Sally, married R. F. Tyree. Andrew Davis Johnston was born May 23, 1800, and in Augusta county, Virginia, February 21, 1828, he married Esther Lyle Alexander. She was born July 18, 1803, on the farm adjoining the one where her husband was born, the farm now owned by her brother. James and Margaret (Lyle) Alexander were her parents. Her mother was born in Rockbridge county, at Rockbridge, and was married there, her father at the time living in Greenbrier county. After a time her parents moved to Augusta county, and in their old age, about 1840, returned to this county and died here. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston is: Margaret Jane, born October 13, 1829, married Dr. James A. Templeton, October 5, 1847, and they have two sons and three daughters, and reside at Bristol, Tennessee; James William, born June 7, 1832, is a farmer of Lewisburg district; George Edward, born February 12, 1836, died August 31st following; Ann Eliza, born December 4, 1837, married Nathan A. Hanna, November 28, 1858,
and they had one son and one daughter, both are living and the parents are deceased—Ann E. died January 3, 1883, and her husband died March 9, 1862; Mary Rebecca, born June 27, 1840, married Edward Black, November 15, 1859, and died November 22, 1861; John Davis, born September 16, 1842, a farmer in this county; Andrew Alexander, born June 3, 1846, married Florence F. Skaggs, November 5, 1874, James W., John D., and Andrew A. were Confederate soldiers. All served with honor, James and Andrew through the entire conflict, and John until disabled. James W. Johnston was sheriff of Greenbrier county, 1877-81. Andrew D. Johnston is living on his farm in Lewisburg district with post office address at Richlands, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

R. PINCKNEY LAKE, M. D.—is a native of Maryland, born in Dorchester county, March 19, 1827. His father's family were of English birth, and early and prominent among the settlers of Maryland, and his father, George Lake, was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1786. The mother of Dr. Lake was of the Slocumb family, of Alexandria county, Virginia, and she was born in that State and county, in 1783. Her family were of French descent. In Madison county, Virginia, December 5, 1882, R. Pinckney Lake was joined in wedlock with Virginia A. Lightfoot, who was born in Madison county, Virginia, May 21, 1835. Philip and Ann (Smith) Lightfoot were her parents, both Virginians by birth, her father born in Culpeper county, and her mother in Madison county; the death of both occurred in Madison county. George Lake, father of Dr. Lake, died in Dorchester county, Maryland, and his mother died in Mississippi. Many relatives of Dr. Lake were in the Confederate service, and not a few gave their lives in defense of the sovereignty of the citizen. None regret the sacrifices they have made in a cause, that if lost, was yet a noble cause, and nobly lost. R. Pinckney Lake was graduated from the Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and from the University of Maryland in 1850. He has been settled in Greenbrier county since the latter date, and constantly engaged in practice at White Sulphur Springs and Lewisburg. His residence and post office address are at Lewisburg.

WILLIAM R. LIVESAY—owns a farm in Lewisburg district of 1,500 acres of Blue Grass land, well watered and stocked. He is also the owner of the Livesay Mill, on the Lewisburg and Williamsburg pike. His birth was in Falling Spring district, this county, January 6, 1817, and all his life has been passed here. He has been one year president of the board of supervisors and two years justice of the peace. May 5, 1855, in this county he married Ann Elizabeth Patterson, and they had two sons: George, born May 5, 1857, died January 7, 1858; William Crawford, born July 12, 1860, lives at home, engaged in farming. Ann E., wife of Mr. Livesay, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, came to Greenbrier county about the age of twelve years, and died on her husband's farm July 19, 1862. She was a daughter of John and Jane (Crawford) Patterson, and her parents, natives of Augusta county, are deceased. Her father died in Augusta county, and her mother in Charlottesville, Virginia. September 8, 1864, William R. Livesay married Elizabeth Groves Hem, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 28, 1829. She was a daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Strickler) Hem, who came to Greenbrier county when she was a girl, and died in this county, her father on the 7th of July, 1869, and her mother on the 20th of March, 1873. Joseph Hem was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1787, and Barbara, his wife, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 7, 1797. William R. Livesay, who was born near Blue Sulphur, this county, December 14, 1780, and in Pocahontas county married Mary Switzer, who was born on Little Levels, Pocahontas county, August 3, 1786. They resided in Greenbrier county until death, and both died on the farm now owned by William R. George Livesay died March 21, 1865, and his wife died February 26, 1887. The brothers and sisters of William R. Livesay were Thomas, John, Rebecca, Andrew, Joseph, Elizabeth, Allen, Melinda, Mary, Washington,
Lucinda and Harvey. William R. Livesay's post office address is Richlands, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Hon. Joseph M. McWhorter—was born in Lewis county, (then) Virginia, April 30, 1828, a son of Fields and Margaret M. (Kester) McWhorter. His father was born in Lewis county, October 13, 1807, and is now living in Sullivan county, Missouri; his mother, born in Virginia, in April, 1801, died in August, 1856. The first wife of Joseph M. McWhorter was Julia A. Stalnaker, and she died in July, 1869. Their children were: A. G., born April 15, 1854; Artemus W., June 21, 1855; Louis E., November 30, 1856; Virgil S., September 22, 1858, died October 29, 1859; William B., October 1, 1859; Buell M., September 13, 1861, died September 12, 1862; Maggie E., November 6, 1862; Joseph C., February 17, 1864; Walter W., April 11, 1867, died July 1st following; Deccie J., December 16, 1868. In Geneva, Ohio, October 26, 1870, Joseph M. McWhorter wedded Julia A. Kinsley, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 26, 1837. Their children were born: Emma L., November 4, 1872; Jennie P., August 3, 1874; Kinsley F., November 25, 1875; Charles N., July 17, 1877. Kinsley F. is deceased, the others with their parents. The wife of Judge McWhorter was a daughter of Rev. Hiram and Elsie L. (Moulton) Kinsley, who are still honored residents of Geneva, Ohio. Her father was born in Franklin county, Vermont, November 17, 1799, and her mother in Stanstead, Canada East, September 27, 1806. The father of Judge McWhorter was a Federal soldier in the civil war, serving in the 23d Missouri Infantry, and two brothers of Judge McWhorter were members of the 9th Virginia (Federal) Infantry, and one was killed in the battle of Cloyd's Farm. Judge McWhorter was himself a member of the Roane county Home Guards, operating with the Federal troops in 1861-2. He has been honored with many public offices within the gift of the people; all of them he has filled to the satisfaction of his constituents and to his own honor. In Roane county he was clerk of the county court, 1856–62, and again in 1862–3; he was delegate from the same county to the first legislature of West Virginia, in 1863. From March, 1865 to 1869 he was auditor of State of West Virginia, and from 1870 to 1873 was judge of the judicial circuit of West Virginia. His home has been in Greenbrier county since 1870, and his post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Jonathan Mays—born in Greenbrier county, May 4, 1828, was a son of Jesse and Jane (Reid) Mays, and a grandson of James Reid, one of the earliest and most prominent among the settlers of Greenbrier county. He was a lawyer by profession, and entered a great deal of land in this county. In 1833 his family sold out and moved to Missouri. His daughter Jane, mother of Jonathan Mays, was born in Greenbrier county, and died here. The father of Jonathan Mays, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and died in Greenbrier county. In this county, February 5, 1861, were recorded the marriage vows of Jonathan Mays and Susan L. Bell, and the children of their wedlock have been four. Charles S., born in October, 1861, and Mary D., born in April, 1863, who are deceased: J. Brownie, born November 13, 1865, and Guy Bell, born April 25, 1871, who live at home, Thomas A. and Mary B. (Dickerson) Bell are the parents of Mrs. Mays, and she was born in Bath county, Virginia, April 23, 1839. Her father was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1807, and is now living in Greenbrier county; her mother is deceased. Jonathan Mays was first lieutenant in Company I, 60th Virginia Infantry about twelve months, resigning on account of ill health. He had two brothers in the same regiment, the eldest, Marshall, serving through the war, and the younger, William Henry, taken prisoner at the battle of Cloyd Farm, sent to Fort Morton, Indiana, and there seized with illness, from which he died. His death did not occur until after his release at the close of the war. Marshall died some years after the war. Jonathan Mays was elected clerk of the circuit court of Greenbrier county in 1872, entering upon a six years term of office.
January 1, 1873. He served with such satisfaction as to secure his re-nomination and re-election, and is now filling his second term in the office, the term expiring at the close of 1884. Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

THOMAS H. PARE—son of Thomas and Ann E. (Warren) Pare, was born in Greenbrier county April 14, 1859. His parents were Virginians, his father born in Caroline county, and his mother in Rockbridge county, and their home was for many years in Greenbrier county. Here his father died, at Lewisburg, on the 4th of August, 1882. His mother was born August 26, 1818, and is still living in Greenbrier county. At Lewisburg, January 6, 1880, Thomas H. Pare and Catharine L. Bright were united in marriage and the home they have established is brightened with the presence of one little daughter, Maggie A., born April 11, 1882. The parents of Mrs. Pare are Jesse and Margaret (Pennell) Bright, and she was born in Greenbrier county, October 2, 1860. Her mother died March 5, 1880, and her father, born in Greenbrier county in 1821, is still living here. Thomas H. Pare is engaged in the saddlery business at his card, elsewhere given in this work shows, and has his post office address at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

CHARLES L. PEYTON—was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, November 1, 1806, a son of Craven and Jane Jefferson (Lewis) Peyton. His father was born in Prince William county, Virginia, February 17, 1771, and his mother was born in Albemarle county, March 13, 1777, and both died in Albemarle county, her death occurring December 10, 1822, and her husband dying March 23, 1837. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Peyton were Col. Charles Liburn Lewis, and officer of the Revolutionary war, who served with Washington, and Lucy (Jefferson) Lewis, who was a sister of President Thomas Jefferson. The first wife of Charles L. Peyton was Susan J. Jackson, of Augusta county, Virginia, whom he married in that county, May 27, 1830. To them were born: Susan L., February 5, 1834, who married Dr. Marshal Philips, and they live at New Castle, Craig county, Virginia. The second wife of Mr. Peyton was Margaret A. Tate, of Augusta county, whom he married July 9, 1835. They had one son, James T., born April 25, 1836, who was a lawyer of note, and died at Red Sulphur Springs, in 1869. His mother died November 6, 1836. January 17, 1839, in Greenbrier county, Charles L. Peyton and Agnes Stuart were united in marriage, and their children were: Thomas, born November 18, 1839, died June 17, 1864; Mary Louisa, born June 10, 1841, died January 16, 1848; Louis Stuart, born October 6, 1842, died October 26, 1864; Henry, born March 13, 1844, died January 16, 1848; Andrew, born November 26, 1845, lives in Reagan, Texas; Agnes Olivia, born April 11, 1853, married Samuel G. Biggs, February 23, 1876, and lives near Richlands, this district. Five sons of Charles L. Peyton were soldiers of the Confederacy, James T., Thomas, Lewis S., Andrew and Liburn, and two, Thomas and Lewis, died for their principles. Thomas was wounded at Spotsylvania, Lewis at Cedar Creek, and both died of their wounds on the dates we have given. The present wife of Mr. Peyton was a granddaughter of Col. John Stuart, one of the first and most prominent settlers of Greenbrier county, and a great-granddaughter of COL Charles Lewis, killed in the battle of Point Pleasant with Indians, October 10, 1774. S. G. Biggs, whom the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peyton married, was a son of William and Lucy B. (Davis) Biggs. His father was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 19, 1800, and his mother was born May 11, 1812, on Cabin Creek, Lewis county, Kentucky, a daughter of Maj. George N. Davis, a well-known official of Greenup county, Kentucky. William Biggs and wife have been married over fifty-five years, and are still enjoying life together in Kentucky, where they have a farm of over 1,000 acres, overlooking the Ohio, besides which he is the owner of several farms in West Virginia and Kentucky. He started in life a poor boy, a mail carrier through the wilderness of Eastern Kentucky at the age of fourteen, has been in the salt...
business, boating, farming, merchandising, and handling cattle, until his present wealth has awarded his industry and ability. The children of S. G. and Agnes Olivia (Peyton) Biggs are three: Agnes Peyton, born January 8, 1877; Lucy Bragg, October 20, 1878; Charles William, February 15, 1880. S. G. Biggs’ post office address is Richlands, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM PARKS RUCKER—attorney and farmer, has been a resident in Greenbrier county since 1869. He was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia, November 9, 1831, a son of Clifton Hedley Rucker and Mary Jane Stark (Staples) Rucker, now both deceased. His father, born in Amherst county, Virginia, died in that county, and his mother, born in Appomattox county, Virginia, died in Lynchburg. In Campbell county, Virginia, October 28, 1852, were recorded the marriage vows of William Parks Rucker and Margaret Ann Scott, and the children of their union are recorded; Hedley Scott, born September 13, 1853, lives in Huntersville, West Virginia; W. W., February 1, 1855, lives in Keytesville, Missouri, as does James S., born November 23, 1856; Mary Clifton, born July 22, 1858, died September 28, 1861; Edgar Parks, born December 23, 1861, lives in Rothville, Missouri. Thomas Hazlewood Scott, born in Campbell county, Virginia, and Margaret Parks (Burks) Scott, born in Amherst county, Virginia, were the parents of Margaret A., born in Campbell county, January 31, 1832. Her parents both died in the county of her birth. In 1867-8, in Nicholas county, West Virginia, William P. Rucker filled the office of justice of peace; in 1865-7 he was a notary public in and for the same county. In the years 1870-2 he was prosecuting attorney for Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. He was major of the 13th West Virginia Infantry (Federal), but never served with the regiment, being assigned alternately aid-de-camp with Generals Seigell and Crook. His residence and post office address are Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER SCOTT—was born in Greenbrier county, (then) Virginia, May 6, 1848, and was a son of James Keeble Scott, born in Monroe county, (then) Virginia, January 7, 1809, and Clarissa Ann (Black) Scott, born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1823. They lived in Greenbrier county until 1849, Fayette county until 1859, Kanawha county until 1862, and then went to Gallia county, Ohio, where the father died August 27, 1878; the mother is still a resident of that county. At Gallipolis, Gallia county, in 1872, Samuel A. Scott wedded Justina M. Blazer, who was born in Gallia county in 1847. Joseph J. and Emeline (Cowden) Blazer were her parents, the former born in Gallia county about 1817, and the latter born in Trumbull county, Ohio. Her mother died in Gallia county about 1860, and her father is still living there. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of four children, born: Clarissa M., October 27, 1874; Joseph B. November 29, 1875; Nellie V., February 2, 1877; James K., August 20, 1880. In 1879, Samuel A. Scott returned to the county of his nativity, and he is residing in Lewisburg, where he is manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company.

WILLIAM PAGE SCOTT—is a son of William Hoover Scott and Elizabeth Jane (Hill) Scott, both natives of this county. He was born in Greenbrier county, October 24, 1846, was raised in this county, and in Lewisburg is engaged in the livery business. His business card appears elsewhere in these pages. In Alleghany county, Virginia, May 18, 1870, Laura Bell Beard became the wife of William P. Scott, and to them five children were born: Lillian Brown, April 13, 1871; Lucy P., February 25, 1873; Andrew E., August 22, 1875; Samuel F., December 7, 1876; Julia G., July 7, 1881. Samuel E. is deceased and the others living with their father. The wife and mother departed this life March 18, 1882. She was born in Greenbrier county, September 12, 1852, a daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Brown) Beard, both now deceased. The father and three brothers of Mr. Scott were Confederate soldiers in the war between the States, and two of the brothers, Thomas and Frank, died of the measles while in the service. William P. Scott’s post office address is
SAMUEL J. SMITH—was born in Louisa county, Virginia, in 1839, and was married in that State and county, October 25, 1858. His wife is Parmelia F. Smith, born in Louisa county in 1839, and the three living children of their union are: N. F., born January 9, 1861; and F. B., born May 18, 1866; J. L., born October 27, 1874. Laura M., born August 30, 1859, now deceased, was the first born of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Robert K. and Elvira T. (Gibson) Smith, parents of Samuel J., were Virginians, his fathers born in Hanover county in 1800, and his mother in Louisa county in 1806. His father died in the last-named county in 1876. His mother is still a resident of that county. James C. Smith, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, August 16, 1800, and Adelia M. (Hopkins) Smith, born in Caroline county, Virginia, March 22, 1801, were the parents of Mrs. Smith. Both died in Louisa county, Virginia, her father in 1864, and her mother in 1872. Samuel J. Smith was four years captain in the Louisa county militia, 1857-60. He entered the Confederate service during the war between the States, and was three years a member of the 56th Virginia Infantry. His brother served in the same army, under "Stonewall" Jackson, and was killed but a short time before that lamented general fell, in the fight near Fredericksburg, in 1863. In 1876, Samuel J. Smith came to Greenbrier county, and he is established in a general mercantile business at Lewisburg, which is his place of residence and post office address.

HON. ADAM CLARKE SNYDER—born in Highland county, Virginia, March 26, 1834, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Halderman) Snyder, now both deceased. He read law at the law school of Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, in Lexington, Virginia, was educated in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and Washington College, Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1859. In the same year he took up his residence and entered into practice in Lewisburg, which has since been his place of residence. During the war between the States he was three years captain in the 27th Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, Stonewall Brigade. He was wounded in the side by a minie-ball in the first Manassas battle, July 21, 1861, and was held prisoner at Wheeling until March, 1864. In Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, in June, 1869, Adam Clarke Snyder and Henrietta H. Cary were united in marriage, and their children were born: Harry Otley H., February 5, 1873; Verne, January 7, 1876; Katherine, January 2, 1878; Fred W., 1879; Zulicina, 1881. William and Ophelia (Mathews) Cary, both now deceased, were the parents of Henrietta H., wife of Judge Snyder, and she was born in Lewisburg in January, 1841. Before taking his seat on the bench, Adam C. Snyder was deputy United States marshal in 1860, and in 1861-5, he was prosecuting attorney for Highland county, Virginia. Since April, 1882, he has been judge of the supreme court of appeals, which office he still holds. His residence is in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

MARK L. SPOFFS—was born May 31, 1812, in Lewisburg, in Lewisburg Greenbrier county, where he has lived and had his home to the present date. In Union, Monroe county, (then) Virginia, on the 4th of July, 1855, he married Virginia W. Watt who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, July 4, 1827. William and Elizabeth (Moyers) Spotts, the parents of Mark L., came to Greenbrier county in their childhood, and died in Lewisburg in old age, each between the age of 70 and 80 years. The parents of Virginia W., wife of Mr. Spotts, Samuel J. and Sally L. (Brown) Watt, were both natives of Lynchburg, Virginia. Mark L. Spotts had a paternal and maternal uncle in the 1812 war, serving in the Northwest, under Harrison, and sharing all the hardships of that memorable campaign. They went from Lewisburg, and returned here at the close of the war, spending the residue of the days in Lewisburg and its vicinity, living to a good old age, honored of all who knew them. The subject of this sketch was deputy clerk of the United States district court in 1835, under Col. R. W. Moore; was commissioner of revenue of Greenbrier county, 1835-54; was justice of Lewisburg district before the war; was county superintendent of schools from 1852 to the year 1864; was deputy recorder of the county court, 1869-72, inclusive, and since January, 1873, has been clerk of the county court. He has been acting notary public for the past fifteen years, and was deputy sheriff, 1861-2. He is at this time the oldest native citizen of Lewisburg living here, and by his efficient discharge of all the public duties laid upon him, has won and held the respect of all its citizens.
JAMES H. S. STRATTON—was born at Kanawha Salines, Kanawha county, (then) Virginia, June 12, 1840. Joseph Dickenson Stratton was his father, born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1790, and killed by being thrown from a horse, at Perryville, Indiana, on the Wabash river, in July, 1843. The mother of James H. S., who was born in Kanawha county, in April, 1817, and whose maiden name was Mary Ann Buster, came to Greenbrier county in 1879, and is still making her home here. The father of James H. S. Stratton, and his grandfather, served in the American army during the war of 1812. May 8, 1861, James H. S. Stratton entered the Confederate army, and he served one year in Company H, 22d Virginia Infantry, and from that time to the surrender he was in the cavalry service. He was in battle at Tuckwillers Hill, Gordonsville, Liberty Mills, and others on the soil of the "Old Dominion." A half brother, W. B. Rock, of Kanawha, served in Jackson's (Confederate) Cavalry. Near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, December 9, 1868, James H. S. Stratton was united in marriage with Anna May (Nelson) Handly, who was born near Lewisburg, October 28, 1846. She is a daughter of Harvey and Mary Caroline Lockhart (Bell) Handly. Her father was born near Lewisburg, October 28, 1817, and her mother, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 13, 1823, came to Greenbrier county in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are the parents of: Joseph Harvey, born October 9, 1869; Mary Theresa, October 26, 1872; Carrie Bell, April 2, 1875; John Handly, April 30, 1878; Henry Nelson, January 31, 1882. All are living with their parents in Lewisburg, where Mr. Stratton took up his residence in October, 1878. He grew to manhood in Kanawha county, and for twenty-five years followed the river as clerk and captain on the Ohio river and its tributaries. In Lewisburg he owns and manages the Lewisburg Hotel, the best property, it is said, of its kind, in this part of the State, with the exception of that at White Sulphur Springs. In 1879 he was elected trustee of the town of Lewisburg, and by subsequent re-elections served two succeeding terms.

AUGUSTUS BRADFORD STUART—is a descendant of Col. John Stuart, whose record is elsewhere given in this book as the first settler in the now populous region of Greenbrier county. William Robinson Stuart, born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1813, and Lucy Ann (Bradford) Stuart, born in Madison county, Virginia, were the parents of Augustus Bradford Stuart, and he was born in Richlands, Greenbrier county, July 14, 1851. His mother died June 30, 1864. Charles A. and William R. Stuart, his brothers, were soldiers of the Confederate army during the years of the war between the States, and both returned home uninjured. July 14, 1875, in Greenbrier county, Rev. W. K. Williams officiating at the marriage rite, Augustus B. Stuart was joined in wedlock with Laura Jane Williams, and their children are one son and one daughter: Lucy Bradford, born July 20, 1876; James Williams, August 13, 1877. The wife of Mr. Stuart was born on Culbertson creek, Lewisburg district, Greenbrier county, February 6, 1855, a daughter of S. B. and Margaret R. (Burr) Williams. Her father was born on Culbertson creek, August 26, 1830, her mother on Sinking creek, this district, December 1, 1830, and they now residing on the waters of Sinking creek, where her father is farming. Mrs. Stuart is descended from Thomas Williams, who was murdered by Indians in 1763. Augustus B. Stuart is farming in Lewisburg district, with post office address at Richlands, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

A. J. WILSON—is a Virginian, born in Botetourt county, March 16, 1842, a son of Zedekiah and Eliza Jane (Vinyard) Wilson. His mother was born in Roanoke county, Virginia in 1791, and died of small pox in Montgomery county, February 2, 1863, while he was in the army. His father was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, January 26, 1803, and died in Montgomery county, Virginia, July 1, 1883. Two miles west of Lewisburg, October 30, 1878, A. J. Wilson married S. B. Tuckwiller, who was born at the place of her marriage, the date of her birth April 20, 1860. Their children are two sons: Samuel White, born June 12, 1881, and Elkanah Edward, born August 23, 1883. Samuel and Elizabeth J. (Slater) Tuckwiller, were
the parents of Mrs. Wilson, both born in Greenbrier county, and her father still a resident here. He was born near Lewisburg, June 12, 1820, and her mother was born in Lewisburg, where she died May 7, 1876, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Wilson's father was of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother was German—English. He has one brother and three sisters living in Virginia, all married, and has two nieces and five nephews, A. J. Wilson volunteered in the Confederate service as a member of Company L, 4th Virginia Infantry, under Colonel James Preston, Captain R. G. Newlee, all from Montgomery county, Virginia. In the earthworks at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863, he was struck in the right elbow by a minie-ball, and amputation became necessary. The operation was performed by that excellent surgeon, Dr. H. Black, and in fifteen days Mr. Wilson made his way home, nor has he ever had any serious trouble from the wound since then. His younger brother served the last seventeen months of the war, in the "guerrilla service," and A. J. Wilson was present at the disbanding of the company his brother served in, which took place on the brow of the hill overlooking their own dear home. The men broke their weapons and wept like children over the "Lost Cause," in the moment of their parting. Since the war A. J. Wilson has traveled over ten States, but he likes the Shenandoah valley and its people best of all. On New Year's Day, 1882, he settled down in Lewisburg district, Greenbrier county, and is farming and raising stock, with postoffice address at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR DISTRICT

JOHN THOMAS HARPER—son of Thomas and Mary A. (Mitchell) Harper, was born at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, (then) Virginia, on the 1st of February, 1827. His parents were natives of Montgomery county, Maryland, his father born in 1798 and his mother in 1800. His father's death was on the 26th of March, 1848, and his mother died August 23, 1876. In Cumberland, Maryland, August 1, 1849, John T. Harper married Mary E. Hornbach, who was born in Baden, Germany, on the 13th of June, 1830. Their children were ten born: Mary Elizabeth, November 16, 1850, died September 22, 1852; John Williams, November 25, 1852, lives at home; Emma J., January 7, 1855, lives at Buchanan, Virginia; Fannie A., August 9, 1857, lives at home; George T., February 12, 1860, lives at Buchanan; Susie I., August 28, 1862; Robert Lee, October 22, 1865; Mary A., April 9, 1868; Charles S., September 24, 1870; Ida F., June 21, 1875—these five at home. Jacob F. and Mary J. (Ackerman) Hornbach were the parents of Mrs. Harper. Her father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1793, and her mother was born in the same city May 9, 1794, and both died in Alleghany county, Maryland. His death occurred February 27, 1850, and his wife died September 13, 1845. Mr. Harper enlisted in 1861, and served through the war between the States in the Confederate army. John W., the oldest son of the family, is a young man of great business promise, and has charge of the J. T. Harper & Sons' store at White Sulphur Springs, dealing in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, etc. John T. Harper owns 775 acres of land on Anthony's creek, and 700 acres in Monroe county. His land is all well-timbered or under cultivation, with croppings of iron ore. He receives his mail at Mill Hill, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and his wife is postmistress at that point.
(Costello) Hennessy are the parents of Edward Hennessy; and his wife is a daughter of Evans and Elizabeth (Mulhollen) Steers. Her brother, William Steers, was a soldier in the 27th Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, through the war between the States. Edward Hennessy's post office address is White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

COL. JOEL MCPHERSON— is a Virginian, born in Loudoun county, October 28, 1807, a son of John and Sarah (McDonald) McPherson. Since he reached manhood's estate his home has been in Greenbrier county, where he has filled many positions of public trust worthily, and been prominent in the best interests of his adopted home. Greenbrier county does not contain a more upright and useful man, nor one more justly esteemed by all classes of its residents. It was through his influence and personal efforts that the county and other records were saved from destruction during the civil war.

On Christmas Day, 1835, Joel McPherson received commission from Governor Tazewell as colonel in the State militia, a rank he held many years. He was one of the commissioners for West Virginia in the location of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad through that State, appointed in 1868. Among the county offices he has held are: sheriff, clerk of the county court, clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the board of supervisors, county recorder. He was also member of the Virginia legislature for Greenbrier, and many years a notary public and justice of the peace, the last two offices still filled by him. In Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, July 1, 1830, Joel McPherson and Amanda McClung were wedded. She was born in Greenbrier county, the 1st day of July, 1808. The marriage was celebrated July 13, 1830. The children of Col. and Mrs. McPherson are recorded: Sarah Ann, born April 16, 1831, died June 21st, following: John Harvey, June 8, 1832, lives in Lewisburg; Washington Wilson, February 22, 1835, died May 17, 1836; Samuel McClung, October 11, 1837, was a very eminent surgeon of the Confederate army under Gen. Wise, and died June 14, 1863, in the service; Mary Copeland (Austin), December 10, 1839; and Rebecca Adaline (Harris), March 15, 1845, lived in Lewisburg; Joel Crawford, March 13, 1848, was killed by accident on the Richmond & Danville railroad, November 25, 1876; James Calwell, March 1, 1851, lives in Lewisburg. Rebecca Mays McClung, sister of Mrs. McPherson living in the colonel's family, was born July 18, 1812.

GEORGE WHITE—born on the headwaters of Howards creek, Greenbrier county, December 11, 1821, was a son of William and Rebecca (Orr) White, who located in this district in 1817, coming direct from Ireland. Both were natives of Ireland, the father born in 1784, and the mother in 1788, and they died in Greenbrier county, the father on the 29th of July, 1849, and the mother on the 10th of February, 1874. On Anthony's creek, June 10, 1856, George White was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Rodgers, and the children of their union are one daughter and one son: Mary Virginia, born June 5, 1857; George Lake, February 13, 1860. William and Julia (Rucker) Rodgers, Virginians by birth, the latter born in 1785, were the parents of Elizabeth J. Rodgers, and she was born after their settlement in Greenbrier county, on Anthony's creek, on the last day of the year 1821. Her father was a soldier of the 1812 war. Mr. White's brother, Richard Dickson, was a member of Edgars battalion, Confederate service, during the war between the States. He was severely wounded at Winchester, shot through the left breast. George White by untiring energy, industrious looking after his possessions and economical expenditures, has amassed one of the best properties in Greenbrier county. He has 824 acres of land in this county, and about 450 acres in Alleghany county, Virginia. Iron ore is found on his property, and the Chesapeake & Ohio road runs through
ANTHONY'S CREEK DISTRICT

HAMILTON G. BROWN— is a native of Greenbrier county, born in Falling Spring district, October 4, 1821. At White Sulphur Springs, this county, June 23, 1852, he married Rebecca Ann Snead, who was born January 8, 1831, near White Sulphur Springs. Their children are six living and two deceased: Charles Walter, born September 26, 1855, lives at home; George William, March 8, 1857, lives in Missouri; Willard D., December 15, 1858, died in Chicago, June 9, 1883; Elizabeth Jane, November 28, 1860, married F. P. Reid, March 23, 1881, and lives near Frankford, this county; Caroline Adella, July 21, 1865, died September 18, 1867; John Edwin, September 16, 1867, and Joseph Clark, November 24, 1871, live at home. John Brown born in Pennsylvania, November 18, 1774, and Elizabeth (Kincaid) Brown, born in Greenbrier county in 1787, were the parents of Hamilton G. Brown. William Brown, his grandfather, was captain of General Lafayette's body guard in the Revolutionary war, and his wife tended the farm during all the years of that war, while her husband was with the heroes battling for independence. The subject of this sketch fought for the Lost Cause during the war between the States. Himself and wife are devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and he is recording steward of the church. He has been several years overseer of the poor. He owns a farm of 1,000 acres, 125 acres bottom land and fenced. The rest is well timbered with white pine, white oak and sugar. The soil is a sandy clay and loam, and iron ore is indicated. His farm is situated two miles above Alvon, and that is his post office address.

CLARK L. CHILDERS— born in Anthonys Creek district, Greenbrier county, October 25, 1840, is the owner of the homestead farm, the place of his birth. It consists of about 100 acres of good land, well improved, and containing iron ore. Its location is on Little creek, five miles from Alvon, ten from Frankford, twenty-five from Lewisburg. William and Rebecca Jane (Perkins) Childers, who passed long and useful lives in this district, were his parents. His father was born March 1800, and died June 10, 1879; and his mother, born February 6, 1817, died February 10, 1880. When the civil war was inaugurated, Clark L. Childers at once entered the Confederate service, serving through the entire war. He was engaged in the battles of Lewisburg, Fayetteville, Cold Harbor, Gaines Mills, the Wilderness, Fishers Hill, White Sulphur Springs, Handleys, Martinsburg, Sharpsburg, Kernstown, Strasburg, and in the second battle of Winchester was made prisoner, in 1864, remaining a prisoner until the close of the war. In Pocahontas county, West Virginia, November 3, 1882, Clark L. Childers and Minnie Rankin were united in wedlock. Her birth was in Pocahontas county, and she is a daughter of George Washington Rankin of that county. She was born in February, 1847. The post office address of Clark L. Childers is Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLESHMAN— son of Michael and Elizabeth (Sydenstricker) Fleshman, was born in Greenbrier county, near Lewisburg, March 18, 1829. His mother was a native of this county, and his father came to the county in 1798. They were among the early and prominent settlers in Anthonys Creek district, and his mother died on the farm they owned, in August, 1839, aged about 44 years. The farm was soon after sold, but after many years was repurchased by the subject of this sketch, who brought his then aged father back to the old homestead, and here the old gentlemen died, in the house and in the same room where his wife departed this life forty-four years before, he dying March 25, 1883, in his 97th year. This farm, still owned and cultivated by Benjamin F. Fleshman, contains 250 acres, mostly bottom land, and lies on Anthonys creek, at the mouth of Little creek. The oldest grist and saw mill in the district is located on the land. The first wife of Benjamin F. Fleshman was Evaline I. Hull and their only child, Maggie J., is
now the wife of William H. Cleek, of Pocahontas county, West Virginia. At Knapps creek, Pocahontas county, September 25, 1872, Benjamin F. Fleshman wedded Alice E. Cleek, and their daughter, Addie Arrena, was born October 4, 1882. John and Phebe Ann (Lightner) Cleek are the parents of Mrs. Fleshman, who was born in Pocahontas county, March 16, 1847. During the civil war, Mr. Fleshman was a member of Company B, Edgars Battalion, Confederate army. Himself and wife are devoted and useful members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. His post office address is Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JESSE GUM — son of Roger and Matilda (Holcomb) Gum, was born on the headwaters of Jackson river, in Bath county, Virginia, July 24, 1824. When he was twenty years of age he took up his residence in Greenbrier county, and he has a farm of 356 acres in Anthonys Creek district, 175 acres of the best bottom land in the district, and all under fence. An excellent collybiate spring of superior medicinal quality flows near his residence, and he has one of the finest bearing orchards in the State, of apples, peaches and grapes. In his younger days he was one of the most noted hunters of Western Virginia, killing in one year thirty-one deer, one bear and a large amount of smaller game. In this district, May 28, 1850, the marriage vows of Jesse Gum and Mary Jane Heifner were recorded, and their children were born: Huldah E., March 17, 1851; Lewis E., January 10, 1853; John A., January 16, 1858; Jesse U., November 15, 1860; Phebe L., October 10, 1864; Minnie E., November 1, 1868; Wormick O., August 16, 1874—the six last named living in this district, and the oldest near Howard creek. A daughter Sarah Jane, was born November 1, 1871, and died December 20th following. The oldest near Howard creek. A daughter Sarah Jane, was born November 1, 1871, and died December 20th following. John and Ruth (Keister) Heifner were the parents of Mrs. Gum, and she was born in this district, May 7, 1831. With her lives a sister, Huldah Heifner born August 6, 1833. Her parents moved to this district more than seventy years ago, and were among its most enterprising settlers. Mr. Gum's brother Cornelius was a Confederate soldier, and died in the Shenandoah valley in 1864. His nephew William Gum was in that war, was captured and died in Federal prison in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Gum are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and four of their children are in the same membership. He has been class-leader, exhorter, steward and trustee. Columbia Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

ANDREW F. HULL— is the eighth child and fifth son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Cleek) Hull, whose record is in the sketch following this one. January 26, 1850 was his natal day, and his marriage was solemnized, near Falling Spring, May 25, 1875. His wife is Emmeline Eliza, daughter of Joseph Josiah and Ann Eliza (Elliott) Walkup, and she was born near Falling Spring, January 24, 1852. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hull are three daughters, born: Mary Corinne, April 3, 1877; Lucy Lawren, May 13, 1879; Eliza Virginia, December 18, 1881. Mrs. Hull's paternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Beard) Walkup, were the earliest settlers in Falling Spring district, and among the most prominent. Her grandfather Elliott was accidentally shot while watching a deer lick on North fork of Anthony creek, many years ago. Andrew F. Hull has a farm of 1,200 acres, 96 acres enclosed and excellent bottom land. The remainder, flat and upland, is well timbered, white pine, ash, poplar, locust, sugar and hickory. The post office address of Andrew F. Hull is Lowrys Mills, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JESSE HULL— son of George Hull, was born in Bath county, Virginia, December 20, 1801. In Pocahontas county, (then) Virginia, August 6, 1837, he married Elizabeth A. Cleek, born in Pocahontas county, June 3, 1807, a daughter of Matthias and Margaret (Crawford) Cleek. Their children are recorded: Margaret, born March 20, 1828, lives on Little creek; William C., October 5, 1830, lives in this district; John M., August 25, 1838, died June 1, 1862; Evaline, February 15, 1833, died November 26, 1869; James Silas, June 1, 1836, died
August 24, 1837; Jesse A., December 10, 1841, lives at home; Alice F., January 14, 1848, lives in Highland county, Virginia; Andrew F., January 26, 1850, lives at home; Charlotte, September 25, 1854, died September 19, 1883. Three sons were in the Confederate army, William C. in the 22d Virginia Infantry, Taylors company, and John and Jesse in Company B, Edgars battalion, 26th Infantry. John died in the service at Christianburg, Virginia, in 1862. Jesse was in the battles of White Sulphur Springs, Fayetteville, New Market, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg and Kernstown. In the last named battle he was wounded in the thigh by a minie-ball, and recovered only after great suffering, reaching home in September 1864. Jesse Hull, the father, died July 20, 1875, and Elizabeth H., his widow, died February 16, 1879. Jesse, Andrew and William own 3,000 acres of land on Anthonys creek, five miles above Alvon, 300 acres bottom land under cultivation. The upland is well timbered, good medicinal springs abound, and iron, coal and lead are found everywhere in the 3,000 acres. The family post office is Lowrys Mills, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD HULL—an energetic and prosperous farmer of Anthonys Creek district, Greenbrier county, owns about 900 acres of excellent land, of which 130 acres is bottom land and under cultivation. The remainder is upland, well timbered with white pine, cedar, locust, poplar, white oak, ash and sugar. Iron ore is to be found in abundance, the mountainous portion of his land being, in fact, almost a solid cake of iron ore. Lead, silver and coal, also abound. Mr Hull's grandfather was a soldier in the patriot army, war of 1776, and with his comrades, by the treachery of their commander, was sold to the British forces. The parents of William C. Hull were Jesse and Elizabeth (Cleek) Hull, whose record has just been given, and he was born in this district, October 25, 1830. In Pocahontas county, West Virginia, April 23, 1867, he married Mary A. Cleek, who was born in that county, July 13, 1837, a daughter of John and Phebe Ann (Lightner) Cleek.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull are the parents of: John F., born October 14, 1870; Eutoka Addie, April 23, 1872; Elizabeth L., July 13, 1874. Mr Hull was a soldier in the civil war. He served in Captain Taylor's company, 22d Virginia Infantry, Confederate army, and was in the battles of Floyd Mountain, Piedmont, Winchester, Droop Mountain, Fishers Hill, Lynchburg, the seven days fight near Richmond, and others. Lowrys Mills, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

GEORGE KIRKPATRICK—postmaster, notary public and farmer, owns a farm of 220 acres on Anthonys creek, four miles above Alvon, and a second farm of about 270 acres on Howards creek, five miles from White Sulphur Springs. All is good land, well located and well improved, and on the lower farm is found coal and iron ore. The parents of George Kirkpatrick were Thomas K. and Jennie (Hays) Kirkpatrick, who came from Augusta county, Virginia, to Greenbrier county in 1812. His birth was in Anthonys Creek district, September 1, 1816, and on Howards creek, October 20, 1836, he married Belinda D. Dean. The fifteen children of their union are recorded: Thomas H., born July 27, 1837, lives in Augusta county, Virginia; George Dean, September 8, 1838, died May 26, 1845; William K., December 3, 1839, lives in Idaho Territory; James H., August 17, 1841, killed December 18, 1855; John H., December 1, 1842, lives on Howards creek, this county, Eleanor V., February 6, 1845, died April 9, 1863; Francis H., May 13, 1846, lives on Howards creek; Samuel B., February 8, 1848, lives at home; Margaret J., December 11, 1849, died February 11, 1863; Hugh M., February 26, 1851, lives on Howards creek; Susan Ann, January 10, 1853, resides in Fayette county, West Virginia; Aquilla F., September 22, 1854, lives at home; Edward C., September 20, 1856, lives in Augusta county, Virginia; S. Kate, February 3, 1859, lives at Hinton, Summers county, this State; Virginia, October 5, 1861, died when four days old. Four sons were in Edgar's Battalion, Confederate army, Thomas H. as first lieutenant, William K.,
sergeant, and John H. and Francis; Thomas was wounded, John was held prisoner of war in the last year of the war, and all gave faithful service to their State. The mother of these children was a daughter of George and Margaret (Keister) Dean, who came to Greenbrier county from Pendleton county in 1825. She was born April 25, 1817, and died March 28, 1863. In Monroe county, West Virginia, March 20, 1866, George Kirkpatrick married Betty A. Shanklin, who was born September 16, 1824. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a good citizen who has been honored with many public trusts. He was eight years constable, eight years justice of the peace, two years supervisor, four years secretary of the board of education and is now commissioner of roads, postmasters at Lowry's Mills, notary public, and member of the Democratic executive committee of Greenbrier county. He has been for fifty years a member of the Presbyterian church, elder and clerk of the Session many years.

**CAPT. JACOB WORWICK MATHEWS**—born in Pocahontas county, then Virginia, November 9, 1839, was a son of Samuel G. and Naomi S. (Hudson) Mathews. In 1868 he took up his residence in Greenbrier county, and at Anthonys Creek, this county, May 7, 1868, he was united in wedlock with Mary Elizabeth Hoylman. She was born in this district, a daughter of George W. and Nancy A. (Fleshman) Hoylman. Charles Forest, born September 27, 1873, is the son and the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Mathews. At the age of seventeen years Jacob W. Mathews was elected second lieutenant of the Randolph county militia, and at the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army in the Confederate service. He enlisted May 18, 1861, in Company I, 25th Virginia Infantry, as a private, and for meritorious services in the early part of 1862 he received commission of second lieutenant in the same company. For gallantry on the field of Gettysburg, July, 1863, he received a captain's commission, with which he served till July 9, 1865, when he took the oath of allegiance, and returned to his home, which he had never visited during the years of his service. He was a participant in the battles of Philippi, McDowell, Front Royal, Middletown, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, the seven days fight near Richmond, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Manassas, Shantilly, Harpers Ferry, Sharpsburg, Maryland, Mine Run, Fredericksburg, Beverly, Buxkannah, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, and the Wilderness. In the last named battle he was made prisoner with his whole regiment, and held until the close of the war. He has accumulated his present fine property since that time, having nothing left from the wreck of Virginia in the war, and he now owns 900 acres of land at Alvon, on Anthonys creek, ten miles from White Sulphur Springs, and twenty-one miles from Lewisburg. Coal, iron ore and medicinal springs of excellent quality are found on his land. He is also a member of the mercantile firm of Mathews & Hoylman, dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware, medicines, hats, caps, shoes, rubbers, ready-made clothing, etc., etc. Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

**CAPT. ZACHARIAH F. MORRIS**—son of Hazlewood and Rebecca E. (Griffin) Morris, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, December 22, 1829. He has been many years one of the substantial farming residents of Anthonys Creek district, Greenbrier county, owning one hundred acres of bottom land, all under cultivation. He has a bearing orchard of apples, peaches, cherries, plums, and grapes, and has 800 acres of upland in timber, oak, ash and sugar. On his land is a sulphur spring, unexcelled in medicinal qualities by any spring in West Virginia. He has been a number of years a notary public, and still ably discharges the duties of the office. August 15, 1853, he married Emily E., daughter of James and Mary M. (Lindsey) Dolan, born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, January 22, 1828. Their children were born: James Walton, July 27, 1855; Marion Lindsey, February 8, 1857, died in November, 1860; Mary Rebecca, December 7, 1858; Ida Marshall, September 20, 1860; Robert Lindsey, October 1, 1864; Martha Virginia, August 29, 1867, died September 28, following; Virginia Mit,
September 5, 1869; Wyatt, July 11, 1871. Virginia M., is in Lexington, Virginia, the others living in Greenbrier county. Zachariah F. Morris entered the Confederate army in the early months of the civil war, and served until its close. He was captain of Company G, 26th Virginia Battalion, and the following are a few of the many engagements in which his company, under his leading, participated: Lewisburg, Cold Harbor, Gaines Mills, Winchester, Fishers Hill, White Sulphur, Handley's, Martinsburg, Kernstown, and Strausburg. He was wounded at White Sulphur, and captured at Roanoke Island at the surrender of Wise and his army. Capt. Morris was devoted to his men, and in turn was loved by them. Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

JOHN F. PERRY—merchant and farmer of Anthonys Creek district, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, was born in this district, November 15, 1844. His marriage was solemnized on Little Creek, this county, where Susan Gardner became his wife on the 5th of October, 1865. She was born on Little Creek, August 25, 1841. Moses Hill Perry and Elizabeth Jane (Buzzard) Perry are his parents, and his wife is a daughter of James and Hannah (McClure) Gardener. Her father was born in Augusta county, Virginia. Before he was eighteen years old, John F. Perry entered the Confederate service as a member of Company E, 26th Virginia Volunteer Battalion, and he served until the last year of the war, returning to his home in Greenbrier county March 11, 1865. He was in the battles of: Lewisburg, Fayetteville, White Sulphur, Droop Mountain, New Market, Winchester—two battles—Leestown, Fisher Hill, Martinsburg, Frederic City, Cold Harbor, the seven days fight near Richmond, Lynchburg, and many others. He was made prisoner at Winchester, September 19, 1864, and was paroled on the field to look after the Confederate wounded and sick who were prisoners of war. Thence he was sent to Baltimore, where he administered to the sick and the wounded of both parties. He has 200 acres of land on Little Creek about three miles from Alvon, with a superior quality of iron ore and two mineral springs. Mr. Perry and his estimable wife are in the membership of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he is a licensed exhorter. They have no children but an adopted son, Howard McCalister. John F. Perry's post office address is Alvon.

JAMES CLARKE SMITH—is a farmer of Anthonys Creek district, owning 70 acres of good land. He has fifty acres of rich bottom land under cultivation, and the remainder is upland, well timbered with white pine, oak and sugar. He was born in Highland county, Virginia, September 14, 1851, a son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Killingsworth) Smith, and his parents settled on Howards creek, Greenbrier county, about twenty years ago. At Columbia Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1879, James C. Smith was united in marriage with Maggie A. Adams, and their two sons were born: Everet, August 6, 1880; George Raymond, April 18, 1882. Ezekiel and Susan Keister (Dean) Adams were the parents of Mrs. Smith, and she was born in Greenbrier county, at Lewisburg, May 25, 1854. Mr. Smith's eldest brother, William M., served two years in the Confederate army during the war between the States. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) for about six years. His post office address is Columbia Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

HENRY SYDENSTRICKER, Sr.—son of Philip and Elizabeth Sydenstricker, was born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1785. In Greenbrier county, December 21, 1808, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Fleshman, who was born in Pennsylvania, her nativity on the day of his birth. The record of their children is: Michael, born October 16, 1809, died in 1869; Samuel, December 11, 1810, lives in Vinton county, Ohio; Lewis, May 30, 1812, lives at Irish Corners, this county; Henry, January 18, 1814, lives at home or in Alvon; Catharine, January 3, 1816, lives at home; James, January 27, 1818, died in 1862; John, January 17, 1821, died August 15, 1837. James was a soldier.
of the Confederacy in the opening months of the war between the States, and died in the service, in Mercer county, (now) West Virginia. Henry Sydenstricker owns a farm of 260 acres, 80 acres fenced, the soil good and well improved, located on Anthony's Creek, in the district of that name, and about two and a half miles from Alvon. The farm not under cultivation is well timbered with excellent oak and plenty of white pine; iron ore of good quality, and probably coal, abounds. The family post office address is Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM AMITRALER—born in Highland county, Virginia, March 22, 1837, in that State and county, December 16, 1860, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Emily Bird, who was born in Bath county, Virginia, March 26, 1838. He is a son of Michael and Rachel (Gum) Trainer, and his wife is a daughter of William C. and Sarah Ann (Curry) Bird. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Trainer are the parents of: Ada Ann, born November 3, 1860; Marietta, January 1, 1862; Morgan Brown, April 17, 1864; Michael Lee, August 29, 1866; Rachel Sarah Minnie, August 10, 1868; William Ami, September 12, 1870; Stonewall Jackson, April 22, 1872; Hattie Myrtle, November 25, 1874; John Hedges, April 21, 1876; Lillie Virginia, May 5, 1880. William A. died September 16, 1873; Ada A. lives in Highland county, Virginia, Marietta lives in Bath county, Virginia, and the others are at home. At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Trainer held a lieutenant's commission in the Virginia militia, and he entered the Confederate service in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Manassas, and in the latter battle he was shot through both arms. He was made prisoner in April, 1864, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained about one year, returning to his home in Highland county in April, 1865. He took up his residence in Greenbrier county in October, 1882, and is farming in Anthony's Creek district, with post office address at Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

C. B. WAID—born in Greenbrier county, February 25, 1827, and Elizabeth S. White, born in this county February 14, 1826, were here united in marriage December 29, 1846. Their children are five, all living in Greenbrier county, born: Ezra, February 21, 1851; Lewis C., June 9, 1853; Samuel F., January 7, 1855; Elizabeth C., June 8, 1856; William S., July 2, 1869. C. B. Waid was a son of John and Elizabeth (Beard) Waid, both of whom were natives of Bath county, Virginia, and his wife's parents were James and Phebe (Whitman) White, her mother was born while her parents were journeying to America across the ocean. C. B. Waid entered the service of the Confederacy in the early part of 1862 as a member of Company E, 60th Virginia Infantry, but in April, 1863, was transferred to the 26th Virginia Battalion. He participated in the seven days fight before Richmond, and the battles of Handley's Hill, Lewisburg, Duroop Mountain, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, and others of less note. He was satisfied then, and is still of opinion, that the Confederate States might have achieved independence by wise management, if not in the field then by strategic movement in cutting off the Federal supplies. Mr. Waid has a farm of 425 acres, upon which he resides in Anthony's Creek district, on "Waid's Draft," about two miles from Alvon. His land is well improved, with good orchard and finely timbered upland, and contains a marble quarry superior in quality and inexhaustible in quantity, black and variegated marble. He receives his mail at the office at Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

RICHARD D. WHITE—born March 18, 1824, on Howards creek, Greenbrier county, was a son of William and Rebecca (Orr) White, who came from Ireland to Greenbrier county in 1817, and were among the prominent settlers here in that early day. November 15, 1853, in Fayette county, (now) West Virginia, the words were spoken joining the lives of Richard D. White and Mary Masters. In the home established by their union joy and sorrow has been the portion, seven children were born to them, and death has taken four away, two dying on the same day. These children were: Charles, born February 9, 1855; Sarah
Alice, May 7, 1857; John Stack, April 19, 1860, died August 10, 1864; Henry Lee, November 8, 1863, died August 10, 1864; Catharine R., June 25, 1868; Peter Cartwright, January 30, 1871, died June 13, 1879; Frederick L., January 30, 1875, died June 28, 1879. The living children are all at home. Mrs. White was born in Grassy Meadows, Greenbrier county, January 12, 1830, a daughter of George and Catharine (Deitz) Masters. Richard D. White was a member of Company G, 26th Virginia Battalion, Confederate army, during the civil war, and took part in the engagements of Pottotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, and Winchester, and was wounded on the field of Winchester, September 19, 1864. He received in the left breast a shot from a Belgium rifle, and fell, it was thought, mortally wounded. He was taken prisoner, also, and sent to Point Lookout, but courage and a good constitution took him through, and he was paroled, upon his partial recovery, reaching home March 25, 1865. He owns and carries on 1515 acres of land, well improved and well timbered, and the best stone coal in Anthony Creek district is found on the land. About 150 acres is fertile bottom land. His location is three miles from Alvon, which is his postoffice address.

MORGAN WILLIAMS—is a son of early and prominent settlers of Greenbrier county, Hensen and Sarah (Westlick) Williams. They were in life loved and respected by all who knew them, and their son is universally respected, no man standing higher in the county. He was born near Frankford, June 18, 1818, and his wedded life there began, on the 7th of October, 1841. She who has shared more than forty years of wedded life with him was Jane Hannah, born near Frankford, October 14, 1813. She was a daughter of Joseph and Polly (Blair) Hannah, now many years dead. In the civil war, Mr. Williams lost one brother-in-law, and several distant relatives, killed in the Confederate service. The farm for many years owned by Morgan Williams, and whose cultivation he still superintends, is well situated on Little creek, in Anthonys Creek district, three miles from Alvon, eleven from Frankford, twenty from Lewisburg, and twelve from White Sulphur Springs. His postoffice address is Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

FORT SPRING DISTRICT.

JACOB COFFMAN—deceased—was born in Greenbrier county, in 1807, Michael Coffman, his father, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers here. The old Coffman farm is situated about four miles south from Lewisburg, and a part of which is now owned by Mason D. Coffman, who is engaged in its cultivation. It is for him this sketch is compiled, and he is the only survivor of the family, and is unmarried. He was a child of the late Jacob Coffman by his third wife, and was born in Greenbrier county, March 9, 1858. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hedrick, and she was born in Greenbrier county, November 2, 1817, and became the wife of Mr. Coffman on the 8th of June 1848. Jacob Coffman died August 26, 1858, and his widow died September 7, 1872. The Coffman family have always maintained a high reputation for all those characteristics that distinguish the Virginian, and the present representative of the family is held in the community. Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is Mason D. Coffman's post office address.

NEWTON C. DARNALL—is a son of John S. and Mary J. (McDowell) Darnall, of Greenbrier county, and was born in this county, July 29, 1855. In Greenbrier county, in 1879, Newton C. Darnall and Elizabeth Boone recorded their marriage vows, and their home is in Ronceverte, where Mr. Darnall is successfully conducting the business of shoemaking. His wife was born in Greenbrier county, as were her parents, Alexander and Margrine (Jackson) Boone. They are still honored residents here. Newton C. Darnall's post office address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

CHARLES L. DAVIS—is a son of General A. W. G. Davis, of Kentucky,
who married Rachel Stuart, of Greenbrier county. The home of their wedded life was in this county, and here the subject of this sketch was born April 4, 1840. His father is no longer living. Runnels Davis, brother of Charles L., was a Confederate soldier, captain of Company B, 19th Virginia Infantry, and he received a wound at Cedar Creek from which he died. Charles L. Davis was also a Confederate soldier, serving in the 27th Virginia Infantry, in the "Stonewall Brigade." He was in active service two years, and then losing his health was detailed post quartermaster, and stationed at Greenville, South Carolina. He was engaged in the four days’ fight at Manassas, the seven days fight at Richmond, with Milroy on Shenandoah Mountain, and also in the battle of Cedar Mountain. At the old Stuart residence in Greenbrier county, Charles L. Davis was united in marriage with Bettie C. Cabell, and in their home are two children: Breckenridge C., born September 13, 1877; Rachel Stuart, January 12, 1880. Loch-Lynn, another child, died at the age of four months and eleven days. The wife of Mr. Davis was born in Campbell county, Virginia, January 4, 1845, and her parents were natives of Virginia, both now deceased, Breckenridge and Martha (Bouldin) Cabell. She died June 29, 1881. Charles L. Davis has a farm devoted to stock-raising, and has been a member of the county court for more than six years, and is its president at this date. His post office address is Fort Spring, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

J. R. DUNN - is a son of John W. Dunn, who was born in Harrison county, (then) Virginia, in 1802. The birth of J. R. Dunn, was in Greenbrier county, the date November 4, 1846. In Lewisburg, this county, September 15, 1875, the marriage vows were recorded of J. R. Dunn and Mary Henning, and in the home their marriage consecrated are four daughters, born: Julia T., September 15, 1876; Virginia A., August 14, 1877; Maria, March 28, 1878; Katie A., March 4, 1881. Mary, wife of Mr. Dunn, was born in Greenbrier county, in January, 1858. The post office address of J. R. Dunn is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

HARRISON FLESHMAN - is descended from pioneer families of their county, his grandfather entering the land in Rich Hollow by tomahawk claim, and his parents, who were John and Catharine (Rinehart) Fleshman, coming to the county when the Indians still occupied it as a hunting ground. His father was born in Henrico county, his mother in Rockingham county, Virginia, and the former died in February, 1857, the latter on the 25th of November, 1859. Harrison Fleshman was born near Lewisburg November 11, 1812, and in Greenbrier county, December 17, 1834, he married Palmyra Perkins, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, October 13, 1810. Andrew and Elizabeth (Poore) Perkins, who came to Greenbrier county in 1814, were her parents. Her father was born in this county April 23, 1792, and died in Indiana, May 10, 1856, and her mother born in North Carolina, in 1794, died in Indiana, March 23, 1857. The record of the children of Harrison Fleshman and wife is: John Andrew, born November 18, 1835, lives in Frankford; Charles H., August 12, 1837, is a resident in Ronceverte, this county; Van Buren, February 22, 1840, lives in Frankford; Miranda, born December 6, 1842, married John L. Vie, March 6, 1873, and lives in Charleston, this State; Virginia, born December 12, 1845, married William A. Osborn, August 11, 1867, and lives in this county; Elizabeth M. C., born December 15, 1848, married G. W. Brant October 11, 1877, and lives in this county; Margaret Palmyra, born April 20, 1854, died February 10, 1855. The sons were all Confederate soldiers, John A. and Van Buren in the Greenbrier Cavalry, enlisting in June, 1861, and Charles enlisting in the same year in the 60th Virginia Infantry. Harrison Fleshman is one of the substantial residents of Falling Spring district, where he owns a blacksmithing establishment, and he has been for sixteen years a magistrate in the county. Himself and wife have been in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years. Frankford, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

MILAN A. GATES, M. D. - is a native of Jackson, Michigan, born April
3, 1856. At Lansing, Michigan, August 13, 1878, he wedded Lida Hurd, who was born in Jackson. Joseph and Catharine (Fuller) Hurd, the latter now deceased, were her parents; and Dr. Gates was a son of Israel and Cynthia (St. John) Gates. His father was born in New York State, and died in 1862, and his mother was born in New Haven, Connecticut. Dr. Gates is a graduate of the Detroit Medical College, class of 1880, and first practiced his profession in Bancroft, Michigan. He came to Greenbrier county, May 20, 1881, on account of the ill health of his wife, who died here July 11, 1882. Since that time he has continued in practice at Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

MILLARD FILLMORE
HENNING—is a native of Greenbrier county, born at Meadow Bluff, September 30, 1853, a son of Thomas A. Henning, born in Greenbrier county, and Mary (Smith) Henning, born in Monroe county, (now) West Virginia. On New Years Day, 1873, in Lewisburg, Millard F. Henning married Lucie Franklin Ford, who was born in Lewisburg, February 28, 1853. The children born to them are five: Clare Tichborne, November 13, 1873; Lucille Lorin, June 28, 1875; David Arnold, March 9, 1878; Manetta Byrd, April 15, 1880; Thomas Delong, November 28, 1882. David and Mary (Byrd) Ford are the parents of Mrs. Henning, and both are natives of Virginia. Her father was born in Rockbridge county, and her mother in Bath county. They have been many years residents in Greenbrier county. Millard F. Henning's residence and post office address are Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL HOOVER—born in Garrett county, Maryland, December 15, 1842, has been a resident in Greenbrier county since August 1, 1881, and is a farmer and blacksmith in Fort Spring district. He is a son of Carlyle Hoover, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and Rosanna (Durst) Hoover, born in Garrett county, Maryland. His wife, whom he married in Grantsville, Maryland, was Rachel A. Reckner, and her birth was in Garrett county, Maryland. Her parents were natives of that State, John and Barbara E. (Potter) Reckner. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, all at home are: Lucretia E., born February 15, 1867; Fannie B., May 20, 1870; Ralph R., October 13, 1874; Clara V., April 23, 1877; John Franklin and Nathaniel W., May 10, 1879. Samuel Hoover was made prisoner by the Confederate troops on the 3d of January, 1862, and was sent first to Libby prison, thence to Belle Isle, where he remained two months, and was then sent to Andersonville. From Andersonville to Savannah, (Georgia), then to Charleston and to Florence, (South Carolina), and then to Wilmington, then to Goldsborough (North Carolina). The Federals making it warm for the Confederates in North Carolina at that time, he was soon taken back to Wilmington and paroled, and the weary pilgrimages of his captivity were ended as he passed again within the Union lines. When he entered Andersonville his weight was 150 pounds, and under the kind care of Captain Whirz his weight was reduced to 75 pounds before he was released. He rapidly regained his health but was exceedingly weak for some time after his release. Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

JACOB HUFFENAGLE—owns a farm of 550 acres in Fort Spring district, valued at $16,500, and devotes it largely to grazing. His residence is located in one of the most beautiful spots in the beautiful county of Greenbrier, and his old age has all material comforts. He was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1815, a son of Jacob and Mary (Rider) Huffnagle, both of whom have been more than half a century numbered with the dead. His father died in 1819. Both were born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. In July, 1834, the subject of this sketch made his home in Greenbrier county, and in this county at Lewisburg, in 1840, he was united in marriage with Adelaide Johnson Kohlenburg, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1817. Of their union three daughters were born: Anna, February 22, 1842, died January 6, 1860; Mary, March 3, 1844, whose home is in this county; Sue A., July
FERDINAND P. HURXTHAL—is the sixth-born of the children of F. G. Hurxthal, whose record is: F. G. Hurxthal, born in Germany, October 18, 1779, married Dorotha Darthaus, who was born in Germany. Their marriage was solemnized in Baltimore, Maryland, March 8, 1808, and their children were born: Pascoline, April 21, 1809; Sophia, December 5, 1810; Ferdinand, March, 1813; Frederick T., October 1, 1814; Emelia, December, 1815; Ferdinand P., for whom this sketch is compiled, May 20, 1817; Augusta, August 3, 1818; George, July 6, 1819; Ferdinand R., February 22, 1822; Dorotha, June 9, 1823; Karfhaus, January 21, 1825; Caroline E., September 7, 1826; Charles B., January 25, 1828; Godfrey A., September 15, 1829. Of these children only three are now living. Ferdinand P. Hurxthal married Helena C. Finley, who was born in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, September 27, 1842. They have two children living in Ronceverte, and had two sons and one daughter who died in infancy. Ferdinand S. was born May 26, 1848; Fannie September 10, 1855; Frederic K., March 16, 1856; Finley and Helen, deceased. Ferdinand P. Hurxthal's business is dealing in general merchandise, and his postoffice address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

J. T. JOHNSON—was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, April 9, 1808, on the farm where, on the 12th of June, 1855, General Lee surrendered his troops and the war between the States was virtually ended. Richard and Elizabeth (Tribble) Johnson, the parents of J. T., were Virginians by birth, and died in Amherst county many years ago. The first wife of J. T. Johnson was Caroline Tuckwell, whom he married in June, 1834, and who bore him ten children and was his companion for forty years, dying in November, 1874. Their children were: David A., born in 1836, died in 1874; William R., born in 1838, lives in Greenbrier county; Nancy Jane, born in 1840, died in 1866; Katie S., born in 1843, died in 1861; Mary E., born in 1845, died in 1882; Henry T., born in 1847, lives in Greenbrier county; Elizabeth, 1849, lives in Frankford; Laura Alice, 1851, lives on Sinking creek; James Wallace, 1853, died July 20, 1883; Linda C., 1857, lives in this county. In New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 12, 1877; J. T. Johnson and Mary Newman were united in wedlock, and to them were born: Josie S., June 2, 1878; John T., March 2, 1883. Little Josie died February 11, 1880, after a sickness of 48 hours, while on a visit with her mother in New Orleans. She was a child of remarkable brilliancy and intelligence, and her loss will never cease to be felt by her parents. Arthur Newman, born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1800, married Helen Hewitt, born in that city in 1815, and their daughter Mary, wife of Mr. Johnson, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1846. The father died in 1849, the mother in 1864, and Mary, the daughter, was raised in New Orleans. J. T. Johnson settled on his present farm in 1843, and his homestead, beautifully located and improved, is valued at over $8,000. His post office address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JESSE J. LIVESAY—was a son of John and Mary (Campbell) Livesay, both natives of Greenbrier county, and the family record is: John Livesay, born August 25, 1775, married Mary Campbell, born May 15, 1777. They were married September 1, 1795, and their children were born: Sarah, July 20, 1796, died about 1850; James, April 3, 1798, died in Ohio; Thomas, March 20, 1800, died in Ohio; Nancy, March 28, 1802; John, May 3, 1804, died in November, 1882; Betty, August 31, 1806, lives in Ohio; Jesse, subject of this sketch, November 28, 1808, a farmer and grazier of Fort Spring district; Campbell, October 17, 1811, died in the West, July, 1841; William, April 26, 1814, died in Ohio; Charles, March 15, 1850; Joseph, June 2, 1817, died in this county, April 22, 1841; Charles R., March 26, 1820, died in California. John, father of these children, died September 3, 1840, and his widow died September 3, 1849. Jesse Livesay
married, near Lewisburg, Eveline C. Tuckwiller, who was born near Lewisburg, October 28, 1819, a daughter of David and Sally (Linson) Tuckwiller, both natives of Greenbrier county, and now many years deceased.

The record of the children of Jesse J. and Eveline C. (Tuckwiller) Livesay is:

Sarah F. (Caraway), born February 26, 1835, lives on Muddy creek, this county; Samuel A., August 9, 1837, died October 4, 1879; Mary M., August 13, 1839, died August 1, 1858; Eliza T., September 13, 1841, lives at home; David T., September 24, 1843, lives in this county; Charles W., September 2, 1846, lives at home; Catharine L., March 18, 1849, lives in this county; Alfred E. W., June 8, 1851, lives at home; Elizabeth M. T., September 20, 1853, lives at Ronceverte; Nonnie C., June 9, 1856, died April 30, 1881; Martha H., September 17, 1858, died September 1, 1861; Annie R. M. (Ervin), June 13, 1861, lives in this county; Jesse E., February 15, 1863, lives at home. The family postoffice address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

HORACE MASON—son of Ira and Mary (Baker) Mason, was born in Chemung county, New York, March 25, 1839. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and both his father and mother are now deceased. At Waterloo, New York, Horace Mason was joined in wedlock with Minnie A. Hudson, who was born in Pennsylvania, in September, 1840. William W. and Jane (Gummo) Hudson, who were born in England, were the parents of Mrs. Mason and they are no longer living. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Mason was Eva J., born December 20, 1866, who died October 26, 1870. Their living children, all at home are: Mary R., born April 19, 1865; Jessie V., November 11, 1869; William W., November 26, 1871; Minnie M., February 22, 1874; Harry W., February 25, 1877. In October, 1882, Horace Mason came to Greenbrier county. He is the architect, foreman and builder of the famous mill the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company have erected since the date to execute any similar undertaking without a rival, having been a practical mill man all his life of thirty business years. He has brought his accomplished family to this country, and they are living at Ronceverte, which is his business address.

JACOB D. MOORE—is the introducer of the famous Shaver plow, and the Hathaway Stove, manufactured by the Ronceverte Foundry Company, and he helped locate all the machinery used by that Company, coming to make his home in Greenbrier county in 1882. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 1, 1832, and his parents are Isaac and Jane (Dutton) Moore, both born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1807. His father died December 30, 1844, and his mother died March 2, 1882. Jacob D. Moore served in the Union army, Company E, 85th Pennsylvania Infantry, and then three years in Company K, 5th United States Artillery. His brother Isaac A., was a member of Company G, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, and his brother Abraham served in 140th Pennsylvania Infantry. The first wife of Jacob D. Moore was Harriet N. Baker, and she died May 2, 1877, and is buried at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Their children were nine: Helen R., born January 18, 1855; Isaac, September 30, 1856; Jennie, May 25, 1858; Henry B., January 21, 1860 died in March following; Frank, September 3, 1862; George A., February 6, 1868; Alexander C., June 20, 1871; Aggie, October 25, 1875. The three youngest are with their father, the other living children residents in Pennsylvania. The present wife of Mr. Moore is Harriet, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Board) Frankenberry. They were both born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and her birth was in that county on the 24th of April, 1851. Her father is no longer living. She became the wife of Mr. Moore in Pennsylvania, May 9, 1878, and they have had three children: Milton K., born May 29, 1879, died December 18, 1879; Lorena L., October 19, 1881, and Carrie B., March 20, 1883. Jacob D. Moore's post office address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

J. T. SHIERES—son of Richard and Millie (Neil) Shires, natives of Monroe county, (now) West Virginia, was born
in Monroe county, and in that county, June 3, 1851, was united in marriage with Aurilla R. Lynch. She was born in Monroe county, as were both her parents, John and Annie (Wylie) Lynch, now deceased. John R., first child of Mr. and Mrs. Shires, was born July 10, 1852, and died in 1873. In their home are nine children: Margaret A., born August 28, 1853; George, October 28, 1857; Martha, April 11, 1860; Cochran, November 1, 1861; American, December 30, 1863; Tanahill, March 28, 1865; Aurilla Roxcena, November 26, 1868; Hugh, September 26, 1870; Isabel, July 20, 1873. During the years of the war between the States, J. T. Shires was a Confederate soldier, serving first in the 22d Virginia Infantry, and in 1864 becoming a member of the "Rocky Pine Greys," under Capt. Campbell. At present he is engaged in a general mercantile business, prepared to supply the wants of all that call on him for anything in his line. Location and address—Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

BALLARD SMITH—was born March 3, 1822, on the farm where he now lives in Fort Spring district, Greenbrier county, West Virginia. The farm is valued at $10,000, and is one of the best located in the county, springs of living water abounding in every field. The house in which Mr. Smith lives was built by the Clendenins, whose massacre by the Indians is recorded elsewhere in this volume, and in one corner of the general living room is a cupboard that was in the house at the time of the massacre. It is kept by request of Smith's mother, and will never be removed by any hand but that of Time, the gradual destroyer of all things. The first wife of Ballard Smith, Mary G. (Correll), was the mother of his six children: Eliza J., born March 15, 1867, died March 13, 1870; Georgie H., January 15, 1869, and Joseph B., February 19, 1870, live at home; Annie Myrtle, June 22, 1873, died March 31, 1882; William Walter, April 27, 1875; Lillie L., April 7, 1877, live at home. On Culverstone creek, Greenbrier county, March 21, 1883, Ballard Smith wedded Martha C. Correll, who was born near Frankford, this county, in 1830. Moses and Nancy

ANDREW STUART—has the following family record since the first of his line settled in Greenbrier county: Col. John Stuart came to the county first to select lands, and afterward made his home here, marrying Agatha Froge, who had one child by a previous marriage. They settled on the farm on which Fort Spring was built, and their children were: Margaret Lynn Stuart, who married Andrew Lewis, of Mason county, (then) Virginia; Jane, married Major Robert Crockett; Charles, married Elizabeth Robinson, of Augusta county, Virginia. The children of Lewis and Sallie (Lewis) Stuart were: Elizabeth, who died aged eleven years; Jane, who married Samuel Price; Agnes, married Charles Peyton, of Albemarle county, Virginia (he belonged to the Jefferson family); John, who died aged twenty; Rachel married Gen. A. W. G. Davis, of Kentucky; Charles, lives in Texas; Lewis died in Texas; Margaret, who married Col. James W. Davis; Henry, resides in this county; Andrew, subject of this sketch, who married Sallie Cabell, and owns the Stuart homestead. It is a handsome property, the substantial stone residence, built by Col. John Stuart, presenting that solid and imposing appearance so rarely seen in an American home, and so characteristic of the combined firmness and fortitude of its builder. Andrew Stuart's address is Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.
JOHN TOBIN—mayor of Ronceverte, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1826. John and Mary (Gibson) Tobin, his parents, were natives of Ireland, and died in that country. In Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1853, the wedded life of the subject of this sketch began, Ellen Coffey becoming his wife. She was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1830, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sullivan) Coffey. Her father died in Lockport, New York, and her mother is supposed to be living yet in the West. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tobin were six, of whom only three are living: Mary Ellen, born in November, 1855, died in 1856; John E., February 22, 1857; Thomas E., March 14, 1864, lived about four months; Robert Emmet, January 5, 1866; Mary Ellen, March 15, 1869; Alice, died at the age of two years. The living children are all at home. Mr. Tobin has three sisters living, viz.: Bridget (Sullivan), resides in Atchison county, Kansas, as does Alice (Kelly); another sister, Ellen, is unmarried, and lives at New Dungarvan, Waterford county, Ireland, has married and raised a family. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Tobin are: Margaret, John and Thomas—children by first wife, and are living in New York; Catharine, Joanna, Mary, Robert, Philip, Winnie, Mike, and Sarah Jane, are in the West. John Tobin is an experienced railroad man, having spent most of his life in that business, but is now retired from active pursuits, and living in comfort at his beautiful residence in Ronceverte. He is regarded by his fellow-townsmen as one of the best officials the town has ever had. He was member of the council and of the school board from the incorporation of the town until he assumed the duties of his present office of mayor.

D. W. WEAVER—is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1833. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Dunkle) Weaver, were married at Centre county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1863, and their children were two: Edwin J., now in attendance at school in Concord, was born March 26, 1864; John P. Weaver enlisted in Company E, 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving nineteen months. He was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, among them: Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Charles City, Cross Roads, etc., in which he was wounded in the shoulder and taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby prison about four weeks, then paroled and sent to Fortress Monroe.
where he lay five weeks in the hospital. He was sent thence to Annapolis, Maryland, then to Alexandria, and then he rejoined his regiment, November 10, 1862. He was then in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11-13, and was wounded in the right thigh. He lay in Washington until he received discharge, February 22, 1863, from his first term of enlistment. During his second term of enlistment he was in the battle of Fort Stedman, and the charge on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and returned home June 5, 1865. He is a member of the Messiah Church and firmly holds to the doctrine taught in that church. His business is lumbering, his post office address Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

BLUE SULPHUR DISTRICT

LORENZO W. BOWERS—was a native of North Carolina, born June 4, 1843, in Lexington, that State, a son of Samuel L. and Sarah (Jones) Bowers. His father was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, and was killed at St. Joe, Missouri, in 1849, and his mother was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, and died December 23, 1873. Lorenzo W. Bowers was a soldier through the war between the States, serving in Company I, 14th North Carolina Infantry, and taking part in all the engagements of his regiment up to Gettysburg, where he was made prisoner, and sent to Fort McHenry, then to Point Lookout, and held until the close of the war. His first wife was Miranda F. Smith, who died at Malden, West Virginia, November 9, 1875, leaving three children: Rosa, born September 22, 1870; Wilbur F., January 30, 1873; Lorenzo E., May 20, 1875. The two oldest are with their father, the youngest with his mother’s parents, who are W. J. and Malinda E. (Cummings) Smith. They are also the parents of the present wife of Mr. Bowers, who was Elizabeth B. Smith, sister of Miranda F., born November 27, 1853. The second marriage of Mr. Bowers was consummated in Covington, Virginia, March 17, 1877, and the children born of it are three: Clara V., January 14, 1878; Lothian A., April 14, 1879; L. Carl, January 10, 1882. Lorenzo W. Bowers commenced teaching in October, 1865, and has followed that profession exclusively since that time, having taught with unvarying success in all parts of the county, and in Monroe and Kanawha counties. He is now teaching what is known as the Salem Normal School, at Grassy Meadows Salem, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is his post office address.
CLAUDIUS F. BUSTER—deceased—was born in Kanawha county (then) Virginia, a son of Claudius and Ann (Maffitt) Buster, who were born in the "Old Dominion State." In 1840, or about that year, he made his home in Greenbrier county; and here he married, Marcy 28, 1843, Elizabeth C. Rader. She was born at Donnallys fort, in this county. September 25, 1820, a daughter of Antony and Jane (Hutchinson) Rader. Her father's birth was in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and her mother was born in Greenbrier county. Claudius F. Buster was assistant quartermaster under General Floyd, of the Confederate army, for the Virginia forces during the 1861 war. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Buster were: George W., Jane A., Julia E., Mary E., Thomas A., Henry W., Georgianna. All live in this county, Julia E. near Frankford, and the others in Blue Sulphur Springs, and assistant postmaster at that place. He is dealing in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., and the postoffice is located in his store.

HENRY W. BAKER—son of Jacob Baker, who lived in what is now Monroe county, West Virginia, was born in that county, and settled as a farmer in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, many years ago. In this district he wedded Frances, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hockman) Argabrite, and their children were ten: Mary E., born January 17, 1852, died September 24, 1859; Randolph S., March 8, 1854; Staart A., August 3, 1856, died October 16, 1862; Leonora S., July 2, 1858, died October 22, 1862; Effie E., November 6, 1860; Abram O., March 4, 1863; Laura L., November 17, 1865; Blanche, September 23, 1868; Frank, February 24, 1871; Drurie, March 23, 1873; The younger children are with their parents, Effie E., married George Huffman, September 12, 1877, and they live in this district; Randolph S. married Emma Williams, June 12, 1883. She is a daughter of James and Augusta (Knox) Williams, residents of Williamsburg district, this county. Randolph S. Baker has been for six years living in this district on the Abraham Argabrite farm of 173 acres, grazing cattle on part of the land and tilling the remainder. He is a great-grandson of Jacob Argabrite and of Jacob Hockman, two of the pioneers of this district. Abraham Argabrite was born in the district, where he now resides with his grandson Randolph S., the date of his birth November 23, 1804. Elizabeth Hockman, whom he married, was born in this district, and died December 11, 1860. In addition to his farming labors Randolph S. Baker is postmaster at Palestine, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

THOMAS G. CLAY, M.D.—son of Marston and Sarah (Dearing) Clay, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, June 19, 1817. His parents were Virginians, his father born in Dinwiddie county, and his mother in Campbell county. Both died in Campbell county, the mother in 1851, and the father in 1857. In the fall of 1846, Dr. Clay cast his fortunes in with the people of Greenbrier, and in 1848, in Monroe county, (then) Virginia, he married Nancy Johnson. She died without children, and his second marriage was consummated in Greenbrier county, in October, 1852. Margaret Jarrett, who then became his wife, was born in Greenbrier county, August 3, 1826, and the ten children of their wedlock are recorded: Marston, born July 14, 1854, deceased; James, August 3, 1855, is in California; Odin, October 13, 1857, residence in Bloomington, Illinois; and four at home: Thomas, born January 31, 1864; Sally A., May 25, 1865; Mary E., April 18, 1867; Joseph G., June 30, 1869. James and Ruth (Gwinn) Jarrett, the parents of Mrs. Clay, were born and died in Greenbrier county. Her father was born in 1780, and died in 1870, and her mother was born in 1785, and died in 1862. Dr. Clay has been in the practice of his profession for thirty-seven years, a graduate of Richmond Medical College. He has also been farming and cattle-raising since the war, and has 200 acres of good land. His dwelling is on Muddy creek, Blue Sulphur district, and his post office address is Palestine, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL H. DOSS—was born in Franklin county, Virginia, October 2,
1853, but his home has been in Greenbrier county since he was twelve years old. His parents were James and Ann (West) Doss, both natives of Pennsylvania county, Virginia, his father born in August, 1814, and his mother June 11, 1815. His mother died in Franklin county, Virginia, July 22, 1865, and his father is still a resident in Pittsylvania county. The brothers and sisters of Samuel H. Doss, who are living are: Christopher C., in Minnesota; Chalihill T. and Mary A. in Summers county, this State, and Tabitha W., Cornelia V. and Elizabeth J. in Greenbrier county. His brother James L. died April 29, 1870, and his brother Lewis P. died October 16, 1873. Christopher C. served in the Confederate army from Pittsylvania county, James L. was a member of Dunn's Battalion, and Lewis P. a member of the Franklin County Cavalry. In Meadow Bluff district, Greenbrier county, August 12, 1879, Samuel H. Doss wedded Ledonia V. Welch, who was born in Greenbrier county, March 21, 1859. Robert A. and Margaret A. (Nickell) Welch were her parents, her father born in Greenbrier county, and her mother in Missouri. Her father is still living in this county, and her mother died April 9, 1878. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Doss, born at the foot of Little Sewell mountain, are: Norma V., born May 27, 1880; W. Clarence, February 15, 1882. Samuel H. Doss has been selling goods in this county since his start in life, and now charge of a store at Blue Sulphur Springs, which is his post office address. His business card is elsewhere given.

RICHARD P. FINK—born April 22, 1823, in Monroe county, (now) West Virginia, has been a resident of Greenbrier county since he was twenty-six years of age. In this county, August 26, 1850, he married Rebecca F. McCoy, and their children are recorded: Mary A., born August 4, 1852, died May 8, 1882; Alfred D., April 1, 1855, lives in Ohio; George H., December 13, 1857, and Sarah E., July 4, 1859, live in this county; John H., July 4, 1861, lives in Fayette county, Ohio; Peter H., March 13, 1864; Hettie A., July 4, 1867; Catharine L., October 1, 1869, live at home. The wife of Mr. Fink was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and her parents were both natives of that county, Edmund and Mary (Wilson) McCoy. Her mother died in 1844, her father came to Greenbrier county in 1847, and died in this county in 1867. Jasper Fink, father of Richard P., was born in Pennsylvania, was a soldier under Colonel Burns in the war of 1812, and died in 1853. The mother of Richard P., Catharine Miller her name before marriage, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1876, and she died in 1864. Richard P. Fink was a member of Company B, 22d Virginia Infantry, in the civil war, and served the Confederacy on the fields of Dry Creek, Droop Mountain, New Market, and through the valley of Virginia. He was wounded in the right arm at New Market. He follows the occupation of miller at Blakers mill, near the junction of Muddy and Mill creeks, and has recently purchased 44½ acres in Lewisburg district. The mill is in Blue Sulphur district. His post office address is Alderson, Monroe county, West Virginia.

THOMPSON H. FLESHMAN—is a grandson of Moses Fleshman, who came from Germany to Greenbrier county in the early days of its settlement, and a son of Simeon and Sarah (Thompson) Fleshman, who were born in this county. He was born in Greenbrier county, October 1, 1840, and his parents are now deceased, his father dying in 1868, and his mother in 1869. At Grassy Meadows, Greenbrier county, December 14, 1865, Thompson H. Fleshman and Leah H. Lewis were united in marriage, and in their home are six children, while death has taken their first born: Mary E. S., born March 20, 1867; died September 19, 1868. Howard F. was born March 6, 1869; Anna B., March 14, 1871; Fannie E., March 21, 1873; Albertes H., March 30, 1875; Clyde T., June 17, 1879; Effie M. H., February 21, 1882. Griggsby and Anna (Coffman) Lewis, born in Greenbrier county, were the parents of Mrs. Fleshman, who was born in Greenbrier county, April 2, 1846. Her mother died in the year of her birth, and her father died in 1864. During the civil war, Thompson H. Fleshman was five
major, Company K, 22d Virginia Infantry, Confederate service. He is now and for several years has been overseer of roads, and is also school trustee of sub. district No. 17. He is by trade a stone mason, and owns a farm of 135 acres, devoted to grain raising. His post office address is Blue Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

JOHN A. GEORGE—is living on the farm where he was born in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, and has 440 acres of land, 150 cleared, the rest finely timbered with oak, poplar and chestnut. He keeps in stock 30 head of cattle and 100 sheep. He was born September 9, 1842, a son of John and Margaret (Miller) George, and a grandson of one of the pioneers who redeemed Greenbrier from the wilderness, and disputed with the savages for its possession. John George was born in this district, April 19, 1803, and died May 27, 1865, killed by a vicious horse. Margaret, mother of John A. George, was born in Summers county, (now) West Virginia, March 28, 1811, and she died May 6, 1862. John A. George served in the war between the States, in Company B, 26th Virginia Battalion, Eckles brigade, Confederate service. He was in the battles of Fayetteville, New Market, Cold Harbor, Snickers Gap, Kernstown, Winchester and Cedar Creek, besides minor engagements. He served from 1862 until the end of the war. In Summers county, West Virginia, May 26, 1868, John A. George and Elizabeth B. Miller were united in marriage, and to them have been born eight children: Norma C., April 4, 1869; Maude V., January 10, 1871; Powhatan A., December 14, 1872; Bertha M., December 27, 1874; Clarence T., January 8, 1877; Arthur H., December 18, 1878; John G., August 31, 1881; Homer Houston, March 29, 1883. The wife of Mr. George was born in Green Sulphur district, Summers county, January 2, 1850, a daughter of A. Alexander and Eliza (Hinchman) Miller. Her father was born in Summers county, January 7, 1818, and is still a resident in that county; her mother, born in Monroe county, May 28, 1821, died November 9, 1866. John A. George may be addressed at Salem, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

CHARLES H. HEDRICK—born in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, February 27, 1840, is still a resident in this district, where he owns a fine farm, and he is also successfully conducting a grocery and butcher business at Alderson, Monroe county. Henry and Nancy J. (Livesay) Hedrick, the latter died in 1873, were his parents. His first wife was Virginia Robison, whom he wedded March 9, 1860, and who died without children, March 6, 1866, in Mason county, Illinois, of consumption. In Monroe county, West Virginia, September 9, 1867, Charles H. Hedrick and Eliza Hoggset were united in marriage, and their children are five, John Henry, born September 27, 1868; Mary V., November 12, 1869; Lulie B., May 8, 1871; James N., June 1, 1873; Willie B., December 1, 1878. John and Mary Hoggset, born in Augusta county, Virginia, were the parents of Mrs. Hedrick. They made their home in Monroe county, and the mother is still living on the homestead there, the father died in 1857. The birth of Mrs. Hedrick was in Monroe county, born September 8, 1841. She had one brother, S. F. Hoggset, who was a Confederate soldier, serving in Edgar’s Battalion, Company F. Charles F. Hedrick’s post office address is Alderson, Monroe county, West Virginia.

ENOS ED. HUFFMAN—son of Enos and Jane (George) Huffman, was born December 11, 1839, on the farm where he now lives in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county. December 3, 1860, in Monroe county, (now) West Virginia, he married Margaret Swan Ellis, who was born in Monroe county, February 7, 1839. Andrew and Mary (Alderson) Ellis, her parents, are still living in Monroe county, and her mother was born in that county, on Greenbrier river, December 31, 1813. Her father was born in Greenbrier county, July 19, 1811. The father of Mr. Huffman was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, August 15, 1793, and died in Ohio, April 19,
1856. Mr. Huffman's mother, who is living with him was born in this district, October 25, 1794. Enos Ed. Huffman was a soldier of the 36th Virginia Battalion, and a participant in the battle of Gettysburg, among others. His brother Washington was in the same command, was a prisoner at Camp Chase and Fort Delaware, lost his health from exposure, and died November 15, 1868, from the effects. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Huffman, all at home, are seven: Cornelia B., born November 7, 1861; Ambrose H., November 10, 1864; Calah, September 16, 1866; Cary, October 6, 1868; Andrew, November 21, 1870; Robison, November 10, 1874; Mark S., December 14, 1876. Mr. Huffman also raised Arabella Ellis, born July 13, 1863, his brother-in-law's daughter. She now lives with John Lewis, in Blue Sulphur district. Enos Ed. Huffman is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, has been a member of the school board two years, and is superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school. Address, Alderson, Monroe county, West Virginia.

SIMEON R. HUFFMAN—has lived over thirty-seven years on his homestead farm of 335 acres, in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, and has it nearly all improved and under cultivation. On Snake run he has 60 or 70 acres of mountain land, mostly in timber. He was elected treasurer of schools for this district, and served from 1867 to 1869. He served eighteen months as magistrate, also. His birth was in Blue Sulphur district, October 19, 1822, and he married Jane George, born in this district, October 25, 1794. She was a daughter of Thomas George, who settled here in 1790, and was a great hunter. He killed many bear and deer, and used to capture wolves and pen them in a corn-crib, where at one time he had seven. Enos Huffman died in Indiana, April 19, 1856, and his widow still lives in Blue Sulphur district. Joseph and Mary (Taylor) Gwinn, the parents of Mrs. Huffman, died in Monroe county, the father on the 3rd of April, 1862, and the mother June 23, 1872. Joseph Gwinn was born in Monroe county, November 6, 1873, and his wife was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 15, 1786. Simeon R. Huffman's postoffice address is Palestine, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ANTHONY HUTSENPILLER—was born near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, a son of John and Mary (Surbaugh) Hustenpiller, and a grandson of one of the earliest settlers in the county. His father died October 15, 1861, and his mother died December 19, 1863. August 28, 1827, was the date of Anthony Hutsenpiller's birth, and he married Mary A. Sharp, born in Sewell valley, Greenbrier county, July 25, 1829. Their marriage was solemnized in Sewell valley. February 19, 1856, and their children were born: Van R., May 18, 1857; Hettie C., May 18, 1859; Mary L., August 12, 1861; John H., August 13, 1864, died August 24th following; Margaret A., March 13, 1866; Ada, April 21, 1871, died October 31, 1882. Mary L. married James W. Knapp November 3, 1881, and resides on Lick creek, Summers county, this State; the other living children are at home. The Salem post office is kept in Mr. Hutsenpiller's house, and his daughter, Hettie C., is postmistress. Edward and Lydia (Neal) Sharp, who came from Eastern Virginia to Greenbrier county in 1820, were the parents of Mrs. Hutsenpiller. Her mother died December 10, 1863, and her father's death was in May, 1864. At the time of the civil war Mr.
Hutsenpiller was a miller, and by the law of the Confederate States men of that trade were exempt from military duty. He is now farming, owning 262 acres of land all tillable, which he has had under cultivation since purchasing it in 1867.

T. HICKMAN JARRETT—is descended from the Jarrett family who were pioneers of the first country settled west of the Blue Ridge, and his grandfather, James Jarrett, was born at Keenys fort, mouth of Mill creek, when the pioneers of Greenbrier county were assembled there in anticipation of an attack from the Indians. James Jarrett, father of T. Hickman, was born in Greenbrier county, April 25, 1815, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hickman, was born on Big Sewell mountain, this county. She died in January, 1858. The subject of this sketch was born in Blue Sulphur district, June 25, 1851, and in this district has a farm of 800 acres, mostly in sod for grazing purposes, to which he gives the most of his attention. In Sherman, Texas, October 5, 1877, T. Hickman Jarrett was united in marriage with Georgia (Morgan) Bustle, and they have one son and two daughters: James H., born February 25, 1879; and Leake, born August 9, 1880. The youngest is unnamed, born September 15, 1883. The wife of Mr. Jarrett is a daughter of Jesse and Julena J. (Kasey) Morgan, who are residents in Bedford county, Virginia, the place of their nativity. Her father was born May 5, 1795. Her birth was in Bedford county, Virginia, December 29, 1852 the date. She was a widow at the time of her marriage with Mr. Jarrett, Blue Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is the post office address of T. H. Jarrett.

SAMUEL JARRETT—born in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, December 13, 1804, was a son of James and Ruth (Gwinn) Jarrett, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Griffy) Jarrett, of Pennsylvania. The Jarrett family were among the very first to come to Greenbrier county, and were two or three times driven off by the Indians while effecting a settlement here, which they finally succeeded in. They were always prominent in the affairs of the county and of Blue Sulphur district, where the fourth generation of the name is now living. The Gwinn's were also very early settlers here, and Samuel Gwinn was the father of Ruth, mother of Samuel Jarrett. The brothers and sisters of Samuel Jarrett were Elizabeth, Deliah, Ira, Joseph, Andrew, Jacob, James, Ruth, Rosanna, Eveline, Margaret, and Sidney C. Elizabeth lives in Missouri; Deliah died in Indiana; Ira died in Greenbrier in 1851; Joseph lives in this county; Andrew died in Missouri; Jacob died in infancy in this county; James lives in Greenbrier county; Ruth died in Lewisburg in 1853; Rosanna lives in Monroe county, West Virginia; Eveline died in this county in 1850; Margaret lives in Greenbrier county; Samuel Jarrett and his brother Joseph were made political prisoners in 1862, by the Federals, although not taking part of the war, probably through the enmity of neighbors who reported falsely of them. They were sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and held six months, when they returned home and were not again molested. Samuel Jarrett, now nearly eighty years of age, has never married, and is one of the wealthiest landowners in the district, having 871 acres in one farm. His post office address is Palestine, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

BERNARD N. KNAPP—a resident in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is engaged in the jewelry business in Alderson, Monroe county, and his business card is elsewhere given. George L. and Amanda M. (Westfall) Knapp, residents in Greenbrier county, are his parents, and he was born in this county, at Lewisburg, July 27, 1848. He married Sarah E., daughter of David and Nancy (Tuckwiller) Hedrick, their marriage solemnized September 29, 1869. Their children, all at home, were born, Nannie E., October 22, 1870; Mason, March 6, 1873; Emma J., May 5, 1875; Mattie B., June 23, 1877; Ada C., August 26, 1879; Bertie N., November 25, 1881. The wife of Mr. Knapp was born in Greenbrier county, July 10, 1846, and her parents are both natives of this county, her father born
December 19, 1814, and her mother born May 12, 1824. Her father resides near Lewisburg, and her mother died October 28, 1861. The subject of this sketch has been five years in the jewelry business, at his present location, and has been in the business altogether for thirteen years. His post office address is Alderson, Monroe county, West Virginia.

GAMALIEL KNAPP—was born in Greenbrier county, near Lewisburg, November 14, 1819. He was a son of Joshua Knapp, born in Greenbrier county in 1793, and Phoebe (McDaniel) Knapp, born in Kentucky. His parents moved to Kentucky in 1851, and his mother died in 1863, his father in 1865. Near Lewisburg, August 15, 1819, was born Mary Hutsonpiller, and she became the wife of Gamaliel Knapp at her father's residence in Greenbrier county, October 9, 1851. Their daughter Sarah Ann, who is married to John A. Miller, was born August 2, 1852, and their son, John McDaniel, was born December 23, 1855. John and Mary (Surbaugh) Hutsonpiller, the parents of Mrs. Knapp, were born in Greenbrier county, and here their days were ended, the father dying October 15, 1861, and the mother dying December 19, 1863. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Knapp were: Ann, Benjamin (deceased), Hettie, David (deceased), Anthony and Henry, all living in this district. Benjamin Hutsonpiller, the grandfather of Mrs. Knapp, was one of the first and most prominent settlers in Greenbrier county. During the troubled years of the civil war, Gamaliel Knapp remained at home upon his farm, a staunch Union man, and one of the very few in this county. He owns a farm in that part of the district known as Grassy Meadows, the land well located, and all tillable. His son John owns a saw mill near at hand, Salem, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is Gamaliel Knapp's post office address.

JOHN W. LEWIS—born January 23, 1834, in Blue Sulphur district, a son of George and Susan (Hockman) Lewis, in this district, April 18, 1861, was united in bands of wedlock with Ruth M. Huffman, who was born in Blue Sulphur district, September 5, 1837, a daughter of Enos and Jane (George) Huffman. The further history of her parents will be found recorded in the personal sketches of her brothers, E. E. and S. R. Huffman, in this volume. The grandparents of John W. Lewis were among the earliest of the settlers in this county, and both his father and mother were born in the county, his father in 1808. George Lewis died in 1872, and Susan, his widow, is still a resident in Blue Sulphur district. Her father was Jacob Hockman, who was of German origin, who came to this county from the Shenandoah valley, bringing Mary, his young wife, with him. They have long since passed from the scene of their earthly labors. George W. Lewis was a soldier of the Confederacy, brother of John W. He was killed in the retreat at battle of Droop Mountain. Caleb V., another brother, was in the same service, and was basely assassinated by some Northern stragglers from the army, who pretended to surrender, and in handing over their guns shot at their captors and he was killed. Edna A., born March 19, 1862, and George W., born January 11, 1864, both at home, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. John W. Lewis owns and farms 300 acres, lying on Muddy creek bottom, in Blue Sulphur district, and he receives his mail at Palestine, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM FRANCIS McCLUNG—owner of 130 acres of land in Blue Sulphur district, is farming some portion of the land, and grazes twenty head of cattle yearly. He was born in Greenbrier county, June 21, 1833, and his first wife was Martha M. George, daughter of William George of this county, and was born May 28, 1840, and died September 17, 1877. Their children were: Allie J., born June 10, 1862, lives at home; Lulu R., August 18, 1864, is a school teacher, living at home; Elizabeth C., June 26, 1867, lives at home; Walter G., April 18, 1871, died July 18, same year; Joseph F., July 18, 1873, is at home. The grandfather of Martha M. George was Thomas George, who built the first
house in Grassy Meadows, and whose hunting exploits are elsewhere given.
The paternal grandfather of William F. McClung was also a noted hunter and prominent among the early settlers of Greenbrier county. Samuel and Jane (Kincaid) McClung, who were born in Greenbrier county, were the parents of William F. His father is still living at Grassy Meadows, his mother died in 1846. In Greenbrier county, March 23, 1880, William F. McClung was joined in marriage with Martha S. Feamster, who was born in this county, March 17, 1840. William and Mary (Tyree) Feamster were her parents. Her father, born in Greenbrier county, is still a resident here, with post office address at Asbury; her mother was born in Fayette county, now West Virginia, and died in February, 1877. W. F. McClung may be addressed at Palestine, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM JASPER MUSTAIN—isa native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, born January 26, 1833. In the State and county of his birth, on the 25th of January, 1855, he was united in marriage with Martha Jane McCulloch, who was born in Pittsylvania county in 1826. Frank and Elizabeth (Irby) McCulloch, now both deceased, were her parents, and Mr. Mustain was a son of Avary and Frances (Farris) Mustain. His mother died in Virginia, and his father is still a resident in Pittsylvania county. From August, 1861, until March, 1862, William J. Mustain was a soldier of the Confederate army, serving in Company I, 60th Virginia Infantry, and was discharged. In 1864 he joined the 34th Virginia Cavalry, and served until the war closed. In 1879 he cast his fortunes in with the people of Greenbrier county, settling in Blue Sulphur district, where he follows his trade of millwright and carpenter. Alderson, Monroe county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

JOHN R. WILLS—born in Nelson county, Virginia, August 24, 1833, was a son of John W. and Mary (Saunders) Wills, who were born in Nelson county, the former in about 1801, and the latter about 1810, and who are now residents in Botetourt county, Virginia. In the war between the States, John R. Wills enlisted in the Confederate ranks, in Company H, 28th Virginia Infantry, and was transferred to Company A. He served one year as a private and then received a captain's commission, and acted as regimental commissary until the office was abolished, August, 1863. He then reported at Buchanan, Botetourt county, and was employed in shipping supplies, having general supervision of the same until the close of the war. He is now farming in Blue Sulphur district, Greenbrier county, where he settled October 15, 1879, and he was in charge 2,665 acres of grazing land, for a Philadelphia owner, and is largely engaged in stock-raising. In Buchanan, Botetourt county, Virginia, May 28, 1857, John R. Wills and Julia Fariss were united in marriage, and of their union were born: John J., June, 1858, died same month; Mollie F. and Clara M., September 27, 1859; Nora F., March 2, 1865—all living are in Botetourt county. Julia, wife of Mr. Wills, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in June, 1835, a daughter of James and Frances T. (Drummond) Fariss. Her father was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, and died in 1859, and her mother was born in Nelson county, Virginia, and died in January, 1852. She had two brothers in the army: James J., member of the "Hickory Rifles," 154th Tennessee, died at Macon, Mississippi, May 14, 1862, from exposure; Edwin, who was killed at Atlanta, Georgia. John R. Wills' post office address is Salem, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

MEADOW BLUFF DISTRICT

ANDREW HUTCHISON McCLUNG—farmer and stock-raiser of Meadow Bluff district, owning 550 acres of valuable land on Big Clear creek, is a native of Greenbrier county. He was born on Meadow river, May 18, 1832, and he married on Laurel creek, this county, March 12, 1856. John and Hannah (McMillian) McClung were his parents, and he married Nancy Ann, daughter of Alexander and Eleanor (Thompson) McClung. She was born in Greenbrier county, April 20, 1857. Their children were born: Onalas...
December 26, 1856, died August 24, 1876; Lenora, January 24, 1859, died October 11, 1865; Leanna Ada, November 7, 1860; Robert Otte, December 23, 1862, died October 5, 1865; Paul Hudson, February 24, 1867; Louisa, June 18, 1869, died in infancy; Homer, September 23, 1873; Cary, July 18, 1875. The living children are all at home.

The father of Andrew H. McClung was born in Augusta county, Virginia, January 20, 1762, came to Greenbrier county in 1766, and died in this county, July 20, 1850. Hannah, his wife, was born in this county, February 14, 1795, and here died November 30, 1861. William McClung, father of John, was the first settler on Meadow river, locating here in 1766. He took a tomahawk entry for 100,000 acres on Meadow river and its tributaries, and made his home here when the Indians were so troublesome that he plowed with his rifle strung to his shoulder and his wife and three children took refuge in the dense swamp while he was working, only returning to the cabin at night when he was there to defend them. The parents of Mrs. McClung were born in Greenbrier county, her father in 1805, and her mother in 1815, and they are still living here. Andrew H. McClung was captain of Company G, 79th Virginia military, Confederate service, war between the States. He was sixteen years justice of the peace in Meadow Bluff district, and has been for twelve years postmaster at Big Clear Creek P.O., Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY McCLUNG, M. D.—born in Meadow Bluff district, Greenbrier county, October 28, 1843, and Adaline Elizabeth Thompson, born in the same district April 30, 1843, were there joined in wedlock, on the 15th of November, 1866. Banzesa, born July 28, 1867, died August 13th following was their first-bom child. In their home are four: Irene Irvin, born July 28, 1871; Elzie Bird, July 13, 1874; Olive Belle, December 28, 1875; Willie Kenna, November 19, 1880. The parents of Dr. McClung, are Alexander and Eleanor (Thompson) McClung, of Greenbrier county the former born in 1805, and the latter in 1815. Adaline E., wife of Dr. McClung, was a daughter of Isaac and Jane (Bums) Thompson. Her father died in this county, March 13, 1876, and her mother is still a resident here. Dr. McClung served as clerk of the board of registration 1866, and was at the same time member of the board of supervisors. He was elected representative from Greenbrier county in 1882, and was elected deputy sheriff in October, 1881. He volunteered for service in the Confederate army in 1861, and was with Buchart's company until that disbanded, when he joined the Greenbrier Cavalry, Company K. He was promoted to lieutenant and drill master in Honshell's battalion, and took part in all the battles of his command. He was three times wounded, twice severely, first at Frederick City, Maryland, then in front of the "Block-house" at Washington, while trying to take his wounded brother, John McClung, off the field. He was captured in Ninevah, but escaped by riding through the Federal lines, and swimming the Shenandoah river three times, then taking to the mountains, reaching his command the next evening. He served until the close of the war. Dr. McClung owns a fine farm on Meadow river, and has been for twenty years a successful practitioner. His post office address is Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

HARVEY J. HEDRICK—born in Greenbrier county, February 2, 1829, has passed his life in this county except for sixteen years he lived in Illinois 1858-74. During his residence there he ably filled the office of justice of the peace for five years, and township collector one year. The first wife of Mr. Hedrick was Isabella Robinson, and their children were three: James W., born November 2, 1855; Charles H., April 2, 1858; Isabella, December 9, 1862, deceased. In Ford county, Illinois, November 29, 1864, Harvey J. Hedrick and Rachel A. Harris were joined in wedlock, and to them were born eight children: Lilla B., March 6, 1866; Perry M., January 18, 1868; John H., November 8, 1871; Stephen H., March 20, 1872; Deo, February 24, 1874; Nancy E., July 18, 1876; Mary, November 10, 1878; Martha A., February 11, 1881. John H. is
deceased, the other children of the second marriage living with their parents. The two sons of the first marriage live in Mason county, Illinois. Rachel A., wife of Mr. Hedrick, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, July 8, 1845, a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Bishop) Harris. Her father was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in February, 1815, and her mother was born in Indiana, in April, 1819. They now make their home in Illinois. Henry Hedrick, father of Harvey J., was born April 25, 1792, in Greenbrier county, and he married Nancy Livesay, born in this county. He is still living here, but his wife is deceased. Harvey J. Hedrick owns and carries on a farm of 450 acres in Meadow Bluff district, and is thinking of going southwest, and offers his farm for sale at a very reasonable price. His postoffice address is Little Sewell, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

GEORGE HENRY RUSH—is a son of Henry Edwin Rush, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1808, and who married in that county, in 1829 and has made his residence in Greenbrier county since he was twenty years old. His mother died in Bath county, Virginia, in November, 1865. In Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, January 16, 1855, George H. Rush and Sarah Frances Henning were united in marriage, and their children are seven living, two deceased: Edward, born May 21, 1856, died January 29, 1870; Thomas Henry, February 14, 1858, died November 22d following; Mary Jane, September 29, 1859; Charles William, January 14, 1862; Oceola, January 18, 1866; Nannie Virginia, September 23, 1867; John Wilburn, December 1, 1869; George Howard, March 9, 1872; Clyde Ernst, May 18, 1877. All are living in this county except Charles William, whose home is in Davis county, Missouri. Thomas and Nancy (Runnell) Henning were the parents of Sarah Frances, wife of Mr. Rush, and she was born in Lewisburg, September 4, 1835. Her parents died in the place of her birth, her mother's death occurring March 31, 1845, and her father departing this life July 16, 1875. The oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rush is the wife of Wallace Burns, whom she wedded October 14, 1881.

George H. Rush enlisted in the Confederate army in March, 1862, and served in Company E, 60th Virginia Infantry, taking part in all its engagements until the regiment disbanded in 1865. He has been twelve years a merchant, and owns a farm of 120 acres fourteen miles west of Lewisburg. He is also satisfactory filling the office of postmaster at Clintonville, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, where his store is.

IRISH CORNER DISTRICT

JOHN CLAYPOOL—was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1797, but his parents came to this section of country when he was quite young, and he was reared in Greenbrier county. In 1821 he married Rebecca Shaver, and located in Rich Hollow. They had five children: Levi, George S., Elizabeth, William and Robert S. John Claypool bought land in Fayette county, (then) Virginia, in 1837, and located near Fayette C. H. In 1840 he bought a farm in Logan county, where he died October 23, 1877. His widow died February 20, 1879. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Levi, oldest son of John and Rebecca (Shaver) Claypool, was born in Greenbrier county, July 12, 1822. In 1844 he returned to that county, having gone to Fayette and Logan counties with his father, and in 1850 he went to Wyoming county, and engaged in clerking a little more than a year. He then returned to Greenbrier county, where he still resides. In 1853 he married Susan Coffman. He is a farmer by occupation, and a member of the patrons of husbandry. He was a justice of the peace, 1866-72, in Irish Corner district, Greenbrier county. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849, and is a class leader of the church. All his family are in its membership. John Wesley Claypool, oldest son of Levi and Susan (Coffman) Claypool, was born in Greenbrier county, January 6, 1854. They have another son, Christopher Columbus, who was born in 1856. John W. received his education in the primary schools of his neighborhood, and was a teacher of the Greenbrier
county public schools, 1876-82. He is recording steward of the Monroe Methodist Episcopal circuit. He was the first person in West Virginia to take the obligation of the "Band of Hope," a society pledging its members against intoxicating drinks, tobacco and profane language. He moved to Monroe county in 1882, and is Grange Co-operative Salesman for the Patrons of Husbandry, with address at Sinks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

JOHN HAMPDEN CRAWFORD is a descendant from early and prominent settlers of Irish Corner district, Greenbrier county, was born in this county, August 7, 1845, in Irish Corner district, and is here the owner of 342 acres of good farming land. He has fine bearing orchards of peaches, pears and plums, good grape vineyards, and the uncleared portion of his land is finely timbered with oak and hickory. James Crawford, his father, was born August 30, 1812, near Second creek, and his mother, her maiden name Mary Burdett, was born in the same locality, February 28, 1814. She is now living with the son, and his father died March 17, 1866. John H. Crawford was a member of Company D, 26th Virginia Battalion, Confederate army, war of 1861, and served with honor on the fields of Wite Sulphur Springs, New Market, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Leesburg. He returned to his home in April, 1865. Near Nickells Mills, Greenbrier county, November 19, 1867, John H. Crawford and Nannie J. Rodgers were wedded, and in their home are six children: Ozelia, born October 17, 1868; Besie, March 28, 1871; Roberta, January 9, 1874; James Eli, January 9, 1877; John Simpson, September 18, 1879; Charles Franklin, October 4, 1882. Eli and Chevillotta (Hoke) Rodgers were the parents of Mrs. Crawford, who was born in Irish Corner, July 21, 1845. Her parents were natives of this county, her father born May 10, 1812, and her mother born July 21, 1816. Her father died March 21, 1881. In addition to his other farm labors, Mr. Crawford gives a great deal of attention to the raising of stock. His postoffice address is Second Creek, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL HAMILTON CURRY—born in Monroe county, (now) West Virginia, May 2, 1856, was a son of Jostah and Sarah (Nickell) Curry. His mother was born in Monroe county, his father in Augusta county, Virginia. The former died in Ohio, the latter in 1845. In the war between the States, Samuel H. Curry was a member of Company C, 132d Ohio Infantry, enlisting May 1, 1864, and serving the Government through the last year of the war in the army of the Potomac, Anderson Curry, his cousin, was a soldier of the Confederacy, and killed in the service. At Irish Corner, Greenbrier county, November 2, 1882, Samuel H. Curry married Susan Rebecca Hallowell, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 27, 1835. She was a daughter of Joshua Hallowell, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth E. (Pullin) Hallowell, who was born near Richmond, Virginia, September 15, 1796. (Her parents are no longer living.) Samuel H. Curry owns 180 acres of good land, well improved, watered and timbered. It has several springs of superior medicinal qualities, and is well located. He has been a consistent and useful member of the Presbyterian Church for ten years, and his wife joined the Methodist Church early in life, and has been constant in her religious faith ever since. The postoffice address of Samuel H. Curry is Monroe Draft, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

AMOS ROBINSON ERWIN—son of John A. and Mary E. (Black) Erwin, was born in Irish Corner district, Greenbrier county, December 6, 1860. He is descended from John Erwin, one of the earliest settlers in this district, who received his patent for the land he here settled from the colonial government of Virginia as early as 1785. John A. Erwin was a soldier in the Confederate service during the war between the States, and he died in 1879. His widow is living with Amos R., subject of this sketch. Amos R. Erwin owns 300 acres of good land, well watered, well improved, an excellent orchard and all the cleared land well adapted to farming and grazing. The timbered land is covered with oak, chestnut, poplar and hickory. His land lies about three miles from Ronceverte, and the same
distance from Caldwell Station, on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. At Fort Springs, Greenbrier county, June 29, 1881, Amos R. Erwin wedded Annie R. Livesay, who was born at Fort Springs, June 13, 1861. Jesse R. and Eveline (Tuckwiller) Livesay, residents of Fort Spring district, near Ronceverte, are her parents. Bessie Evelyn Erwin, born March 28, 1882, is the sunshine in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin. Amos R. Erwin receives his mail at Monroe Draft, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

DAVID SALVADORE HAPTONSTALL—is a grandson of Isaac H. Haptonstall, who came from New York State to Greenbrier county at a very early date, in the year 1771, and whose son Isaac, father of David S., was born near White Sulphur Springs, this county. Isaac Haptonstall married Cynthia B. Carpenter, who was born in North Carolina, and their son David S. was born in Greenbrier county, June 23, 1827. Isaac Haptonstall died May 5, 1868, and his widow died May 3, 1874. David S. Haptonstall was joined in wedlock with Mary Ann Libby Erwin, in Irish Corner, June 22, 1869, and their children were six, of whom five are living at home, and one is deceased. Samuel M. was born March 27, 1870; Franklin A., June 11, 1872; Samuel E., January 15, 1875; Calvin Willard, January 20, 1877, died May 3rd following; Margaret Susan, May 10, 1879; Elizabeth J., November 6, 1882. James and Margaret (Price) Erwin were the parents of Mary A. L., born in Irish Corner, March 15, 1847, who became the wife of D. S. Haptonstall. Her father was born in this district, her mother's birth was in the year 1825, and both are living at Irish Corner. David S. Haptonstall was one of the most popular militia officers Greenbrier county ever had. He was commissioned major of the 135th Virginia Militia, by John B. Floyd, governor of Virginia, and held the office a number of years. He combines the avocations of farm life with the trade of a mason and plasterer, and his post office address is Monroe Draft, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

EDWIN FRANKLIN PATTON—owns 330 acres of good farming land on the waters of Second creek, and 500 acres, well watered and well timbered, three and one-half miles from Ronceverte, all excellent grazing land. His father was one of the early settlers of Greenbrier county, having come from Ireland directly to this locality of 1780, and was prominent in the affairs of the pioneer settlers here. Threstrem Patton, born in Ireland in 1764, and Jane (Nelson) Patton, born in Monroe county, March 26, 1826. In Irish Corner, October 13, 1853, he married Rebecca Margaret Burdett, and they had one son, whom they named Samuel Rutherford, who was born July 31, 1854; they also have an adopted daughter and son: Mollie Warwick Burdette, born January 10, 1861, and Edwin F. Burdette, born March 3, 1864. John and Lydia (Curry) Burdette were her parents, the former born in Monroe county, May 29, 1795, and the latter born September 30, 1796. Her father died May 10, 1882, and her mother is still living on their homestead on Second creek. The father of Mr. Patton died July 17, 1847, in Monroe county, and his mother died March 20, 1862, at Irish Corner. In Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, on New Years Day, 1879, Samuel R. Patton married Nannie Warwick Ford, who was born September 30, 1855. They have two children: Edith Garrett, born January 16, 1880, and Edwin Jefferson, born November 12, 1882. During the civil war, Edwin F. Patton was a member of Company A, 22d Virginia Cavalry, Confederate service. His post office address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

ROBERT MILLER PATTON—was a son of Threstem and Jane (Nelson) Patton, whose record has just been given. He was born in Monroe county, (then) Virginia, July 17, 1814, and he married Margaret Level, who was born in Irish Corner district, Greenbrier county, June 4, 1822. Their marriage was solemnized in this district, November 25, 1840, and the record of their children is: Nancy Jane, born November 22, 1841, lives near Ronceverte; Mary Susan, June 15, 1843, lives at Gap Mills, Monroe
county, this State; James M., July 22, 1845, lives in Kansas; David Level, April 15, 1847, lives near home; William Nelson, January 22, 1849, lives in Kansas; Owen Neal, December 1, 1850, died September 5, 1869; Elizabeth M., May 6, 1853, lives at home; George Perry, August 4, 1855, died October 26, 1865; John Porter, November 19, 1857, lives at Gap Mills, Monroe county; Robert Hamilton, July 26, 1860, died August 27th following; Sarah Rebecca, April 23, 1862, lives in Fayette county, this State; Isabel, November 16, 1864, died December 15th following; and their mother died November 16, 1864. James M. and David S. were Confederate soldiers during the war between the States. The parents of Margaret Level were James and Nancy (McClure) Level. Her father was born in Ireland, and died in 1863. Her mother died in this county, near Caldwell Station, in 1828. Robert Miller Patton is a prosperous farmer of Irish Corner district, owning 178 acres of good farming land on Second creek, soil good lime and clay, the timbered land covered with oak, walnut, hickory, and poplar, the acres under cultivation in good yielding condition. He also owns 80 acres in Kansas, and 157 acres in Calhoun county, West Virginia. He may be addressed at Second Creek, Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MANN—born in Greenbrier county, September 25, 1854, has been a resident here all his life, and in Irish Corner district, is prosperously conducting an extensive farm, and dealing in cattle. Thomas Mann, his father, was born in Greenbrier county, January 31, 1821, West Virginia. He may be addressed at Second Creek, Greenbrier county, West Virginia. (Evidently a printer's error, there is a break in this paragraph in the original source). His mother was Elizabeth Freeland, born in Indiana, September 26, 1833, came to Greenbrier county in 1849, and is still living in Irish Corner district, April 13, 1881, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia. Benjamin F. Mann and Ella A. Beard recorded their marriage vows, and on the 17th of July, 1882, their son Thomas Freeland was born. The birth of Ella A. Beard was in Monroe county, (now) West Virginia, on the 13th of March, 1855, and S. W. and Sarah (Hinchman) Beard are her parents. Benjamin F. Mann's post office address is Fort Spring, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

FORT SPRING
GREENBRIER COUNTY

JOSEPH ANDERSON—one of the farming residents of Fort Spring district, Greenbrier county, was born and raised in this county, February 18, 1816 the date of his birth, and Peter L. and Rebecca (Flack) Anderson his parents. His father is deceased, his mother living at the age of eighty-nine years, and still able to walk two or three miles without fatigue. She has 197 descendants, ten children, 98 grandchildren, 89 great-grandchildren. The first wife of Joseph Anderson was Jerdena Bobbitt, whom he married October 1, 1840, and who died September 21, 1864. Their children were ten: Jerdena J., born August 23, 1841, lives in this county; Peter L., April 16, 1843, died October 3, 1854; John W., February 18, 1845, was a member of Zane's company, Sweeny's battalion, and killed in a charge eight miles below Winchester, Virginia; Sarah R., October 8, 1847, lives in Greenbrier county; Amanda M., October 31, 1849, lives in this county on Muddy creek; James, May 26, 1853, died at the age of two months; George W. S., July 30, 1854, lives at home; Nannie A., October 28, 1856, lives in this county; Joseph T. and Henry C., April 18, 1860, Henry C. died in infancy, Joseph T. lives at home, and was afterward commissioned captain. He served seven years with the 135th Virginia Militia. He was justice of the peace in Fort Spring district near-
three years and then resigned. He has been severely afflicted with rhumatism for many years, and has not walked for more than eight years, although otherwise blessed with good health, sleeping and eating well. He has borne this great affliction with the patience and fortitude of the Christian, and that unmurmuring submission to the Divine Will that sustains the child of God, his daily life one of unexampled piety. The family post office address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

E. H. DICKSON—proprietor of the

"Chesapeake Mills," which began operations April 4, 1882. The mill is a three-story building, 45 x 48 feet, engine house 20 x 30 feet, tublar boiler four feet in diameter, 14 feet in length; 40-horse power, side-valve engine, made by Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Indiana. The mill contains four run of bulrs, two for wheat, one for middlings, one for corn, and has all the modern machinery for milling. The cost of building and machinery was $9,000. E. H. Dickson, proprietor; William Fox, head miller; W. E. Shanklin, engineer, and Alfred King, assistant miller. The proprietor's post office address is Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, West Virginia.